

FARMERS' RELIEF AND RAIL BILL TO PASS, SAYS G. O. P.

By John H. Gleason
United News Staff Correspondent

Washington, July 27.—Republican leaders in the senate, it is learned, have pledged enough votes to assure passage of the administration's program for the relief of agriculture, as urged in the special message of President Harding to congress.

The program calls for sidetracking the Norris bill for creation of a \$100,000,000 Farm Export corporation, acting in its stead a measure which would broaden the powers of the War Finance corporation to enable it to grant credits to farmers.

Such a measure was introduced by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota Tuesday and its consideration immediately was begun.

RAILROAD PLAN OPPOSED
Leaders believe also that the president's suggestion for paying \$500,000,000 to the railroads through the War Finance corporation, at the same time funding the indebtedness of the railroads to the government, will be approved. But more difficulty is anticipated in this direction. The agrarian bloc is counted on to oppose the proposed aid to the railroad if it would in any way interfere with assistance to agriculture and some hostility is expected on the grounds that the arrangement constitutes a "subsidy" to railroads.

The president's message was referred to the inter-state commerce committee, and from its hands railroad legislation will come. It is expected the bill was

to be drawn by the administration, as was Kellogg's bill.

AIDS LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY
Kellogg's bill provides that where there is an abnormal accumulation of any agricultural product, normally exported in large quantities, the War Finance corporation may extend credits to dealers or producers to "carry them" until the product can be sold or exported. Credit is likewise made accessible to banking institutions for the same kind of financing and the corporation is given power in exceptional cases to purchase agricultural securities from banking institutions. The benefits of the bill are made available also to the livestock industry.

At present, the credit facilities of the corporation are only for the purpose of stimulating exports.

The total credits which the corporation would have power to grant would be \$1,000,000,000.

NO BUYING OF PRODUCTS

Senator Kellogg, in explaining the bill, said that the government would not enter into the business of buying and selling farm products, as under the Norris bill. It was to this provision of the Norris bill that there was greatest objection from the administration.

Senator Norris asked, when Kellogg's bill was introduced, if there would be any objection to members of the committee of agriculture remaining in the senate chamber while it was being read.

"The members of that committee have not been able to learn anything about it," said Norris, adding that while it had been known for some days that a bill was being prepared "secretly," members of the committee had been unable to obtain information on it. He criticized what he said was the "interference of cabinet members."

Kellogg said he considered Norris' remarks unjustified and said introduction of the bill was not a reflection on him. The Norris bill, Kellogg explained, contained features to which he and other senators objected.

SUPPORT IS ASSURED

Later Norris said that while the substitute measure would not be accepted by him and other members of the agricultural group, its passage was assured.

Many senators from cotton states, Norris said, who have supported his bill, will support the new plan.

The president, in his message, asked for an extension of the powers of the war finance corporation to enable it to purchase, with available money, the bonds of the railroads. These bonds will be given by the railroads for their indebtedness to the government. Then they will be floated by the corporation. The money thus derived will be paid to the railroads in settlement of their claims against the government. No appropriation from congress would be required.

The president explained that the government is obligated to fund the railroads' indebtedness for capital expenditures, and at the same time is bound to make prompt settlement of the just claims of the roads. He said that an agreement had been reached under which the roads would waive, for the time, claims arising over the alleged "inefficiency of labor," which have obstructed settlements.

TWO CAUSES OF DISTRESS

"The after-war distress of the two great fundamental activities have been given the anxious attention of the country," said the president. "One is the readjustment and restoration of agriculture, the other is the distress of our railway transportation system."

The importance attached to the railroad project is evidenced by these words of the president:

"Railway salubrity and efficiency are essential to our healthful industrial, commercial and agricultural life. Everything hinges on transportation. Its revival, a revival, will be felt in varied industries and will banish to a large degree the depression which, though inevitable in war's aftermath, we are all so anxious to see ended."

HELD ON THEFT CHARGE

Marshfield, July 27.—George Burgen, age about 21, who arrived here lately, was arrested Tuesday by Marshal Carter on request of Seaside officers. Burgen was charged with having taken Marshfield goods, stolen from a residence at Seaside. Burgen in the express office addressed to him have not yet been taken out.

BORAH DEMANDS OPEN DISCUSSION ON DISARMAMENT

By Robert J. Bender
United News Staff Correspondent

Washington, July 27.—An open or closed disarmament conference—the question is beginning to loom itself.

While there are yet three and a half months to elapse before the international conference is due to assemble in Washington, this much may be set down as certain:

Unless there is a strong and sustained public demand for an open conference it will be as tightly closed as were the peace deliberations at Paris.

It is the opinion today of administration leaders here that an open conference is impossible. France, Italy and Japan may be expected, as their representatives did at the Paris peace meet, to insist that the negotiations be star chamber affairs.

The manner in which the negotiators met at Paris finally was largely the result of British suggestions for a compromise on the question. Britain can be expected to go no further at the forthcoming conference in Washington, and because of the extraordinarily delicate diplomatic subjects involved, she could hardly be expected to go even as far.

Cognizant of the situation existing today, Senator Borah, one of the original advocates of "decisions to be openly arrived at," began his effort to keep the doors from closing on the great convalescing conference, counter attacks and general confusion resulting from unsatisfactory settlements in the Versailles pact. Borah believes the Washington conference should be wide open, so that, if it should fail, the world would know exactly where to place the blame.

As opposed to this view, administration

leaders point to the extreme delicacy of the issues at stake, of the proximity of congress—which will be in session most, if not all of the time the conference is under way—which proximity would assure long and frequently embarrassing congressional discussion of problems on the way toward a solution. They contend that, in the adjustments it is hoped will come out of the conference, the ways of diplomacy are frequently not direct, and it would be extremely unwise to have an unfinished diplomatic task applauded or censured by the peering of one of the other of the interested countries before a final, and, perhaps, mutually satisfactory solution had been effected.

Finally, it is the hope of this government that the conference, throughout will permit the free opportunity to discuss all controversial matters now sources of international friction and obstructions to armament limitation.

CANADA MAY GET PRELIMINARY MEET

(By United News)

London, July 27.—An official statement from the conference of dominion premiers, to be issued Wednesday, will recommend it is understood, the holding of the preliminary conference on Pacific problems in some Canadian city.

The premiers discussed the situation arising out of President Harding's invitation to the double conference practically during the entire session Tuesday and have now completed the most im-

portant talks for which they were brought together.

CALIFORNIA CITIES IN SCRAMBLE FOR FIRST DIPLOMATIC MEETING
San Francisco, July 27.—(U. P.)—Pacific coast cities indulged in a general scramble Tuesday for the honor of receiving the Pacific conference of allied diplomats.

Following publication of a United Press dispatch saying a coast city was favored by the British for the conference, chambers of commerce, mayors and civic officials began bombarding Washington with telegrams of invitation.

Pasadena, Cal., was first to enter the race, urging her climate and hotel accommodations as her best claim for the honor.

Los Angeles followed with much the same offer.

Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco telegraphed Secretary Hughes, remind-

ing him that San Francisco has world-wide fame as a scene of notable gatherings.

Portland and Seattle entered the race. If held on the coast, the conference would be the first international diplomatic meeting ever held in the West.

MEDFORD WANTS IT, TOO

Medford, July 27.—Medford asked that the world disarmament conference be held in this city, sending a telegram to Senators McNary and Stanfield requesting that they call the attention of President Harding to the matter. The telegram points out that "Medford lies midway between Portland and San Francisco with climate and surroundings conducive of peaceful sentiments and righteous aims," and thus presents an ideal location for the disarmament conference.



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150 tub blouses in rose, blue and white, lace trimmed or tailored 1.45
276 tub blouses, smartly styled, gaily colored, some formerly 3.95, sell at 2.00
Repriced for quick selling petticoats
in pongee, taffeta or silk Jersey, in rose, henna, jade, navy, gray, special 2.95
190 all silk Jersey petticoats formerly priced 5.95, in good suit shades 3.65
A clearance group of sweaters
Wool Tuxedo and tie-back models, in henna, brown, navy, black-and-white, reduced to 3.45
Splendid values in fiber scarfs
24 scarfs, many formerly 10.45, now 5.95
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HISTORY OF THE RED MAN SERIES



THE SIOUX TREATY OF 1868

BY "INDIAN" MILLER

In their treaties with white men the Indians who frequently accept the parliamentary arrangements of the pale face, though it was always found that the Indian could not be coerced.

After many years of wars with the Sioux it was decided to try to make a treaty of peace with them. Seven commissioners were appointed by the government for this purpose; and they were sent to confer with the chiefs.

Spotted Tail and his chiefs arrived promptly at the place and time appointed. The commissioners did not meet them; and they entered the tent prepared for the poisonous. There they waited for some time for the commissioners, whom they could hear talking and laughing in another tent. From the hilarity of the white men the Indians knew that they were drinking whiskey and smoking.

Taking his chiefs Spotted Tail rode away. Finally the interpreter was sent to tell the Indians that they were ready to meet them; but he found they had left. The commissioners were indignant and sent the interpreter after the Indians to tell them to return immediately for they would not endure such nonsense. The answer of Spotted Tail should never be forgotten. "My boy," he said, "go back to the white men and inform them that they are to return to Great Father at Washington and tell him to send men, not boys, to talk with us."

The commissioners tried for days to get the Indians to meet with them; but they steadfastly refused, saying that they would treat only with men.

Of course these commissioners did not take that message to Washington. They reported that the Sioux were ugly and hostile, and recommended that an army be sent against them.

But the truth will out. In the following year, 1868, the government sent seven other commissioners who depicted themselves more like men. The former difficulties were explained by the Indians; and the treaty of 1868 was soon made.

Yes, the truth will out, whether about men or products of men, for a man is no better than his word or a product no better than the materials and thought put into it. So the new Savage Cord tire gains in favor and the reason is clear—it is Built to Excel.



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