AMERICA FINDS HERSELF IN WHIRL OF WORLD EVENTS

By David Lawrence

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Washington, Jan. 21.—The international situation grows more complicated for the United States. Scarcely a cabinet meeting passes without some discussion of the grave effects which an unstable Europe is having upon the admitted need of markets abroad for the farmers and producers of America. The intrigues of European diplomacy reach into the heart of the American officials as to the possibility of making Europe see things from a broad and disinterested viewpoint has been complete.

The British have taken a far-seeing attitude, but they are enmeshed in controversies with France and continental powers which do not permit of as friendly a viewpoint toward China as might be desirable.

The results of the Washington conference cannot even now be estimated. Some observers are growing disheartened and pessimistic. Some believe much has been accomplished and the conference is a tremendous success. It all depends upon what one's expectations were. The texts of the treaties are not yet complete. Until they are disclosed and analyzed, judgment is more or less futile, for they must be viewed in their entirety. When all is said and done they will represent only the amount of progress which has been made since 1919 in paring down selfish nationalisms.

AMERICA HAS CLEAN HANDS

The United States entered the Washington conference, as it did the Paris conference, with unselfish purposes and clean hands and comes out the same way. It will always be a matter of debate whether more could have been accomplished by this or that maneuver or strategy, but the prevalent feeling is that the American delegation again showed the world that unskilled as the diplomats of the United States may be in the tricks of bargaining, mistaken as they may have been in deal with all the cards face up, the course they adopted for themselves will bear the scrutiny of history and the fault for the lack of achievement will not be difficult to locate.

But the maelstrom of proposals and debates keeps the government on the anxious seat, for, with the conclusion of the conference, another fight begins for ratification by the senate. The cabinet is plainly anxious to see something done in Europe to pave the way for economic reconstruction.

GENOA NOT MENTIONED

Not a word has been said or will be said for some time about the invitation to the United States to attend the Genoa conference. France is in the throes of governmental transition. There is no disposition to hurry matters. The new Poincare ministry in France must have time to get its bearings, but if literal fulfillment of the Versailles treaty turns out to be the real purpose of France, if it means the military occupation of more territory on the Rhine, the United States will not stand by silently and permit the American attitude to be construed as passively affirmative.

American troops still remain on the Rhine as the embodiment of allied unity and as the index of our moral sympathy with the general principle that Germany must fulfill her treaty obligations. For even though the United States did not ratify the Versailles treaty, the main clauses about reparations are incorporated in the treaty of peace between Germany and the United States. Rather than offend France, the United States has kept a small number of troops on the Rhine. Will they remain now in the face of French policy, which avowedly seeks to press Germany still harder and, as hinted in the cables, may include more military coercion?

The chances are that the first move on the part of France to coerce Germany will be met by a congressional demand for immediate withdrawal of American forces. Such a step has long been feared by the French as aligning the United States with Germany. Many American officials who think France wrong about exacting the full pound of flesh at this time are of the opinion that it would be a mistake for the United States to be permited to drift into a policy of too close relationship with Germany.

The events of the next few days will give the key to the American government. For the moment everybody is waiting to see what the Poincaire policy really means in actual practice.

Women Farmers to Attend Conference

(By United News)

Washington, Jan. 21.—Mrs. H. H. McHaffee of North Dakota, who operates a farm of 30,000 acres, is one of the women who will participate in the national agricultural conference which convenes here Monday. In all 26 women have been invited, many of whom own and operate farms.

Variety Taken in Robbery of Store

Roseburg, Jan. 21. — The Henninger general merchandise store at Wilbur was entered Thursday night and robbed of merchandise valued at $300. The thieves broke out a rear window. They took mackinaws, leather coats and a quantity of jewelry.

Car Turns Turtle; Man Slightly Hurt

Centralia, Wash., Jan. 21.—Daniel Boone escaped with scratches when his automobile turned turtle on Pikes Hill, pinning him beneath it, as he was returning to his home on Lacamas prairie from Winlock. After righting the automobile he started for home again, but the machine caught fire and was destroyed.

DODD IN HOUSE RACE

Heppner, Jan. 21.—E. P. Dodd of Hermiston has announced that he will seek the nomination at the May primaries for joint representative of Morrow and Umatilla counties in the state legislature.

Capt. Edward Pohley Dies; Widely Known Columbia Navigator

The Dalles, Jan. 21.—Captain Edward Pohley, an oldtime and outstanding figure of navigation on the Columbia river, died early Friday at the home of friends here, at the age of 67 years. Pohley was a seafarer in his early days, but landed at Astoria in 1880 from an English ship and, coming to The Dalles a year later, went to work as a deckhand on the old steamer C. D. Baker, plying between Celilo and Wallula, when Celilo was the eastern terminus of the old narrow gauge portage road that ran from The Dalles past the narrows of the river to a point about the Celilo rapids.

Later he was mate on the Hassalo, under Captain McNulty, between The Dalles and Cascade Locks, resigning later to take charge of a barge. Afterwards he operated a fleet of his own barges along the Columbia, retiring in 1913, when he acquired a houseboat and took life easy for the rest of his days. Pohley was widely known along the Columbia river and the Willamette water fronts. Burial will occur Sunday.

'Big Tim 'Murphy, Under Sentence, Is Still Labor Boss

Chicago, Jan. 21.—(U. P.)—"Big Tim" Murphy today became the dominant power in Chicago union labor. Murphy, the "power behind the throne," who is under sentence to federal prison following conviction on charges of robbing the mails, gained control of the Chicago Building Trades council with the ousting of Thomas Kearney and election of William Curran to replace him.

Curran, as well as the slate chosen with him, are Murphy men.

Election of Curran means that the building trades will fight the wage award made by Judge K. M. Landis to a finish.

Enforcement of strikes on all construction jobs where union or non-union labor is employed, will be the first step by the new administration.

Shoot at Autoists; Woman Hit on Chin

Sutherlin, Jan. 21. — Mrs. T. Fred Fisher of this city was shot and slightly wounded late Wednesday night while returning to her home here from Oakland in an automobile with her husband. Just south of Oakland a shot was heard, followed by a cry from Mrs. Fisher, who had been struck in the chin by a BB shot which had pierced the curtain of the car. On arriving in Sutherlin, a physician was called and the shot removed. Kenneth Lake and Earl and Ransom Smith, also of Sutherlin, who were proceeding home at the same time in a car somewhat in advance of Mr. Fisher, report that shots were also fired at their car, both Smith boys being struck, but the shots did not penetrate their clothing.

Would Consolidate Short Line Trains

Nampa, Idaho, Jan. 21.—The public utilities commission has been asked by H. V. Platt, general manager of the Oregon Short Line Railway company, for permission to consolidate some main line trains and reduce service on 10 branch lines in Idaho, to give the Union Pacific system an opportunity to obtain additional money this year for new construction and for purchase of new equipment. He said expenditures for this work in Idaho will materially aid in furnishing relief from the present general depressed condition throughout the country.

Girl Student Hurt As Auto Overturns

Eugene, Or., Jan. 21.—iss aloma Liles of Eugene, a student at the University of Oregon, suffered a broken collar bone Friday night when an automobile in which seven persons were riding turned over on the approach to a bridge near Bonna. Miss Liles' father, J. R. Liles, was driving his two daughters and four other young people to Marcola, where they planned to see a basketball game. Miss Vesta Liles was slightly hurt. Others in the party escaped uninjured.

State Examinations Must Be Given, Held

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 21.—Failure of a county superintendent of schools to give eighth grade examinations as required by law is punishable as a misdemeanor, according to advice given Thursday by O. R. Schumann, assistant attorney general, to Herman Allen, prosecuting attorney of Lewis county. The examinations must conform to the directions of the state board of education, he said.

Form Law and Order League at Montesano

Montesano, Wash., Jan. 21.—Organization of a Grays Harbor County Law and Order league was effected here Wednesday night by citizens from all parts of the county, who discussed ways of gathering evidence and aiding the officers. P. A. Powell, Aberdeen, was chosen president, F. L. Morgan, Hoquiam, vice president, R. I. Wise, Aberdeen secretary and C. O. Cooper, Hoquiam, treasurer.

Fund to Give Work To Single Idle Men

Seattle, Jan. 21.—(U. P.)—For the purpose of providing employment to unemployed single men, an appropriation of $5000 for street work was approved by the council finance committee late yesterday. A fund of $10,000 for clearing and grubbing streets is now being used to furnish work for jobless married men.

SUNDAY SCHOOL GROWS

Corvallis, Jan. 21.—Reports given at the annual meeting of the Congregational church show an increase in membership of 128 per cent during the pastorate of the Rev. J. P. Clyde. The Sunday school, which formerly ranked eighth in size in the city, is now fourth in size.

FIRE DESTROYS HOME

Sheridan, Or., Jan. 21.—The Frank Chapman home on the edge of town was destroyed by fire Thursday.

SEES DANGER TO SCIENCE CHURCH, IF FUSS KEEPS UP

(By United News)

Boston, Mass., Jan. 21.—Declaring that if the Christian Science church is to exist as an organization the controversies between its litigating factions must cease, Supreme Court Justice Crosby closed the hearing Friday on the appointment of new trustees for the Christian Science Publishing society without making the appointments.

Judge Crosby's statement came after practically all the parties to the long litigation that has centered about the dispute between the trustees and directors of the church had expressed their preferences on the new trustees. These included the directors, the trustees and former Director John V. Dittemore, represented by counsel, and Attorney General Allen and Edwin Krauthoff of Washington, in person.

The court ruled that more names should be submitted, declaring its uncertainty as to whom will be appointed. Judge Crosby said it was most desirable the long standing squabbles between the factions within the church should come to an immediate end.

"The church," he said, "has been wholly disrupted during the last two years and I suspect the controversy was brewing a long time before the suit was brought. There has got to be harmony. If this situation continues much longer there will be a condition financially which will make it perhaps of little moment whether there are any trustees or not. There will not be any business to manage if the financial operations of trust continue as disastrous as they have been for the last year or so."

POPE VAINLY TRIED TO END WORLD WAR

(Continued From Page One)

the same year suggested that America should act as conciliator between the warring nations. His note to President Wilson to this effect reached Washington when Germany and the United States were involved in a diplomatic crisis. The Vatican approved of President Wilson's peace note in 1917, but three months later the United States entered the war.

ANOTHER APPEAL MADE

The pope's most memorable appeal for peace was issued in his own handwriting on August 8, 1917, and asked belligerent rulers to end the struggle. During the peace conference his pleas were issued in behalf of weaker nations.

Just before the conference President Wilson had a private conference with Pope Venedict at the Vatican in which many questions of a social and international nature were discussed.

The settlement of the 750-year-old Irish problem was received with great pleasure by the pope, who issued a message congratulating the principals in the negotiations.

APPEALS FOR JEWS

At the behest of a committee of distinguished American Jews, the pope, in February, 1916, raised his voice in protest against the presecution of Jews in the Near East, insisting that nations as well as individuals should observe the rights of others and govern their relations by the law of love.

Pope Benedict inherited from the reign of Pope Pius another bad situation in Mexico and turned his attention to the affairs of Catholics in that country with occasional letters to the Mexican bishops.

Prior to the war, and until the collapse of the Austro-Hungary empire, the vatican had only one representative in Central Europe, at Vienna. But with the partition of the monarchy into a group of nations, places were made for six such representatives, who are now in office. Benedict will probably be rated a very progressive pope, not only for his conduct of his office, but also for such acts as his admission of the movies to the vatican, even permitting himself to be filmed, which Pope Pius had never done.

High Catholic churchmen thought the Pope, in recognition of his influence and his work of peace, might have been permitted a representative at the Versailles conference.

One of the most interesting documents of Benedict's reign was an encyclical issued in May, 1921, deploring such evils as divorce and referring his people to the life of St. Joseph and the workshop of Nazareth as examples respectively of family life and of the dignity of labor.

LONG-BELL PLAN 3 NORTHWEST MILLS

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feet of lumber, according to Long. The present output of the Hammond mill at Astoria, one of the largest on the Pacific coast, is about 100,000,000 feet a year. Much of the output of the Long-Bell plants will be designed for exportation, while the project calls for the shipment of nearly all the remainder in cargo from the Columbia river through the Panama canal for distribution through Gulf and Atlantic coast ports.

PRELIMINARIES IMPORTANT

Long stressed the fact that his company would be building for the future when it erects its mills and will go about the project with the utmost caution against mistakes of location or building time. The Long-Bell company is endeavoring to select the best features in a large number of successful lumber establishments, for the purpose of incorporating them in its future holdings.

He said that a number of communities, realizing the magnitude of the operations planned by the Kansas City company, were making attractive offers with a view to inducing the concern to locate one of its proposed plants there.

Drawing aside from the topic of lumber and gigantic mills, Long declared a principal at which he arrived after making a five months' study of economic conditions in Europe and America. It was: "The world return to prosperity and progress is being hampered by those who, innoculated with a false sense of value, and profits during the war, are seeking to maintain prices above a legitimate level. We must all turn our hands to bringing prices back to sanity before prosperity can really come again."

The party left Astoria at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Portland. Their private car will leave there at 7 o'clock tonight for Weed, Cal., where the Long-Bell company has an immense pine mill.

Sinnott's Stand On Anti-Lynching Bill Is Recognized

Washington, Jan. 21. — (WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Representative Mondell, Republican leader in the house, and Chairman Volstead of the judiciary committee have invited Sinnott to meet with them and other house leaders Monday to consider amendments to the anti-lynching bill, which is pending before the house. Sinnott a few days ago made a speech maintaining that the bill in its present form is unconstitutional because the federal power cannot operate directly upon individuals in disregard of state police power.

This move by Mondell and Volstead is believed to mean that they will concede the correctness of Sinnott's position and revise the bill before it is voted on.

QUIBBLING BY JAPANESE HALTS CONFERENCE

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agreement on this point, the prevailing idea was that each delegation should bear their fair share of the cost. The French then put forward a tentative suggestion that if such was to be the case, the amounts expended should be "deducted from the war debt." In other words, the United States would bear the entire cost of this and future meetings.

There was no support to this suggestion and the matter was allowed to drop. It caused considerable quiet comment, however.

The increasing restiveness of the foreign delegations, reflected in a desire to wind up the conference and get home, led to predictions today by American delegates that the conference would end in two weeks.

Today the Far East committee again tackled Chinese problems while the drafting committee tried again to whip into treaty form the agreements already reached.

TEXT OF CLAUSE IN TREATY IN EVENT OF WAR IS GIVEN

By Carl D. Groat

Washington, Jan. 21. — (U. P.) — The United Press today obtained the text of the clause of the treaty outlining the action the powers would take in the event of war. It reads:

"If during the term of the present treaty the requirements of national security of any contracting power in respect of naval defense are, in the opinion of that power, materially affected by any change of circumstances, the contracting powers will, at the request of such power, meet in conference with a view to the reconsideration of the provisions of the treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement.

"In view of possible technical scientific developments, the United States of America shall call a conference, after consultation with the other contracting powers, which shall convene as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years from the coming into force of the present treaty to consider what changes, if any, in the treaty may be necessary to meet such development.

"When any contracting power shall become engaged in a war which in its opinion affects the naval defense of its national security, such power, after notice to the other contracting powers, suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the present treaty * * * provided that such power shall notify the other contracting parties that the emergency is of such character as to require such suspension.

The remaining powers shall in such case consult together with a view to agreement as to what temporary modifications, if any, should be made in the treaty as between themselves. Should such consultation not produce agreement, duly made in accordance with the constitutional methods of the respective powers, any one of the said contracting powers may, by giving notice to the other contracting powers, suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the present treaty. * * *

"On the cessation of hostilities the contracting powers will meet in conference to consider what modifications, if any, should be made in provisions of the present treaty."

Convictions Reach 61.1 Per Cent; 548 Cases Disposed Of

Aberdeen, Wash., Jan. 21.—In his annual report made to Governor Hart, the first of the kind ever presented to the public in pamphlet form, George Acret, prosecuting attorney, states that in 1921 548 criminal cases were disposed of in Grays Harbor county. Of the number 341 were found guilty, 61 not guilty, 77 dismissed for want of sufficient evidence, 19 cases settled and 60 for whom warrants were issued were not located. The attorney says:

"The number is abnormally large for a county of 50,000 inhabitants, but criminal conditions were bad during the year. It is now believed, however, that the situation is much improved at this time. There is a noticeable improvement in juvenile conditions, in the number of larceny cases and housebreaking and a noticeable betterment with reference to liquor law violations.

"The percentage of convictions of the total number of criminal cases disposed of is 61.1 per cent.

No Restriction on Telephone Rate Cut

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 21. — No restriction is placed on cuts in telephone or other rates by the department of public works, Hance H. Cleland, supervisor of public utilities, has informed the manager of the Inland Telephone company at Pullman. Recently a subscriber complained that a charge of $9 per year for central office charge was exorbitant. He was told by the manager that the rate was fixed by the public service commission and could not be changed. Supervisor Cleland informed the subscriber that the rate could be challenged and a hearing held to determine its justice or that the company would be permitted to lower the rate on one day's notice, if it so desired.

Smith-McNary Bill Indorsed at Pasco

Pasco, Wash., Jan. 21.—The Chamber of Commerce at its Wednesday meeting indorsed the Smith-McNary bill. The committee appointed several weeks ago to sell stock in the Wenatchee Southern railroad reported progress. The Rev. Father Killeen of St. Patricks church addressed the chamber on the subject of buying at home.

PORTLAND DOESN'T VOTE ON MERGER; ASKS MORE FACTS

(By Universal Service)

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—After indorsing in principle the $30,000,000 ship merger proposed to take over Pacific trade routes and provide adequate American merchant marine service in competition with foreign interests, the conference of representatives from eight Pacific coast ports late Friday arranged for the naming of two committee to further the plan.

Herbert Fleishhacker, San Francisco banker, who presented the plan which originated with the United States shipping board as a means of putting the shipping business back into private ownership, was named head of a committee to go to Washington and ascertain just what the merger can expect from the government in the way of ships and terms.

He will name the other members of the committee, which will include the leading experts in the shipping business on the coast.

The second committee will have one representative from each of the eight ports, to be named by the chambers of commerce of the various ports. This committee will evolve a definite plan of action when the first committee reports back from Washington.

The votes of the various port representatives in approving the resolution were subject to approval by their respective chambers of commerce. Portland refrained from voting because of a desire for further information on the plan.

More than 60 delegates were present, representing Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland, Berkeley, in addition to the San Francisco delegation.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY

Foremost among the problems under consideration are a government subsidy for passenger and freight vessels; government support in opening channels of foreign trade, particularly in the Orient and including Asiatic Russia; an installment system whereby the government shall sell its ships now on the Pacific coast. Herbert Fleishhacker, who made the principal address, said in part:

"This meeting is called together to consider a far reaching program, developed at a conference recently held in Washington with members of the shipping board and acquiesced in by the president. The thought was brought out at this conference that a popularly owned company be owned by the citizens of the Pacific states to take over such shipping board boats as may be essential to render the various ports of Washington, Oregon and California such service as may be necessary to handle successfully all traffic in competition with ships operating under foreign flags, and to provide adequate service for the development of commerce under American control.

"The chairman of the shipping board has promised to support any sound proposition which will effectuate this plan. I assume there can be no argument against or opposition to such a broad policy, and that we will eagerly take advantage of the situation. I believe that this gathering will heartily approve the principle of this program and that this conference after so expressing itself will lose no time in deciding on a plan which will provide the practical means of realization.

"It is suggested as a means of arriving at this result that the government entirely discontinue the operation of ships on the Pacific, that its ships be sold at such price and upon such terms as will insure success to the proposed corporation, that no further allocations or sales be made of any now owned government combination passenger and freight ships in competition with the new corporation to be formed to handle trans-Pacific business, and that no further sales beyond the boats that may be purchased at this time will be made without giving this corporation preference in obtaining them. Also, that no sales of government ships on the Pacific or the Atlantic shall be made at any time for a less figure than that named this corporation.

FAVORS SOUND POLICY

"This plan will necessitate various devices which are the equivalent of subsidies, and to this end the president and chairman of the shipping board have suggested that such a corporation may be given the transport service, the mail contracts and other favorable considerations.

"My judgment is that it is an urgent necessity for the United States government to develop a sound mercantile marine under private ownership and government patronage and have a fleet of vessels always available which can at any time be made auxiliary of the United States navy.

"The government can only work out such a large enterprise through a company with sufficient capital and scope to take care of the needs of every important port on the Pacific coast. It is only in this way that a national policy insuring an adequate and permanent service can be maintained, and which will enable the foreign trade of the entire coast to be dominated by the American flag.

AMENDMENTS URGED

"If we are prepared at this time to meet the government's idea with a company representative of all Pacific coast interests, the chairman of the shipping board favors the disposal of its vessels at such figures and upon such terms as will not alone warrant this undertaking, but assure under proper management its successful operation.

"I believe that some amendments should be made to the shipping acts now in effect, and that the president should use his prerogative and put the Philippine islands under section 21 of the shipping act and merchant marine act of 1920, so that all commerce between these islands and the United States will be handled exclusively by American owned and operated ships."

Approval of the movement for organization of a Pacific coast shipping syndicate to handle shipping board vessels on the Pacific coast was expressed in a telegram from A. D. Lasker, chairman of the shipping board, read at the conference.

"It seems to the board that a company in which all Pacific ports are interested, can alone offer the strong front America needs to protect its interests," Lasker said.

"President Harding is fully informed of and approves of the plan."

Wallace Alexander of San Francisco presided at the conference.

He declared the purpose of the meeting was to "restore the former status of shipping of our country, namely the private ownership of the merchant marine."

Herbert Fleishhacker outlined the plan for the organization of the shipping pool and asked for general discussion.

COMMITTED TO ASYLUM

Hoquiam, Wash., Jan. 21.—Olof Ronkainen, former Hoquiam clothing merchant, was committed to the state hospital for insane Thursday. Business worries, caused by loss of his $30,000 store, stock an dhome, were held responsible.

List of Tillamook Jurors Issued for February Service

Tillamook, Jan. 21.—Following is the jury list drawn for the February term of the circuit court for Tillamook county, which will commence the first Monday in the month:

Sidney Provost, Bay City; P. W. Barrett, Tillamook; Charles E. Atkinson, Sandlake; Thomas Kellow, Hebo; Dee L. Jones, Beaver; C. E. Ward, Sandlake; Ernest Haag, Blaine; U. S. Edwards, Sandlake; O. E. Guistrom, Tillamook; Fred Burton, Tillamook; R. O. Allen, Woods; Frank Patchell, Wheeler; F. S. York, Hemlock; Alfred Reynolds, Tillamook; M. T. Chance, Beaver; H. B. Johnson, Tillamook; Kasper Schlappi, Tillamook; A. J. Heater, Cloverdale; John Plasker, Tillamook; E. G. Krebs, Tillamook; John J. Perry, Tillamook; Malphus Johnson, Garabaldi; W. E. Noyes, Tillamook; C. J. Chaffee, Tillamook; Solon Schiffman, Bay City; W. H. Christensen, Oretown; Clent King, Beaver; August Chopard, Blaine; D. J. Dunn, Meda; Thomas Shillinglaw, Hemlock; C. B. Stanley, Tillamook.

URGES LONG TERM CREDIT FOR FARMER

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clothed by congress with ample authority to deal effectively with them.

URGE BROADER POWERS

Broader powers should be granted to the federal farm loan banks and federal farm land banks to enable them to provide a greater volume of long term loans, the commission believes.

Existing machinery is incapable of supplying sufficient credit for long periods, it was found. This was held to be the principal defect of the country's banking and financial resources as they relate to farm credits.

Added importance attaches to the commission's findings in view of the fact that the president's agricultural conference will convene here Monday, and has farm credits listed as one of its principal subjects.

RESERVE BOARD ASSAILED

The question has been the subject of endless controversy since prices began to decline after the war. Farmers contended the restriction of credit forced them to sell their products in glutted markets, and interfered with their legitimate operations. The federal reserve board was bitterly assailed. It has, in fact, been the object of almost daily attacks in congress. The board, it was charged, deprived agriculture of credit, while credit was available for speculation.

The joint commission studied this controversy thoroughly and found things to criticize in the policies of the board.

It reached this conclusion:

"The outstanding deficiency of the present banking system of the country is the lack of credit machinery which can furnish credit running from six months to three years for production purposes."

NO ANNUAL OVERTURN

The commission pointed out that while it is generally considered that farmers have an annual turnover, the period may in fact be as long as three years. This was said to be particularly true of the stockman, who profits by the increase of his herd.

"It is imperatively necessary," said the commission, "if the farmer's credit requirements are to be fully met, that permanent machinery be established, or at least that such modifications of existing machinery be made as will provide credit for a period of from six months to three years to fill the gap between short time credit now furnished by the national, state and commercial banking systems, and the long time credit only partly furnished by the farm mortgage institutions and the federal farm loan system."

THREE PROVISIONS PROPOSED

The commission said no broad change in banking practices is urged, and advises against a central system. But essential credit needs of the farmer, it was thought, would be cared for by legislation containing these provisions:

1. Federal farm loan banks to be permitted to rediscount long term paper for national banks, state banks, trust companies and other institutions, and to be permitted to lend directly to cooperative associations on warehouse receipts.

2. Federal farm land banks to be permitted to issue debentures maturing up to three years, secured by loans like those described above.

3. Federal reserve banks to be permitted to purchase these debentures, under the terms by which they may now purchase farm loan bonds.

4. Federal reserve banks to be permitted to rediscount paper issued to mature within six months by farm loan banks, secured by warehouse receipts as described in the first recommendation.

VICTIMS OF SHARKS

Farmers are being victimized by loan sharks, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declared, in announcing his intention of bringing the question of farm loans before the agricultural conference. Interest rates of 5 or 6 per cent are being charged, Wallace declared, on five or 10-year loans.

The loan companies, Wallace charged, are taking advantage of the farmers' distress, "heartlessly to extort a rate of interest and terms of loan which cannot be justified."

Boy, 13, Shot While Hunting, Loses Leg

Silverton, Jan. 21.—Ronald Stevens, 13-year-old son of Willard Stevens of Howell Prairie, was wounded in the leg while hunting with a neighbor's boy, Pearl Pickens. The shotgun was accidentally discharged in the hands of the Pickens' boy. Ronald's leg was amputated below the knee.

VISITS GIRL SCOUTS

Corvallis, Jan. 21.—Miss Catherine Wilkeson of Tacoma, regional director of Girl Scout work, visited Corvallis troops this week to assist in planning the work. Benton county has two troops and a membership of 40 girls. They are under the direction of Miss Louise Schneider and Miss Laurel Canning.

TRAINED IN MINE RESCUE

Washington State College, Pullman, Jan. 21.—Students of the school of mines and geology will receive training in mine rescue work the week of February 17 to 24 in the United States bureau of mines rescue car. The state college has the largest class under bureau training.

NOMINATED FOR EDITOR

Washington State College, Pullman, Jan. 21.—Albert R. McCall of Pullman and Ernest L. Muzzall of Oak Harbor were nominated for editorship of the Evergreen, student twice-a-week publication. The election will be held Tuesday.

JAIL LOSES LAST TENANT

Hoquiam, Wash., Jan. 21.—For the first time in several months, the Hoquiam city jail was emptied when its lone tenant, a drunk, was released Thursday.

DECISION AFFECTS RAILROADERS' PAY; MEMBER DISSENTS

By Alexander F. Jones
United News Staff Correspondent

Chicago, Jan. 21.—The United States railroad labor board will hand down a decision Monday which, it is expected, will rip the cover off a situation that has been reason for discord within the board for some time.

The decision, first, will abrogate the wartime working rules for the brotherhood of railway clerks, express employes and freight handlers, abolishing time and a half overtime until 10 hours have been worked and making other drastic rule changes for approximately 100,000 employes.

LABOR MEMBER DISSENTS

But the real interest in the decision, it stated, will be contained in a dissenting opinion to be filed by A. O. Wharton, labor member of the board, protesting against the "high-handed" method adopted by the majority members of the board in dealing with railroad labor. This majority in headed by B. W. Hooper, public member and appointee by President Harding, who is looked to as the administration's spokesman on the board. Hooper is to file an addenudum to the decision, it is understood, in which the charges in the dissenting opinion will be answered. This decision will open up a condition that has been growing more and more tense for several weeks.

The federated shop crafts unions are in executive conference here and will deliver an ultimatum within a few days on what action they will take in regard to wages and working rules decisions by the board. The shop crafts officers charge that they have been roughly treated by the board of late, and the burden of their charges is laid against Hooper. But the railroad unions, not including the transportation brotherhoods, who have gone over the board's head and sought conferences with Herbert Hoover, are proceeding cautiously, as they realize that the labor board is the only rock on which they can rest in the present controversy with the carriers. But, it was said by one official of authority in the shop unions, the board under Hooper's direction is paying scant attention to their request for further hearings.

CRAFTS TOOK STRIKE VOTE

The shop crafts have a strike vote in their pocket which, it was announced by B. M. Jewell, president, would be held in abeyance pending announcement of the new working rules. The new rules have been handed down and they trim $50,000,000 more from pay envelopes.

Still the shop men took no direct action. This week they have appealed to the board for further hearings on rules and, they charge, these requests were received with scant courtesy.

So the situation reaches a crisis. The committee of 100 here, it is learned, is considering a proposition to meet with the miners next week, either here or at Indianapolis. Acceptance of this proposal has not yet been made, it was stated.

As a matter of fact, the shop crafts are up against it. The railroads would like nothing better than a strike, which, prominent officials have stated under their signatures. If the shop men go out railroad shops will be closed and non-union men put in. The carriers are waiting eagerly for such a chance.

So the labor board has been the last bet with the shop men and now as they charge that the board is not considering their complaints, they are in a position where they might be almost willing to join any kind of an alliance that promises victory.

HOOVER PLAYS PART

The labor board is watching Hoover's conferences with the transportation brotherhoods with mixed emotions. The propositions Hoover is trying to settle is in their province. But, it was stated, the conefrences with Hoover were requested by Warren Stone, chief of the engineers, and other brotherhood leaders, and Hoover simply offered his good offices. Hoover's suggestion for the reestablishment of regional conferences between railroads and their employes, without bringing questions to the labor board, is a page out of Stone's book. The big brotherhoods do not want to come to the board, and so stated when they defied the board in the last session before the threatened strike last October.

Hooper declined to comment on Hoover's conferences. He said he had nothing whatever to say about the charges that the shop men were charging him with "running the board with a high hand."