

INTERNEED TEUTS FARE WELL HERE

United States Sends Photographs to Germany, Showing Treatment in Camps.

AID OUR MEN IN GERMANY

Negotiations Entered Into to Secure Best Conditions for Americans Captured on the Battle Front—When Germans Are Held.

Washington.—The United States has opened negotiations with Germany for an agreement to govern the treatment of prisoners of war taken by either nation. This is being done with the hope of securing the best possible conditions for Americans taken prisoner on the battle front, and to show Germany how well German prisoners in the United States are being treated.

Already, through the Red Cross at Geneva, the United States has begun forwarding food and other necessities to Americans held in Germany, of whom there are now more than one hundred.

German military prisoners of war in the United States, besides receiving every necessity and comfort, have the pay and privileges of their rank in the United States army and navy. They are housed in model sanitary camps, and recently one of the prisoners sending a letter to his prospective wife in Germany wrote that the pay he would accumulate during his imprisonment would not only permit him to retire from the navy, but would set them up in a little business as well.

Photographs showing the comfortable surroundings of interned Germans in this country have been forwarded to Germany by the war department through the state department and a neutral agent. They are intended to show that interned Germans are well treated by the United States and to reveal the expectation of the United States that similar consideration will be shown American soldiers and sailors who may be captured by Germany.

Two classes of German prisoners are detained in this country. One is comprised of German sailors taken into custody when the United States interned various vessels at the beginning of the war. The other class is comprised of enemy aliens, civilians who have been arrested and are now being detained under governmental regulations for various reasons.

The principal detention camp is at Fort McPherson, Ga., where approximately 850 war prisoners are held in custody of the war department. At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., there are 165 enemy aliens who are not, strictly speaking, prisoners of war.

At Fort Douglas, Utah, there are 517 prisoners of war and 80 interned aliens.

Altogether, there are 1,364 actual prisoners of war in custody of the war department, and about 400 interned enemy aliens held at the request of the department of justice. Of this number, about three score are located at Taboga Island, Panama. It is estimated that Germany is now holding 150 sailors taken from American ships by commerce raiders and other German vessels, besides the first prisoners taken from General Pershing's forces.

The detained Germans, wherever located in the United States, are considered treated and are not given onerous tasks. The duties assigned are strictly in accord with international law.

Reading and recreation facilities are provided, and the photographs collected from the several detention camps show German prisoners going through outdoor gymnastic exercises and staging amateur plays on improvised stages in the recreation rooms.

JOFFRE LIKES SHORT POEMS

Hero of the Marne Carries Them With Him to Read in the Train.

Paris.—Talk that the Immortals may elect Marshal Joffre a member of the Institute has evoked many stories of the great soldier's appreciation of literature. One of the best concerns a young poet who, on the eve of the marshal's departure for America, presented him with a slender sheaf of his poems.

Joffre, who is fond of souvenirs and who brought back hundreds from America—including cards of invitation and banquet menus—took the manuscript. Then desiring to express his appreciation, he looked at it and said: "Poems? Oh, yes, I like them." Then after a pause: "They are just the right size to slip in one's pocket to read in the train."

Kills Big Chicken Hawk.

Toledo, Wash.—Emmet Koontz, who lives on Salmon creek road, killed a chicken hawk recently measuring four feet two inches from tip to tip. The hawk has been an annoyance for the last two or three years and when killed had a mouth full of Chinese pheasant meat, which proved that it had been preying upon game birds as well as upon poultry yards.

IRELAND IS FEELING NO PINCH OF WAR

American Navy Men Find Food Cheaper There Than at Home.

AN ABUNDANCE OF POTATOES

Farmers Are Prosperous Beyond Precedent—Young Folk Staying Off Than England.

Base of American Flotilla in British Waters.—When an American navy man who has visited Ireland in time of peace is asked what has impressed him most about Ireland in war, the inevitable answer is "Ireland's prosperity and freedom from the war-time restrictions of other countries."

Hundreds of Americans in the naval forces have visited England, Scotland, and even France. All agree that there is more freedom in Ireland, particularly less war-time curtailment of personal liberty, as, for instance, regarding restrictions in eating and drinking. There is no conscription there, no "Defense of the realm act," few war taxes.

Certainly when it comes to food and drink Ireland is a land of plenty in comparison with England. There is not only more food and drink there than in England, but it is of better quality. And in most parts of Ireland it is cheaper. Meatless and potatoless days are unknown there. Potatoes were never so plentiful. That they are cheaper even than in the United States was unknown to the commissary department of the American navy, which recently shipped to the flotilla about 10,000 bushels of potatoes which were never unloaded. After discharging its cargo of other foodstuffs, the naval supply ship was sent to another port, where the potatoes were sold to the British government.

Fresh meat also is cheaper in Ireland than in England or the United States. The Americans buy a large part of their meat ashore. Porterhouse steaks are from five to seven

WEAR SABOTS IN PARIS.



Mlle. Jardy, a patriotic Parisienne, starts a new fashion by appearing in the Bois de Boulogne in sabots. The sabots are all in wood except for the narrow patent leather toe cap and band.

cents a pound cheaper than in the United States.

The Americans are impressed by the large portions served in Ireland as compared with the lean ones they get in England. For three shillings they get a meal which includes soup, fish or lobster and sometimes both, hot or cold meat, dessert, cheese and biscuits, and tea or coffee. The same meal in a hotel of corresponding grade in England would cost at least six shillings.

Drink, too, is not only more plentiful but of better quality. The drinking places in Ireland are open all day and until eleven o'clock at night, whereas in England and Scotland they are only open for two hours in the afternoon and three hours in the evening.

In England today it is considered indelicate to ask a friend for a match. In France, matches are well nigh unobtainable. All the continental countries are suffering from a match famine. Not so in Ireland. Hotels, bar-rooms, and cigar stores all have matches in abundance, and they are used with the same freedom as in the time of peace.

The Americans see the Irish farmer prosperous beyond precedent. The sailor in his little trips to Dublin and such resorts as Killarney, Youghal, and Glengariff, passes through some of the richest agricultural country in the world. The immense amount of land under the plow impresses him, and he talks with many farmers who boast of the record prices they are getting for their produce, especially their live stock. Cows, sheep and pigs are so plentiful that the beautiful rolling landscape is fairly dotted with them.

Neither is the farmer troubled with a shortage of labor, as in England. Labor is plentiful and of good quality, the laborers, not only in the agricultural, but also in the industrial districts, being largely young men and women. This favorable labor situation is due largely to the fact that there has been practically no emigration from Ireland for three years, and the thousands of young men and women who formerly set out for America each month now remain in the country.

GERMAN BUTTER RATION CUT

About One Ounce a Week Is Limit, Per Person, Says Copenhagen Dispatch.

Copenhagen.—The butter ration in greater Berlin has been reduced for the winter to thirty grams, approximately one ounce, weekly. Fifty grams of margarine are also granted, but the newspapers point out that war margarine is principally water and has slight nutritive value.

Food Administrator von Waldow has announced that a special department would be organized to enlighten the people on the food situation. This announcement evoked the comment from one newspaper that "the stomach cannot read."

Tots Killed by Match in Powder Can.

Butler, Pa.—Leroy Willis McKusick, three years old, and Joseph McKusick, seven years old, were killed when the older boy threw a match into a 15-pound powder can at their home here. The father of the boys kept the powder for blasting.

U. S. HAS BLACKLIST

Sixteen Export Firms Forbidden to Do Business Except Under Special License—Claim German Aid.

Washington, D. C.—A blacklist of 1600 firms in 29 central and south American countries with whom merchants in the United States are forbidden specifically to do business, except under special license, was promulgated Wednesday night by the War Trade Board. It is styled officially "enemy trading list," and constitutes the first section of a record which eventually will include the names of firms in most of the countries of the world, including the United States itself.

Latin America is dealt with first because of the large numbers of German firms in the southern republics active in aiding Germany's cause. Evidence put before the War Trade Board has shown that many of these firms, including public utilities companies, have financed to a large degree German propaganda work in the United States. All those named in the list have been charged with secretly or openly assisting America's enemies. The action is taken under authority conferred on the president by the trading with the enemy act and is designed solely for the guidance of American concerns to enable them to observe the provisions of the law. The act forbids not only trading except under special license with an enemy or an ally of an enemy, but prohibits commerce as well with a person conducting trade on behalf or for the benefit of an enemy.

Any license issued for trading with firms named in the list will be apart from the regular export and import licenses which must be obtained for the shipment in or out of the United States of most commodities.

Issuance of the list recalled the vigorous protest made by this government to Great Britain when the first British blacklist, containing the names of many American firms, first was published. The British reply, however, was considered in many quarters here as establishing the legality of the action.

It is possible that in many instances licenses may be issued, as it may be found that trading in certain commodities with those named in the list will not work to any advantage for Germany or her allies.

To minimize inconvenience to merchants in this country, arising from the declaration, the War Board will classify the names of non-enemy firms dealing in the same commodities who may serve as substitutes for the blacklisted concerns.

In every case the board will take pains to assure itself through consular officers or other agencies that the substitutes are not acting as agents. It will not, however, assume responsibility for their financial standing. In issuing the list the board makes it plain that it cannot be made complete and that merchants trading with enemy firms not named are in no measure relieved from prohibitions and penalties contained in the trading with the enemy act.

It is considered certain that until all sections of the list have been issued the law of necessity will be enforced with some degree of laxity. Most of the firms named in the list issued bear German names, although others evidently are of English, Spanish, French and Portuguese derivation. The list as it applies to Brazil contains the greatest number of firms, with Mexico second.

FEDERAL NET FOR AUSTRIANS

U. S. Has Suspected Agents Under Surveillance and Will Arrest Scores.

Washington, D. C.—Scores of Austro-Hungarian subjects, suspected of being enemy agents in this country, will be arrested within a few hours after a declaration of war against Austria.

Many of these men have been under surveillance by department of justice agents for months, but have not been taken into custody because of lack of definite evidence against them.

When congress adopts President Wilson's recommendation that a state of war against Austria-Hungary be declared, unaturalized subjects of the dual monarchy automatically will become enemy aliens and be subject to summary arrest and internment.

For several months government agents have been gathering information on the hostile activities of Austrians who were not subject to the restrictions imposed upon unaturalized Germans by the state of war with Germany, and those caught in illegal acts were arrested and tried under the usual criminal statutes. Many others were free to travel and obtain information valuable to America's enemies however, while keeping their conduct technically within the law.

Nearly a million Austrian subjects in the United States would be affected by a declaration of war.

Manipulation Is Barred.

Chicago.—Restrictions required by the federal food administration on provisions trading were announced by the board of trade Thursday, effective Friday.

There must be no manipulation of provisions futures, which comprise pork, ribs and lard. Six months is the limit of future contracts. Lard and ribs must not fluctuate more than 50 cents per hundredweight on any one day, nor pork more than \$1 in a day.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The state banking board has reappointed S. G. Sargent as superintendent of banks for a term of four years. The salary of the superintendent is \$4000 a year and his term expired December 1.

The Umatilla county court announces that it will start work soon scarifying the old macadam road between Pendleton and the Washington state line. The improvements will mean much to this section of the state.

Governor Withycombe Friday received notification from Provost Marshal Crowder that the nominee selected by him to serve both as members of the legal and medical advisory boards in the coming draft have been appointed for Oregon by President Wilson.

Max Haake, of Marshfield, German engineer on the gasoline schooner Roamer, was arrested Friday when on board the vessel by Deputy United States Marshal Frank Berry. Haake had been warned away from the water front several times, but returned and stayed aboard the Roamer.

Sheriff Geer of Lincoln county has received word of the finding of the body of Fred Hill, aged 14, on the highway near Devils Lake. A trail of blood led to the brush about 60 feet away, where a gun was found. It is thought the boy shot himself accidentally. The death is being investigated.

C. Manska, 45, was arrested on the waterfront at North Bend Friday and taken before Deputy United States Attorney McKnight on a charge of having contravened the federal law concerning enemy aliens. He claims that he is fully naturalized, but could not produce his papers. An investigation is proceeding.

Parole Officer Keller was designated by Governor Withycombe Friday to have charge of the squad of special agents stationed at Oregon City to prevent trouble between strikers and strike breakers in the paper mills there. The parole officer is instructed to work in co-operation with the sheriff and chief of police.

Two boys, giving their names as George Davis, aged 11, and Wayne Frazier, who claims to be a year older than his companion, were taken in charge by Chief of Police Williams of Roseburg Thursday near the local railroad yards. The youngsters stated they were enroute from Tacoma to Grants Pass.

The first shipment of paper from the new pulp and paper mill on Youngs' Bay was sent Thursday to Portland, where the product will be made into paper boxes. The mill is now running at full capacity and is producing about 12 tons of chipboard per day. Plans are under way to enlarge the mill to meet the increasing demand for paper stock.

The Clatsop Mill company, whose plant has been closed since a portion of it was destroyed by fire a year ago, has disposed of its holdings to a syndicate, composed of western and eastern capitalists. The new owners will remodel the plant, erect large sash and door and box factories and be ready to begin active operations early in 1918.

A request from the United States food administration asking the state board of control to make purchase of flour from month to month, instead of every six months, will not result in action at this time. The law compels the board to purchase its supplies every six months, and the act will be followed until the federal government makes further observance of the law impossible. This was decided upon at a meeting of the board this week.

Farmers of the northwest will be forced to handle grain in bulk because of shortage and high cost of sacks, declared G. B. Hegardt, engineer of the Port of Portland, in addressing the state convention of the Farmers' Union at Pendleton. He said Portland's \$3,000,000 grain elevator will be ready to take care of the emergency for the next harvest. Mr. Hegardt says the government commandeered 50,000,000 sacks to make trench fortifications. The farmers closed their three-day session with a banquet.

Astoria had a burglary at an early hours Monday morning, when thieves smashed a front window in Shaner Bros.' store on Commercial street and stole approximately \$2000 worth of jewels.

With the largest fall crop in many years in the ground, Linn county farmers have been rejoicing in the heavy rains of the past few days. From all indications now the immense acreage of fall-sown grain will give a big yield next summer.

County Agricultural Agent Brown, of Marion county, in outlining the plan of work which will be adopted next year, will endeavor to secure the answer to questions which are of prime interest to farmers just at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Summers, of Klamath Falls, who have just returned from an automobile trip to Ashland, report that the Klamath river has been backed up so much by the big Copco dam that the road is covered with water in many places.

TICK EDICT LIFTED BY U. S.

North as Well as South Profits From Release.

Quarantine Against Cattle Fever Is Raised From Great Section in the South.

Washington, D. C.—An order signed by Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston lifted on December 1 from 65,520 square miles in the Southern states the federal quarantine against movement of Southern cattle. It is of great importance to cattle raisers and dealers of Northern states, as well as those of the South.

In regions infested by the cattle tick it has not been held safe to import better stock for the improvement in Southern herds because cattle freshly brought in from regions where the tick is not prevalent are especially prone to sicken and die from

the fever germs carried by the blood-sucking parasite. The federal quarantine against the cattle tick, on the other hand, has prevented the shipment of cattle from infested sections for use as stockers and feeders in free territory, and permits their shipment into free territory only under quarantine restrictions and for immediate slaughter.

The release of December 1 is the largest amount of territory ever liberated at one time since the federal campaign against the cattle tick was started in 1906, and, added to 5,234 square miles freed in March and September, will make 1917 by far the greatest year so far in the annihilation of the tick.

Nine Southern states benefited by the release order. The largest beneficiary was Mississippi, which was entirely freed from quarantine and opened a broad avenue of tick-free territory from the Northern states to the Gulf of Mexico.