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PLIGHT OF TROUSERLESS MAN

Wind Blowing Door Shut Leaves Him In Predicament, Causing Hasty Retreat to Garage in Rear.

A certain North side man, the Indianapolis News had a patriotic garden and it was his habit to get up with the sun, don khaki trousers, drink a cup of coffee and work until his wife called him to breakfast, about two hours later.

He rose about five o'clock one morning and dressed completely—all but the khaki trousers, which he kept in the basement. He descended the stairs and was on the way to the basement, when he saw outside a bottle of cream left by the milkman. Thinking of the effect of sunlight on cream and of his cupful of coffee, he peered up and down the street, opened the door, stepped out grabbed the bottle hurriedly. Just as he turned to go in he heard a slam—the wind had blown the door shut. He found himself out on the front porch, fully dressed, with the exception of a pair of trousers. The door was locked. He looked wildly up and down the street, vaulted the low cement railing and made a bee-line for the garage, the only available place of refuge and seclusion. He remained in the garage until his wife learned of his predicament, about two hours later, and came to his rescue.

The story would have remained a dark secret had not a neighbor—a woman, too—seen the whole affair and witnessed, the mad scramble for the garage.

WOMEN AS GREAT ORGANIZERS

Matrons Conduct Large National Gatherings With a Zeal and Order, and Not a Man Is to Be Seen.

In the last 20 or 25 years particularly the women of this country have become past masters in developing nation-wide organizations. The groups which they have formed sometimes number as many as a million women. They take great delight in the perfection of their machinery. Much of the social awakening among women, the desire to improve their surroundings, comes from the stimulus and the education they get from their organizations.

But these organizations, it should be noted, are voluntary, writes Ida M. Tarbell in Harper's Magazine. They are directed to some purpose which appeals particularly to the group. Each stands on its own feet—that is, they are not co-operative organizations; and again, they have nothing to do with men. Go to one of their national gatherings. You will see meetings conducted with a zeal, an order, a directness which throws in the shade almost any men's convention I ever saw, and not a man to be seen anywhere.

High Cost of Courting.

All the world may love a lover, but the framers of the new war tax bill adopted a roundabout way of showing their affection, asserts T. F. Logan in Leslie's. The congressional measure to raise additional revenue makes a particularly affectionate assault on the bankroll of the young man who wishes to demonstrate his devotion to a maid. If the object of the youth's passion lives reasonably near him, he may escape the new tax on telegrams and telephone messages that cost less than 15 cents. Every love letter he writes will cost him an additional penny, however, even if he incloses only a single burning poem. If a trip to the theater is planned, committing lovers who live more than 30 miles from the playhouse must give financial assistance to the war on the Hohenzollerns. Actual admission to the theater demands an additional ten per cent on the cost of the tickets. Naturally, the dear girl will wish to make herself particularly alluring to her ardent swain. To do so, she must pay a two per cent tax on the perfume essence, toilet water, lip rouge or face powder that to her seems the most effective device.

How a Woman Got a Pumpkin.

She is a dainty little madam, relates the Indianapolis News, and does not look as if she could lift more than ten or fifteen pounds. When she accompanied her husband to the country recently and saw a field dotted with pumpkins she said:

"Let's stop here and buy a pumpkin for pies."

Pumpkins seemed to be a drug with the farmer, and he told the little madam:

"If you climb that fence," pointing to the field, "you can have the biggest pumpkin you can carry."

"I'll accept that offer," she replied with alacrity, with visions of Thanksgiving pies galore.

Ten minutes later she returned with a pumpkin that weighed 35 pounds and put it down triumphantly in front of the farmer.

Her Expensive Hat.

A woman in London entered a car rather out of breath and presented a singular appearance, for instead of a hat she was balancing a huge basket on her head with as much grace and ease as if it had been her Sunday bonnet. She could just manage to get through the doorway, but she sat down with the basket gracefully poised on her head.

"All fares, please," said the conductor. "And I shall want twopenny for that there basket, mum."

"Get away with yer," she said. "D'ye charge anything for ladies' hats?"

"No, mum."

"Thin get on with yer work. This 'ere basket is a-going to be my hat."

GERMANY DISTURBED BY PEACE FIASCO

Russian Efforts to Transfer Conference Complicates Situation.

London.—The Bolsheviks are definitely strengthening the front, Petrograd advices say. The Bolsheviks intend to send home all who do not wish to fight, so that they will have an army which is willing to fight for an ideal.

Russian efforts to have Germany acquiesce in the transfer of the peace negotiations from Brest-Litovsk, in German control, to the neutral city of Stockholm apparently have failed.

The report from German sources that fear of intrigue in Stockholm on the part of the entente interests would endanger the work of the plenipotentiaries, is not confirmed from Petrograd. Foreign Minister Trotsky went to Brest-Litovsk in a vain attempt to persuade the Germans to go to Stockholm.

In Germany the political situation is much disturbed over the attitude of the liberal parties concerning the government's stand on the proposed transfer. The socialists appear to be the stumbling block and there is danger that they may desert the reichstag majority, making it necessary for the government to reform the party alignments.

Berlin has issued an official denial that General Von Ludendorff, first quartermaster general, has resigned.

BRITISH PREMIER STATES WAR AIMS

London.—The British prime minister, David Lloyd George, set forth Great Britain's war aims in an address before the delegates of the trades unions.

The three cardinal points of the British terms as enunciated by the British prime minister are: Re-establishment of the sanctity of treaties; territorial settlement based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war.

Among the issues for which Great Britain and the allies were contending, he stated, were the restoration of Belgium and reparation for the injuries inflicted; restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Roumania. France must have Alsace-Lorraine, and to this end, the premier said, the British nation would stand by the French democracy to the death. Russia could only be saved by her own people. He declared an independent Poland an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe.

The Turkish empire, within the home lands of the Turkish race, with Constantinople as its capital, may be maintained. But the passage between the Mediterranean and Black sea must be internationalized and neutralized, and Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions.

FARM LADS NOT SUPERIOR

No Better Off Physically Than City Cousin, Army Finds.

Washington.—The common belief that country boys are superior physically to those bred in the city is not supported by the records of the selective draft.

A special comparison made by the provost marshal general's office between 10 large cities and 10 rural counties in various parts of the country shows that the result was virtually a tie, as 28.47 per cent of the city boys were rejected, as against 27.96 per cent of the country boys.

"The country lad," says General Crowder's report, "accustomed to hard physical labor, may be more muscular than his city cousin, but he is not superior in the possession of the degree of physical soundness essential to his acceptance as a soldier."

Railroad Men Not Federal Employees.

Washington.—Railroad employees are not to be considered government employees in compiling draft classifications. Provost Marshal General Crowder ruled in answer to questions from draft boards in all parts of the country.

Board Favors Importing Chinese.

San Francisco.—The California development board at a meeting of the executive committee went on record as favoring the importation of experienced Chinese farmers to California for the duration of the war.

Conscription Act Is Constitutional.

Washington.—The selective service act was held as constitutional by the supreme court.

CONGRESSMAN JOHNSON



Congressman Royal C. Johnson of Aberdeen, S. D., who has enlisted as a private in the regular army.

CAMP LEWIS MAN IS HELD AS SPY

Tacoma, Wash.—Held in connection with the disappearance of important government documents and suspected of having divulged information of a military nature along other lines, Thomas Helmuth Ritter, sergeant-major to the division adjutant and holding the highest non-commissioned rank in the entire ninety-first division, was placed in jail.

Checking up Ritter's record since his arrest shows him to be 23 years old, born and educated in Germany and the son of a quartermaster general of the German army, with a brother also in the service of the kaiser. His mother lives in Germany.

Coming to the United States in the spring of 1914 by way of France, he went to Chicago and there took out his first citizenship papers before enlisting in the American army and being sent to the Philippines.

In 1915, from some unknown source he came into possession of a large amount of money and purchasing his discharge, he returned to the United States. Shortly afterward he joined the Fourteenth United States infantry, which, until recently, was stationed at Vancouver barracks, Wash.

In the office of the division adjutant at division headquarters he had complete charge of the distribution of all correspondence which passed through that office.

MOB DEMOLISHES PLANT

Seattle Print Shop Is Wrecked by Two Civilians and a Score of Sailors.

Seattle, Wash.—With the six men employed in the place lying in a row, with their faces to the floor, two civilians and about 20 sailors wrecked the plant of the Piggott Printing company at 83 West Pike street.

H. C. Piggott, president of the concern, estimated his loss at more than \$10,000.

The Daily Call, a socialist paper, and the Industrial Worker, an I. W. W. publication, were both printed by the Piggott concern, but maintained offices at other locations. In addition the concern printed a dozen or more other publications.

"You have been running some pretty bad dope," one of the mob remarked after the wrecking had been finished. "Tell your boss that he's about through."

Wheat Stock Low at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Stocks of wheat now on hand in local elevators total less than 500,000 bushels, according to figures given up by the chamber of commerce. Minneapolis elevators have a capacity of approximately 59,000,000 bushels.

French Officially Recognize Finland.

Paris.—The French government has officially recognized Finland as an independent republic.

THE MARKETS

Portland.
Oats—No. 2 white feed, \$59 per ton.
Barley—Standard feed, \$54 per ton.
Corn—Whole, \$75; cracked, \$76.
Hay—Timothy, \$27 per ton; alfalfa, \$23.50.

Butter—Creamery, 49c per lb.
Eggs—Ranch, 45c per doz.
Potatoes—\$1.25@1.50 per hundred.
Poultry—Hens, 23@24c; geese, 15@17c; ducks, 20@25c; turkeys, live, 25@27½c.

Seattle.
Butter—Creamery, 52c per lb.
Eggs—Ranch, 54c per doz.
Potatoes—\$32@35 per ton.
Poultry—Hens, 24@26c; dressed, 25@28c; broilers, 30c; turkeys, live, 25@30c; dressed, 35@38c.

PRESIDENT STATES WAR AIMS OF U. S.

Wilson Presents Definite Program for World Peace to Congress.

Washington.—President Wilson Tuesday, addressing congress, delivered a statement of war aims in agreement with the recent declaration by the British premier, David Lloyd George. The president presented a definite program for world peace, containing 14 specific considerations.

The president presented the following as necessary elements of world peace:

1. Open covenants of peace without private international understandings.
2. Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action.
3. Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
4. Guarantees for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
5. Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the government.
6. Evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development.
7. Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.
8. All French territory to be freed and restored, and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine.
9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
10. Greatest opportunity for autonomous development of the people of Austria-Hungary.
11. Evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan states.
12. Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman empire, but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations.
13. Establishment of an independent Polish state, including territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, with free access to the sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant.
14. General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

"For such arrangements and covenants," said the president in conclusion, "we are willing to fight and continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace."

Such a program, he said, removed the chief provocations for war.

"The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for liberty, has come," said the president in ending his address, "and they (the people of the United States) are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

7 BILLION ADDED TO SHIP PROGRAM

Washington.—Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board, asked congress for \$2,000,000 for acquisition or establishment of shipbuilding plants in addition to the \$165,000,000 heretofore asked for the next fiscal year. He also asked for increase of authority for construction of ships from \$1,234,000,000 to \$1,935,000,000.

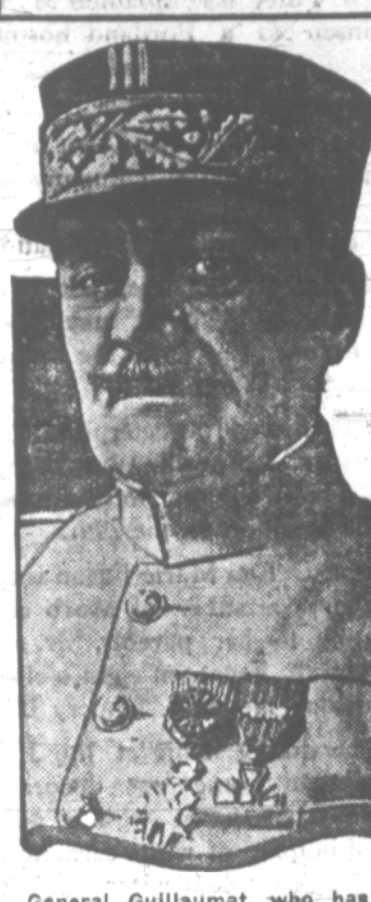
F. A. Brown, purchasing officer for the emergency fleet corporation told the committee that within 60 days the shipping board hopes to have delivered from the Pacific coast the heavier timbers for the construction of 200 wooden ships, at a price of \$15 less a thousand than pine timber, which the south was unable to deliver.

The shipping board was advised by the senate commerce committee to commander ferryboats and trolley lines in the New York City district, if necessary, to transport workers to and from shipbuilding yards.

To Mobilize Farmers and Shipbuilders

Washington.—Mobilization of three million workers for agriculture, shipbuilding and war contract plants was entrusted to the United States employment service by the department of labor. John B. Donmore, of Montana, solicitor for the department of labor, will be national director of the employment service.

GENERAL GUILLAUMAT



General Guillaumat, who has succeeded General Sarraill as commander of the allied forces in Macedonia.

TRAIN SERVICE CUT TWENTY PER CENT

Washington.—To free locomotives and crews for the more important freight transportation, 20 per cent of the through passenger trains on the eastern railroads will be discontinued by approval of Director-General McAdoo. The running schedule of others will be reduced to lower speed to facilitate the movement of freight trains.

This policy, announced by the director-general, will be gradually extended to affect train service throughout the country.

Commenting on reasons for curtailing passenger traffic, Mr. McAdoo said:

"By elimination of unnecessary passenger train service much motive power, skilled labor, track and terminal facilities are released for the handling of coal and food and other supplies essential to the life of the people, as well as to the successful prosecution of the war."

"Every patriotic citizen can directly help the government in clearing up the present unsatisfactory condition of the railroads by refraining from all unnecessary travel at this time."

BRIEF WAR NEWS

Freezing temperatures continue to hold the British front in an icy grip. Last year 367 Norwegian vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 556,000, were sunk.

Italy has adopted a drastic new policy to increase her fighting forces. Physical requirements have been modified, and all men previously exempted for defects are ordered to present themselves for further examination.

The American army in France is to be reinforced by the American aviators who became famous as pilots in French escadrilles. Thirty-two men, mostly members of the Lafayette escadrille, will be the first to be sworn into the American army. Others will follow them as rapidly as possible.

The peace negotiations between the central powers and the Bolshevik government in Russia have been "temporarily suspended" by the Germans. It appears the rock upon which a continuation of the war, for which the demand of the Russians split was the demand of the Russians that the conference be resumed at Stockholm, instead of at Brest-Litovsk.

R. R. LEGISLATION IS ASKED

Bill Is Promptly Introduced and Swift Passage Expected.

Washington.—Legislation to regulate the government's operation of railroads and to guarantee the carriers compensation on the basis of their average operating income for the last three years was asked of congress by President Wilson in an address to both houses in joint session. Bills embodying his recommendations and carrying an appropriation of \$500,000,000 as a "revolving fund" were introduced immediately and an attempt will be made to rush them to prompt passage.

Earl Reading Will Be British Envoy.

London.—Earl Reading, lord chief justice, will go to the United States as direct representative of the British war cabinet, according to the Daily Express.

Germans Recognize Finnish Freedom.

Amsterdam.—A Chancellor Hertling has officially announced Germany's recognition of Finland's independence, according to an official statement received from Berlin.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

George L. Freeman, 82, is dead at Baker.

War savings stamps to the amount of \$178,626.71 were sold in Oregon up to and including December 31.

The largest business in the history of the Albany postoffice is shown for the month of December just past.

Work has started on the construction of three miles of road in the Siskiyou national forest near Port Orford.

The secretary of war sent to congress adverse reports on the proposed improvement of Youngs bay, near Astoria.

Portland's municipal employment bureau got work during 1917 for 31,664 men and 2736 women, according to the annual report.

Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed a large warehouse at Junction City, belonging to Wilhelm & Sons.

Eugene paid approximately 10 per cent of her bonded indebtedness, the past year, according to the report of Fred G. Stickels, city treasurer.

Twenty-six million feet of lumber was shipped from the Columbia river during December, according to figures compiled by Customs Collector Haddix.

Mrs. Sarah J. Inman, who was born in Portland 65 years ago, and probably one of the first white babies born in that city, died at her home in Eugene.

Over one-third of the arrests made by the Astoria police department in 1917 were drunks, according to figures compiled by Chief of Police Nace Grant.

The Columbia Telephone company of Troutdale has petitioned the public service commission for authority to increase its rate for business telephones from \$1.25 to \$2 a month.

The irrigation-drainage convention at Corvallis passed resolutions in favor of amending the 1915 drainage law to give drainage districts authority to appropriate funds for irrigation purposes.

Governor James Withycombe says that reports from special agents indicate the sale of extracts as beverages in logging camps in Coos county is having a demoralizing effect upon the loggers.

The Oregon public service commission has issued an order empowering the Portland Railway, Light & Power company to increase its cash fares to a sum not to exceed 6 cents for each passenger.

M. S. Pittman, head of the rural school department of the Oregon Normal school, has announced his intentions of becoming a candidate for the democratic nomination for United States senator.

Two hundred and sixty paroled men from the state penitentiary earned a total of \$15,297.85 during the month of November, or an average of \$58.83½ each, according to the monthly report of Parole Officer Keller.

The county court of Lincoln county made an order last week for the appointment of a county agriculturist and appropriated \$1600 toward the cost, the balance to be borne by the state and the federal government.

Nearly 300 freight and passenger traffic solicitors in Portland are affected by the recent order of the director general of railroads eliminating solicitation of business and competition between railroad companies.

The provision of chapter 299, laws of 1917, which provides that "the county court of each county may employ a roadmaster" is mandatory if any road work is to be done in the county, according to Attorney General Brown.

Residents of the vicinity of Dorena have formed an organization known as the Row River Coyote club, for the purpose of making war on coyotes, which have been killing goats and other small livestock. The club has 24 members.

Eight thousand stations for the sale of war savings stamps are to be established in Oregon during the week, according to announcement by Charles N. Wooncott, associate state director of the Oregon division of the national thrift campaign.

Two fatal accidents were included in the 341 reported to the industrial accident commission for the week ending January 3, inclusive. N. J. Crockett, Not. logger, and Gertrude Newport, Astoria cook, were the victims of the fatal accidents.

So that the production of milk and other dairy products shall not be curtailed, a nation-wide movement has been started by the Oregon Dairymen's association to have dairy employees within the draft age exempted or put in deferred classification.

The metal production for Baker county during 1916 totaled a little in excess of \$3,000,000, according to the report of Charles G. Yale, director of the federal bureau of mines, and the 1917 production will come close to that figure, although it probably will fall a little short.

Figures from the official navy bulletin show Portland to head the list for navy recruits during the final two weeks' rush of recruiting. New York district with its population of 5,923,489, had to take second place with 479 enlistments for the week ending December 15. Portland district with its population of 993,429, leads all districts in the United States with an enlistment of 714 men. Compiled figures for the total enlistments from December 3 to 15, show Portland still in the lead with 1350 volunteers signed up, and New York second with 1115.

A. C. U. Berry, of the Miami Construction company, of Portland, was the successful bidder for the construction of the south jetty of the proposed Yaquina bar project. His bid was \$293,000 for the work complete, including all construction material.

Eight more government contracts for wood ships have been awarded Oregon shipyards. The yards are those of Somarstrom Brothers at Columbia City and the Wilson Brothers Shipbuilding company of Astoria. Each will receive four. These contracts represent about \$4,000,000.

Oregon will furnish 2031 men for the second draft soon to be called. Approximate figures only are available, but they indicate that the state will not suffer serious loss of man power. This estimate is based upon the supposition that 687,000 men will again be called in the whole nation.

Pendleton has a new industry which is now pretty well established. Dr. McNabb has started a fox farm in the eastern end of the city for the purpose of raising foxes on a commercial basis. He has four pair of silver gray foxes and one female red fox as a nucleus for developing a profitable fur bearing business.

Officers elected by the Irrigation congress held in Portland last week were as follows: J. H. Upton of Prineville, president; H. W. Gard of Madras, first vice president; B. D. Joslin of Jordan Valley, second vice president; Porter J. Neff of Medford, third vice president; Fred N. Wallace of Tumalo, secretary.

Clatsop county is to open bids on January 21 for the laying of three miles of hard-surfaced road, completing the permanent improvement of the highway from Astoria to Fort Stevens. The improvement will include about 10,000 yards of grading and 20,000 yards of pavement and will cost from \$75,000 to \$80,000.

Robert Paulus, secretary of the Salem Fruit Union, has announced the disposal of 1,700,000 pounds of north-west prunes to the government. The sale practically cleaned up packing houses of the northwest of those sizes, and leaves about 1,000,000 pounds of other sizes in their hands. The prunes were sold at approximately \$125,000.

Division of the state is proposed by William Hanley, wealthy stockman of Burns, Harney county, attending the Oregon Irrigation congress, as the only practical solution by which eastern and central Oregon can work out their salvation and develop their interests so divergent from those of that section of the state lying west of the Cascades.

One hundred and nine permits to appropriate water and 10 permits to construct reservoirs, including the irrigation of land aggregating 10,639 acres, and water supply for three municipalities, with an estimated cost of construction totaling \$294,887, were issued by State Engineer John H. Lewis during the last quarter of the year 1917.

With the open season to date, goat raisers in Douglas county have been experimenting with fall shearing of mohair. It is believed the process can be carried on successfully, so far as the goats getting through the winter is concerned, in Douglas county at least, and probably also in Polk county. Weather conditions in Lincoln county would not make fall shearing practicable there.

Acting Adjutant-General Williams has submitted the following figures to Governor Withycombe, showing the present status of enlistments in Oregon: Third Oregon, 2055; Oregon coast artillery, 1700; field artillery, 400; cavalry, 400; hospital units, 600; officers' reserve corps, 256; medical officers, etc., 200; navy and marine corps, 5652; selective service, 711; infantry service under draft 700, enlisted 7320. Total 20,000.

Logging, lumber and construction companies must keep their dynamite and other blasting explosives under lock and key, or at least in a guarded place where strict account of them may be maintained. This order has been issued by the office of the United States attorney, pursuant to complaints that such explosives have been permitted to remain along railroad tracks and at places of easy access to passersby.

Continuation of the war may mean a large saving to the state in national guard appropriations, according to present indications. The guard received an appropriation for the biennium of \$155,000 from the last legislature, of which sum about \$4000 was taken to liquidate bills created by a previous administration. From the present outlook it appears that \$75,000 of the appropriation may revert to the general fund at the end of the biennium.

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