

Inventor of Submarine Has Vision

Simon Lake Predicts Major Naval Battles of Next War May Be Under Sea

By David Church

Washington, June 21.—The next war may see great submarine battles with armadas of U-boats fighting beneath the surface of the sea.

This is broadly hinted at by Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine, in a communication addressed to members of the Senate, urging a broad extension of the submarine building programme for the United States. Lake disclosed that there are plans now on file in the secret archives of the United States Navy for warfare by submarines against enemy submarines.

"The submarine has not yet reached its full development," said Lake. "There are other features that may well be added to further their effectiveness and increase the scope of their usefulness."

"In my humble judgment it is the only weapon that can be safely relied upon to keep foreign fleets from our shores. Every other weapon is visible and can be met by another of its kind; the submarine is invisible, and if made noiseless and provided with noiseless and invisible automobile torpedoes or with proper mine-planting facilities, no other type of ship that floats on the sea or in the air can meet it on equal terms. The cost of the submarine is slight compared with other vessels. Did the six hundred millions spent on aircraft get a single German submarine? No. According to the official reports, the best defense against the German submarines was other submarines. As soon as war was declared between our country and Germany I sent several plans to our Navy Department as well as to our English naval friends. I outlined how submarines could be used for a defense against attacking enemy submarines. Some of these plans were later put into practice. They proved effective, but if they had been fully carried out the loss of ships near the English coast would have been very much reduced. These plans, I presume, are still on file in the secret archives of the Navy Department, where they may remain without further discussion, so far as I am concerned."

U Boats Undefeated.

Lake firmly believed that the German U-boats were not beaten in the World War.

"Many people think the submarine was mastered and driven from the sea," Lake declared. "Hundreds of millions were expended and lost on barrage and large fleets of trawlers, submarine chasers and other ships to offset the sinking caused by these German submarines, and the submarines, and those sunk were insignificant in number and cost in comparison to the surface ships lost. England lost ships, cargoes and men without number. Untold fortunes paid tribute to the awful power of destruction, of the submarine."

"In spite of the expenditures of billions on destroyers, submarine chasers, miners, airplanes and barges the submarine continued to infest the seas."

"The strategy of war made it good tactics to claim destruction of submarines in unlimited numbers, but the war history records no such events as were claimed during hostilities. Much has been made of the fact that no American transports and troopships were sunk by submarines. The writer understands that history records that the Germans felt it better not to sink American troopships and saw her error in thinking that she could conquer the world through frightfulness."

"America was Spared"

"To quote the statements of one high American naval officer who was active overseas, 'Germany decided it was bad policy to sink any of our troopships, as that would further alienate us when it came time to make peace and resume trade relations,' so the order went out to spare American troopships; in other words, as this officer stated, 'They could have sunk our ships if they wished, but they had lost their guts and did not have the nerve to carry out their former programme of frightfulness.' According to the Bridgeport Telegram of April 23, 1921, Admiral Sims said: 'If Admiral Von Tirpitz had had his way in the high councils of Germany we would now be speaking German with a decided New England accent' and he also said he believed airplanes and submarines would be the master weapons in future wars."

"The submarine has not lost its power over other types of craft. It is just as deadly as when I first appeared before the House and Senate Naval Committees many years ago and foretold the events that history has now recorded during the war with Germany."

JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY

Walnut Growers In Competition Faced With Ruin

This is the second article by J. F. Langner, cooperative marketing adviser, which is appearing in the Capital Journal on cooperative marketing. The first article told of the organization that has been effected and the combination which is at present under way.

The two earliest co-operative organizations of any magnitude on the Pacific Coast were the orange and walnut growers of California. For the consumer to understand the problems confronting the growers of these two commodities it is necessary to understand the conditions surrounding the growers prior to the time the marketing associations were first organized.

The early history of the marketing of California's walnut crop is one long story of low price—which left the grower without a profit at the end of the season—and vicious speculation.

The first walnuts were planted in California in 1867. By 1880 the crop of California walnuts amounted to approximately 500,000; in 1890 over 2,000,000 pounds, and by 1920 approximately 50,000,000 pounds. Thus within forty years the quantity of walnuts produced in California alone had increased 5,000 per cent.

Prior to 1895, when the walnut crop was approximately three to four million pounds the method of marketing was to sell to a group of speculators whose only interest was to buy walnuts from the grower at the lowest price and resell to the consumer at the highest price. The walnuts were not well cleaned, were not graded, were not even of good quality. In 1895 the growers of one district decided to market only a high quality walnut and to sell it directly on the New York market through one broker. Because it was putting out a uniform product it met with much success.

In 1896 three new associations were formed in 1898 two more and by 1919 there were thirty-one co-operative walnut associations in California. Each of these associations now has established its own brand, its own grades, and its own particular methods of marketing through individual brokers. Each association appointed a different broker to handle its crop.

Competition Proved Ruinous

The result was that while the individuals in one district were not competing with each other, the district itself entered into the worst kind of competition with its next-door neighbor. Ruin once more stared the walnut growers in the face. Some brokers were strong financially, others were weak. At the beginning of the season it became the habit of all the brokers to get together and arbitrarily establish a price. For instance, one year the price established was 11 1/2 cents a pound to the retailer. But some weak brokers, in order to hold their trade, reduced the price little by little until they had the price down to 9 cents, at which figure they showed a loss to the grower.

In 1912 the growers decided to eliminate competition between their districts and formed the California Walnut Growers' Association. The express purpose of this association is to market all the walnut crop through the one institution; to grade the entire crop so that any consumer buying California walnuts would be sure of getting walnuts fit to eat—every one of them—and to advertise their walnuts under a brand. Today the association markets annually 50,000,000 pounds of walnuts worth \$15,000,000 dollars at least.

The industry has been kept alive—thousands of families live on the walnut industry—and it is an integral and basic part of agricultural in Southern California.

Charged Grain Planted In Big Lots In Canada

Camangay, Alberta, June 20.—Electrified grain seed has been planted extensively by farmers of Southern Alberta this spring for the first time in Canada and, as time on the American continent.

A plant for the treatment of seed by this electric process has been established here. It is already taxed to its full capacity and will be enlarged immediately. The electrification of seed, it is claimed, will increase the harvest yield, eliminate the germs of fungoid maladies, and improve the quality of the grain.

The process consists in placing the seed in a bath containing metallic salt, such as calcium and sodium chloride and weekly electrifying the liquid. After the electric current has played over the grain a certain fixed time the solution is drained off and the seed dried.

The object of the salt, it is said, is not only to decrease the resistance of the seed coat, but to maintain conductivity during the period of germination. Calcium and sodium chloride in correct proportions, it is declared, stimulate growth and give strength to the new roots.

The new process has created

widespread interest among farmers in this part of western Canada and many of the largest wheat growers of the region, which is a heavy grain producer, have sown hundreds of acres this year with electrified seed.

People Doubt Faith Cure of Town People

Kenosha, Wis., June 20.—The citizenry of this city is divided into two camps over the remarkable recovery of Andrew Morris, a Russian religiousist, from crippling injuries, suffered a year ago. Morris and his friends say he was "miraculously healed" through the "faith of prayer."

Corrals prayed in Russian hour after hour at a tiny mission here. He prayed without success. He had used crutches for a year, with limbs all disjointed and twisted horribly. He had been crushed in a Kenosha factory.

One day a fellow missionist told Morris to pray in English. Morris learned the tongue—enough to repeat three or four prayers. Back he went to the mission. He prayed several days without success.

Then came a day when he prayed with a new hope in his voice. He had had a vision the night before. Fifteen minutes of monotonous droning—then Morris collapsed. Convulsions seized him. He writhed on the floor. Ten minutes later he arose and walked—without crutches.

This is the story of Morris and his friends. The city is divided in belief.

Preacher Says Bible Against Passport Photo

Chicago, June 20.—The state department is to decide one of the most unique objections to passport regulations ever raised here.

Carl W. Johnson, a missionary, refused to have his photograph placed on passports he desired to Norway and Sweden because, he said, "it was against God's will." Johnson invoked the Bible to uphold his stand.

He quoted Exodus 4:20: "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in Heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth."

"I am going abroad on missionary work, but I refuse to have my picture taken because it is in conflict with the Holy Book," he said. The state department will decide whether the government's rules or the Holy Book shall govern Johnson's passport.

Washington, June 18.—A bill to provide relief for miners of manganese, chrome and other metals for losses suffered as a result of extra production for the war emergency was passed by the senate and goes to the house.

Menagerie Ark in Port

Boston, June 21.—Rivalling Noah's Ark, the British steamship City of Oran is in port, with a huge menagerie of birds and beasts.

The only difference between the Oran and the Ark is that the animals on the former are not "two by two." For instance, there is only one elephant, but to balance that there are four tigers, a number of leopards and cheetahs, thirty snakes of various serpentine breeds and four or five hundred monkeys of all sorts, from large baboons and chimpanzees down the line to the tiny green monkeys with long tails and shrill voices.

* The list of the Oran's cargo

GREAT

Priscilla Dean

IN

Reputation

LIBERTY

ADDED SPECIAL FIRST PICTURES PORTLAND ROSE SHOW

NOW SHOWING

LIBERTY

THE NEW PROCESS HAS CREATED

does not end there. She also brings hundreds of birds with plumage of every conceivable tint and shade. Birds, animals and reptiles are consigned to Boston and New York importers. All of them, including a few of the more rare of the larger monkeys, are destined for exhibition purposes. Most of the monkeys, however, are to be used in certain pathological experiments.

Friendship Of Britains Is Pledged

London, June 20.—Cooperation with the United States is "a cardinal principle" with Great Britain, declared Prime Minister Lloyd George to the imperial conference today.

"We are ready," he said, "to discuss with American statesmen any proposals for limitation of armament which they wish to set out and we can undertake that no such overtures will find lack of willingness on our part to meet them."

Allies Oppose Offensive By Greek Forces

Paris, June 20.—Offensive operations against the Turkish nationalists in Asia Minor are opposed by Great Britain, France and Italy, which have despatched a note to the Greek government, asking that King Constantine postpone his campaign against the Turks and accept mediation which may settle the Near East situation. Should Constantine's reply be favorable, overtures to the Turkish nationalists will quickly follow.

Allied high commissioners in Silesia have been asked for a unanimous report relative to the frontier to be established between Poland and Germany in the plebiscite area there. Should the commissioners be unable to agree, experts will be sent to adjust the situation and both the Poles and Germans will be forced to accept the allied decision, which will be based upon the reports submitted by the experts.

Miners Fail To Protest Mine Subsidy Plans

London, June 20.—Leaders of the miners' federation of Great Britain took no steps yesterday to prevent the withdrawal of the government's offer of a ten million pounds sterling subsidy to the coal industry. They are proceeding with the call to all trade organizations affected by the wage dispute to meet at an early date for the purpose of taking national action to secure mutual demands.

The annual conference of the labor party will be held tomorrow. Most of the unions are involved in wage disputes, and are ready, according to spokesmen of the miners, to take a stand with the coal diggers against what they regard to be a "conspiracy" on the part of employers to reduce wages below the pre-war level and break the unions.

15 Years Sinking Fund 8% Bonds

Troy Laundry Machinery Co. Ltd

97.50 to yield over 8.25%. Dated July 1, 1921, due July 1, 1936 these Bonds are for the purpose of retiring the 7% Notes issued by this company Jan. 1, 1919, and we are authorized to accept those Notes in exchange for the bonds at 102.50, thus making a most desirable transaction for holders. Total resources over \$5,000,000. Sales 1920 over \$4,000,000.

Net quick assets 234% net tangible assets 275% of indebtedness, including this issue; and must be maintained at not less than 200% and 250% respectively. Earnings last 5 years average almost 5 times interest charges. Dividends of not less than 6% on common stock paid annually since 1884.

Descriptive Circular upon request.

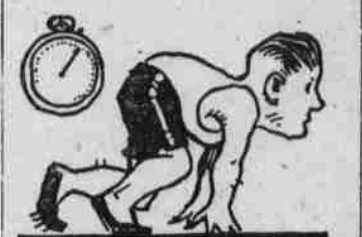
WM. MCGILCHRIST, Jr.
Resident Representative
Clark, Dendall & Co. Inc.
Room 309-310
U. S. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Forced to Bathe by Soap Advertisements

Chicago, June 21.—Here's the "low down" on bathing. Charles Henry Mackintosh, an advertising expert, blames it all on soap advertising. Says Charles: "Only a short time ago we bathed once a week and generally on Saturday. We even skipped once in a while. Then came a flood of advertising by soap manufacturers until we were persuaded we weren't Christians unless we took a daily bath. We were advertised into it. Advertising ought to raise the standard of living."

A Hot Letter.

Winthrop, Mass., June 21.—When Miss Gertrude Ordway, 50 years of age, of Lowell, New Hampshire, who is summering here, attempted to post a letter the fire department responded. Chief Tewksbury will decide whether the customary fine of \$25 for ringing a false alarm will be imposed.



on two three four five six seven eight nine ten

Speed of service is the striking characteristic of the "Y and E" Direct Name Filing System.

It is speedy because it is so simple and so practical. There's no need for mental acrobatics when you want the copy of your quotation to Brown & White.

Finding and Filing in Less Than Ten Seconds is its stopwatch performance in thousands of business offices.

COMMERCIAL BOOK STORE

163 North Commercial

CONFIDENCE

It is gratifying indeed to hear the many complimentary remarks pertaining to the cleanliness of Our Store and Market. Our foremost thought is to make a Skaggs Store a desirable place to buy Food Products, and from our rapidly increasing patronage, we feel sure that our Method meets with the approval of the buying public.

During the past year in the Inter-mountain country, **SKAGGS STORES** served thousands of patrons—Our volume of business aggregating more than \$5,000,000. This record bespeaks confidence.

Our policy of selling Nationally Advertised Brands—consistently priced on a low margin profit, has gained this Confidence. We offer no "Specials" or "Baits."

"Our Regular Prices"

SUGAR		CEREALS	
We believe sugar prices have about reached stability.		Cream of Wheat,	55c
Pure Cane Sugar		2 pkgs.	
100 lb. bag	\$6.75	Grapenuts,	35c
Pure Cane,		2 pkgs.	
14 lbs. for	\$1.00	Shredded Wheat,	15c
M. J. B. COFFEE		Pkg.	
5 Pound	\$1.79	Kellogg's or Toasties,	12c
Tins		Package	
3 Pound	\$1.12	Quaker Oats,	30c
Tins		Large package	
1 Pound	.38	Sperry's Oats,	28c
Tin		Large Package	
We have an exceptionally good value in our Circle S. Coffee in bulk, at lb.		25c	
DRIED FRUITS		CANNED MILK	
Black or white figs,	15c	Borden's, Carnation and Libby's—	
Pound		Tall cans	
4 Crown Muscatel Raisins,	23c	Baby size, tins	9 for \$1.00
Pound			16 for \$1.00
Sun Maid Raisins,	25c	BUTTER AND CHEESE	
Package		Try a pound of our Creamery Butter.	
Fancy Dried Peaches,	20c	Guaranteed	36c
Pound		Quality	
		Tillamook Cheese,	25c
		Pound	
		Elkhorn Pimiento Cheese	17c
		in tins	
		Just the thing for picnics.	

Skaggs United Stores
No. 37

162 N. COMMERCIAL STREET.

PHONE 478

"MONEY SAVING CASH STORES"



Don't Buy Anonymous Goods

Caveat Emptor
Old John Hancock
925-1000ths
Don't Be a Roman!
Known Values

AN EDITORIAL ON BUYING

The men who signed the Declaration of Independence had faith in it. It success meant fame—its failure, death. But they had faith—they identified themselves with it—they signed.

So with the manufacturer who trade-marks and advertises his goods. His trade-mark is his signature to the pledge—"I back this article, its quality, its value, and its service to the public. I am responsible for it; the praise or blame belongs to me."

He has faith.

"Caveat Emptor!" said the Romans—"Let the buyer beware!"

"Buy by the trade-mark name!" we say today—"Let the buyer be wise!"

Today if a man makes a product that is good enough to be proud of, he trade marks and advertises it, that all the world may know him as the author. This mark is his pledge of quality—of his responsibility—of his word of honor to you that he backs his product to the limit. And if a manufacturer does these things, let the buyer be wise—let him look for the trade-mark name and buy with his money a pledged commodity.

But if a manufacturer avoids or neglects these things—if he makes and sells a product without mark, name or sponsor—"Caveat Emptor!"

The Government specifies that silverware must contain 925-1000 of the virgin metal before it can bear the mark "Sterling." This is for your protection.

But what of such products as tooth-brushes, hats, kitchen utensils and collars? There is no Government specifications of quality there! What protection have you in buying these and the thousand other things you use in daily life? You have the trade-mark name of established reputation.

Remember that a manufacturer's advertised trade-mark name is to an article of merchandise what a signature is to a letter. It is a symbol with which he says—"I made this article and I'm proud of it."

An un-trade-marked article is like an anonymous letter—it may be trustworthy, but who knows? If the manufacturer knows, his trade-mark isn't there to prove it. It is a pig in a poke—a doubtful quantity.

It is for all of us to spend our money as we see fit. It is for the wisest of us to get the utmost of quality and value for our money—and in this category come the consistent purchasers of standard trade-marked goods.

An advertised, trade-marked article has the 100% backing of the man who made it. If it is an established product, it is only such because it has passed the acid test of public use. If it is new, the trade-mark is the manufacturer's pledge to stand behind the article and see it make good—or make good for it. But it is his—he wants you to know it, and he tells you with his trade-mark name.

An established trade-mark name protects you. For safety and economy today buy trade-marked goods of known value.