discovered that, at this very moment, when the aliles were endeavoring to stamp out war in Central Europe and

secure disarmament, enormous quantities of war supplies were being shipped to these states. He had an investigation made and a report written by W. T. Leyton, which on May 17 he sent in to the Big Four. It was a most awkward document. It reported that "quantities of munitions are being allocated to various nations by France on the instructions of Marshal Foch," and that "in addition to this the various new

"in addition to this the various new states are making application to the allies " to purchase their sur-plus stocks, and there is nothing except the financial difficulty to prevent the various governments from salling these

So this was what was happening! The report suggested the adoption of some policy to govern this matter in

among the small states. But the report

meeting; the largest in attendance, as

that "a copy of General Bliss' speech be circulated"; Orlando said that "Gen-

eral Bliss' speech made a considerable

impression on him"; President Wilson remarked that "the considerations which

General Bliss had urged were very seri-

ous and large and required to be very carefully considered," while Lloyd

Bliss in the course of his statement in

General Bliss set forth what the mill-

small states on the basis of the arma-

ment already allowed to Germany-100,-

000 men. This would mean for Austria

only 15,000 men; for Hungary, 18,000;

Bulgaria, 10,000; Czecho-Slovakia, 22,-

000; Jugo-Slavia, 20,000; Roumania, 28,-

000; Poland, 44,000, and Greece, 12,000.

But, he said, the military men did not

consider these figures sufficient for the

protection of the small states especially

where there were large cities to police

Bolshevist incursions, and they there-

fore suggested other figures for armies;

of 15,000; 80,000 for Poland instead of

44,000; 20,000 for Bulgaria instead of

18,000. While these were trivial armies

compared with what the small states de-

where frontiers were threatened by

example, 40,000 for Austria instead

regard to the possible information of German-Slav alliance."

BLISS' GREAT SPEECH

was smothered promptly in a committee

to prevent war and bankruptcy

tocks while the market is brisk."

# ANNAM COAST ONE OF STORMIEST; IS

Fishermen and Women Go Without Clothing at Tasks; Villages Often Inundated by Typhoons.

By Leiand L. Smith Man Stationed in Saigon, French Indo-China.

Perhaps the stormlest coast in the orld is that of Annam on the China sea. In the triangle, Annam, the Island of Hainan and Borneo, originate the majority of typhoons, which, like whiring comets, rush off at a tangent, punlaking everything in their way and changing direction at too frequent in-tervals. Any typhoon is sure to come near Annam, so, for the six months that they are rampant, this most ex-posed point of the China sea trembles in their blasts.

One would think that nature would rive this coast a respite for the rest of the year. Not so! When the typhoon is not raging the monsoon is. The latnorthwesterly six months of the year and southeasterly the other six months. Very heavy seas follow at all times and are only interrupted by the madcap tyfect upon their already surcharged feel-ings. This is a bad spot for weak

SEA IS FEROCIOUS

Now that it is all over I am glad that I was in a typhoon, but at the time I was certainly uncertain of any certainty save that of foreibly following the girating, struggling motions of the vessel. I left Saigon on a cattle boat ofor the small port of Quinhon, located on the most easterly and exposed part of Annam. A furious typhoon appeared out of a clear sky and the fight began. Divery drawer in the vessel was thrown from its resting place and the contents scattered on the floors; books were dashed through their protecting glass doors; boats were torn from their da-vits; the roof was washed off the bridge.

The mind cannot picture the aspect of the sea. The mountainous waves had no tops; the wind was so strong that they were blown completely off and car-nied in horizontal sheets of water for hundreds of feet. The sky had no color; just a low, heavy appearance without a break or a streak of light, and roared past overhead like an unending film The wind changed its direction frequently, causing confused seas that made it impossible to go with the storm. ESCAPE UNEXPLAINED

How we managed to get into the lee of an island and finally into Quinhon bay even the captain said he did not know. But it was certainly with relief that we dropped anchor among the fleet escape destruction from the typhoon only pleasant recollection I have

of the voyage was the remark made by a Japanese passenger the first morning out. Fruit had been passed around and I had taken more oranges than I could eat. The Japanese gentle man, who had an extraordinary English tlary which he used just as extraordinarily, and who had eaten his fruit, asked me why I had not eaten of my delicious oranges. I replied was keeping mine for recess. A long silence followed. I did not realize that Americanism until he suddenly replied with all the seriousness and ear-

VILLAGE UNSPOILED

Quinhon is not on the map yet. It is little, Annamite fishing village located spon a spit of land dividing the small the ends of the rallroad being through the rough coastline of year but will not be surfaced until So as yet the little town has not

Only 13 French residents are in the town, but the way that the trails have been converted into streets, the vacant spots into gardens, and the population through schools and hospitals, into a semi-cleanlinees, has been remarkable So far there has been no need for disturbing the ancient and certainly prac-

ADAM AND EVE AT HOME

In the pursuit of their all allday work water there is nothing that can bother them except the restraining, unlogical thing in the world is doneall clothing has been dispensed with. There Adam and Eve would be perfectly home. Besides, with the present cost ciothing, the Annamites consider that of part of one complete suit

Early in the morning the entire family repairs to the beach. Those, regardless of sex, who are to be in the water and handle the nets leave their clothes at Those who remain on the beach and sort the catch do the same thing when it rains; otherwise, they wear FISH LIKE INDIANS

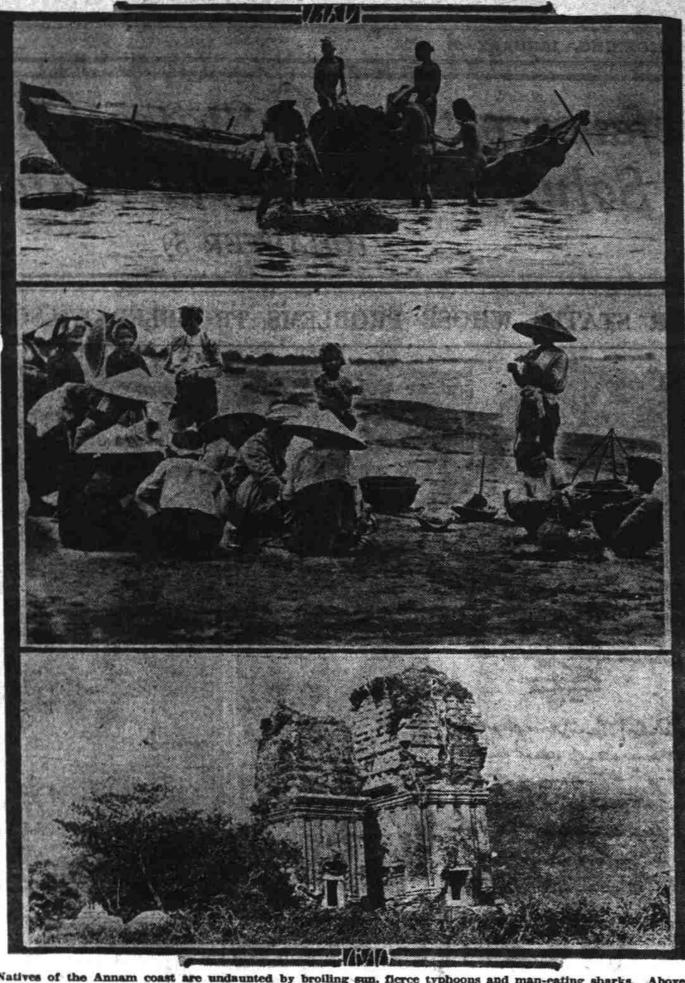
fishing on the beach is similar Indian mode in vogue on Puget sound. A boat goes out over the light surf, leaving one end of the net on shore, makes a semicircle and brings in by the natives in the water and the ants given over to the flock of do the sorting with many a loud n and raucous laugh over the

orthy. The lower half is made of woven, split willows covered with k coating of varnish. The upper saif is formed by several rows of planks that are gracefully brought to a point at the ends. A large, oblong eye is in-variably painted on the bow-perhaps to distinguish it from the stern, the two are so similar. Some are at least

two are so similar. Some are at least 26 feet long and 6 feet wide.

To the Annamite, the painting of the eye on the bow of their boat lends it human characteristics. It is the symbol of sight and can therefore perceive danger, the best places for fishing, and, above all, the preying shark which yearly exacts such a heavy toll from the fisher folk.

#### ANNAMITE FISHING COSTUME SCANT



Natives of the Annam coast are undaunted by broiling sun, fierce typhoons and man-eating sharks. Above-Naked Annam fishermen. Center-Women and children sorting catch. Below-Ruins of Kmeer towers, dating from 900 B. C., and Annamite pagoda at left.

the water. Then its dark ominon appeared for a moment, followed by a swift turning movement which exposed its white belly and wicked, triangular mouth. The shark was very large and fascinating in the gracefulness which it leisurely swam through the lew breakers of the bay. There was a my fruit, I have already filled my general exodus of the Annamites from the water as the fish was but a short

distance from the shore. The aspect of the struggling, shining dark-skinned forms in the water, the groups of squatting natives on the shore under their picturesque, funnelshaped hats was most unusual to one accustomed to Occidental sights and

TOWN UNDER WATER

The town itself was interesting but been troubled by the tourists and has in the throws of an inundation caused concerved its aspect and customs ante-dating the great Confucius, who had so much to do with the beliefs of the An-Chickens and pigs were placed on the roofs. Boats, into which as much of the family patrimony had been piled as possible, were tied to the part of the. was a curious sight to see smoke coming from these small craft. All meals were prepared in earthen jars, the bottoms of which contained ashes and live coals, and the smoke would filter curithrough the wicker, cylinder-

shaped coverings. Quinhon contains the prison for the district and the prisoners were made to assist the stricken population. Large quare gates were hung around their necks, according to the old Chinese custom of identifying prisoners. They were ontinually borne, no matter what kind of work was done.

BUINS PICTURESQUE

The country around Quinhon is exseedingly rough and the coast reminds one quite strikingly of bits along the ne. Those under the ages of 12 Tillamook shore. On the summit of some of the lower mountains are huge lons; they have nothing to make any towers, all that remains of the early Kmeer civilization of which so little is known and which left posterity the most lem of the limitation of armament wonderful ruins at Angkor. I was able to visit two of the towers,

> must have been considerably higher. Glorious triangular carvings of which snake adorned all four sides of the mon uments. At one time the towers eviiently formed part of a large structure but there, as in Rome, the succeeding generations and civilization used the stone for other structures, destroying However, the succeeding race, on the ground upon which the temple stood, god, either in recognition of ground halrowed by the former religion fiance to the abandoned gods, theirs be-

ing the true religion.

No greater difference in ideas could be presented than is shown by the squat Annamite pagoda at the base of the towering shafts of Kmeer culture. One is gaudy with its red, tiled roofs, blue grillwork, painted walls and glistening, bedragoned corners and apex; the other is somber in majesty, dignified in aspect and compelling in its restrained conception. In looking at these works of man, formed. Should it be decided that each No greater difference in ideas could be

### efense of Small States Big Problem at Paris

Czecho-Slovakia" (March 11), or the states (May 23). For these states spent the money and supplies they got, not for reconstruction, but in building up their armaments and in drilling sol-diers—and this money had to come out in the conference, Mr. Lansing asked the British if they recognized the king of Montenegro. "We pay for him." There also existed the feeling that some of these small powers might get entirely out of hand and further upset

the equilibrium of Europe.

LLOYD GEORGE ON SMALL STATES "The great powers should not allow the small states," said Lloyd George (May 23), "to use them as catspaws for their miserable ambitions. Prussia had begun just as these states were beginning, and at that time had not a population as large as Jugo-Slavia." In the case of the Italians, there was never any general policy toward the problem of the small states, except to keep all of them, but especially Jugo-Slavia, small and weak; for Italy, small state, except possibly Albania, to look to her for protection. Italy even

preferred to strengthen her old, but now helpless enemy, Austria, as against the which was right at her eastern door. Such was the situation when the probsmall states arose acutely on May 15 gates had arrived at St. Germain, it had become necessary to settle, at once, treaty. It appeared that a fundamenta difference of opinion existed. In the proposed draft of military clauses Article II contained an "American-British" proposal that compulsory military service be abolished, and a "French-Italian"

proposal providing for a "one-year com pulsory short-term service." FRANCE AND ITALY TOGETHER Here the Americans and British, both

l-power, were expressing their tradi while the French and Italians were, naturally enough, defending the basic insti-

ormed. Should it be decided that each

one wenders if the decadence to the monuments of ancient Athens, of Rome in the time of the Caesara, of Egypt under the Pharacha, of Mexico and the Astecs, flash before your eyes. Compare them with the monuments of our ers. Is our work of today any better? Is it as good?

The monuments of our ers. Is a good?

The monuments was essential that the council should lay down definite principles in regard to armaments, which would be applied to Austria-Hungary and all adjoining states."

ciation of the "monstrous demands of consistent with domestic safety"-but when he endeavored to get it adopted as "miserable ambitions" of the small a future standard as I have shown in former chapters, he was bitterly Yet the allies had applied that principle, which they declined to accept for themselves, to the enemy! German was to have only a "police force" of 100, 000 men. And now had come the prob lem of little weak Austria, surrounded by potential enemies. The military men had suggested that she be allowed 40,000 soldiers, while Clemenceau was suggesting 15,000. But Austria, with 6,000,000 population and 40,000 soldiers, was out of proportion to Germany with 60,000. 00 population and 100,000 soldiers and and the Jugo-Slavs, Hungarians, Rounanians, Czecho-Slovaks, to say nothing of the Greeks and Bulgarians, were to have compulsory service and great rmies, what chance was there for Austria to survive or, indeed, to prevent was among all the other snarling, restless, fearful nationalities? And how to apply the same rules to states which, like Austhe allies, and states like the Serbs and the Roumanians, which had been friends GENERAL PRINCIPLE NEEDED

Plainly a general principle was needed but what should it be? The abolition of ory service, as the Americans Italians were alarmed at this. Orlando

told his associates frankly (May 15) that Italy could not raise an army on the volunteer basis. France intended to keep compulsory service system for herself, (she had then and has had since, the most powerful and efficient army in the world)-why, then, let it be abolsay in Poland and Roumania, which were military allies of France? France did not want small armies in any of these central states except Austria. And this latter end-a weak Austrian army-Clemenceau easily secured by promptly saying (May 15) that he acepted the American-British plan for abolishing compulsory service in Austria. He could hardly do otherwise, indeed, after accepting the principle for Germany. But this did not satisfy Italy, because it did not meet the prob lem of armament in Jugo-Slavia; so Orlando proposed the "examination of the whole question on a broader basis"; he wanted "a study of the armament plans

to be forced in all parts of the late Austro-Hungarian empire." President Wilson, seeing here a chance to advance his whole program of limitation of armaments, agreed with Or-"All these questions," he said, "hung

together to form a single scheme," and then he promptly suggested his original standard of the 14 points, that "the military regime applied to Germany be

THE SMALL STATES MEET It would require a pen dipped in irony this conference which was held on June 5 at President Wilson's house. great men of six small, but ambitious, states were there. Paderewski for Potiano and Misu for Roumania; Venize

done, argued the absolute necessity of providing for their own safety; they ar gued their own "special risks"; they loubted the immediate efficacy of a league of Nations; and demanded more rather than less armament. Every arrument that the great powers had made the little powers threw back at them Lloyd George, sensing, no doubt, the weakness of their case, when they themselves set no example of disarmament argued with Padrewski that after peace was signed "there would be great re-British Empire. The Roumanian army would almost certainly be larger than the British and probably the same could be said of the Polish."

Paderewski countered dryly with dart that had sting, that "Great Britain did not have to fight the water And if the little powers were to dis

not they be worse off than Holland and

The National Capital

Republican Leaders at Variance on Bonus-Packers in Fair Way to Get Consent Decree Modified-Sinnott Takes Stand on Anti-Lynching Bill.

On Bonus Bill

TON BUREAU OF THE JOUR-NAL)-Republican leadership in con-gress is divided and uncertain over the way to handle the soldier bonus. That the bonus must pass from the stage of talk to the stage of action is realized. The question in dispute is how it should

thought it would be well to make the bonus a part of the foreign debt funding bill, not because it really belongs to it, not because in his view it would was afterwards signed, ratification is still incomplete; and no doubt trade in surplus war materials continued brisk be easier to pass the funding bill in among the small states. For there was an unlimited amount of ammunition left to be shot away.

be easier to pass the funding bill in a form acceptable to the administration if the bonus is made to trail with it. Some features of the funding bill are On May 23 the generals made their re-disliked, but senators might find it dif-port on the limitation of armaments of ficult to vote against it if in so doing they also voted against the bonus. small states. It was an epoch-making President Harding, it seems, stood out against including the mention of the bonus in the funding bill. He feels that I recall, except one, ever held by the Big Four. The conference had to move out of the president's small quiet study the funding details are still largely unto the big drawing room upstairs. There were 33 in attendance, including a certain. Debts of different nations will There were 33 in attendance, including a splendid array of gold-laced generals both as to principal and interest, and and admirals. A great speech—one of it cannot be said in advance what amounts will be available, or when, to

that the money will be ready from this source. At the same time, he does not want the policy of the country as to foreign loans tied in with the bonus to such an extent that either one is On the other hand, there are mem bers of congress in both senate and George said "he had been greatly im-pressed by the remark made by General with the sales tax. When the sales advocates were beaten last November they prepared for their next effort in most part, they are representatives of big business and indifferent to the bonus except as it might be used as a tary representatives had done. They had calculated the armament of the vehicle for

long with it. The president has said that he be-lieved the soldier bonus bill should carry its own scheme of taxation to defray the expense and this has been hailed with delight by the sales taxers The position of the president, however, the income from this source be arranged funding bill and has also been known as a particular champion of the bonus has all along been an adherent of the

General Bliss said frankly he thought the army of 100,000 men allowed to Ger-many was too small even for "domestic safety"-and that, if armies of all Cen- Modification of Packer

peace in the future." And then he made a remark that struck home: "The brilliancy of military glory," he said, "which now lighted up certain of these western nations of Europe might in reality not be an evidence of health, but only the hectic flush of disease which would eventually result in the downfall of our strip of Latin and Anglo-Saxon civilization along the Western coast of Europe.

He meant, and said, that there was danger of "future combinations between the Germanic, Slavonic and Asiatic races, which might eventually sweep the

way."
But Clemenceau was utterly unwilling to have the question of the German army reopened; nor did he wish even drastic reductions as those proposed by the military men, except for Austria, in the armies of Central Euope. After interminable further discussion, it was hurriedly decided-because Austrian treaty had to be made ready—that the Austrian army should be a volunteer force of 30,000 men; but was impossible to decide how to limit he armaments of all the other states. Remenceau was opposed to any further Wilson and Lloyd George action. were anxious that something be On June 4 (Minutes of Council of Four): Finally, it was proposed that the representatives of the smaller states be called in to discuss the whole subject; to see if they would not agree to a general limitation of armament.

to report properly what happened in-Benes for Czecho-Slovakia: Bralos for Greece, and Vesnitch for Serbia. These were able men, every one, and some of them were men who, in a larger arens, might well have qualified ing the greatest contemorary figures. They made good speeches, strong speeches. They all accepted the princi ple of the desirability of limitation of armaments, just as the great powers had ione-and, just as the great powers had

Switzerland? Finally, Dr. Benes shot another bolt that hurt. He said that the threat to the small states was not only from Russia or the neutral states, but "for that matter the western pow-To the Annumite, the painting of the two does not be not placed to maintain to man characteristics. It is the symbol of ancient Athena, of Rome in the time of the Caseara, of Egypt under the cast therefore preceive sanctage of the Caseara, of Egypt under the parashs, of Mexico and the Athena, of Mexico

Action Expected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(WASHING-

Senator Lodge was among those who

and admirals. A great speech—one of the great speeches of the entire peace conference—was made by the American general. Bilss. It was the kind of straight-forward speech, touched with powerful conviction, that turned opinion then and there. Such was the impres-sion it made that Clemenceau suggested that the conv. of General Rilss' speech apply on the bonus.

The president is not opposed to paying the bonus from the interest on foreign loans, it is said, and will favor

"marketing" the sales tax. To get that form of tax adopted they would be willing to take the bonus Peg on Naval Affairs

does not carry indorsement of the sales tax. He is quite willing that the bonus be financed by returns from foreign loans, it is said, but demands first that and assured through the funding bill. Senator McCumber, new chairman of the finance committee, who reported the

to prevail, but not until the sales taxers have been vanguished.

tral Europe were reduced to the same Consent Decree Likely

erving, which was intended to be West by consent of the attorney general in decree, for which negotiation was begun months ago. This situation is arousing considerable

concern among those who believe that the packers should be restricted to the packing of meat and meat products. The consent decree was agreed upon by he then attorney general, A. Mitchell Palmer, after investigation by the federal trade commission had shown that the packers were gobbling a large share civilization of western Europe out of the of the general canning and wholesale procery distribution business. The plan for modification made headway after the present attorney general, Harry M. During the debate on the packer reg

mer after a determined struggle, it was contended by the advocates of the measthat the consent decree had taken the packers out of unrelated lines of business and removed the necessity for legislation in that direction. Soon after this packer bill, with most of its teeth that Mr. Daugherty was holding secret conferences looking to a modification of the decree. This packer bill had already been framed to shear the federal trade com-

nission of authority to investigate the doings of the packers except when requested to do so by the secretary of een made quite acceptable to the packers themselves. For the same reason, the bill was opposed and denounced as a sham by Senator Kenyon and other progressive leaders, who have tending tion in which affairs were tending. Senator Wadsworth, Senator Stanfield and other champions of the packers in this controversy argued that the efficiency of the packers made it economically wise to relieve them from "iniquisitions" by the federal trade ission. Stanfield has since declared n favor of modification of the consent decree, on the ground the packers should not be forced out of canning and other

lines in which they have shown great an investigation of the entire affair. He decree should not be modified except by authority of congress, and directing the committee on agriculture to report upon the facts connected with Daugherty's

Sinnott Declares Himself On Anti-Lynching Bill

TON BUREAU OF THE JOUR-NAL)—Declaring that he is willing to go the full length of the power of con-gress to prevent lynching, or to amend the constitution if necessary, but un-willing to vote for a bill which he regards as clearly unconstitutional and in gon made a speech in the house in oppo ition to the anti-lynching bill reported by the judiciary committee.

Mr. Sinnott asserted that the supreme court has passed on the constitutional question involved, in cases where it had

efore it all the arguments advanced in

"The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, as repeatedly held, are restrictions upon state action, and no action on the part of the state (in the case at issue) is complained of."

Mr. Sinnott disagreed with those who have said that the anti-lynching bill is in furtherance or fulfillment of the last national Republican platform. The platform condemned lynchings, he said, and the president has asked congress to set up a commission to determine how far congress can go to suppress this abhorrent gress can go to suppress this abhorrent crime. He denied that these facts can be given as reasons to bind the Repub-lican enajority in favoring a bill which fails to meet the requirements laid down by the supreme court.

"I want to grant to the colored people every right and every protection that the constitution of the United States authorizes us to grant," he said, "but I which arrangements have already been am unwilling to trifle and juggle with them. There is going to be a hereafter, and if this law is passed in its present form, when the supreme court holds it unconstitutional, as it surely will, they will come back and say that we have trifled with them, that we have trifled with them.

Passage of the bill has been opposed by several prominent Republican con-gressmen. Congressman P. C. Reavis of Nebraska, like Sinnott, declared his conviction that the bill cannot be sustained. and made an extended legal argument elected by the Republicans in 1920 in district long Democratic, asserted that congress could not pass any law more harmful to the negro race than the one under discussion, unless it be a law to Brown said in his opinion a federal

anti-lynching law will promote race strife and lawlessness. The negro is making great progress in the South, he said, receives equal protection in the courts, and will advance much more rapidly if "misguided uplifters and agitators will leave him alone." The Southern Republican view appears to be the same in this respect as the Southern Demo-

McArthur Moves Up

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(WASHING-TON BUREAU OF THE JOUR-NAL)-Resignation of Representative John A. Peters of Maine to become federal judge moves each member of the house naval affairs committee who were below him up one peg, and advances Congressman McArthur of Oregon to fifth place. Outranking him are Chair-Illinois, Mudd of Maryland and Hicks

of New York. Under the rules of the house, no memter can serve on more than one major cmmittee. Congressman Hawley now ranks fourth on the ways and means cmmittee, and Congressman Sinnot is nairman of public lands. It is reported compared with what the shall shall along been an adherent of the chairman of public lands. It is reported idea that the bonus be paid from inthat Hicks of New York is soon to take fensive and not at all for the offensive terest on loans. His view seems likely a place in the diplomatic service, which will advance McArthur to fourth posi-tion on naval affairs.

Infant Mortality

tral Europe were reduced to the same scale, the little states "would be converted into mere vassals of the two continental powers of the Entente (France tinental powers of th Lowest in Portland ended by the consent decree entered into bureau of the census, which states that the lowest infant mortality rate for February, 1920, seems likely to be perpetuated by modification of the consent Portland, Seattle and St. Paul. This is for infants under 1 year of age. Other cities reporting a fate of less than 60 per 1000, out of 51 cities for which figures are given, are Oakland, Cal, 50; San Francisco, 48; Minneapos. 55; New Haven, 59; Spokane, 53. The greatest mortality reported is from

A free moving picture show every evening is one of the features being planned for the Eugene auto park the coming season. Views of Lane county and different scenic attractions of the state will be pictured.

state will be pictured.

Fall River, Mass., 111 to 1000, and Rich-

#### BOY SCOUTS WILL HAVE FULL WEEK OF CELEBRATION

Portland Council, With Strength of 2300, to Have Services and Rally With Special Program.

During the week of February 5 the 500,000 hoys enrolled in the Boy Scout cil, which is nearly six years old and

played. Sinday, February 5, will be scout Sunday and scoutmasters are being asked by the scout executive, James E. Brockway, to get in touch with a pastor in their neighborhood and have a special trifled with them, that we have juggled scout service, with a sermon for adults with them, and that we have handed to them a 'gold brick'."

scout service, with a sermon for adults on the Boy Scout movement, the scouts to usher, furnish the music, take up to usher, furnish the music, take up the collection and assist in other ways. Monday will be fathers' day, closing with a father and son banquet at the First Presbyterian church at 6:45 p. m. Tuesday will be mother's day, when all couts will be expected to do several "good turns" around the house. seeday. February 8, will be troo "good turn" day, when whole troops will turn out to do a good turn for the church, school or other public

tion of their community. when each troop will be expected to give help to some needy family. Friday evening at 7:30 in the Lincoln high school. A feature of this gathering will be contributions of clothing for needy boys, each scout being asked to bring at least one article of clothing for boys less fortunate than themselves. Civic good turn day will be observed Saturday from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., when uniformed acouts only will be on the city streets looking for "good turns" to do. At 2 p. m. all scouts, whether uniformed or not, will be given a reception at the State bank, corner Fifth and Stark streets, and all scouts having savings accounts with this bank will



64846 Irish Love Song......By Gluck

sars in a report from the 64588 Bonnie Sweet Bessie....By Gluck 

Louise-Depuis le jour. . By Gluck 64706 A Perfect Day ...... By Gluck 

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