

FRENCH REFUGEES' PLIGHT APPALLING

Thousands Are Marching Back to Ruined Homes.

HAVOC OF WAR DESCRIBED

Railroads and Canals Are Destroyed, Steel Plants Dismantled and Country Laid Waste.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Physical damage wrought in Belgium by the German armies is described in a cablegram received by the Food Administration from Herbert Hoover, who, with William B. Poland, European director of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, has just completed a survey of conditions in this liberated country.

On the basis of Mr. Hoover's report, the Food Administration announced today that hereafter 180,000 tons of supplies, including clothing, would be shipped to Belgium each month. As this programme will require 150,000 deadweight tons of shipping in addition to the 340,000 tons now on charter to the relief commission, application for additional tonnage has been made to the Shipping Board.

America furnishes relief programme will be borne by the Belgian and French governments from loans made by the American Government. France's part of the expense will be for supplying the people of Northern France as well as several hundred thousand refugees who were forced from that section into Belgium during the retreat of the German forces.

Mr. Hoover's report on his survey of Belgium says: "Together with Mr. Poland, European director for the Commission for Relief in Belgium, I have completed a survey of the entire Belgian situation as disclosed by the evacuation. The work of the American relief officials in Europe during the past month has been beyond all praise, because they have followed up the retreating army with distributions, by one means or another, and there has been no break in the food supply at any point.

"Prior to the armistice the German army had completely destroyed a zone of railroads and canals some 20 miles wide, extending entirely across Belgium. After the armistice there was comparatively little destruction of transportation to the rear of this zone, and with the rapid rehabilitation of transportation facilities across this zone of destruction the problem of distribution of food and of reconstruction can be undertaken with much less difficulty than at present.

"The Germans in their final retreat removed but little of the relief supplies. "The action toward the native harvests and cattle in their withdrawal differs widely in different areas. They started to take all remaining hogs from the western part of Belgium, except those hidden by the peasants in underground caves. After the armistice, however, and with the demoralization of the German army in its retreat, many of these beasts were abandoned or sold by soldiers to the peasants further back, and in previous results there appeared to have been no widespread cattle stealing in the retreat, although during the four years of occupation there has been a great diminution, probably over one-half, in the total number of cattle and hogs. It can be said almost literally that hogs have disappeared out of Belgium, there probably now being 15 per cent of the original animals left.

Steel Plants Dismantled. "Investigation proves that industrial and residential destruction in Belgium varies greatly in different localities and with different industries. For instance, out of the 49 steel furnaces in Belgium 25 out of 49 have been completely destroyed by the Germans in their determination to end the Belgian steel industry.

"Many of the textile mills have been put out of commission, either through deliberate destruction and removal of machinery or by removal of the copper and brass parts and electric motors. Some of the textile mills of the more antiquated type of equipment apparently did not survive the Germans, and they can be gotten into action at an early date. The Germans seem to have focussed on modern equipments.

Explosives Laid to Mines. "The glass industry has been but little interfered with, and the stern promise of retribution by President Wilson seems to have saved the coal industry except for very few mines, although actual explosives and wires were laid for the purpose of destruction in a large number of the mines. The President's warning seems to have created a sudden change of heart.

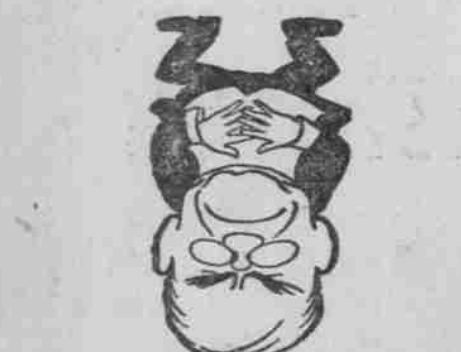
"There are some 100,000 French refugees in Belgium, driven out of Northern France by the Germans. They have been cared for out of the meager stores of the Belgians and by the commission for relief in Belgium. They are, however, like homing pigeons in their resolve to return to their native villages. As there is no transportation, the roads southward into France are a continuous stream of these pitiful groups of men, women and children, pushing their carts and trudging through the cold and wind toward their destroyed homes.

People's Plight Heartbreaking. "Everything is being done that is humanly possible, but in the present state of demoralization, with moving

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Pape's Diapiesin at Once Ends Sourness, Gas, Acidity, Indigestion.

Don't stay upset! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel lumps of indigestion pain, flatulence, heartburn or headache you can get instant relief.



No waiting! Pape's Diapiesin will put you on your feet. As soon as you eat one of these pleasant, harmless tablets all the indigestion, gas, acidity and stomach distress ends. Your druggist sells them.—Adv.

armies, the necessity of using every truck and horse with which to feed the population, their plight is heart-breaking. They refuse all persuasion to wait in the crowded Belgian villages until their affairs can be organized.

"The Americans and the relief commission are working night and day providing shelter stations, clothing and food for them. But, like many other human migrations in Europe today, there is no solution to the suffering that must go on."

PEACE ASKS FOR SACRIFICE

(Continued From First Page.)

thus drawn, as they have been, into your midst and into your conferences and wish to thank you very warmly for what you are doing for the people of the United States. I like them, shall carry away with me the most delightful recollections and in my heart shall always say as I now say: 'Vive la France.'

Immediately after the reception at the Hotel de Ville President Wilson, with General Pershing and party, motored to Compiègne, where the President reviewed a detachment of the first Army of the American expeditionary force addressing the troops, General Pershing said:

Freeshing Praises Soldiers. "Mr. President and fellow soldiers: We are gathered here today to do honor to the Commander of our Armies and Navies. For the first time an American President will review an American Army on foreign soil—the soil of a sister republic beside whose gallant troops we have fought to restore peace to the world.

"Speaking for you and your comrades, I am proud to declare to the President that no army has ever more loyally or more effectively served its country and none has ever fought in a nobler cause. You, Mr. President, by your confidence and your support, have made the success of our Army, and to you, as our Commander-in-Chief, may I now present the Nation's victorious Army."

Wilson Addresses Troops. "General Pershing and fellow comrades: I wish that I could give to each one of you the message that I know you are longing to receive from those at home who love you. I cannot do that, but I can tell you how every one has put his heart into it. You have done your duty, and something more. You have done your duty and you have done it with a spirit which gave it distinction and glory.

"Are now we are to hail the fruits of everything. You conquered when you came over, what you came for, and you have done what was appointed for you to do. I know what you expected of me. Some time ago a gentleman from one of the countries with which we are associated was discussing with me the moral aspect of this war, and I said that if we did not insist upon the high purpose which we have accomplished the end would not be justified.

People at Home Proud. "Everybody at home is proud of you and has followed every movement of this great Army with confidence and affection.

"The whole people of the United States are now awaiting to welcome you home with an acclaim which probably has never greeted any other army. You know what we expected of you and you did it. I know what you and the people at home expected of me, and I am happy to say, my fellow countrymen, that I do not find in the hearts of the great leaders with whom it is our duty to cooperate, any difference of principle or of fundamental purpose.

Nations Will Make Good. "It happened that it was the privilege of America to present the chart for peace, and now the press of settlement has been rendered comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted the chart and these principles laid down there will be their application. The world will now know that the nations that fought this war as we did, the soldiers who represented them, are ready to make good, make good not only in the assertion of their own interests, but make good in the establishment of peace upon the permanent foundation of right and of justice.

"Because this is not a war in which the soldiers of the free nations have obeyed masters. You have commanders, but you have no masters. Your very commanders represent you in representing the Nation, of which you constitute so distinguished a part.

People's Peace Essential. "And everybody concerned in the settlement knows that it must be a people's peace and nothing must be done in the settlement of the issues of the war which is not as handsome as the great achievement of the armies of the United States and the allies.

"It is difficult, very difficult, men, in my formal speech like this, to show you my real heart. You men, I know, do not realize with that anxious attention and care we have followed every step you have advanced and how proud we are that every step was in advance, and not in retreat; that every time you set your face in any direction, you kept your face in that direction.

All Americans Thrilled. "A thrill has gone through my heart, as it has gone through the heart of every American with almost every sun that has risen and every star that has set in the sky. The gallant fighting that you have done, and there has been only one regret in America, and that was the regret that every man here felt because he was not here in France, too.

"It has been a hard thing to perform the tasks in the United States; it has been a hard thing to take part in directing what you did without coming over and helping you to do it. It has taken a lot of my time, and I am happy to find what splendid names you have made for yourselves among the civilian population of France as well as among your comrades in the armies of the French, and it is a fine testimony to you men that these people like you and love you and trust you, and the best part of it all is that you deserve their trust.

Real Comradeship Felt. "I feel a comradeship with you today, which is delightful, as I look down upon these undisturbed fields and think of the terrible scenes through which you have gone and the tranquility of settled hopes, has descended upon us. And, while it is hard far away from home, I am confident that you will think, confidentially, promise you a Happy New Year, and I can from the bottom of my heart say 'God bless you.'"

After the review President Wilson and party went to Montigny-Le-Roi, where he and Mrs. Wilson took their Christmas dinner.

In the afternoon the President visited the troops in their billets. He returned to Chaumont in time to leave at 6 o'clock for London.

CONFERENCE 3 WEEKS OFF

Technical Experts Now Giving Subjects Careful Consideration.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—(By the Associated Press.)—More than three weeks probably will elapse before the general peace conference assembles. It is unlikely that any official statement will be issued in the meantime concerning the number of governments to be represented or the tests to be applied to determine the right of applicants to participate.

Technical experts attached to the delegations of the principal powers already have given much study to this subject. If negotiations to reach an agreement on this point have not been

SUFFRAGISTS SEEK SENATORIAL VOTES

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Quick action is imperative, since in 25 states the legislative session lasts 60 days or less; in others it ranges from 70 to 90. In Alabama the Legislature meets every four years, and in all but four other states the sessions are biennial. Ratification, if not secured within the next three months, will, therefore, be delayed two years.

Two Years' Delay Foreseen. To hold the amendment over until the next session, even were it passed at once by both houses, according to a statement by Alice Paul, chairman of the Woman's party, "Would be interpreted by women as an act of the greatest unkindness, since it would mean a delay of two years in its actual fulfillment."

The states in which Legislatures convene in January, and from which women believe they can at once secure the necessary three-fourths vote, are: Louisiana, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The Georgia and Florida sessions open in June and April.

The present campaign for legislative action is to be conducted by every state, but special effort will be put in New Hampshire, since Senator Moses of that state has not yet declared his position on suffrage. A petition addressed to him has already been secured from a majority of the 425 members-elect of the New Hampshire Legislature. Miss Doris Stevens of Nebraska, legislative chairman of the woman's party, and five National organizers, including Miss Elsie Hill, of Hartford, Conn.; Miss Louise Rowe, of San Francisco; Miss Catherine Flannagan, of Hartford; Miss Margaret Whitmore, of Detroit; and Miss Bertha Arnold, of Colorado Springs, will assist the New Hampshire women in the campaign.

The Legislatures of Rhode Island, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Arizona and Montana have already passed resolutions calling upon their Senators to vote for the amendment, and petitions asking similar action from the members of the Legislatures in Florida, Texas, Delaware, Virginia, New Hampshire and Maryland.

Senator Borah's Vote Sought. In Idaho the women are persisting with the support of all political parties, labor groups and all other state organizations in attempting to secure Senator Borah's vote for the amendment. The Legislature, immediately upon its convening, will be called upon to pass a resolution requesting Senator Borah's vote.

The women of Nebraska do not yet despair of winning the vote of Senator Hitchcock, though he has steadfastly opposed the amendment. They have already made preparations for a campaign to secure a petition from the governing body of the state.

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VETERAN RETURNS HOME

C. V. RICHARDSON SPENDS HOLIDAYS WITH RELATIVES.

Former Member of Third Oregon Is Wounded After Fighting in Battles in France.

A veteran of the battles of Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne forest, his right arm shattered by a German machine-gun bullet, Cyril V. Richardson now to go home for the holidays with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. McGrath, 1911 East Tenth street North. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richardson, of Independence, joined him here.

Private Richardson left Portland October, 1917, with Company L of the old Third Oregon, and was later transferred to Company A of the 102nd Infantry, which he served in France December 31, last year, and went through practically all the engagements in which American troops had their share in the history of the world war. After the battles of Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel Private Richardson's company formed part of the troops which held the line between St. Mihiel and Verdun. He received his wound October 4 and was sent to the base hospital at Bordeaux and was put on a transport for New York several weeks later. From New York he was sent to the Letterman general hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, where he will remain until he regains the use of his arm. He is visiting relatives on a 14-day leave.

MONMOUTH TEACHER WEDS

Miss Gladys M. Boise and John C. Stombaugh Are Married.

MONMOUTH, Or., Dec. 25.—(Special.)—Friends of Miss Gladys M. Boise, of the Normal faculty, were surprised yesterday in the announcement of her marriage to John C. Stombaugh, of the Army, stationed at Camp Lewis. The wedding took place December 21 at the home of Mrs. M. Erickson in this city. Rev. E. B. Pace, of the local Baptist Church, officiating.

Mrs. Stombaugh has been a teacher of English in the Normal school since last Spring. Mr. Stombaugh, previous to joining the Army, was in the real estate business in Southern California.

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To be absolutely certain when purchasing Aspirin Tablets or Capsules, look for the Bayer Cross on the labels—then on the tablet itself. It is placed there for your additional protection, so that you may be sure you are receiving genuine Aspirin.

The trademark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the manufacturer's name is on the label and capsule is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The Bayer Cross — BAYER Your Guarantee of Purity

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If your child has a cold when diphtheria is prevalent you should take him out of school and keep him off the street until fully recovered, as there is much more danger of his taking diphtheria when he has a cold. When Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given it quickly cures the cold and lessens the danger of diphtheria, or any other germ disease being contracted.

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DEMAND IS INSISTENT

Legislatures Will Be Urged to Pass Resolutions Favoring Federal Amendment.

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ward J. Flynn, director of activities for the Knights of Columbus at this camp.

Spokane Has Quiet Christmas. SPOKANE, Dec. 25.—With attendance of children at public gatherings forbidden on account of the influenza epidemic and attendance at churches and theaters restricted, Christmas was observed here largely with family gatherings. Customary Sunday school and lodge celebrations were omitted or postponed.

Slavs Arrest U. S. Consul. ODESSA, Dec. 25.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Bolsheviks have arrested American Consul Treadwell at Tashkent, Russian Turkestan, according to a wireless message received here.

Riots Occur in Barcelona. BARCELONA, Dec. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—Disturbances occurred here during last night between groups representing the autonomy party and others from the Spanish unity party. A police lieutenant was shot and killed.



One stick of gum made the world rosier

"I DIDN'T have anything more than a grin-and-bear-it spirit when they first rolled me onto that little white iron bed, but one of the boys brought me in a package of chewing gum after a while and the world honestly looked rosier as soon as I took my first chew. This lad's kindness and the cheer that package of gum gave me impressed me so that after I was able to hobble around I spent five francs, all the money I had, buying gum at the hospital canteen and playing 'good Samaritan.' You can't imagine the good it did for those wounded boys, and the smile of appreciation when they saw that little package."

This is but one of the many reasons why you are having difficulty today in getting your favorite brand of Adams chewing gum. Please remember that millions upon millions sticks of Adams gum have gone to the boys in France. If Adams Black Jack is missing from the counter try Adams Pepsin, Adams Chiclets, Adams Yucatan or any Adams brand.

ADAMS Pure Chewing Gum. Adams Black Jack, Adams Chiclets, Adams Pepsin, Adams Spearmint, Adams California Fruit, Adams Yucatan, Adams Sen Sen, Adams Clove.

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