

TACKLE GREAT PROBLEMS OF WAR

What Members of Advisory Committee of Defense Have Undertaken to Do.

BIG MEN GIVING SERVICES

Co-ordinating the Industries of the Country So That Each Can Render the Limit of Its Potential Service to Government.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Probably a thousand times a day this question is asked by visitors to Washington: "What is the Council of National Defense?" It is apparent also from letters that are received in the capital that the exact nature of the council and of its great advisory committee is not generally nor thoroughly understood. The Council of National Defense itself consists simply of six cabinet officers, the secretaries of war, navy, interior, agriculture, commerce and labor. The advisory committee of national defense, which is affiliated with the council, consists of a commission of seven business men who, with the departments assigned to them, are as follows:

Daniel Willard, transportation and communication (president Baltimore & Ohio railroad), chairman.

Howard E. Coffin, munitions and manufacturing (including standardization) and industrial relations, vice president Hudson Motor company.

Julius Rosenwald, supplies (includ-

MARION CLEVELAND TO WED



Miss Marion Cleveland, youngest daughter of the late President Cleveland, is engaged to marry William Stanley Dell of New York city.

The announcement was made by Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland. The date of the wedding has not been set.

Miss Cleveland made her debut in society in 1914. For the past two years she has been a student in Teachers' college, Columbia university. Mrs. Preston's eldest daughter, Esther Cleveland, is engaged in relief work in Paris, for soldiers blinded in battle.

Mr. Dell only recently returned from service abroad with the American ambulance in France.

SIGNS CONTRACT TO WED

Document Produced as Exhibit A in Suit of Chicago Insurance Broker.

Chicago.—A promise-to-wed contract, couched in legal terms and sworn to before a notary, is Exhibit A in a suit filed by I. K. Werwinski, insurance broker, to recover \$1,020 in cash, one diamond ring, one pearl lavalliere etc., from Mrs. Antoinette Perowski, until recently Miss Antoinette Zebrowski.

The contract, dated October 14, 1912, bound the girl to wed Werwinski "within two years, on request of first party." Werwinski says he advanced the cash for violin lessons for Miss Zebrowski in Europe.

"I was only fifteen years old when I signed the contract, and I thought it was a huge joke," said the girl today.

Men Drive Out Girls.

Oberlin, O.—Oberlin girl students of the sociology and economics lecture classes, which have met heretofore in

ing clothing, etc.), president Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Bernard M. Baruch, raw materials, minerals and metals, banker.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, engineering and education, president Drexel Institute.

Samuel Gompers, labor, including conservation of health and welfare of workers, president American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Franklin Martin, medicine and surgery, including general sanitation, secretary General American College of Surgeons, Chicago.

All Freely Undertaken.

Upon these men devolved the task of so co-ordinating the industries of the country that each and all, figuratively speaking, could render to the government the limit of its potential service at the pressing of a button. Less than 100 salaried persons are working for the government under the advisory committee of national defense—of the members of the committee itself only one or two have even rendered expense bills. From 400 to 500 men, whose incomes from their business ranges from \$5,000 to more than \$100,000 a year, are giving their services to the government that the United States may perform its share of winning the war against Germany.

The vital thing at first was to ascertain the needs of the country, to learn the things industry must supply to put our soldiers into the field and keep them there and to supply the needs of ourselves and our allies. A dozen major subjects instantly suggested themselves when the business men began to put their heads together: the best use to be made of the railroads, both for the transportation of troops and of material to keep our industries going and our citizens fed; the part the waterways should play in the scheme of transportation; the mobilization of military and industrial resources; the increase of agriculture and manufacture to meet the abnormal demands incident to war; the building of ships, and the compilation of an enormous mass of data from which any reasonable question with reference to military and industrial capacity could be answered.

Already the 230,000 miles of railroad in the United States have been virtually commandeered by the advisory committee, which, through Chairman Willard, can issue to them more arbitrary orders than President Wilson, under the most drastic law, probably would care to issue. This is a voluntary service of the railroad and admittedly possibly is intended as an answer to some of the railroad criticisms in congress.

One man also now governs the telephone—Theodore N. Vall, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company. For the first time in telephone history regulars and independents are working side by side for the good of the country. More than 10,000 miles of wire have been set aside for the special use of the army and the navy and some of the other departments. Modern methods for using the telephone are being introduced and new systems installed, one of which will cover completely the signal service in the field. Washington is being taught how to use the telephone properly and a new central office with a capacity of 10,000 lines is being provided.

In the mobilization camps and among the lighthouses and coast guard stations new telephone facilities are being created, requiring 300 miles of submarine cable, 300 miles of pole and more than 13,000 miles of wire. The soldiers of the National Guard who are guarding railroad bridges and water supply systems have been put in touch with headquarters. If secrets could be told, the story of the extension of the telephone service in the navy would make the people sit up.

the lecture room of the Men's building, made themselves too free with the building privileges, and the classes were requested recently to go somewhere else by the irate residents of the building. The men said the girls were apt to lounge around the lobby and halls of the building. Since dressing gowns and bathrobes are the chief "at home" garb of the building roomers, they protested.

TO STOP VAST DECAY OF SWEET POTATOES

Atlanta, Ga.—Movements have been started in several agricultural communities of the South to care for sweet potatoes, so as to save them from decay during winter storage. The United States department of agriculture estimates that 10,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes are lost annually through improper curing and storing.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fires burning in the brush above Mabel, near a rich timber region, have been causing some concern. A great cloud of smoke was visible from Eugene. A telephone message from Wendling stated that the situation was not considered dangerous.

Jay H. Upton was in Salem recently from Prineville to request the Bonding Board, which includes Attorney General Brown, State Engineer Lewis and Bank Superintendent Sargent, to certify to \$900,000 worth of a \$1,100,000 bond issue on the Ochoco irrigation project near Prineville.

According to an estimate made by the Toledo board of exemption, Lincoln county's enlistment exceeds the demand of the draft. The corrected registration gives the county 387 men. Based on a call of 2000 men from the state, Lincoln's quota would be 13. More than twice that number have enlisted.

Six steel steamers, each of 8800 tons deadweight, will be turned out at Portland for the Republic of France, four contracts having been closed with the Northwest Steel company and two with the Columbia River Shipbuilding corporation. So far as is known eight have been let on the Coast, two more being awarded to J. F. Duthie & Co., of Seattle.

Mr. Green, representing the Portland office of the United States Department of Labor, was in conference at Dallas this week with District Agricultural Agent Cooter relative to the labor needs of Polk and Marion counties. Mr. Green expressed the desire of his office to give every assistance to the farmers in the way of getting the necessary help during the harvest season.

The Booth-Kelly Lubmer company of Eugene announces the purchase of a half section of timber land adjoining its holdings above Wendling from the Puget Sound Lumber company of Seattle. The price was \$25,000. The land adjoins the present logging operations of the Booth-Kelly Lumber company, and it is proposed to begin cutting on the newly acquired land within six months. The logs will be shipped by rail to the mill in Wendling and Springfield.

Following a conference at Salem between Governor Withycombe, Adjutant General White and State Fire Marshal Wells as to the menacing I. W. W. situation in Eastern Oregon, the adjutant general made the important announcement that there is in process of formation a battalion of soldiers, to be made up of experienced military training, to be stationed permanently in Oregon for home defense against just such situations as the I. W. W. danger.

Albert Tozier, for many years "Mayor" of the tented city at the Oregon State Fair, has again been named superintendent of the camp grounds, according to an announcement made by A. H. Lea, secretary of the State fair board. Demand for space on the camp grounds is greater than ever before. Judges already named are: Carlos W. Hall, Denver, to judge Holsteins, Red Polls, Brown Swiss and Dairy Short-horn cattle; T. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa, beef cattle; Harry Jenkins, Downers Grove, Ill., Jerseys and Guernseys; Thomas Brunk, Salem, swine; Oscar Nelson, Coeur d'Alene, poultry, and Mrs. Alice Weister, Portland, on exhibits.

Scores of men, women and children are going to be needed to harvest the crop of Polk county this summer, and unless the demand is supplied fully 50 per cent of the fruit and grain yield will be lost, says a dispatch.

The first hard road section to be started in the Coos county good roads system is being constructed at Bandon, and the expectation is the money available will provide for the first four miles out of Bandon towards Curry county.

C. W. Hooker, representative of the sales organization in Los Angeles and Southern California, left Hood River Sunday on a tour of Northwestern fruit districts to survey crop conditions for the Apple Growers' association. Recent predictions of the 1917 yield are thought here to be greatly over-estimated. The Hood River crop this season is not expected to reach 50 per cent of the crop of last year, which was approximately 1,500,000 boxes.

Three years' results of the Industrial Accident commission's work are summarized in the monthly report of that commission issued from Salem, and incidentally the report is the summary of all the work done by the commission since the law went into effect. Since November 5, 1914, the commission has disbursed \$1,982,326.92, as follows: Balance in segregated fund, \$748,400.92; time loss, \$679,890.56; first aid, \$274,425.38; burial expense, \$16,559.12; pensions paid, \$90,245.71; administrative expense, \$172,715.23.

NEW LABOR BUREAU

Agriculturist Will Try to Solve Problem of Distribution of Labor for Yakima County Farmers.

North Yakima.—Lee W. Fluharty, county agriculturist, announces he has about completed the work of organizing the Yakima employment bureau, which it is hoped will solve the problem of the distribution of labor in this county. The organization is to work in connection with the federal employment bureau and Mr. Fluharty's office is to be made the clearing house for the work.

The county is divided into nine units, each with an agent. Each agent works in his own community with a committee of three, and reports are made direct to the central office. Each employer pays a fee of 25 cents for each man secured through the office.

HARVESTERS' UNION TO AID

Will Furnish Workers to Growers in Wenatchee Country.

Wenatchee, Wash.—The Wenatchee Harvesters' league has established temporary headquarters in the Pogue building. L. M. Hull is acting as temporary secretary.

The executive committee of the league met and mapped out a vigorous membership campaign. The valley has been divided into districts and a committee has been appointed to canvass each district. A house to house visitation will be made and an opportunity given the head of every family to sign a membership card. This canvass will reach from Sunnyslope to Malaga on both sides of the river. The rancher, by his membership, enjoys the use of the league's services in helping work out the labor problem.

WHEAT HIGHEST IN AMERICA

Home Price is \$2, Maximum Abroad is \$1.80 Per Bushel.

Washington, D. C.—Wheat prices abroad, where the governments have control of food supplies, are shown to be much lower than in the United States, by a report made to the food administration Thursday by the allied wheat commission.

While wheat is selling well above \$2 in this country, the government prices in other countries, according to the allied commission, are as follows: United Kingdom and France, \$1.80; Germany, \$1.80; Belgium, \$1.60; Australia, \$1.14; India, \$1.35; Italy, \$1.63.

America's wheat stocks are lower now than they have been for many years. Estimates by the food administration give the visible supply as only 12,759,000 bushels, which is less than one-third of the supply at this time last year.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$2.15 per bushel; fortyfold, \$2.10; club, \$2.10; red Russian, \$2.05.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$32.00 per ton; shorts, \$35.00; middlings, \$42.00; rolled barley, \$48.00; rolled oats, \$50.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$26.00 per ton; alfalfa, \$18.00; valley grain hay, \$16.00.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 80c per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50 @ 1.85 per crate; cabbage, 2@2½c per pound; lettuce, 35@40c per dozen; cucumbers, 45@90c per dozen; peppers, 30@40c per pound; rhubarb, 2@2½c; peas, 3½ @5c; spinach, 6½c; beans, 3@7c.

Green Fruits—Strawberries, \$2 @ 2.25 per crate; cherries, 8@12c per pound; apricots, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per crate; cantaloupes, \$1 @ 2.75; peaches, 90c @ \$1.25 per box; watermelons, 2½ @ 3c per pound; apples, \$2 @ 2.25; plums, \$1.60 @ 2; currants, \$1.50 @ 1.75; raspberries, 1½ @ 2; plums, \$2.10.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 36½c per pound; prime firsts, 36c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 38c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 38c; No. 2, 36c.

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 31 @ 32c per dozen; ranch, selects, 34c.

Poultry—Hens, 15 @ 17c per pound; broilers, 18 @ 20c; turkeys, 20c; ducks, old, 15c; young, 20 @ 22c; geese, 10 @ 12c.

Veal—Fancy, 15 @ 15½c per pound. Pork—Fancy, 19 @ 19½c per pound. Hops—1916 crop, 3 @ 6c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 58 @ 61c per pound; coarse, 58 @ 61c; valley, 72½ @ 75c; mohair, 60 @ 65c.

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$8.50 @ 10.00; good, \$8.00 @ 8.25; medium, \$7.50 @ 7.75; cows, choice, \$7.00 @ 7.75; medium to good, \$6.00 @ 7.00; ordinary to fair, \$5.00 @ 6.00; heifers, \$5.00 @ 8.00; bulls, \$5.00 @ 7.00; calves, \$7.50 @ 9.50.

SHOW SPIRIT OF OUR FOREFATHERS

Men of the Training Camps Will Make Excellent Lot of Officers.

NOT VERY MANY WEEDED OUT

Considerable Number Is Being Detailed for Engineering and Aviation Instruction—War Department Officials Are Pleased.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—More than half the first training period for candidates for commissions in the new army is up, and the officials of the war department are ready to declare that results are beyond expectations and that the "plucking" process will develop fewer victims than anyone thought possibly could be the case.

Stock is being taken by the officials of the results obtained by weeks of training for the 40,000 young men now undergoing instruction in the camps. An officer of the army said today:

"The lower commissioned rank in our national army will be filled by men of whom any country could be proud. The young Americans who are attending the sixteen officers' training camps in as many sections of the country are showing the spirit that made this country free.

"The time given for the training is short, and only one-half of it has passed, but the results obtained make us believe that, numerous as were the early mistakes and trying as were the conditions to which the men at first were subjected, the outcome will be all that we can wish, and it seems to be assured that the young officers quickly will get the confidence of the men whom they are to command and with it the confidence of this country and of its allies."

Political Pull Weakening.

The reports which come to Washington from all the training camps are that the boys have put all that they have into their work. Washington still is a little fearful that some of the young men who may be denied commissions because they have not come up to the mark may have recourse to friendly political influence to secure for them what they could not secure for themselves. This fear of the officials, however, is not sharp, for within a week or so the pressure from the politicians for preference for this man or that man has weakened. It can be said for the war department that it has stood faithful to its duty of denying requests for commissioned places for those lacking experience and otherwise unfit for the work of leading men.

It should be understood that nothing like all the young men who entered the camps will answer their names at roll call on the day of breaking camp. For six weeks the weeding-out policy has been pursued.

Men who never would make officers are told of their shortcomings and sent to their homes. In addition to this a considerable percentage of the men have been sent to other camps where they will specialize in engineering, or in aviation.

Now that something like seven weeks have passed and virtually full opportunity has been given for passing judgment on the qualifications of each man, it is not to be expected that the elimination will be anything like so many as they have been in the past except perhaps in the cases of men who show marked aptitude for places in the staff department. These men, of course, are not eliminated, but simply are transferred.

BREAK SEVEN DISHES A YEAR

Going to Rubbish Heap Faster Than They Can Be Made in United States.

Cleveland, O.—They're breaking dishes faster than they can make them in the United States and the other countries are too busy warring to make pottery. Every man, woman and child in this country breaks on the average seven dishes a piece annually. Over 700,000,000 dishes a year are broken by irate married folk and others, who drop them accidentally, and others who drop them on purpose, to keep from washing them.

Here's Another Patriot.

New York.—Add another patriot to the list. In answer to appeal to taxpayers to pay their income taxes in advance, one man sent double the amount, asking that the extra sum be used for war purposes.

Toronto street railway will give preference to returned soldiers seeking jobs.