

BELGIAN PORTS BEING OPENED BY BRITISH EFFORTS

Naval Officers Making Survey of
Great Work Necessary to Re-
store Damages at Ostend.

WILL RAISE SUNKEN SHIPS

Relief Expressed That German
Submarine Sunk by Bomb From
Airplane Can Be Recovered.

By Delt M. Edwards

London, Dec. 5.—(I. N. S.)—(By Mail.)—Belgium's blockaded ports—closed up partly by the British navy and partly by the Germans when they were forced to flee from the country—are being opened up swiftly by the British admiralty salvage section.

Captain P. W. Young, O. B. E., naval salvage adviser, is now at Ostend supervising the operations started there by Commander K. S. Nathan while the Hun mines were still exploding all around the docks and along the coast.

Great Task Awaits

Commander Nathan has made a keen survey of the coast and particularly of the harbors of Zeebrugge and Ostend and the great work of getting the sunken ships out of the harbor will be pushed speedily. It is an enormous task, for it involves raising eight ships in the fairway at Zeebrugge, along the mole and in the entrance to the Bruges canal; raising five ships in the harbor of Ostend, practically rebuilding the great lock gates at Zeebrugge and strengthening those along the canal to Bruges, eight miles inland.

Four of the ships at Zeebrugge are large ones, the old Iphigenia, the Intrepid and the Thetis, which lie at the entrance to the canal, and the Brussels, the fateful ship of Captain Fryatt, who was executed by the Germans in defiance of international law, and which lies just beside the tip of the mole.

These four vessels, sunk by the British to blockade Zeebrugge. Two smaller ships were sunk by the Germans in the entrance of the canal, while two others lie close to the Brussels.

May Recover Submarine

The salvage task at Ostend calls for the raising of the old steel hero, the Vindictive, made famous at Zeebrugge by its raid there, and later sunk in Ostend harbor. It was later reinforced by the Germans for machine gun batteries. Close by it are wrecks of three small ships sunk by the Germans.

Another vessel which will be made to salvage is a German submarine upon which an allied aviator dropped a bomb squarely in the center. She lies in shallow water with a great hole in her. It is believed she can be repaired and floated.

The Vindictive and the submarine in all probability will be brought to England as two of the British navy's war trophies.

PRESIDENT HOLDING TO HIS VIEWS ON PEACE

(Continued From Page One)

highest authority, has never intimated to Northcliffe or to anyone else the slightest inclination to agree to a compromise on any of his 14 principles. His "conversation" with the British publisher was spontaneous and spontaneous. It was the president's desire, at the proper moment, to speak directly to the people of Great Britain so they might understand his purpose before his visit. He merely utilized the Times as the most effective medium.

Northcliffe knew, and was tremendously impressed by the effect on the French populace of Wilson's presence and utterances. With characteristic vision, he obtained the interview and presented it to the British people for similar effect. Northcliffe realized fully that if President Wilson were thus assured of popular support in Great Britain, the British government would be forced to accede unequivocally to his principles even if his members were personally disposed otherwise. Besides personal contact convinced Northcliffe of the president's disinterestedness and far sightedness.

Firm for Freedom of Seas

Although the interview presented his views graphically and concisely, it contained nothing new, except his reference

Ride in Country Inspiring Oregon Charms During Winter

"The Pacific Northwest has long been known as the summer capital of America," said C. S. Jackson, "but the time has come when the tourists should be told something of the charms of Oregon in midwinter."

"There are innumerable winter trips out of Portland that will richly repay the tourist or for that matter, the long time resident of Oregon."

"On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Jude with Mrs. T. J. Hailley, R. T. Cox, Mrs. Jackson and myself as their guests, went to Log LaBarre. We went by way of Boring and Eagle Creek and on to the left of Estacada. The roads were excellent and we made the 35 mile

trip in less than two hours. For the last few miles of the trip we traveled through three inches of freshly fallen snow. The first snow of the season. Beautiful as is that district in summer it is no more beautiful than right now, in midwinter, with the evergreens bending beneath the burden of snow, and with every rock and stump softened and beautified by a white mantle."

"The ride gives one an appetite to do justice to a good dinner. Oregonians and tourists alike should explore the beauty spots of Oregon in mid-winter for they will find a veritable fairyland of beauty in many of our nearby resorts."

"We ask that he come here and see for himself existing conditions so he will realize exactly what is necessary to be done to insure the future peace of the world. He will judge and he will accept the verdict. Tell him that I ask him to come in the name of France crucified, which has bled for the victory. He cannot refuse me that."

Press at Taking Rest

Paris, Jan. 1.—(U. P.)—President Wilson enjoyed today his first relaxation since coming to Europe. Despite a cold rain he played golf early this morning at the famous St. Cloud links. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson. He arrived at the Gare du Nord at 7 o'clock last night, where vast cheering crowds gathered despite the rain.

After returning from his golf, the president held a lengthy consultation with Colonel House.

President and Mrs. Poincare called upon the Wilsons at Marat palace this afternoon.

Grayson has ordered the president to take two days' absolute rest. He will spend one of these days in Paris and one on the train en route to Italy, for which he will depart at 7 o'clock at night.

Finds Ideals Similar

Paris, Jan. 1.—(I. N. S.)—President Wilson expressed great satisfaction at finding how closely the purpose and feeling of the people of Great Britain correspond to the purpose and feeling of the people of the United States. In a statement issued upon his arrival here, "Upon leaving England President and Mrs. Wilson express very great appreciation of the delightful cordiality of their welcome," the statement continues.

May Visit in Venice

Rome, Dec. 31.—(U. P.)—(Delayed)—President Wilson will visit Naples, Florence, Venice and probably Milan in addition to Rome. It was semi-officially announced today. The Giornale d'Italia declares today that Premier Orlando has decided to postpone organization of the ministry until President Wilson's arrival.

Says Agreement Reached

London, Jan. 1.—(U. P.)—President Wilson has sent a message to Vice President Marshall assuring the people of the United States that he has arrived at a satisfactory agreement with France and Great Britain regarding arrangements for preliminary peace deliberations, according to information the Evening News claimed to have received today.

London Post Comments

London, Jan. 1.—(U. P.)—The Morning Post, commenting on President Wilson's speech at Manchester today, declared he "rejected the determinant factor" of the peace principles, which, the newspaper believes, is Great Britain's ability to maintain the balance of power through control of the seas.

Thousands Attend Funerals

Berlin, Dec. 29.—(U. P.)—Thirty thousand Independent Socialists and Spartacists attended the funeral of sailors killed in the recent fighting around the royal palace. More than 100,000 Social Democrats demonstrated in support of the government.

Clemenceau Urged Wilson to Come

Paris, Dec. 5.—(I. N. S.)—(By Mail.)—President Wilson's visit to France was suggested by Premier Clemenceau, in a conversation with Colonel E. M. House, immediately after the latter reached Paris. At that time Colonel House briefly outlined the president's ideas concerning peace terms to be imposed upon the Germans. "My dear Colonel, I am deeply in accord with you, but have you seen the regions devastated by the Germans?" asked the "Tiger."

"Not as yet," replied Colonel House. And the next day Premier Clemenceau took Colonel House to Douai and the nearby countryside which had been laid waste. "People who could do that are monsters," exclaimed Colonel House. "True," replied the premier, "but did you feel exactly the same way before you saw these ruins?"

"No, the savagery of these people is unthinkable—it must be seen to be believed," said Colonel House. "In that case," suggested Premier Clemenceau, "you must bring President Wilson here to see the same thing."

The colonel explained that such a thing was unprecedented as a president did not leave the United States during his term of office.

"He must come," Clemenceau urged.

FIRE BUREAU MAKES 54,003 INSPECTIONS DURING YEAR 1918

Excellent Work of Department
Cuts Down Fire Losses and
Results in Lower Insurance.

Fire prevention inspections of Portland business houses and dwellings during the fiscal year ending November 30, numbered 54,003.

These inspections conducted by firemen under the supervision of City Fire Marshal Grenfell covered every part of the municipality and, coupled with the educational work of the fire marshal's office in the way of fire prevention propaganda, are the main reasons for a remarkably small fire loss in Portland during the year. The total loss by fire here on both business buildings and dwellings was \$49,822.32. The total amount of insurance carried on buildings visited by fire was \$1,332,600 and the amount of insurance paid out for fire losses was \$21,822.50. The total number of fires where loss occurred was 402.

There were only 26 false fire alarms in the 12 month period. This is regarded as most significant of the value

of the fire prevention propaganda of the local fire bureau. The firemen answered 24 calls outside the city limits. The number of lives lost from fire was three and the number of accidents resulting from fire was seven.

Due to the effective work of the fire marshal and his men, insurance rates on fireproof and semi-fireproof buildings were reduced an average of 25 per cent at the beginning of the year and rates on all other property risks except dwellings were cut an average of 9.5 per cent.

Camp Lewis Nurses' Victory Chorus Is Heard by Soldiers

Camp Lewis, Wash., Jan. 1.—The largest attendance ever drawn by a musical program in Camp Lewis was present New Year's eve in the big Y. M. C. A. auditorium, when the nurses, victory chorus gave for the third time their program of Christmas carols. Two thousand soldiers crowded the building. In addition to the chorus of 70 nurses, numbers were given by Constant Sigrist, Chaplain Haupt, Lavar Jensen, Mrs. E. Palmatary, Hazel E. Kiser and Rachel Vanvalen. Miss Vanvalen sang six numbers, this being her farewell appearance in camp. She has been singing for the soldiers for nearly 18 months. The program was under direction of Raymond D. Holmes, of the camp library staff, formerly musical conductor in Milwaukee.

Programs of entertainments, movies and refreshments were on in every Y. M. C. A. building until midnight.

Announcing The January Clearance Sale of LIEBES FURS

Our 55th Annual Fur Clearance—Beginning Thursday at 9 A. M. Simultaneously in Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles

The entire Liebes organization—extending from the Arctic Regions to New York, London, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland—is concerned in this great sale event. Therefore this announcement will awaken the interest of every woman in the West.

Reasons Why 1919's Fur Prices Will Advance Greatly

At the great 1918 Fur Auctions prices paid for raw pelts were much higher than ever before. There are fewer trappers, owing to war and disease.

And all Europe is clamoring for American Furs. Therefore, in the face of the rise in prices, these reductions are doubly interesting!

A More Than Wonderful Opportunity to Secure Furs at Way Below the Normal Price

Fur Neckpieces, Capes and Scarfs

In Moleskin, Gray Squirrel, Kolinsky, Hudson Seal.

\$215.00—Sale Price \$233.75
\$225.00—Sale Price \$191.50
\$195.00—Sale Price \$165.75
\$160.00—Sale Price \$148.75
\$150.00—Sale Price \$127.50
\$120.00—Sale Price \$102.00
\$100.00—Sale Price \$85.00
\$85.00—Sale Price \$72.50
\$70.00—Sale Price \$59.50
\$55.00—Sale Price \$46.75
\$40.00—Sale Price \$34.00
\$32.50—Sale Price \$27.65
\$25.00—Sale Price \$19.75
\$20.00—Sale Price \$17.00
\$16.50—Sale Price \$14.05
\$9.50—Sale Price \$8.10

Nutria Neckpieces

\$175.00—Sale Price \$158.75
\$150.00—Sale Price \$127.50
\$115.00—Sale Price \$97.75
\$70.00—Sale Price \$59.50
\$12.50—Sale Price \$10.65
\$11.00—Sale Price \$9.35

Men's Fur Coats

And fur lined coats at very substantial savings during this sale.

No Goods Exchanged During This Sale

H. Liebes & Co.

Established 1864 FURS
149-151 BROADWAY

Black and Taupe Coney Opossum and Muskrat Scarfs and Neckpieces

\$35.00—Sale Price \$29.75
\$25.00—Sale Price \$19.75
\$15.00—Sale Price \$12.75
\$11.50—Sale Price \$9.80
\$7.50—Sale Price \$6.40
\$7.25—Sale Price \$6.20

Skunk Capes and Scarfs

\$250.00—Sale Price \$212.50
\$115.00—Sale Price \$97.75
\$75.00—Sale Price \$63.75
\$65.00—Sale Price \$54.75
\$50.00—Sale Price \$42.50
\$35.00—Sale Price \$29.75
\$30.00—Sale Price \$25.50
\$25.00—Sale Price \$19.75

Black and Taupe Coney Opossum and Muskrat Scarfs and Neckpieces

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\$11.50—Sale Price \$9.80
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\$7.25—Sale Price \$6.20

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS CARRY MUCH INFORMATION ABROAD

Summary of Work Carried on From O. A. C. Reveals Many Helped to Conserve Food.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Jan. 1.—Home demonstration agents did much valuable work in Oregon in 1918, as shown in a summary of the activities prepared by Director O. D. Center of the extension service. The year was begun with only one worker, while it closed with 10 persons in the field. Federal emergency appropriations made possible the placing of seven district workers and the appointment of additional administrative assistants which permitted 18 counties to organize.

State leaders and home demonstration agents put on state-wide campaigns of national significance—dairy, wheatless, save sugar, food survey, war garden, "Can the Cockerel" and child welfare. Particularly effective work was done in Jackson county, where 98 per cent of the women signed a pledge card. In that county 400 women were helped by the home demonstration agents in food conservation.

Twenty-three war bread exhibitions and 35 demonstrations were held. Seventeen lectures were given on food conservation. As a result, 1000 dozen eggs were preserved in water glass, 40 canning clubs were assisted in canning vegetables, fruit and meat, 40 home driers and six loaned refrigerators were made and used.

A summary of the work of the home demonstration agents shows that 14 home departments in farm bureaus were organized with a membership of 262,139; home economics clubs were formed with 337 members, 370 demonstrations were given with 14,048 persons attending, and 870 meetings were held with a total attendance of 23,303.

Special Course for Soldiers

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Jan. 1.—"Soldier specials" will be a new classification of students at the college. By request of P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, arrangements have been made to admit students under this head who cannot meet the regular collegiate requirements.

To Lecture at Kelowna

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Jan. 1.—E. L. Westover, field dairyman in the college extension service, will read papers at the annual convention of British Columbia dairymen at Kelowna, B. C., January 15 and 16. His subjects will be "Selection of the Herd Sire" and "Care and Management of the Dairy Herd."

Course in Tractor Operation

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Three End Year With Suits

Drunkennes and non-support are charged in the divorce suit of Mary Roberts against J. T. Roberts, filed in the circuit court the last day of the year. S. J. Perry asks for a divorce from Bessie Perry, alleging infidelity. Cruelty on the part of Allen Dundas is charged by Mary Duncan.

Edifsen's wish you happy 1919.—Adv.

WILSON GETS CHECK FOR MONTH'S SALARY

Washington, Jan. 1.—(I. N. S.)—With his large purchases of Liberty bonds, War Savings Stamps and subscriptions to the Red Cross, President Wilson realized that he would be hard pressed for money when he left for Europe, so he left instructions that he be paid his yearly salary of \$175,000 in monthly installments. Tuesday afternoon his first monthly check—for December—was drawn up and deposited in a Washington bank, and now if the president finds himself "broke" in Europe, he can draw on this bank with the certain knowledge that his check will be "good."

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