

ANNOUNCE PERSONNEL DELEGATES

UNOFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
AS TO MEN WHO WILL SIT
AT PEACE CONFERENCE

TOTAL NUMBER WILL
BE FROM 100 TO 120

American Delegates the Only Ones
Who Have Arrived So Far—Twenty-
seven Countries Will Be Represented
at Conference.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The personnel of
the peace congress gradually is taking
form, so that the American delegates
express the hope that the various
countries' delegates will be announced
and the delegates arrive for the
actual commencement of the negotiations
soon after the opening of the new year.

A number of the main details of the
composition of the congress are now
fairly well settled as a result of recent
conferences. These indicate that the
total membership of the congress will
be between 100 and 120. Twenty-seven
countries will be represented by
delegations, including those which
declared war and a number which have
come into existence as a result of the war.

Delegations Vary in Numbers
The great powers, notably Great
Britain, France, the United States and
Italy, each have allotted five delegates,
while the other delegations will
vary from one to four members, according
to the size of the country and the
interests involved.

Word has been received that the
Belgian and Portuguese delegations
soon will join the representatives of
the United States, who thus far are
the only members of the peace congress
to arrive. The non-arrival of the
others has been the subject of considerable
surprise and adverse comment,
the Americans taking the ground
that they are here, ready to proceed
to business, but with the personnel of
the congress not yet announced. It is
understood that President Wilson's
visit to England is likely to result in
conveying quite definitely the view
that it is highly desirable that the
congress should be put into motion
with the least possible delay.

Personnel of Delegations.
While the personnel of few delegations
have been announced, unofficial
advice indicates that most of them
will be formed substantially as follows:

Belgium—Paul Hymans, foreign
minister; Emile Vandervelde, minister
of justice; Baron van den Seuevel, minister
of the interior.

Portugal—Senhor Egas Moniz, foreign
minister; Senhor Espirito Santo Lima,
senhor Friere de Andrade, senhor
Santos Viga and Augusto Vasconcellos,
minister of the colonies.

Brazil—Nilo Pecanha, foreign minister;
Ruy Barbosa, admiral Huet Ba-
cellar and General Thompowsky.

China Heads Japanese.
Japan—Viscount China, ambassador
to Great Britain; Baron Matsui,
ambassador to France, and two other
delegates, are on their way to Paris.

Serbia—Nikola P. Pachitch, premier;
Dr. M. R. Vranitch and Doctor
Cumbitch.

Greece—Premier Venizelos and M.
Politis, foreign minister.

Italy—Premier Orlando, Baron Sonnino,
foreign minister; Leonida Bisso-
lati-Bergamaschi, minister of military
aid and war pensions; General Diaz,
commander in chief of the Italian
army; Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel,
former chief of the naval staff.

Great Britain's Delegation.
Great Britain—David Lloyd George,
prime minister; Arthur J. Balfour,
foreign secretary; Andrew Bonar Law,
chancellor of the exchequer, and
George Nicolson, member of the
war cabinet, and one other delegate
who has not yet been designated.

Lieut. Gen. J. G. Smuts and General
Botha, representing South Africa, are
expected to accompany the British
delegation, in which probably also will
be representatives of Canada, Australia
and India.

France—M. Clemenceau, premier;
Stephen Pichon, foreign minister, and
three other delegates have not yet been
announced. Although the names of
the members of probable members
include Leon Bourgeois, former premier;
Jules Cambon, general secretary
of the ministry of foreign affairs;
and Capt. Aristide Briand, head of the
central commission for Franco-American
war matters, or former Premier
Aristide Briand.

EXPECT CAMPS WILL RE-OPEN

RESUMING OF WORK IN LUMBER
CAMPS WILL HELP THE
LABOR SITUATION.

Lumber camps which have been
closed since the cancellation of war
contracts will reopen on a peace basis
about January 15th, and will employ
from 3000 to 4000 men, according to
an announcement made recently, by
the United States employment service
office in Portland.

With employment created at a time
when returned and discharged soldiers
will be coming into Oregon in great
numbers, the employment service is
expecting labor conditions to continue
normal. No new industries are being
reopened, but the return from a war
basis to the old peace status is being
accomplished with less confusion than
had been expected.

One of the orders for labor received
recently was from a lumber company
at Vale, Ore., asking for 1000 men to
be sent immediately. The work is for
thirty rockmen, thirty Fresno
teamsters and thirty laborers at from
\$3.75 to \$4.50 a day. Fare to Vale
will be advanced to the men on the
condition that they work thirty days.

THERE'S BIG WORK AHEAD

LONDON, Dec. 26.—(By United
Press, by mail.)—Railroad tunnels
under the Straits of Dover and Gibraltar
are projected as part of English
and European reconstruction. Plans
already have been prepared.

It is also proposed to construct
a railroad from Gibraltar along the
northwestern coast of Africa to
Dakar, Cape Verde, or Bathurst.

This, it is planned, would make
possible steamboat connection with
Brazil by which a traveler could
make the journey from the Mediterranean
to South America in five
days. Connections from England
and France would be almost as quick.

SETTLEMENT QUESTIONS IN SIGHT

WILSON CONFERS IN LONDON
WITH BRITISH PREMIER AND
THE FOREIGN SECRETARY

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING
BELIEVED ATTAINED

Lloyd George and Balfour Visit the
President in Apartments in Buck-
ingham Palace—Have Long Private
Talk on Peace Matters.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 27.—(United
Press.)—Great strides were made
toward an amicable settlement of
highly important questions in direct
bearing upon the peace preliminaries,
when President Wilson, Premier
Lloyd George and Hon. J. A.
Balfour, foreign secretary for En-
gland, met in private conference in
the president's apartment in Buck-
ingham Palace. The visit of the
noted British statesmen no President
Wilson lasted for an hour and a
half and at the close of their conference
it was made known that a
distinct understanding, highly satis-
factory to all, had been reached in
regard to certain important
phases of the peace problem.

The proposed league of nations,
the question of the freedom of the
seas, and possibly matters concern-
ing the Russian situation are known
to have been scheduled for discus-
sion.

The president and the British
ministers were in high good humor
as they came down the steps of
the palace at the close of their conference.
They left the palace imme-
diately for Downing street, where
they launched with other British
statesmen and the American am-
bassador, Mr. Davis.

During the conference between
the president and the British min-
isters a large crowd stood waiting
outside in the rain. Among the
number was Viscount Grey, an-
nouncer of the president's arrival
at a statue of George Washington
that had been erected in Downing
street.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the presi-
dent, was the guest of Lady Reading
at luncheon today.

Mistaken Feelings
Sometimes we feel like we are real
snappy and peppy when we are only
impatient and disagreeable. Our Boys'
Magazine.

THE COMMUNICATION THAT WAS RECALLED

In this out-of-the-ordinary time, when the city
is closed in the belief that an epidemic may be abated
and stamped out, it is but natural for men and
women with convictions on the subject to write
communications to their home newspaper.

The Observer has tried to be exceedingly fair
and impartial in publishing such communications
and will continue to do so, not with intention of
creating hatred or prejudice, neither with the idea
of laying a foundation for future ill-feeling, but for
the reason that any sane and honorable person has
his or her right to be heard.

One communication reached this office which
was of considerable interest, but the writer, after
pondering over its contents, asked that it be not
printed.

While in no way violating the confidence or in-
struction of the writer of that communication, it is
not improper for this paper to call attention to
some of the things it contained.

Proclaiming that there was a time when con-
stituted authority would shrink from legislating
regarding the House of God, the writer of the docu-
ment goes on to say that since those days the world
has gradually slipped into so thoroughly a commer-
cial channel that now such legislation is not only
permitted, but thought to be quite right.

"The church—the House of God—should never
be arbitrarily closed," continues the communica-
tion. "Divine worship should never be placed un-
der any ban. In years gone by when famine, calam-
ity or pestilence spread over a land—instead of an
order closing the House of God, orders were issued
that the populace betake themselves to the place of
prayer and worship and with fervent appeal pray
for the deliverance of themselves and loved ones.
No individual whose head is clear and whose heart
is genuine ever met with a serious calamity, ever
walked the hospital floor when loved ones hovered
between life and death, who did not offer up a
prayer to God. It is when we are in the greatest
peril that we realize our weakness and turn to the
All-Powerful One whose blessing has lived for ages
and ages. When Marshal Foch was ready to enter
a big battle for right, justice and Christianity in the
late war he first visited the altar of prayer, for he
relied not upon his own man-power, but upon his
God. This being true, why should not the people enter
their churches and in Divine supplication ask a
Power higher than man to help them during an epi-
demic or a pestilence.

"May I ask: What would La Grande do if
Jesus were here? Would we put on the ban or
would we hasten to the Great Physician, pleading
for mercy and ask that we might touch the hem of
His garment? And yet Jesus came, we are told, that
mankind might know the truth and abide by it for-
ever. He died on Calvary that men in flesh and
blood might witness His sacrifice and know Him to
be the Christ, the son of the living God. He arose
from the tomb, convincing all the world of the great
power of right, truth and justice as exercised by
God, the Father.

"Should we become so commercial that our be-
lief is centered in worldly power, or should we rise
above the power of man and let our thoughts and
prayers be to the One whom we know is all powerful
and Divine?

"Permit me to close this communication by re-
newing in the minds of all that 'God so loved the
world that He gave His only begotten Son that who-
soever believeth in Him should not perish, but have
everlasting life.'"

MORE PRAISE FOR HOSPITAL UNIT

A further tribute for the boys of
the La Grande Hospital Unit is con-
tained in a message received by
Mr. J. H. Russell from France this
week. The message was a Christ-
mas remembrance to Mr. Russell
from J. G. King, of La Grande, who
has been some time in France. Mr.
King's praise for the local boys
boys was as follows:

"You can be very proud of the
Hospital Unit of La Grande. They
have a wonderful record with the
42nd., and the town should be
proud of them. They have gone
through Hell and France. By
France I mean some of the awful
hikes they have taken. Nothing is
so good for them. While at Nancy,
the long before the war was over, I
heard many excellent reports of
them. They were only a few miles
from me, but I have not been able
to see them yet. Always honor
them."

BADLY DISORGANIZED
Cold weather and some
sickness have combined to
disorganize the Observer's
carrier department and the
service has been poor. Extra boys
have been put on and anyone
not receiving their paper at a
reasonable time will please
call Main 37 and a special
messenger will be started
from the office.

GERMAN AID TO BOLSHEVIKI

Sending Troops and Supplies Into
Russia—Bolshevik Meets Re-
verse in East Russia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—(United
Press.)—According to authorita-
tive diplomatic advice received here
from Russia, by way of Stockholm,
number of troops and large quan-
tities of munitions and other sup-
plies are being sent by Germany in-
to Russia to the aid of the
Bolshevik forces. Absolute con-
firmation has been secured of
reports that the Germans are la-
ying a prominent part in the re-
vival of the Russian Empire in
the province of Courland, diplomats
declared here today.

The advance of the Bolshevik
troops toward Riga is continuing,
the reports said, and no opposition
is being offered them. These sup-
porters of the Bolshevik cause have
not only a reverse at Pskov, in
eastern Russia, at the hands of the
republican troops of the Omak
government, however, as Entente dis-
patch reports. The dispatch states
further that Pskov has been gen-
erally retaken by the republican
troops and that the remainder of the
Bolshevik expedition toward the Ural
mountain region is fleeing in con-
fusion toward Viatska.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND PROPOSED

SINN FEINERS EXPECT SWEET-
ING VICTORY WHEN RE-
SULTS ARE KNOWN.

SEPARATION FROM
ENGLAND ADVOCATED

Sinn Feiners Elected Will Refuse to
Take Seats and State Their Inten-
tion to Convoke a National Assem-
bly.

DUBLIN, Dec. 27.—The Sinn
Fein victory over the nationalists in
the recent parliamentary elections
exceeded the highest hopes of the
Sinn Feiners. It is believed that
when the final count is made to-
morrow the Sinn Feiners will have
won a majority of the Irish seats.
In fact, before the election they had
gained 25 seats because the nation-
alists did not oppose them.

The Sinn Feiners elected will not
take their seats. They will forfeit
the £150 which they had to post as
an election fee, and which is re-
turnable only when a member takes
his oath and his seat.

Irish Assembly Is Purpose.
Their immediate purpose, accord-
ing to one of their most prominent
leaders, is to convoke an Irish na-
tionalist assembly early in January.
The assembly would draft a national
constitution for Ireland, which
would be laid before a conference
of all nations.

Complete separation and a repub-
lic wholly independent of Great
Britain and bodily claimed by some
Sinn Feiners. The difficulties in the
way of a home rule agreement still
persist. Various plans have been
suggested to bring about home rule,
but none has substantial backing
from any organized party in Ire-
land.

Meanwhile the government in Ire-
land is concerned mostly with the
problem of the reconstruction of in-
dustry after the war, and plans are
being prepared for industrial and ag-
ricultural improvement. Viscount
French, the lord lieutenant, and
the secretary for Ireland, Mr.
Shortt, are in accord with this move-
ment, which may be affected ad-
versely by the absence of Irish mem-
bers from parliament, if the Sinn
Feiners carry out their threat.

Make Fight Against Carson.
The nationalists made a weak
fight in many districts, and failed
entirely to contest such moderate
constituencies as Carlow.

In Ulster, Cardinal McGuire was
a leader in organizing opposition
to the followers of Sir Edward Car-
son. With Catholic bishops and
others he allotted the eight double
seats in Ulster equally between the
Sinn Feiners and the nation-
alists, and called upon the sup-
porters of each party to vote against
the Carsonites.

Cardinal McGuire, who has con-
demned the Sinn Fein policy as
"foolish and disastrous," announced
his intention to vote for the Sinn
Fein candidate. This was another
bomb in the ranks of the nation-
alists, who were weakened further
by the support given the Sinn Fein
by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin,
Bishop Fogarty of Killaloe, Bishop
Hallinan of Limerick and Bishop
Cahan of Cork.

America Plays Part.
Appeals to America played a great
part in the contest on both sides.
The nationalist leaders recalled
that the Sinn Feiners had insulted
the American flag and supported
Germany. The Sinn Feiners min-
imized the reports of insults and re-
pudiated allegations of pro-German
sympathy by claiming they were only
pro-Irish. No speech was complete
without a reference to the Irish
and America, and some Sinn Fein
speakers claimed that from 80 to
100 per cent of Americans favored
the independence of Ireland.

ALLIES MUST INTERVENE.
PARIS, Dec. 27.—(United Press.)—
The only solution of the Russian prob-
lem is the immediate allied inter-
vention, declares Prince Lvoff, first Rus-
sian premier after the revolution, in
an interview. He suggested that the
United States and Japan furnish armies to
restore order.

Increase of Military Force.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—(United
Press.)—Increase of allied military
force in Russia for polling, but not
for intervention, is being seriously
thought of here and abroad. The
discussion here is against the large-scale
intervention for fear that it might de-
velop into war.

WOULD ABRIDGE WAR TIME SPEECH

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Clarence S.
Darrow in testifying at the trial of
the five Socialist leaders charged with
violation of the espionage law de-
clared Thursday that there were oc-
casions in time of war when even the
right of free speech must be restrict-
ed. He said that he was willing that
almost anything should be done to win
the war.

He was called as a witness by the
defense, but these statements were
made under cross-examination by
counsel for the government.

Assistant District Attorney Fleming
read to the witness numerous sections
of the Socialists' St. Louis convention
platform and war program and num-
erous of the anti-war pamphlets circu-
lated by the party and asked if he
thought the publication of the docu-
ments would have the effect of en-
couraging army enlistments.

Intelligence Unaffected.
"On the man of average intelligence
I do not think it would have any ef-
fect at all," replied Mr. Darrow. "It
would deter some and encourage oth-
ers to enlist. These things and others
that pictured the horrors of war I
think really had the effect of causing
the world to rise and strike the blow
which wiped out militarism."

Mr. Darrow explained that he dif-
fered with the Socialists on the war
and described certain of their actions
and mistakes. He said he was in favor
of the war from the beginning. The
witness told of two trips made to
Washington in the summer of 1917
to plead for the restoration of the
second-class mailing privileges of the
American Socialist. He said his ob-
ject was to uphold free speech and a
free press and to have a system of
uniform rules laid down by the gov-
ernment for the guidance of radical
publications. After being overruled by
the postmaster general and the de-
partment of justice he laid his case
before President Wilson.

CITIZENS FORCED INTO RED ARMY

HUNGER IS LEVELING RUSSIA
TO BOLSHEVIKI BASIS.

Austrians and Hungarians Are Join-
ing the Element of Law-
lessness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—(United
Press.)—The Russian Bolsheviks
have drawn into their army five
hundred thousand citizens, most of
whom fear for their lives through
violence or starvation if they re-
fuse to join.

Advices of the above condition
have been received by the state de-
partment and it adds there is a
considerable number of Austrian and
Hungarian prisoners and Chinese
workmen in the Red army. Food is
reported extremely scarce in Petro-
grad, Moscow and membership in
the army is about the only
chance for many citizens to obtain
even light sustenance.

Workers who loaded the Swedish
steamer at Petrograd were reported
by the captain to be so emaciated
and weak that they stole garbage.
The important cities of Odessa and
Kiev are in danger of capture by
the Bolsheviks. There is also an
uprising near Omsk.

KEEP S. A. T. C. EQUIPMENT

Oregon Agricultural College, Cor-
vallis, Dec. 28.—Some of the mili-
tary equipment used by the S. A.
T. C. at the college is being retained
for military use by special ar-
rangement with the war depart-
ment. This equipment includes 300
complete uniforms, 300 coats and
mattresses, 10 large tents for use
in emergency hospital work and on
field trips, 300 latest model Rem-
ington rifles and the same number
of Russian rifles. This will make
a total of 1400 rifles for the col-
lege military department. The R.
O. T. C. will be re-established at
the college next term.

CITY SCHOOLS WILL REMAIN CLOSED UNTIL JANUARY 6TH

Conforming to the orders of the
city board of health, the school
board issued orders today for the
city schools to remain closed until
January 6th, at which time the
schools will open to remain open
the rest of the year.

It had been the intention to open
the schools next Monday and teach-
ers, when leaving for the holidays
were so hurried. The general or-
ders issued by the health board
have caused the school authorities
to change the opening date to 1919.

COLLIER MAY BE CITY MANAGER

RUMOR COUPLES HIS NAME
WITH THE JOB FOR THE
NEXT YEAR

RAYBURN MAY RETAIN HIS
PLACE AS CHIEF OF POLICE

No Official Word Is Given Out, but
Guessing All in Favor of Collier for
Big Job and Rayburn to Retain His
Place—Election Issues Reviewed.

Speculation is plentiful over the
new city administration's choice for
different appointive officers and as
the date draws near for Commis-
sioner Grandy to take his seat con-
siderable guessing as to the policy
of the new administration relative
to different public matters is being
indulged in.

Rumor has it that John Collier is
to become the next city manager
which office now pays \$150 a
month, and that Lou Rayburn will
very likely retain his place as chief
of the police department. As in-
terest centers in these two offices
chiefly little attention is being paid
to those who will fill the lesser im-
portant places.

The city manager, under the pro-
visions and intent of the charter, is
the manager of the entire city in
fact and not merely in title. So far
as it is generally believed by the men
who framed the charter under
which La Grande is now being gov-
erned the manager's position was
not to be that of a clerk, neither
was it to be that of a routine officer,
rather was it the intention of the
framers of that charter that the
man who holds the position as man-
ager is to be an individual with in-
itiative and executive ability.

Instead of the commission giving
itself to detail and to planning to
any great extent, it was intended
that the city manager should be a
man capable of doing the planning
and putting all matters, after they
outlined and worked out, had been
worked out, up to the commission.

How far this city has gotten away
from the original intention of the
charter can be judged by the indi-
vidual.

If Mr. Collier is chosen as man-
ager it is hoped he will be clothed
with the manager's duties and pres-
tige.

Chief of Police Rayburn, who is
stated, according to rumor for the
re-appointment has his friends and
his enemies. That he is a law-offi-
cer of the rigid brand there is no
mistake. His judgment and diplo-
macy are questioned often, but his
bravery has never been assailed.
The last election however, was to a
great extent based on the chief of
police, it being understood Mr. Mc-
Kennon, who was candidate for re-
election, stood unpledged to anyone.
The fact that he had been commis-
sioner with Mr. Rayburn as chief
caused the belief that McKennon's
re-election was an endorsement of
Rayburn in the minds of some,
while in the opinion of others it is
claimed they thoroughly understood
in supporting McKennon that there
was to be a change in the office of
chief.

The time approaches for the an-
nual meeting which throws off all
speculation and it will not be long
until the public will know who will
be manager as well as who will be
chief of police for the coming year.

NATION GETTING RID OF FLU
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—(United
Press.)—The cold wave which is sweep-
ing the western and northern states of
the country has brought a great im-
provement in the influenza situation,
so the health bureau of the nation an-
nounced today.