

250 UNEMPLOYED NEEDY MEN ARE GIVEN JOBS TODAY

**Heads of Families Set to Work
Under Park Superintendent;
Married Men Get \$2, Single
Men \$1.50.**

Two hundred and fifty unemployed men, all heads of families, were given work by the city this morning. The \$10,000 fund appropriated by the council Wednesday meets the expense. The men applied for work to Secretary George K. McCord of the mayor's office and were given employment under Park Superintendent Mischo.

The large number of family men given work in a single morning is taken as strongest evidence that the necessity for meeting an emergency arising from the city's unemployment problem has not been overstated.

Men of family are being paid \$2 a day and single men \$1.50. By investigating each case, the mayor, ways and means committee of council, the city free employment bureau and the park department expect to be able to give general relief to the needy up to the limits of the \$10,000 until a better connection has been made between those seeking workers and those seeking work.

County's Position.

Those who want men clearing lands or working in the country are urged to notify the free employment bureau. The railroads have promised to furnish transportation to individuals recommended by the ways and means committee.

Judge Cleton speaking for the members of the county court this morning said the reason the county has not given employment to more than 50 men is not because their heads are not in the right place but because they are bound by a law that forbids charity appropriations out of the general fund for the relief of able bodied men. The county, he said, is bound by statute not to incur a cent of indebtedness.

Judge Cleton called the contrast between the \$10,000 appropriated by the city and the 50 jobs given by the county as presented in an interview yesterday with Councilman Burgard an "invidious comparison" and said that he or any other member of the county court would meet Councilman Burgard or any other councilman at least half way in personal generosity.

"We must remind Councilman Burgard," said Judge Cleton, "that neither the county court nor the council are spending their own money but the money of the taxpayers."

Held Personally Liable.

"We become personally liable for any misappropriation of funds from the general fund, and this might entail fine and imprisonment."

"But for the care of the indigent—those who are penniless without the strength to work—the county is spending \$10,000 a month or as much as the city appropriated. In 12 months the county has expended \$119,523 for the care of the indigent. An amount of \$160,588 has been spent for new buildings at the poor farm. Out of the revenue derived from the general tax levy \$144,000 was paid into the city treasury. The \$10,000 appropriation is the only money provided by the city for charity. The county had left \$116,300 to run this business, and 97 per cent of all aided by the county under the head of charity were residents of Portland. We have now 240 at the county farm, 93 of these bed patients, and there are 75 patients in the city hospital."

Law's Restrictions.

"In addition the county is paying an approximate of \$600 a month to 53 families not at the poor farm. This is done whenever it is cheaper or more expedient to aid the poor at their homes than at the farm. And then we spend an average of \$300 a month out of the emergency fund for transportation and temporary relief."

"All this we do under the law. We, by the law, are not permitted to do more. We would gladly do so if we could. The relief of able bodied men temporarily unemployed becomes peculiarly their own responsibility. We have had work for 50 men and have arranged it. We did not notify the mayor or the free employment bureau that we would not and could not give employment to more men, but said not to send any more now. We have to send them out in the country and arrangements must be made for their comfort, food and lodging."

CHASES KIDNAPER UNTIL SHE FALLS EXHAUSTED

(United Press Lensed Wire.)

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 29.—Another chapter was today added to the exciting Shaffer case here, when Howard Shaffer kidnapped his baby son, Earl, from the child's mother, Mrs. Mercedes Shaffer, and disappeared in an automobile. The mother ran after the car until she fell exhausted.

The child was given Mrs. Shaffer yesterday pending a hearing in the wife's suit against her husband for failure to provide. Shaffer told court attendants his wife was not the proper person to care for the boy.

Mrs. Shaffer was shot last October by Mrs. Mary E. Larkin, who claimed Mrs. Shaffer had alienated her husband's affections.

Rent Piano, \$3

Chickering, Steinway, Fischer, all rent can apply on purchase price if desired. Kohler & Chase, 375 Washington street.

**CAMERON'S OFFICE
"HOUSE OF GRAFT,"
AVERS L. J. WILDE**

(Continued from Page One.)

at the time the new indictment against Wilde was pending, the man calling himself Morrison came to his place of business on the east side one day last summer and began to talk about graft conditions in the city. This was about the time of the strike over graft supposed to exist in police circles.

Morrison said he had been investigating graft, but his regular employment was that of an expert typewriter man. He gave Labbe a business card of the Remington Typewriter company, with "J. S. Morrison" typewritten on one cor-

ner. In talking about graft he several times mentioned the Wilde case, Labbe says, intimating that an injustice was being done there. He said he had information about graft he would like to place before the grand jury, but as it involved District Attorney Cameron he desired to show what he had to the foreman privately, so Labbe could make an independent investigation.

Labbe was eager to obtain information that would assist the grand jury, and agreed to meet Morrison in a room at the Cornwell hotel, where Morrison said he was staying. He went at the appointed time and Morrison exhibited newspaper clippings, mostly concerning the Wilde case, and others reflecting on Cameron's conduct of the district attorney's office.

Before the conversation had gone far, says Labbe, Morrison went to the telephone, called the Bowers hotel, and talked to a man called "Lou." The state assumes to refer to Louis J. Wilde, who was stopping at the Bowers. Morrison told Labbe "Lou" was coming over to the Cornwell, but the man who appeared a few minutes later, he says, was Charles E. Sumner, the San Diego attorney retained by Wilde, who was also retaining the Bowers.

Sought "Story" Man.

Labbe asserts that Sumner told him Wilde was a much abused man; that the state could make no case against him, anyway, and that Cameron, Deputy District Attorney Fitzgerald and A. E. Clarke, who have assisted in preparing the case against Wilde, are grafters and trying to indict Wilde for some ulterior purpose. Sumner is said then to have remarked that he would like to know who was the "strong" man on the grand jury, saying he would like to put the Wilde case before such a man in the right light.

Sumner is alleged to have kept talking for some time in this way, intimating that he would like very much to meet the strong man on the grand jury, and thought it would be worth while to get in touch with him. Sumner is said to have made inquiry also as to who was clerk of the grand jury, and where the clerk kept his records. Further, intimation is said to have been given that detectives had been on watch over the grand jury, which was then investigating graft and conditions, and that some of the grand jury might hear some embarrassing things.

Labbe says he "stalled" during this conversation, without giving out information, but seeking to draw out his interviewers as far as possible. Finally, he says, Sumner left the room. Soon after that the telephone rang, and Morrison, after a moment's conversation, changed his attitude and had nothing more to say. Labbe took away with him a number of the newspaper clippings and a notation by Morrison, in order to read the clippings. Later Morrison called on him and he returned the papers.

Could Get "Real Deep."

It was Morrison, also, who later called on C. Z. Labbe, the clerk of the grand jury, and upon John C. Radke and his wife, Radke being also a member of the inquisitorial body. Labbe lives on Whittaker street, and Morrison is said to have opened negotiations there to rent a room. Radke lives at Lents and is an iron molder. Morrison is said to have introduced himself to Radke on the pretense that he wanted to have some molds made for certain typewriter parts. His talk is said to have constantly recurred to the Wilde case, with suggestions that Wilde should not be indicted, and that it would be worth while for him to get in touch with the right man on the grand jury, so he could give them the "real deep."

C. E. Sumner, the attorney brought into the case by the statements of the grand jury foreman, after being told of the substance of what he is reported to have said to Labbe at the Cornwell hotel, laughed uproariously and then said:

"I don't think that needs any answer. Did you meet Labbe?" was asked.

"I think it would be best for me to make no statement at this time. I must decline to be interviewed."

"Did any conversation such as this take place?"

"I will not make any statement at this time. Is Mr. Cameron or Mr. Labbe will make a statement accusing me of anything, and print it, I will meet it all right. It will all come out later on, and it will be shown I did nothing out of the way."

But Declines Interview.

"I know a man named Morrison—slightly. Yes, I know such a man."

"Has he been employed by the defense in any way?"

"I cannot give you any interview about this case in advance of the trial. It will be shown that they have nothing on me, and I have done nothing that was not right."

This was all that could be had from Sumner. He added that Cameron is violating his oath of office if he is disclosing evidence before the grand jury. Tracing the movements of Morrison, it is said he came to Portland about the time Wilde returned here in fall. He was the Remington Typewriter office and obtained a contract to sell machines on commission. This gave color to the operations he is said to have pursued as a typewriter man. He is reported to have disappeared soon after he talked with the grand jurors, but is said to have been in the city again a week or so ago.

D. J. Malarky, chief counsel for the defense, issued a statement announcing the charge that an effort was made to influence the grand jury. He says it is unqualifiedly and maliciously false, and comes from an attempt by the prosecution to prejudice the people against Wilde on the event of trial. The motive back of the prosecution, he declared, is an effort to force Wilde to pay over money for the benefit of stockholders of the German-American bank, principal among them being Thomas C. Devlin, receiver of the Oregon Trust & Savings bank.

**BRITAIN IS SELFISH,
ANGERS GERMANY;
BUT WAR FAR OFF**

(Continued from Page One.)

sure of public opinion which was for what could not be had without war and for demands which, in the first place, had not been made by the German government."

War Otherwise Certain.

"Then, if Germany had had a parliamentary government—"

"There would have been war," declared Professor Delbruck.

"To what do you attribute England's interference in the negotiations with France, with recent disclosures showing came so near to resulting in war?"

"To the envy, jealousy and fear of England—fear that we are growing too strong," England's "mixing in" in what was a matter between us and France was an act that has caused intense bitter feeling in Germany—a very bitter feeling, indeed."

England's Policy Vital.

"Will it result in war?"

"No one can tell what may be in the future. It is an act that has caused intense bitter feeling in Germany—a very bitter feeling, indeed."

policy toward Germany. Emperor William, who is a keen, clear-sighted man, showed by Germany's course this summer that he stands for peace. It is impossible to say, however, what the outcome may be if the friction and bitterness continues and is increased by other irritating incidents.

"Germany must take its place among the 'world powers,'" declared Professor Delbruck. "In doing so it has incurred the ill will of England because it sees in us a rival."

Danger From France Past.

"The danger from France is past. We, with our 65,000,000 people, have nothing to fear from France with its 39,000,000. We could well afford to let France have Morocco, and Germany retired with our sincere and best wishes for the success of the great French civilization and culture in North Africa."

"There is such a thing as the 'English peril.' We have no desire to see the entire world English. We want to see the splendid French civilization grow and flourish. We want the German civilization to hold and keep its place and grow. The world is big enough for all the great 'kulturvölker,' (civilizations). But England grudges us our growth."

Only Harbor Is Held by England.

"To illustrate England's attitude, here," placing his finger on the map where Germany's territory is located on the west coast of Africa, "we have quite an extensive area. To be sure, it is not very valuable. Now, right here is Walvis bay, the only natural harbor on the coast of the German territory. It belongs to and is held by England. It is of absolutely no value to England. There is no coaling station there. As you see by the map, there is no territory belonging to England back of the harbor speaking of it. It is no good to England except the negative good that Germany does not possess the harbor and had to build one on the coast. There it is—a veritable 'thorn' in the German back."

Professor Delbruck was anxious to give credit to England wherever possible. England had shown one good action toward Germany when it let Germany have Heligoland, but that was long ago. He had no objection to England having a fourth of the earth, for England being a free trader, English dominion meant a fair and square deal for everybody in the world of trade—an advantage, he declared that must not be lost sight of.

Egypt Not All British.

Professor Delbruck pointed out that Germany and other powers had by no means surrendered all their interests in Egypt, and that Egypt was not as British as one might at first be led to believe.

"We are quite well satisfied as it is," he said, "but Germany has by no means given up all right in Egypt. 'Should England and Germany ever have war it is almost certain that the Egyptians would take advantage of it,' declared Professor Delbruck, and 'I thought I caught a note of intimation—an echo of the 'Mohammedan help' for Germany in event of war with England."

Returns to German Affairs.

Returning to the subject of German affairs, I asked:

"Do you think that a strictly parliamentary government would be better for Germany?"

"No. No, never. The present plan of government works too well and has accomplished too much good for the nation. For instance, the government has enacted the so-called 'social laws'—obligatory insurance, old age pension, accident insurance, sick benefits, state institutions for tuberculosis and other diseases. France, England and even your own United States with all their parliamentary forms of government, have never been able to place these up on their statute books."

"Will Germany ever have a parliamentary government?"

"Never! No, never."

Democracy Accomplishes Little.

"What has social democracy accomplished for the German people?"

"Nothing—nothing. No, I will not put it that strongly, but very little has been accomplished for them."

"Have they no influence upon the government or upon foreign politics and foreign policies?"

"Absolutely none whatever."

Professor Delbruck declined to express an opinion upon Russian and English action in Persia or Italy's campaign in Tripoli. As he did not have "facts" in his possession, he did not feel that he could pass judgment.

ROOSEVELT ASKS WHY RUSS TREATY NOT ARBITRATED

(Continued from Page One.)

held in view when dealing with a foreign nation. While, if the decision as to the interpretation clause in question had been adverse to us, we could then have abrogated the treaty and we would have been clearly in the right in so doing.

"But no movement had been made by either nation tending to any other method of settling the matter than that one actually adopted. Congress was confronted with the single fact that unless it abrogated the treaty conditions would be your own they now are, and under such circumstances congress acted wisely, and properly."

Inconsistency of Act.

"But this action was taken while universal arbitration treaties were pending in the senate. These are avowedly championed as being the kind we are to enter into with all nations, including

Russia, as well as England and France. If they are ratified by the senate without being amended they will be our explicit pledge of honor and good faith that the American nation will arbitrate wisely such questions as that which at this very moment we announce we will not endeavor to arbitrate."

"Under these circumstances to ratify the general arbitration treaties would put the American people in an attitude of peculiarly contemptible hypocrisy, and rightly expose us to the derision of thinking mankind, for it would put us in the position of making sweeping, insincere promises, impossible of performance, at the very time when by our own action we showed that we would

certainly not keep such promises."

"I believe we can normally arbitrate the question of interpreting the wording of the treaty, even if this would be only as a preliminary to adopting very serious action denouncing such a treaty. But I don't believe we can arbitrate, with an intention of abiding by that arbitration, such a question as that of treating all our citizens alike, without regard to creed, in the matter of passports or such questions as the Monroe doctrine or admission of Asiatic immigration in mass, or the refusal of states to pay bonds, or many other similar matters. In short, I don't believe we can afford to arbitrate questions of vital interest and national honor, or

questions of settled American government policy."

"I believe earnestly in peace and oppose those treaties because, if they remain unamended they will work against peace and put us as a nation in the attitude of odious hypocrisy."

"It cannot be too often repeated that these general arbitration treaties are nothing but general promises. Drawn in such sweeping terms, especially in the use of the word 'justifiable' that right, in any concrete case, he held to mean anything or nothing, and to encourage a kind of double dealing, bad faith is now being shown. I believe that we were right in abrogating the Russian treaty, because I believe that

general arbitration treaties are not worth the paper they are written upon. 'It is an artifice for this nation to support unamended arbitration treaties at the same time we abrogate the Russian treaty. And to do so is to put the nation in a thoroughly false and discreditable attitude.'

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W. H. Markell & Co.'s 22nd Annual January Clearance Sale

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Sale begins Saturday morning, December 30, and continues throughout the month of January. Every business day you'll find values and bargains here that cannot be duplicated in any other store. As in the past 21 years, costs and prices are disregarded in the determination for rapid and absolute clearance of all seasonable merchandise. STARTLING PRICE REDUCTIONS PREVAIL IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

75c to \$1.00 Swiss
Curtains, Pair... 53c

Ruffled white Swiss Curtains, that sell in a regular way at 75c, 85c, \$1.00 pair, are on sale at 53c pair. Choice patterns in figures, back or in plain. Curtains are a yard wide and 2 1/2 yards long.

Children's Handkerchiefs, 5c Val... 2c

All white, with cross bar pattern and in white with colored border. Best 5c quality, but slightly mused, in Christmas decoration.



Misses' Jockey \$1.69
Boots... 79c

Sizes up to 2, patent leather or kid Jockey Boots, with patent leather cuffs on tops. Clearance sale price \$1.69.

Big Girls' Jockey Boots, 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, per pair... \$1.98

Patent leather or kid, with patent cuffs on tops.

Women's Tan High Button Shoes on Sale \$2.69

at, pair... 17 button, newest styles, high shoes, short vamp.

MEN'S \$15 SLIP-ONS AND OVERCOATS AT \$10.00

Nobby Raglan Overcoats and the popular tan Slip-ons, with Raglan shoulder. Best \$15.00 qualities at only \$10.00.

\$5.00 RUBBERIZED SLIP-ONS FOR MEN AT \$2.85

Real serviceable Raincoats, in gray color.



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Stylish Long Coats at, Each... \$9.95

Every coat formerly priced at \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.00, \$20.00 are now on sale at the uniform Clearance Sale price of \$9.95. All very swell styles. Some with the wide shawl collar and cuffs, others with the mannish tailored collars. Colors are navy, brown, gray and black, in sizes 34 to 47.

Women's \$15.00 to \$17.50 \$9.85

Tailored Suits at... \$9.85

Any suit priced at \$15.00 to \$17.50 included at \$9.85. All the season's styles in gray, blue and brown. Well tailored and good satin linings.

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Tailored Suits... \$17.95

You may take your pick of all our highest class, this season's tailor made Suits at \$17.95. Our low regular prices were \$25.00, \$27.50, \$30.00, \$32.50, \$35.00, which we know were less than high rent, west side prices. Choice styles in brown, gray, navy and black.

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Wool Dress Skirts at... \$5.95

This season's noblest and choicest styles are here. Strictly high class Tailored Suits in navy, tan, brown, green, gray, black. Some are very plain styles, others panel front and back, while still others are tastefully trimmed with braid and buttons. Materials are all wool serges, worsteds, chevrons and diagonals.

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Full bleached, yard wide, Lonsdale Muslin, the genuine, which has been selling at 12 1/2c for long time past, on sale at 7 1/2c. Not over 12 yards to a customer. No phone orders.

Men's 75c Flannel 42c

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Men's 75c cutting flannel Night Robes, cut full length and width. Either with collar or military style. Good neat colors and patterns and all sizes.

Boys' 25c and 35c 18c

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Large roomy, blouse waists, in plain blue chambray, stripe chambray or stripe Oxford cloth. All good patterns, all sizes.

Men's 50c Chambray and Work Shirts at, 35c

each... 35c

Plain light blue chambrays, plain tans and stripe chambray shirts, that are very wide and full length, soft collars. Colors that are neat and serviceable.

Sizes 13, 14, 15, Boys' \$3.50 and \$4 \$1.95

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An overstock on these sizes necessitates a most radical cut price. All good colors, neat patterns and well made.

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Stormy every day shoes or fine dress shoes. All absolutely solid leather and very best styles; six styles to select from at this price.

