

## BRITAIN TO CAPTURE DACIA IF SHE SAILS

### Owners Will Test Issue in Prize Court.

## LONDON MAKES ITS REPLY

### Transfer of Vessel Will Not Be Recognized.

## CARGO NOT TO BE HELD

### Offer Made to Buy Cotton or Send It to Rotterdam Free of Cost to Owners—Ship Now Loading and Will Set Sail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The British government announced tonight through its Embassy here that if the former Hamburg-American liner Dacia proceeded to sea she would be captured and taken to a prize court.

Her cargo of cotton will be purchased by the British government or forwarded to Rotterdam without further expense to the shippers, as the owners may prefer.

The State Department had communicated this information informally to the owners of the Dacia as a result of a message from Ambassador Page and was notified in reply that the vessel was loading at San Francisco and would put to sea notwithstanding the British government's position. It was believed that the owners had resolved to test the issue in a prize court.

### Transfer Not Recognized.

Incidentally, the war risk insurance bureau of the American Government today issued a policy insuring the cotton cargo at 4 per cent, but declined to insure the vessel itself. The statement from the British Embassy was as follows:

"In connection with the transfer of the Dacia from the German to the American flag the British government, while anxious to avoid causing loss to the shippers of the cargo, have found it impossible to agree that the transfer, in the circumstances in which it had been effected, is valid, in accordance with the accepted principles of international law. If therefore, the Dacia should proceed to sea and should be captured, the British government will find themselves obliged to bring the ship (apart from the cargo) before the prize court.

### Cargo Will Be Protected.

"It is said that the cargo of the Dacia is to consist solely of cotton owned by American citizens. If this is so, and if the vessel should be captured, the British government will guarantee to either to purchase the cargo at the price which would have been realized by the shippers if the cargo had reached its foreign destination, or, if preferred, they will undertake to forward the cotton to Rotterdam without further expense to the shippers."

The announcement concludes the first chapter in the negotiation which the American Government undertook on behalf of the owners of the Dacia to secure her freedom from capture. Under the declaration of London a transfer of flag must be proved to be of a bona fide character and not made merely to escape the consequences of war.

### Single Exception Asked For.

One of the alleged suspicious circumstances cited at first was that the Dacia planned to traverse her old route from the United States to Germany. This led to a proposal by the owners that the ship take her cargo to Rotterdam, Holland. The State Department asked that, in view of the change, a single voyage by the vessel be not interrupted.

### Soon after the war began, holding that all of the parties to the declaration of London were finding loopholes in the convention and amending it at their own pleasure, the State Department announced that as far as the United States was concerned, it would not be bound by these declarations. Consequently, the American Government is operating under the general principles of international law, which recognizes bona fide transfers of ownership of merchant vessels of a belligerent power, even in time of war.

## GAME PROTECTION UPHELD

### Roseburg Club Protests Proposed Abolition of Commission.

ROSEBURG, Ore., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—At the regular meeting of the "55 Annual Culture Club" Tuesday resolutions were adopted against the proposed action of the State Legislature in the direction of abolishing the State Game and Fish Commission.

Douglas County is one of the natural game preserves of the state and the women of this vicinity are interested in this work. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the Douglas County representatives in the State Legislature as well as to many of the state officials.

### Albany Military Club Elects.

ALBANY, Ore., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Miles McKay was chosen president of the Albany Military Club in the annual election yesterday. Other officers selected for this club, which is composed of present and former members of the Albany company of the Oregon National Guard, and Clyde Crawford, vice-president; Cecil Conner, secretary, and Harold Sharp, treasurer.

## MILITARY YOKE IS OFF COPPERFIELD

### GOVERNOR RELEASES RAIDED TOWN FROM MARTIAL LAW.

### Question as to Validity of Tax Transfer Inspires Mr. Withycombe to Act at Request of Attorney.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Ore., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Copperfield is again on the map. By a proclamation today Governor Withycombe put an end to martial law in the town made famous by Governor West and his private secretary, Miss Fern Hobbs. Local officials feared that unless martial law was dissolved the validity of the transfer of taxes would be questioned.

The proclamation says in part: "Whereas, it is now apparent that any reason which may have existed for the issuance of such proclamation has long ceased to exist, and

"Whereas, it is brought to the attention of this office that the existence of the above named proclamation may imperil the validity of the transfer of taxes in which the town of Copperfield is interested, etc.

C. T. Godwin, District Attorney of Baker County, asked that the proclamation of ex-Governor West be revoked. In a letter to Governor Withycombe he said:

"If the reason for this declaration ever existed, such has, to my mind, long since ceased."

Governor West dispatched his private secretary, Superintendent Lawson of the State Penitentiary and several members of the National Guard to Copperfield to close the saloons and January last. Miss Hobbs, a member of the National Guard, was also present. Lawson closed the saloons and shipped the liquor and gambling paraphernalia to Baker.

## OLD OREGON TAR SIGNS UP

### "Slice-Bar" Tully Enlists for Voyage Through Canal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Peter S. Tully, of Vallejo, Cal., was the first to take advantage of the voyage-onitment offer made to the veteran crew of the battleship Oregon, now at anchor off San Francisco.

Early today Tully appeared for duty and was hailed eagerly by several "old timers" by the nickname "Slice-Bar," a name gained in the stockhold during the historic dash around the Horn.

Later in the day "Tom" Powers, who was chief carpenter's mate in 1893, was transferred from the St. Louis to the Oregon. Many others are expected to sign before sailing time, February 1.

## STEEL BELT NEARLY DONE

### Rails for Northern Pacific Will Reach Across Canada Saturday.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 21.—The Canadian Northern Pacific will be completed on Saturday at noon. Only four or five miles remain to be laid. This is on the North Thompson, and when the last rail is laid and spiked home there will be a new belt of steel across Canada.

The last spike on the line will be driven some time in the early Spring, probably by Sir Richard McBride, the Premier, performing the ceremony.

## PHONE SPANS CONTINENT

### New York and San Francisco Mayors to Talk by Wire Next Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Mayor Mitchell, of New York, and Mayor Rolph, of San Francisco, will talk on the telephone next Monday over a direct wire between the two cities.

This will be the first telephone conversation across the continent ever held, except between officials of the telephone company who have been testing the wire for the last month.

At present the longest stretch of telephone wire in commercial use is between New York and Denver.

## WEST GETS BIG CONTRACT

### Russia Orders 15,000 Railroad Cars Which Will Cost \$10,000,000.

SEATTLE, Jan. 21.—Russian Consul Drogavitsky announces that the Russian government has awarded a contract for 15,000 railroad cars to a Seattle firm, and says that this order is only the beginning of business between the Russian government and the Pacific Northwest.

The cars to be built for the Russian government will be of steel and will cost about \$10,000,000.

## 2 START ON DEATH TRIP

### Youthful Murderers of Millionaire in California to Hang April 16.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21.—Charles Oxnam, 17 years old, and Glenn Witt, 23, convicted murderers, were taken north tonight to be hanged April 16, Oxnam at San Quentin and Witt at Folsom.

They were sentenced to death today for the murder of William M. Alexander, retired millionaire attorney of Dallas, Tex., whose home they entered the night of December 21.

Essen is the home of the famous Krupp steel works.

## GERMAN VICTORY AT SOISSONS DECISIVE

### French Swept From Commanding Plain.

## PERMANENT TRENCHES TAKEN

### Entanglements No Bar to Veterans of Von Kluck.

## BATTLE LONG AND BITTER

### Positions of Regiments of Dead Indicate Defeated Army Retired Fighting, Scoring Relative Safety Just Beyond.

The following cable dispatch from a point on the German army front before Soissons is a continuation of the account begun the preceding day. This was delayed in transmission between Berlin and London, presumably by the German censor.

In the first section of the story, which appeared in the field headquarters of the ANV, it was stated that the battle of Soissons was fought on the plain between the town and the forest of Soissons. The German army drove the French from the plain and into the forest, where they were surrounded and annihilated.

BEFORE SOISSONS, Jan. 18.—(By courier to Berlin, Jan. 20, via London, Jan. 21.)—The battle here began January 18. A severe bombardment from field guns and heavy artillery was followed by a French charge. The Germans could not make an effective defense against this onslaught. The French with great dash carried part of the German positions, but by their success they dampened the vigor of their artillery bombardment, which could not be continued without endangering their own men.

### French Reinforcements Cut Off.

The German guns which it was thought were in the rearward communications of the French, preventing the bringing up of reinforcements. A desperate hand-to-hand struggle on fairly even terms raged for four days and nights in the valley and on the wooded slopes crowned by the shot-wrecked buildings of La Perriere farm.

General Von Kluck meanwhile was gathering his forces for a counter stroke, which came not through the valley but across the high plateau to the eastward, a large part of which was held by the French. The surface of the plateau, which is fairly level, was crossed by row after row of deep trenches, each trench with a clear field for the fire of its guns.

### Five Lines of Trenches Carried.

It seems impossible, in the cold light of day and after the passing of the excitement of battle, to conceive of troops successfully storming such entrenched positions. The Associated Press, correspondent counted in some (Concluded on Page 2)

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 43.5 degrees; minimum, 32.2 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair; easterly winds.

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**Five Lines of Trenches Carried.**  
It seems impossible, in the cold light of day and after the passing of the excitement of battle, to conceive of troops successfully storming such entrenched positions. The Associated Press, correspondent counted in some (Concluded on Page 2)

## KARLSRUHE IS REPORTED

### German Cruiser Seen Off Porto Rico, Says Steamer Captain.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 21.—The steamship Coamo, Captain Barber, which sailed from New York January 16 for San Juan, reports having sighted the German cruiser Karlsruhe off Porto Rico before daylight today.

The cruiser turned a searchlight on the bridge of the Coamo, the ship's officials say, making the entrance of the vessel into the harbor difficult. The warship refused to answer wireless signals and disappeared in the darkness.

## PERKINS DISCARDS OLD TRADE MAXIM

### Co-operation, Not Competition, Declared Life.

## BIG BUSINESS IS DEFENDED

### Sweatshops Attributed to Independent Struggle.

## SHERMAN LAW CRITICISED

### Daniel Guggenheim Says He Would Tax Large Inheritances to Aid Poor and Pleads for "Industrial Democracy."

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—George W. Perkins, director of many large corporations, including the United States Steel Corporation and the International Harvester Company, and one-time partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., Daniel Guggenheim, who has world-wide mining interests and who is president of the American Smelting & Refining Company, and E. J. Berwind, millionaire coal mine owner, were the witnesses who testified today before the investigation being conducted by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations into the great philanthropic organizations and the cause of industrial unrest.

Mr. Perkins testified he believed the Sherman law had worked to retard the industrial development of the United States; that legislation bringing labor organizations under the control of the Federal Government was needed, and that co-operation and not competition was the life of trade.

### Big Business Defended.

Further, he said, in his opinion, big business was able to do more for the workers of the country than the small units.

He did not believe the Government would improve on the present methods employed in the administration of funds of the philanthropic foundations, but that it should require statements concerning the details of the administration at regular intervals. He was in favor of organized labor, providing honest, efficient men were at the head of it.

Mr. Guggenheim advocated taxation of large fortunes, on the death of their owners, as a means of aiding the poor; the establishment of Government agencies to find work for the unemployed; provision for the care of aged workers, and "industrial democracy," whereby the workers receive a portion of the profits derived from the production of their labor.

### Perkins Favors Co-operation.

Mr. Perkins explained that he believed co-operation better than competition because competition, driven to (Concluded on Page 2)

## Thursday's War Moves

THE battle for the trenches in Flanders and France continues almost without cessation from the sea to the Swiss border. In the mud of Flanders, the floods of the Aisne Valley and the snows of the Argonne and the Vosges the soldiers of Germany and the allied nations keep up a continual fight to hold what they possess and take something from that held by the enemy.

According to a long official report of the fighting during the past two months, issued yesterday by the French War Staff, this method of siege operations largely has favored the allies, who, while they have gained ground on almost every part of the front, have been forced to give way in only one region—that of Soissons. They are being put to a test, however, similar to that which obliged them to retire from north of the Aisne, near Soissons, because the Germans, realizing the danger to their communications with Metz as a result of French success near Font-a-Moussons, have sent reinforcements there and have begun a battle for the position they lost last week. The Germans apparently have regained a portion of them, and fighting for the remainder is now in progress.

At other points, particularly near St. Mihiel and in Alsace, there have been infantry engagements, but on the whole the artillery continues to be the busiest arm.

The Russians have renewed their offensive operations against Miawa, a town which has changed hands often since the commencement of the war, and it appears they will attempt to envelop the German forces, which are holding the line of the Mauerlin Lakes, and avenge themselves for the defeat at Tannenbrom.

On the rest of the Polish front and in Galicia, the Austro-German attacks are becoming more intermittent, according to the Russian report, which is generally brief when big events are happening.

The Russians continue to make progress against the Austrian outposts in the mountains between Bukovina and Transylvania.

The Germans explain the actions of their airships in dropping bombs on towns and villages in Norfolk, England, by saying that they had been fired on.

British airmen, in turn, have been busy in Belgium, and according to a report from Holland have ventured as far as Essen, Rhenish Prussia, where they destroyed some buildings.

Holland has asked Germany for an explanation of the report that the German airships on their way to England passed over Dutch territory.

Archduke Charles Francis, heir to the Austrian throne, has arrived at the Emperor, and Baron Stephan Burian, Austrian minister of Foreign Affairs, is due there within a few days. It is expected the conference of the German allies will decide whether the expedition for the subjugation of Serbia or turn their attention to the Austro-Hungarian empire, which are invading Hungary from the north and east.

With all her other occupations, Great Britain has found force to deal with the "Mad" Muijah, who has been stirring up the tribes in Somaliland and attacking the British in Great Britain. The Muijah's adherents have been defeated and scattered.

## EARLY LOVE COMES BACK

### Oregon City Man to Go East for School-Days Sweetheart.

OREGON CITY, Ore., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—A school-days romance begun in Henry County, Illinois, will be culminated next month when A. R. Doolittle, formerly of this city, and Mrs. Marcia Allhouse will be married in Perry, Iowa.

Mr. Doolittle has been visiting in this city and in Portland, where he has relatives. Until recently he was employed by the Powell River Paper Company, at Powell River, B. C.

When they were children Mr. Doolittle became acquainted with Miss Marcia Bills. She later was married to Mr. Allhouse. Mr. Doolittle married Miss Mary Grenvold and the families were neighbors for eight years. Mrs. Doolittle died two years ago and Mr. Allhouse in 1910.

## POPULATION IS IN DISPUTE

### Hundred Million Mark to Be Passed at 4 P. M. April 2, Says One Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—At 4 o'clock P. M. April 2 the population of the United States will have reached and passed the hundred million mark, according to C. D. Sloane, geographer of the census bureau, who estimated the population at that hour will be 100,000,059. J. S. McCoy, actuary of the Treasury Department, however, calculates the population will be 100,015,000 on February 1 and that the hundred million mark will be reached on January 27 or 28.

This disagreement in the estimates arises from different systems of computation employed by the two statisticians.

## FOUR GET SIMPSON ESTATE

### Business at Marshfield May Be Continued Without Dissolution.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Although the dispatches from San Francisco state that A. M. Simpson's property is divided equally between four heirs, L. J. Edgar, M. L. M. Simpson and Mrs. Edith Pike, it is believed the business here will be continued without dissolution, under the management of Edgar Simpson, for the present at least.

The property has been listed and offered to an English syndicate, but the European war may affect the deal and possibly it will not be closed.

## SENATE WOULD PUT OUT NAVAL MILITIA

### Vote on Abolishment Is 18 to 10.

## MULTNOMAH AGAINST CHANGE

### West's Alleged Misuse of Fund Cited in Debate.

## BODY USELESS, IS PLAINT

### Senators Moser and Garland Mix in Argument Over Bill—One Says Service Provides Club for Some Portlanders.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Ore., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—The State Senate today had its first real excitement of the session, when Senator Dimick's bill to abolish the Naval Militia was passed by a vote of 18 to 10. Senator Moser, of Multnomah, and Senator Garland, of Linn, engaged in a heated debate in which Mr. Moser declared that after the courts had declined to compel the State Treasurer to pay Claud McCulloch, ex-State Senator, for legal services rendered Corporation Commissioner Watson, Governor West had the money paid from the Naval Militia appropriation.

Senator Garland denied the charge and defended the ex-Governor and Mr. McCulloch. He threatened to make a charge against Mr. Moser which he asserted would be serious, and as the Multnomah man was demanding that he make it, Acting President Wood put an end to the controversy.

**Fund Wasted, he Charge.**  
The author of the bill had just finished reading from the books of the Secretary of State in an effort to show that the money expended by the militia virtually was wasted, when Mr. Moser said he would explain later an item of \$175 charged on the bill should not be passed, saying Multnomah County pays 28 per cent of the taxes of the state and never asks for much in return. He thought it should at least be entitled to the appropriation for the Naval Militia.

Senator Garland had in a previous speech defended ex-Governor West, and Senator Moser had referred to that when he pointed a finger at the Linn County man and said:

"Let me ask you if you know that a fee for attorneys was paid out at the request of Governor West to Claud McCulloch because he could not get his money from the state for acting as special counsel to Corporation Commissioner Watson? The courts would not let him have it. I am informed that he never performed any work and I understand that the money was paid at the dictation of your honest Governor."

### Senator Garland Threatens.

Mr. Garland rose instantly, red and trembling.

"I had intended to vote for your bill, because I think we should have a Naval Militia," he declared, looking at Moser. "I shall vote for it despite your meanness. I am going to ask the Senator what Governor West has ever done to him to cause him to try to besmirch the character of the Governor. What have Governor West and Claud McCulloch done to you? I will say to you that if you keep up these attacks I may say something about you which you will not want to hear."

"Say it now. Out with it," demanded Moser.

Declaring that he had allowed the Linn County man to have his finger at Moser, the chair pounded on the desk and said the personalities would have to cease. Garland then made an argument for the retention of the militia.

**Multnomah for Militia.**  
All members of the Multnomah County delegation voted to retain the militia with a reduced appropriation but Senator Kollander, who thought it should be retained, but with an appropriation of not more than \$5000 for the biennial period. Those voting to abolish it were Barrett, Bingham, Bishop, Butler, Cassick, Dimick, Hawley, Hollie, Kollander, Kiddle, La Follett, Leinenweber, Ragadals, I. S. Smith, Stewart, Strayer, Vinton and Wood. Burgess, Garland, McBride, J. C. Smith and Von der Hellen were the Senators representing county districts who voted against abolishing the department.

Farrell and Burgess, of the military committee, offered a majority report substituting a bill making the biennial appropriation \$15,000 and placing the department under the head of the Adjutant-General. Vinton offered a minority report that the Dimick bill be passed. The minority report was adopted.

**Failure Admitted in Report.**  
Vinton said the militia had been thoroughly investigated; that its officers had appeared before the committee, and that they admitted the organization was a failure. They asked, however, for another trial, but had asked the same thing two years ago and had not made good. The committee had learned that there are about 300 members of the militia with an average weekly attendance of 40 or 50. His opinion was that the state furnished a clubhouse for certain Portland residents.

Vinton said the secretary was paid \$1500 a year for calling the roll and writing a few letters. A stenographer was paid \$900. He then called attention to the fact that the militia had been (Concluded on Page 1)

