

AMERICAN SOLDIERS MAY TURN TIDE ON WEST FRONT

THIS IS DECLARATION OF LLOYD-GEORGE

While Most Critical Phase Is At a Lull
the Hurricane Is Not Over.

German Claims of Captures From the British Grossly Exaggerated.

LONDON, April 9.—"As long as we live, we will not accept German peace," said Premier Lloyd George. "If we win the present battle Prussianism is doomed."

"Americans may determine the battle's result on the Western front," Lloyd George declared, in referring to President Wilson's dramatic offer of assistance.

"It is impossible longer to justify exclusion of Ireland from conscription," said Premier Lloyd George, referring to the Irish situation.

"You'll not get a single Irishman by compulsion," shouted the Irish leader, John Dillon, in the house.

"The enemy is seeking a decision this year, regardless of consequences," said the Premier, demanding immediate action of parliament on the bill to increase the man power available for the use of the military authorities.

Lloyd George, referred to the war situation, announced that the British had destroyed two Turkish armies in the fighting which had been proceeding in Palestine and Mesopotamia for many months, and had also routed a German battalion in the same zones.

Dwelling on the German claims, arising out of their recent drive on the Western front, the Premier said that the number of prisoners and guns captured by the Germans had been grossly exaggerated in their reports. The British losses had been replaced by a substantial number of guns and reserves.

"I am confident that the armies of the allies are equal to the next attack," he declared, and concluded by asserting that the appointment of General Foch to the supreme command of the allied strategy is a most important decision, especially in its bearing on the coming great battle.

The British premier, speaking before the house of commons today, declared that "While the war's most critical phase is in a state of quiescence, the hurricane has not yet passed over. The fate of the British empire, of Europe and of liberty may depend on the success or otherwise of the resistance of the Allies to the final attack of the Germans. This supreme effort will probably involve extreme sacrifices. While the tide of battle is ebbing and flowing it may be difficult to ascertain exactly what is happening from the entire strategical viewpoint, but when the strain is relaxed the world will quickly know."

Finally, the Premier stated that the beginning of this new phase in the greatest battle in history, finds the Allies and the Teutons about equally matched, so far as numbers of men and guns are concerned.

Von Hindenburg is evidently preparing to strike at the British line in Flanders.

In his latest report, Field-Marshal Haig describes a very heavy bombardment by the Germans on an eleven-mile front between Armentieres and the La Bassée canal. If undertaken, such a drive on the part of the Germans will be entirely independent of the main offensive geographically, but it might, if successful, forestall allied pressure in the neighborhood of Amiens.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 9. Bad weather is delaying von Hindenburg by increasing the hazards of a further advance and also by increasing transportation difficulties.

HEAVY GUNS AT WORK ON FRENCH FRONT

PARIS, April 9.—Heavy bombardment on both sides is reported on a wide section of the French front.

"North of Montdidier, and between Montdidier and Noyon there is violent cannonading of a mutual nature. Artillery fire is intermittent along the left bank of the Oise. Our troops have been ordered to withdraw to organized positions southwest of Coucy forest, and south of Coucy-les-Chateau."

GERMAN GUNS ACTIVE

LONDON, April 9.—German artillery, according to Field-Marshal Haig's report, showed great activity over a wide front early today, the area under bombardment extending from La Bassée Canal (sixteen miles north of Arras) to a point eleven miles north of the town of La Bassée.

"There was also heavy enemy bombardment near Villers-Bretonneux, nine miles southeast of Amiens," says the report.

"ARE YOU EMPEROR OR AM I?"



"Are you emperor or am I?" the Kaiser is reported to have demanded of General Ludendorff in a quarrel over the plans for the German offensive. Maybe this is that scene. Anyhow, the Kaiser and Ludendorff (in the foreground) don't appear to be particularly pleased with each other. And Willie, the crown prince, has seen something funny. He should worry—he's safe enough behind the lines and he gets plenty to eat. The man hiding behind his whiskers is Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother. Henry, you remember, is the fellow who "fixed it all up" so England would stay out of the war.

SHORT WAY IS PROPOSED FOR SLACKERS

BUSINESS MEN AT LUNCHEON
ADOPT SOME RADICAL
RESOLUTIONS.

Many Stirring Speeches Are Part
of Program at Luncheon Today.

A. T. Hill presided at the business men's luncheon today. Rev. Upton H. Gibbs was called upon to ask divine blessing. H. E. Dixon responded to the call for an address which was of the most patriotic nature and elicited the marvellous approval of those present.

G. L. Larison gave a report on the bond drive which showed that Union county was fully in the clear with some to spare. Mr. Larison said that they had not been able to reach the Starkey section, but that the people of that neighborhood, without waiting for instruction, got together Sunday and subscribed about twice the amount of their quota and sent in the same, the subscriptions being written on wrapping paper. And this was cited as an incident of how the people stand on the bond question. Mr. Larison said that out of sixteen districts in the county none were slackers.

Should Be No "Wobblers"
Dr. W. T. Phyl, of Hot Lake, was called on and he said that no one would be allowed at the institution of which he has charge for a minute if he did not make known without equivocation how he stands. He offered the suggestion that everyone against whom there is any suspicion should be demanded to explain himself and show that he is on the right side, or else be made to array himself on the other side.

LaGrande Young Man Is Pleased.
Lieutenant Joe Williamson said that the northwest was in evidence in the camps and in all phases of war work, a fact of which he was extremely well pleased and he gave the prediction that when the war is over the valley of the soldiers from this section would be known and appreciated to a full greater extent.

Publicity for Slackers.
H. E. Dixon made the report.

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JAPAN IS CONDEMNED.

Russian Press Charges Attempt to
Destroy Revolution.

PETROGRAD, April 9.—The entire Russian press condemns the Japanese Vladivostok landing, charging that it is an attempt to destroy the Russian revolution and save foreign economic interests to prevent the revolution's spread Europe-wide. Even cadet papers ridicule the announced reason for the landing. They express surprise at British anticipation and condemn the allied acquiescence.

Japan Gives Pacific Assurance.

MOSCOW, April 9.—Japanese diplomatic representatives issued a statement guaranteeing that the Vladivostok landing had purely a local object which will soon be fulfilled.

CREEL'S REMOVAL DEMANDED

Unpatriotic Remarks Stir Up Protests in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Vehement demands for the removal of George Creel, chairman of the public information committee, and a violent assault on yesterday's public utterances were made in the senate and house, demanding his removal. Creel said he was proud the "United States was inadequately prepared at the war's start."

Two Submarines Defeated.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—An American armed guard on the El Occidente defeated two submarines in a twenty minute running battle on February second. One had a demolished periscope. Both the submarines fled.

WILL MEET IN LA GRANDE.

Convention of Sunday School Workers From April 22 to 24.

The thirty-third annual convention of the Oregon State Sunday School association will be held at the First Baptist church in La Grande on April 22, 23 and 24. There will be many Sunday School workers in the state in attendance, as well as those prominently engaged in the work from a distance among whom will be Rev. E. W. Halpenny, an international speaker. Local people are taking active preparations for the convention which will be among the most important gatherings that have ever been held here. The program for the three days has been arranged and will be published in full within a short time.

GERMANS HAD PROGRAM FOR DISRUPTING ALLIES

(By William Philip Simms.)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, April 9.—Simultaneously with the von Hindenburg offensive, the Germans instituted a most stupendous propaganda offensive against France, Great Britain and the United States. The object was to split the allied forces by persuading them that France was collapsing, and that America's part in the war was a total failure.

The admissions of prisoners and captured documents and handbills, which were scattered by balloons, all go to prove that there was a most powerfully organized propaganda to create dissension and distrust among the allies.

False statements, imputing British officers, who were alleged to have criticized France were scattered in the French lines. Troops were told that even the Portuguese, Belgians and Colonials were allowed to fight alone, but the Americans "were not to be trusted to fight separately." This and other propaganda was scattered at various points on the allied lines.

German soldiers were told that America's war program was a total failure.

SLACKERS TO BE PUT TO WORK SECOND OFFER BY STANFIELD

GOVERNMENT DEEMS LABOR
PROBLEM SOLUTION
POSSIBLE.

Idlers of All Classes May Be
Drafted Into Industrial Work
of Nation.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Drastic modification of the draft classification lists which would affect in one way or another the status of every one of the millions of registered men is proposed in a plan submitted to President Wilson Friday by officials of the Provost Marshal-General's office and the Department of Labor.

While the primary purpose of the new program is the "purification" of the second, third and fourth classes of registrants who are not engaged in any productive industry, attention also would be given to lower sections of Class 1.

The effect, its framers believe, would be to solve the Nation's labor problem and largely increase the output of the necessities of life.

The proposal would utilize the draft machinery for putting industrial slackers to work. It is proposed to make a most careful survey of the lower sections of Class 1 and of other classes to identify those men who are idlers or who are gaining their living through undesirable or "harmful" pursuits.

Under the latter head, officials suggest, might be listed gamblers, bookmakers for races, poolroom touts and others.

Formal Notice To Be Served.

Formal notification would be served on the men that unless within a specified time they obtained employment in some useful industry, they would have their classified status changed so as to send them into military service immediately.

The plan is not designed to interfere in the slightest with the so-called non-essential industries.

Administration officials declare that the next step would be to obtain authority for the industrial classification of the manpower of the country up to the age of 50 years.

To make the program fully effective, it is intended to utilize the ex-

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WIRE DEPARTMENT TO TAKE
HIS WOOL AT ONCE FOR
ARMY NEEDS.

This Second Time Eastern Oregon
Man Has Made This Offer.

Without waiting for the government to ask, R. N. Stanfield Friday re-offered his wool to the Quartermaster-General. Upon learning that the government was asking the Boston wool trade for submission of the available wool supply, Mr. Stanfield telegraphed that he has a quantity of wool in Portland which the government can have, if possible, Mr. Stanfield hopes to have Portland recognized as a primary market and secure a Portland basic price.

The Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse Company telegraphed that while it owns no wool itself, it would use its efforts to induce the clients of the warehouse to also offer their stock.

"While we do not handle any wool," wired the warehouse company, "we have handled this year 15,000,000 pounds and hold today for account of growers of the Pacific Northwest approximately 3,000,000 pounds of all grades. We will gladly use our best efforts with all growers to accept today's market price, basis Portland. All our services and facilities are at the disposal of the Government to assist in handling wool of the Pacific Northwest."

Mr. Stanfield Renews Offer.

It was 29 days after war was declared, or April 25, 1917, that Mr. Stanfield offered the Government his wool holdings through the Columbia Basin Warehouse company. Late yesterday he wired as follows to the Quartermaster-General at Washington:

"Have been advised of your request to the Boston wool trade to offer wools to the Government, both foreign or domestic, all grades. Basis, today's values. I have in storage at Columbia Wool Warehouse Company, North Portland, Or., approximately 1,000,000 pounds which is being held for my account. I had stored with this company during past season approximately

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PLANS FOR WAR WERE MADE MANY YEARS AGO

(By Henry Wood.)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, April 9.—The French possess an astounding series of German military and government orders, showing Germany's preparations for war since January 2, 1914. On June 9, a most significant order reads:

"Twenty-four hours after receipt of this circular, telegraph orders to proprietors of all industrial enterprises to open the sealed envelopes containing drawing and plans for mobilization in the circular of June 27, 1887."

WILL H. HAYS IS SPEAKER AT SPOKANE

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN SAYS
THERE IS NO POLITICS
IN WAR.

ALL ARE HAPPY
OVER BOND SALES

All Europe Drunk With Blood and
United States' Entrance Was
Inevitable.

"The world has become too small for democracy and autocracy to exist together" shouted Hays, his slight frame vibrating with energy. Speaking for the Republican party, he said:

"On the question of the war there is but one side. On that side, supporting the country's cause, shall stand every political party and every member of every political party entitled to any consideration whatsoever."

The warning Hays uttered was impressive:

"There are still some individuals in this country who believe we shall awaken some morning and find the war over. Pitifully wrong! This war will not be over until every last resource of this country is taxed to the utmost, and the blood of millions of our best citizens shed. The time for all speculation in this matter is past. This condition is as inevitable as tomorrow's sun, and preparation must be made accordingly. It may mean five years, five million men, and a hundred billion dollars."

"Of all crimes possible of conception in the situation, the worst is to send brave men to give their lives and then to deprive them of that sustenance and support with which they are useless. Men are apt to be soothed into inertia and inactivity by the deep-seated conviction that this country is unconquerable. Wrong! The same Prussia that fights today fought before for thirty years, and every preparation must be made for just that kind of a conflict."

Hays declared we will continue to fight to give and to die "until victorious American arms have forever ended the intolerable arrogance of that scientifically trained brutality; until we have a conclusive peace-by-victory, and not by compromise bargaining, and the world has been made safe as a home for our children's children."

Hays said the mission of this country is about to be fulfilled. This country is no accident, he said, but "the hand of God was in the making."

"All Europe is drunk with blood, and into the awfulness of this conflict the United States must go and rescue the future of mankind. Thrones have tottered, the moment is here when democracies may rule the world. There has never been a time since August, 1914, when the ultimate entrance of the United States into the war was not inevitable."

NEW ELECTRICAL WEAPON.

Oregon Man Goes East to Test Out
Invention.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., April 9.—J. B. Peters, with Mrs. Peters, was planning today to leave for Annapolis, where he will superintend a test to be made by the government of his electrical invention—a deadly war machine of the rifle type.

The device, which Peters invented six months ago, proved so promising that the government commandeered it without waiting for a patent. It is said to be something entirely new. It can be used as an auxiliary for either rifles or heavy field artillery.

Desiring to keep his plans off paper, and yet wishing to safeguard their preservation, Peters has taught the secret to Mrs. Peters. The tests at Annapolis will be extensive and conclusive.

District Drainage Meeting.

President John Wells and Directors G. W. Benson and L. E. Chennault, of the Grande Ronde Drainage District, held a monthly meeting this afternoon. One of the main matters of importance was the attendance at the meeting of M. R. Lewis, of the government reclamation service, who is here from Boise to look over the proposed drainage proposition. In all such undertakings the government supplies a consulting engineer and it is in this connection that the visit of Mr. Lewis is made.