The Leavenworth Echo

Published by The Echo Publishing Co.

H. S. Bearick W. G. Schumacher C. A. Lee

Entered at the Postoffice at Leavenworth, Wash., as second class mail matter.

Issued every Friday. Subscription $1.50 per year in advance. Address all communications to The Leavenworth Echo.

H. S. BEARICK, Editor

VOL. 40 FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921 NO. 30

MR. HARDING'S PEACE.

Mr. Harding's peace with Germany is based on the well-known formula "If we had some ham we could have some ham and eggs if we had some eggs." Nothing is lacking to the Harding peace except the ingredients.

Since the President signed the Knox-Porter resolution with the elegant and inspiring comment, "Well, that's that," the administration has been trying to find out what to do with the blessing that Congress under White House leadership has conferred on the American people. Some thought the President ought to issue a proclamation and tell the world that the United States and Germany were no longer at war. Some thought that the world said the better. Finally the resolution was referred to the Attorney General, who started it over to the best minds of the Department of Justice to determine whether there is anything for the President to proclaim and whether it would be proper for him to proclaim it.

As for the country, it will return wholeheartedly more interest in the Dempsey-Carpentier fight than in Mr. Harding's peace by resolution, for the excellent reason that the fight really settles something while the resolution settles nothing. The resolution between the United States and Germany are just what they were before the resolution was adopted, and they will remain unchanged until a treaty is negotiated. That treaty when negotiated, must be in harmony with the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles or the Allies will not permit Germany to sign it. And again, "That's that," as Mr. Harding would express it.

In the mean time, waiting for the League of Nations to die is a tedious process in the midst of a hot and sticky summer. The Washington correspondent had hardly finished putting out the inspired Administration announcement which presented the disappointment conference as the handiwork of Mr. Harding's association of nations when Mr. Balfour appeared on the League of Nations before the Imperial conference was made public in London. Mr. Balfour is likely to be one of the British representatives at the disarmament conference, and what he told the British colonial Premiers was that if the League were dissolved it would be necessary to frame a new treaty of peace. As none of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers has the slightest intention of framing a new treaty of peace, and as Mr. Harding himself will be obliged to make the Treaty of Versailles the basis of any treaty that he may negotiate with Germany, the League's authorized expectations of life can easily be formed not by the Administration's hand-picked experts, but by those responsible for the management of the League.

It is possible that at some time in each year a great Government bureau publishes something more enlightening than the Congressional Record. Unfortunately, but there is nothing in the record to establish that fact. Yet it can be said of this resolution which can be said of little of the work of the present Congress—namely, that no harm has been done. Everything, for all practical purposes, is just as it was before. Even the Germans have not been fooled, and they almost always express wonder.—New York World.

"GOVERNOR" OR "OFFICE HOLDER."

Developments of the past week indicate that the war started by the republican editors had its birth in the realization that Gov. Hart and the legislature did not realize and have not accomplished the great reform expected. However, the book does not have that clarity desired. The governor, in addressing the State Bar association and employing the metaphor to "bat back," indicates that he considers that he has accomplished considerable and seems well satisfied with himself and those associated with including the legislature. As we recall the issues outlined during the campaign of last year, resulting in the republican landslide, he promised the people economy, education, and otherwise to explain themselves and indicate the general appreciation in which a great concern through its advertising is working to bring about a better understanding of business conditions:

—o—

Kansas City, Mo., June 27, 1921.
Mr. G. E. Bell, Gen'l Mgr.,
Calumet Baking Powder Co.,
4100 Fillmore St.,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Mr. Bell:

As an expression of appreciation of the valuable service rendered by your Company to the Retail Grocers of the United States through coupling reading matter with your advertising as news items defending the Retailer—the 24th Annual Convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers in Kansas City, Missouri, on June 6-7-8, 1921, unanimously adopted the following resolution—presented by John C. Coode, of Tenn., and seconded by A. A. La Rose of Louisiana:

"We, your Committee on Resolutions, desire to take notice of the splendid co-operation of the Calumet Baking Powder Co.

We note in its daily newspaper advertising it is giving the buying public the true facts regarding the retailers position in the distribution of food products; therefore —

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the National Association of Retail Grocers in Convention assembled endorse and commend the action of the Calumet Baking Powder Co. in giving the facts regarding the Retail Grocers of the United States."

Very truly yours,
National Association Retail Grocers,
H. E. Balsiger, Secretary.

WELCOMED AT AMERICA'S BEST HOTELS

Hotels everywhere are glad to have their guests pay bills with "A.B.A." Cheques

because the hotels of this country lose millions of dollars annually through accepting customers' personal checks, and they never have lost a dollar accepting "A.B.A." Cheques.

If you are taking a long or a short trip, start right by supplying yourself with these self-identifying, protective, popular cheques of the great American Bankers Association.

"A·B·A" American Bankers Association Cheques
the BEST funds for travelers

LEAVENWORTH STATE BANK

E. A. SINCLAIR, Pres. J. B. ADAMS, V. Pres.
B. B. FIELD, V. Pres. R. F. TAYLOR, Cashier
C. E. COCKERHAM, Asst. Cashier J. D. ELY, Asst. Cashier

THAT HOARDED BILLION DOLLARS.

Postmaster General Will Hays recently said that a billion dollars are hoarded in American stockings and thus withdrawn from circulation because foreign-born Americans are not accustomed to the type of savings bank facilities available in this country. To meet this situation he has taken way a complete reorganization and extension of the postal savings department.

Mr. Hays would increase from two to 3 per cent the interest which the government pays on postal savings, would pay interest on deposits held less than a year, would remove the restriction against depositors under 10 years of age, would make provision for post and trust funds, would establish postal savings depositories in 50,000 postoffices instead of the present 4,000; would compensate fourth class postmasters on the basis of deposits they handle, would repay funds to local banks with more liberal combination rates for such depositories; would enlarge the board of directors to include a representative of the federal reserve bank and perhaps one or more civilians.

It is generally recognized that the expected progress has not been made in savings department of the post office. The higher interest rates offered for savings in private institutions and by the government itself to investors in war savings stamps have stood in the way of any rapid increase in postal savings deposits.

The changes in regulations that Mr. Hays proposes are in accord with recommendations of the Senate subcommittee on reconstruction but have been greatly concerned about the withdrawal of capital in the face of the tremendous demand for it in the construction industries, the public utilities and elsewhere. Even if results do not bear out the sanguine expectations of the postmaster general and those outside the postoffice department who have urged the changes, nothing will be lost by the experiment. The hoarding of a billion dollars, whether in stockings or elsewhere, is a matter of general concern. If our savings system encourages it, our savings systems need looking into as Mr. Hays suggests.—Tacoma Ledger.

CLAUDING THE STATE ISSUE.

Unless we have misses our guess entirely, deep down in all this malicious talk about the governor just now giving the rounds, there is concealed an effort to divert public attention from the acts of the last legislature in an effort to make Governor Hart the goat. With needing wages and darkening business conditions, a state still is going up for economical and efficient government as might be expected. All public office holders, of whatever caliber, are being subjected to widespread public criticism, some deserved, much of it undeserved. Immediately after the adjournment of the last legislature, the public critism was directed against it for the extravagant appropriations made. Everyone discussed the extravagance, everybody cussed it. The governor made an effort to meet public feeling by vetoing many bills, for which he in turn was criticized by the interests affected, yet we believe he sincerely made an effort to meet the public demand for lower taxes.

The wave against the legislature has receded and is now replaced by another one directed against the governor, very well suiting the purposes of some legislative leaders who would like to have their own records forgotten. It is a favorite and common political camouflage.—The Elma Echo.

The joyful news comes from the East that the beauty of beach resorts of Atlantic City have decreed that bathers must wear more clothes—one piece suits being tabooed. Why not make the order nation-wide and require more clothes—in street somewhere."

Wm. Bouck, master of the Washington state grange, has been superseded by S. J. Lowell, master of the national grange, for alleged radical utterances at the June meeting. With Bouck removed from office the grange might to enjoy a healthier growth and again become a useful organization.

Peanut is said to be in the market for eight and a third million pounds of American wheat—and the money enough to make the matter attractive. Russia seems to be in need of our wheat but has nothing to offer in payment—excepting some problems which are at a greater discount than even their rubles.

Ireland seems to be the most peaceful land on this earth these days. The shillalahs have been laid aside, or have been worked over into implements of peace. The whole world will praise God if this peace is made permanent and the Emerald Isle become a self-governing dominion similar to Canada, South Africa and Australia.

A German official estimates that twenty million Russians will die of starvation during the coming winter. They have no bread for the winter, their transportation system has crumbled and cannot move the food if it is provided and their main harvest, Armenia and Petrograd, are practically wrecked and will be ice-bound in another three months. And some people wanted owners established in this country!

A petition has been sent to Washington by Michigan farmers asking that the railroads be turned over to Henry Ford to operate, the claim being made that he would need that a way to reduce freight rates and still operate at a profit. It appears that Henry has a small railroad and that he has reduced freight rates. We should not forget, however, that Henry is not always infallible. He misjudged his ability to wring money peace during the World War and we have an idea that operating all the railroads would prove a big job for him to accomplish successfully.

It seems that we have a lot of the spirit of Lincoln here in the land of the free and the home of the brave. Governor Small of Illinois is accused of having appropriated to his own use the interest received on public moneys, while treasurer of the state, and he has resisted arrest, claiming that he is above the law and exempt from arrest and prosecution. He has even threatened to call out the state militia to protect himself. He claims that he is being made a victim of prejudice because he would not become a party to their dark deeds—which sounds like an echo from over the sea.

Congressman Summers is still kicking himself as to what the "people" think of the 18th Amendment. Wants us congressman. About eight out of every ten "prohibition" is a piece of nonsense slipped over during the excitement of wartime and they have no patience with the money-mouthed spouters who continue to run it in. Organized labor expressed itself at Denver. Nothing would please a greater number of the active adult population of America more than the repeal of the 18th Amendment and the substitution of a sane method of providing spirituous liquors when needed, and the free use of strong and malt liquors. No one wants a return to the saloon of a few years ago, but the masses were never consulted when the proposition to make the nation home-dry came up and they are awaiting impatiently for an opportunity to go on record against this piece of impertinence—the 18th amendment.

There is an angle to the protective tariff question which probably is often overlooked. Take for instance northeastern Washington. It is an agricultural section and it wants protection for all its agricultural products, but it wants coal from Canada free of duty, for probably coal can be shipped from Canada at a lower freight rate than it can be from western Washington, Oregon, Idaho or Utah. This seems to be the case, for the agricultural bureau of the Spokane chamber of commerce is asking that the Fordney tariff bill be amended so that it will admit Canadian coal free of duty. Suppose that a large section along the northeastern border of the United States is devoid of timber and just across the border in Canada there are great forests. A high tariff might make it necessary to ship timber products a long distance and at a much greater cost to the consumer than if the need could be satisfied from across the Canadian border. And is not that just what a high tariff accomplishes in dozens of instances, making it possible for the transportation companies to drain every section of some portion of its resources?

TULSA, TOWN WHERE CIVILIZATION JOSTLES WILD.

I spent several days in a town of seventy-two thousand inhabitants called Tulsa, Oklahoma, which 27 years ago did not exist at all. It has arisen on the oil fields; the district is still so deeply in the pioneer stage that four years ago, a few miles away, at a place called Slick, there was a rig saloon where the cast desk was permanently guarded by a man with a coated rifle, writes W. G. George in Harper's Magazine.

Now what is interesting in Tulsa is the remnant of the pioneering spirit as it recedes before the bank and the trolley car. Both spirits still dwell there. Already long business streets and tall office buildings have arisen everywhere. But they cannot rise fast enough; that is the essence of Tulsa.

For instance, the president of the Exchange National Bank, which is located in a building of fifteen floors, told me that they had reserved for the bank a certain space; the bank outgrew the space in six months. But a hundred yards away from the big bank, the modern hotel and its French restaurant, next door to the railway station, lies a green tent, where at night the tenants sing a tonsorial.

Civilization jostles the wild. It jostles it in the most extraordinary way. For in this young city there is an active social life, much dining and dancing, smart little cafes, dancing clubs, and musical societies. Have formed, the newspapers already have their traditions, at night the electric light shines in the city, to the amusement of the Osage Indians, who sit in their blankets upon the hills that overlook the town.

Tulsa has just happened. A vast to-flower park, for instance, is a revelation of speed. It is so new, to trees are so young that at 10 o'clock in the morning it is impossible to find in it a satisfactory square yard of shade. Here is the country of new men, the of men. I have wandered there for a long time, heard all of them talking, tall runners, or of the new American type, dark and rather heavy.

All seed were all live on all. I have a vague feeling that in Oklahoma the limitations of morals and of law are limitations set by the police and occasionally by lynch law. Here is the new edition of Bunker Gulch. The men outnumber the women, some of whom belong to a rather hectic type.

But amount the mothers and the young ladies maybe the novel civilization is swift upon the pioneer's trail.

Tulsa is still a mining camp; it expresses itself in violent films, just as a few years ago it expressed itself in six-shooters.

It still has a vast population passing in transit, but also a population that assumes a burner, when it wants a glass of water or a bath of electricity.

CASHMERE-LEAV. STAGE.

Cashmere	Leavenworth
9:00 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	11:55 a. m.
2:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
4:35 p. m.	7:05 p. m.
Saturday Only	
10:05 p. m.	11:05 p. m.
Sunday	
8:30 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	11:55 a. m.
4:35 p. m.	7:05 p. m.

LITTS & McNEILLY, Owners.
(31-pd)

RANGERS ASKED TO GIVE UP SMOKING.

Portland, Ore., July 28.—Realizing the danger of forest fires from dropping tobacco ends when used in the woods by forest officers, District Forester Geo. E. Cecil has just called upon the field men of the national forests of Oregon and Washington to refrain voluntarily from smoking during the next few months of extreme fire danger.

"The Secretary of Agriculture, upon my recommendation, approved recently a regulation prohibiting smoking in the Olympic monument, and I feel that I am justified in asking every field officer in the North Pacific District to volunteer to refrain from smoking in the forests, outside of camps and houses, during the fire season," said Mr. Cecil.

"The forest rangers recognize," the District Forester said, "that smoking accidents will happen and that even the most careful man has lapses. Further it is of course the plain duty of every forest officer to do everything within his power to eliminate the serious hazard which results from careless smokers in the forests.

"A large body of forest officers will unquestionably go without their smokes this summer for the good of the cause and this fact should be an important factor in driving home the idea of care with fire, both to the general public and to the thousands of people who come in contact with the rangers on the job, said Mr. Cecil.

"I am asking every one of the 800 field men in this District who is a smoker to let me know if he desires to place himself on record as agreeing to refrain from smoking in the woods during the dangerous fire season, and I believe that I know the forest officers of these two states well enough to say that a large majority will be glad to deprive themselves of a friendly pipe or 'pill' as they go about their work this summer if they can help the cause of forest fire prevention by so doing," the District Forester remarked.

To date the fire season in the North Pacific District has been favorable. The period of high hazard is now here, however, and forest officers are hoping that the part of the public that uses the National Forests will be more careful this year than ever before, and that the percentage of man-caused fires may be cut down from the high figure of 70% that has held for many years.

CALUMET BAKING POWDER COMPANY'S CO-OPERATION APPRECIATED.

The following letter and resolutions

Wenatchee is your Best Market for your Cream

We are paying

40c per pound

for Butterfat F. O. B. Wenatchee

CANS RETURNED FREE
CHECKS SENT OUT DAILY

Wenatchee Creamery
Wenatchee, Wash.

You Have A Right

—to hide your money as bait for burglars BUT it is your privilege to deposit it safely with us.

—to keep your nose everlastingly on the grindstone BUT you have the privilege of saving your money and some time making it work for you.

—to consult schemers about the use of your money BUT we offer you the privilege of a safe and sane investment with us.

—to shun the deposit window BUT is is your privilege to establish friendly relations with us.

—to misconstrue the motives of an institution such as ours BUT it is likewise your privilege to investigate and discover that it is a sound financial institution with its heart in the right place.

CITIZENS' STATE BANK

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I. H. BROCKWAY, Assistant Cashier

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