

FALLS CITY NEWS

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MONEY MIXUP IF AMERICA FIGHTS

Two Billions Owned by Aliens Here and in Germany.

SITUATION IS COMPLICATED

Forty-eight German Ships in American Waters Would Have to Flee or Be Seized—This Country Would Probably Give Them a Chance to Get Away and Land Where They Could.

Washington.—The precise legal status of many hundreds of millions, perhaps of billions, of property in this country and others would be brought into question if the United States were to become involved in the war in Europe.

Vast properties in the United States of European ownership would be liable to confiscation.

Great properties, though much less in aggregate value, owned by Americans in Europe would be in the same position.

American corporations would not be permitted, it is assumed, to pay dividends on securities held by citizens of the countries with which the United States was at war.

The German ships now interned in this country would be under the necessity of leaving American waters at the risk of being captured on the high seas or else being confiscated in the ports where they are now held.

In all the history of warfare there has probably never been so complicated a financial situation in international relationship as that which would ensue between the United States and Germany if the two countries by any chance should engage in hostilities.

Germans have long been large investors in the United States, particularly in securities of railroad and industrial corporations. It is now pretty well known that these investments were to a considerable degree liquidated in the last year before the war began. During that period Germany was systematically turning its investments into forms most available for quick use, and the conversion was made so skillfully and quietly that the world of business did not fully realize what was afoot until the war had actually broken out.

Consequently it is impossible at all accurately to appraise German holdings in this country today. It is believed, however, that they are largest in railroad securities, then in industrials and finally in real estate and miscellaneous forms of property.

On the other hand, American property interests in Germany are larger than is generally understood, because in recent years a number of American industrials have been forced to establish plants in Germany.

It was estimated that \$2,000,000,000 worth of various alien owned investments in both countries would be involved if the two countries should go to war. What would be their standing?

This question is decidedly important to people on both sides who have such holdings. But it is easier answered than the next one.

With the two countries at war unnaturalized Germans in this country would become, before the law, "alien enemies." No matter how loyal to this country or how determined that their conduct toward and in their adopted country should be exemplary, that would be their legal position.

This class of people own great aggregates of property in this country, and to involve them in any general confiscation measures would be so far-reaching in their effects that it is recognized as quite impossible that any such would be undertaken.

The declaration of war between two countries has the effect, under long established international practice, of suspending, but not wiping out, debts of a state or its citizens to the citizens of another state.

The reasons are manifest. In the first place, to pay debts to a foreign state during war would be to furnish the sinews of war to the enemy. In the second place, if the debtor declined to pay, there would be no chance to enforce collection, because the debtor,

an enemy alien, would have no access to the country's courts to enforce payment.

The forty-eight German vessels interned in this country, appraised as worth nearly \$200,000,000, are in a peculiar status. Interned here because the United States is a mutual friend, they would suddenly be found to be in the complete power of a new enemy.

It is explained that the peculiar obligation which the United States has assumed toward them raises questions not before broached—whether it would be violating a very special and unusual faith to appropriate the ships now in this country and Germany were at war.

The procedure which the authorities believe correct would be to notify the vessels that they must leave American territorial waters and to give them a fair chance to do so. After that they would be liable to seizure by American war vessels or by the vessels of America's allies.

Or, if the Germans preferred, they could decline to leave, the United States government could take possession of and formally confiscate the vessels and let the whole business be settled after the war's end.

FINDS WIFE BY TAPE.

Worcester (Mass.) Scientist Declares Unhappy Marriages Need Not Exist.

Boston.—Incompatibility in marriage is soon to be a thing of the past, according to Dr. Max Baff, the Worcester scientist and former fellow in psychology at Clark university, who announces that he has discovered how to measure temperament.

With nothing more than a tape measure, he says, it is possible to find one's affinity and be positively sure that one is marrying the right man or woman.

Dr. Baff has had under observation Massachusetts' best known bachelor, Governor David I. Walsh. He recently announced the kind of a wife the governor should find in order to be assured of perfect happiness. Here are the specifications, the result of scientific observation:

She must be from five feet three inches to five feet six inches tall.

She must weigh from 141 to 146 pounds.

She must be tactful.

She must be cheerful at all times, especially before breakfast.

She must be sympathetic.

She must be ambitious.

She must be able to sing.

It is essential that she have a mezzo-soprano voice.

FAVORS STUDENT CAMPS.

Secretary Garrison Will Ask Congress For Appropriations.

Washington.—Secretary of War Garrison has not abandoned plans for the establishment of camps for the military instruction of college and university students.

Comptroller of the Treasury Downey has ruled that there was no warrant for the expenditure of government funds for regular officers and troops at such camps. A reconsideration has been asked by Secretary Garrison, and if this is unfavorable the secretary will urge legislation by congress authorizing appropriations.

GERMANS CONTINUE TO BUY AMERICAN HORSES

How They Send Them Home Is a Deep Mystery to Dealers.

Lincoln, Neb.—Representatives of all of the principal nations at war in Europe are combing the west for horses for the armies. Several of the horse buyers bear titles; the majority of them are men who have been at the head of great establishments in Belgium and France, which formerly supplied America with draft horse stallions. One who was recently in Lincoln was paid \$2 a day and expenses for his work. Before the war he drew \$10,000 a year as manager of a great breeding stable in Normandy.

How the few German buyers get their purchases through is a mystery, and they refuse to elucidate. They make it plain that that is their own business, and they keep on buying. Some of the largest dealers in this section have been asked to bid on a 25,000 head shipment for the German

government payable by drafts on New York.

In the beginning speculators and business men jumped into the game, taking large contracts or subcontracts. The ruling prices for the grades desired were \$150 and \$175, subject to inspection, which was very rigid, and a large portion of each shipment was rejected. Rather than carry these back to the west the dealers sold them at the points of shipment for what they could get.

That there are horse traders in Europe and dealers with sharp eyeteeth was proved by the fact that a number of these rejected animals were shipped to Europe, the purchasers being government agents, who took this means of showing American dealers some tricks in horse buying, purchasing in the guise of contractors who desired the animals for the northwest.

The fact that the greater part of the supply in the west has already been purchased or is in the hands of speculators, holding for the raise they feel certain will come with a continuance of the war, has led to a letting down of the inspection bars. Hundreds of animals that formerly would have not received a second look are now going through. The stable boys say that the fat ones are given the preference.

White and gray horses are taboo because they are shining marks on the battlefield. The one thing the buyers are particular about is the wind. They require swift galloping for a block or two before the inspector decides.

HIS NAME NOT NEWLYWED.

However, He Wouldn't Fire at Burglar Lest Baby Be Waked.

Scottsdale, Pa.—Rather than waken the baby by firing his revolver, Frank Weiss, a tailor, sat on a stairway in his home and watched a burglar ransack the dining room. The intruder's movements were plainly visible through a transom.

When the burglar found a pocket-book in a drawer and transferred its contents to his pockets Weiss' grip on the revolver tightened, but his wife tugged at his sleeve and whispered to him not to shoot.

Mrs. Weiss, after four hours' ordeal with a fretful baby, had succeeded in getting it to sleep when the burglar came.

SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 57, POLK COUNTY, OREGON

BUDGET FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1915-16.

For what purpose to be raised	Amount to be raised
Teachers' salaries	\$7,405.00
Fuel and lights	237.00
Janitor	600.00
Chemistry	300.00
Encyclopedia	100.00
Supplies for Domestic Science and Manual Training	100.00
Interest	400.00
Water	100.00
Other miscellaneous expenses	500.00
Notes to be retired	1,500.00
Total to be raised	\$11,242.00

Less Credits as follows:

From State and High School Funds estimated at \$4,079.12.

Balance to be raised by tax \$7,162.88.

Total valuation as shown by assessment roll, \$895,360.

Unpaid warrants and bills to be paid for year 1914-1915, estimated at \$2,650, which will be covered by uncollected 1914 tax.

The above budget adopted at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of School District No. 57, held at the J. C. Talbott Furniture Store, Wednesday May 26th, at 8:15 P. M.

Directors { J. J. Sammons,
N. A. Lunde,
N. Selig.

ATTEST:

J. C. Talbott, Clerk.

I, J. C. Talbott, Clerk of District No. 57, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the

WEAR OUR GOOD STRAWS



YOU WILL BE PLEASSED WITH STYLE AND QUALITY. AS WELL AS PRICE. OUR DRESS STRAWS ARE THE WELL KNOWN GORDON.

YOU WILL BE PLEASSED WITH STYLE AND QUALITY—ALSO PRICE.

N. SELIG'S

FALLS CITY DEPARTMENT STORE

budget made up for 1915 and 1916 as submitted to me by the above School Board.

J. C. TALBOTT,
Clerk District No. 57.

ORDINANCE NO. 130

An Ordinance for the preservation of trees, shrubs, vines, bushes, flowers and other plants set out and planted for ornamental purposes, and providing a penalty for a violation of the provisions hereof.

Falls City does ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, or corporation to in any manner cut, pick, break, or otherwise mutilate, injure, or destroy any ornamental tree, shrub, vine, bush, flower, or other plant, or any part thereof, growing in any public park, square, opening, street, alley, avenue, park strip, thoroughfare or way within the corporate limits of the city of Falls City, without first having obtained the permission therefor from the Street Committee of said City.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, or corporation to in any manner cut, pick, break, or otherwise mutilate, injure, or destroy any ornamental tree, shrub, vine, bush, flower, or other plant, or any part thereof, growing upon private ground or property within the corporate limits of said City of Falls City, without the permission of the owner thereof.

Section 3. If any person, firm, company, or corporation shall violate the provisions of this Ordinance, or any thereof, then such person, firm, or company, and in case it be a corporation, then the manager, clerk, or other officer or employee of such company engaged in the work or act wherein said Ordinance, or any of its provisions, is violated, shall, upon conviction thereof in the Police Court of Falls City, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5, nor more than \$25, or by imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

Read the 1st time June 1, 1915.
Read the 2d time June 1, 1915.
Passed by the Council, June 1, 1915.

Approved by the Mayor, June 1, 1915.

H. J. GRIFFIN, Mayor.

ATTEST:
C. E. MCPHERREN,
Auditor and Police Judge.

ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual School Meeting of Dist. No. 57 will be held at the school house of said district at the hour 7:30 o'clock on the 20th day of June 1915 for the purpose of electing 1 director for 3 years; 1 clerk for 1 year and to levy tax for 1915 and 1916.

Done by order of the Board this 26th day of May 1915.

J. J. Sammons, Chairman,
Attest: J. C. Talbott.