

SPECULATION MARKET NEEDED

Future Market Is Necessity in Grain Trade Declares Chicago Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Existence of future markets for speculation is a necessity in the grain trade, the house agricultural committee was told today by representatives of the Chicago board of trade, who appeared in opposition to legislation proposing regulation of the exchanges.

"Exchanges cannot function without speculation," declared J. P. Griffin, president of the Chicago board of trade. "All commodity prices inevitably fluctuate unless monopolized."

"Hedging," he declared, helped the public by narrowing the dealer's profit, thus increasing the price paid to the producer and decreasing the cost to the consumer.

Prices for wheat are fixed by the laws of supply and demand, James E. Boyle, professor of agricultural economics at Cornell university testified.

The volume of future trading in Chicago, Professor Boyle estimated at four times the actual

grain production on which he said was collected a "lot" of only a quarter of a cent a bushel, which paid for the insurance feature. Without future trading he estimated it would cost at least five cents a bushel to handle the grain of this country.

Preachers, lawyers, doctors and farmers and other men of moderate means constitute a large percentage of the speculators, Professor Boyle said, adding that their elimination would be a calamity to the country.

"Lots of people don't believe in speculation unless they are doing it," he said.

The "wide margin" between the wholesale and retail prices of beef was declared by C. A. Canby of the Chicago board of trade, to be "detrimental" to the cattle industry, and he said, must be remedied to put the business on a safe "economic" basis.

Welfare Commission Would Be Established

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 14.—A bill providing for an appropriation of \$100,000 to aid former service men and women was introduced into the 16th session of the state legislature today by Senator Burkey of Jerome county.

The measure provides for the establishment of a welfare commission composed of five members, one of whom is to be the state adjutant of the American legion and the other four to be appointed by the governor. The state adjutant is to act as secretary of the commission and would certify all sums expended. The bill is designed to specially assist veterans who are disabled and destitute.

Senator Burkey also introduced a measure which would give former service men and women 30 days preference in filing on Carey act projects.

The state affairs committee of the house of representatives introduced several measures directed toward the abolishment of several standing state funds.

Former Premier Will Form New Ministry

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Former Premier Briand will form a new ministry to succeed the Leygues ministry which resigned Wednesday. He had secured the collaboration of Laurent Bonnevay, a leader of the national bloc, who led the attack on M. Leygues.

A forecast of the new ministry gives M. Bonnevay the post of minister of justice, Louis Barthou, war; Paul Doumer, navy; Louis Loucheur, or Charles Dumont, finance.

M. Briand tonight confirmed the acceptance by M. Bonnevay of a portfolio.

Read the Classified Ads.

MEAT CONTROL IS WORLD-WIDE

English Board of Trade Fears American Meat Monopoly

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Apprehensions of a worldwide meat control by American packing firms were disclosed in a recent report to the board of trade by a sub-committee of the standing committee on trusts.

"At present, the American meat companies have nearly 60 per cent of the beef output from Argentina and Uruguay and about 75 per cent of the capacity of the meat plants built or building in Brazil," the report stated. "Moreover, they control nearly one-half of the whole trade of Smithfield (the great London meat market) and they have also a solid footing in Canada and Australia."

"Fears as to the extension of their activities are not confined to the United Kingdom, but are equally strong in the dominions," it continues.

"The more they may be able to extend their operations in South America, the more they may be able to divert supplies from reaching the United Kingdom, and the more they are able to control distributive business here, the more securely they will have the British consumer in their grip."

Suggestions were made by the committee to restrain, by taxation and by subsidizing refrigerated shipping companies, the expansion of foreign interests here, and an international investigation was recommended to go into the whole situation with a view to taking common action.

A rejoinder to the committee's findings is made by R. H. Cabell, the London manager of Armour and company, who in an interview with a Press Association representative, complains that none of the American firms were heard by the committee and charges that the latter's report was compiled "under strong prejudice."

"Several passages in the report show a clear but very ill-informed animus against the American firms," Cabell states. "Particularly in its reference to Argentina, America would guess from the report that the Chicago packers entered the Argentine trade at the request, almost at the entreaties, of the British firms which had opened up the territory and had paid heavily for their experience and were anxious to be bought out."

Mr. Cabell suggests that part of the supposed animus disclosed in the report is due to the reluctance of certain British firms to compete with the "less wasteful and more efficient methods of their American rivals," and he says the only effect of the report must be to raise meat prices all over the United Kingdom.

Corvallis Brood Makes New World's Egg Record

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 15.—A new world's record is believed to have been set by a pen of Oregon Agricultural college White Leghorn hens, it was announced today when the five hard working "hiddies" took first place for the month of December at the western Washington egg laying contest being held at the experiment station at Puyallup.

The college pen laid 144 eggs for the 31 days of the month. The actual record of the five birds was 25, 28, 29, 30 and 31 eggs respectively, or an average of approximately 29 eggs a hen.

BARRACKS ATTACKED

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—Simultaneous attacks were made on a number of police barracks in Tipperary and Limerick counties early today but without success. In consequence, the police and military were reported to be extremely

active there today. An attempt also was made to blow up the Kilbrin barracks, near Bandon, county Cork, but the police appeared and drove away the attacking party.

Other parts of the country report similar incidents including the ambushing of police and military.

Baseball Advisory Board Wind Up First Session

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The new advisory council of organized baseball today wound up its first meeting by drafting rules which will govern relations between the major and minor leagues and by placing \$10,000 at the disposal of Judge Landis, baseball commissioner, to be used as he sees fit in investigations.

The fund will be supplied entirely by the major leagues. The tentative drafting of the resolutions provides that all the leagues not going into the draft, which was restored, must notify the advisory council not later than February 15. The regulations provide that the draft should not be compulsory, but that leagues remaining out of the draft not draft from leagues which come in.

Within two weeks the advisory council expects to function officially.

Three Robbers Visit Postoffice and Home

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 15.—Three robbers paid visits to the towns of Canyonville and Myrtle Creek last night between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, making good their departure with some cash and valuables. The Canyonville postoffice was the scene of an attempted robbery shortly after 11 o'clock. Burglars broke the window of the building but were detected by Deputy Frank Perdue, who fired four shots at them. The thieves fled without touching anything. A short time later two officers received a report from Myrtle Creek to the effect that the home of Mrs. Mary Adams of that place had been robbed. Over \$70 in cash was taken. The officers have found no trace of the thieves.

Army Hospitals Are Flimsy Constructions

STATTLE, Jan. 15.—Thomas N. Swale, state commander of the American legion, when informed today that the surgeon general of the United States was declaring that half of the sick and wounded soldiers of the world war are quartered in hospitals of "flimsy and inflammable construction," declared that such conditions are true in the state of Washington.

"The big hospital at Tacoma, formerly the Cushman Italian school, is a group of frame buildings," said Commander Swale. "Ninety-two men are being cared for in the marine hospital at Port Townsend, a 23-year old frame building meant for the accommodation of 40 men. A half million dollar federal building is practically vacant in that city and could be used as a hospital."

FIVE-CENT LOAF IS BACK

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The 5-cent loaf of bread is back in New York. It appeared this week in a bakery shop where, almost immediately sales jumped from 80 to 1000 loaves a day. In nearly all other New York stores the price is 10 cents, but the baker who reduced the price says he is making more money now.

Read the Classified Ads.

TIME TABLES

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
Effective Sunday, November 14, 1920 and thereafter.

Northbound	
No. 54 Oregonian	5:00 am
No. 16 Oregon Express	5:58 am
No. 28 Willamette Limited	9:20 am
No. 18 Portland Passenger	2:00 pm
No. 24 Goose Bay	5:05 pm
No. 14 Portland Express	8:04 pm
Train No. 12 (The Shasta)	8:04 pm
Southbound	
No. 58 Oregonian	8:08 am
No. 22 For Eugene	10:12 am
No. 16 California Express	10:36 am
No. 32 Roseburg Passenger	4:08 pm
Train No. 11 (The Shasta)	5:40 pm
No. 27 Willamette Limited	6:48 pm
No. 12 San Francisco Pass.	9:34 pm

SALEM-GEAR LINE
No. 72 Arrive at Salem 9:10 am
No. 74 Leave Salem 4:00 pm

SALEM, FALLS CITY & WESTERN	
161 Leaves Salem motor	7:45 am
163 Leaves Salem motor	9:25 am
165 Leaves Salem motor	1:55 pm
Through car to Mount Hood and Astoria	5:10 pm
171 Leaves Salem for Dallas	5:10 pm
162 Arrives at Salem	9:10 am
164 Arrives at Salem	11:00 am
166 Arrives at Salem	8:20 pm
172 Arrives at Salem	7:40 pm

OREGON ELECTRIC	
Southbound	
Leave Portland	8:30 am
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CORVALLIS CONNECTIONS	
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3000 ARMENIANS ARE SHELTERED

Old Churches and Refugee Buildings Become Wretched Homes of Outcast

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Three thousand Armenians, driven from their homes in the war-ravaged countries south of the Black Sea, are concentrated in old churches or other refugee buildings in Constantinople, says a report received here by the Near East Relief from one of its workers. Their fate is described as wretched. Work is at a premium in Constantinople because of the influx of 100,000 Russian refugees from the Crimea and numerous Greeks from the fighting zone in Anatolia.

The buildings in which the Armenian refugees have been herded are characterized as unsuitable in almost every conceivable way for housing so many. There are five of these refugee centers, called camps.

The relief worker reports that sanitary conditions in these camps are almost indescribable. The buildings are crowded, dirty and wet. The refugees, most of them country people unused to the ways of the city and stupefied by their misfortunes, sit around huddled against the walls. The women have dull, sad faces and the little children are blue and pinched with the cold and too miserably lifeless to cry.

The women make an effort to keep clean, but it is hard to wash either bodies or clothes when there is no soap, about one pan or kettle for 10 families, and all the water from one well.

Most of the refugees have arrived in Constantinople with almost nothing except the clothes on their backs, and many are barely covered.

Even greater need exists for blankets than warm clothing. One family of five, for instance, sleeps on a bare stone floor under one thin, ragged, half cotton blanket.

At Haskeyan camp, located in an old Armenian church, 500 persons from Cilicia are housed. 255 of them women and children. They are hungry most of the time. Every two days the camp receives 150 loaves of bread and one case of milk from the Central Armenian committee. The milk is reserved for the babies and the sick. They cook over twig fires and with the constant rain and mud, dry twigs are hard to find.

Psamadia, a "special feeding camp" where the weakest refugees are sent, has 350 people, and conditions are slightly better. Sent tomorrow we get it today."

Another "special" camp for

sick refugees consists of two old churches in which 560 people are massed.

At Behkitch camp, a large Turkish house formerly occupied by a Pasha and his harem, 463 miserable Armenians dwell. They are given nothing but the roof over their heads. Some of them have a little money which they spend in the tiniest installment for rice or bread. Ortakey camp, located in two buildings, one a dilapidated palace and the other left in a filthy condition by Turkish troops, houses 730.

Mascot Lion Cub Gives Mournful Appearance

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The lion cub which was adopted as a mascot by the Lafayette squadron of aviators, the first of the Americans to come to fight and die for France in the war, now is a melancholy spectacle in the Paris zoological gardens but the keepers refuse to kill him because of the sentiment resulting from his connection with the American fighters. One eye is missing, much of his hair is gone, he seems decrepit with age and, if met in the desert, his appearance would inspire nothing but pity. The indignation of some members of a society for prevention of cruelty to animals has been aroused by his mournful appearance.

"Why don't you chloroform the poor old fellow?" a visitor asked of the head keeper the other day.

"What do you mean by 'old fellow'?" retorted the keeper. "That lion is only four years old. He is a victim of the war. If that lion is lame it is because he got rheumatism in the first line trenches. One of his legs was broken when he fell out of an airplane 40 feet from the ground. He lost his eye from a well directed right hand swing of one of the mechanics whose fur coat he had stolen and played with a 'Kill that lion' he exclaimed, bit behind the sheds."

"Why he is the symbol of those tall, happy lads in khaki whose bodies now lie alone the Veste and Meuse. I will take him home as a pet first."

The Fast Age

"The world never moved so fast before," mused Mr. Simmons. "We have winter ice on the 4th of July; spring vegetables on Christmas; we buy our straw hats in February and our felt hats in August; we get our Sunday paper on Saturday night and our magazines a month ahead of time. If we telephone a man in San Francisco from New York he hears our voice about four hours before we speak; and if someone in Japan sends us a cablegram tomorrow we get it today."

Kansas City Star.

GERMAN TRADE NOT FOR U. S.

Business Scouts Find Big Contracts Leased by England and France

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—American business scouts who have been scouring Germany in the last few months in search of contracts have virtually abandoned the field to the British and French and gone home, according to information reaching the American Association of Commerce and Trade here. While exports and imports between the United States and Germany continue gradually to increase, the Americans say the majority of the big manufacturing and buying firms of Germany already have signed long-time contracts with the British and French, who sent armies of representatives into the country as soon as the armistice was signed.

The Germans who have not contracted with the British and French but have held back in the belief it would be to their advantage to tie up with the Americans, are becoming discouraged and American business men here say unless there is soon a resumption of official relations between the two countries, and probably a stabilization of exchange, it must be many months after a treaty is signed before the Americans will again have their proportionate pre-war share of German trade.

The German government is keenly alive to the situation and even has taken a hand, unofficially, in recent transactions by which it was believed good business relations between the two countries would be fostered. When the National Cash Register company recently sought permission of the political economic subcommittee of the imperial economic council to import tools and patterns for a factory in Germany, the German foreign office took an active interest and it is said even directed the committee to make a favorable report, although some of Germany's most powerful financial influences were objecting.

Other American concerns have applied for permission to import machinery and manufactured articles but the economic council has thus far withheld the permission on the ground the articles could be produced in Germany.

The German government's principal objection to importations at this time is based upon low exchange value of the mark. Until the mark is stabilized, the Germans believe trade should be encouraged on the basis of exchange of goods, or that only such importations should be permitted as will

encourage German production and form a market for German labor.

Jackless Jills Hunt For Jilless Jack

LONDON, Jan. 13.—"Jackless Jills" are emigrating in considerable numbers from England in the hope of finding suitable "Jilless Jacks" for husbands in the United States, according to Nora March, bachelor of science. Her comments on England's "marriageable women who may never marry" before the National Birth Rate commission some time ago were widely discussed in the British press.

Government figures show there is a surplus of a million women in England whose only hope of marrying depends on their migrating to some part of the earth where there is a more even distribution of the sexes. According to Miss March, they are looking to Miss March, they are looking to America that is "significant of the loneliness of some men's lives."

"Women are enterprising today," she added. "Many are emigrating who a few years ago would have feared to take the great adventure."



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ANNUAL NUMBER, ABOUT JANUARY 21, 1921

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