

# MORE THAN HERO WORSHIP NEED OF RETURNING 'BOYS'

Problem Confronts Oregon What to Do With Soldiers When They Come Back; Solution Unsettled

## EMPLOYERS INDIFFERENT

Women Who Have Replaced Men Give Satisfaction and Business Men Not Inclined to Change.

By Marshall N. Dana

Two points of view are moving together in Oregon. Will they clash or merge? Oregon's 35,000 soldiers are coming home soon. From the battlefields of France, from the military hospitals at home and abroad, and from American cantonments they will gather in.

What about jobs after the welcome? What about their employers' will to restate them?

With Oregon's soldiers will come those of other states and other countries. This is an exceptionally favorable climate for wound-weakened men to take up life anew. Its equable humidity, its freedom from stress of storm and bitter cold, its wholesome sweetness of air join with the purity of the water to make this region ideal for the lately convalescent.

### Women Satisfy Demands

A commonwealth where war's ending found industry and merchandising had just become habituated to getting along without them.

Women running elevators, women driving light delivery trucks, women cleaning windows, women operating typewriters, women keeping books, women selling goods, women serving as waitresses in eating places, women even doing the easier pouring in foundries and operating automatic machines in factories—these will be competitors in possession of many jobs men held before the war.

Will women in industry be a permanent factor?

The president of a public service corporation said: "I'm inclined to tell some of the boys who enlisted from our service that they had been doing women's work and that the women who took their places are doing better than they did. I had a man stenographer. He enlisted. I employed a young woman to take his place. He wants his place back. I can't give it to him for she is doubly efficient."

A building manager said: "I formerly employed men to operate elevators. I now employ women altogether. I will continue to do so. The women are more loyal and more dependable."

Women Will Be Retained

A foundryman said: "I find that women who took the places of men in the lighter pouring here do it with a care and efficiency I never dreamed was from either men or women. They can hold their places."

But women are not the only competitors for available jobs.

Abandonment of war industry releases thousands of men congested in ship-building centers like Portland. These men, the majority of them, say the federal employment officers, have formed ties that will keep them here if they can find the work.

Women becoming "regulars" instead of substitutes; men from war industries looking for work—and the boys coming home. Portland has no labor shortage now, says Wilfred Smith, director for Oregon of the federal employment service.

Employers manifest no particular enthusiasm nor is there any particular community spirit yet awakened in the matter of industrial reinstatement of the soldiers. It is further said.

### Convention Is Called

The obvious relief is community organization of employment. It is incapable a state public problem. The governor has appointed a state committee headed by Mayor Baker of Portland and it in return has secured the services of Captain James Conville as executive secretary and he has taken up quarters with the federal employment people down at 247 Davis street. A state-wide survey of jobs available is in progress.

A state-wide reconstruction convention has also been called by governor's proclamation. It will meet in the Portland Auditorium January 9, 10 and 11—the dates of the merged Oregon irrigation and drainage conventions. Leaders in public thought, representatives of industry, labor, agriculture, commerce, trade and business are solicited to attend and focus all their ability, experience and knowledge on the problem. The convention's great opportunity, and its one hope is to direct the state's best brain power along definite lines that will bring actual results in utilization of the state's rapidly increasing man power. How able are we and how daring, in projects of reclamation that will be so sound and so inviting that, even, if testing the state's credit, they will be put under way?

### Oregon Needs Them

How about public works? Major Calvin S. White from Camp Lewis quotes Oregon's governor as announcing that

## TWO PEDIGREES AND SOME WOODEN SHOES

THIS photograph was taken at one of the most remarkable stops the wheel of fate has made for some time. It shows the former crown prince of Germany and his favorite hound posing in the little village in Holland, while the simple people of the village look on quizzically at the performance. The face of F. W. Hohenzollern presents an interesting character study



the state's road program would absorb 3500 men. But when he arrived here with knowledge that men were to be released from Camp Lewis January 2, he found no contracts let and no definite arrangements made.

"We have at Camp Lewis," said Major White, "27,000 men, classified as to their experience and ability, trained and disciplined, with not a crook, a diseased or an unsound man in the lot. Some years ago Oregon appropriated \$50,000 to be spent in publicly which would attract immigration from Europe. What population could Oregon seek so desirable as these young men? But when you talk about putting them out to grub stumps and clear lands, take care. Men at one of the camps who commit infractions of the rules are sent out to grub stumps as punishment."

"The land-clearing project is absolutely absurd, unless the men are given 20 years in which to pay for the land, and advances to buy stock and tools and pay living expenses," said Fred Lockley, "Journal Man Abroad," who met the boys at the front, and since his return has been meeting the people of Oregon.

### Question of Efficiency

A question arose as to whether the experience of men as soldiers unites them for work or adds to their value. Mr. Foisie of the Red Cross (the discussion occurred at a meeting of the after-care committee of the home service section of the Portland Red Cross) thought their military experience does unfit them for ordinary work during a necessary period of readjustment.

Major White thought differently. Mr. Lockley quoted an Oregon boy who had said: "Let me get out of the knee-deep muck of these trenches, and, believe me, any old job back in Oregon will have a hard time getting away from me."

There is a question of wages. Captain Conville said: "I found men turning down \$5-a-day jobs, and there was a time when, if I had had a thousand \$5-a-day jobs, I could have been elected to the United States senate."

No matter in what form the proposals of public works come before the reconstruction convention or are expressed in state programs, it is certain that expressive sentiment will be found against paying the going wage, or, indeed, doing public work that in any way competes with private employment. In other words, build highways or inaugurate enterprises of like character only in a time of depression and only at a living wage.

### More Than Hero-Worship

The Red Cross promises to play an auxiliary but a vital part in the Oregon program. It is the only agency capable of dealing with the men as individuals. Its home service section has

given aid of valuable character to 2000 soldiers' families during the past year. When those 2000 soldiers get back, it will require assistance, especially in such matters as the maintenance of their government insurance, accumulated claims, court actions, "ride over" loans, new jobs, encouragement and other problems incident to readjustment. The Red Cross will be the personal, friendly helping hand during the readjustment interval.

The government has a plan for re-training wounded men and for their compensation. It intends to release enlisted men as industry needs them, but the supply and demand never balance automatically.

Oregon will need more than hero-worship for the returning men; a plain, practical, every-day, patriotic sentiment in favor of work rather than feasts and teas; a determined will and plan to organize for peace on a war basis.

## No Real Revolution In Germany, States Dr. David Jayne Hill

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—(I. N. S.)—"Germany, in this fateful hour, seems to prefer to have no responsible government," declared Dr. David Jayne Hill, former United States ambassador to Germany, in addressing the social and economic section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here today.

"There has been and there is no real revolution in Germany," he said, and declared: "Without reparation for the injuries inflicted there can be no real peace. The example of such an unpunished exploit would remain as an encouragement to further crime."

Reconstruction after the war was the general theme of the gathering today. St. Louis, Mo., was selected as the place for holding the 1919 meeting, which will begin the first Monday after Christmas of next year.

## Eugene Man Rescued From Beneath Train

Pomona, Cal., Dec. 28.—(U. P.)—Prompt action by Police Officer Kidd saved the life of Henry Corum, 50, of Eugene, Or., late yesterday. Corum had left the train at the station here, when Mrs. Corum discovered she had left her glasses on the train. Corum ran back to the coach to get them. When he was ready to leave the train again, it was moving. He leaped from the train, stumbled and rolled under the coach. Spectators expected to see him mangled under the wheels, but Kidd pulled him away. The aged couple continued their journey to China. Corum was slightly bruised.

## Dr. Jack Lighty Is Influenza Victim

Dr. Jack Lighty of Bellingham, Wash., died of influenza after an illness of one week, and his funeral will be held in Seattle today, according to word received by Dr. F. C. Pearn of Portland Saturday. Dr. Lighty had many friends in Portland, where he attended the North Pacific Dental college, from which he was graduated last June. He had been practicing dentistry in Seattle since his graduation.

Succumbs to Pneumonia  
Dallas, Or., Dec. 28.—Mrs. Lee Smith, aged 40, died at her home in this city

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## FEDERAL COURT IN THIS DISTRICT HAS A BUSY YEAR

Record Number of Cases Handled Is Due to Wartime Infractions of Laws Enacted by Congress.

### WELL KNOWN MEN CAUGHT

Government Levies One of Biggest Fines Ever Exactd in Oregon on Violator of Reed Law

The year 1918 was the biggest in many respects in the history of the United States court for the district of Oregon.

Although the exact figures on the number of cases handled by United States Attorney Bert E. Haney and his associates are not yet available, it is estimated that the number of cases disposed of total well over 600. These figures do not include the civil cases to which the United States was a party.

The record number of cases handled is due to infractions of wartime legislation enacted by congress. A majority of the criminal proceedings were based on violations of the selective service regulations, the espionage law and the food conservation laws.

Violation of the Reed amendment brought a number of well known people before the court and, in one instance, one of the biggest fines ever imposed in Oregon was assessed by Judge Robert S. Bean against Alexander Davidson, a San Francisco liquor dealer, who, upon being found guilty of shipping liquor into this state, was adjudged to pay \$10,000.

### Judgment Against Jones

Another feature of the year's work in the court was the return of judgment in favor of the United States against Willard N. Jones in the old land fraud cases, involving timber lands in the Siletz reservation country. The judgment totaled \$18,204.84.

A number of prominent people were arrested for alleged sedition. Henry Albert, former president of the Albany Brothers Milling company, is awaiting trial on a charge of violating the espionage act. Dr. Marie Equi was convicted on a similar charge and tomorrow her attorneys will argue a motion for a new trial.

Figures prepared by George H. Marsh, chief clerk of the court, show a total of \$25,673.02 paid in fines and costs to the government in criminal cases. In addition to this amount, there are several large fines unpaid, pending final disposition of cases on appeal.

### Many Allens Interred

The report of the criminal cases for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917 and ending June 30, 1918, shows a total of 260 new cases commenced during the period, and a total of 268 cases terminated during the same time. Of the number of cases terminated, 184 were sentenced upon entering pleas of guilty. Thirty-seven cases were tried by juries. The amount of fines and costs during this time was \$17,430. Eighty-one cases were pending at the close of the fiscal

year, but since that time many new cases have been instituted by the government. Official figures lacking, it is estimated that 100 alien Germans were interned by order of the president during this year.

### Women Declared Robbers

Los Angeles, Dec. 28.—Sam Bromley, here from Eatonville, Wash., was robbed of \$670 by two women who accosted him on the street, according to his story to the police today. He declared one woman covered him with a revolver while the other relieved him of his money and a Liberty bond.

## Dr. A. A. Grossman Is Made Captain in U. S. Medical Corps

Dr. A. A. Grossman, son of Mrs. T. Grossman, Nortonia hotel, and a Portland Academy boy, has been promoted to a captaincy in the medical corps, according to a letter received by his mother dated November 30. The promotion is remarkable, inasmuch as Captain Grossman is only 27 years of age, while the minimum age is usually 30.

Upon being graduated from Portland Academy, Captain Grossman went East and entered Jefferson Medical college, in Philadelphia. He had not quite completed his term of serving as house physician in a Philadelphia hospital when he enlisted in June, 1917. In September, 1917, he was overseas and won the British military cross at Cambrai while attached to the Sixty-second battalion of the British army. He has been in active service throughout the present war.

At the time of writing his last letter he was on the border between Belgium and Germany, and was marching toward Germany.

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