

GERMANY MAY RESUME WAR ON RUSSIA

THIS DECISION IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN REACHED AT IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS

KAISER WILHELM IS PRESENT AT CONFERENCE OF GENERALS

No-War-But-No-Peace Plan of Russian Foreign Minister Trotsky Is Rejected—If He Does Not Want Peace, He Will Get War.

(Associated Press)
LONDON, Feb. 16.—Germany has resolved to renew military activities against Northern Russia. This decision is said to have been reached at a conference at imperial headquarters, special dispatches from Holland say. The conference was attended by Emperor William, Chancellor von Hertling, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, Foreign Secretary von Kuhlmann and others. The no-war-but-no-peace plan of Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, was rejected at the conference, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express, and as Trotsky does not want peace he will get war. Invasion of Great Russia, it is added, will continue at any rate until Petrograd is occupied by German troops.

CORPORAL GILMAN DIES IN FRANCE

News was received in La Grande today of the death of Corporal Gordon E. Gilman, of Motor Truck Train Co. No. 4, 116 Supply Train, 41st Division, in France, from pneumonia.

He was a graduate of the La Grande high school and is reported to be the first graduate of the high school to die in France. He is the son of Fred A. Gilman, of Medford, Minnesota. Lyle Gilman is a member of the same division. His mother died just before he started for France. He leaves a father, one sister and one brother. He was very popular here among the younger set and his many friends will regret the death of this gallant young man. His father and mother were prominent church workers while here.

SUMMERVILLE HAS 17 JUNIOR RAINBOWS

Summerville having gone over the top is now charging over No. Man's Land. Principal W. L. Starr is the star general back of the trenches, ably assisted by Mrs. Starr. One of the first boys to go over the top was Francis Ott, who sold \$50 worth of Thrift Stamps and qualified for membership in the Rainbow Division. Since then the following have each sold their \$50 worth and are also Junior Rainbows: Edna Bell Myers, Raymond Monroe, Virgil Choate, Keith Glenn and Wallington Hamilton. Let us forget it is proper to mention that Summerville has now 17 pupils who have each sold their \$50 worth of stamps, or over \$850. We doubt if there is another school in the state that has made such an excellent record.

DRIVE FOR SHIP YARDS WORKERS WILL CONTINUE ANOTHER WEEK

PORTLAND, Feb. 16.—Advice received from Washington by Franklin T. Griffith, state director of the United States Public Service Reserve, showed that the first few days results of the nationwide drive for shipyard volunteers had amounted to one-half of the desired enrollment. About twenty thousand enrollment agents are at work in the different states. "The national drive will continue one week more," National Director W. E. Hall telegraphed from Washington, Friday, "and thereafter will be continued in every state until its quota has been completed. More important than speed in attaining the quota is to get suitable men and make it clear that the reserve is being built up for future needs and that men should not leave their jobs or expect immediate employment, but that they should enroll for service

ANTI-GERMAN UPRISING IN BELGIUM STARTS

SERIOUS REVOLT IS REPORTED TO BELGIAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON

GERMAN TROOPS REQUIRED TO RESTORE ORDER

Demonstrations Follow Attempt of the New German Party to Get Political Autonomy for Flanders.

(United Press)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A serious anti-German uprising in occupied Belgium was reported to the Belgian legation. German troops were ordered to restore order in Brussels and Antwerp. The demonstrations follow the attempt of the new German party to get political autonomy for Flanders. The Belgians bitterly resent the movement.

Warsaw Is Placed Under Martial Law

(United Press)
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 16.—The Germans have placed Warsaw under martial law, owing to the high anti-Tenton feeling among the Polish population, according to Warsaw dispatches.

WAR PROFITEERING TO STOP IN HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.—(Correspondence of Associated Press.)—The day of the war profiteer in Holland will soon be over if the measures taken by the authorities to suppress clandestine trading continue to prove as effective as they have done hitherto. Not a day passes but large quantities of foodstuffs and articles of prime necessity which have been withheld from the open market are seized under powers recently conferred upon the police. These goods, which are discovered in all sorts of queer hiding places were of course held for higher prices, but they are now placed on the free market and can fetch no more than the maximum prices fixed by the authorities. Rotterdam statistics show that in that city alone in one month 280 seizures were made, the biggest item being cocoa. The list includes many tons of coffee, tea, soap, margarine, condensed milk, candles, oil, potato flour and a multitude of other commodities. A peculiar seizure was that of 5,000 nickel five-cent pieces, in which the Germans here evince a great interest, probably with the idea that "every little bit helps."

His profits have however, already been obtained by "chain-traders," "cornerers," and traffickers of that ilk. Since the beginning of the war the number of incomes of over \$10,000 a year has more than doubled and all the way down to incomes of \$2,000 a year the increase has been more than 25 per cent. Where the working class population and those with small fixed salaries would be without the safeguard of the rationing and maximum price system, it is difficult to say. Index figures supplied by the municipality indicate that since the beginning of the war, prices for 29 articles in common use in an artisan's household in the Amsterdam area have risen on the average 41.4 per cent.

FIRST SAMMY TO KILL GERMAN IS REAL CRACK SHOT



Sergeant-Major H. W. Seigh

Sergeant-Major Herbert W. Seigh was the first member of Pershing's army to kill a German soldier. But this news held no surprise for his mother, Mrs. Frank Seigh of 190 Horner street, Johnstown, Pa.

"Herbert was always fond of shooting," she said. "It did not surprise me in the least to hear of him killing a German from a distance of 1400 yards."

"Why, when he was only 15 years of age, I can remember that he would often have a colored gentleman stand on one side of the street with a lighted cigar in his mouth and then Herbert would blow the light off with a revolver from the other side of the street."

"He wanted to join the army when he was 16, but I refused to allow it. The day he was 21 he enlisted. I feel real proud of him."

GERMAN SUB BOMBARDS THE CITY OF DOVER

CHILD IS KILLED, THREE WOMEN AND THREE CHILDREN ARE INJURED BEFORE BOAT DISAPPEARS

LONDON, Feb. 16.—An enemy submarine bombarded Dover this morning, killing a child, wounding three women and three children. In four minutes, it fired thirty shots, damaging houses, and disappeared.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON RESIGNS AS CHIEF OF STAFF

LONDON, Feb. 16.—It is announced Sir William Robertson has resigned as chief of staff of the British armies. Sir Henry Wilson is to succeed him.

Honor Roll—In addition to the names already published the following have loaned the U. S. Government field or marine glasses needed for the war: L. A. Smith, Island City; J. D. Slater, La Grande; Giles Harnden, La Grande.

Return From Elgin—Mrs. Fred B. Schille, president of the Oregon Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association, and Mrs. A. E. Ivanhoe, county school superintendent, went to Elgin yesterday and attended the Parent-Teachers Association there, both making addresses. While they were being entertained at dinner by the Sommer family at the hotel, they found themselves in the midst of a business men's luncheon headed by F. E. Smith, which was devoted to the War Savings Stamp campaign. The meeting was enthusiastic and full of spirit; both ladies were called upon for speeches and they were greatly impressed by the earnestness and seriousness of the men of Elgin. The death of Terry Tuttle on the Tuscunia and his reported burial in Scotland, has cast a gloom upon all the citizens of the city and at the same time has given them a renewed determination to do their full share in the war work.

PERRY HAS FOUR JUNIOR RAINBOWS

When it comes to drives Perry is always over the top in fine style. So in the Thrift Stamp selling campaign Perry has sent four pupils over the top, each selling their quota of \$50 each. The four who are helping to win the war are Nellie Holm, David Allen, Earl Murray and Hilda Robinson. And the principal, F. E. Bornemann and the assistant teacher, Miss Beude Stoddard, deserve credit too, because they are the ones who started the children in this fine campaign.

AMERICANS ARE OPPOSITE THE GREAT SEC HILL

HILL IS DOTTED WITH GERMAN GUNNERS AND OBSERVATION STATIONS

PERSHING TO OCCUPY A TWENTY-MILE FRONT

Six Thousand Troops to a Mile Will Be Required—Army of 120,000 Men, With More in Reserve, Will Be Required.

By J. W. Pegler
(United Press Correspondent)
ON THE AMERICAN FRONT IN FRANCE, Feb. 15.—The American sectors are opposite Mount Sec, the great hill visible from Toul. This hill is dotted with German gunners and observation stations, which the American gunners shell periodically.

By J. W. T. Mason
(Written for the United Press.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Secretary Baker's announcement that the United States will soon have half a million troops in France means that General Pershing will be able to conduct offensive operations on a front of twenty miles, which is approximately the maximum desired in trench operations.

A properly conducted offensive requires the use of six thousand troops per mile, for the first series of forward movements. A major advance along a front of twenty miles would necessitate an army of 120,000 men, with more in reserve. General Pershing could undertake operations of this magnitude if he had five hundred thousand men under him, and allow at the same time for the adequate holding of the trenches on both sides of the offensive area, with a strong reserve force to make good casualties.

After the first half million Americans get into action, it is not probable that those actually engaged in fighting will exceed that number for at least a year. The new-comers will be used to fill up depleted ranks and to act as reserves. France has not more than two million men actually in the trenches, and this number can be accepted as the probable maximum of her present fighting strength. For America to send an army across the Atlantic equal to twenty-five per cent of the French forces and keep that army up to its full strength would be one of the most remarkable attainments in military history.

At the same time, it will be necessary for America's half million to cooperate intimately with the French forces in the sectors near the American zone if the chances of full victory are not to be thrown away. In Lorraine, opposite the American trenches the German general staff is concentrating a new army to oppose the Americans. Germany had not more than one

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PERSHING AND KING ALBERT "SHAKE"



This is, so far as is known, the first photograph to arrive in this country showing the recent meeting between General Pershing and King Albert of the Belgians. It looks as though the "shake" is going to be one of the hearty American kind.

MCDONALD HEADS N. Y. NAVY YARD



ADMIRAL J. D. McDONALD

Read Admiral John D. McDonald has been named by Secretary Daniels to be commandant of the New York navy yard. McDonald was elevated to his present rank only recently. He took the Arizona on her trial trips.

TERRY TUTTLE ON OFFICIAL DEATH LIST

WAR DEPARTMENT SENDS OUT EIGHTY-TWO NAMES OF KNOWN DEAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The first installment of the official Tuscunia death list, issued by the War Department, contains eighty-two names, including:

- Oregon
Henry Bates, Baker.
George Bjork, St. Helens.
Elmer Houston, Held.
John Laakko, Astoria.
Theodore Lewton, Forest Grove.
Wm. Morin, Portland.
Riley Murray, Eugene.
Terry Tuttle, Elgin.
Washington
Wm. Matthew, Bellingham.
Roscoe Callabree, Mount St. Helens.
John Cheshire, Lucas.
Wesley Hyatt, Leham.
David Renton, North Bend.
Robert Warren, Seattle.

NORTH POWDER LEADS IN THRIFT CAMPAIGN

North Powder got started early in the Thrift Stamp selling campaign and has made a wonderful record. Principal Gene W. Hall is a live wire and he has eight teachers who are full of enthusiasm. Here is what the schools have done up to date: The pupils have bought \$262.75 worth of Thrift and War Savings Stamps; and the teachers have bought \$205 worth, making a total of \$467.75, which is a splendid record and one of which the principal and teachers may well be proud.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUMANIA EXPECTED SOON

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 16.—Berlin reports the Rumanian-Central powers peace negotiations will not be opened but preliminaries have been started. Foreign Secretary Kuhlmann is going to Bucharest soon.

PRESIDENT IS TRYING TO END SHIP STRIKES

HURLEY'S APPEAL IS FUTILE—SHIPYARD WOOD WORKERS GO OUT

WILL APPEAL TO THE LOYALTY OF THE MEN

Strikers Will Be Asked to Go Back to Work While Government Is Settling Controversy—Denial Is Made That Labor Will Be Conscripted.

(United Press)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—With appeals by Chairman Hurley and others, the President is preparing a proposal to end the shipyard woodworker's strike, started this morning. He is expected to drive at the heart of the trouble, appeal to the men's loyalty to get them to work while the government confers with union officials. It is definitely stated there will be no labor conscription.

The Shipping Board heads are unconcerned by the woodworkers' threats that nearly one hundred thousand ironworkers will walk out soon.

It is pointed out that all shipworkers, except wood workers, are under agreement to arbitrate all controversies.

The Shipping Board says it has agreed to mediate hours and wages. It insisted it must mediate the working conditions demanded, including the closed shop.

The unions refused to mediate conditions and ordered the strike.

The Laborites say the discontent is due primarily to inefficiency and profiteering in some big shipyards, and different scales in different yards.

They ask the federal establishment of a standard wage, elimination of profiteering improvement of transportation for prompt delivery of materials eliminating idleness or the pay of men for idleness due to lack of materials.

President Wilson is prepared to go far to prevent a setback to the shipping program.

Government operation is the final trump, and sharp action towards owners of some plants is expected from the administration.

Labor leaders are attacking President Hutchinson, the international head of the carpenters and joiners, as the cause of the trouble. They allege he has been the sole international president blocking the government. Labor as a whole is not in sympathy with the strike.

Provost Marshal Crowder announced the strikers exempt as shipworkers would be put in the army.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Shipyards in this district are losing woodworkers as fast as agents of the mar. e. woodworkers' union can reach them, according to Secretary Stewart of the union. He says he believes they would be willing to return as soon as the government is ready to consider their demands. About seventy shipyards are in the district.

The union men say eight thousand more carpenters quit at noon. Em-

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UNDER THE CAMOUFLAGE

Intimate War Experiences and Observations of
LOWELL MELLETT
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Looked in at No. 1 Victoria street today. That's an address American readers are likely to become familiar with, if all that is predicted for the amplified Labor Party proves true. Found Arthur Henderson, secretary and executive head of the party, in a big attractive room that had the appearance of a board of directors' room, such as one might expect to find in a big, prosperous, long-established business concern. The resemblance disappeared on closer observation, however, for the furniture is scarcely the sort usually occupied by a coupon clipping gathering of that sort. The chairs grouped about the big table, for example, are more like those one finds in a police court; they are well worn, too, as is the table itself. One can imagine the table has been well pounded by very solid fists and the chairs badly twisted by sturdy, earnest forms during the seventeen years of the Labor Party's life. Henderson himself is the sort of looking man one would expect him to be, having in mind he once was an iron molder and has been many years a labor leader and political warrior. He is true to one type that attends American Federation of Labor meetings. He speaks in the same vigorous manner, with a voice calculated to over-power by its strength if not by its argument. Which is not saying that it lacks argument in his case, any more than in the case of the excellent A. F. of L. speakers. Recollections of American labor leaders came back instantly. First there was his instinctive silence at the outset, the pulling of his head down and the cool challenge in his eyes, while, seemingly, he sized up his interviewer. Then the abrupt plunge into assertion after the manner of one who says to himself, "Well, we're in the right and there's never any harm in speaking the truth." Having made the plunge the Labor Party's leader let himself go without reserve. He became eloquent. As he talked the vision arose of a great political force working great changes in England and the British Empire—for the Labor Party's aims are not concerned merely with this one island. The

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