

Economic and Industrial World Confused By Score of Half-Baked Wild Ideas

New York, July 29—The striking factor in the business outlook is the assured prosperity of the wheat belt, resulting from a bumper crop and the government guarantee of \$2.25 per bushel; part of which comes out of the taxpayer's pocket, and is therefore a shifting rather than production of wealth. The outlook for other crops is fair as to yield; the chief disappointment being cotton, which will be much below the normal, or about 11,000,000 bales. High prices, however, will more than offset diminished output, so the prospects of unusual agricultural prosperity are undimmed. The wheat crop is roughly valued at over \$2,000,000,000 and the entire harvest at over \$3,000,000,000, which would go far toward meeting our national outlay for the war. Interior merchants are stocking up with great credit expansion occasionally induce more confidence, though high prices and great credit expansion occasionally induce a desirable mixture of conservatism. In the industrial field steel seems to occupy leadership. Enlarged demands for export, for railroads, for oil, ship-

ping, building and other industries are inevitable, and a number of plants are running 70 per cent of capacity and over, which is more than at any time since the loss of war contracts. Building is becoming more and more active owing to urgent demand for housing and office room; and the call for new industrial plant is only less urgent than might be expected because a large part of war construction on these lines is being taken up by peace industries. Conditions in railroad traffic are improving; the volume in the grain districts having already visibly increased. In merchandising lines summer quiet temporarily prevails, but preparations are in order for an active fall trade. Labor is well employed, despite the large number of men back from the war. The unemployed are few, and advices from many directions report a scarcity of help which is undoubtedly true. A considerable number of alien laborers are returning to their native lands, and more are expected to follow, but not so many as extreme estimates indicate. The outward movement is swollen by those held back during the war. The certainty of securing better work and wages here than in Europe will, however, be a deterrent upon any excessive efflux. The high cost of food, clothing and shelter is an important factor in the outbreaks of unrest which appear here and there in the form of strikes. Such conditions are the inevitable result of five destructive years such as the world never saw before or ever imagined possible. The only effectual cure for such a famine is more economy and more product. Only on such lines can the world-wide vacuum be filled. Unfortunately the world is turning its back for the time being upon sane thinking and sound action. It is still sorely confused by the multiplicity of half-baked ideas; is prone to extravagance and unwilling to relieve the situation by larger product or more work. Inflation does not seem to have run its course by any means, and high prices coupled with imperative reconstruction insure prosperity for many months if not several years ahead. As long as the movement is so builded as to prevent serious maladjustment and to preserve a fairly normal balance in the various divisions of industry, there is little immediate danger. Conservative leadership will prolong the present wave of prosperity; while reckless expansion would bring it to a quick end.

Germany's Future.

Germany's resumption of trade may be a rather slow affair. In the first place, German purchases from the United States will be restricted at first to sheer necessities, because of inability to pay in goods or gold. Our purchases from Germany will for some time be small because the hostile prejudice among consumers makes it hazardous and unprofitable to carry a stock of German wares. This applies to other countries even more than the United States. One of the most serious questions will be that of credit, though it is stated that a loan of 25 to 30 millions could be arranged at once. Germany, however, is facing difficult times calling for much hard work and sacrifice. There is talk already of passing the interest on her public debt, which if really done would amount to repudiation or confiscation, and serious embarrassment of many lending financial institutions. There is, however, one compensation, even for Germany, and that is relief from the costly burden of militarism which finally wrecked the empire. That alone will materially aid the recovery of Germany when her people are ready to adapt themselves to the new conditions and ideals which dominate the world.

Weakness in Foreign Exchange.

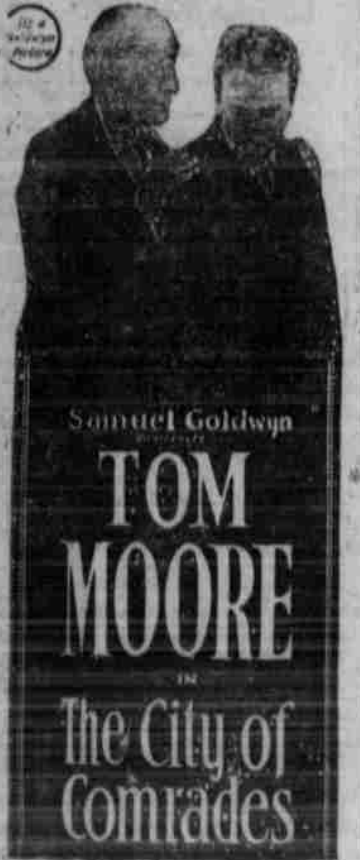
Foreign exchange continues unsettled and weak. Sterling again touched the lowest on record, and francs and other

BETTER DEAD

Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

GOLD MEDAL MARBLE OIL CAPSULES

The national remedy of Holland for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, these stores. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.



Here Thurs., Fri., and Sat. YE LIBERTY

-You can't smoke the box— then why buy it?

You object to the high cost of living. But some of you forget it when you buy cigarettes. You pay for an expensive box, get fewer cigarettes, and pay a higher price. That's poor business.

If you bought that way for your employer, you wouldn't last very long.

LORD SALISBURY TURKISH cigarette is the inevitable solution of the cigarette-buying problem, because you get 5 extra cigarettes instead of a box.

It is the only high-grade TURKISH cigarette in the world that sells for as little money as

20 cents for 15 TURKISH cigarettes

The reason for the low price is that LORD SALISBURY TURKISH cigarette is packed in the most inexpensive and the most attractive machine-made paper package instead of the expensive hand-made cardboard box. For these practical reasons

LORD SALISBURY

TURKISH CIGARETTE is inevitable

Guaranteed by *The American Tobacco Co.*

—which means that if you don't like LORD SALISBURY Cigarettes you can get your money back from the dealer.



OXFORDS PUMPS OXFORDS PUMPS BLACK, WHITE OR TAN

Must go at once. If you want to save from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pair, don't delay, because we only have a few pair left.

- Nubuck Oxford \$6.75
- Nubuck Pumps \$6.50
- Black or Tan Kid Oxfords Choice \$7.50
- White Ostend \$6.00-\$4.75
- Black or Brown Pumps \$6.50-\$7.50

Paris Bros.

foreign bills did likewise; the decline, of course, being due to the abnormal condition of our foreign trade. The tremendous pressure of exports; the slow increase of imports show few symptoms of abating. There is still much discussion about financing export trade during the present emergency, but no satisfactory plan of adjustment has yet been reached. Europe must have our food products and crude materials, or reconstruction will stop and our own revive. For our own good as well as that of war-torn Europe we will be obliged to send considerable of our surplus abroad on credit. No attempt at supporting sterling seems to be forthcoming; British bankers, as is their custom, preferring natural law to artificial regulations. In London banking circles there is a disposition to allow sterling exchange to fall in order to discourage imports, and thus place Britain export trade on a better basis. The drop in francs was also due to heavy offerings of export bills. Resumption of trade with Germany opened the market in rebar, which began trading on a basis of 8 1/2c, or rather more than one-third of parity.

Monetary Requirements.

It is estimated that nearly \$4,000,000,000 will be required to carry our export balance on credit for the next twelve months. To this demand must be added the requirements of the treasury, figured at about \$5,000,000,000. Then comes the financing of an active home trade at high prices, as well as the provision of new capital for home enterprises, which is sure to be very much larger than in any year of our history. Can and how will our money market meet all of these demands, which though not immediate are sure to make themselves strongly felt in the not very distant future? The financing

of our export trade has been one of the most important problems requiring solution. Signing of the peace treaty; removal of the embargo on Germany, and lowering of freights and a better supply of tonnage have also been important factors in the present crisis. If the fall in exchange continues it will have the inevitable effect of lessening foreign buying power and thus working against our export trade. Already considerable foreign orders have been held back owing to the weakness in sterling, which indirectly will exert a restraining effect upon commodity prices here.

Stock Market Conditions.

Conflicting circumstances control the stock market and keep it in an extremely active though unsettled state. The strength of the undertone seems undiminished, and the buying power also. Chief of stimulants are the great prosperity of the agricultural sections, and a consequent good outlook in the industrial world. Our export trade is sure to be enormous, despite the accompanying difficulty of giving Europe sufficient credit. The railroad outlook is improving owing to the better traffic prospects, to the probability that they will secure reasonably fair treatment from congress, that when returned to their owners some form of compensation for war losses will be permitted, and that rates may be advanced sufficiently to at least partly compensate for the great increase in operating costs imposed by higher wage and materials. Public utilities also have a better outlook for similar reasons, which are better treatment by public authorities and permission to fairly offset increased costs by adequate rates for service. The dismissions on the peace treaty at Washington have little effect; being deemed largely political. What is more to the point is that the world is now on a peace basis, and active production has

taken the place of five years of intense destruction. That is the one great hopeful fact, and all other problems are chiefly those of adjustment. These may be temporarily disquieting, but in the long run they mean better times ahead. On the unsettling side of the stock market are the prospective strain upon the money market, the weakness of exchange and the increasing frequency of strikes. The high inflation of credit and commodities is also a matter receiving more attention in banking circles. These are all incidents natural to the reconstruction era in which we are now running full tide. There is no reason for loss of confidence, though there is reason for conservatism and increasing discrimination in all financial transactions. Sixty leading stocks average about 10 points higher than a year ago, a very low advance compared with the rise in commodities and wages. But in this group thirty industrials showed a gain of 50 points, while twenty railroads advanced an average of only 6 points. The greatest need of discrimination, however is in some of the industrials. The chances favor a better market later on, with more or less liquidation in the interval.

HENRY CLEWS.

COURT HOUSE NEWS

Margaret M. Commons has brought suit against F. E. Loese. She alleges that she has a title to lots 2 and 7 in block 37 of Salem and that the defendant is in possession and that he wrongfully withholds these lots from her. She asks that he be ousted from possession and that he pay her \$100 damages for holding the property.

To clear title to a certain 12-acre tract in the Garden Road fruit district, J. T. Cooper and wife have brought suit against Henry E. Voorhies and wife. The complaint alleges that certain contracts signed in 1912 have been cancelled but that defendant still claims some interest in the tract. They ask the court for a confirmation of their title and a decree that the defendants have no interest or title in the land.

In the case of E. N. Erickson against Mary Erickson, the defendant has filed notice that she will appeal the case to the supreme court. In the decree of the circuit court, the divorce was granted May 28, 1919, and certain promissory notes, the property of E. N. Erickson were to be held by a trustee for Mrs. Erickson. To this she objects and appeals to the supreme court.

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