

# BELGIANS EXTOLLED IN PROCLAMATION

Villa Calls on People to Emulate Belgium in Fight.

## REPUDIATES FOREIGN CLAIMS

Americans Called "Eternal Enemies, the Barbarians of the North"—Carranza Laws Annulled.

El Paso, Tex.—Belgium's heroic example in maintaining an unequal struggle in behalf of what is believed its right is Francisco Villa's inspiration in his own struggle, according to copies of his recent proclamation brought to the border Monday by refugees. This manifesto, which was printed at San Andreas, Chihuahua, ends with the slogan "Mexico for the Mexicans," in heavy type and bears the name of Villa as "General in Chief."

"All the peoples of the earth," the document begins, "are capable in determined moments of the greatest sacrifices when they see their national integrity menaced, and when their rights as free men have been put in jeopardy. Of this we have a beautiful example in the titanic conflagration of Europe, but particularly in the heroic Belgium, which, belonging to one of the most civilized peoples of the globe, went into a devastating war without the most remote hope of victory but conscious only when the greater part of its sons disappeared between the walls of Namur and Liege, burning their last cartridge to prevent their beloved country from falling with impunity before the invader."

"Our fatherland also has arrived at the solemn moment when we must oppose the unjustified invasion by our eternal enemies, the barbarians, of the North."

Villa then calls on the Mexicans to imitate those people who "serene and smiling," offer their lives in their country's defense. He regrets that Mexico cannot be unified because of the Carranza partisans, whom he calls "renegade patriots."

Villa's declaration of principles includes the following:

"Free suffrage, in which the military vote will be included, with punishing with death 'all those not behaving themselves in the election.'"

The making of military chiefs ineligible to the presidency or to either house of congress. Enforcement only of new laws and the annulment of the old.

Annulment of all Carranza concessions.

Repudiation of all foreign claims for damages.

### Administration Officials Put Quiet on Peace Rumors

Washington, D. C.—Offers of mediation or suggestions of peace to the European nations have not been made by the United States and will not be broached by this government in the near future unless there is some quite unexpected turn in world events.

Those facts are stated authoritatively by one of the highest officials of the government to counteract reports to the contrary.

In official circles it is felt that the increasing and apparently authoritative rumors that the United States is planning some move for peace are calculated to destroy chances of peace and to defeat their ends. Accordingly, an official denial has been contemplated, probably through the state department. The President, however, has preferred to disassociate himself entirely from any such announcement, no matter how made, in order that he might stand untrammelled on his original offer of mediation.

Two cardinal facts stand out in the minds of officials. First, that any such proposals originate in German circles, and second, that their reiteration has been leading allied statesmen to an extremity of refutation from which it would be very embarrassing for them to recede.

#### Royal Prayers Omitted.

Paris—Prayers for the royal family of Greece were omitted for the first time Sunday in the Greek church in Paris, by order of the trustees of the church.

Prince George of Greece was present. There was no manifestation during the services. The assemblage appointed five members to visit the Greek legation and demand the suppression throughout the edifice of all emblems of the monarchy.

## LLOYD GEORGE IS DICTATOR

England's New Official War Cabinet Most Compact Body.

London—The official list of the new ministry issued Sunday night follows the unofficial forecast with two or three minor changes. Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, Earl Curzon, Andrew Bonar Law and Arthur Henderson form what is officially termed the War cabinet, while the others, who ordinarily have been designated as cabinet ministers, are called heads of departments.

This novel organization concentrates far more power in the hands of the prime minister than the British system ever has known. Mr. Lloyd George has not hesitated to place himself in a position more closely resembling a dictatorship than he was willing to give his predecessor.

The "war cabinet" is constituted as follows:  
Premier, David Lloyd George.

### American Minister Quits.



HENRY VAN DYKE

Dr. Henry van Dyke, who was professor of literature at Princeton University while Woodrow Wilson was president of the institution, has sent his resignation to the President in Washington, and it has been accepted. The reason is not known. Dr. van Dyke has been at The Hague for nearly four years.

Lord President of the Council, Earl Curzon, who also will be government leader in the House of Lords.

Arthur Henderson, minister without portfolio.

Lord Milner, minister without portfolio.

Lord Milner, minister without portfolio.

Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer. He has been asked by the premier to act as leader in the house of commons, and also as a member of the war cabinet without being expected to attend regularly.

The war cabinet will hold daily sessions, directing the prosecution of the war, and the freedom of Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner and Mr. Henderson from departmental duties will allow them to devote all their time to the war council.

The work of the exchequer and government leadership in the house of commons will absorb most of Mr. Bonar Law's time, and attendance on the house of lords will necessitate Earl Curzon's absence from the council frequently. So that Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner and Mr. Henderson will be the chief directors of the war.

### Submarine Deutschland Safe Again Off German Port

Berlin—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The German commercial submarine Deutschland, returning from the United States, arrived at noon Sunday off the mouth of Weser.

The return of the Deutschland marks the successful completion of the second round trip of the undersea boat to the United States. On her voyage just finished she made the passage in 19 days, having left New London November 21. Her previous eastward trip from Baltimore took her 23 days. Her two westward voyages occupied, respectively, 16 and 21 days.

The Deutschland, on both of the trips, brought valuable cargoes, chiefly of dyes and chemicals.

#### Opera Singers Strike.

Chicago—Forty-three singers, composing the male chorus of the Chicago Grand Opera company, overwhelmed, they said, by the high cost of living, went on strike Sunday night just before their entrance during the second act of Gotterdammerung. Cleofonte Campanini, general director, refused to meet their demands and the opera proceeded without the male chorus. The men complained that they received less salary than the stage hands.

## PREMIER ASQUITH RESIGNS

Crisis in British Cabinet is Reached; Bonar Law Called.

London—The government crisis found a solution Tuesday night which up to the hour of its announcement had been considered the least probable of practical alternatives. Herbert H. Asquith resigned the premiership, which he has held through eight stormy years of domestic and foreign history. The Unionist leader, Andrew Bonar Law, was summoned to the palace immediately after Mr. Asquith had departed and the King offered him the prime minister's commission, which he had just accepted from Mr. Asquith's hands.

No announcement regarding Mr. Bonar Law's decision has been made, and there are some doubts whether he will accept the heavy responsibility. If he declined, it is considered certain that the honor will fall to David Lloyd George. The continuation of the coalition cabinet, with some changes in its membership and the speeding up of the war management will be the policy in either event.

The premier's decision to resign and advise the King to summon Andrew Bonar Law to form a cabinet was taken after a day of extraordinary political excitement and activity. There were constant comings and goings of the political leaders between Downing street and the various government departments.

Mr. Asquith met several Unionist leaders in consultation, including Earl Curzon, Lord Robert Cecil and the Earl of Derby.

Noticeable absentees from this conference were: A. J. Balfour, who is ill; Andrew Bonar Law, J. Austen Chamberlain and Walter Hume Long.

Later in the afternoon the premier met many of his supporters. The meeting lasted more than an hour, and it is supposed that Mr. Asquith explained that he was faced by almost insuperable obstacles to the reconciliation of the conflicting interests and intended to tender his resignation. Almost immediately the premier drove to the palace and had an audience with the King.

### Suffrage Banner Flown in Capitol as President Reads Message

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's address to congress Tuesday was marked by a woman suffrage coup in the galleries—the first real show of organized militancy in the capital—and by a great demonstration of congratulation to the President upon his re-election in which many Republicans joined with the Democrats.

After acknowledging the prolonged cheers and applause which greeted his entry into the hall of the house, the President launched into his address, reviewing recommendations for railroad legislation, a corrupt practices act and had passed to his recommendations for a broader government for Porto Rico.

He was just about to begin a sentence—"the present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just"—when, over the rail of the gallery, where sat a party of woman suffrage leaders, there fluttered down above the heads of an amazed assemblage of senators and representatives a silken banner of suffrage yellow, bearing in great black letters the inscription:

"President Wilson, what will you do for woman suffrage?"

The suffragists said afterward it was their protest against the President's plea with congress for broader suffrage for men of Porto Rico, while he did not mention their own cause in his address.

As the banner rippled down, the suffragists sat smiling and unperturbed watching the effect. A diminutive page, raised on the arms of men directly under the gallery, grasped the edge of the banner and snatched it down. President Wilson, attracted by the stir, looked up from his reading, and, apparently taking in the situation at a glance, smiled broadly and, without hesitation or interruption, turned his eyes back to his manuscript and continued his address to its end without further demonstrations.

#### Countess Resists Tax.

Philadelphia—Whether titled American heiresses living abroad and having sources of income in this country are exempt from the obligations of the Federal income tax statute was a point of law raised by Countess Emily R. Degandy, of Paris, daughter of the late John Jacob Ridgeway, of this city, in the United States District court here. Judge Dickinson reserved decision. The countess paid a tax of \$7176.62 under protest in 1913.

#### Seattle Plans Boycott.

Seattle, Wash.—Steps were taken Wednesday by women here to start a boycott on eggs, butter and potatoes. Officers of the Housekeepers' Club issued a call for a mass meeting of the women when plans will be laid for the war against high prices of food.

## DAIRYING INDUSTRY GROWS

Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk Make Rapid Climb.

The dairy industry of Oregon is growing at a rapid rate. Its progress is shown by statistics which have just been completed by J. D. Mickle, state dairy and food commissioner, of the production of butter, cheese and condensed milk during the year ending October 1, 1916, as compared with the output in the preceding year.

Commissioner Mickle's figures are as follows:

	Pounds.
Butter—	
1916.....	16,288,396
1915.....	13,643,728
Increase.....	2,644,668
Cheese—	
1916.....	8,957,908
1915.....	6,896,887
Increase.....	2,061,021
Condensed Milk— Cases, Pounds.	
1916.....	564,916 27,116,000
1915.....	445,230 21,370,910
Increase.....	119,686 5,745,090

It will surprise many persons to know that the butter, cheese and condensed milk business has increased to such an extent in the past year. High prices obtained by manufacturers and farmers have been the great factor in the building up of the industry, and these high prices can be laid directly to the war. The Oregon market for these commodities is now on an Eastern basis and will continue so as long as there is Eastern demand. Large shipments of butter have already gone East and more would be shipped were it available. About a dozen carloads of Oregon cheese have also been sold for Eastern shipment and they will be started as soon as the cars can be obtained. Eastern and export buyers of condensed milk have for many months kept the Oregon and other Northwestern markets cleaned up.

#### Sugar Tumbles 30 Cents.

Portland—A 30-cent decline in sugar prices went into effect Thursday morning, which put the list price of standard cane granulated at \$7.95. This is the first change that has taken place in the market since October 21. The decline comes as a consequence of a reduction in the Eastern market. Local jobbers expected an even greater cut. New crop cane sugar is coming on the market and this has caused the weakness.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.50 per bushel; fortyfold, \$1.45; club, \$1.44; red Russian, \$1.40.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$5.50.

Barley—No. 1 feed, \$38.00.

Flour—Patents, \$8.00; straights, \$6.80@7.20; exports, \$6.80; valley, \$7.50; whole wheat, \$8.20; graham, \$8.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$16.50 per ton; shorts, \$30.50; rolled barley \$40@41.50.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$17@20 per ton; timothy, valley, \$16@17; alfalfa, \$16@17; valley grain hay, \$13@15; clover, \$12.50.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 37c per pound. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 39@40c; butterfat, No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 38c, Portland.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts 38 @ 40c per dozen; Oregon ranch, candled, 42@43c; Oregon ranch, selects, 45c.

Poultry—Hens, 12½@14½c per pound; springs, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 18@20c; dressed, 23@24c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 10c.

Veal—Fancy, 12@12½c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 12@12½c per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c@\$1.10 per dozen; tomatoes, \$1@1.75 per crate; cabbage, \$2@2.25 per hundred; peppers, 20c per pound; eggplant, 15c; lettuce, \$2 cucumbers, \$1@1.25 per dozen; celery, \$4.25@4.50 per crate; pumpkins, 1@1½c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.75@1.85 per crate; peas, 15c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon buying prices, \$1.25 @ 1.40 per hundred, country points; sweets, \$2.50 per hundred.

Onions—Oregon buying prices, \$2.50 per sack, country points.

Green Fruits—Apples, new, 50c@\$1.50 per box; pears, \$1@1.50; grapes, lugs, \$2; casabas, \$1.35; cranberries, \$10.50@12.50 per barrel.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 25@27c per pound; coarse, 33@34c; valley, 33@35c; mohair, 35@45c.

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$7.00@7.25; good, \$6.50@7.00; common to good, \$4.50@6.50; cows, choice, \$5.75@6.15; medium to good, \$5.50@5.75; ordinary to fair, \$5.00@5.50; heifers, \$5.50@6.15; bulls, \$2.75@5.00; calves, \$3.00@7.00.

Hogs—Prime, \$9.60@9.75; good to prime, mixed, \$9.50 @ 9.60; rough heavy, \$8.50@9.10; pigs and skips, \$8.25@8.75.

Sheep—Lams, \$7.00 @ 9.25; yearling wethers, \$7.50@8.50; old wethers, \$7.00@7.50; ewes, \$5.00@7.00.

## NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest

### About Oregon

Week of Hog School O. A. C. Feature for First of January

Corvallis, Ore.—The place of the hog in Oregon's farming industries is to be made the subject of a week's hog school to be conducted at the Agricultural College January 2 to 6. The work will be in the hands of some of the state's leading producers, buyers and packers, as well as college specialists, who will consider most of the leading problems implied in the successful production of pork.

B. C. Darnall, who has charge of marketing the livestock products of the Union Meat company of Portland, and A. R. Bohasky, in charge of selection and purchase of meat animals for the same company, will explain and demonstrate to the farmers and producers the technique of selecting and developing the most desirable and profitable market types. Thomas H. Brunk, the noted Salem Poland China breeder, and president of the Oregon Swine Growers association that will meet during the week, will give two demonstrations of judging breeding classes, and Mr. Bohasky will demonstrate judging market classes. Mr. Darnall will point out prevailing conditions of the provision market and show how to take advantage of them. Professors Potter and Nelson, of the college, will give a management demonstration, and Professor Samson will discuss fattening and feeding ratios for hogs. Robert Withycombe, of the Eastern Oregon Branch Experiment station at Union, will present the advantages of forage and other home-grown feeds for hogs, including alfalfa, peas and bald barley. The growing of forage crops for swine will be discussed by Professor Hyslop, and Professor Potter will consider how many hogs Oregon can profitably produce.

A pork products exhibit will be held on the afternoon of Friday, the 5th, showing approved methods of handling all products and by-products in the interest of profit. A new feature of the exercise will be the assignment of certain hours during the entire week to consultation with producers on problems of greatest importance to them. Specialists in charge of this work will be Professor Potter, head of the department of animal husbandry, Professors Samson, Nelson and Allen, and some of the Oregon growers.

No activities other than those connected with the hog school will be carried this year by the department, leaving to some other time the special work with cattle, sheep and horses. But the work with swine will be made more complete than ever before, part of the exercises consisting of an inspection of the new and modern swine barn just completed and equipped for effective use.

### Bend Sells Rail Bonds.

Bend—Bend is the first Central Oregon city to sell its bond issue for the aid of the Strahorn lines proposed to link up the ends of the several roads which now touch the boundaries of this section.

The Bend bond issue of \$35,000, voted almost unanimously by the people last August, was sold Saturday to Keeler Bros., of Denver, at par. Fred W. Glenn, of Portland, represented the purchasers at the sale. A Toledo, Ohio, firm also bid par for the issue.

It is expected that the terminal property, which is intended to be bought with the proceeds of the bonds, will be acquired early in January, ready to turn over to Mr. Strahorn when desired.

### Ruling Profits Nimrods.

Salem—Under a ruling from the attorney general's office trappers and hunters of Lake county will be saved thousands of dollars. O. C. Gibbs, district attorney for that county, asked the attorney general to decide whether it is necessary to sever the head or scalp of coyotes in taking such scalps and skins before the county clerk to collect the scalp bounty. It was stated that such mutilation of coyote hides depreciated their value by about 50 cents apiece, which mounts into a large aggregate for all of the trappers and hunters during the course of the year. The opinion of the attorney general held that such mutilation is unnecessary.

### Escaped Convict Resentenced.

Salem—Word was received at the State penitentiary Wednesday that Eddie Bell, who escaped from the flax camp here last August, has been sentenced to serve six years at San Quentin on a bigamy charge. He was serving a sentence on the same charge here.