

GERMANS LABOR TO IMPROVE BELGIUM

Von Bissing Says Laws for Protection of Workingmen Already Bear Fruit.

DIFFICULTIES ARE SEEN

Social Reforms Promised and Attention Already Is Being Given to Restoration of Agriculture and Industry.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Some idea of what Germany is trying to accomplish in Belgium is contained in an interview with General von Bissing, German Military Governor of Belgium, recently granted to a number of German newspaper men.

"In everything that we are undertaking here," says the General, "all our relations will be simplified if the Belgians only knew what is eventually to become of them."

"But they are such children! We have all had the experience of seeing the Belgians, on days when we can hear the cannonading from Neuport and Ypres, believe that the Germans have been defeated and that the allies are moving on Brussels. What children they are!"

"Because smallpox vaccine has been introduced into Germany, some evil joker spreads the report that the Germans intend to inoculate the Belgian children with poison, and as a result, under the guidance of teachers and parents, the 'endangered' children leave the schools."

"Characteristics Good and Bad. General von Bissing reports finding both good and bad characteristics among the Belgians—good in that they leave their country and are inspired by a lively patriotism and that they work gladly, though without the German energy; bad in that they seem to have an easy-going carelessness for the future, which often results in badly-reared children."

"We must strive," says the Governor, "to make it possible for Belgium to raise its own food supply at as early a date as possible. For this reason I have supported all agricultural interests, and have made every effort to alter the nature of Belgium's products. I have endeavored to restrict the production of sugar beet by one-half at least, so as to permit the production of grain and potatoes. Truck gardening and the raising of vegetables and fruit also are being encouraged."

"Among the difficulties encountered in restoring Belgium to something approximating a peace status, General von Bissing cites the country's absolute dependence on the continuation of its industries, and the exportation, at present cut down, of its products. He declares that the German government will be the last to stand in the way of the exportation of any products except those of which Germany itself has need."

"Social Laws Amended. "There is still much to be done in Belgium," concludes the Governor, "for we are really on the threshold of our work. Our improvement of sanitary conditions, our re-education of the bear fruit. Prostitution exists to an alarming degree, but we have already accomplished its restriction to some extent."

"We have begun with heretofore totally unknown social laws to limit labor by women and to protect children and women. But at beginnings, to be sure, but they are beginnings that already are bearing fruit even though the Belgian worker lacks the intellect and comprehension of social laws possessed by the German workman. Laws for the protection of labor are unknown here. We who come here to appreciate that with astonishment."

"But I say: Stick it out! German ways and means and German strength and German work will come to honor in Belgium, just as they will be victorious all over the world!"

RUSSIAN FRONTIER COLD

(Continued From First Page.)

short legged, broad backed Polish and Russian women and patronized by beaming German soldiers, who paid pennies for cups of scalding tea. If it was not much to say that at least warming, and therefore a blessing. For hours upon hours we shall go plunging through regions as silent as the desert, the black, motionless arms of windmill standing stark against the gray sky gauged and riddled with wreaths of oak leaves, rising by the roadside, and was blue and white statues of the Virgin, with a candle in her arms. Sometimes the snow has drifted over the naked body of the child in her arms making a piteous covert for the body; and all over the scene blackbirds, wheezing in leathery circles. They seek the carrion of war.

"We shall see ruin, grime and wretchedness among the native population of this doubly stricken region—stricken by war and stricken by ignorance—and we shall see enormous activity on the part of the invader."

"People Live Amid Wreckage. By the time we have gotten little more than half the time for Russia, we shall find every town more or less shot to pieces; sometimes only on its outskirts, sometimes the very vitals of it torn asunder by bombardment—churches unroofed, inns with only two walls standing, houses with only the four-mouthed center chimney marking the place where families used to gather round the fire. Somewhat before Kladawa this begins, and after Kladawa every town and village straight on to Bologno in this way—dozens of them, I should say. Yet in none is the destruction by any means total. Always something and often much has survived bombardment and street fighting, and amid the wreckage life resumes, and the people go about their tasks, and dark-eyed children play shrilly in the snow."

"We shall find thousands of brown-coated prisoners, being marched into Germany five abreast in columns a mile long—sallow, inbreast looking men; no sorrow in their faces, no signs of the wretchedness they must feel—just faces, unwashed and patient."

"Such things we shall see and hear on the ride to Lovtzev. I call it a ride on taking."

"All Are Bound for Russia. The German soldier for the auto wheel leans forward and throws everything wide. The other German soldier by his side plays a warning tune on his horn. The German Lieutenant on the back seat with you shifts his body deeper into the sacklike fur rug which comes up to his armpits."

"Early as it is, frosty Posen is already belching forth wagon trains, automobiles and occasional detachments of troops. All are bound for Russia—Lodz, Lovtzev, Bologno, Mlawa and a dozen other towns that are only names to the American reader. They stream through the great Warsaw gate and on over the wide, white, entrenched plains lying to

the east of the city. The fog envelops them and they are lost to view. All the auto headlights are blazing, throwing a yellow glare far along the narrow streets of the black town, and the hooting of motor horns is incessant.

"We glide into the white fog, and in the fog lose the secret of the cold, a curious and most damnable cold, that strikes to the vitals. Every tree on the wide plain is etched in frost against the sallow sky. Fifteen minutes after we start you look at your coat and discover that the frost has turned it white. The cold is as clammy as death. In America you never felt anything just like it. It makes kilometers seem leagues, and the strange part is that the roofs on the stone cottages are covered with bright green moss and the roads are for long stretches quite soft—so soft, an officer tells you, that on some days it is impossible to move the heavy guns."

"Chauffeur's Feat Saves Party. Autos faring back from Russia came loom up at the way ship at sea loom up at the fog, and sometimes the atmosphere is so thick that these returning autos are almost upon you before you know it."

"In this wild Lovtzev ride there we escapes that I shudder to remember. Once when we were far beyond the German frontier, the furrows of a high hill and cleared the brow of it at a swift pace. Just over the brow half a dozen German military autos had halted for slight repairs, and they blocked the road as effectively as overturned carts used to in a Paris uprising."

"Every man in our car took a short breath and made his mind ready for the worst—everybody too startled to be frightened except the soldier-chauffeur, who was neither startled nor frightened. What he did nobody ever precisely learned, but he must have wrenched his onrushing car into a sharp turn, for the next thing we knew the car, right side up and everybody in it safe, was plunging over the furrows of a Russian wheat field. The car had swerved abruptly from the middle of the blocked road, leaped a ditch and landed in the field. The chauffeur made a circle in the field, jumped the car across the ditch again, and, without coming to a halt during one instant of the maneuver, took us sailing down the hill."

"I never saw a prettier feat outside a circus. The German officer in the back seat, who was called 'the acheson,' but it was part chateau and part castle—which stands in a great park a few miles on the German side of the frontier. Living there is an old Polish-German Count, very feeble, who is a retired officer of the German army; a Count in middle life, a third count, raising a regiment of young men, and a fourth Count—Count-to-be—who is the heir of them all, a polite, gentle, winning little boy. Four generations under one roof, as I figured it, got all four of the family highly individualized persons. I don't give the name of the family, because I don't wish to connect a trade purchaser. Upon each sale a commission will be charged the purchaser, 35 per cent of which will be paid to the seller."

"According to the plan, the export company will co-operate with the seller in getting credit with Russian banks when money is not available. The plan gives the buyer three, six and even nine months to pay. It is emphasized that exporters must conform to the habits of foreign people in order to get their trade. In time the company hopes to have money enough to extend its own credit when needed."

"Russians Need Tools Most. The article which the Russian needs most and America can best supply are tools of all kinds, from heavy machinery to tack hammers, everything useful in farming, in building, in automobiles, road-making machinery and electrical equipment."

"Proof of the need of such a company to handle and export American goods to Russia, Mr. Martens says, lies in the fact that only our great trusts have been able thus far to afford the machinery necessary to do business in a country whose business methods and processes of thought are as different from ours as the two governments are different on that date."

"Goods can be sold in Russia only through a large organization employing the ablest and most experienced Russian managers. The plan seems logical and is certainly worth investigating."

"Half of Trade Held by Germany. In 1912 Russia's total imports were \$219,771,290, of which the imports from Germany were more than 50 per cent, or \$267,543,700. The imports from the United States were only \$44,000,000, and Great Britain \$11,990,000. The total Russian exports for that year were \$705,501,700, of which Germany received about one-third, or \$233,677,890. The Russian exports to the United States for that year were \$12,000,000, and to Great Britain \$168,000,000. Details of the imports into Russia are interesting."

"The tables show the total imports of various articles and the amount of the imports from Germany. This tabulation will make clear the vast field of opportunity for supplying the needs of Russia, now that German has been cut off from trade with that country."

"LEATHER, BELTING, ETC. Total, about \$12,000,000 Germany 7,411,363 COTTON GOODS AND YARNS. Total, about 5,900,000 Germany 8,700,000 OILS, ETC. Total, about 112,200,000 Germany 5,900,000 SILK. Total, about 4,500,000 Germany 5,900,000 KNIT GOODS, ETC. Total, about 2,300,000 Germany 1,100,000 CHEMICALS AND PHARM. PRODUCTS. Total, about 1,000,000 Germany 8,800,000 FERTILIZERS. Total, about 4,500,000 Germany 1,020,750"

"SHEEP on Carey Act Land Opposed. SALEM, Or., March 21.—(Special.)—The State Desert Land Board today wrote to Louis Sharp, chief field division of the United States Land Office, Portland, asking that he take immediate action to prevent the use of large tracts of Carey act land for sheep grazing. It is declared that the settlers on the land depend for their livelihoods on the raising of cattle, and if sheep are allowed to graze on them the settlers will be irreparably damaged."

"Irrigation Plant Sold. NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., March 21.—The assets of the Hanford Irrigation & Power Company, estimated to be valued at more than \$1,000,000, were sold today to Henry K. T. Lyons, of Denver, who was represented by J. J. Blake, of Boise, for \$256,000."

AMERICAN TRADE IS INVITED BY RUSSIA

Country Is Heavy Importer and Boycott on Germany Is Declared Permanent.

CREDIT AGREEMENT URGED

United States Must Arrange Matters to Meet Custom of Czar's Country to Retain Commerce, Says Petrograd Merchant.

BY RONALD R. MCCORMICK. (Staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Published by arrangement with the Tribune.)

ON BOARD S. S. ADRIATIC, Nearing Liverpool, Feb. 16.—Tremendous trade between Russia and the United States will be a natural outcome of the great war, according to R. C. Martens, a merchant of Petrograd and London, who is returning to Europe from a business trip taken with this end in view. Mr. Martens says the Russian people will hereafter refuse to buy German-made manufactured articles and also will refuse to purchase merchandise from other countries through German agents."

"He declares that three-fourths of the exports from the United States to Russia are assigned to that country for eventual consumption in Russia; likewise that a similar proportion of imports from Germany to the United States will be assigned to Germany. Therefore, he says, the United States must develop direct trade with Russia not only in order to extend the American market, but even to hold those who had before the war."

"Sales Company Is Advised. Mr. Martens' plan is to organize an American company to promote and handle the sale of American-made goods in Russia. This company not only would devote itself to the extension of American trade, but would do locally than do the German middlemen, who have had this function in their hands."

"Mr. Martens' suggestion is that American manufacturers seeking Russian markets shall pay to the export company an annual sum of \$1500 each. With this in hand the company would maintain a general office in Petrograd and branch offices at appropriate centers in the empire."

"Credit Arrangement Proposed. The men in charge of these offices would canvass the Russian territory for orders and requests for bids and forward these to the main offices at home. To the manufacturer's bid will be added the freight and duty, and a delivered price will be presented to the purchaser. Upon each sale a commission will be charged the purchaser, 35 per cent of which will be paid to the seller."

"According to the plan, the export company will co-operate with the seller in getting credit with Russian banks when money is not available. The plan gives the buyer three, six and even nine months to pay. It is emphasized that exporters must conform to the habits of foreign people in order to get their trade. In time the company hopes to have money enough to extend its own credit when needed."

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The heat that costs least

The right time to build, remodel or repair is now! Building material is low, skilled labor is abundant, trained architects have time to most ably plan and contractors to carry out work well and cheaply. The man who wants to build for himself or for bona-fide tenants can buy to lasting advantage, as all future rents or loans will necessarily be based upon the low valuations now available—and investments so made will yield proportionately higher permanent returns.

AMERICAN IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

(sales in 1914 were the largest in our history), we are able to put the price within reach of all. No one in the world offers equal value in heating devices!

Do you realize that this ideal heating outfit is the ONLY equipment you can put into a building that will never be worth less than you pay for it, and will in a century or so of use repeatedly repay its original cost through fuel savings? Can you possibly INVEST money better or more safely than that?

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators supply the heat that costs the least also because they make every pound of fuel yield double the volume of heat. They silently and steadily meet the sudden weather changes, warming all rooms, bays and halls genially alike. They protect the family health with cleanly warmth—no ash-dust, soot or coal gases reach the living rooms—which saves much wear on furnishings and decorations. They are absolutely safe. They have every practical improvement, designed by experts in our factories in America and abroad. They bring quicker buyer or larger rental for your building, or secure a larger loan. They cost less or no more than ordinary types, yet are fully guaranteed. Made in sizes for flats, stores, schools, churches, public buildings, farm and city homes, old and new. Don't wait until you build—old heaters need not be disturbed until ready to put fire in the new outfit of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. Start right away to benefit from the heat that costs the least—the heating which guarantees comfort and economy to the end of your days. Write us for "Ideal Heating" catalog (free). Puts you under no obligation. Now is the time to buy. Iron prices now rule lower than in ten years past!

Learn about this unfailing, stationary Vacuum Cleaner, at \$150. Our ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner has been in steady use for over three years, and no failures. It works through an iron suction pipe running to each floor of home—or other building. Keeps all rooms thoroughly cleaned of dirt, dust, cobwebs, moths, insect eggs, which are drawn to sealed dust-buckets in basement or side-room. Lasts, without repairs, as long as the building it cleans. Sold in sizes at \$150 up. Ask for new catalog (free).

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY. Write Department N-12 816-822 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents. Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Brentford (Ont.), London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Cologne, Madrid, Rome, Vienna.

FLEET IS WAITING. Bad Weather Delays Further Attacks on Dardanelles.

BRITISH LOSS IS 61 MEN. Superiority of Fire of Fleet Over Fortresses Declared by British Admiralty to Have Been Shown. New Dangers Admitted.

LONDON, March 21.—The Admiralty tonight made the following announcement: "Unfavorable weather has interrupted the operations in the Dardanelles and as seaplane reconnaissance has been impossible, the amount of damage done to the forts by the bombardment of the 18th cannot be ascertained."

"No great expectations should, however, be based on this, owing to the losses caused by drifting mines, the attack was not pressed to its conclusion on that date."

"The power of the fleet to dominate the fortresses by superiority of fire seems to be established. Various other dangers and difficulties will have to be encountered, but nothing has happened which justifies the belief that the cost of the undertaking will exceed what has always been expected and provided for."

"The British casualties in the personnel are 61 men killed, wounded and missing."

"Admiral De Robeck has telegraphed to the Admiralty as follows: 'I desire to bring to the notice of your excellency the splendid behavior of the French squadron. Their heavy loss leaves them quite undaunted. They were led into close action by Rear Admiral Guépratte with the greatest gallantry.'"

ALL GIRLS WIN IN DEBATE. Boys Also Have No Place in Clackamas Writing Contests.

OREGON CITY, Or., March 21.—(Special.)—Not a place in the annual declamation and short-story writing contests of the Clackamas County School League, held last night in the Oregon City High School, was won by a boy. Miss Lorraine Lee, 14, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lee, of Canby, won second place by her recital of "The Famine," and first in the short-story division.

Miss Vivian Robbins, of Molalla, by her dramatic recital, "Daisy's Practice Hour," won first in the declamation contest. Miss Leora Griffiths, of Oak Grove, won third place in the declamation contest. Her subject was "The Friend in the Mirror." In the short-story contest, judged by Lewis E. Reese, of Oak Grove, Miss Lee won first prize. Her subject was "The Sherwood," second with a story "For the Lilies of France."

20 SEEK MISSING TRAPPER. Searching Party Near Detroit Fears Accident to Mountaineer.

ALBANY, Or., March 21.—(Special.)—A searching party of 20 men is hunting for W. F. White, a trapper who has been missing from his home at Detroit, eastern terminus of the Corvallis & Astoria line, for three days. White and another trapper named Hare left Detroit last Wednesday to make the rounds of their traps.

"They departed at French Creek to divide their work, each taking a different route. White failed to appear at their meeting place, and after waiting some time Hare returned to Detroit. Nothing has been heard from White since. He had a gun and dog with him. As Hare is an experienced mountaineer it is believed he could not have lost his way, so the supposition is that he met with an accident."

DAY WARMEST MARCH 21 RECORDED. ALBANY, Or., March 21.—(Special.)—With the Government thermometer here recording a maximum temperature of 75 degrees this afternoon, Albany today experienced the warmest first day of Spring in its history. It was almost uncomfortably warm this afternoon for people out walking. The same maximum temperature reached today was recorded here yesterday.

TRUST REFORMS ADVISED. GEORGE W. PERKINS SAYS BUSINESS TROUBLES ARE FUNDAMENTAL. Financier Proposes Federal Regulation of Interstate and International Concerns Need Full Publicity.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—(Special.)—"It is not the trusts that have made the times; it is the times that have made the trusts."

This is the view of George W. Perkins, multi-millionaire and founder of some of the largest industrial corporations in the country. Perkins is in Washington. Since his retirement from active management of corporations he has given deep study to some of the ills which afflict the business of the Nation.

"Something is wrong in the country," Mr. Perkins declared. He contends that the trouble is not superficial, but fundamental—that is, "a conflict between economics now and economics old."

Mr. Perkins proposes two remedies for the evil. First, Federal regulation of great interstate and international industrial concerns.

Second, complete publicity as to the affairs of these concerns. The desired reform can be brought about, he declared, only by the sober, able business men of the country taking affairs out of the hands of theorists and professional politicians.

Canadians Still in English Camp. LONDON, March 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Although it

was recently officially announced that the Canadian contingent had been transferred to the continent, there are still about 10,000 of them at the Salisbury camp, including one brigade of infantry and all the cavalry and artillery.

DRUGS FOR DEBILITY. Debility may result from a number of causes—worry, after-effects of acute illness, lack of nourishment due to disordered digestion, or anything that makes the blood thin, thereby preventing it from carrying heat and nourishment to the tissues of the body.

The symptoms of debility vary but weakness is always present, often a tendency to fatigue easily, ringing in the ears, black spots passing before the eyes, weak back, dizziness, wakefulness caused by inability to stop thinking, and untiring sleep.

Debility is dangerous because it weakens the body's defense against disease. For instance, debilitated people take cold easily and Winter is always a trying time for them. When one cold follows another the system surely needs building up.

The treatment of such run-down conditions with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is based on sound medical principles and common sense. These pills build up the blood so that it nourishes every part of the body, nerves as well as muscles and brings vigor, strength and health.

Mention this paper and we will mail you the booklet "Building Up the Blood." Address: Dr. Williams' Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

QUARTER OF CENTURY SUFFERING STOPPED BY AKOZ MINERAL REMEDY

Mrs. E. Freund, 283 Halsey Street, Portland, Gratiated for Relief She Got From Rheumatism.

So gratified was Mrs. E. Freund of 283 Halsey Street, Portland, from the relief she obtained by a few weeks' use of Akoz from rheumatism, which she had been a victim of from a quarter of a century, that she writes the following about the benefit the wonderful California medicinal mineral gave her: "For 25 years I have been a sufferer from rheumatism. It seemed to have settled in one of my hands, and that member was badly crippled. In that time I have taken many remedies that did not give me much relief. Akoz, which I started on in the latter part of February, has done me more good in that length of time, some three weeks, than I am confident that I shall in the end be entirely freed from my suffering. The swelling in my hand is rapidly going down, and the pain has almost all disappeared. The water made by using the Akoz mineral powder, taken internally, has not only assisted in relieving the external signs of my ailment, but my general health is much improved and I feel much better than I have for some time." "This is but one of the thousands of letters received by the Natura Co., telling of the wonderful relief Akoz has afforded those suffering from rheumatism, stomach, liver, kidney and bladder trouble, eczema, ulcers, catarrh, skin diseases and all ailments. Akoz is sold by all leading druggists, where further information may be had regarding this advertisement. I Have Cut Prices. I will save you 50 cents on every dollar on the best dental work made by human hands and without pain. My offer is for you to go to any dental office and get prices, then come to me and I will show you how to save a dollar and I make a dollar on your dental work. My Price Will Surely Suit You. My Work Will Surely Please You. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. Paul C. Yates DENTIST, Fifth and Morrison, Opposite Post-office.