

SWISS PUT CHECK UPON UNDESIRABLES

Demand Ironclad Passports of All Foreigners Entering the Country.

HOSPITALITY IS VIOLATED

Switzerland Has Suffered From Foreign Element as No Other Neutral Since War Began—Country is Overrun With Spies.

Berne.—Switzerland finally has taken initial steps to control the undesirable foreign element from which she has suffered as no other neutral country since August, 1914.

New regulations adopted by the federal council are intended to make it difficult for the agent of one of the warring countries, for the deserter from any side, for the foreigner without obvious, legitimate means of livelihood and occupation to flock, as heretofore, into the little country that is trying desperately to maintain an upright neutrality and at the same time weather the storm until peace arrives.

Switzerland hitherto has permitted, without any material objections, scores of thousands of strangers to enter almost as freely as in peace times. Now action has been taken to stop this only because her hospitality has been grossly violated, her neutrality at times even threatened.

The new rules, which will become effective as soon as the Swiss diplomatic and consular officials throughout the world can be notified, require that all foreigners entering the country must be equipped with ironclad passports from their own countries, or equivalent papers of identification; that prior to coming to Switzerland all foreigners must furnish to Swiss diplomatic or consular officials adequate reasons for wanting to come here, and that, after arrival, strangers must register with the police of the city or town they intend to inhabit.

Overrun by Undesirables.
There always has been a daily traffic between France and Switzerland in the neighborhood of Geneva, and between Germany and Switzerland near Basel, on the part of laborers and others. Many undesirable foreigners have

smuggled themselves across the border and have failed to return. Once in Switzerland, they have been able to hide because of the lack of control over foreigners.

That all is to be changed. Every person crossing the border at other than the ordinary points where ironclad passports will be required will be numbered. If he fails to return, the police will be put upon his trail. He will have little chance of escaping, for without the right kind of credentials he is unable to obtain bread. A bread card today is more important even than the money with which to purchase it—and a bread card is issued only on presentation of identification papers.

The hotel at which the newcomer stops, the pension that takes him in, the private family to whom he may go, are all liable to heavy penalties if they fail to announce his arrival.

There remains the problem of the

deserters who have managed to flee across the boundary from one army or another and of the near-deserters those who have come here with the permission of their respective governments, and then have declined to return. Swiss law prescribes that these deserters and refractory ones, as they are called, cannot be forcibly deported.

There are in Switzerland now, it is estimated, between 10,000 and 15,000 of these gentry. Not all of them are bad citizens. Hundreds of them, at least, are gainfully occupied and are living model lives. Others are undesirable to the point of being out-and-out criminals. Figures for Geneva alone show that out of 70,000 foreigners among its 170,000 population, 1,320 are deserters and 2,452 refractory while in Zurich these figures are exceeded.

The agitation for the utilization of the man power represented by the deserters and refractory ones is so strong that it will surprise no one to see steps taken to incorporate the majority of them into a civilian service of manual labor in agriculture.

BOYS READY TO GIVE TASTE OF STEEL

Americans in France Complete Their Training in Bayonet School.

SPEED PLEASES INSTRUCTORS

Give Demonstration of Energy and Accuracy Which is Truly American—Graduates to Act as Instructors to New Arrivals.

With the American Army in France.—The "graduation exercises" of the large bayonet school were watched by several generals and their staffs. The men, who had been trained in the British system by British instructors, gave a demonstration of energy, speed and accuracy which was truly American. They are ready to go over the top.

A British sergeant major put the men through the drill so vigorously that more than one man was hurt. But their wounds were not serious. The instructor himself so narrowly escaped a bayonet point that his tunic was cut.

"Now, then," the sergeant would say,

holding a heavy, long stick in his hand, "when I tell you men to turn, try to get the point to me. Now, turn! Yeah! Yeah! Give 'em hell! That's good!"

"Go Over the Top."

The Americans worked like football players, every nerve and every hardened muscle straining. The sergeant, by reason of long practice, was able to ward off some thrusts with the point or butt, but from many he had to jump.

Even more vigor was shown by the men as they occupied the trench line and, with their officers, went over the top in a charge. The operations began by firing from the trench at the dummies in the enemy trenches. Some of the men made perfect scores, while only three of the whole class fell below 50 in a possible 100.

The men went furiously at the charge, urged on by the most emphatic language that a British sergeant major might be credited with having at his command. He shouted to his men: "Give it to 'em—in the heart, in the throat! That's the way. If you don't get them they'll get you! On your toes all the time! Quick! Quick! Quick!"

The urging was unnecessary. The men knew what to do and did it, and they were so well trained that orders were anticipated.

The French and British officers were enthusiastic, especially at the speed and energy of the Americans. Some of the graduates will be sent immediately to newly arrived units as instructors.

Training New Contingent.

A division of American troops, recently arrived in France, will begin regimental maneuvers at once and will be trained in barrage fire, the American artillery working with American aviators. The site picked for the practice is rolling ground.

The artillery will lay a barrage up to the first objective, over theoretical German trenches. The infantry, following up the fire, will occupy the trenches and then execute a flank movement.

The signal corps will get the benefit of the maneuvers, for they will be carried out as if an actual attack were being launched.

Lays a Big Egg.

Santa Monica, Cal.—An egg measuring seven inches around the middle and 8 1/4 inches in circumference the long way was laid the other day by a hen belonging to George C. Harter of the Santa Monica fire department. The egg was so large that Harter's friends accused him of keeping an ostrich in disguise. The fireman keeps only four hens at his home, No. 426 Colorado avenue, but he says that from this number he has averaged two eggs a day for more than a year.

GRUESOME NAMES FOR THE TRENCHES



This Canadian official photograph shows a trench recently captured from the Germans. As is seen, both the British and the Germans give the trenches weird and gruesome names.

HELP WIN THE WAR

Opportunity for All Furnished in Thrift Stamps.

Lend Your Money to the Government to Assist in the Battle for Democracy.

Washington.—War savings stamps, popularly known as "thrift stamps," are now on sale. These stamps have been termed "little baby bonds," by the treasury department, and the term comes nearer explaining them than any other, for they are virtually government bonds issued in small amounts. Back of them is the entire resources of the nation, and they steadily increase in value from the date of purchase to the date of maturity, January 1, 1923.

This obligation of the United States government is issued in the form of stamps, in two denominations, the 25-cent stamp and the \$5 stamp.

For the convenience of investors a "thrift card" is furnished to all purchasers of 25-cent stamps. This card has spaces for 16 stamps. When all the spaces have been filled the "thrift card" may be exchanged for a \$5 stamp at post offices, banks, or other authorized agencies by adding 12 cents in cash prior to February 1, 1918, and one cent additional each month thereafter.

Those who prefer may buy a \$5 stamp outright. These will be on sale until January 31, 1918, for \$4.12. They automatically increase in value a cent a month every month thereafter until January 1, 1923, when the United States will pay \$5 at any post office for each stamp.

It is also important to note that war-savings stamps increase each month in cost as well as in value, so that it is decidedly to the interest of the public to buy early.

When you purchase a \$5 stamp, you must attach it to an engraved folder known as a "war savings certificate," which bears the name of the purchaser and can be cashed only by the person whose name appears upon the certificate, except in case of death or dis-

ability. This certificate contains 20 spaces. If these are all filled with "war savings stamps" between December 1, 1917, and January 31, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$82.40 and on January 1, 1923, the government will pay the owner of the certificate \$100—a net profit to the holder of \$17.60. This is based on an interest rate of 4 per cent compounded quarterly. The amount of war-savings stamps sold to any one person at any one time shall not exceed \$100, and no person may hold such stamps to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000.

If the 20 spaces on the "war-savings certificate" are not filled by January 1, 1919, the stamps which are actually attached will draw interest at the same rate.

If the holder of "war-savings stamps" desires to sell them before maturity, they may be redeemed at any post office, the holder receiving the price paid for the stamps, plus one cent a month on each stamp.

The growth of the nails on the right hand is, in most people, more rapid than those on the left hand.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

W. B. Wing has become the owner of the Deerhorn ranch of 1100 acres on the McKenzie river as the result of a trade in which he exchanged his grocery, meat market and butchering plant in Eugene.

A. H. Lea, secretary of the State Fair board says that he would not be a candidate for Public Service Commissioner at the coming election. "I intend to devote all of my time to the State Fair board," said Mr. Lea.

A total of 517 accidents was reported to the Industrial Accident Commission for the week ending January 10, of which number six were fatal. One of the deaths reported was due to an accident sustained prior to the week covered by the report.

Nearly \$1000 of the \$1500 to be raised in the Bend section for the Knights of Columbus this week have been subscribed. Two teams have been at work and both have met with success. The remaining \$500 is to be subscribed in Prineville, Tumalo and Redmond.

The Great Northern Pacific Steamship company has notified Corporation Commissioner Schullerman that its capital stock of \$5,000,000 is being reduced to \$352,000, owing to the commandeering of the Steamships Great Northern and Northern Pacific by the government.

State Labor Commissioner O. P. Hoff, in addressing the session of the State Federation of Labor at Astoria announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election to that office at the coming election. He said he had devoted many years to public work and now intends to retire to private life.

Car shortage on the lines of the Southern Pacific in Oregon Monday dropped to 590 cars, all open cars, while a surplus of 53 cars was reported. This is the first time in months that the company reported a surplus of any kind of cars. The O.-W. R. & N. company reported a shortage of 54 cars.

Fifty-one Klamath county men have failed to file their questionnaires with the local exemption board within the required time and their names have been referred to the police authorities at Klamath Falls, according to Chief Clerk Glenn Callen, of the local board. If their whereabouts are not ascertained within five days the names of all will be certified to the adjutant-general as delinquent.

Patrons of the Roseburg postoffice had the pleasure Monday morning of entering the new Federal building to receive their mail, the change from the old postoffice quarters to the new location occurring Sunday. The entire lower floor and a part of the basement is given over to the postoffice department and every possible convenience is afforded the public. The second story is occupied by the U. S. Land Office and forestry departments. The apartments set aside for the Indian land office remain vacant owing to a recent order from the department canceling this branch of the government's business in that city.

The experience of Lew Pritchard, a well-known young man of Klamath Falls, in entering the Army service indicates the great need of men in getting out spruce for Uncle Sam's aeroplane manufacture, and how quickly the government fits a man into his proper niche in the service.

Enlarging of the North Bend mill, which commenced six months ago, is nearing completion, and the mill will operate under the new conditions on February 1, it is announced. The improvements, costing upwards of \$100,000, comprise drying kilns, planing mill and warehouses, together with a spur track connecting the mill with the Southern Pacific.

A number of important steps in fitting state regulations of railroads to the system of Federal control were taken by the Public Service commission Saturday, foremost among which was the acquiescence in the demurrage order issued by Director General McAdoo and giving to the Pacific Car Demurrage bureau authority to publish the demurrage rules accordingly. These new rules start demurrage charges at \$3 a car and go as high as \$10 a day, while the state rule starts at \$2 a car and go only as high as \$4 a day. The Federal rules will become effective January 21.

Fire which originated in the Odd-fellows' Building at lone Thursday night wiped out half of the city's business section. The loss is estimated at \$40,000, with about \$20,000 insurance.

For many years there have been rumors of oil in the Rogue River valley, oil prospectors have come and gone, but as yet no oil has been found. Believing there is oil there, and that proper organization will find it, the Rogue River Oil company has been organized in Medford.

War Recipes

Cut out the following recipes and paste them in your cook book to help you Hooverize. They have been thoroughly tested by instructors and special lecturers in the department of economics at the University of Washington.

Rice Yeast Bread—1/2 c milk and water, 4 tsp sugar, 4 tsp fat, 1 1/2 tsp salt, 7 c boiled rice, 8 c flour, 1/2 cake compressed yeast, 1/2 c warm water. Scald liquid, pour over fat, sugar and salt. Cool and add yeast moistened in 1/2 c warm water. Add rice and flour and knead. After second rising bake 45 minutes.

Potato Yeast Bread—1/2 c milk and water, 4 tsp sugar, 4 tsp fat, 1 1/2 tsp salt, 4 c boiled potatoes (mashed), 8 c flour, 1/2 cake compressed yeast, 1/2 c warm water. The dough is soft at the second handling but after baking produces a satisfactory loaf. This recipe makes three loaves.

Cornmeal Yeast Bread—1 1/2 c milk and water, 2 tsp sugar, 1 tsp fat, 2 tsp salt, 2-3 c cornmeal (white or yellow), 2 1-3 c flour, 1/2 cake compressed yeast, 1/2 c warm water. Add sugar, fat and salt to liquid and bring to boiling point. Add cornmeal slowly, stirring constantly until all is added. Remove from fire, cool mixture and add compressed yeast softened in 1/2 c warm water. Add 2 1-3 c flour and knead. Let rise until double in bulk, knead again and put in pan. When light, bake in moderate oven at least one hour.

Barley Yeast Bread—1 c milk and water, 1 tsp sugar, 1 tsp fat, 1 tsp salt, 1 1-6 c barley flour, 2 1-3 c wheat flour, 1/2 cake compressed yeast. Soften yeast in part of the liquid. Combine ingredients. Mix into dough. Knead and let rise to double original bulk. Knead again. Put in pan and when again double in bulk bake about 45 minutes.

Rye Yeast Bread—1 c milk and water, 1 tsp fat, 2 tsp sugar, 1 tsp salt, 1 1/2 c rye flour, 1 c wheat flour, 1/2 cake compressed yeast, 2 tsp water. Combine as for barley bread and bake 45 minutes.

Oatmeal Yeast Bread—1 c milk and water, 1 tsp salt, 1 tsp fat, 1 tsp sugar, 1 c rolled oats, 2 1/2 c wheat flour, 1/2 cake compressed yeast, 1/2 c warm water. Scald liquid and pour it over rolled oats, sugar, salt and fat. Let it stand until lukewarm, add yeast softened in warm water, add flour and knead. Let rise until double in bulk, knead again and place in pan. When light bake in moderate oven 45 to 60 minutes.

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, Coppe, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less. No. 3 grade, 6c less. Other grades handled by sample.

Flour—Patents, \$10. Millfeed—Net mill prices, car lots: Bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$32; middlings, \$39; mixed cars and less than carloads, 50c more; rolled barley, \$60 @62; rolled oats, \$62.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 50c per pound; prime firsts, 49c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 52@53c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 56@57c, delivered.

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 45c per dozen; candled, 47@47 1/2c; selects, 50c.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, 24@25c per pound; light, 23c; springs, 24@25c; stags, 18@20c; ducks, 20@25c; geese, 15@17c; turkeys, live, 24c; dressed, choice, 35c.

Veal—17@18c per pound.

Pork—19c per pound.

January 17, 1918.

Cattle—Med. to choice steers... \$10.00@10.75
Good to med. steers... 8.75@10.00
Com. to good steers... 7.25@ 8.75
Choice cows and heifers... 7.25@ 8.00
Com. to good cows and hf... 6.00@ 7.35
Canners... 3.00@ 5.50
Bulls... 4.50@ 7.00
Calves... 7.00@10.25
Stockers and feeders... 6.00@ 8.50

Hogs—Prime light hogs... \$15.45@15.60
Prime heavy hogs... 15.50@15.65
Pigs... 13.50@14.50
Bulk... 15.50

Sheep—Western lambs... \$14.50@15.00
Valley lambs... 14.00@14.25
Yearlings... 12.50@13.00
Wethers... 12.00@12.50
Ewes... 9.50@11.00