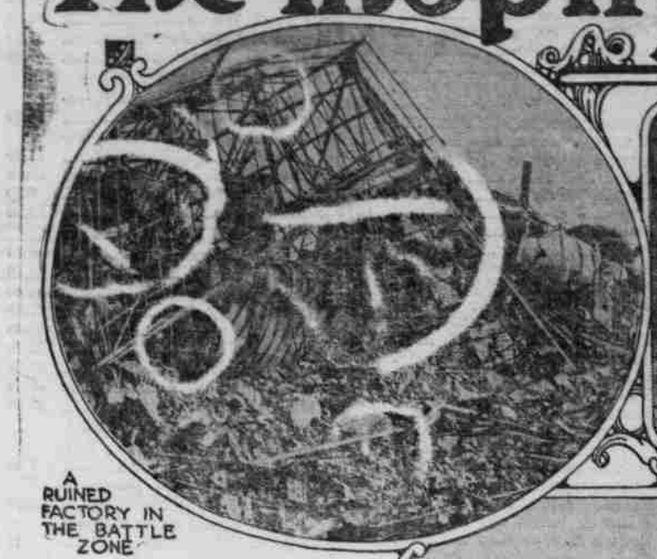
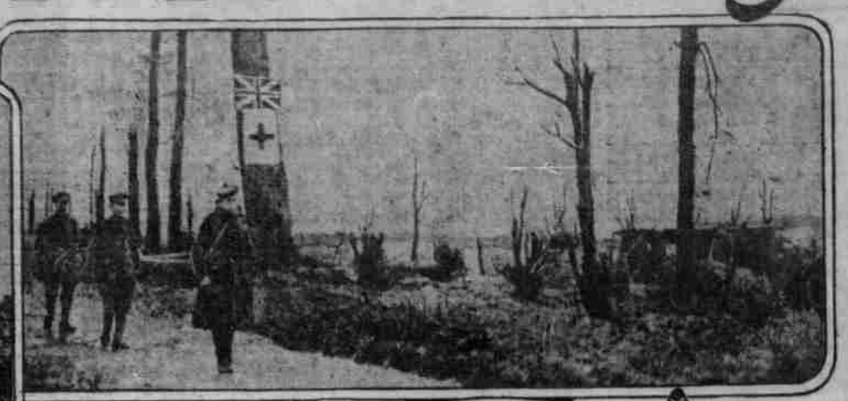
The Inspiration of Adversity



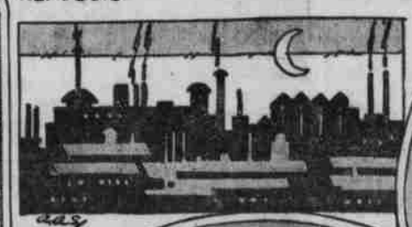
A RUINED FACTORY IN THE BATTLE ZONE

BANK OF FRANCE, FINANCIAL CENTRE OF THE REPUBLIC

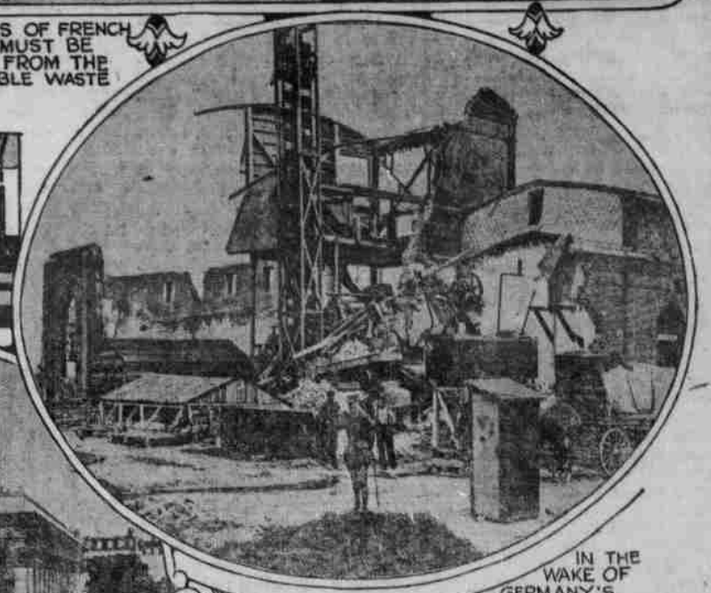


VAST AREAS OF FRENCH FARM LAND MUST BE RECLAIMED FROM THE INDESCRIBABLE WASTE OF WAR

PARIS OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK



THE PARIS BOURSE



IN THE WAKE OF GERMANY'S RETREATING ARMIES NAUGHT REMAINS OF INDUSTRIES BUT TANGLED IRON AND HEAPS OF BRICK

By FRANCIS H. SISSON,
Vice President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

America may well look to France for example and inspiration in preparing to develop her foreign trade after the war. In all history there is no people whose rising to meet a seemingly overwhelming assault upon everything they consider worth while has had such power over the emotions of mankind. There has been a complete surrender of the naton as a whole to the idea that every available agency should be utilized for the single purpose of winning the war. France has sustained every shock of war. Some of the fairest portions of her territory have been overrun, and others are useless except for military operations.

Now, with characteristic adjustability, the French are transforming emergency into opportunity. In all their preparations for reconstruction when peace comes they are applying the principles that have been at the foundation of their efficiency in the war. They propose to keep mobilized for a considerable period after the war is over that spirit of unity, co-operation and concentration in enterprise that has kept them from vassalage since the war began.

France sees clearly the double nature of her problem. She must restore the country itself and must reestablish its relationship with other countries. In doing both she looks to the United States for help. She proposes to purchase in this country vast supplies of raw material, building supplies and machinery, which she cannot get from her colonies or from other nations engaged, like herself, in the work of rehabilitation. She proposes to pay for these things and to meet the debts she now owes by selling to this country not only an increased quantity of those things in the manufacture of which she excels, but also those things for which this country in the past has looked to Germany. She refuses to consider resuming purchases of raw materials in Germany. She believes, too, that we shall rather buy from her than Germany.

France's determination to eliminate Germany from future economic relationships is well illustrated in her plans regarding the future of the chemical industry. The French intend from now on to develop to the limit that production of raw materials for use in the manufacture of chemicals for which the necessity of war has proved their capacity, and to increase greatly the number of their factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals. New companies have been organized, and capitalizations have been increased since the war began, and special schools are graduating chemists.

The Republican Committee of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, which was founded in 1914 under the auspices of the Ministry of Commerce, has been surveying the possibilities of the French colonies and of friendly countries to ascertain where products formerly imported from Germany are to be obtained. The French government is now concluding agreements for materials with countries which, it is hoped, will prove to be permanent sources of supply.

In preparation to meet German commercial competition after the war the French are trying now through the medium of great fairs, like those at Lyons, to acquaint all the world with the excellence of their wares, and also to learn from the exhibits of others where French importers may look for their requirements.

The French war-debt at the close of this year probably will be nearly $24,000,000,000, or about four times what it was before the war. For several years France has been a lender to Russia, and the present state of that country has postponed the payment of this debt. Probably Great Britain and the United States will help their ally with this burden, but even then the task will take time to accomplish.

France has certain elements of strength, however, upon which she is relying to restore her former prosperity. She has a splendid climate, a rich soil and an industrious and thrifty population. With her coal and iron mines, her crops of wheat, grapes, hemp, flax and jute, her skill in the manufacture of leather, hosiery, cotton goods, glassware and silk goods, her future is exceptionally bright. There will probably pass from view, for a time at least, that France of highly specialized, highly individualized and artistic manufactures to which the world turned for tasteful luxuries. Her leaders look forward to a long period of standardized, quantitative production for the markets of new countries. They expect also to exploit the colonies that can purchase raw materials and absorb finished products. Until her debts are paid France will be a nation of traders.

France has gone steadily toward her goal of bringing foreign trade under the strictest control, and her government proposes to insure the country against any private interference with the work of rehabilitation.

She must have easy and cheap communication with her colonies and with other countries. The prime essential is ships. All seagoing vessels have been requisitioned for government service. A rental is paid by the government and an allowance for the expenses, maintenance, working capital and other things made. Ship owners themselves manage their fleets and are encouraged to make them as effective as possible by the distribution of bonuses and the replacing of ships that are sunk.

Ships cannot now be built in France. The Minister of Maritime Transport and Merchant Marine holds that to bring materials from the United States or England would handicap French shipbuilders because of the cost of materials and transportation. This would mean that French exporters would have to pay higher freight rates to the owners after the ships were in the water. This would place not only exporters but all French industry under a handicap in the competition for after-war markets. It is proposed, therefore, that the state shall replace destroyed ships, as it can buy materials more cheaply, and therefore will be able to contract for new ships on a basis of insuring reasonable rates to the trader. The government contracts to replace ships in this manner within three years after the war, these ships becoming the absolute property of those from whom their equivalents have been requisitioned.

On the other hand, the Ministry proposes to build a state-owned fleet for the colonies, which will be managed by ship owners, the state sharing in the profits and deficits. There will be no more subsidies for ships in which the government has no interests. With these plans go proposed harbor improvement. France has today no harbor where ships of the largest types can dock. The government plans further to co-ordinate railroads and shipping lines, especially across the Mediterranean to Algiers and Tunis.

While France cannot avoid making extensive purchases of building materials and machinery abroad, she plans to curtail largely her food imports. Wheat, barley and rye are grown ordinarily, but the war has brought many changes, and the French are getting acquainted with the cheaper cereals, such as Indian, corn, millet and rice flour. In the government report on war economy it was recommended that every parcel of soil not cultivated be sown without delay with wheat, barley, Indian corn and oats, and planted with potatoes and vegetables.

Legislation to increase agricultural production is being framed. Deserted territory will be cultivated. A back-to-the-farm movement has been inaugurated and bonuses are to be given to those who abandon their ancient implements for modern agricultural machinery.

France has no such resources of men and materials as have Great Britain and the United States. She understands that without the most intense application of energy to such resources as she has, increased production, elimination of all waste, and a concrete effort to win foreign markets, she will be unable to regain her standing among commercial nations. That effort she is making. She intends the United States to [illegible] relations with her [illegible] and profit.

MUNITIONS PLANTS COMPLETED

Washington, July 27.—Despite delays at the outset, fifteen or sixteen cannon forging and machining plants for government work have been completed. The sixteenth is 65 per cent complete. Some of the plants are producing and in the others machinery is rapidly being installed. These plants take care of only one operation in production of mobile field artillery.

Erection of these plants, from the ground up, has cost the government $34,768,297.

W. S. S. are long range guns with which we can all soak der kaiser.

MABEL NORMAND IN THE FLOOR BELOW GOLDWYN PICTURES

COMING TO THE LIBERTY FOR THREE DAYS STARTING NEXT HURSDAY

Insane Suspect Held; Farmer Badly Injured

(Capital Journal Special Service)

Dallas, Or., July 27.—Sheriff John W. Orr has confined in the Polk county jail a man who is supposed to be mentally unbalanced. The stranger was pisked up on the city streets by the local officers and will be held in the county jail until information can be secured as to his sanity. The man is about middle age and has been hanging around the city for the past several days.

Dallas Man Hurts Arm.

Frank Maybee, a farmer living in South Dallas is carrying his arm in a sling as a result of injuries received the first of the week while splitting a log. Mr. Maybee had placed the wedge in a log and was driving the same when the head of the sledge flew off and the injured man's arm was brought down onto the wedge with such force that the muscles and flesh of the arm were badly lacerated but no bones broken. Mr. Maybee will be forced to carry his arm in a sling for several weeks as a result of the accident.

Polk Farmer Loses Horse

F. J. Bissell, a farmer living in the Salt Creek community has notified Sheriff John W. Orr that a fine young sorrell horse of his that was confined in a pasture on his place is missing and that all evidence goes to show that the animal has been stolen. The county official immediately notified officers in different parts of the state to be on the lookout for such an animal and hopes are entertained for its recovery.

Former Dallas Boy Called to Service.

Dr. Bert Elliott of Grants Pass, brother of Mrs. Conrad Stafrin and the Elliott boys of this city has been called by Uncle Sam to serve under the colors and has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Dental Reserve corps. Dr. Elliott has been called into service and will report this week at Camp Lewis.

Ben J. Werner Now Canadian Farmer

Ben J. Werner, a former Dallas boy who left the first of the year to take a position in a railway office in Seattle, writes friends in this city that he severed his connection with railroading and has purchased a big wheat ranch in Canada where he will make his future home. Mr. Werner was married shortly before leaving Dallas to Miss Rose Pratt of Salem and they have since been making their home in Seattle.

C. L. Starr, a prominent tax attorney of Portland is in Dallas this week on business. Mr. Starr was formerly secretary of the state tax commission at Salem.

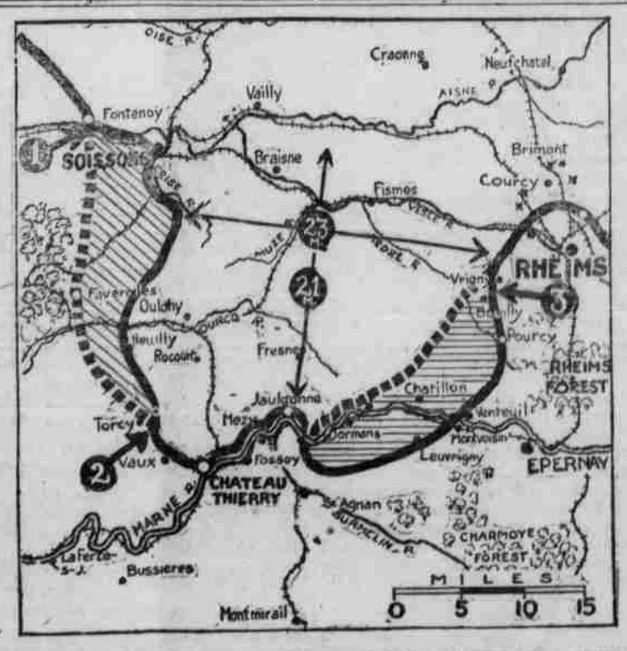
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hayter left this week for a month's visit at the home of their daughter, Mrs. H. R. Patterson at Blind Slough, Oregon, on the Columbia river.

Mrs. Howard McConnell and children left the first of the week for a month's visit at the home of her mother at Moscow, Idaho.

Benjamin Rickli, who has held the position as clerk at the Sterling furniture company's store for the past year has resgned and will leave soon for San Francisco, California, where his parents recently moved.

R. S. Snyder of Tacoma has been visiting friends in Dallas this week. Mr. Snyder was formerly connected with the office of the Oregon Power Company in this city.

Dr. and Mrs. V. C. Staats and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Black have returned from a fishing trip on the McKenzie river.



FOCH'S PINCERS AT WORK—IN THEIR ATTACK ON THE WEST WING of the Champagne salient between arrows 1 and 2 the Allies won ground on the greater part of the front. An Italian advance was made in the direction of arrow 3. The solid line indicates the present fighting front. The dotted line indicates the battle line before the German drive of July 15 and the Allied offensive of July 18. The diagonally shaded area is ground won by the Allies in the first day of their drives launched July 18. The horizontally shaded region is territory occupied by the Germans in their fifth great offensive of 1918, started July 15.

Government Is Buying Thousands Of Pounds Of Candy For Soldiers

The Seattle Post Intelligencer recently published an editorial on candy, cigarettes and gum, from which we quote as follows:

"War is a great destroyer of theories, and no less than three of our firmly held notions regarding candy, cigarettes and gum have gone by the boards in actual experiment.

The present war may be said to be fought on candy, cigarettes and gum, much to the disgust, we imagine, of the sturdy veterans of our civil war who fought that war on bacon and chewing tobacco.

"It isn't so long ago that candy was considered to be a health-ruining dissipation for children, to which parental consent was reluctantly given. Children's teeth were alleged to be at the mercy of candy, and all faulty dentition was attributed to a taste for sweets. Experience has, however, proved that it was the absence of the tooth brush, rather than the presence of the gum drop, that was responsible for the deterioration of the children's teeth.

"Aside from our past belief, we are today confronted with the government calling for three quarters of a million pounds of candy to feed it to its blood thirsty soldiers. The chocolate soldier is no longer an ironical creature of the imagination, but a two fisted fighting fact."

Candy which went into the war, considered by most people to be a purely non-essential luxury, has established itself today as a food product of wonderful value.

While the conservation of sugar is necessary and therefore the food administration has asked for general curtailment, to which the candy manufacturers have patriotically responded by sacrificing one half of their requirements, the general public is now realizing that the boycott on candy which a short time ago became a popular indoor sport for many well meaning tho misinformed people, is not at all in accord with the real interests of the country. Conserve on candy, but do not try to destroy a great industy, seems to be the proper attitude in these times. Conserve on sugar in candy, just as you conserve on sugar on the table, but enjoy the candy which the food administration authorizes candy manufacturers to make.

JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY

When Was Your Battery Tested

How long has it been since you had a line on the inside condition of your battery?

A month? Six weeks?

If it's any more you're taking chances.

Don't you want to know it if you're starving your battery---or mistreating it,

There's only one way to tell---by test. You can make it yourself or we'll do it free.

We'll be glad to show you the "How" of this sample test, and to tell you about Threaded Rubber Insulation---the most important battery improvement in years.

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