

STRENGTH OF THE WARRING POWERS

Statistics Show Huge Preponderance in Favor of the Entente.

WORLD HAS A GREAT TASK

To Nullify the Plans of the Kaiser is a Large Order—Strength in Wealth and Man Power of Nations at War Compared.

New York.—The comparative strength of the allies and the central powers is graphically shown by "The Balance Sheet of the Nations at War," which has just been compiled by the Bankers Trust company. "The world has a great task still before it in order to nullify the plans of the Hohenzollerns," says the introduction. "The task must not be belittled, but it is at least interesting to see resources existing successfully to accomplish this task, provided that the nations of the world now opposed to Germany continue to co-operate intelligently and loyally until Germany and her allies have been absolutely defeated and their plans of world domination rendered permanently ineffective."

Figures showing, for both sides, the combined area, income and interest charge, and cost of the war in treasure and men, are presented with the explanation that they have been gathered with great care from the "best available sources" and are believed to "reflect with substantial correctness the relative economic strength of the opposing groups of nations," although it is impossible to vouch for their absolute accuracy.

Controlled by Allies.

The allies, including the United States, are shown, by this tabulation, to control 19,526,000 square miles of the earth's surface, or 94.1 per cent of the total area held by the nations at war, as compared with 1,222,000 square miles, or only 5.9 per cent held by the Teutonic combination. The aggregate population of the allies, exclusive of the large Asiatic population tributary to the British empire, reaches the huge total of 473,250,000, or 70.3 per cent of the total of warring peoples, while that of the central powers is but 147,000,000, or 23.7 per cent.

Without counting Asiatics and Africans, the allies have available for military service 91,700,000 men, or 78.5 per cent of the total possible fighting men, while the Teutonic powers can command but 25,050,000, or 21.5 per cent. The number of men actually enrolled in the armies and navies of the allies is 21,400,000, or 60 per cent of the total, while the enrolled military strength of the Teutonic allies is 11,000,000, or 34 per cent, as shown by the following table:

FIGHTING STRENGTH.

	Original Man Power		Army-Navy, Present Present		Pct. Strength.
	18 to 45.	Power.	Man	Power.	
Entente Allies and United States:					
United Kingdom	12,000,000		6,000,000		49.71
Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa	3,220,000	15,800,000	800,000		
France	9,000,000	6,500,000	3,000,000		45.1
Italy	8,000,000	7,700,000	3,000,000		38.9
Japan	10,500,000	10,500,000	1,500,000		14.2
Portugal	1,200,000	1,200,000	400,000		33.3
United States	22,000,000	22,000,000	1,640,000		7.4
Russia (excluding Poland)	24,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000		16.6
Total	99,920,000	91,700,000	21,400,000		23.3
Teutonic Allies:					
Germany	14,000,000	9,400,000	6,100,000		64.9
Austria-Hungary	12,000,000	11,150,000	3,400,000		30.5
Turkey	4,000,000	3,500,000	1,000,000		28.6
Bulgaria	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000		50.0
Total	31,000,000	25,050,000	11,000,000		48.9
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Entente Allies and United States	76.3	78.5	66.0		
Teutonic Allies	23.7	21.5	34.0		

*Figures for these countries especially unreliable.

BRITISH BOOTS COST \$1.68

250,000 Standard Pair to Be Turned Out Each Week Made of Leather.

Northampton.—Arrangements are now complete for turning out every week 250,000 pairs of standard boots made of leather, as soon as the government gives the word for the work to be started.

There will be three grades of men's boots at prices ranging between \$1.68 and \$2.05. Women's shoes will cost them from \$1.68 upward and boots from \$1.80 up.

It is expected that children's boots will be turned out in greatest quantity at first, owing to the shortage.

There will be no wood fiber, canvas or patent substitutes in these standard boots. Leather will be used throughout.

Ohio Girl Real War Bride.

Mineola, N. Y.—A real wartime wedding was solemnized at the camp of the rainbow division when Sergt. Walter Valentine of the 160th Infantry,

The combined national wealth of the allies is estimated at \$553,000,000, or 80.5 per cent of the total of the nations engaged in the present conflict, while the wealth of Germany and her allies is placed at \$134,000,000, or 19.5 per cent. Contrasted with this is the national debt of the allies, \$83,950,000,000, or 14.7 per cent of their aggregate wealth, and the combined debt of the Germans and their allies, \$38,500,000,000, which is 28.7 per cent of their aggregate wealth. The figures for the various countries are found in the following table:

WEALTH AND DEBT.

	National Wealth.	National Debt.	Pct. of Debt to Wealth.
Entente Allies and United States:			
United Kingdom	\$ 85,000,000,000	\$23,500,000,000	27.6
Canada	1,100,000,000	25,000,000	
Newfoundland	25,000,000	75,000,000	
Australia	65,000,000,000	330,000,000	5.1
New Zealand	300,000,000	800,000,000	
Union of South Africa			
Total British Colonies		3,500,000,000	
France	62,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	32.3
Italy	25,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	24.0
Japan	25,000,000,000	1,300,000,000	5.2
Portugal	5,000,000,000	1,100,000,000	22.0
United States	225,000,000,000	4,500,000,000	2.0
Russia (excluding Poland)	58,000,000,000	24,000,000,000	41.4
Total	\$553,000,000,000	\$83,950,000,000	14.7
Teutonic Allies:			
Germany	\$ 52,000,000,000	\$20,000,000,000	38.4
Austria-Hungary	40,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	37.5
Turkey	8,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	18.7
Bulgaria	4,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	25.0
Total	104,000,000,000	\$28,500,000,000	27.4
	Pct.	Pct.	
Entente Allies and United States	80.5	68.5	
Teutonic Allies	19.5	31.5	

The aggregate national income of the allies is placed at \$82,100,000,000 and the interest charges each year at \$3,891,000,000, which is 4.6 per cent of the income, while the combined income of the Teutonic alliance is estimated to be \$16,600,000,000, and interest charges \$1,970,000,000, which is 11.8 per cent of the income.

Regarding the cost of the war a table is presented showing that the allies have spent \$72,200,000,000, or 64.1 per cent of the total cost of all warring nations, while Germany and her allies have spent \$109,500,000,000, or 35.9 per cent.

In killed, wounded and missing the conflict has cost the allies 8,962,956 men, or 58.7 per cent of the total human losses, while it has cost the central powers 6,301,773, or 41.3 per cent of the total of 15,294,729 for last September.

In the introduction to the balance sheet it is pointed out that, while the exact figures are not available, it is a well-known fact that the surplus food producing sections of the world are practically controlled by the entente allies, either directly or through their control of the seas. The same is true, to a great extent, of territories producing metals and coal.

"Japan has not yet been an active factor in the European theater of the war," comments the pamphlet. "It has, however, effectually guarded the Pacific ocean. It has enrolled in its army about 1,500,000 men, out of an effective man power of 10,500,000. The entire army and navy, as well as the unenrolled man power, may be said to be still in reserve.

"While Russia has nominally about 5,000,000 men enrolled in its army and navy, it still has an enormous reserve, as the total number of men available for military purposes aggregates around 30,000,000.

Russian Situation Grave.

"The extreme gravity of the present situation in Russia is, therefore, apparent, especially when it is borne in mind that, if Germany can gain control of Russia or force a separate peace with Russia, even if Russia re-

maintained thereafter simply neutral, it would be possible for Germany to draw therefrom an enormous quantity of foodstuffs and the raw material for munitions of war. On the other hand, if Russia can be kept in line with the entente allies, it would seem that the Teutonic allies must be compelled to capitulate, at a reasonably early date, from sheer exhaustion.

"While considering the danger points we must not overlook the fact of the virulence of the Teutonic submarine campaign. It is impossible, however, to present figures in this connection which have statistical value.

"The fact should not be lost sight of that Germany now controls Belgium, northern France, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, and a large portion of Poland, having a combined population of about 32,300,000. It is true that men of all these nations are serving in the armies of the entente allies, and that Belgium is maintaining an independent army of moderate size. The control of these countries, especially Belgium and northern France, has given Germany a great advantage because of the supplies of coal and iron ore thus made available, and also because of the ability thus obtained to turn to use the factories of the manufacturing sections in making munitions of war.

"Just at the critical moment, when the scales were almost evenly balanced between the entente allies and the Teutonic allies, the United States, with its great wealth and resources, entered the conflict, with a possible 22,000,000 men to draw upon, with its national wealth of \$225,000,000,000, national income of \$40,000,000,000, national savings estimated in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000,000 a year, and has thrown its weight into the scale, prepared to put behind the entente group effective co-operation to secure the success of the principles of democracy."

The task is called a "tremendous one," but, according to the views of the Bankers Trust company, there can be no doubt as to the ultimate victory of the United States and her allies.

AGREEMENT IS FOUND

Mediation in Telephone Strike Successful and Recognition of Union is First Clause—Increase Pay.

San Francisco—Complete agreement between the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company, its employees and the Federal mediation commission headed by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, was reached late Thursday.

The settlement provides for recognition of the girl operators' union, increased wages for the operators and electricians and the machinery for peaceful settlement of any future differences during the period of the war. Representatives of the striking Northwest unions said they would recommend to their locals that the agreement be ratified.

Under the terms of the agreement the United States government is recognized as an interested party in all disputes between the company and its employees and by agreement between them and government representatives the government is given the final vote in such disputes in the event that the two other parties are unable to reach an agreement on any question of wages or working conditions that may arise during the war.

Following are the six vital features of the settlement as communicated by Secretary of Labor Wilson, head of the Mediation commission, to President Wilson:

1. Recognition of operators' unions and treating them as a part of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
2. Wage increases for operators.
3. Wage increases for men employees.
4. Provision for negotiations upon any further increases between company and employees and arbitration by a representative to be appointed by the secretary of Labor as a last resort.
5. Provision for machinery to dispose of all grievances peacefully with the Federal arbitrators the court of last resort.
6. That the President's mediation commission is a party to the agreement, which is tri-parti.

An advance of 12½ per cent for men becomes effective as from November 1, 1917. The minimum wage for operators in the large cities of the Pacific Coast is set at \$9 a week, an increase of \$1.40 for day work and a similar increase for evening and night. Proportionate increases are provided for workers in all other cities and towns, with a minimum wage set in all cases. The lowest minimum fixed is \$8 a week.

SEATTLE CLOSED TO TROOPS

General Makes Good Threat When City Fails to Clean Out Vice.

Tacoma, Wash.—Seattle was barred to officers and men of the 91st division Thursday.

General orders No. 52, posted at noon, forbids all men and officers to visit the Queen City unless given specific permission to do so. Permission will be granted only to those men visiting relatives in Seattle, and then only under most severe restrictions.

Permission to go to Seattle will be granted by their commanding officers and officers by headquarters only after signed promise by the men applying that they will be subject to restrictions imposed and conduct themselves in such a way as to reflect no discredit on the army or themselves.

Infraction of orders will mean discipline by the military authorities and passes must be on the person of the men on leave at all times to submit to proper authorities on request.

The orders came as General Greene's answer to the demand which Seattle authorities have made for his evidence of vice in that city. General Greene several weeks ago told Seattle that he would bar the city to his men unless it were cleaned up.

He has now washed his hands of the controversy which is raging there as to how clean the city is and where it isn't clean by barring his men from the city until further orders.

Tonnage Order 4,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—Contracts for almost two-thirds of the 1200 merchant vessels contemplated in the government's shipbuilding program have been awarded, the Shipping Board announced Friday. The entire program calls for about 8,000,000 tons, to which will be added ship building for private account commandeered in the yards.

The contracts let are for 345 steel, 58 composite and 375 wooden vessels.

"Hell Fire Gang" Busy.

Pierre, S. D.—State Fire Marshal Cranes has been called to Lemmon to investigate the cause of a series of fires which began late Monday night and were extinguished Friday night, causing an estimated loss of \$200,000. The fires, it is charged here, were started by the "Hell Fire Gang," of the I. W. W. which has been connected with several phosphorous fires throughout the state.

HARD JOLT FOR CANDY

Money Spent for Sweets in One Year in United States Would Feed Belgium for Two Years.

The sugar used for making candy in the United States, according to the best information that could be obtained by the United States Food Administration, is sufficient to meet all the sugar requirements of England under the rationing standard adopted there.

If the people of the United States would cut out the eating of candy, the sugar so saved would be more than sufficient to meet all the sugar requirements of France.

If one-half the sugar used in the making of candy in this country in 1917 could have been saved, it would have been sufficient to meet the sugar requirements of Italy for a year under that country's present sugar standard.

The money spent for candy in the United States in the past year is nearly double the amount of money needed to keep Belgium supplied with food for a year.

Of the total sugar consumption of the United States, according to the best estimates obtainable, about one-third goes into the manufacturing of various foodstuffs, including confectionery, while the remainder is consumed as sugar. The amount of sugar employed in the making of confectionery is variously estimated from 150,000 to 500,000 tons per year. There has been compiled no absolute data from which the exact amount may be determined, but a conservative estimate would place this at somewhere about 400,000 tons per annum.

The confectionery business of the country, measured by the value of its product, is about two-thirds as large as the butter business; a little less than one-third as large as the wheat flour business; slightly larger than the canning and preserving of fruits; and about two-fifths as large as the bakery business.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis for No. 1 grade: Hard white—Bluestem, Early Bart, Allen, Galgalus, Martin Amber, \$2.05. Soft white—Palouse bluestem, forty-fold, White valley, Gold Coin, White Russian, \$2.03. White club—Little club, Jenkins club, white hybrids, Sonora, \$2.01. Red Walla Walla—Red Russian, red hybrids, Jones Five, copper, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less. No. 3 grade, 6c less. Other grades handled by sample.

Flour—Patents, \$10. Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$32 per ton; shorts, \$35; middlings, \$43; rolled barley, \$56@58; rolled oats, \$56. Corn—Whole, \$83 ton; cracked, \$84. Hay—Buying prices, f. o. b. Portland: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$27 per ton; valley timothy, \$23@25; alfalfa, \$22.50@24; valley grain hay, \$20; clover, \$20; straw, \$8.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 43@43½c per pound; prime firsts, 42½c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 45@48c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 51c shipping point; 52c delivered.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 51@52c per dozen; candled, 53@55c; selects, 57@58c.

Poultry—Hens, large, 20c per pound; small, 17½@18½c; springs, 19@20c; ducks, 17@20c; geese, 14c; turkeys, live, 23@24c; dressed, 30c.

Veal—Fancy, 14½@15c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 20@20½c per pound.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, \$1.10@2 per crate; cabbage, 1½@2½c per pound; lettuce, \$2@2.25 per crate; cucumbers, \$1.25@1.65 per dozen; peppers, 10c per pound; cauliflower, \$1@1.35; sprouts, 10c per pound; artichokes, \$1 per dozen; horseradish, 9½@12½c per pound; garlic, 6½@8c; squash, 1½c.

Potatoes—\$1.50 per hundred; sweet potatoes, 3½@3¾c.

Onions—Buying prices, \$2.65 country points.

Green Fruits—Apples, \$1@2.25 per box; pears, \$1.75@2.25; grapes, 6@7c per pound; casabas, 2½@2¾c; cranberries, \$14.50@16.50 per barrel.

Hops—1917 crop, 20@23c per pound; 1916 crop, 16c.

Wool—Extra fine, 50@60c pound; coarse, 55@60c; valley, 55@60c; mohair, long staple, 55c.

November 25, 1917.

Cattle—Med. to choice steers... \$ 9.50@10.00 Good to med. steers... 8.75@ 9.50 Com. to good steers... 7.25@ 8.25 Choice cows and heifers... 6.75@ 7.75 Com. to good cows and hf... 5.25@ 7.00 Cannors... 3.00@ 5.25 Bulls... 4.50@ 6.75 Calves... 7.00@ 9.50 Stockers and feeders... 4.00@ 7.50

Hogs—Prime light hogs... \$16.50@16.65 Prime heavy hogs... 16.25@16.50 Pigs... 14.00@15.50 Bulk... 16.50

Sheep—Western lambs... \$13.50@14.00 Valley lambs... 13.00@13.50 Yearlings... 12.00@12.50 Wethers... 11.75@12.25 Ewes... 8.00@10.00

SUSPECT EVASION OF U. S. COAL PRICES

Newcastle, Pa.—What are suspected to be methods of evading the coal price fixing regulations of the United States government are being practiced here, it is charged. Consumers, when offering their orders to some of the big mining companies, are told that the entire output has been sold to brokers. Inquiry at the brokers shows that the coal can be bought at a considerable advance over the set figures. Coal prices continue to advance here in spite of the government regulations.

What Friendship Is.

Friendship is the transfiguration of service; the creation of a new motive; redeeming life from its drudgery, and sending the pulse-beat of joy into the most trivial task.—Donald Sage Mackay.

formerly the Fourth Ohio, was married to Miss Mary Winter of Delaware, Ohio, at an outdoor altar by Chaplain Duffy of the 165th Infantry. Sergeant Valentine and Miss Winter marched across the field, escorted by 800 soldiers of the Ohio regiment. The troops also escorted them to their automobile when they left camp on an 18-hour wedding trip.

Dog Travels 400 Miles.

Asheville, N. C.—Making his way over 400 miles of territory and crossing two large rivers on the way, a black shepherd dog belonging to John Smith recently returned home after traveling from Tarboro, Ga. The dog was sold to E. A. J. MacCarthy of the Georgia town and was shipped by express. He seemed to be doing well, but escaped. The next heard from him was when he scratched at the door of Smith's home and wagged himself all over the place.

Let us try to forget our cares and our maladies, and contribute, as we can, to the cheerfulness of each other.—Doctor Johnson.