

300 MILLIONS ARMY HOUSING PLAN COST

Scheme for Permanent Posts Requires 10 to 12 Years.

HOUSE COMMITTEE BALKS

Baker Says Programme Is Only One of Steps Toward Change in Theory of "Our Army."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A \$50,000,000 item for army post permanent construction submitted by the war department and refused by the house appropriations committee in reporting out the sundry civil supply bill was the first step in a new army housing project contemplating estimated expenditures of more than \$300,000,000 over a period of 10 to 12 years.

Details of the scheme formulated by the general staff, as revealed in testimony taken by the committee and made public today.

In urging congressional approval of the plan, Secretary Baker recommended that many existing army posts, particularly those near large cities, be abandoned and sold. The funds to be used in financing the new project. He did not, however, submit any list of posts which might be so disposed of.

Mr. Baker said the proposed programme was "simply making a start toward a complete change in the whole theory of our army." In line with the army reorganization.

Quarters for 80,000. In existing permanent posts and forts, Mr. Baker said, there were quarters for 80,000 men as against the army strength of 250,000 authorized.

At present, he added, the troops were housed in "perishable and perishable structures at the wartime camps which should last not more than a year or two longer."

Explaining the committee's action to the house, Representative Good (Iowa), chairman of the committee, said it was an example of "ambitious and unwise schemes proposed by government executives involving expenditures of hundreds of millions. He said general staff officers at the hearings had told Secretary Baker, who did not know, that the cost of the project would reach seven or eight hundred millions.

Poor Time for New Debs. "The country is not in condition to authorize such expenditure," Mr. Good said, "and the committee disallowed the request for money for any such purpose at the present time."

In justification of the new plan, Mr. Baker in his testimony before the committee said: "We know now from this war that quite independently of its size, the army would be relatively a useless army if it were kept in outlying posts under conditions which obtained prior to our going into the world war. If we are going to have an effective army at all, it must be aggregated into very much larger units and all training co-ordinated between the various arms."

\$230,000,000 Estimated Cost. "The rough" estimate of the total cost of the new project prepared by the general staff and based on present prices of material and labor was \$230,000,000. It included plans for housing the seven existing regular divisions and the new divisions at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and Camp Devins, Mass., upon the return of the troops from Germany.

Stationing of coast artillery brigades, composed of coast artillery troops, at Camps Jackson, N. C., and Lewis, Wash., in addition to the infantry divisions, was proposed.

KNOX AND HARDING MEET (Continued From First Page.) any suggestion to Harding and in no sense presumes to reflect what is in Senator Harding's mind."

The statement recited that immediately after March 4, Knox will introduce his resolution for a separate peace with Germany. Parenthetically, he added that he was sure the senate would adopt the resolution.

The statement repeated that text of the resolution, providing for a separate peace with Germany by joint resolution of congress, the termination of German property in the United States, and other necessary details of such a peace, and for the president to negotiate a new treaty of commerce, and amity with Germany.

ables had lately recruited. The second question obviously is: What course will Harding now follow?

HAYS ALSO IN CONFERENCE

Cabinet Appointments Problem Discussed With Daugherty.

MARION, O., Dec. 30.—The senate irreconcilables in their big inning today in President-elect Harding's "meeting of minds," and their spokesman went away from Marion declaring unbounded confidence that no foundation timbers for the new association of nations would be taken from the covenant of Versailles.

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, once secretary of state, and throughout the treaty fight a leader of the republicans, brought to the president-elect the warning of bitter opposition should he attempt to revive the covenant in any form as a basis for his new peace society.

"I am assured," said the Pennsylvania senator afterwards, "that he has no secret in his mind."

Mr. Harding's conference with Mr. Knox dovetailed with another of unusual importance in which the president-elect took up with his ranking political advisers, Harry M. Daugherty and Will H. Hays, the problem of cabinet appointments. No conclusions were revealed but there were indications that the two party leaders had been summoned to give a final opinion on two or three of the most important posts. One of the appointments foreshadowed for the near future is that of secretary of state, a place for which Charles Evans Hughes is understood to be under serious consideration.

A secretary of the treasury seems likely to be named at the same time and speculation for that position gives greatest prominence to the names of Charles D. Davis and John W. Weeks. Most of the other posts will be filled later and those close to Mr. Harding say that nothing like a complete cabinet slate has yet been seriously considered.

Plans for the inauguration also were discussed by the president-elect and Mrs. Harding during the day with Mr. Hays, Mr. Daugherty, Senator Knox and officials of the Washington inaugural committee.

Senator Knox is chairman of the congressional committee participating in the inauguration, and it was partly to discuss that subject that he came to Marion. He also was one of those long ago selected by Mr. Harding as members of the association of nations plan and the confidence reposed in his judgment by the president-elect has led to frequent mention of his name as a possible head of the state department.

Other circumstances surrounding the visit, however, clothed it with peculiar significance. Rumblings of apprehensions have been heard more than once in the camp of the senate irreconcilables. Mr. Taft, Mr. Hoover and other friends of the Versailles league succeeded one another at the president-elect's conference table or publicly expressed confidence that the Versailles covenant would be the foundation of a new peace plan.

Fresh from his victory over his colleagues, Mr. Knox is understood to have pictured to the president-elect in graphic fashion the possibilities of a new pact of nations. The new administration ask the senate to accept any sort of membership in the league.

"After talking with him I am more than ever confident that he will do no such thing. I am assured that he has no set idea in mind and I am convinced that he will not work out something that will be entirely satisfactory not only to the senate but to the country."

The proposal which he submitted to Senator Harding, Senator Knox suggested that a declaration of policy by the leading nations, pledging them to consult and cooperate in the maintenance of peace and justice, and to accept any sort of membership in the league.

The purposes of this resolution were set forth at length in the memorandum, which such a declaration would terminate the technical state of war, request the president to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with Germany, repeal war legislation and hold Germany to the promises she made in the Versailles treaty, and to accept any sort of membership in the league.

"Such a declaration of policy would not interfere with the codification of international law, the creation of a court to decide international differences, of adjustable character, nor the appointment of a commission to investigate critical questions that threaten war. On the other hand, it would stand in the background as a great moral force, whose tendency should be to encourage nations to agree."

"If this had been the avowed and united policy of the United States before July, 1914, it is, in my judgment, very probable that the war would have occurred."

Ex-Oregon Man Buys Paper. SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Dec. 30.—The Evening Index, owned by W. S. Conger, superintendent of the state capitol building and grounds at Sacramento, was today purchased by Clarence Hedger, recently owner of the Chronicle at The Dalles, Or., and formerly a publisher of Central California newspapers.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Food Taste Good. Creates an appetite, aids digestion, purifies the blood, and thus relieves scrofula, catarrh, the pains and aches of rheumatism and gives strength to the whole system.

LENINE NOW SEEKS ECONOMIC REFORM

Time to Begin Reconstruction Soviet Congress Is Told.

PREPAREDNESS IS URGED

Russian Ruler Fears Possible Surprises and Insists Upon Strengthening Red Army.

BY CYRIL BROWN. (Copyright by The New York World. Published by Arrangement.)

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—(Special wireless dispatch).—"We can now go to the work of economic reconstruction with greater security than before, but we must be on watch; we must maintain our fighting preparedness at all costs, to defend ourselves against possible surprise attacks; we must strengthen the fighting potentialities of the Red army."

A secretary of the treasury summarized the present situation in a speech which has been telegraphed here, before the Pan-Russia soviet congress, which rose to its communique feet as Lenin appeared on the tribune and acclaimed him leader of the world-revolution. The speech is reported in a wireless dispatch from Moscow.

According to the report, Lenin strove hard to strike an optimistic key. "War was forced upon us," he said to the delegates, "by the big Polish land owners and capitalists, under pressure of western Europe. Capitalism now has been rebuked by a peace far more favorable to us than the peace we offered to Poland before Polish hostilities began."

All Attacks Defeated. "The 'entente's' policy of military intervention as a means of suppressing soviet power is in a state of collapse. Steadily the number of states that are making peace with us is increasing. One may now say that the final peace treaty with Poland will be signed in the immediate future. The war forced upon us by the White Guards was terminated when the Red army gave the decisive blow to Wrangel."

M. Rykov, head of the supreme economic council, followed Lenin with a summary of the economic situation and the outlook for Russia. "Since the beginning of the war," he said, "production has fallen off 40 per cent in Russia, but also in the capitalist countries. So grave was the food situation that up to December 1 we could supply rations to only 1,500,000 workers. Since then we have been able to furnish extra rations to 2,500,000. We have not yet food enough for full rations for all the workers."

"It was necessary at first to nourish the most vital and most essential members of our economic system. Consumption of fuel for railroads and industries in the first ten months of the year was six and one-half times greater than the consumption for the whole of last year. In these ten months we obtained twice as much wood as in all of 1919. We got 350,000,000 pounds (15 pounds per pound) of coal and Azerbaijan gave up 116,000,000 pounds of crude oil, the first we had received in two years."

Supplies Still Needed. "Conquest of border states brought us many raw materials which we helped the soap, wool and oil industries. Our factories already have 2,000,000 spindles of cotton and 96,700,000 spindles in the country 70 per cent will be working by the end of 1921."

"At first we lived on our old stocks of finished goods. Then we began to work our factories, and that work is rapidly increasing through fresh supplies of raw materials. Conclusion of war and the advent of peace will enable us to reinforce the workers in town and country with men demobilized from the red guards."

"Nevertheless, we cannot feel wholly reassured by the upward trend of production. If we carry out completely the programme so far formulated we shall have only one-fifth of our requirements in pig iron. The same holds good in other fields of production."

"In 1921 we shall have no work without ample stocks, and we must first provide for the most necessary requirements. The Dones coal basin suffers from shortage of food and of technical supplies which were formerly imported. Equipment there has



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been consumed or destroyed. Before the war the Dones basin produced yearly 600,000,000 pounds of coal. Our economic plan for 1921 calls for 75 per cent of pre-war production. Congress should resolve to bring production up to 600,000,000 pounds. We must give the miners food and certain machinery from abroad.

"Other things are lacking in the first districts. We must provide food for the 300,000 horses that transport ore and fuel. It is also imperative to furnish the miners in the Urals districts with technical supplies and equipment."

Electricity Offers Hope.

M. Kryzhanovskiy, addressing the congress upon plans for the development of Russian agriculture, outlined an optimistic programme for increase of production with the help of electrical agencies. He said Russian agriculture always had been behind the times. Even before the war crop failures and famines were of common and regular occurrence.

"Technical cultivation of the soil with the help of electricity," he said, "will break the vicious circle. Districts subject to drought will be irrigated by electricity, and districts with too much moisture will be drained by electricity. The draining of the moorlands will give us 30,000,000 acres of new and splendid soil, perhaps in the next year or so.

"Electrification will be applied to other activities. It will make possible the feeding of the entire urban population of soviet Russia; it will play an extraordinary role in rehabilitating the transport system of the country by making our weak railroads efficient."

"We are poor in metals. The scarcity can be corrected by electrification. Indeed, the plan of electrification, if carried out, is calculated within 10 years to heal the wounds of war and to raise the economic level of Russia twice as high as ever before."

"The energy which the individual power stations will generate will be equal to that of 16,000,000 men. Twenty-seven such power plants are projected. The first to be built in soviet Russia will be in the Dones basin as the most important source of fuel supplies for our industries."

No concrete action was taken upon any proposed measures at the opening session, but the congress sent greetings and compliments to the leaders of the French proletariat and to the soviet republics in the Russian federation.

NOISY WELCOME BARRED

(Continued From First Page.) outside, as hapless as Anna, the match girl, peering in at the warmth and revelry.

Time was when such a night meant boundless mirth, some measure of jollity decanted into the seasonable flagon, but this, too, is with the year, dead past. The chap, with or personage who does any delectating nowadays is assuming his own risk and laying odds that the new year will dawn for him in sackcloth and ashes—for the police have been cautioned to special vigilance in this particular.

One of the most innocuous ways to wait the demise of 1920 and hail the advent of 1921, is to organize a family watch party, brew a jorum of hot lemonade and play draw dominoes until the clock strikes 12.

Adjournment Next in Order. After which the alarm clock is wound, the cat shut in the basement, the doors double-barred against the "talkative burglar," and an adjournment taken. The utter innocence of an evening such as this cannot possibly arouse the ire of the police or violate the regulations of the common council. A cup of safe tea first may be served to all hands.

It is important also to note that this season, in conformance with a long-established custom, heralds the new year at the initial instant of January 1—but that tomorrow morning, even to the seventh son of a seventh son, will be much like that of yesterday.

Lipman Wolfe & Co. Merchandise of Merit Only

Today's Charge Purchases Go on Statements Rendered February 1

Turkey Don't Forget the Turkey Lunch-eon Today at the Tip Top Inn 35c

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Possibly this is the very Mid-Winter Sale you have been waiting for to outfit your daughter. If so, you will not be disappointed, for yesterday the curtain went up on the biggest sale of the year in Young Girls' Wearing Apparel. The Big Sale continues tomorrow and includes all the essentials for her comfort and happiness, such as—

School, Afternoon and Party Dresses, Coats, Skirts, Middy Dresses, Rain Apparel

Dresses of Velvet, Jersey, Silk Party Frocks, Graduation Net and Voile and Wash Frocks Sizes 6 to 17 Years

One-Third Off Now \$8.35, \$8.95, \$10.95 to \$65.00

Beautiful dresses for all occasions. Attractively plain tailored or novelty dresses for school wear; daintily fashioned ones for afternoon or dressy occasions, and exquisite evening or party frocks—all at one-third off.

Girls' Skirts All Reduced Now \$4.95, \$6.95, \$9.95 to \$19.95

Fancy plaid skirts or skirts in the popular shades in pleated, circular or plain gathered styles.

Girls' Middy Dresses Sizes 14 to 22 Now \$13.35, \$18.35 to \$22.35

Coats of fine velour broadcloth and bolivia, also polo or plush coats. All in the latest models and the most desirable shades.

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For Beautiful Broadcloth, Corduroy and Velour Coats in Light and Dark Shades in Sizes 2 to 4 Years Fourth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

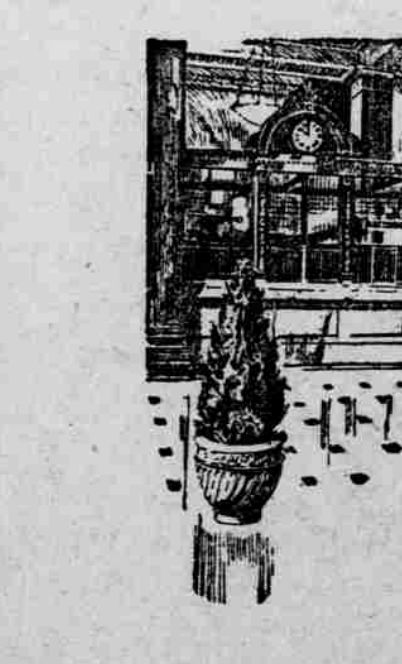
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It will bring you Prosperity and Happiness

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