

DOROTHY'S CHRISTMAS GIFT

by A.E. ZUCKER

"SAY, believe me, the fellows were glad to see me back away by telling me," said George Porter to the family at the dinner table. "Professor Parr said I looked like a college man, and all the fellows said I had changed a great deal since September."

George had just arrived a few hours before his first vacation back from college. He had, indeed, been very anxious to get home again among his old friends. The weary hours on the train he had whiled away by telling the other boys about all the dances he was going to attend with Dorothy Smyth, "some classy girl from Bryn Mawr."

In the course of the dinner Doctor Porter could not but take down his son a little. The all-important fraternity man was roasted considerably for his overbearing manner. However, George took it all with the stolid dignity of the captain of the freshman football team. As a matter of fact dad sank considerably in his son's estimation.

After dinner George's older sister Mary asked him whether he was going to call up Dorothy for the Christmas dance at the Hadley's.

"Aw, pshaw, here a fellow works his head off at school," said George in his best bluff, "he comes home for a little rest, and then you expect him to dance. And half the girls at school have it on Dorothy anyhow."

"What are you going to give her for Christmas?" said Mary, hiding a smile, for she knew just how George felt about Dorothy.

"Oo, I never thought about that, and I've but ten cents to my name." This last statement showed just how good a time he had with his fraternity brothers the last days before vacation.

"Make it C. O. D., Georgie. Call on dad; he'll give all you'll need." "Not on your life," came back George, "a college man must be able to shift for himself. Why, half the fellows work their way. I'll go out to earn the money myself tomorrow. Besides, I've been roasted enough."

True to his word George Porter was out early the next morning looking for remunerative toil. A window-card in a large cafeteria, "Help Wanted," arrested his attention. He strolled up to the fat proprietor, seated behind the cash register, and honored him by offering him a college man's services.

"Any experience in the kitchen?" he was asked.

something that has been the last resource of many a young man—a box of candy.

A whole day with soiled dishes, half-consumed food, and scolding was had enough, but the worst came when George's pals came in during the afternoon. Like a maiden surprised at her dip at the spring, George went into hiding. The manager happened to see him ducking behind the counter, and asked him what ailed him.

"Pat, don't let them see me!" said George.

"Who? Are the police after ye?" said the manager and grabbed him by the collar.

This was too much for George. He bowed over the manager and rushed into the kitchen. His friends laughed and thought their part.

The manager followed George. "Hm," he sneered. "Some of your friends from the swell side of the fence. Well, Archibald, you can hide your pretty face in the kitchen after this. Just go and work the dishwasher."

George never had been so mad in his life. He would have "busted the fathead's bean," but for Dorothy's sake he stayed. Besides he was no quitter, but worked like a hero at whatever work he had set out to do. No Satan in the inferno could have felt more at ease at the sinners he was immersing in the fiery pools than George did toward the innocent dishes of which he immersed bucket after bucket in the patent dishwasher to the impatient shouts of the girls.

"Shoot more dishes, Archibald!" "Finally at six o'clock, tired and sweated, George left the place. He felt just a bit doubtful about his chances; "What would she say?"

When George was about to leave Dorothy at the door of the Smyth mansion after the dance on Christmas night, she turned to him to say, "Oh, my present to you is a box of candy. It was the sweetest thing. And Donald says he saw you working for it. You shouldn't go to so much trouble just for me, Georgie."

"Trouble, Dorothy? Don't mention it." And with somewhat of an effort he added, "I had lots of fun; besides, I was working for you."

Dorothy's head sank just a little lower.

"Dorothy," said George, softly, "couldn't I work for you all my life?" George placed his hands on Dorothy's fur cap and pressed back gently. Her head rose slowly and their lips met for one long second.

Then George fastened his fraternity pin on her gown, the emblem which the rules permitted to be given only to "fiances and wives."

George's head sank just a little lower.

CARRANZA SENDS WARNING TO U. S.

Use of Force on Border Will Be Considered Unfriendly.

Bryan's Declaration That Retaliation Would Not Be Invasion Is Flatly Contradicted.

Vera Cruz—"If the United States employs force to stop the firing by Mexicans across the international boundary line at Naco, it will be considered an unfriendly act, notwithstanding the friendly motives cloaking the act."

In this manner General Carranza made answer, in a statement to the Associated Press, to the formal notice served by the United States on both Provisional President Gutierrez and General Carranza that unless such firing ceased force would be employed to protect American territory.

Carranza's reply to the American note will be in general a repudiation of responsibility for any shots that have crossed the line, and clearly sets forth that he and his government will regard intervention at Naco as a hostile and unfriendly act.

At no time since the receipt of Secretary Bryan's note, in which attention was called to the repeated wounding and killing of residents of the town on the northern side of the line, has General Carranza appeared perturbed, but he has had long conferences with those close to him, and, in framing his reply, it is said, he has been careful not to let himself remain in any uncertain light.

"General Hill, who is commanding the constitutionalist forces at Naco, is on the defensive," continued General Carranza, "and since his back was to the line it is difficult to see how he could be responsible for the firing in question. The fact is that Maytorena's men have been the attacking party and therefore it appears reasonably clear that they, and only they, could have been to blame."

"As a matter of fact, I do not know that the rights of the American citizens have been violated. It seems to me that it would be well for the State department to investigate this question in order to fix the responsibility. I remember similar instances at El Paso, where the Maderista forces were attacking there. In that case those shot were for the most part the impudent and curious individuals who flocked to witness the fighting as if it had been a spectacular show staged for their benefit."

"As to the use of force, of which Mr. Bryan talks, that is something the gravity of which I fear he does not fully appreciate. He says it would not mean an invasion of our territory, but a violation of our national sovereignty. It would, and moreover, it would more certainly be an act against the constitutionalists who hold the town and in favor of the Villistas, who would be left free to continue their operations. It would be simply tying General Hill's hands and leaving Maytorena free."

"I sincerely hope that good friendship of the American people towards the Mexican people will prevent the consummation of Secretary Bryan's threat."

Battleship Oregon to Be Head of Canal Parade

Washington, D. C.—Not only will the battleship Oregon lead the navies of the world through the Panama Canal on the date of formal dedication next February, but she will carry on her bridge the President of the United States.

Thus the opening of the Panama Canal becomes a gala day for the old warship, which gained such distinction in the Spanish war. All doubt on this score is cleared up by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in his annual report. In a paragraph devoted to the opening of the Panama Canal, Secretary Daniels says:

"The great maritime powers of the world have been invited, and a number of them have accepted the invitation to participate in the exercises incident to the opening of the Panama canal. The international fleet and the ships of our own navy escorting it will assemble at Hampton Roads in February, 1915, where they will be reviewed by the President of the United States. After the review they will sail for Cristobal thence they will proceed to Balboa, on the Pacific side."

Fortune Tellers Barred.

Lubeck—Fortune-tellers now are forbidden to practice in any part of the German empire. Soon after the war broke out they began to do an enormous business with relatives of soldiers in the field, who wanted to know how things were going with them. Visits to the fortune-tellers often had tragic consequences, as many of the callers were in a high state of nervous tension. The uncertainty of relatives regarding their men folk at the front has been aggravated by the middle of field postal organization.

Remount Stations Busy.

London—Providing mounts for the British army, so constantly exposed to German fire on the Continent, keeps five remount depots in England and Ireland busy. Each depot is under direction of an officer, who is assisted by veterinarians, rough-riders, grooms and blacksmiths. Many Canadians have been drafted into the remount service because of their skill as horsemen and experience in managing wild animals. Both artillery and cavalry have suffered a heavy loss of animals in Belgium and France.

Child Drowned in Milk.

Modesto, Cal.—The infant son of Gregario Yrigoyen, a Swiss dairyman, fell into a tank of skimmed milk Monday on the father's ranch and was drowned. The child, unable to walk, crawled to the tank. The top was only a few inches from the ground. The milk was about 18 inches deep.

Efficient, But Not Large Army Advised by Wood

New York—Organization of a dependable volunteer army through college camps, Federal control of the militia, increase in the Regular army and provision for adequate armament are essentials for meeting the sudden attack of any hostile power on the United States, the members of the Merchants' association of New York were told Wednesday by Major General Leonard Wood and Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War.

It is not a large army, but a fully efficient army that is needed, General Wood said, and in filling this need the college camps must play an important part in training volunteer officers, for it is on the volunteer army that the country must ultimately depend.

The plan of the general staff to bring the army forces up to 500,000 is only a stop-gap, he continued, while the full citizen army is being organized. "You might as well, under modern war conditions, try to organize a big reserve without previous preparation as to try to organize a lifesaving service on a shipwrecked vessel that is going to pieces," said General Wood.

"To bring our forces up to 500,000 we shall have to have 12,000 additional officers. For that purpose we must have college camps, such as existed last year at Gettysburg and Monterey. "This year we probably shall have 2000 boys in four of these camps. The boys made a better record last year—and this shows what you can do with intelligent men in a short time—than was made by the best company of the Fifth Regular Infantry for the same grades. Over 60 per cent developed into marksmen at the end of the five weeks' training period a board of our own officers examined these youngsters and recommended 129 of them as fit for volunteer officers in the lower grades."

"Now this is the kind of system which I think can be applied in this country. I hope that eventually it will grow into a general movement, embracing, say, a six months' enlistment period, two periods of two months each, to be taken during the economic and educational vacation, so as to interfere as little as possible with the work of the young men who are in business and the educational work of the boys who are in college."

"I think if we can do that there will be developed a large number of trained youngsters as officers of volunteers and a still larger number as trained men to form the nucleus of volunteer companies in case we are so unfortunate as to become involved in war. Some such method as that must be adopted, because when war comes it will come suddenly and unless we are the aggressor—which is highly improbable, it will come from one who is holly prepared and who knows when he is coming and where he is coming."

Warships Will Be Sent To Panama Canal Zone

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and his cabinet decided Wednesday to send American warships to the canal zone to guard against violations of neutrality there by belligerent ships.

Just how many ships, and whether destroyers or cruisers or battleships shall be dispatched, will be determined after a full report has been received from Colonel Goethals, military governor of the canal zone, and Captain Roolman, naval officer at the canal.

Both Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels made it clear that the delay in acting on the request of Colonel Goethals for two destroyers was due to a lack of information.

Mr. Garrison explained that the colonel has sent two messages, one asking for the destroyers, without specifying the purpose of their use. In reply to a message of inquiry on the latter point Colonel Goethals explained that the wireless regulations were being violated in canal waters, and referred to the misuse of the canal zone as a base of supplies.

The War department again asked for specific instances of what had occurred, but no further information has been received.

On a full explanation of conditions in the canal zone depends exactly what action will be taken and under what departmental jurisdiction.

War Threatens Gould Kin.

Breslau—The Breslau Zeitung demands the confiscation of the principality of Sagan, which stands in the name of Prince Howard, of Sagan, son of Duke Helle and the Duchess of Tallyrand. The Duchess was Anna Gould of New York. The confiscation is demanded as a reprisal against the alleged confiscation of German property in France. The principality of Sagan embraces the castle of Sagan and 60,000 acres. Duke Helle renounced his title of Prince of Sagan in favor of his son at the time of his father's death.

Von Spee Fate Foretold.

Berlin, via London.—Count Von Hohenbroeck recalls an utterance of Admiral Count von Spee before his departure for the Orient two years ago to command the cruiser squadron, relative to what he should do in case of war. Admiral von Spee was in command of the German squadron, four vessels of which were sunk by the British warships in the South Atlantic. In reply to the query, Count von Spee said: "I hope I may meet many Englishmen at the bottom of the sea."

Servians Again Occupy Capital, City of Belgrade

London.—The Servians, after a fierce battle Tuesday, have reoccupied Belgrade, according to a Nish dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company.

The Austrians occupied Belgrade December 2, after having besieged it since July 29, bombarding from batteries near Semlin and from monitors on the Danube.

A large portion of the city was said to have been destroyed by the fire of the Austrians.

When war was declared the Servian government moved from Belgrade to Kragujevats and later went further south to Nish, where it remains.

London.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says the Austrians admit defeat at the hands of the Servians, in an official communication issued at Vienna. This communication follows: "Our offensive movement, directed in a southerly direction from the River Drina, encountered southeast of Valjevo a greatly superior force of the enemy."

"Our advance was not merely stopped, but we were compelled to make more extended retirement of our troops, which for many weeks have fought obstinately and brilliantly, but with many losses."

"Against this we may place the occupation of Belgrade. A new decision and measures consequently will be taken which will serve to repel the enemy."

"During the days of December 10, 11 and 12 the enemy continued to retire along the entire front. The Servian advance guards have progressed as far as Veliki and Bosniak."

Real Winter Strikes East; Death Follows in Wake

Chicago.—Winter, nearly two months overdue, got down to business Tuesday when the temperature here dropped to 22 degrees below zero, accompanied by howling blasts. The only redeeming feature of the day was the bright sunshine after two weeks of darkness and blizzards and rain storms.

Two men were badly frozen that amputation of their legs was necessary. A watchman was found nearly dead where he had fallen during the night. His hands and feet must be amputated and he probably will die. The other victim was found frozen in a ditch, where he had fallen from exhaustion.

Navigation on the Great Lakes was brought to sudden stop by stiff gales and blizzards and blinding snow. Some big boats are still out.

As showing the scope and nature of the cold wave, following are some representative high and low temperatures for the day:

Boston, 42-28 above; Buffalo, 20-10 above; Pittsburg, 22 to 8 above; Chicago, 4 above to 3 below; Madison, Wis., 2 to 10 below; Fort Worth, 4 above to 2 below; Charles City, Ia., 2 to 14 below; Devil's Lake, N. D., 2 to 18 below; Duluth, Minn., 0 to 19 below; Sioux City, Ia., 4 to 14 below; Kansas City, 4 below; Texas points reported a maximum of 36 and a minimum of 12; Montgomery, Ala., had a maximum of 36 and minimum of 30; Jacksonville, Fla., got down to 44 and New Orleans, to 40; Los Angeles had a maximum of 60 and minimum of 40.

Injured Give Advice to Industrial Accident Board

Salem.—Numerous unique replies have been received by the State Industrial Accident commission from beneficiaries of the compensation act to the question asked by the board: "How in your opinion could such accidents be avoided?"

E. A. Dahl, employed by the Pacific Brick company, lost 14 days from work because of an injury to an eye caused by a fellow workman striking him with a mud ball. "Such accidents may be avoided," he writes, "by workmen attending to business and not playing when they should be at work."

"Don't follow a dump-cart over the dump," is the suggestion of John Kelly, employed by the J. W. Sweeney Construction company, who with his cart tumbled down hill and was incapacitated for work for several days.

C. C. White, an employe of the Gambrinus Brewery, suffered injury to four digits on his right hand, causing permanent stiffness, by allowing his hand to be caught between two beer kegs which he was rolling. He thought such injuries could be avoided by persons keeping their hands away from beer kegs.

C. P. Mason, employed by the Coos Bay Times Publishing company, sat on an oil can, puncturing the sciatic nerve. "Be careful where you sit," was his answer to the question.

"Wear wooden shoes like the Belgians," was the reply of an employe of the Nicolai Neppach company, who crushed his feet by dropping heavy timbers on them, and was unable to work for several days.

J. A. Allen, an employe of the Union Meat company, while attempting to kill a hog, was kicked in the stomach by the animal. "Kill 'em first," writes Allen to the commission.

"Keep away from the business end of a mule," is the suggestion of L. I. Griffith, employed on the Tumalo Irrigation project, who was seriously injured because he did not heed his own injunction.

A man injured while working in a sawmill blamed a co-worker, who was of foreign birth. He said such accidents could be avoided by "keeping the foreigners out of the country."

Hopgrowers Would Form Co-operative Association

McMinnville.—At a meeting of hopgrowers and business men of McMinnville and vicinity Thursday afternoon in the Commercial club assembly hall, the Oregon Hopgrowers' association's representatives thoroughly aroused the interest of Yamhill hopgrowers in the co-operative feature of this organization.

About 100 hopgrowers and business men attended. W. T. Vinton, state senator, presided, and Walter Kirkwood assisted.

After a morning session, at which the purposes of the association were stated briefly, the afternoon session was given over primarily to H. L. Mahan, temporary president, who spoke from a business standpoint on the necessity of co-operation. Mr. Mahan opened his address by saying that the present plight of hopgrowers was the excuse for this organization.

Then, step by step, he clearly laid before his hearers the necessity for a farmers' association that would take care of and control 70 per cent of the hops of this state, to act in conjunction with like organizations in California and Washington. A number of hopgrowers interrogated the speaker, and all of the advantages of the association were brought out. Local business men and bankers endorsed the movement, including W. C. Hagerty, W. B. Smith, D. M. Naberger and Ralph Wortman.

Many subscriptions were obtained for stock in the organization, which will be incorporated as soon as the required amount is taken.

"The meeting here was enthusiastic and encouraging," said E. V. D. Paul, of Polk county, who has been assisting the committee in its work of enlisting the moral as well as financial support of hopgrowers throughout the valley.

Fruit and Vegetable Diseases to Be Discussed

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—Results of recent spraying experiments in apple and pear scab control, will be discussed by Professor H. S. Jackson, plant pathologist of the Oregon station, at the O. A. C. annual short course, January 1 to 30, 1915. Laboratory and field experiments have been carried on extensively during the past year and it is the purpose of the department to give to the short course students the benefits of the additional information secured. Other subjects to be treated by Professor Jackson are fire blight of apple and pear, apple tree anthracnose, apple mildew, peach leaf curl, and California peach blight, brown rot of peaches and other stone fruits, gooseberry mildew, and other gooseberry and currant troubles, mildews of grain crops, dealing with both cause and control, important diseases of clover and alfalfa, and the rust of pear and quinces—a new Western disease. Professor Jackson will also explain the methods of potato seed production with reference to diseases and disease control.

The growers of small fruits and bush fruits will be especially interested in Professor Bars' treatment, and loganberry anthracnose and other cane fruit diseases and some of the common and destructive diseases of cherries, and mushroom rot as a disease in fruit trees, will also be handled by Professor Bars.

Vegetable Diseases, such as potato rot and wilt, including rhizoctonia, potato late blight, and common potato scab and powdery scab will be discussed by Professor Bailey. Other vegetable diseases, as of onions, celery, cabbage and tomatoes, will be treated from the standpoint of cause and control.

Curry Levy to Go Higher.

Marshfield.—Curry county has provided the expense budget for the season and it is said the levy will be a little heavier than for 1914. One item which adds to the 1915 expenditures is the provision for reconstructing the Elk River county bridge, four miles from Port Orford, at an expense of \$6000. The County court at its recent meeting agreed it would be necessary also to allow a considerable increase in the bills for clerk hire, as the county is growing and the official business is increased greatly in some lines.

Last Trolley Rail Laid.

Oregon City.—The last rails connecting Mount Angel, Oregon City and Portland by a modern electric interurban system were laid this week on the Willamette Valley Southern. There were no ceremonies. Although trains can now be run from Oregon City into the Marion County city on the Willamette Valley Southern, the road is far from completion, and it will probably be at least a month before a schedule is adopted. Poles to carry the trolley wires have been erected to Molalla, 19 miles from this city.

Gov. West Will Practice Law.

Salem.—Oswald West, governor of Oregon, has announced that after his term of office expires early in January he will engage in the practice of law in Portland. He and Claude C. McCulloch, ex-state senator from Baker county, and Governor West's lieutenant on the floor of the senate at the 1913 session of the legislature, have formed a partnership to be known as West & McCulloch.

Lady Gets Good Job.

Salem.—Governor West has appointed his private secretary, Miss Fern Hobbs, a member of the State Industrial Accident commission, to succeed C. D. Babcock, whose term will expire January 1. The term is four years and the salary \$3600 a year.

Jackson County Spends \$500,000 On Roads

Ashlund.—Jackson county has spent nearly \$500,000 on roads in 1914. The Siskiyou unit of the Pacific highway has cost to date \$160,000, or \$7000 a mile. From Ashlund's western outskirts to the Poor farm, about five miles, the expense has been nearly \$12,000 a mile, or a total of \$52,000. This stretch has an asphalt wearing surface five inches thick, and was contracted work. From the Poor farm to Medford, less than seven miles, the cost was \$74,000, divided between county and state, averaging \$11,000 a mile.

The Central Point unit was the most expensive, costing \$16,000 a mile. This, however, includes the cost of machinery and material, the entire expense over this particular area amounting to nearly \$55,000. About \$25,000 was applied on new construction and grading, while the maintenance of the roads throughout the county in general cost nearly \$90,000. The foregoing figures are semi-official as given out by the county court. More than half of the paved surface completed on the Pacific highway to date has a concrete base.

Siletz Road Unit Near.

Dallas.—It is practically certain now that the much-talked-of permanent road between Falls City and the Siletz will be started within the year. Road District No. 21, of this county, in which most of the Siletz road is located, has voted a special tax of 5 mills for this purpose. The county court has signified its intention to give the district, in addition to this special levy, all of the money raised on the general road levy in that district, together with other money from the general road fund. When improved the distance between Portland and Newport will be cut down about 13 miles and a highway given to tourists that will equal anything in the West from the standpoint of scenic beauty. The Lincoln county court has commenced work on the Lincoln county end of the road.

Judgment Levy Denied.

Salem.—Circuit Judge Galloway decided that Mrs. Grace D. Barnes held title to valuable property in this city, and that A. B. Spencer, of Los Angeles, who obtained judgment for \$70,000 against her husband, L. S. Barnes, could not levy on it. Judge Galloway characterized the decree of the California court awarding Spencer a judgment against Barnes as a "lightning flash of snap judgment." The suit related to profits in a mining deal, plaintiff alleging that Barnes kept money that should have been divided.

Charter Change Is Issued.

Medford.—At a recent meeting of the city council an election was called for a vote on the proposed new city charter at the general election January 12. The charter was thoroughly examined by the city fathers, many changes made, but the main features were not altered in the final draft. The new charter calls for a city manager, a non-partisan ballot, proportional voting, a city park and welfare commission, and a board of directors serving without pay. The directors to engage a city manager.

Buena Vista Hops Sold.

Buena Vista.—Owing to the loss last year by growers holding the crop, hopgrowers in this vicinity have sold the greater part of the 1914 crop. The hops were held for several weeks in hopes of higher prices, but as the prices rose slowly, the growers decided to sell. The crop was much smaller than usual this year in the Luckiamute valley and in many other sections of Polk county, but the hops were sold and of an exceptionally good quality. A greater acreage is planned for next year.



"I Sure Have."

Accidentally he picked up half a piece of lemon pie the owner of which had just gone to the ice water faucet to replenish her glass. "Wait a minute with my pie, if you please," said the old maid victim of George's seal. "No, I won't take anything sack out of the mess on your tray, either. You go and get me another at our expense."

The hero of many a football battle here showed a yellow streak. He sought the pie for the injured guest. Probably due to his anger over the old hen he next scattered the silver all over the floor. Without the least thought of sanitation he replaced it on the stand. Suddenly the boss told him to carry all the silver to the kitchen to have it washed. Here the Irish cook gave him a hot reception. "Why didn't you just take it to the kitchen and back. The guests would have thought it was clean, but now they kicked to the boss. Take a boy, he has no idea of cleanliness."



Christmas shoppers coming into the cafeteria reminded George of his gift. One dollar-fifty was not much, but he would not ask dad for more under any consideration. Finally he decided on

something that has been the last resource of many a young man—a box of candy.

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