

WOOLGROWERS FIND POSITION RELIEVED

Agreement Made for Banks to Cash Drafts.

LOW PRICES OPPOSED

Maintenance of Present Level Declared Only Method of Preventing Disaster.

Portland.—The federal reserve board has provided means for financing the woolgrowers of the country during the present emergency in which there is virtually no market for wool.

Warehouse receipts and bills of lading may be used as collateral for drafts drawn by the grower against his bank, for such sums as the banker and grower may agree upon. These drafts will then be discounted by the branch federal reserve banks. The paper must have a maturity of not over 90 days, although it is thought likely the board will ultimately extend this period to six months. Within that time the wool market will be restored, bankers and growers believe.

Announcement to this effect was made by Dr. S. W. McClure, who until last February was secretary of the national woolgrowers' association, and who is recognized as the leading wool authority in America. Dr. McClure is now manager of the Cunningham Sheep and Land company of Pendleton.

Dr. McClure was in Portland on his way back to Pendleton after attending a session in Washington last Tuesday of the federal reserve board to hear a delegation from the national woolgrowers' association. Dr. McClure represented Oregon.

"No extraordinary difficulty will be encountered now in financing the present season's wool clip until a normal buying market shall assert itself," said Dr. McClure. "It was the firm belief of the conference this would be within a very short time."

Wool buyers quit buying wool because of the furor against the high cost of clothing, which disorganized the wool market, said he.

"Wool is now made an essential commodity. It was the unanimous opinion that the wool market is sound; that the supply of clothing was below normal and the wool supply not large. It is my personal opinion that in 90 days the market will reopen again," he asserted.

"The whole disorganized condition is the result of the politicians who have been making the high cost of living their battle cry."

"Everybody who buys, wants to buy at a lower price; and everyone who sells wants to sell at the same old figure."

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES PUT AT 105,000,000

Washington, D. C.—The population of continental United States is estimated at 105,000,000 by J. A. Hill, chief statistician for the census bureau. His calculation is based on the combined population of 1406 cities and towns for which statistics have been announced.

The increase over 1910 is placed at about 13,000,000, showing the growth of the country has not kept pace with previous decades. Almost complete cessation of immigration during the war is the chief reason assigned for the falling off in growth. Other suggestions were the two influenza epidemics, return of aliens to their native lands and deaths of soldiers abroad and at home during the war.

The aggregate population of the cities and towns on which the estimate was made is 41,029,354. This is an average gain of 26 per cent, compared with 35 per cent in the previous decade.

Train Crash Kills Ten.

Huntingburg, Ind.—Ten persons were killed and nine injured probably fatally when a truck carrying a load of picnickers was struck by a passenger train one mile west of here Sunday morning. The truck, which was carrying 21 persons to an outing held by the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World, stopped on the tracks and was struck by the train traveling at a high rate of speed. Several children were among those killed and injured.

Seattle.—Proposals to amend city fire ordinances to permit the exhibition of moving pictures in public schools of Seattle were rejected by the public safety committee of the city council.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Klamath Falls.—Voters of the Klamath irrigation district ratified the proposal to enter into a contract with the federal government for the expenditure of \$225,000 for the improvement of the Klamath project irrigation system.

Gold Hill.—The consolidation of the Foothills school with the Gold Hill schools carried, also the bond issue of \$11,500 to complete the annex to the high school building. The entire issue of bonds has been taken by local people at par.

Medford.—All visitors can reach Crater lake in their autos as the road is open to the lake rim. The hotel is ready to take care of guests. This news was brought to the city by Alexander Sparrow, superintendent of Crater National park.

Salem.—The C. & O. Lumber company of Brookings has filed with the state engineer application to appropriate 2 1/2 second feet of water from Joe Hall creek for lumbering and manufacturing purposes and domestic supply for the city of Brookings.

Salem.—Salem bricklayers at a meeting held here last week decided to demand \$10 a day. The scale will become effective some time in July.

Salem.—Governor Olcott has appointed John F. Stelwer, a prominent farmer of Jefferson, as a member of the group of five to represent the citizens of the state on the committee of 15 to investigate changes in the workmen's compensation law to be recommended to the next session of the state legislature.

Bend.—At a cost of \$15,000 the Bend Water, Light & Power company has completed the construction of a reserve plant two miles up the Deschutes river. The reserve plant is capable of supplying the city of Bend with 1500 gallons of water a minute, double the amount consumed in the hottest weather.

Monmouth.—At the National Angora Goat show, held last week at St. Nags, Tex., Riddell Bros. of Monmouth won first and grand championship prizes for a two-year-old buck. This buck was one of a consignment sent for exhibition and placed in care of Leslie Riddle, the member of the family who resides in Texas.

Hood River.—The Hood River Anti-Asiatic association, composed of orchardists and business men, approved the course of Governor Stephens of California in writing to Secretary of State Colby and asking for co-operation in excluding Japanese from the state. R. E. Scott, secretary of the local organization, has written to Secretary Colby in support of the Stephens letter.

Roseburg.—A most prosperous year is predicted for Reedsport and the lower Umpqua generally, according to County Agent C. J. Hurd, who has returned from a visit to that section of the county. He states that the finest crop of hay ever taken from the soil is now being harvested between Elkton and Reedsport and crops of all kinds are looking exceedingly well.

Gold Hill.—The initiatory papers have been executed for the conveyance of the Medford-Jacksonville railway, under lease to J. T. Gagnon of Medford, to the leading fruit growers at Los Angeles. The deal will include the Gagnon sawmills and box factories at both Medford and Jacksonville, and several pine timber tracts on the Applegate and between Gold Hill and Jacksonville.

The Dalles.—The cherry harvest of this section is now under way. Several early picking crews are at work harvesting the crop. Intense activity will begin in practically every orchard in this section the first of next week. The Libby, McNeil & Libby cannery has contracted for most of the Royal Ann crop at a flat rate of 15 cents a pound, orchard run. The black cherries will be shipped to eastern markets.

Eugene.—Colin Dymont, for the last year acting secretary of the extension division of the State university in Portland, was selected as dean of the college of literature and arts to succeed Dean Straub by the board of regents last week. A school of physical education was formed and Dr. John F. Bovard, formerly head of the department of zoology, elected as dean. Dr. Richard B. Dillehunt was elected dean of the school of medicine.

Salem.—The American Railway express, which operates in this state, has filed with the Oregon public service commission application for an increase in rates equivalent to the schedule sought in petitions recently submitted to the interstate commerce commission. The express company requests that no action be taken by the Oregon public service commission until such time as a hearing has been held before the interstate commerce commission.

SHOCKED CITY TO REBUILD

Earthquake Does \$100,000 Damage to Los Angeles' Suburb.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The work of rebuilding the business section of Inglewood, ten miles southwest of here, which suffered most from the series of earthquakes in Los Angeles county Tuesday night, was under way Wednesday, practically the entire population of 3000 taking part.

Arthur Corey, city engineer of Inglewood, said the damage there would probably exceed \$100,000. Losses in Los Angeles and other points were estimated at \$25,000.

Slight shocks were felt at 5 A. M. and 12:35 P. M. today, no damage being reported.

When street-car traffic on the lines of the Los Angeles Railway company was halted for half an hour, beginning about 10:35 A. M., company officials stated they had word the delay was due to an earthquake shock which temporarily crippled a power plant at Huntington lake, 70 miles east of Fresno. Late Tuesday the officials said they had another message that the plant had a slight breakdown, but that the cause was not stated to be an earthquake.

The tremor that shattered Inglewood was southern California's second experience with earth shocks within three years.

Inglewood is a town of about 3000 population on the Redondo beach branch of the Santa Fe railroad and is also reached by a suburban line of the Los Angeles Railway company.

Laymen familiar with causes of earthquakes in this state ascribe the disturbance in southern California to a slipping of the strata in a geological fault.

TRADE BALANCE NOW \$17,000,000,000

Washington, D. C.—Since the beginning of the world war in 1914 the United States has rolled up a trade balance of approximately \$17,000,000,000 against the world. This exceeds by several billions of dollars the total balance in favor of the United States from 1875 to 1914.

Department of commerce figures Wednesday show the trade balance made in favor of the United States in the fiscal year ending in 1914, one month before the war began, was only \$470,000,000. During the first year of the war it was \$1,094,419,600 and in the next year, ending June 30, 1916, it was \$2,135,599,375. During the succeeding year the total was \$3,530,693,209.

Meantime the United States had entered the struggle and in the year ending June 30, 1918—the first full fiscal year of America's participation—the balance was only \$2,974,055,973. In the next year, ending last June 30, however, it was \$4,136,562,618.

During the first 11 months of this fiscal year the balance was only \$2,788,461,602 but exports were larger in those 11 months than in any other full fiscal year in the nation's history, totaling \$7,474,193,349 as against the previous 12 months' record of \$7,252,282,686 made during the last fiscal year.

At the same time that America's export trade began to advance by leaps and bounds the import trade also showed an enormous increase, reaching a new high record of \$4,685,741,747 during the 11 months of the present fiscal year.

The previous high record was \$3,095,720,068, last year.

Most of the favorable trade balance of the United States has been against the allied and neutral countries of Europe. Many of the South American and North American countries and some of those in the far east have a balance against the United States.

Envoy to Greece Named.

Washington, D. C.—Edward Capps of New Jersey was named Wednesday by President Wilson as minister to Greece, a recess appointment. S. Parker Gilbert Jr., was nominated as assistant secretary of the treasury. Dr. Capps is professor of classics at Princeton university. He is a native of Illinois and has written many books on Greek literature and drama. After being graduated from Yale university, he studied in Athens.

Pets Held College Pest.

Stanford University, Cal.—College men cannot render any service to society until the colleges are freed of "pampered, petted, cushioned and cigareded darlings." Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free synagogue of New York told the graduating class at Stanford university Wednesday.

One hundred cases of cholera have been discovered in southern Japan, some victims of the disease being found in Tokio.



Flag of Washington

FOURTH OF JULY 1920

Ring the tuneful bells of Freedom,
Let their music float afar,
Look aloft and see our banner
Of the glorious stripe and star;
Crowned with vict'ry, bathed in splendor
Upon many a field of fame,
Heroes brave have died around it,
Each with an immortal name.

'Neath its folds our fathers triumphed
In the valiant days of yore,
And in battles for their country
They that beauteous banner bore;
Not a star today is missing,
Not a stripe a tarnish knows,
As it waves in conscious splendor
From the sun lands to the snows.

Let our Eagle guard it ever
For the honor it has won,
As he bathes his noble pinions
In the light of Freedom's sun,
Proud to see his emblem floating
'Gainst the vaulted azure sky;
Hear him shriek his proud approval
Every fourth day of July.

On the land and on the ocean,
Far as human eye can see
Lips repeat the deathless story
Of the Banner of the Free;
Born amid the storms of battle
Not a shame its glory mars;
And new nations wake to freedom
At the glitter of its stars.

Mirrored in our crystal rivers,
Streaming from our mountain peaks,
Loved by freemen for its beauty
It for Right and Homeland speaks;
Time will never dim its glory
While in heaven shines the sun;
Ever linked to song and story
Is the Flag of WASHINGTON.
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American's Creed

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

Wm. Byrd Page

"United States of America." The name was original with Jefferson, and appears in the final paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, as follows: "We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these colonies are, and a right ought to be free and independent states."

Made Jefferson Immortal.

The Declaration of Independence was drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, who was only thirty-three years old. This remarkable manifesto, into which it has been said Jefferson "poured the soul of a continent," was adopted as he had drawn it, with the exception of a few unimportant changes.

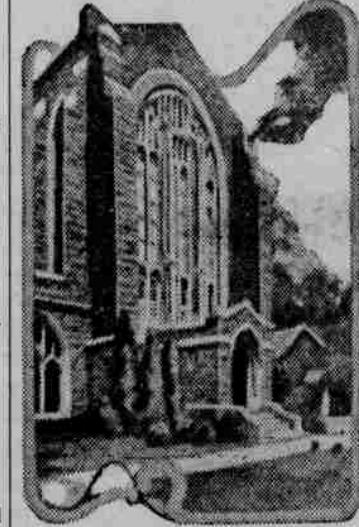
MEMORIAL AT VALLEY FORGE

Chapel Dedicated to Memory of Washington and the Revolution is Rapidly Nearing Completion.

Valley Forge, that historical center which will always be identified with the heroic efforts of the Colonial troops in their struggle for liberty, now has the distinction of possessing one of the most representative and expressive memorial buildings in the entire country. Taking the form of a chapel, it is dedicated to the memory of Washington, and at the same time typifies the entire period of the Revolution. It is intended to house a collection of mementos, almost every one of which is connected with some individual or event of the Revolutionary period.

The complete group will consist of a cloister, chapel and building, containing rooms in which patriotic societies may meet; a library of documents pertaining to the Revolution, and a tower overlooking the encampment.

The cloister is divided into 13 bays, each representing the officers and men from one of the thirteen original states. The interior of the chapel is rapidly approaching completion. Forty-eight panels represent all the states of the Union and symbolize the final achievement of the national group. The glass windows will constitute a national history in themselves. They tell the story of the discovery, settlement, and development of the nation.



Facade and Main Entrance of the Memorial Chapel.

In a progression leading up to the west window, which will represent the life of George Washington as told in 36 medallions. The various leaders of the Revolution, including Robert Morris, John Paul Jones, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock, and others, will be depicted in other windows.

The choir stalls are of carved wood. The figures in the niches at the top of these stalls represent the uniforms of the Continental commands, and above them will be hung fac similes of the colors carried by the troops. The complete series will consist of 10 flags, including two of the French regiments that served in this country during the war.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A TRIBUTE.

The years are but as moments, and your spirit, Lafayette, remembers, as you come to us, the mighty men you met in the epic days of yore when you stood, as we today, where the breezes fanned our faces from the bosom of the bay.

Joy was then within the soul of you, and youth was in your eyes, as the flag that conquered tyranny was flaunted to the skies; and there, mayhap, a vision for a moment came to you, and the Future told the wonder of the deeds we were to do.

Far across a sea of peril you, a knightly sword, had fared, and embalmed in song and story are the valiant feats you dared; you were Chivalry in action, with a splendor in your gaze, and our fathers, victor freemen, crowned your youthful brow with bays.

Did you see that year the faces of our heroes back from France, and the light of high endeavor that was shining in their glance? Did you see our bold crusaders who had crossed the sea you sailed to fight for freedom far afield, and by their might prevailed?

Ah, then, you saw your very soul in eyes that gleam today with dreams that led you, Lafayette, upon your splendid way; what they have done for stricken France, in that heroic past you did to save a nation that has paid its debt at last.

—Edward S. Van Zile.

A Pattern for the World.

The signing of the Declaration of Independence, on July 4, 1776, marked the birth of this nation, which stands today as the world's most potent factor in upholding the doctrine that all men are created free and equal.

Lafayette

CHAMPION OF FREEDOM



General Lafayette, From a Picture Made Late in Life.

He came to fight for Freedom's cause Against a tyrant's power, When Washington at Valley Forge Had reached his darkest hour. His army fought beside our own, And when the task was done, Another nation had been born, For victory was won.

A boy in years—a man in heart— Son of a mighty race, He wrote his name in mighty deeds That time shall not erase. He brought new hope, and faith, and strength In time of black despair, And freedom triumphed on our soil, For France was fighting there.

And then across the many years, By history's glorious chance, Against oppression's heavy hand Our soldiers fought for France; And when the last hard fight was won We well had paid the debt That always had been ours to pay To France and Lafayette!



Independence hall came into existence without any thought of the part it was destined to play in the birth of the nation. Necessity really created it. It appears, from documents well authenticated, that the Provincial assembly of Pennsylvania had been meeting in a house, annually rented in Philadelphia, until May 1, 1773. It was shortly after this date that the assembly voted £2000 toward the purchase of ground for the building and its construction. It was designed by Andrew Hamilton, a barrister of Philadelphia, who in making his plans, provided for two wings, one of them Congress hall. In 1732 ground for the building was broken, but the construction dragged on for some years before the work was finished, although certain rooms were used for some years before the whole was completed.

Construction of Congress hall began in 1787, and was completed in 1790, and the remaining wing of Independence hall, known as "City Hall," was started in 1789 and finished in 1791.

Colonies' Second Petition.

In 1775, on the 8th of July, the second Continental congress adopted the second petition to the king. This congress, which was held at Philadelphia, was the same which later adopted the Declaration of Independence. On the same day of the same year Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, fearing a general uprising of the colonies, took refuge with his family on board the Fowney, a British warship stationed at Yorktown.

In 1776, on the 8th of July, the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed from the steps of the statehouse at Philadelphia, and read aloud to the army at New York.