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"With or without offense to friends or foes
I sketch your world exactly as it goes."
—Byron

Only A Truce

Germany has announced that she is willing to take part in efforts to forestall war and is ready to enter an eastern Europe non-aggression pact even though other participants "stipulate among themselves accords of reciprocal assistance."

German cooperation was probably forced by Franco-Russian alliance and the threatened cooperation of Italy and possibly Great Britain. It was a concession to secure abandonment of the French appeal to the League of Nations against German rearmament in violation of the Versailles treaty.

Germany, however, insists that she will not contract military obligations under the proposed security pact and will continue her program of rearmament.

All of which means merely that a temporary truce has been effected because Germany is not yet ready to strike. When her rearmaments have been completed and the time is judged opportune, the new security pact will go the way of the Belgian treaty and the Kellogg-Briand pact and become a scrap of paper.

The Lumber Strike

Union leaders are threatening a strike in the lumber industry of the Pacific coast which would effect mills in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. An increase in wages from 45 cents an hour to 75 cents and shortening of hours is demanded.

The lumber industry is far from prosperous and many mills are operating at a loss. Many are closing down, like the Hammond mill at Mill City because abandoning and junking the plant involves less loss than operation. Others, like the Spaulding mill at Salem closed early in the depression, have not been able to resume. Many of the mills would welcome a chance to close until manufactured stock was exhausted.

The strike in the west would benefit eastern mills which pay lower wages, and entail a loss of markets which could not be recovered, and so react in diminished employment for western lumber workers. And if lumber mills cannot operate at a profit with present wage scales, how could they with wages nearly doubled?

No better devise for retarding prosperity could be devised than the threatened strike, coming at a time when the lumber industry is partially paralyzed. But these seem to be the tactics of the rule or ruin labor bosses who prefer relief doles to work for their dupes, and refuse all cooperation in recovery efforts.

When the lumber industry was prosperous, it paid high wages and when it recovers its markets and is again prosperous, it will again pay them and if it does not, a strike would be justifiable. But a strike now will complete the paralysis of the industry and multiply the unemployed. It is all the industry can do now to operate at all—and only partially at that.

Wells on Pacifism

Advocating a "federal world state" to replace the League of Nations as the only possible way of ending war, H. G. Wells, British author flays "light-minded pacifists" in the current issue of the American Magazine. He says:

Disarmament advocates may easily lull people into a false security by their declarations and messages. They may hood-wink rational fear. Nothing will help so to expose us to the danger of war as insincere and light-minded pacificism. There could be no worse form of levity. If we are not prepared to go all the way to a world pax, if we are not prepared to sacrifice sectarianism, party, sentimental and patriotic loyalties, to subordinate financial interests and racial vanities and prejudices, to this great issue, to make it the form and direction not only of our political but of our social life, then our amiable intentions, such as they are, are thrown away. Unless we are preparing our minds and acts for changes that amount to an unprecedented world reconstruction of institutions and of education to a world revolution such as there has never been before, we are not preparing for peace.

Making fervid speeches denouncing war, attacking munitions makers, passing resolutions, subscribing to peace societies, staging pacifist parades, taking away toy soldiers from children gets nowhere, for "since human society and states and governments have existed, they have been warring societies—human history is a history of war." But the pacifists are not realists. Peace can only be kept by force—and it must be an international force.

The world is not ready for peace because we are not ready to sacrifice nationalities for humanity. But the day is approaching when we must for modern warfare, with the inventions and science, threatens the destruction of civilization and all that makes life worth living.

Continuation of—
Lumber Workers
—From page One

leaders informed him that the proposed strike did not involve union recognition or the closed shop, only pay and hours.

The Timber and Sawmill Workers' union was absorbed April 1 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a major division of the American Federation of Labor. National headquarters of the union will have final responsibility for negotiations with employers and the U. S. labor department.

Bulk of lumber workers of the states are not members of the union. Its greatest strength is in large tidewater mills of Oregon, Washington and California.

The 42½ cents per hour wage was set when the NRA lumber code was established. Price of rough lumber, at the same time, was placed at $19.50 per thousand feet. Since price fixing provisions of the code have been abandoned, lumber has dropped approximately $3 per thousand, but wages have not been cut.

Lumbermen's association officials pointed out that operators of the coast are forced to compete with British Columbia mills, where minimum wage is 25 cents an hour, and southern mills paying a 24 cent minimum.

Olympia, Wash., April 13 (AP)—Six lumber and plywood companies here today had been served with formal demands by union workers for pay increases and shorter working hours.

Threat of a strike on May 6 if the demands are not met was contained in the ultimatum from the organization of "union timber workers."

The union demanded an increase in minimum pay to 75 cents an hour from 42½ cents, with proportionate increases for all other pay classes.

A six hour day and six day week was demanded.

Unless the terms are met, the walkout here would be part of a general strike affecting all mills in the Pacific northwest, the union spokesmen threatened.

Most of the operators said it would be impossible to meet the demands. They agreed to make no effort to continue operations should a strike be called.

GREAT RICHES

by Mabel Howe Farnham

SYNOPSIS: James Stimson, III, has been made head of the distinguished Stimson family in New Concord, Kas., through the death of his grandfather and grandmother. In many ways he is a very lucky boy—although the propensity of the entire town toward planning his career for him is something of a disadvantage. Now his Aunt Sarah has asked him to take some flowers to the cemetery for his grandmother's grave.

Chapter Six

DOUBT

James snatched the violets and fled from the house. Terry, his cocker spaniel, came bounding after him. But Terry had howled and howled the nights his grandparents had died. He did not want Terry howling in the cemetery and tearing his heart. He sent him sternly back and took the longest way to the cemetery, walking slowly. Aunt Sarah had never dreamed, of course, how he had fought day and night, especially at night, to forget those two sod-covered mounds.

James had been brought up in a sincerely religious household. Until his grandmother's death he had accepted without question his grandparents' belief in an orthodox Christian heaven. Heaven had been as real to his grandmother as California. She had not been there of course, but she knew all about it.

But Grandmother, sweet and good as she was, had never been very clever. She just accepted whatever Grandfather did without cavil or doubt. If Grandfather had told her the earth was flat and the moon an enormous lantern all the savants who had ever lived could not have convinced her otherwise.

And Grandfather had believed in Heaven, in immortality. Grandfather had been both clever and learned. If Grandfather believed in Heaven there must be a Heaven. Grandfather and Grandmother must be there together . . . happy and radiant and forever safe.

But James could not be certain. It was impossible some way, to vision his grandmother as an angel. Grandfather, yes. Grandfather could take his place in any heirarchy. He would look like a Roman senator in a long white robe. Grandmother was different . . . so human. She had so loved the little things of life—her flowers, her pretty silk or dimity blue or lavender dresses, the dainty beaded slippers she bought in Kansas City, a cup of tea before a winter's fire.

James threw himself on the yellow sod of his grandmother's grave and sobbed like a child. He was stabbed by remembering his grandmother's foolish endearing jealousy of Aunt Sarah. She had never confessed, would have died rather than confess it, but James knew very well that she had been a little afraid that he had loved Aunt Sarah best. He used to tease her sometimes when he came from school by kissing Aunt Sarah first. Oh God, why had he ever teased her?

A little ashamed James finally dried his eyes and placed the violets carefully above where he believed his grandmother's breast to be. He waited for awhile on his knees for the comfort, the feeling of nearness his aunt had promised him. He could feel nothing but the six feet of earth pressing on that gentle breast. He turned and ran from the cemetery. But he could not run from the horror of that dreadful weight.

In the days that followed James was surly, snappish to everyone. And everyone remained incredibly patient and kind. James' eyes would fill with womanish tears at the kindness even while he shrank from it.

He knew that people were being kind to him because they imagined he was grieving for his grandparents. What would they think if they knew that he was grieving more for himself? Grieving because he could not bear the fear that some day he would be only a horror in a grave.

One afternoon Judge Holcomb coming out of a cigar store saw James slouching along Commercial Street, hands in pockets and head bent. The dejection of that slack young body, the flash of misery in those wide apart gray eyes in the moment before James recognized him and spoke touched the Judge to the quick.

"Come along to my office," he commanded, slipping his arm in James'. "You've been neglecting me these recent weeks and I've missed you."

James did not want to go that office which had also been his grandfather's. But he could think of no excuse and meekly followed the Judge's ponderous progress up the steep flight of steps that led to the second floor.

The Judge led him to the last room of the suite, to the inner sanctum marked private which had once been reserved for Governor Stimson's exclusive use, seated him at the mahogany desk in the swivel chair in which as a child it had been James' delight to swirl round and round.

It was a spacious high ceilinged room with two large windows looking on the street, papered in dusky tan with dark woodwork and the walls lined with books.

On a hat tree underneath drooped an old gray rain coat with rubbers hiding forlornly underneath. On the desk were papers, books, pencils sharpened and ready.

An ash tray, held by a perky little iron bird painted crimson, James had given his grandfather one Christmas. They had named the bird Lulu.

Oh God, when a man died why couldn't his possessions die too . . . or be put away. . . . Was he going to be sick? Or disgrace his grandfather by blubbering like a baby? If only Lulu . . . or those rubbers . . .

"Out with it," commanded the Judge. "Man to man, what's the matter with you?"

James flushed, fumbled with his cap, gulped and raised his head. "I'm an atheist," he at last got out.

"Are you sure you don't mean agnostic . . . skeptic? We're all skeptics at sixteen or seventeen . . . that is we are if God Almighty gave us the shadow of a brain to reason with."

"I don't know. I just don't believe in anything any more. And it's hideous."

"Humph! When I was a callow young cub, about eighteen, a girl died who lived across the street from me. Probably she was a witless little fool, but she had a small heartshaped face and pansy blue eyes and a sort of throaty voice that tore my heart out of my breast.

"When she died I'd wake up in the night and think of her out there alone, surrounded by dead people. It didn't make an atheist of me. I was in a towering rage to get even with God."

(To be Continued)

Three Different Necklines

Edited by

LAURA I. BALDT, A. M.

For many years Assistant Professor of Household Arts, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

3015

And isn't it smart? Start with a lovely crepe print with long sleeves for first spring wear. Then of course you'll want a caped dress of bright plain crepe or perhaps in gayly dotted crepe silk. For your summer wardrobe, what could be smarter than the cool yoked model fashioned of white or pastel tub silk, checked linen or striped cotton? Make all three with one pattern.

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CHURCH HOLDS ANNUAL MEET

Mill City—The annual Presbyterian church meeting was held recently with members convening at the church.

The session was opened by singing hymns, with Pastor McAuley in charge. The folowing officers were reelected: C. L. Atwood, elder, for one year; James Swan, elder, for one year; B. W. Jewel, treasurer, one year; R. C. McCormick, trustee for three years, taking F. R. Olin's place, his term having expired.

The following Sunday school officers wil serve fo rthe coming year: superintendent, R. C. McCormick; asistant superintendent, C. E. Rogers; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. James Swan; asistant secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Clara Vaughn; superintendent of primary department, Mrs. Otto Geertsen; cradle roll superintendent, Mrs. Lee Moris; home department superintendent, Mrs. B. W. Jeswel; and pianist, Mrs. O. C. Hutchins.

The reports of the various departments were given by B. W. Jewel, Mrs. James Swan, Mrs. Otto Geertsen, Mrs. H. A. Schroeder, Mrs. W. W. Allen, Miss Violet Carter and Rev. James McAuley.

C. L. Atwood, C. E. Rogers and James Dawes, elders, were elected to attend the Presbytery at Salem which is to be held this month. These delegates reported the situation at Mill City, due to the mill's closing down and payroll stopping. The Presbytery promised some financial aid for the church here, but have declared a vacancy in the pulpit, so that Rev. McAuley will feel free to get another position if he wishes, in case an opening should present itself.

The folowing committee was appointed to revise the church roll, dropping such members who have moved away or showed no interest for some time: C. L. Atwood, Mrs. John Swan, Mrs. H. A. Schroeder and J. P. Smith.

Ladies' Aid Offers Silver Tea Event

West Salem—Mrs. Kimball K. Clark will open her home Wednesday afternoon to the Ladies' Aid society and their friends for an Easter silver tea. A program is being arranged. Hostesses for the affair will be Mrs. Eugene Krebs, Mrs. Darrell Bradford, Mrs. W. D. Phillips, Mrs. C. A. Guderian, Mrs. Warren Baker, Mrs. J. R. Bedford and Mrs. Clark.

This column is for the benefit of Capital Journal readers. Contributions of ---- will be gladly accepted and any queries as to recipes, party plans or menus should be addressed to Roxana Ezra, ---- Page Editor, Capital Journal.

Blessed be the king that cometh in the name of the Lord. Luke 19:38.

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth. Matt. 5:5.

Jerusalem was filled with strangers come from all over the Roman world to attend the Feast of the Passover. They had heard of the prophet of Nazareth, his teachings and his miracles. In common with all the rest of the Jewish race they groaned under the Roman tyranny, and longed to see the glories of the kingdoms of Solomon and David restored to the Jews.

And so they shouted "Hosanna!" to this prophet whom they hoped would be the looked-for king. In Ben-Hur, Lew Wallace has vividly described the disappointment of the multitude when Jesus failed to declare himself, failed to seize what they felt to be the strategic moment for leading the revolt against Rome, and quietly and peacefully went back to his friends at Bethany.

But Jesus had long before announced the principles of his kingdom in the Sermon on the Mount. He had said, "the meek should inherit the earth."

At the very outset of his public ministry, in that mysterious conflict with Satan, he had settled once for all his method of securing his kingdom. Satan promised him all the kingdoms of the earth if he would adopt Satan's methods. He could lead the Jewish people, noted warriors, against the Roman legions. He could levy untold ransoms to carry on his conquests. This has been Satan's method, and it has been said, and is, the popular means to power.

But Jesus looked deeper, and he knew the kingdom of God could never be established in that way. The passion of greed, the lust for power, the taste for blood, are all in deadly antagonism to the spirit of that kingdom. So he chose the path of reproach, of persecution leading to the cross, for his method of kingship.

It is said that once, in one of his campaigns, Napoleon talked confidentially with some of his officers about Jesus. He said in substance, "Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and I founded kingdoms on force. There were those who were loyal to us, and men had died in carrying out our commands. But their kingdoms have disappeared, and mine will go the same way sometime. But eighteen centuries ago Jesus Christ founded a kingdom on love, and today millions of people would die for him."

"The head that once was crowned with thorns
Is crowned with glory now;
A royal diadem adorns
The mighty victor's brow."

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

Washington, April 13—Whenever silver comes in contact with a politician, a chemical reaction takes place in both. The politicos here handle gold or wheat issues as coolly as if they were handling a sack of potatoes. But, whenever the silver issue gets near them, they are transformed into whirling prophets of an ecstatic realm of grotesque exaggerations.

PAUL MALLON

This was what happened again on the latest silver action by the treasury. It was advertised in some quarters as a step to boost commodity prices. Also as a move toward inflation. None of the responsible government officials said such things out loud. But they did drop hints in quarters which would give these interpretations the widest circulation.

The simple truth seems to be that the treasury had to boost the price of silver again to keep above the world price. It was an automatic step, required when the world price passed above the domsetic price.

And the reason why the domestic price must always be kept above the world price is that the silver senators would raise glory Hallelujah if it wasn't. That is the whole story in a paragraph. The only commodity price which will be increased is that of silver. The only inflation which will be caused is in the chests of silver senators and in the pockets of the speculators who have been shrewdly buying abroad.

Those who are neither politicos nor silverites now see certain future probabilities more clearly.

The most important one is that the next time the world price goes above the domestic price, President Roosevelt will hike the ante again. When that will be no one can tell except Mr. Roosevelt. He controls the world price as well as the domestic price because he is the biggest purchaser in the world market. It was he who forced his own hand this time by actively buying world silver and bidding the world price up over 64 cents an ounce. Now he can buy and bid up the world price again over his new 71-cent price, hike the domestic price again and work himself up to $1.29 an ounce. It seems to be a new kind of new deal card game, in which Mr. Roosevelt plays all the hands and gets the only peek at the kitty besides.

Guess—From these facts, you may conclude that the best way to get rich is to take your relief check and buy in Montreal. It looks like easy money, but there are several unknown factors. The main one is Mr. Roosevelt.

While he is committed to a silver price of $1.29, he can take 50 or 100 years to arrive at it, which would be too long for most speculators to wait. During the last 16 months, he has raised silver from 45 to 71 cents, but you cannot accept that speed as any indication for the future. Furthermore, he could turn around tomorrow and devalue the silver dollar commensurate with the gold dollar and cause the world price of silver to go down. No one expects him to do that, because he has gone too far to back out that way profitably.

What the best authorities here guess is that he may hike the price once or twice more, possibly sometime next year, because that is a political campaign year. After that, he may not care what the silver senators say.

This, of course, is purely an expert guess, based on the way the thing has gone thus far.

Loan?—There are other ramifications, extending all the way to China. The Chinese have suffered from our purchases of world silver, which have depleted their silver currency backing. Further purchases will deplete it still more.

For this reason, the insiders here are now talking again about the prospects of an international loan to China. Sums around $100,000,000 are being mentioned, with Great Britain and perhaps France, taking a share.

Cartwheels—A peculiar angle of this silver business is that the treasury has recently been minting some more silver dollars. It does not need them because it has more than $500,000,000 of cartwheels now in its vaults. Nevertheless, it minted about $3,500,000 more last year. Some more were minted the other day at San Francisco. It is a very economical pastime, costing only one cent for each silver dollar.

Ball Carrier—You may have noticed the quarterback handed the labor ball a few days ago to Madame half-back Perkins. She has been sitting on the sidelines for many months, while Fullback Richberg has been running all the labor plays.

The inside on that is that Miss Perkins took up her benching privately with Quarterback Roosevelt in New York recently. It is understood that she pointed out (not, perhaps, in detail), that Richberg acted as ball carrier on the automobile code over labor's protests, the newspaper code matter before the national labor relations board, and the cigarette code. Miss Perkins was not only ignored in all these cases, but actually over-ruled on the cigarette code.

This is at least one good reason why she was given the rubber industry ball on the threatened strike play.

Answers to Questions

A reader can get the answer to any question of fact by writing the Capital Journal Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. Please inclose three cents for reply.

Q. Who is the minister who is assisting Huey Long in his share the wealth organization? J.C.

A. Rev. G. L. K. Smith, formerly pastor of the King's Highway Christian church of Shreveport, La., gave up his work with the church to develop Senator Long's organization.

Q. How fast can the road runner or chaparral bird run? F.P.F.

A. The bureau of biological survey says that the road runner's reputation for speed is somewhat exaggerated. It is capable of no more than 20 miles per hour and its cruising speed, so to speak, is only 10 to 12 miles per hour. The record attained by any road runner was a speed of 22 miles, which was made by a bird clocked while pursued across a bridge from which is could not escape. After making the record the unfortunate bird fell dead at the other end of the bridge.

Q. Are more tires sold as equipment on new cars or as replacements on old ones? G.T.

A. It is estimated that about 11,000,000 tires will be sold with new cars this year, and about 34,000,000 to replace worn tires on old cars.

Q. How much difference in temperature is there on the northern and southern routes in winter from New York to Europe? A.M.

A. The average difference amounts to about 10 degree F. at point of greatest divergence of routes. The northern route shows in the average considerably more hazard of gales than the southern, although on any given voyage this might not be true, inasmuch as particular stoms at times affect the southern route to a greater extent than the higher latitudes.

Q. How many currency bills are printed in a sheet? J.L.

A. There are twelve bills to the sheet.

Q. What is the mountain called which is topped by the "Christ of the Rockies?" D.L.

A. This mountain near Denver is called Mount of the Holy Cross.

Q. What spices are contained in curry? W.V.S.

A. Curry is defined as a kind of condiment introduced from India, containing tumeric (which gives it a yellow color), curry leaves, garlic, pepper, ginger and other strong spices.

Q. How long has stained glass been used? L.M.D.

A. It is said that stained glass dates back not later than the Holy Roman Empire, possibly to the reign of Charlemagne in France. In France the Cathedrals of Chartres, Le Mans, Reims and Chalon-sur-Marne are of special importance because of the beauty, not alone of the architecture, but of the glass.

Q. How many people can be seated in Madison Square Garden? R.S.

A. Madison Square Garden in New York City has a seating capacity of 21,000 for prize fights, etc. For games such as hockey, some floor space is taken up, and the seating capacity is only 17,000.

Q. If two people walk the same distance, but one takes longer steps, which person uses the more energy?

A. A persons using a shorter stride than another one burns up more energy in traveling the same distance.

Q. What is the height of the large waterfall at Nikko? E.F.

A. The Splendor of the Sun waterfall at Nikko makes an unbroken plunge of 350 feet.

Q. What plants would grow if birdseed were planted? M.W.

A. Birdseed consists of the seed of canary grass, hemp, or millet, or other small seed used for feeding cage birds. Some of this seed may be viable, and may germinate and grow if planted.

Q. Has Italy many very old universities? J.C.

A. Italy has ten universities dating from the 13th century or the first years of the 14th. Among them are Bologna, founded in 1200; Genoa, 1243; Naples, 1224; Padua, 122; Pisa, 1338; and Rome, 1303.

Q. How much gold has been produced in the world since America discovered? G.F.L.

A. The amount is estimated at more than 94,400,000 troy ounces.

The Indians ignore Puffy's passionate plea,

And soon he discovers he's tied to a tree.

The warriors are dancing around in a ring.

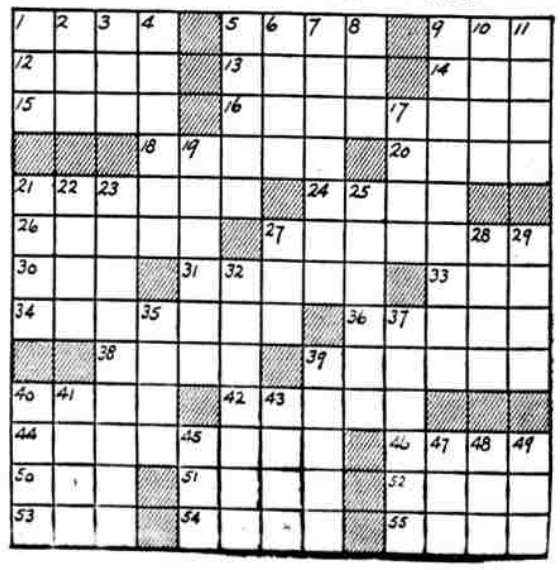
"Wo-hoopla, Yee-yowie!" they solemnly sing.

Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle

T	O	O	T	E	D		S	A	M	O	A	N
A	R	R	I	V	E		P	R	E	S	T	O
I	N		N	I	C	T	A	T	E		T	I
L	A	D		L	O	O	N		T	I	E	S
O	T	I	C		Y	O	K	E		O	N	E
R	E	A	R	S		K	E	P	T		D	D
		L	A	M	P		D	O	R	P		
R	A		G	U	L	F		S	O	L	I	D
E	S	T		G	O	L	D		D	A	N	E
P	L	E	A		V	E	I	L		N	U	T
E	O		C	R	E	A	T	O	R		R	E
A	P	P	E	A	R		T	R	I	B	E	S
L	E	A	S	E	S		O	D	D	E	S	T

ACROSS

1. Any plant of the iris family
5. Fruit of the blackthorn
9. Product of natural distillation
12. Edible tuber
13. Duty
14. Anger
15. Swimming bird
16. One who values for tax purposes
18. Get up
20. Part of a church
21. Portion of a military front
24. Greek mountain
26. Remnants of combustion
27. Defeats in a certain card game
30. Literary fragments
31. Italian epic poet
32. Reverent fear
34. Have regard to
36. Prevails without restraint
38. Beginner
39. Mechanical bars
40. Couple
42. Racket
44. Salt of arsenious acid
46. Tall coarse grass stem
50. Born
51. English school
52. Auction
53. Roam about idly
54. Parts of a golf course
55. Ireland

DOWN

1. Pronoun
2. Uncooked
3. Masculine name
4. Give
5. Step
6. Girl
7. Bony
8. Piece out
9. Speak slightingly of
10. God of love
11. Existed
17. Girdle
19. List
21. European river
22. Anglo-Saxon slave
23. Punished
25. Tallies
27. Superlative ending
28. Pitcher
29. Bar of a knock-down soap frame
32. Medicinal plant
35. Funeral pile
37. Unwilling
39. Legal claims
40. Severe pain
41. Region
43. American Indian
45. Clear gain
47. Organ of hearing
48. Tale
49. Lair