

**PEACE CELEBRATED
IN MIDS OF WAR**

British and Americans Exchange Greetings, Though Not at Ghent.

CONTRAST POINTED OUT

Centenary Committee Invites Attention to Happy Solution by English-Speaking Peoples, Urging Partial Commemoration.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The people of the United States and Great Britain will observe tomorrow the 100th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent by remaining at home, but the day marks a century of peace among English-speaking nations. The original plans called for a series of celebrations in this country and across the water. It was to have begun in Ghent on Christmas eve with a banquet tendered by the Burgomasters to 50 representatives of the United States, 50 English and 50 Canadians in the hall where the treaty was signed, but this is upset by the fact that the ancient Belgian city is now occupied by the Germans, with whom England is at war.

Unarmed Frontier Is Example.
To mark the day, the American committee and the British committees which have been arranging for the peace centenary issued communications for simultaneous publication Thursday in the newspapers in England and the United States. The British statement expresses the hope that "the disarmed frontier between the United States and Canada may long continue as an example to the world of the safe defense of mutual respect and trust in the affairs of nations," and prays that the "peace between British and American democracies, which has so long endured, may never be broken."

Presentation of Manor Deferred.
The British peace centenary committee has bought Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington in England, which was to be presented to the American people. This and other features of the celebration are to be postponed until after the war. The American committee, notwithstanding the war, purposes to carry out in part its original intention to celebrate the peace centenary, and in a communication issued tonight over the signature of several well-known citizens, urges suitable commemoration of the ratification of the treaty by the United States which followed immediately on the arrival of its draft in February, 1814. The dates specified are February 14 for exercises in churches of all denominations; February 17 and 18 for formal addresses at the capitals of the respective states and February 22 for exercises in the schools.

Ghent Now in War Center.
The American communication says: "One hundred years ago there was signed at Ghent in Flanders the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States which marked the close of what has happily proved to be the last war between English-speaking peoples of the earth. Today the city of Ghent is at the center of the terrible conflict that rages in Europe."

The American peace centenary committee cannot permit this anniversary to pass without its giving the most careful attention of their fellow citizens to the contrast presented by the century-long period of peace which English-speaking peoples have enjoyed among themselves on the one hand and the appalling destruction of life, property and great monuments of the past which the European war involves on the other. It had been our confident hope that the example which the English-speaking peoples have set in their relations with each other would be followed by the other great nations of the earth in their several international relations. Unfortunately this was not to be, and we are sorrowfully called upon to mark our centenary celebration in the midst of the most terrible and destructive war that history records.

Faith in Justice Retained.
"Even at such a time, we must avow once more our emphatic faith in the supremacy of justice over force, and law over might. We rejoice in the peaceful relations of 100 years among all English-speaking peoples, and particularly in the undefended and unfortified line nearly 4000 miles in length, which divides the territory of the United States from that of the Dominion of Canada. The mutual trust, forbearance and helpfulness which mark that undefended boundary a link and not a barrier between two peoples, we offer as an example to our warring brothers across the sea."

The British committee's statement is: "On Christmas eve, 1814, in the old Carthusian monastery in the City of Ghent, the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the United States signed the Treaty of Ghent, which brought to a close the last war between these great English-speaking peoples. There have been grave Anglo-American disputes and difficulties since then, but they have all been dealt with successfully by the machinery of conciliation and arbitration. Today these two nations can rejoice together over the significant achievement of a completed century of peace."

British Projects Postponed.
"The outbreak of the terrible European war, in which our country has been called to take part in defense of the faith of treaties and of the rights of the smaller and weaker nationalities, has interfered with our projects for the celebration and compelled a postponement. The noble City of Ghent is in the occupation of a hostile soldiery. Both the Belgian people and ourselves are associates in the tanks and sacrifices made necessary by the nature of the struggle to which they are pledged. We must hold over our rejoicings for the blessings of the hundred years of British-American peace until the European war is over. "Today we can only recall to the public mind with deep thankfulness, the century's record of peaceful triumphs which is now completed and utter the prayer that the peace between the British and American democracies which has so long endured may never be broken and that the disarmed frontier between the United States and Canada may long continue as an example to the world of the safe defense of mutual respect and trust in the affairs of nations."

Greeting Sent to Americans.
"The time will soon, we hope, come when we can announce a new time table for the celebration of the hundred years' peace when the story of what the English-speaking peoples have accomplished may bring good cheer and fresh courage to a world exhausted by war. "In the meantime we salute our American cousins with a greeting of good will."

According to a Munich doctor, heat prostrations are directly due to the reduction of the high temperature of the body to a point below the required normal.

BELGIAN MONARCH, WHO, LIVING LIKE SOLDIER IN FIELD, PRAISES HIS ARMY.



KING ALBERT.

ALBERT UNDER FIRE

Force Half Former Size, but Infinitely More Efficient.

THANKS SENT AMERICANS

Some Day, Says Albert, He Will Ride Into Brussels at Head of His Troops, but Three Months He Thinks Too Soon.

(Continued From First Page.)

Kirk and Calais at the battle of the Yser."

The King spoke with the warmest affection of his soldiers now in the trenches, praising their good spirit. When the correspondent expressed a desire to see the Belgian soldiers actually in the trenches, he said: "You may, but I cannot promise this will be without risk. Mrs. Asquith expressed the same desire while she was visiting my wife a short time ago. When the party was taken to the second line of trenches a big German shell fell near by and it did not make our guests feel comfortable."

King Lives Literally Under Fire.
When the correspondent inquired as to the King's own safety, King Albert smilingly replied: "We must live under shell fire here." Later inspection showed this remark to be literally true, as scarcely a square mile of Belgium left under the rule of her King is free from the danger of shell fire. King Albert repeated his expressions of appreciation of American relief for his people as the correspondent was about to leave, especially singling out Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, and Hugh S. Gibson, secretary of the Legation, for their efforts in Belgium's behalf. He declared that King Albert had done splendid work in Brussels as the mediator between the Belgian people and their conquerors and expressed the hope that Mr. Whitlock would remain at his post until the end of the war.

"I understand that Mr. Whitlock came to Brussels for a rest," remarked the King with a grim smile.

Admiration Felt for Gibson.
King Albert expressed particularly warm admiration for Mr. Gibson, who he declared had delivered some diplomatic messages to him under a severe fire. He was averse to discussing the ruin which has overwhelmed the country, saying simply: "You will know something of it yourself tomorrow, when you see our destroyed towns. It has been predicted that you will re-enter your capital within three months," the correspondent said.

The King shook his head sadly, saying: "Not so soon; but some day I shall ride into Brussels at the head of the Belgian army."

Monarch Reorganizing Army.
King Albert is the commander of his army in fact, as well as in name. Its reorganization into a compact fighting force of less than half of its former strength is due principally to the King's work and inspiration. He has surrounded himself with young and enthusiastic officers who already are veterans in experience; and this new personnel works with the utmost harmony.

The King's chief support is Queen Elizabeth, who lives only a few miles away at a place also on Belgian soil, where she has complete charge of one of the largest military hospitals. No other women except trained nurses are permitted to approach the Belgian line. Even the wives of the highest officers are not allowed to pay brief visits to their husbands.

King Albert is living as simply as any subaltern of his staff. In the entrance to the Town Hall is a rickety army cot on which he seeks short naps, when occasionally the Germans relax their efforts. When a few leisure hours permit, the King and the Queen meet, but they are living virtually under campaign conditions. The Queen is the patron saint of the Belgian wounded, who prefer her hospital to any of those on the safer bases. The Queen occasionally goes to England to see her children, but lately she has devoted

virtually her every waking moment to her hospital.

Neither the King nor the Queen now has the usual personal suite. King Albert's aides are working staff officers who serve 24-hour watches, while the Queen's ladies-in-waiting are trained nurses serving on her hospital staff.

WAR HURTS RUBBER TRADE

Grave Situation Attributed to Britain's Colonial Embargo.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The rubber industry of the United States faces a grave situation as the result of the embargo placed by the British government on the exportation of crude rubber from Great Britain and her colonies, according to a statement issued today by the Rubber Club of America, which includes the leading manufacturers and importers of rubber in the country. An advance in prices is imminent unless the embargo is soon removed, the statement says, and idleness faces many of the 125,000 persons employed in the rubber industry.

The statement adds that a special committee of rubber manufacturers has been working with the State Department at Washington on the situation, but that, owing to "the uncompromising attitude of the British government, nothing has been accomplished."

Prices of plantation rubber have already risen from 55 cents to 90 cents on account of the embargo, it is said.

DEPUTY YIELDS TO CUPID

Anna R. Williams Becomes Bride of Seaside Business Man.

OREGON CITY, Or., Dec. 22.—(Special.)—Anna R. Williams and R. George Simmons, of Seaside, were married at the home of Mrs. W. C. Green, sister of the bride, tonight. Rev. J. O. Staats officiating. Mrs. Simmons has been a deputy in the office of the County Recorder for four years. One year she had complete charge of the office. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons left for Seaside tonight. Mr. Simmons is a Seaside business man. Four marriage licenses were issued today. They are: Helen Dildon and Ed Davis, of La Grande; Mabel Deardorff and Ray Cackle, of Wilbur, Wash.; Anna R. Williams and R. George Simmons, of Seaside, and Martha Boss and George Guis, of Beaverton.

INNES RELEASE PLEA IS UP

Habeas Corpus Writ Is Being Considered by Texas Court.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 23.—Applications for writs of habeas corpus for Victor E. Innes and his wife, Ida May Innes, wanted by the Georgia authorities on a charge of larceny after trust were submitted to the Court of Criminal Appeals here today. Innes and his wife claim they are being illegally restrained of their liberty, and are resisting a requisition granted by the Governor of Texas for their return to Georgia. The court took their application under advisement. The applicants recently were acquitted of the charge of complicity in the murder of Miss Beatrice Nelms and her sister, Mrs. Eloise Nelms-Dennis, of Atlanta.

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One-Fourth Reduction
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—Of crasse leather with gold-plated fittings. In many styles and colored leathers. —First Floor

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—In all light shades, tan, mode, gray, silver, buff.

English Knitted Scarfs

From Welsh Margetson, Allan Solly, of London

Selling Regularly to \$3.00

Today \$1.39

—First Floor

The Jewelry Store Offers

\$7.50 Silver Plated

Toilet Sets \$2.98

—In an artistic real sterling silver pattern, thin model, consisting of comb, brush and mirror.

Entire Stock Solid Gold

brooches, fancy stone set; bar pins, cameo brooches, lockets, gold bead necklaces.

HALF PRICE

Entire Stock Diamond Rings

One-Fourth Off

\$12.50 Solid Gold Diamond Set
BRACELETS \$6.25

All Fans Selling to \$12.50

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—Handsome fans in many artistic designs, trimmed with insets of lace, silver and gold spangle trimmed, hand-painted designs, and mother-of-pearl, fancy ostrich feathers. —First Floor

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Silk Stockings

for Women

One-Third Reduction

—First Floor

All Marabou Half Price

—Muffs, scarfs, stoles, sets, fancy novelty collars and ostrich feather collars.

ALL HAND-EMB. COLLARS

Real Irish Crochet Neckwear

Half Price

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65c Sleeping Slippers 48c

FOR MEN AND WOMEN, MADE OF SOFT EIDERDOWN. IN ALL COLORS.

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25c Initial Handkerchiefs 17c

Of All Pure Linen, for Women

Boys' 25c Initial Handkerchiefs 17c

Of All Pure Linen, 15-Inch Size

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Half Price**

Mezzanine Floor.

All Shaving Stands Half Price
Nickel and Silver Plated

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EXTRA—Knitted Skating Toques Are In!

In White—in Cardinal—in Combinations—Price 75c

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Holiday Bazaar**

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Hundreds of Christmas Gifts

Nothing Over \$1

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Serviceable, Sensible

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