

U. S. OWNERSHIP OF ROADS DEFEATED

Test of Sentiment Made in
Senate in Vote Taken
on Amendment.

BALLOT 10 FOR; 61 AGAINST

Proposal to Authorize President
Wilson to Initiate Rates Will
Be Subject of Further Dis-
cussion Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Champions of Government ownership lost by an overwhelming vote today their fight in the Senate for an indefinite Federal control of the railroads after the war.

An amendment to the Administration railroad bill, offered by Senator Johnson, of South Dakota, and providing that Government control should continue until Congress otherwise ordered, was defeated, 61 to 10.

Determined contests over disputed questions upshot plans for passing the bill today in both houses of Congress, but the Senate disposed of all important amendments and will reach a final vote tomorrow.

Discussion continued in the House, where, under an agreement to close general debate at 6 o'clock tomorrow night, the leaders expect to pass the measure early next week.

Senate debate was limited after 3 o'clock to 10 minutes and tomorrow it will proceed under a five-minute rule. The first test of strength on the efforts of the so-called radicals to amend the compromise draft brought out by the Senate Interstate Commerce committee came on an amendment by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, designed to reduce by about \$173,000,000 compensation to be paid the railroads. It was beaten, 63 to 37.

Retention of Surplus Proposed.
In effect, Senator Cummins proposed that Government compensation to the railroads should cover only normal dividends paid during the last three years, and that earnings above dividends should be retained.

The 10 Senators supporting the proposal to reinstate the original Administration provision for indefinite Government operation were:

Democrats—Ashurst, Johnson, South Dakota; Kirby and Phelan.
Republicans—Gronna, Johnson, California; Jones, Washington; Kenyon, Norris and Poindexter.

The vote was accepted as decisive. Senator Johnson, of California, who led the advocates of Government ownership, said tonight that he did not expect to renew his effort.

Senators supporting the Cummins amendment were:

Democrats—Ashurst, Gore, Hardwick, Henderson, Hitchcock, Hoiles, Johnson, South Dakota; Kendrick, King, Kirby, Reed, Thomas, Tamm and Vardaman.

Republicans—Cummins, Gronna, Johnson, McNary, Jones, Washington; Kenyon, Norris, Poindexter, Sutherland and Townsend.

Additional Allowance Granted.
An amendment by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, to eliminate a provision granting carriers an additional allowance aggregating about \$6,000,000 annually, for money spent on improvements last year, was adopted, 46 to 24.

On a viva-voce vote, the Senate rejected Senator Cummins' amendment to place Government control after the war in a board of five men. Mr. Cummins said he would seek a record vote on the proposal.

An amendment offered by Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and adopted, provides that the new law shall not interfere with state taxation of railroads.

In the final contest tomorrow in the Senate the provision allowing the President to initiate rates of the railroads, approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is expected to be the principal controversy.

Late today Senator Poindexter introduced an amendment providing that the Commission's authority shall not be interfered with except that the President, if necessary, may supersede the Commission's orders.

FOOD ORDER IS REVOKED

French Minister Removes Hardship
From Laboring Classes.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Victor Boret, the food minister, today withdrew his order forbidding the serving of food between 8 and 11 A. M. because of the hardship it would work on the laboring classes, agreed to revoke that part of the order until further notice.

His inaction, however, that the prohibition against the serving of solid foods between 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. must be applied rigorously.

ROLLER CRUSHES RUSSIA

(Continued From First Page.)
war, not the old war, and that they will present a united front against the Germans. They believe the proletariat of Russia will be able to continue the struggle.

Newspaper opinion as to the German plans is divided. Some of the papers believe Petrograd will be attacked, but others regard this as improbable.

The soldiers and workmen's deputies decided that only one member of the delegation which represented Russia at the Brest-Litovsk conference should go to Dvinsk to deliver to the Germans an official copy of the announcement that Germany's terms had been accepted. No announcement has been made as to the selection of a delegate for the time of his departure.

The decision of the soldiers' and workmen's delegates to accept the German peace terms was reached by a majority of only one vote after a heated debate lasting throughout Monday night.

Premier Lenine, Foreign Minister Trotsky, Ensign Kriyenko, commander-in-chief, and many other leaders addressed the council. Military men explained the impossibility of offering effective resistance, but no decision was reached until messages had been received showing that the Germans had captured Dvinsk with ease and were advancing all along the front. This news reached the council early Sunday morning and influenced the delegates to decide for peace.

Before the capture of Dvinsk Premier Lenine said he was opposed to peace, but finally urged that peace be obtained at any price in order to insure the reconstruction of Russia. He said the Germans were advancing on a solid front from the north to the south.

the message, but finally acknowledged it. Bolshevik leaders held repeated conferences throughout Tuesday and later in the afternoon received the German reply refusing to accept the wireless message as official and requesting that a delegation be sent to Dvinsk to confer with regard to peace.

The Russian press is divided as to the wisdom of the council's action. The Pravda says the soldiers' and workmen's delegates have again shown willingness to make peace and carry out their pledges, and that whether Germany accepts the offer or not, the Bolsheviks have won a moral victory.

The Nova Jizn says the Bolsheviks have brought the affair to an ignominious end and have proved themselves to be adventurers who are willing to keep themselves in power at any price.

TEUTON SWORD AGAIN AT WORK
Westarp, in Reichstag Speech, Welcomes Resumption of War.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.—Count von Westarp, the Conservative leader, in the Reichstag yesterday approved the treaty with Ukraine, signing it.

"It finally breaks the Anglo-American blockade and ends the peril of Turkey from the Russian dream of conquest of Constantinople."

He declared that concessions such as those made to Ukraine regarding indemnification for maintenance of war prisoners must not be made to Great Russia or Roumania.

"The good German sword is again at work," he continued. "We welcome the quick decision in this respect and have confidence that the army command will fulfill its task."

Poland, said Count von Westarp, neglected to win its independence in open and honorable union with the central powers. As Poland could not be trusted to live in friendship with Germany, the Eastern frontiers must be shaped in accordance with the requirements for military security.

"Before reopening peace negotiations with Trotsky," said Dr. Gustav Stresemann, national liberal leader, "we must demand complete evacuation by the Bolsheviks of Finland, Estonia and Ukraine, the release of German Estonians and Latvians, and recognition of the peace treaty concluded by Ukraine."

"Until the Bolsheviks prove by their deeds that they are in earnest, our military measures should be restricted in no manner," Baltic Germany is being slaughtered just because it is German. We would not be an honorable nation if we looked on calmly."

Dr. Stresemann's speech, made during the debate on the Ukrainian treaty, was applauded loudly. He denounced the Poles, saying they had done nothing to win the sympathy of the Germans, who "have bled for the independence of Poland."

FRANCIS RUMOR STIRS FIXES
Alleged Promise to Provision Red Guard Investigated.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 21.—Concern over a report that Ambassador David R. Francis, at Petrograd, had promised the Finnish Red Guard provisions from America, was expressed by M. Gripenberg, Finnish Minister here, who visited Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister to Sweden.

M. Gripenberg requested Mr. Morris to inquire whether Mr. Francis was correctly quoted and whether he had expressed America's attitude toward the alleged diplomats from Petrograd.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—State Department officials today renewed German offensive in Russia had not progressed to a point where the departure of Ambassador Francis and the allied diplomats from Petrograd was being considered, and that so far as official reports showed the diplomats themselves were not considering leaving as yet.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 21.—In answer to an interpretation of the news that circles in Finland desired Swedish intervention in that country, a considerable part of the Swedish people strongly opposed the idea, and Sweden in no wise intended armed intervention there unless compelled by a violation of Swedish rights and interests.

He added that the existing prohibition on the transit and exportation of arms would be maintained.

The Premier declared that Sweden would not permit the organization of armed forces on Swedish territory, but individual volunteers would be allowed to enter the Finnish service.

HAPARANDA, Sweden, Feb. 21.—Four steamships have arrived at Vaasa, in the Gulf of Bothnia, from Germany, carrying Finnish soldiers who had served in the German army and a number of German volunteers. The vessels also carried a large number of guns, machine guns, rifles and munitions.

It is reported a strong offensive will be taken by the troops against Tammerfors and Viborg.

Vaasa, also called Nikolaistad, is the capital of the province of Vaasa in Western Finland. The province has an area of 16,084 square miles and a population of about 450,000. Vaasa, the town, is 327 miles by rail northwest of Helsinki, and has a station on the railway line between Helsinki and Vaasa. The town has a population of about 11,000.

ECONOMIC INVASION STARTED
Germans Reported Making Substantial Progress in Siberia.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Feb. 16.—German goods already have reappeared from east of Irkutsk, according to information received here. German merchants are active in Harbin and the Bolsheviks are arming released German prisoners to guard the Siberian railway and facilitate the movement of traffic.

Quantities of raw materials named Piper, who has arrived here from Krasnoyarsk, says that the Bolsheviks have seized the gold mines there and that Austro-German prisoners are working them.

The Austro-Germans have plenty of money and are purchasing permits allowing them to circulate freely in Siberia. The Germans are taking charge of electric power stations, railways and telegraph lines. The Germans are being shipped to Germany from the district. Most of the Germans are said to speak Russian.

Piper declares that unless the allies take immediate steps to send supplies and raw materials into Siberia, the intellectual and peasant classes will throw themselves into the hands of the Germans. Goods are being sold at pre-war prices by the Germans, who are also securing contracts and concessions, as well as carrying on propaganda work.

RUSSIA SICK, SAYS LEOPOLD
Austro-German Troops Exhorted to Combat Moral Infection.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—An intercepted German wireless message, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, quotes Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, the Austro-German commander on the eastern front, as saying to his troops: "Russia is sick and is trying to contaminate all the countries in the world with a moral infection. We must fight against the disorder inoculated by Trotsky and defend outraged liberty. Germany is fortunate in being the incarnation of the sentiments of other order-loving peoples."

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FINANCE BILL READY

War Finance Measure to Be
Favorably Reported.

CAPITAL IS \$500,000,000

Legislation Will Provide Gigantic
Support for American Industries
That Are Engaged in Furnishing Army Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Prompt passage, with bi-partisan support, of the Administration measure to establish a war finance corporation and provide Federal supervision over private security issues was planned in the Senate today when the revised measure was reported with unanimous endorsement of the finance committee.

Chairman Simmons will call it up next Monday and thinks only a few days' consideration necessary for its disposal. The House also is preparing to expedite action.

As re-drafted the bill would create the corporation with \$500,000,000 capital and power to issue \$4,000,000,000 in bonds to be advanced to war and essential industries.

The most important change made in the original Administration draft provides that instead of the corporation's directors, a "capital issues committee" of five members, appointed by the Federal Reserve Board and comprising three of its members, one from each of the three Federal Reserve banks, and one from the public, shall be in charge of the corporation's affairs.

Interest rates on advances are fixed at one-half of 1 per cent instead of 1 per cent in excess of the discount rates in the respective Federal Reserve districts. The period of advances to savings banks was extended from 90 days to one year.

The new provision limiting direct loans provides that the directors shall have power to make advances directly: "1. To any corporation owning or controlling (directly or through stock ownership) any railroad or other public utility."

"2. To any firm, corporation or association conducting an establishment and going business whose operations are necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war."

"Provided, that such advances shall be made only in such cases as the board of directors in their discretion shall determine to be of exceptional importance to the national defense."

Five Years to Be Limit.
"Such advances may be made for periods not exceeding five years from the passage of this act, upon such terms and upon such security and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the board of directors of the corporation with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The corporation shall have and retain power to require additional security from time to time."

HUNGER IS NEW MENACE
(Continued From First Page.)
stock has increased to such an extent by reason of transportation difficulties, Mr. Hoover says, that feeders are confronted with the prospect of serious losses. Dairying interests, too, he declared, are hard hit.

Potatoes Declared Spoiling.
Potatoes, the Food Administrator declares, are spoiling in the producers' hands, while consumers have been supplied only from summer garden crops and stores carried over.

Mr. Hoover's statement follows: "In response to many inquiries, I beg to say it is true that since the first of December we have fallen far behind our agreed food programme with respect to the distribution of potatoes."

"The effect of this delayed movement has been manifold. 'First—To jeopardize the safety of a great deal of soft corn and perishables, such as potatoes."

"Second—The stricture in flow of distribution has entirely disturbed the price conditions in the country by practically suspending the law of supply and demand."

"The margins between the farmer and the consumer in many commodities were never wider than they are today because the consuming trades are under supplied and the farmers compete for transportation. Prices of the coarse grains have reached unheard-of

levels, while the limited transportation has diminished the farmers' returns."

Stockmen Face Losses.
"Third—The cost of grains for feeding livestock has so increased to the feeders of finished cattle that they face serious losses. The costs of dairying industry have necessarily greatly increased."

"Fourth—Through the large consuming areas we have been living off reserves through the period of scant supplies. These reserves are in many sections approaching exhaustion."

"Fifth—We have been unable to transport to seaboard the necessary foodstuffs for the allies."

"This has not been due so much to the actual inability of the railways giving priority to foodstuffs for allied shipping as it has been to bringing products from the farms to the terminal markets where they can be segregated, prepared and purchased by the allies."

"The economic ramifications of this whole delay in the movement of the National harvest are almost countless, and they present the most critical of situations, of which no solution exists but a continued expansion of the efforts of the Railway Administration in the movement of foodstuffs in every direction and the exclusion of much other commerce of the country."

Corn Still Lacking.
"Considerable progress has been made in the last 10 days, but continued rises in the price of cereal commodities and the failure to secure sufficient surplus over immediate domestic consumption to feed the allies are evidence that there is still a de-

ciency in food cars, and that there must be still further increase.

"Comparisons of the movement from day to day during the last few days with movements of similar periods last year reflect the efforts being made by the railway directorate."

"We have, however, a long accumulation to be got over and to be got over within the next 60 days. The situation calls for every co-operation of the public through the quick loading of cars, loading them to capacity and discharging them quickly—and in every way reducing the tax on the railways."

"Co-operation can be given by reduction in consumption of foodstuffs, by the consumption of home and local stores to the exclusion, so far as may be, of transported articles."

"If every interest co-operates we shall supply the allies and remedy the distribution of our abundant domestic supplies, for our farms are full of foodstuffs."

"No effort is being spared to move allied food as fast as it can be accumulated in the interior, and today the railway directorate is arranging special trains to carry meat and packing-house products from Chicago to load the waiting ships."

Hospital Location to Be Viewed.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 21.—The Surgeon-General of the Army today advised Representative Hawley that he will send a representative to Roseburg to ascertain the suitability of that location for a convalescent Army hospital. No decision in the matter is to be made for at least two months.

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