

A REAL PLAN FOR WORLD HELP

Fred I. Kent of American Bankers Association Initiates Move to Grapple With Problem.

SUGGESTS TERMS OF U. S. AID

Proposes European Economic Agreements—Better World Business for America in Return for Credits and Partial Debt Cancellation.

Agreements by Europe to make, in exchange for American financial help, economic reforms that will insure profitable international business for the United States, is the basis of a plan for world rehabilitation worked out by Fred I. Kent, chairman of the Commerce and Marine Commission of the American Bankers Association. Mr. Kent, as a delegate of the association, recently laid this plan before the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce at Rome. He pointed out that the United States has no right to attempt to dictate to Europe, but that "when it comes to loaning our money we have a right to demand satisfactory agreements before we do so." He continued:

How America Can Come In
"As America has not the right to demand that the budgets of European countries be brought into order, that inflation be stopped, and that mutual understandings between the Allies and Germany be developed, these matters can be approached only on the basis of what America has that she can give to Europe in exchange for agreements which she believes, if carried out, would result in increasing the trade and commerce of the United States in sufficient volume to justify such action."

"From the standpoint of America the two questions of primary importance are, what taxation will be necessary to meet the requirements of our government, and, second, what income will be left to the American people after the payment of taxes. If the Allied debts are paid in full the people of the United States will not have to meet Liberty bonds outstanding against them through taxation. If the buying power of Europe is not restored the total national income of the people of the United States will be less than otherwise. If a portion of the Allied debts can be cancelled in exchange for agreements which will promptly place European countries on a sound economic basis, the restoration of the buying power of Europe will be greatly accelerated, and the total national income of America will be increased."

An improvement in foreign markets for American products is an essential element in Mr. Kent's plan. He says: "If, after deducting taxes necessary to cover the portion of the Allied debts cancelled, the increase in the total national income of America is greater

because of the greater buying power of Europe brought about by means of such cancellation, the people of the United States would be the richer. There would seem no doubt but that everyone would vote for cancellation if it would assure greater national net income, with economic peace and greater happiness for all peoples.

"The real question, therefore, is whether it would be possible to cooperate with European governments along such lines that, in exchange for cancellation of a portion of the Allied indebtedness to the United States, they will give agreements aiming to correct those things in their countries at present economically unsound. It is not conceivable how mere cancellation could be anything but harmful, unless accompanied by economic readjustment all along the line."

"Further, agreements along the lines mentioned could not be made effective unless the whole reparations tangle is settled. At the same time, therefore, that negotiations are being carried on in connection with any possible trading of the portion of the Allied indebtedness against agreements that will lay a better foundation for progress toward prosperity in Europe, positive agreements must be made between the Allies and Germany in connection with reparations that can and will be lived up to."

A Loan to Germany
"A loan to Germany of sufficient size to restore her economic situation and enable her to make progress toward paying reparations, and which came ahead of reparations, with a stabilized Europe, would be absolutely good, and if made at the request and for the benefit of the European Allied countries, it could undoubtedly be placed in America."

"The constant friction which has existed between Germany and the Allies because of the reparations would be eliminated. Confidence would be restored to the peoples of Europe, whose badly shaken morale is probably the greatest obstacle in the way of accomplishment of those things necessary for stability."

"No force exists in the American Government which would permit negotiations such as those outlined. But the American Congress is the servant of the American people when the people choose to make it so. It is conceivable that the effect of an aroused public opinion over co-operation with European nations to restore the business of the world would cause the members of the new American Congress so to express themselves as to warrant the Administration in undertaking negotiations subject to later ratification by Congress."

Construction of a new heating plant for the university of Oregon, at Eugene, to supplant the one now on the campus, condemned several months ago by the state fire marshal, will begin within the month. About \$75,000 will be invested in the structure.

Clarence Martin, habitual game law violator of Baker, received one of the severest punishments ever meted out by game officials in Oregon, when he was caught with venison in his possession.

sion in the Auburn mining district and sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined \$300.

Approximately 10,225 boys and girls of Oregon who are attending standard high schools are from rural homes, according to a report prepared by J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of public instruction. The total enrollment in the high schools of the state is 32,882.

Illegal restraint of trade was charged against the Oregon Growers' Cooperative association in a petition filed in the circuit court at Salem by August and Ben Lentz, in which they seek to dissolve an order enjoining them from selling their loganberries to parties other than the growers' association.

Prizes have been offered by the women's auxiliary of the Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Women's Organizations of Eugene for the best appearing residence blocks in every part of the city and for the best appearing lawns and doorways in certain zones. The contest will be held throughout the summer.

While practically the entire population of the little town of Sisters, on the east approach to the McKenzie pass, was in Redmond attending the annual central Oregon track meet, fire broke out in an abandoned garage and wiped out half the business section before it could be stopped. The loss was roughly estimated at \$15,000.

A bond issue of \$7,500,000, to be voted in three annual installments of \$2,500,000 each, and a special tax of \$750,000, in addition to the regular 64-mill school levy, will be asked the taxpayers of Portland by the directors of school district No. 1. The matter will be placed on the ballot at the school election to be held on June 16.

More than 250 new laws enacted at the last session of the legislature will become effective May 24. One of the most important of these laws is the act prohibiting the wearing of sectarian garb in the schools. Another law which is of particular interest to motor vehicle owners of the state provides for an increase in the tax on gasoline from 2 to 3 cents a gallon.

The Seattle stockyards, in a letter received at the offices of the Oregon public service commission at Salem, have requested an order compelling the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company to operate an additional livestock train weekly between Huntington and Portland. The additional service is necessary, the letter said, in order properly to accommodate the livestock shippers.

All state employees will be compelled to submit their citizenship record to the secretary of state before May 24, in compliance with the provisions of a law enacted at the last session of the legislature which provides that

no person other than citizens of the United States shall be employed in public work of this state. Blanks to be filled out by the employees were sent out by the secretary of state last week.

A telegram was received at the office of the public service commission at Salem setting August 3 as the date for hearing the application of the commission asking for the extension of a number of railroads now operating in eastern and central Oregon. Common user privileges involving the proposed Naton cutoff also will be considered at the hearing. The conference will be held under the direction of the interstate commerce commission.

There were five fatalities due to industrial accidents in Oregon in the week ending May 16, according to a report prepared by the state industrial accident commission. The victims were: Dale Lueberke, bridge carpenter, Smith river; William F. McCabe, logger, Vernonia; John Campbell, logger, Bull Run; Cornelius Froland, laborer, Silverton; and Thomas McMahon, high climber, Powers. A total of 692 accidents were reported for the ninety million feet of government-owned timber lying chiefly in Coos, Jackson, Josephine, Douglas and Lane counties was sold through the Roseburg land office, the price realized being approximately \$200,000.

The state tax on gasoline and distillate during March, \$92,426.56, exceeded that revenue for the preceding month approximately 35 per cent, according to a report prepared by Sam A. Koser, secretary of state.

Don't Sprinkle Lawns "Soak Them" Says Peck

Lawns should be drenched when they are watered and then left alone for a few days, said A. L. Peck, professor of landscape gardening and floriculture at the Oregon Agricultural college. A light sprinkling does more harm than good.

Shallow watering forces shallow rooting of grass said the professor. The tendency of roots is to grow toward the water. If the water does not soak deeper than an inch or two the roots will grow toward it and as the soil will dry out quickly the roots will dry up and die. If enough water is put on to soak in four or five inches, the top part will dry out but there will be water deeper in to supply the roots.

Water soaks into the ground very slowly, so to gain the best results put a sprinkler on one part of the lawn and go away and forget it for the watering period. Very few persons have the time or patience to hold a nozzle long enough to sprinkle a lawn correctly. The grass should be watered copiously, drenched, part at a time, and then left alone for four or five days. One good plan is to divide the lawn into sections, watering one section for the entire time allowed for that day. Next day water another section and so on until the entire lawn is watered. If properly soaked each section may be left for five or six days before being sprinkled again.

Pour water on some common ground, leave it for several hours, and then dig into it, and you will see for yourself how long it takes water to soak into the ground. Flooding does not make it soak in any faster. For this reason it is best to use sprinklers for watering lawns.

Jerseys Go East

Frank Lynn, of Perrydale and James Lynn of Dallas, left McCoy

last week Wednesday with eleven head of young cattle from the former's fine Jersey herd. Nine of the cattle are bulls, which are destined to head herds in the east. Five of the bunch will be dropped off in Iowa and the other six taken on to Bedford, Pennsylvania. On the return trip Frank Lynn will attend the meeting of the American Jersey Cattle association, to which he is the Oregon delegate, to be held at Kansas City, Missouri, in June. James Lynn expects to remain in the east for some time.

Diamonds from Arkansas

Nearly 6,000 diamonds have been found in Arkansas, and some stones have been picked up in other States. The diamond fields of Arkansas are in Scott county, where a valuable diamond was first found in 1906 by John Huddleston, a farmer. The mule he was riding happened to kick up a stone of unusual brilliance, which caught his eye. He dismounted, picked up the stone and put it in his pocket, and a few days later the performance was repeated. The stones were sent to Tiffany of New York, whose expert said "diamonds", and soon afterward Mr. Huddleston is said to have sold his 40-acre farm

for \$36,000. Though the diamond field of Arkansas has never achieved greatness, it has yielded a considerable number of fine stones, the largest weighing 21 1/4 carats. Another stone weighed 17.86 carats. Many of the Arkansas stones are as fine as any found elsewhere and, according to George F. Kunz of Tiffany's, they include a large proportion of white stones, most of them of a high grade in color and brilliancy and freedom from flaws. Doctor Kunz further states, in describing several of the yellow, brown, and white stones from Arkansas, that "these are absolutely perfect and are equal to the finest stones found at the Jagersfontein mine, or that were ever found in India."

A few of the Arkansas diamonds, it is said, have sold as high as \$600 a carat. Most of them, however, are uncut and have been placed in private and museum collections. Diamonds do not occur in clusters, nor are they gathered together in the volcanic "pipes" of mother lodes in which they are found. The average recovery in the African diamond mines is about one carat to two tons of ore, and the average recovery in the Arkansas mines has been about one carat to eight tons of ore.

America's Healthiest Girl



Marguerite Martin, 14-year-old Shepherd, Tenn., won the judges' decision for the title of America's healthiest child at the First National Boy and Girl Club Congress held in Chicago recently. Marguerite, who is an ideal of perfect health, scored highest among many contestants. Her score was 96 5/10 out of a possible total of 100, for various physical and mental tests.

Government Experts Aid Fresh Water Pearl Button Industry

More Than Three Billion Mussel Shell Buttons Now Annual Output

An American Enterprise

A SIMPLE rule for judging the quality of a ready-made garment that every housewife should observe is the test of the garment by the quality of the button that it carries. In America "a good button means a good garment," because you can always judge a garment by the buttons that are on it. The housewife with an eye for good buttons can more easily select garments of better quality, using this simple basis of judgment as an infallible shopping guide.

The fresh water pearl button, made from American river shell, is one of the cheapest things in the world, considering the service that it gives. This button, which is in universal use in this country today, is American to the core, it is entirely an American product and invention. American machinery is used wherever pearl buttons are made. No important is the industry that it is now fostered by the United States government. Every assistance is given by the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce to render the shell resources of this country inexhaustible.

Secretary Hoover Tells of Industry's Development

Herbert Hoover, secretary of the Department of Commerce, who has given a great deal of his personal attention to the fresh water pearl button industry, recently said: "The history of the fresh-water mussel industry gives an illustration of the promptness with which an American industry may be developed once the pathway is found."

"Undertaken in a small way about thirty years ago, the manufacture of pearl buttons from mussel shell began almost immediately to assume the proportions of a national industry, and coincident with the rise of the manufacturing industry there developed an important and widespread fishery, directly employing thousands of persons and indirectly affecting persons and communities of various occupation."

"The Department of Commerce,



through the Bureau of Fisheries, has maintained an active interest in the development of the fresh water mussel fishery of the United States, which in its importance and scope of territory, is unique in the world."

Mussel Shell Buttons are Very Fond of Water

Much of the popularity of the fresh water pearl button, particularly for wash garments, is due to the fact that this button has a positive fondness for water. Other buttons such as the bone and bone are soaked to soften the substance in the process of manufacture, but the pearl button is the only button which may be said to be a native of the water.

The fresh water pearl button likes hot water, as well as it does cold, and, unlike some other buttons, it never curls up or cracks when

Above: Power Boat with Barges of Shells on the Mississippi River. Below: Clam Shell, Showing How Fresh Water Pearl Buttons are Cut.

placed in very hot water. It is because of the reputation this button has of surviving the laundry tub that nearly three billion fresh water shell buttons are made in this country each year.

Fresh water pearl buttons may be found on popular priced men's business shirts, work shirts, pajamas or knit underwear. Children's rompers and any wash garment always carry them.

Another Decoration Day This Month

