

SPY BILL PASSES SENATE, 60 TO 10

Only Small Minority Fears Liberty of Speech and Press Is Put in Peril.

HEAVY PENALTIES FIXED

Making of False Statements to Influence Foreign Government Penalized—President Can Seize Munitions Cargoes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Administration espionage bill, providing severe penalties for spying on matters of national defense and punishing contractors to violate American neutrality was passed today by the Senate by a vote of 60 to 10.

The bill as passed takes in 14 separate measures suggested by the Department of Justice and was put through virtually unchanged, despite the opposition of several Senators, who declared its terms so stringent as to impair American liberty of speech and of the press. It has not passed the House.

Heavy Penalties Provided.
The spy section is far-reaching in character, making it a crime, punishable with two years' imprisonment or \$10,000 fine, to approach or enter any place connected with the National defense to unlawfully obtain information or to make photographs, blue prints, plans, etc., of things connected with such defense or to dispose of a code or signal book or model of anything else of national defense value. Where these things are done for a foreign government in time of peace, "whether through organized or unorganized by the United States," the penalty is increased to 20 years' imprisonment, and in time of war to life.

Any person who in war time, with the intent that it shall be communicated to the enemy, "shall collect, record, publish or communicate or attempt to elicit any information" with respect to the movement, numbers, etc., of the armed forces of the United States or its war materials or its plans of military or naval operations, "or any other information relating to the public defense or calculated to be of aid to the enemy," with death or by a fine and not more than 30 years' imprisonment.

Absence of Intent Considered.
This penalty is reduced to three years' imprisonment where there is no intent that the information be communicated to an enemy, but where it might be useful to such an enemy.

The President has arbitrary power to designate other things and places in addition to those specifically named which shall be included in the term National defense.

The bill includes sections making it a crime to make untrue statements under oath to influence the conduct of a foreign government in any dispute or controversy with the United States; to punish the impugning of foreign government officials; to regulate the issuance of passports and punish their forgery, and the conduct and movements of interned soldiers or sailors.

Ships Can Be Seized.
Another important section authorizes the President to seize, detain or condemn munitions of war and ships carrying or about to carry munitions of war to an enemy of a nation with which the United States is at peace, and in so doing he is empowered to use the Army and Navy.

Regulation of the anchorage and movements of foreign ships in the waters of the United States in case of National emergency, is provided in another section, with power given to place guards on such ships to prevent damage. It is made punishable with two years' imprisonment for any person commanding or in charge of any private foreign or domestic ship to destroy or injure it or to permit it to be used as a place of resort by conspirators against the United States or its treaties or obligations.

TURKS DEFEAT BRITISH

BRIGADE ALMOST ANNIHILATED, SAYS CONSTANTINOPLE.

Position Once Lost Is Recaptured With Insignificant Losses—Officer, 60 Men and Machine Gun Taken.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y., Feb. 20.)—A report from Constantinople headquarters, dated February 18, states that the British "South of the Tigris" the main body of the enemy withdrew about 10 kilometers, leaving behind only observation posts in the position evacuated by us February 17.

The enemy, after vigorous artillery preparation, attacked our position near Falahie with about one brigade, succeeding temporarily. In another attack on our position, after hand grenade and hand-to-hand fighting, we recaptured the position completely.

The hostile brigade was almost completely annihilated. We took prisoner one officer and 60 men and captured one machine gun. Our losses were insignificant.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

FOR A BAD COUGH

Here is a fine old-fashioned recipe for coughs, colds or catarrh trouble that has been used with great success. Get from your druggist 1 oz. of Peppermint (Double Strength), about 75c worth, and add to it 1/2 pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar. Shake until full half a pint when mixed. Take one tablespoonful 4 times a day. No more racking your whole body with a cough. Clogged nostrils should open, air passages of your head clear up so you can breathe freely. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Anyone who has a stubborn cough, or hard cold or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial.

BELLANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

AMERICAN WOMAN BROUGHT ACTIVELY INTO PROMINENCE BECAUSE OF CRISIS WITH GERMANY.



MRS. BRAND WHITLOCK, WIFE OF UNITED STATES MINISTER TO BELGIUM, NOW AT BRUSSELS.

CITIZEN BILL PASSED

Senate Votes Civil Government to Porto Ricans.

LEGISLATURE IS PROVIDED

Woman Suffrage Is Left to Native Lawmakers—All Laws Subject to Approval by Congress and Also President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Porto Rican citizenship bill, which was passed by the Senate today without a roll call. It already had passed the House.

All opposition was withdrawn when Senator Shafer amended the provision relating to qualification of voters. For the first general election, voters shall be recognized under the present laws. Thereafter they shall be citizens of the United States, 21 years of age or over and have such qualifications as may be prescribed by the Legislature, provided that a property qualification for voting shall at no time be imposed.

This disposition of the woman suffrage question, inasmuch as that is now left to the Legislature, whose laws must be approved by Congress.

The bill provides for all residents to become citizens of the United States if they desire. It would provide a governor appointed by the President, and an executive council, composed of commissioners of justice, finance, interior, education, agriculture and labor and health. The attorney-general and treasurer would be appointed by the President and the other members by the Governor.

Legislative powers would be lodged in a Legislature elected by the people. The Senate to consist of 13 members elected for four years, two each from seven districts and five Senators-at-Large. The House of Representatives would consist of 39 members, elected quadrennially.

The Legislature would elect a commissioner to the United States and all its laws would be subject to approval by Congress, the President also having the veto power.

EXPLOSION KILLS 1500

3000 WOUNDED AT ARCHANGEL, SAYS BERLIN REPORT.

Archangel Naval Station Declared to Have Sustained Damage Amounting to 50,000,000 Rubles.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y., Feb. 20.)—It is reported from Copenhagen, says the Overseas News Agency, that 1500 persons were killed and 3000 wounded in an explosion of ammunition at Archangel, Russia. The damage is placed at 50,000,000 rubles.

Copenhagen telegram says that travelers returning from Russia, declare that the last great explosion at Archangel was much more considerable than was made known in dispatches from Russia," says the News Agency.

The explosion took place at the naval station where ammunition was being unloaded from a steamer. Not a trace of this steamer remained. The explosion killed or wounded every one within a radius of one kilometer, 1500 persons being killed and 3000 wounded. The damage amounted to 50,000,000 rubles.

It was reported on February 4 that an ice breaker at Archangel had blown up and that 20 persons were believed to have been killed and 300 injured.

Progress of the War.

SMALL attacks and counter attacks mostly by raiding or reconnoitering parties, and artillery duels, violent on several sectors of the Italian front, continue in all the war theaters. Nowhere has a big battle been started.

On the front in France bad weather is hindering operations, but nevertheless the British have carried out successfully minor offensives against the

Germans near Armentieres and Ypres, while the Germans have raided a British trench south of Lestransy and repulsed a British thrust near Messines. The British have shelled German trenches in the vicinity of Sailly-Saillié, La Bassée, Messines and Wytchaele with good effect, according to the British War Office, while the French guns are declared by Paris to have shattered German positions northwest of hill 304, in the Verdun sector.

The Russians and the Teutonic allies have met in clashes at several points in Russia, Galicia and Roumania, but neither side obtained any great advantage.

In the Italian theater the Austrians entered Italian trenches near Casere Zebio Pastorio through tunnels dug beneath the snow, but according to Rome they were driven out in hand-to-hand fighting. Intense artillery duels are in progress on the Carso Plateau and east of Gorizia.

On the Sinai Peninsula the British at Bir-el-Hassana captured in a surprise attack a small Turkish garrison and forced a similar garrison at Nekhl to flee, says a British official communication.

Two Americans were on board the Norwegian steamer Dalbeatic when she was sunk Saturday by the shellfire of a submarine. One was injured. All the crew escaped.

Two fishing schooners totalling 203 tons were the only vessels reported Tuesday as having been sunk by submarines.

The American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary has handed a note to the Foreign Minister requesting clear and final information as to the standpoint of Austria-Hungary regarding submarine warfare and whether previous assurances given by that government are to be regarded as changed or withdrawn.

POTATO CROP IS SHORT

PRINCIPAL NATIONS' TOTAL OUTPUT IS PER CENT LESS.

French Grain Acreage Reduced; Australia Wheat Production Is Increased Over Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Increased production of wheat in Australia, reduced acreages of wheat and rye in France, and a decreased production of potatoes in the principal countries was reported by cable today to the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Australia's wheat crop is placed at 142,487,000 bushels. That is 22.5 per cent more than the five-year average and slightly larger than the previous year's crop.

France's wheat area sown last Autumn is given as 10,569,000 acres, or 15 per cent less than the previous year, and the rye acreage as 2,946,000 or 10.1 per cent less than the previous year.

Potato production in the United States, Canada, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands and Japan aggregated 1,033,209,000 bushels for last year, a reduction of 12.8 per cent from the previous year and 11.4 per cent from the five-year average.

DAM BILL TAKEN UP AGAIN

House Rescinds Recent Action and Reappoints Conferees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Rescinding its action of a week ago discharging its action of a week ago discharging House conferees from further consideration of the general dam bill on account of an apparently hopeless disagreement between the House and Senate, the House today reappointed conferees with a view to trying again to reach an agreement.

The bill passed both houses at the last session and has been under dead-lock in conference ever since. President Wilson has urged action at this session on water-power legislation and further efforts will be made to accomplish something.

Impeachment Charge Falls.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Representative Lindbergh, of Minnesota, told the House Judiciary committee today he had no direct evidence to support his impeachment charges against the Federal Reserve Board. The affair is considered closed.

AUSTRIA ASKED TO REEVALUATE POSITIONS

Washington Wants Clear Declaration of Attitude on Submarine Issue.

PREVIOUS NOTES REVIEWED

Ambassador Penfield Delivers Formal Demand, Which Vienna Foreign Office Promises to Consider Carefully.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Frederic C. Penfield, American Ambassador at Vienna, is said by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent to have delivered the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister a request for a clear and final definition of Austria-Hungary's attitude regarding submarine warfare.

The Foreign Ministry, the dispatch said, will submit the request to a thorough examination and then make a reply.

Following is the text of the aide memoire as forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent:

"In note No. 4197, of December 9, 1916, the American Government laid down the points of view whereby it was guided regarding the activity of submarines in naval warfare. These points of view were on an earlier occasion clearly expressed to the German government, and the United States Government was of the opinion that the Austro-Hungarian government was acquainted therewith.

Note No. 5735 sent in reply.

"The Austro-Hungarian government replied with note No. 5735, of December 14, 1916, wherein it declared it had neither adequate knowledge of the exact change of ideas which had taken place between the United States and Germany, nor was of the opinion that even complete knowledge would suffice for judgment in regard to the Ancona incident, as the questions arising from this incident bore a different character.

"Nevertheless the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministry declared in note No. 5849, of December 21, 1916: 'As regards the principle set up in the very esteemed note that enemy private ships, provided they do not flee or offer resistance, should be sunk, it is agreed before the passengers are placed in safety, the Austro-Hungarian government is in a position to assent in the main to this view of the Washington Cabinet.'

Ancona Affair Is Guide.

"Further, the Austro-Hungarian government on the occasion of the sinking of the Lusitania, in January, 1915, declared that although not informed regarding this incident it would be guided by the principles whereby it agreed in the Ancona case, and it even declared that responsibility falls on Austro-Hungary in this matter.

"Simultaneously with the communication from the German government on the 10th of January, 1916, the Austro-Hungarian government declared that every merchant ship which for whatever purpose was armed with a gun forfeits by this circumstance alone the character of a peaceful vessel, and that every such vessel, in circumstances the Austro-Hungarian naval forces had received orders to treat such vessels as warships.

No Reply Is Received.

"In conformity with this declaration ships whereon were American citizens were sunk in the Mediterranean, presumably by Austro-Hungarian submarines. In some of these ships, for example, the English steamer Welsh Prince, were torpedoed without warning by a submarine under the Austro-Hungarian flag. The American Ambassador at Vienna requested information regarding these cases, but thus far no reply has been received.

"At the same time as the German declaration of January 31, 1917, which described certain portions of the sea of the Mediterranean as a danger zone, as exposed to danger from submarines, the Austro-Hungarian government made it known to the United States and her allies as from February 1917 would prevent, with all available means, shipping within the defined barred area.

"The Austro-Hungarian government concluded that assurance given on the occasion of the Ancona case and renewed on the occasion of the discussion of the Perial case is in all material respect the same assurance contained in the note of the German government of May 4, 1917.

"In conformity with the general principles of international law concerning the holding up, search and destruction of merchant ships, such ships will not be sunk either inside or outside that portion of the sea which has been declared a naval war zone without previous warning and without taking such means as are available for saving human lives, unless such ships flee or endeavor to offer resistance, and that this assurance is more or less altered by the declaration of the Austro-Hungarian government of February 1917 and January 1918.

Washington in Doubt.



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MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

short duration, for the next ship encountered proved to be laden with munition for France. The submarine was so shaken by the terrific explosion when the steamer was torpedoed and by an encounter with a British destroyer, which all but sank the U-boat by ramming, that one of its engines was put out of commission and the commander determined to make his home harbor for repairs.

The submarine limped homeward along a route west of Ireland and north of the Shetlands while dodging many British patrol ships and destroyers, finally coming into port at Orneland, where the Jacobsens were the first neutral visitors during the war, the commander-in-chief of the island called to pay his respects and presented the child with many souvenirs of her visit.

Photograph Plays Greeting.

The submarine's photograph played "Solveig's Song" by Grieg, as the waltzing melody for the child and the sailors made a pet of her in off-duty hours. During the short stay at Orneland, where the Jacobsens were the first neutral visitors during the war, the commander-in-chief of the island called to pay his respects and presented the child with many souvenirs of her visit.

Food Good and Abundant.

The food aboard was good and abundant, the boat having been provisioned for a four weeks' cruise. When the submarine arrived in the North Sea the commander announced he would pay his respects and presented the child with many souvenirs of her visit.

The destroyer headed at ever-increasing speed for the submerging submarine.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The woman suffrage amendment bill was passed by the Assembly today without debate by a vote of 124 to 10.

PEOPLES Alder at West Park

Today Only ALICE BRADY In the appealing modern drama— "Bought and Paid For" Also Clara Casten, child violinist