

Full Leased Dispatch

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BIENNIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE OPENS TODAY

RUSSIA WILL CALL FEWER MEN THAN IF SHE WAS NOT AT WAR

Confidence As to Outcome of War Calls Forth Curious Statement

FULL CREDIT NOT GIVEN OFFICERS ANNOUNCEMENT

Lack of Equipment Held to Be Reason For Not Heavily Recruiting

By J. W. T. Mason.

New York, Jan. 11.—Petrograd makes the curious announcement that fewer recruits will be called to the colors in 1915 than if Russia were not at war.

About 1,250,000 young men reach conscription age yearly in the czar's empire. Of these 700,000 are accepted normally for three years' military service. This year, however, only 585,000 of the 1915 group have been summoned to the ranks.

This is explained in Petrograd as inactivity of the Russian government's confidence concerning the outcome of the war.

Not even in Petrograd, however, can it be true that any responsible official believes the czar is justified in discharging more than 15 per cent of the normal increase in the Slav army.

A large area of Russian territory is in German hands. The Slav occupation of Berlin has been abandoned as impracticable. The Turks are still in possession of part of Transcaucasia. There is a long journey ahead of the armies in the Carpathians and Bukovina before they can reach Budapest.

Under these circumstances it would be unjust to assume that the czar's advisers think the lost Russian offensive against Germany can be recovered with less than the usual annual number of recruits. However optimistic the Slav civilian population may be as to the government's serious under-estimates the difficulties which confront Grand Duke Nicholas.

The reason why the czar called less than the usual number of conscripts to the colors unquestionably is the trouble experienced in securing equipment and ammunition.

This is the most serious problem of the war to all belligerents.

None of the warring powers is able to utilize all the men at its disposal because the factories of the world cannot turn out weapons enough for them.

Russia is not only severely handicapped of all, not only because its factories are of limited capacity, but also because its geographical isolation makes it difficult to import supplies from neutral countries.

The only available commercial entrance to the empire at present is by the back door, through the ports of the Orient.

Most of the czar's purchases of munitions are being made in Japan, whence they are sent to Manchuria and reshipped over the Trans-Siberian railroad. This is a long journey, and besides Japan undoubtedly is not permitting too much ammunition to leave its own territory.

Vienna, Berlin and London, Jan. 11.—The Russians have not yet attempted to push their invasion of Hungary, the war office stated today. It was thought likely this was due to the snows, which are hampering operations in Galicia and the Carpathians.

Several Slav reconitering parties in the mountains have withdrawn when attacked by the Austrians.

The Russians have bombarded the heights northeast of Zaklitzyn and attempted a crossing of the Sida river, but in both cases unsuccessfully.

One Woman In Each Arizona House

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 11.—With one woman certified to each house, the second Arizona state legislature convened at noon today.

Immediately after President W. P. Sims of the senate and Speaker William Brooks of the assembly had called the session to order, Governor Hunt's message of 20,000 words was presented. In each house the reading of the message was deferred.

Among the first bills to be introduced will be a measure authorizing a popular election to repeal the initiative and referendum laws, and one to abolish the upper house of the legislature.

BERLIN CONFIRMS REPORT THAT ALLIES GAIN AT SOISSONS

Say Foothold On German Trenches Secured But Advance Checked

GERMAN GAINS CLAIMED AT ARGONNES-PERTHES

Aerial Raid on French Port Is Successfully Carried Today

Berlin, by wireless to London, Jan. 11.—The war office admitted today that the allies had gained a foothold in the German trenches north of Soissons but declared that they were unable to make further progress, and that the battle still continued.

In the Argonnes, it was said the Germans were the ones who had gained, and at Perthes it was declared they had recaptured trenches recently lost to the French.

Galle reports of an action along a line extending southward from the Niempert and Ypres regions were confirmed, though it was stated that the engagement was confined to the artillery.

A French assault on LaMollesele, northeast of Albert, was reported repulsed with heavy losses.

In the eastern war zone it was said there had been little change in the situation, though the Germans were slowly gaining on the Victoria.

Aviators Bombard Dunkirk

Paris, Jan. 11.—German aviators bombarded the French port of Dunkirk again today.

Five civilians were killed, several were wounded and a number of buildings were damaged.

A German airman who attempted a reconnaissance of the French position at Amiens was captured by a French aviator, and in the ensuing fight the German machine was destroyed, its pilot was killed and the officer who was making the observations was captured, seriously wounded.

Armies Concentrating

Petrograd, Jan. 11.—Both Russians and Germans were concentrating their forces in Poland today for a general clash.

Up to today there has been little serious fighting since Saturday. The Germans were bringing up reinforcements, however, and all indications were that there they were preparing a frontal assault on the Russians' Victoria positions.

It was reported that the Slavs had taken 15,000 Austrian prisoners since Christmas.

Dardanelles Damaged

Rome, Jan. 11.—That immense damage was done to the outer defenses of the Dardanelles by the Anglo-French fleet's bombardment was indicated by advices received here today from Constantinople.

The impression was growing that eventually the allied naval forces would force a passage of the strait, in which event grave fears were felt in Rome that it would be hard to prevent a massacre of the foreigners at the Ottoman capital.

It was learned also that the Turks were as yet ignorant of the defeat their forces had suffered in Transcaucasia.

German Cruiser Located

Rio De Janeiro, Jan. 11.—Another German cruiser squadron was reported here today operating off the Brazilian coast.

It was expected consequently that British shipping would remain in port until the hostile fleet was acquitted for, inasmuch as it would be inviting destruction if it ventured to sea sooner.

No confirmation was available of reports concerning the squadron's composition. It was said, however, that it consisted of the Karlsruhe and its convoy, together with warships which succeeded in running the British blockade of the North Sea.

Confirmation was lacking also of a rumor that the British warship Invincible had sunk the Von Der Tann. The Brazilian minister of marine said the Invincible sailed from Recife Saturday afternoon, passed the Argentine dreadnaught Bivadava on voyage and exchanged salutes with the latter. He thought it possible that this exchange of salutes was responsible for the story of a battle.

The report, however, continued to circulate, though discredited by both British and German diplomats.

Girls want to become wives before they become angels.

ENTIRE SWISS ARMY NOW ON FRONTIER

Government Fearful That Heavy Fighting In Alsace Would Violate Neutrality

Basel Switzerland, Jan. 11.—Fearful that the heavy fighting now in progress in Alsace will lead to violations of Swiss neutrality, the republic had all its available troops on guard along the frontier today. All preparations had been made for calling out additional forces if necessary.

The Swiss Red Cross, military commission and Catholic Sisters, it was stated, would care for the wounded regardless of nationality.

Both Germans and French were pouring reinforcements into fighting zone. The Germans were said to have more than 150,000 men in the province—60,000 in Mulhausen, 35,000 north and west of the city and the rest scattered about in the surrounding district.

German hospitals along the Rhine were emptied of their regular patients to make room for the wounded.

The French were strengthening their positions and bringing up more artillery. Their field base and hospital were established at Dammerkirch. They were in control of the approaches to the main road to Canues and Belfort, and the country north of Altkirch where heavy fighting was in progress.

French Alpine troops were in great strength in the Vosges, where they occupied positions dominating the roads to Guebwiller, Soultz and Gerney. The Germans were endeavoring to wrest those posts from the enemy, and a desperate conflict was in progress between the two forces.

In this area of the war the losses in killed and wounded on both sides were said to have aggregated 40,000 thus far.

Stanley Will Defend Roberts

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—Representative O. A. Stanley of Kentucky, arrived here today. It was believed he will represent Mayor Roberts of Terre Haute, indicted in connection with illegal election funds. Mayor Roberts will be arraigned here tomorrow.

GOVERNOR WEST'S FINAL MESSAGE

Retiring Executive Reviews Work Done By Several Departments

Paris, Jan. 11.—There was violent fighting today along the entire line in the Lys and Oise regions. In this district, according to the war office's official statement, the French took a line of German trenches, as a sequel to a series of fierce encounters.

Between the Lys and the North sea a heavy artillery engagement was said to be raging.

In the Soissons district, it was reported that the Germans had suffered huge losses in their efforts to regain the ground they lost last week. The fighting, it was stated, was increasing in volume but it was denied that the Germans had gained anything, as they claimed. On the contrary, the war office asserted, the French were occupying trenches from which they had expelled the Kaiser's forces.

Between the Aisne and the Champagne region, it was said, the big guns were at work and the advantage was with the allies.

North of Perthes the French were declared to have assaulted and taken a German trench.

Heavy fighting was said to be continuing in the Vosges and upper Alsace, despite deep snows.

The Weather

I FEEL SORRY FOR THE POOR BELGIANS

Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday—occasional rain.

Numerous laws have been passed which create a broad policy making for the conservation and development of our resources. These laws have aided the investigation of numerous irrigation and power possibilities and the construction of the Tamalo irrigation system.

Constructive Laws.

(Continued on Page Six.)

ADMIRAL FISHER, ENGLAND'S OLD SEA DOG, RETAINS CONFIDENCE OF BRITISH PUBLIC



ADMIRAL FISHER

This is a new and up to date picture of Admiral Sir John A. Fisher, first baron of Kilverston who is now active head of the British navy. This seasoned old "sea dog" is a typical English sailor, and England places entire reliance in his management of her great fleets. The German attacks on Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool and the threatened submarine campaign which Admiral von Tirpitz says will starve England out have not changed the determined policy of the admiralty. Admiral Fisher's duty is to keep the seas free as far as possible and hold the German warships bottled up.

WILL MARK TIME UNTIL ANSWER IS RECEIVED

Washington, Jan. 11.—Official comment was withheld today on his British note responding to the Washington administration's protest against the treatment by English warships of American shipping on the high seas. The delay was due to a desire on the part of persons in a position to discuss the proposition to await arrival of the detailed British communication which will come later.

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BEN SELLING IS CHOSEN SPEAKER OF HOUSE BY VOTE OF 37-22---THOMPSON PRESIDENT OF SENATE BY BIG MAJORITY

First Session of Law Making Bodies Held Shortly After 10 o'Clock When Temporary Organization Was Effected

SENATOR DAY ELECTED TEMPORARY PRESIDENT OF SENATE---HOUSTON CHOSEN TEMPORARY SPEAKER

Following Election of Presiding Officers Adjournment Taken Until 2 o'Clock This Afternoon When Officers Were Chosen

At the sounding of the gavels in the senate and house this morning, the machinery of the 28th session of the legislative assembly was started in motion and the keynote of the assembly, "Business and economy," permeated the very atmosphere of the halls of legislation and penetrated to every nook and cranny of the capitol building.

It was evident from the start that the permanent organization of both branches of the assembly was "cut and dried" and that no time would be squandered over preliminaries and political fencing. After temporary organization was formed and recess taken to give the committees on organization and credentials time to work out a program and report, permanent organization was formed in the senate by the election of Lair W. Thompson, of Lake county, president, without serious opposition.

In the house the program was somewhat varied by the candidacy of Allen H. Eaton for the speakership in opposition to Ben Selling, of Multnomah, but it was short lived and the contest was settled on the first ballot, Selling having received 37 votes and Eaton 22. Mr. Cardwell, of Douglas, was absent and did not vote.

Mr. Eaton was placed in nomination by Dana H. Allen, of Marion, and Mr. Selling by Representative Hare, of Washington county. Both nominating speeches, as well as those of the seconds, extolled the virtues of the respective candidates and sounded the knell of extravagance and political log-rolling.

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