

MESSAGE OF PEACE
SURE TO BE HEARD

In Germany Liberal and Reasonable Men Are Striving for Disarmament, Says Gerard.

VIEWS OF SOCIALIST GIVEN

Member of Reichstag Tells How America Can Help Europe—Central Powers Censured for Ambiguity of Replies to Wilson.

BY JAMES W. O'NEILL, American Ambassador at the German Imperial Court, July 23, 1912, to February 1917. Author of "Four Years in Germany," Copyright, 1917, by Public Ledger Company.

Article XXXV. Once the Kaiser said to me: "I wish I had as much power as your President. He has far more power than I have."

What would the Kaiser say if he knew the power and prestige now enjoyed by the President of the United States?

At first bluish it seems almost ridiculous for us to rush to war shouting against autocracy while the man with the greatest power the world has ever seen announces to the world that we fight "to make the world safe for democracy."

Charles I must turn enviously in his grave when his spirit sees the obedient parliament of Washington; and a line of fallen kings, from Charles to Nicky Romanoff, must wish that they had had the opportunity to attend lectures at Princeton University, where our President, Woodrow Wilson, once held forth on the science of government.

Democracy Delegates Power. But it is characteristic of the high intelligence of our people that we have recognized that war to be waged effectively must be directed by one head.

How much more enduring is our Government! Since the war the Government cabinets of England have twice changed radically, that of France five times and Italy very frequently indeed.

Some Favor Disarmament. There are liberal and reasonable men among them striving for peace and disarmament.

In January of 1917, just at the moment when the military autocracy brought on war with America by their sudden announcement of ruthless submarine warfare, the liberals of Germany were preparing to co-operate with our President in the efforts that he was then making for peace.

A socialist member of the Reichstag, a man whose name is known throughout the world, wrote at that time two articles to be used in the effort for peace, and I print them in order that those outside of Germany may obtain a glimpse of the mind of one of the leading socialists of that country. The articles have never been published.

I feel that now when we are at war with Germany perhaps it would cause embarrassment to our President if we publish his name. In a country where a man may be sent to jail for speaking without respect of some act of the Kaiser's ancestors, committed more than 400 years ago it is dangerous for any German to put his name to utterances which might not march with the wishes of despotic Germany.

It has always been the desire of the Kaiser's government to draw the allies into a peace conference, with the hope of detaching some of the allies from their coalition with the central powers, although written by a Socialist, were part of a clever government peace propaganda to which the majority socialist are committed more than during the year 1917. But on the other hand I think these articles represent the sincere, rare expression of the writer, who is still a member of the minority, or Haase, faction of the German Socialist party. Though written a year ago, they discuss points still unadjusted and which must come before the peace conference that settles the war.

How American Can Help Europe. By—Member of the Reichstag. The immediate reply of the central powers to President Wilson's note (December, 1916) has been a polite refusal to indicate, beyond some generalities open to the blame of ambiguity, in a clear way what their demands of peace would be. It has been followed by their note to the neutrals of the 11th of January, which also avoids giving a distinct delineation of their demands. The central powers maintain that only a peace conference of the belligerents themselves would be the proper place to bring forth the respective peace conditions, and they state they will

produce theirs when since the conference has met. Putting aside every insinuation of motives, one cannot help being reminded by this of the attitude of the central powers during the fateful 12 days of July-August, 1914, when they refused any outside mediation and insisted on direct conversations between Russia and Austria, while the punitive military expedition of the latter against Serbia had to take its course. In so far their suggestion would not augur well for the execution.

The central powers, on their side, have been somewhat more explicit. Their answer to President Wilson includes the delineation of demands that certainly are open to criticism, but just for this call for a reply or even compel it. At the time these lines are written only newspaper comments have so far come forward and it is not necessary to dwell upon these. Nor does it seem appropriate to anticipate the reply of the Chancellor, which in some form or other will surely be given in the course of the next weeks. What matters it that there is a programme given for discussion and we are able to scrutinize its nature and bearing?

The demands explicitly or implicitly contained in the note of the allies can be summarized under five heads, viz.:

- 1. Restoration of occupied territory to its former political community.
- 2. Reparation for inflicted material and moral wrongs.
- 3. Territorial changes motivated by alleged (a) rights of nationality, (b) need for freeing suppressed or protecting consistently mistreated nationalities.
- 4. Reform of international law.
- 5. National and international treaties for the protection of inland and maritime boundaries.

Analysis of Demands Made.

Of these, the demands under 1 and 2 are certainly in the principle quite reasonable, and if it comes to actual and exact formulation are apt to lead to a fair agreement.

The demands under 3 are partly on principle also unobjectionable, while some, as e. g., the cessation of the Polish provinces of Prussia to a Polish state under Russian tutelage or the cession of the European vilayets of Turkey to Russia or some newly created community under Russian tutelage, can hardly be supported by reasonable opinion in the face of the fact that they could only be carried out by dictation after a complete and crushing victory of the allies over the central powers. It is to be said, after a prolonged war more murderous and more embittered than that behind us. It is to be expected that public discussion will in regard to demands of this nature create an opinion resulting in their reduction, if not disappearance. What is reasonable in them falls either under No. 3, letter "a" or under Nos. 4 and 5.

Now, as regards the demands under 4 and 5, the settlement of most of them belongs rightly to an international conference of all the nations. In their good and efficient regulation all are interested. They are also of the greatest concern to the future of mankind as a whole. The demands or questions can as regards their general character also be divided under three other heads, viz.:

Firstly, questions of justice to nations or nationalities as political or sociological entities.

Secondly, questions of the most expedient settlement of disputes between individual states or groups of such states, on fundamental principles of nationality or similar rights are concerned; and,

Thirdly, questions which concern all the nations through their common interest in general security and protection against the disturbances of international peace, and traffic.

Logic is at Fault.

"Both the allies and the central powers agree to the idea of settling these latter questions in a better way than before, i. e., by an international league of the nations to enforce peace. But both want the creation of this league to be settled after the war. It can, however, with good reason be upheld that there is in this a fault against logic which would have to be paid for dearly by them as well as by the neutral world. Both base a number of their demands on the necessity of protecting themselves against renewed onslaughts by their opponents.

"Now, such protection might be a necessary thing under the present state of an international law which has been outraged and partly been made inane by themselves and has partly turned out not to meet the conditions of modern warfare as they result from the modern weapons of destruction. But it would be made unnecessary or its necessity greatly reduced, if the League of the Nations, such as in its principle accepted by them, did already exist or had its rules and regulations already worked in detail. It is reasonable to allow this contradiction to cause now innumerable deaths and mutilations of human beings and untold suffering, material wealth instead of seeking means to dissolve it as early as possible? Ought not all our wits be exerted to find this earlier solution of our problems?"

"There are within the means of the neutrals, if acting together, two ways to bring the war to an earlier end than the allies or the central powers desire, or the decision of the belligerents. The one is to drop all considerations of neutrality such as at present regarded and, without in the least being interested in the detriment of the other, withdraw from both of them all supplies in food, raw material, half and wholly unworked metal, and other articles, which now benefit more than the other by these supplies, and because of this and from other reasons there is little probability that it would find any other outlets. The other way is to reduce the justification of the continuation of the war by minimizing the objects for which it is led in the belief of the great masses of the people engaged as much as in the eyes of the outside world.

"Both belligerents, to say it again, put in the line of their requirements a security against renewed attacks, protection against the continuation of the insecurity of peace. Both admit that the proposed League of the Nations has become a necessity; both admit that it might indeed protect mankind against new wars and a state of incessantly endangered peace. Why then wait and let the disaster go on instead of proceeding at once to lay the foundation of this league? "The step is not so impossible as it might appear."

GOOD FRIDAY CELEBRATED

Seattle Has Odd and Interesting Pioneer Square Meeting.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 29.—(Special.)—There is a Green Hill Far Away without the City Wall—clear and strong the old hymn rang out and joined in volume as more timid souls deeper joined their voices this evening in Pioneer Square. Up over Seattle's hills the hymn seemed to steal with the message of the world's first good Friday.

It was an odd gathering, that in Pioneer Square, this afternoon, and a body of men and women and white-robed choir boys, led by an earnest-faced priest, commemorated the day when the cross-burdened figure of Jesus knelt on the world stumpled painfully up to Calvary. The priest was Rev. Ernest Vincent Shayer, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and the women were members of his congregation.

German Alien Arrested. ASTORIA, Or., March 29.—(Special.)—Deputy United States Marshal Frank T. Berry arrested Wilhelm Mueller, a German alien, this afternoon and brought the prisoner to Astoria for a hearing. Mueller was taken from Woody Island, in the Columbia River near Knappa, which is barred water zone. Mueller has been accused of having I. W. W. tendencies and his case is to be investigated by the District Attorney.

Railroad Company Sued. ASTORIA, Or., March 29.—(Special.)—District Court today against the S. P. & S. Railway Company to recover \$450 damages. He alleges that on December 23 of last year he checked a trunk from Portland to Astoria and while the trunk was in the defendant's possession it was broken into and the contents, including personal belongings and private papers, were disarranged and destroyed.

\$75,000,000 SHIP PLANT SEEMS SURE

Shipping Board Will Permit Private Contracts, Is Assurance of Mr. Hurley.

150 BOATS TO BE BUILT

Chairman of Board Promises to Put Permission for Big Plant in Writing Today and Then Operations Will Be Started.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 29.—A seventy-five million dollar shipbuilding project at Portland is to be entered upon by Delaware capitalists—presumably the Du Ponts—as soon as Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, confirms in writing assurances he gave over the telephone today to Senator McNary. This written confirmation is promised tomorrow.

In brief, the Shipping Board has agreed to amend its regulations, according to suggestions made by Senator McNary, so that private capital may build at Portland for private American account, and receive assurance that it can complete and turn over to the owners ships of 3000 to 3200 tons, such ships to be operated, after completion, in trans-Pacific, Australian and South American trade.

Details Are Withheld.

Until the capitalists interested in the new project receive the written ruling of the Shipping Board, they decline to give details of the project they have in mind. It is known, however, that this building company has already contracted with an operating company to build 150 ships of the size stated, the ships to cost approximately \$500,000 each.

But this figure does not represent the maximum investment to be made at Portland, for the Delaware concern is to take over an existing shipyard at or near Portland and expand it by adding new ways, new shops and new equipment. The amount of initial investment is being withheld for the present, as is the identity of the yard to be acquired. The Delaware company has options on all the property it intends to acquire.

Senator Sends Letter. The ruling of the Shipping Board is based upon a letter written by Senator McNary and left with Chairman Hurley at a conference last night. In the letter the Senator set forth conditions which the new shipbuilding company deemed fair and reasonable, and condemned the argument in support of an amendment to existing regulations. The Senator's letter in part reads as follows:

"I submit briefly the following proposition: A large and financially strong Eastern concern desires to operate shipyards in the West for the purpose of constructing wooden vessels for use in the Pacific Ocean. This company is in a position to command equipment for its vessels without embarrassment to the Government and desires to contract on private account only.

Suggestion is Made. "You are well aware that the present programme does not invite private capital to invest in ships in view of the uncertainties of delivery, consequently, I submit to you an outline of a ruling which would be corrective of present conditions.

"The wooden shipyards not employed in this Government shall be free to contract with private interests for the construction of wooden vessels (not hostile to the cause of the entire allies) for the construction of wooden ships: such ships to be built by American organizations and sailed under the flag of the United States of America; steamers to be approximately 3000 tons deadweight capacity.

Ships of Auxiliary Type. "That any wooden ships that such concerns shall contract to build, within the limitations of this ruling and under any contract dated prior to further orders by this Government changing such limitations, they, the said concerns, shall be free to build, complete and deliver to the parties entitled to the same under the contract.

"The ships that are anticipated to be built by the Government are to be of the auxiliary type. The auxiliary machinery will not in any way complicate the operation of the Government, and propulsion is to be by electric generators and propeller being by motors from said generators.

Plants to Be Enlarged. "The ships will be constructed at existing yards or plants, employing, of course, the best of the work force necessary to complete contracts.

"I shall be very glad to hear from you concerning this situation without delay, as the requirements are anxious to proceed.

Chairman Hurley, in telephoning Senator McNary, said the Shipping Board had agreed to the proposal laid down in the foregoing letter.

NELSON TRIAL IS ON

Former I. W. W. Secretary Is Before Idaho Court.

LITERATURE IN EVIDENCE

Stickers Showing How to Deal With Scabs and Employers and Books on Sabotage Figure in Exhibits Introduced.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 29.—(Special.)—The Idaho criminal syndicalism law is on trial at Coeur d'Alene today. As the trial of William M. Nelson, former secretary of the I. W. W. branch at St. Maries, took definite form this morning it became apparent that the state counts the conviction or acquittal of the defendant very important. The evidence upon which the prosecution depends is of such a nature as completely to outlaw L. W. W. organizing in Idaho, if it is shown to be sufficient to convict Nelson.

Hundreds of pounds of literature seized in one of the St. Maries halls in a raid last winter will be introduced in the record by the state's attorneys, Special Prosecutor Thomas H. Elder, Attorney-General T. A. Walters and Prosecuting Attorney Holslow, of Benewah County. Three large boxes and a suitcase containing contraband printed matter are to be introduced.

"The scissors bill," black "sabotage" and the wooden shoe, indicating respectively the "scab," the method of intimidating him, and the tactics to be used against the employer, made their appearance this morning among the number of stickers which were shown the jury.

"Whenever you speed up or work long hours you are scabbing on the unemployed," says one sticker. "Slow down," another reads in large letters. Noland, who was on the stand all morning, appeared unconcerned throughout the proceedings. He read a newspaper while the attorneys argued their objections.

New books on sabotage, one by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and the other by Amile Pouget, seem to be the strongest link in the state's chain of evidence. The former writer says: "I am not going to attempt to justify sabotage on any moral grounds. Its

STARTS TODAY

FIRST RUN



VIVIAN MARTIN
IN A
PETTICOAT PILOT

Joseph Lincoln knew Cape Cod and its odd romances. His story of the "Petticoat Pilot," a little orphan, and her two rugged sea-faring guardians makes a wonderfully interesting screen story—filmed in a stage of storm-tossed seas.

BILL HART
IN
EVERY INCH A MAN

Only Two Reels—But It's Good
WASHINGTON
AT
PARK STREET



STAR

15c CHILDREN 5c

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Seattle Has Odd and Interesting Pioneer Square Meeting.

RECEIPT FOR WARDING OFF AGE

Fat is commonplace—middle-aged. It stamps a woman as unquestionably past the period of youth. Hence it lessens her influence. She may charm still—her smiles may be as radiant as ever—but that indefinite fascination a fine figure wide awake has fled from her.

509 ACCIDENTS IN WEEK

Industrial Commission Reports Five Fatalities in 7-Day Period.

SALEM, Or., March 29.—(Special.)—Five fatal accidents were reported to the Industrial Accident Commission for the week ending March 28, inclusive, at these being Charles Carr, Powers, logger; E. P. Dunlap, Oregon City, railroad employe; Orva Adams, Bandon, lumberman; Scott Poole, Warden, lumberman; I. M. Hartman, Drain, construction worker, who died from injuries sustained February 14, 1917.

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DON'T BE BASHFUL
ASK FOR YOUR MONEY
BACK IF DISSATISFIED

A RAW, SORE THROAT

Eases Quickly When You Apply a Little Musterole.

And Musterole won't blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster. Just spread it on with your fingers. It penetrates to the sore spot with a gentle tingle, loosens the congestion and draws out the soreness and pain.

EUGENE TEACHER RESIGNS

Guy Dyar Accepts Position in U. of O. Extension Department.

Eugene's Quota Half Raised.

Foley's Honey and Tar

Always reliable for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Tickling Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchial Cough.

La Grippe

"Every mother in the land should keep a little right at hand."

Heal Skin Diseases

It is unnecessary for you to suffer with eczema, blotches, ringworm, rashes and similar skin troubles. A little Zemo, obtained at any drug store for 35c, or \$1.00 for extra large bottle, and promptly applied will usually give instant relief from itching torture. It cleanses and soothes the skin and heals quickly and effectively most skin diseases.

Zemo is a wonderful penetrating, disappearing liquid and is soothing to the most delicate skin. It is not greasy, is easily applied and costs little. Get it today and save all further distress. The E. W. Rorer Co., Cleveland, O.

Brownsville Woolen Mill Store

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