

### LIQUIDATING THE WORLD WAR; A PLAN

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two years of peace! A truce of God! Instead of sixty-two years of economic servitude and consequent friction and ill will and strife, Mr. Levinson proposes sixty-two years of peace under conditions of such good will and appreciation as the world has never known. During that period the nations could be effectively developed and established. The war system thus once derided from civilized procedure could never be gotten on the track again!

The whole plan is condensed by its author in the following summary:

World loan to Germany—\$6,000,000,000  
Interest rate 5 1/2 per cent  
Sinking fund 1 1/4 per cent  
per annum  
(Sinking fund, kept alive, will pay off entire principal in twenty-eight years.)  
Pay off ten of Dawes plan reparations loan—200,000,000  
\$5,800,000,000

Pay U. S. in compromise and discharge of all war debts owing to her—\$1,000,000,000  
Pay U. S. in repayment of cost of American army of occupation 1919 and 1920—\$250,000,000  
Balance—\$4,250,000,000

One minor item in the calculation is that of two hundred and fifty million dollars due the United States for the expense of our army of occupation after the war. Mr. Levinson believes the principal of this debt should be paid out of the German loan. This would leave a total sum of \$1,550,000,000 to be distributed among European nations in accordance with their claims for specific reparations and the requirements of their economic and fiscal needs. An editorial in the Daily News, which is throwing its enormous influence behind this proposal, suggests that the sum of perhaps \$500,000,000 should go to France for this purpose. Obviously the distribution of the remainder among the European claimants would work miracles of appeasement and economic recovery.

The two questions which will immediately arise in the practical reader's mind are, Can Germany carry so large a loan? and, Where can the required sum of six billion dollars be found?

A moment's consideration will convince one that German bonds issued to secure such a loan, under the conditions of the Levinson plan, would be gilt-edged. In the first place it must be borne in mind that Germany's national debt after the consummation of this plan would be only six billion dollars. Under the Dawes plan Germany is paying during the current year about \$437,000,000 on reparations. Next year the payments are increased to \$625,000,000. Grave doubt exists in the minds of economists whether Germany will

be able to meet its increasing obligations under the Dawes plan after this year, particularly in view of the indeterminate period for which the obligation is to continue. But the Levinson proposal involves a five and one-half per cent interest rate and one and one-half per cent for a sinking fund, a total of \$420,000,000 per annum—a feasible sum for Germany to pay.

As for the possibility of selling so large a bond issue, Mr. Levinson hits the nail squarely on the head when he confesses his faith that "a loan of such magnitude, easily possible in war-time, when loans are necessarily precarious, could be negotiated in peace-time, for constructive purposes, when the safety of the loan is beyond question." With the loan approved and its conditions accepted by the governments of Europe and the United States, and with universal appraisement and peace in prospect, the fountains of national loyalty and humanitarian feeling throughout the world would be so opened up that the nations would absorb their several quotas of Germany's bonds, not only with ease but with enthusiasm. What a reality spiritual experience it would be! Who would not like to see brought into play something like the elaborate machinery by which the nations sold their war bonds, only now to be operated for the selling of bonds for peace! What could mark more signally in world psychology the fact that we had passed out of an era of war into an era of peace than an international bond-selling crusade using instead of the slogan, "Buy a War Bond!" the thrilling slogan, "Buy a Peace Bond!"

Such a bond issue would command not only the regular agencies and channels of investment but every agency and organization of public morale—chambers of commerce, Rotary clubs and kindred clubs, women's clubs, lodges, public schools, and the church of Christ itself. Think of our theaters stopping their performance for our four-minute men to urge the audience to buy bonds for world peace! Think how our churches, now looking back with shame in their hearts upon their hectic activity in selling bonds for war, would rejoice at the opportunity ten years after the war to sell hands for peace!

It sets the blood tingling. It kindles a fire in the duldest imagination. One cannot help recalling that this stupendous peace proposal comes to the world at the Christmas season of 1927, nine years after the close of the war. We fought that war with the object of putting an end to war. The war we fought was lost—at any rate, it has not yet been won. A year ago, without knowing at the time how to answer our own demand, The Christian Century, declaring against a policy of cancellation of the debts, published an editorial entitled "Make the Debts

Win the War!" And now Mr. Levinson shows America how the war we fought can be won by this universal liquidation not only of debts and reparations, but of hatred and ill will, and threatened strife.

Is it too high a hope to expect that, these Christian nations, ten years after their bloody conflict, will be celebrating the Christmas of 1928 by a vast international crusade to enlist the people's investment in the bonds of peace?

### CHRISTMAS SEAL WORK PRESENTED

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is immune to it but susceptibility varies so widely that a vast field of study is open on this point alone. Sanitation, hygiene and good economic conditions stand on a firm footing as captains of a firm along these lines is the master of elimination of tuberculosis entirely. It looks as though the nation which is generally clean, with a wholesome food supply and of habits and customs most conducive to clean and wholesome daily life, are a group in the tuberculosis death rate. Also sections of countries where similar conditions prevail can but claim the same honors. In families it seems that a bad record may end when knowledge brings them to a realization of the protection to be had from good personal hygiene and home sanitation.

In the field of hygienic protection there is one black mark; that is the failure to apply thoroughly the practice of respiratory hygiene. It is axiomatic that any cause for cough is sufficient reason to cover the cough. A whole group of respiratory infections enter into man's bacterial dangers and yet only T. B.'s are singled out for instruction along this line and many of them enter into its practice indifferently and half heartedly. Any person who coughs a cold into your face would cough pneumonia, meningitis, infantile paralysis, influenza or even tuberculosis if he had it.

No cure in a specific sense has ever been developed nor it is certain that there ever will be. Such a promise is not unreasonable when clinicians are coming more and more to realize that the management of a case is decidedly a personal problem. Even those taking the same special treatment have to be adjusted to it and various plans of application used. Certainly the careful study of each case with the view of special directions and treatment gives the sicker patient the best chance to win the fight.

Oregon has a right to be proud of her position in the campaign against tuberculosis. While the nation has lowered its death rate from 146 to 86, Oregon has lowered hers from 112 to 63. She is

among the best among the states in her death rate and in the number of seals sold per capita.

One would pretend that the Christmas Seal is all the tuberculosis campaign or that the campaign is the sole cause of tuberculosis falling death rate. Yet I think enough has been said to show that the Christmas Seal is the very important messenger of health which it is supposed to be.

### SPECIALISTS FIND VALUE IN PRODUCTS

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set up and it is expected to begin operation soon on a semi-commercial basis. It will be managed largely by bureau experts and directed by Prof. O. R. Sweeney of the college. Dr. Emley expects it to demonstrate that more than 90 per cent of the cornstarch can be utilized in production of good wall board, the remaining waste being water and other solubles.

In addition, the scientists hope to work out a method for treating the stalk so that the gum it contains will be saved and automatically provide a natural binder, eliminating the necessity of adding resins.

Once the economy of the method is demonstrated Dr. Emley believes that commercial plants having an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of board can be so distributed through the corn belt that each could be supplied with its raw material from farms within a

radius of 30 miles. The lack of timber in that section, he thinks, would give them a good near-by market.

The investigation of peanut shells presented a somewhat different problem. Although it was known that certain non-edible sugars could be extracted from them, it remained for the bureau to find the best process. That work has progressed to the point where it is now possible to take out more than 65 per cent of the shell, by weight, in the form of xylitol, from which certain organic acids can be obtained by oxidation. The bureau hopes to demonstrate that these can be made useful to the soft drink and tanning industries. The residue can be made into wall board simply by pressing.

Study of the cotton burs had to start at the beginning. Since the introduction of mechanical cotton picking in Texas thousands of tons of the burs are collected at the gins every year. The bureau's analysis has not gone far enough to indicate a method for disposing of them profitably.

In experimenting with cotton seed hulls and the bran made from them, which as a cattle feed has been subject to wide price fluctuations, the investigators have determined that they will yield twice as much furfural as oat hulls, now utilized for its commercial production. The largest market for furfural at present lies in the manufacture of synthetic resins as a

substitute for formaldehyde. In addition to the chief by-products of all these wastes, Dr. Emley says, the residue of each offers the possibility of yielding a rather pure cellulose, which can be utilized in making artificial silk.

Sylvia—All my ancestors were blondes.  
Jack—Then you come from preferred stock.—The Pathfinder.



### Even Polite Burglars Favor English Tipping

LONDON (AP)—The tipping evil has become so intolerable in England that even burglars are victims of its abuse. Two boys saw a pair of burglars

a nice load of swag. Shaking with fright at being witnesses to such an event, the lads politely asked the housebreakers if they had been stealing apples. The thieves handed the boys sixpences and hustled away before an alarm was given. As they left a London house with



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