CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND ASSURED

Lloyd George Breaks News in Parliament and Nationalists Protest.

FACTS ABOUT WAR GIVEN

House of Commons Told Germans Had Attacked With About 1,160,000 Men — General Gough to Be Recalled.

(Continued From First Page.)

for its life against enemies outside its walls.

It was because of this fear that the Asquith government shelved the old home-rule act and the Nationalists have blamed that shelving for the failure of more Irishmen to enlist.

Debts to Be Balanced.

Mr. Lloyd George, however, is daring enough to attempt to balance both debts by granting home rule and enforcing conscription.

The atmosphere in the House of Commons did not foreshadow success. From his first sentence on Ireland, the Premier was assailed with what Reuter's correspondent describes as "running, hostile comment from the Irish benches."

The new Nationalist leader, John Dillon, who is more typical of the fiery old-time Irish resisters than his courtly predecessor, the late John Redmond, heartily denounced conscription for Ireland. Nor were there any signs of conciliation from the Ulster faction.

Unionists Support Draft.

The Irish Unionists met under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Carson and resolved to support conscription, but they were merely indorsing what has been one of the planks in their platform.

It is felt generally that there is a greater and stronger force in the country than any operating in the House of Commons. That is public opinion, which apparently demands that Irish questions shall not stand in the way of winning the war.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech revealed that the Irish convention had not reached any agreement and that the constructive work must be done by the cabinet, guided somewhat by Irish opinion as revealed in the debates of the convention.

Foch Supersedes War Council.

The most important statement in the Premier's speech, apart from Ireland, was that General Foch had been appointed supreme director of the strategy of the allied armies on the western front, which is taken to mean that he has superseded the Versailles War Council.

When Mr. Lloyd George referred to Ireland, Alfred Byrne, Nationalist member from Dublin, shouted: "We won't have conscription in Ireland."

An uproar followed.

When an emergency had arisen which made it necessary to put men of 50 and boys of 18 into the fight for liberty, Mr. Lloyd George declared it was not possible to exclude Ireland from conscription.

It would be some weeks before enrollment in Ireland began, the Premier continued.

One Nationalist cried out: "It will never begin."

Defiant Words Spoken.

Michael Flavin, Nationalist member from Kerry, said: "You come across and try to take us."

Another Nationalist exclaimed: "It is a declaration of war against Ireland."

While Premier Lloyd George was speaking, Joseph Devlin, Nationalist member for West Belfast, interrupted to move that the House report progress until the report of the Irish convention was presented.

This interruption caused a storm of protest, and Mr. Devlin shouted:

"You cannot howl me down—I won't sit down. You may try Prussian methods in Ireland, but you won't try them on me."

The Speaker intervened and told Mr. Devlin he could move adjournment after the Premier's speech, but not in the middle of it.

When the Premier was referring to Ireland, John Dillon, the successor of the late John Redmond as leader of the Irish Nationalists in Parliament, said:

"If Irish liberty were at stake I would not hesitate to support that policy. I never challenged the justice of war. I don't challenge it now."

Mr. Lloyd George began:

"I don't want to cause trouble."

"You will get plenty," interrupted an Irish member.

War Hurricane Not Over.

In the course of extended comment on the war situation the Premier said:

"We have now entered the most critical phase of this terrible war. There is a lull in the storm, but the hurricane is not over. Doubtless we must expect more fierce outbreaks, and ere it is finally exhausted there will be many more.

"The fate of the empire, the fate of Europe and the fate of liberty throughout the world may depend on the success with which the very last of these attacks is resisted and countered.

"The government therefore purposes to submit to Parliament today certain recommendations in order to assist this country and the allies to weather the storm. They will involve, I regret, extreme sacrifices on the part of large classes of the population, and nothing would justify them but the most extreme necessity and the fact that we are fighting for all that is essential and most sacred in our national life.

"Before I come to the circumstances which led up to our submitting these proposals to Parliament, I ought to say one word as to why Parliament was not immediately summoned. Since the battle began the government has been engaged almost every hour in concerting with the allies the necessary measures to assist the armies to deal with the emergency.

"The proposals which we intend submitting to Parliament required very close and careful examination and I think there is this advantage in our meeting today rather than immediately after the impact of the German attack, that we shall be considering these proposals under conditions which will be far removed from any suggestion of panic.

Greatest Battle Reviewed.

"I shall now come to the circumstances which have led to the present military position. It is very difficult at this time to present a clear, connected and reliable narrative of what happened. There has been a great battle on a front of 50 miles—the greatest battle ever fought in the history of the world. Enormous forces have been engaged.

"There was a considerable retirement on the part of British forces and under these conditions it is not always easy for some time to ascertain what actually happened.

"The House will recollect the difficulty we experienced with regard to Cambrai. It was difficult to piece together the story of the event for some time, and Cambrai was a very trivial event, compared with this gigantic battle.

"The generals and their staffs are, naturally, engaged and have to concentrate their attention upon the operations of the enemy. Until the strain relaxes it would be very difficult to institute the necessary inquiries to find out exactly what happened and to furnish an adequate explanation of the battle.

"However, there are two or three facts which stand out, and, in stating them I should like to call attention to two things, which I think above all must be avoided.

"The first is that nothing should be said which could give information to the enemy; nothing should be said which would give encouragement to the enemy and nothing should be said which would give discouragement to our troops, who are fighting so gallantly this very hour.

All Recrimination Barred.

"And the second question is that all recrimination at this hour must be shut out.

"What was the position at the beginning of the battle?

"Notwithstanding the heavy casualties in 1917, the army in France was considerably stronger on the first of January, 1918, than on the first of January, 1917. Up to the end of 1917—up to, say, about October or November—the German combatant strength in France was as two to the allies' three.

"Then came the military collapse of Russia and the Germans hurried up their released divisions from the eastern front and brought them to the west. They had a certain measure of Austrian support, which had been accorded to them.

"Owing to the growth of the strength of our armies in 1917, when this battle began the combatant strength of the whole of the German army on the western front was only approximately, though not quite equal to the total combatant strength of the allies in infantry.

"They were slightly inferior in artillery. They were inferior in cavalry; they were considerably inferior; and what is very important, they were undoubtedly inferior in aircraft.

"The Germans, therefore, organized their troops so as to produce a larger number of divisions out of the slightly smaller number of infantry and slightly smaller number of guns. They had fewer battalions in a division and fewer men in a battalion. That is entirely a question of organization and it yet remains to be seen that their organization is better than ours. It is necessary to explain that in order that the House should realize why with approximately the same number of men, the Germans have a larger number of divisions on that front.

Advantages Are With Offensive.

"According to all the facts which have come to hand as to the losses of the battle, that roughly represents the relative strength of the combatants on both sides at this moment. The Germans had, however, one or two important advantages.

"The first, the initial advantage, which is always commanded by the offensive, is that they know where they mean to attack. They choose the ground; they choose the location; they know the width of the attack; they know the dimensions of the attack; they know the time of the attack; they know the method of the attack. All that invariably gives the initial advantage to the offensive.

"The defense has a general advantage. Owing to air observation, concealment is difficult. At the same time, in spite of all that, owing to the power of moving troops at night, which the Germans exercised to a very large extent, there is a large margin for surprise even in favor of air observation, and of this the enemy took full advantage.

"I should like to say one word here as to the difficulty which the allied Generals were confronted with in this respect. Before the battle the greatest German concentration was in front of our troops. That was no proof that the full weight of the attack would fall on us.

"There was a very large concentration opposite the French lines. There was a very considerable concentration—I am referring to the German reserves—on the northern part of our line.

German Divisions Shifted.

"After the battle began, or immediately before the battle, the Germans by night brought their divisions from the northern part to the point where the attack took place. They also took several divisions from opposite the French in the same way and brought them to our front.

"But it would have been equally easy for them, while concentrating troops opposite our front, to maneuver them in the same way opposite the French. I am only referring to that in order to show how exceedingly difficult it is for Generals on the defensive to decide exactly where, in their judgment, the attack is coming and where they ought to concentrate their reserves.

"I may just say a word here. This problem was considered very closely by the military staff at Versailles and I think it right, in justice to them, to point out that after a very close study of the German position and of the probabilities of the case, they came to the conclusion, and they stated their conclusion to the military representatives and to the ministers in the month of January, or the beginning of February, that the attack would come south of Arras; that it would be an attack on a very wide front—that it would be an attack on the widest front ever yet assailed; that the Germans would accumulate 95 divisions for the purpose of making that attack; that they would throw the whole of their resources and their strength into breaking the British line at that point and that their objective would be the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces.

Remarkable Forecast Made.

"That was the conclusion Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the Imperial Staff, came to and which was submitted at that time, two or three months ago, and I think that it was one of the most remarkable forecasts of enemy intentions that was ever made.

"As a matter of fact the attack was made up, I think, by about 97 divisions. It was an attack on the widest front that had been engaged. Its object undoubtedly was the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces.

"So that almost in every detail, that very remarkable forecast has been verified in the event.

"Another remarkable prediction was that it might probably succeed to the extent of penetrating the British line for half the distance of the front attacked. They came to that conclusion from a close examination of the offensives of the war.

"There was another advantage. There was, first of all, the advantage which the Germans had from having the initiative. There was a further advantage they had, and this undoubtedly was the greatest advantage, from having a united command opposed to a dual one. The Germans undoubtedly relied on this to a very large extent for their success. They owe much of the success of this attack to this.

"It was reported to me on good authority that the Kaiser informed ex-King Constantine: 'I shall beat them, for they have no united command.' This shows that was what they were relying upon in the main, that although their numbers were slightly inferior they knew the importance that was to be attached to the fact that there was a perfectly united command.

Single Command Held Best.

"And that is an obvious advantage, for, if the risks in one particular part of the line are great, and in another part of the line are great but substantially less than in the former, with one command there is no hesitation in the mind of the commander-in-chief as to which he will make the greatest provision against.

"With two separate commands the problem is a difficult one.

"The enemy have another incidental, but, as it turned out, very important advantage—that of weather. Exceptional weather favored his designs. It was both dry and misty. The attack which succeeded was made on that part of the line where under ordinary Spring conditions the ground would have been almost impassable.

"The fact that it was warm increased the mist, and the Germans were actually in some parts within a few yards of our front line before anyone knew of their approach. They had, therefore, a very splendid advantage, of which they made fullest use.

"With regard to the battle itself, it will take some time to ascertain the whole facts. At one time it was undoubtedly very critical. The enemy broke through between our third and fifth armies, and there was a serious gap and the situation was retrieved owing to the magnificent conduct of our troops. They retired in perfectly good order, re-establishing the junction between the two armies and frustrating the enemy's purpose.

"The House can hardy realize, and certainly cannot sufficiently thank—nor can the country—our troops for their superb valor and the grim tenacity with which they faced overwhelming hordes and clung to their position. They retired, but were never routed, and once more the cool pluck of the British soldier, that refuses to acknowledge defeat, saved Europe. I mean the whole army and I draw no distinctions.

General Gough Recalled.

"Until the whole circumstances which led to the retirement of the fifth army and its failure to hold the line of the Somme, at least till the Germans brought our their guns, and perhaps the failure adequately to destroy the bridges are explained, it would be unfair to censure the General in command of the army, General Gough.

"But until those circumstances are cleared up it would be equally unfair to the British army to retain his services in the field. It is necessary to recall him until the facts have been fully ascertained.

"After the retirement of the fifth army the French reserves came up with remarkable rapidity, when their positions before the battle is borne in mind.

"In fact, the speed with which, when the final decision was taken as to the real designs of the enemy, the French reserves were brought up is one of the most remarkable feats of organization in this war and between the courage of our troops and the handling of the army—the way the third army held, I think it right that it should be said about the army commanded by General Byng—the position is for the moment stabilized.

"But it is clear that the Germans, having gained an initial success, are preparing another, and perhaps an even greater attack on the allied armies.

"Up to the present the enemy has undoubtedly obtained a great initial success. There is no good in not accepting the fact. It is from that basis we must begin to build. But he has failed so far in his main objects. He failed to capture Amiens. He failed to separate the French and British armies.

"But we should be guilty of great, it might be fatal, error if we were to underestimate the gravity of the prospect.

Enemy Success Admitted.

The enemy has captured valuable ground, which is too near Amiens for comfort or security, and he has succeeded for the time being in crippling one of our great armies.

"To meet the emergency the Cabinet took every step to hurry up reinforcements. No such large numbers of men ever passed across the channel in so short a time.

"As the emergency was great, it was impossible to allow those who were summoned to France the usual leave to visit their relatives.

"There was an understanding that the boys under 19 years would be used only in case of emergency. We felt that the emergency had arisen, and insofar as those who were over 18 were concerned, those who had already received six months' training, we felt it necessary that they should be sent to France.

"As to prisoners, guns and machine guns, which were lost, the numbers are grossly exaggerated by the enemy.

"The ministry of munitions were able to replace those guns and machine guns and still have got a very substantial reserve. The same thing applies to ammunition. There is an ample reserve of ammunition both in this country and in France.

"Our aircraft strength is greater now than before the battle and we all know what brilliant service our airmen rendered in this battle. Until the whole story of the battle is told it will be almost impossible to estimate the services they rendered. We feel confident that our armies, generals and soldiers will be quite equal to the next encounter, whenever it comes.

Decision of U. S. Momentous.

"The next step to which I should like to call attention is the material and dramatic assistance rendered by President Wilson in this emergency—one of the most important decisions in the war. In fact, the issue of the battle might very well be determined by this decision.

"In America there is a very considerable number of men in the course of training, and the allies looked forward to having a large American Army in France in the Spring. It has taken longer than anticipated to turn those soldiers into the necessary divisional organizations. If America waited to complete these divisional organizations it would not be possible for these fine troops in any large numbers to take part in this battle in this campaign, although it might be very well the decisive battle of the war.

"This was, of course, one of the most serious disappointments from which the allies had suffered. It is no use pretending it was not one of our chief causes of anxiety. We depend upon it largely to make up the defection of Russia. For many reasons—reasons, perhaps, of transport, reasons connected with the time it takes, not merely to train troops and their officers, but to complete the necessary organization—it was quite impossible to put into France the number of divisions everyone had confidently expected would be there.

Definite Proposal Made.

"Under the circumstances we therefore submitted to the President of the United States a definite proposal. We had the advantage of having the Secretary of State for War in this country within two or three days after the battle had commenced. Mr. Balfour and I had a long conversation with him upon the whole situation and we submitted to him certain recommendations which we had been advised to make to Mr. Baker and the American Government.

"On the strength of the conversation we submitted proposals to President Wilson, with the strong support of Premier Clemenceau, to enable the combatant strength of the American Army to come into action during this battle, inasmuch as there was no hope of it coming in as a strong separate army. By this decision American battalions will be brigaded with those of the allies. This proposal was submitted by Earl Reading on behalf of the British government to President Wilson and President Wilson assented to the proposal without any hesitation, with the result that arrangements now are being made for the fighting strength of the American Army to be brought immediately to bear in this struggle, a struggle which is only now beginning, to this extent, and it is no mere small extent, that the German attack has been held up. It has stirred up the resolution and energy of America beyond anything which has yet occurred.

"Another important decision taken by the allies I must also call to the attention of the House. It became more obvious after the battle than ever before—that the allied armies were suffering from the fact that they were fighting as two separate armies and had to negotiate support with each other. Valuable time was thus lost. Some of us had been deeply impressed by this peril for some time and had done our best to avert it.

Public Opinion Decisive.

"But the inherent difficulties to be overcome are tremendous. There are national prejudices, national interests, professional prejudices and traditions. The inherent difficulties of getting two or three separate armies to fight as one are almost insurmountable and it can only be done if public opinion in all these countries insist upon it as one condition of success. The Versailles conference was an effort at a remedy. How were the Versailles decisions carried out; and the extent to which they were not carried out? This is not the time to inquire.

"I respectfully suggest to the House that no good would come at this stage in discussing this question. But if anyone needed conviction as to the wisdom of that policy, this battle must be supplying it. The peril we passed through, by establishing the conviction without challenge, may, I think, be worth the price we paid for it. A few days after the battle commenced there was not merely the Government, but the commanders in the field. We had not merely field marshals, but enemy commanders present. We were so convinced—and the same thing applied to the French—of the importance of more complete strategic unity that they agreed to the appointment of General Foch to the supreme direction of the strategy of all the allied armies on the western front.

"May I not say just one word about General Foch? It is not merely that he is one of the most brilliant soldiers in Europe, but there is this to be said about him: Foch is the man who, when we were attacked and were in a similar plight at the first battle of Ypres, rushed the French army there by every conceivable expedient—buses, cabs, lorries—anything he could lay his hands upon. He crowded French divisions through and undoubtedly helped to win the great battle.

"There is no doubt about the loyalty and comradeship of General Foch. I have no doubt that this arrangement will be carried out, not merely in the letter, but in the spirit. But what is the most important decision that has been taken in reference to the coming battle? This strategic unity is, I submit to the House, the fundamental condition of victory. It can only be maintained by complete co-operation between the governments and the Generals, and by something more than that—the unmistakable public opinion behind it.

Function Is Three-Fold.

"Why do I say that? For this reason: A generalissimo in the ordinary and full sense of the term may be impracticable. There are three functions which a General wields—strategical, tactical and administrative. What does administrative mean? It means control of organization; the appointment and dismissal of officers and Generals, and that is a power which it is difficult or almost impossible to give to Generals of another country with a national enemy.

"Therefore, in spite of all the arrangements made, unless there be not merely good will, but the knowledge that the public of France, Great Britain and America will assist in co-ordination and in supporting the authority in the supreme strategical plans chosen by the governments and in supporting the governments in any action they may take to assert their authority, any arrangements made will be futile and mischievous. I make no apology for dwelling at some length upon this point. I have always felt that we were losing value and efficiency in the allied armies through lack of co-ordination and concentration.

"We have sustained many disasters alread ythrough this, and we shall encounter more unless this defect in our machinery is put right. Hitherto, I regret, every effort at amendment led to rather prolonged and very bitter controversy and the great inherent difficulties were themselves accentuated and aggravated. There were difficulties of carrying out plans and other obstacles, and, what is worse, valuable time is lost.

"I entreat the nation as a whole to stand united for the united control of the strategical operations of our armies at the front. We know how much depends upon unity of concentration. We are fighting a very powerful foe, who insofar as he has triumphed, has triumphed mainly because of superior unity and the concentration of his strategic plans.

"There is another matter to which I should like to refer, and it is the suggestion that our forces have been dissipated on a subsidiary enterprise. Not a single division was sent from France to the East. With regard to Italy, had it not been for the fact that there are battalions of French and British divisions there, the Austrian army would have been free to throw the whole of its strength on the western front. If there were not some there now the Austrian army would be more powerfully represented than it is on the western front.

"With regard to Saloniki, the only thing the present government did was to reduce the forces there by two divisions. In Mesopotamia there is only one white division at all and in Egypt and Palesting together there are only two white divisions, and the rest are either Indians or mixed, with a very small proportion of British troops. In these divisions I am referring to infantry divisions.

Eastern Empire Menaced.

"I want the House really to consider what that means. There is a menace to our eastern empire through Persia, because through Persia you approach Afghanistan and through Afghanistan you menace the whole of India. Had it not been for the blows inflicted upon the Turks, what would have happened? Before these attacks there were Turkish divisions helping the Germans in Russia. They would have been there helping the Germans on the West, exactly as they helped them on the east. But what has happened?

"They have attacked in Palestine and Mesopotamia and two Turkish armies were destroyed. If we had remained in Egypt and defended Egypt by remaining there on the canal and allowing the Turks to hold us with a small force while they were putting the whole of their force in Mesopotamia and menacing our position in India by that means the Turks could now have been assisting the Germans in the west as they did in the east. What is happening now?

"German battalions at this moment have been sent to assist the Turks instead of the Turks sending divisions to help the Germans. The Germans now have sent battalions to help the Turks in Palestine. After all, if you have a great empire you must defend it.

"There was a great empire which withdrew its legions from the outlying provinces of the empire to defend its heart against the Goths and those legions never went back. The British empire has not been reduced to that plight yet. We can defend ourselves successfully in France and we also can hold our empire against anyone who assails it in any part of the world at the same time.

India Valuable Ally.

"May I, before I leave this topic, say how much gratitude we owe India for the magnificent way in which she has come to the aid of the empire in this emergency?

"It is not the fact that we have got three British divisions in Egypt and Palestine and one in Mesopotamia that has enabled us to hold our own, but it is the fact that we have had these splendid troops from India. Many of them volunteered since the war and they have been more than a match for their Turkish adversaries on many a stricken field.

"It is too early to state yet with accuracy our losses, because in the case of a battle over such a wide front, fought with such intensity for over a fortnight, with vast numbers of men engaged, the losses sustained must be considerable. The claims of the enemy as to prisoners have been grossly exaggerated, and Field Marshal Haig has assured me that they were quite impossible from the figures at his disposal, and which he showed me, and the enemy's claims seem quite preposterous from the statement he made to me.

"But still our losses are very great and our reserves have been called upon to a considerable extent to make up the wastage and refit the units, and if the drain continues on this scale, a drain on the resources of reserves and of manpower, it must cause the deepest anxiety, unless we take immediate steps to replenish it."

I. W. W. KISSES U. S. FLAG

Second "Worker" Spirited Out of Aberdeen in Automobile.

ABERDEEN, Wash., April 9.—(Special.)—Between 50 and 100 men, wearing buttons of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, late tonight took two I. W. W. members from the Northern Hotel and marched them down town.

One of the men, who gave his name as Hancock, upon kissing the American flag was released. The other, said to have been active in I. W. W. circles for several months, was placed in an automobile, and accompanied by four or five men, started north. It is reported that he will be surrendered to a vigilante committee who are awaiting his arrival in one of the up-state counties.

One of the men was found in the hotel office, while the other was dragged from his room. The mob acted quietly, and so quickly that few residents of the city knew what was transpiring. The mob was made up largely of millworkers and loggers.

PATRIOTIC MEETING HELD

Address by Mayor Opens Programme at Centenary Church.

A large number of people enjoyed an excellent programme last night at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. The gathering was one of a series of Methodist War Relief Mass Meetings, which are being held in every town in the United States.

A speech by Mayor Baker opened the meeting. William F. Woodward talked on "The Selective Draft Law." Lieutenant Harold Beam, an American physician who recently returned from the front, told of Hun atrocities of which he had been an eyewitness.

Mrs. A. H. Sproul and Mrs. Joshua Stansfield pleaded for all possible aid for the sufferers "over there." Rev. T. W. Lane, pastor of the church, who presided over the meeting, suggested that a collection be taken for that purpose, and $115 in cash was gathered.

A large chorus of Sunday School pupils sang patriotic songs. The meeting closed with the singing of "America."

Oregon City Soldier Dies.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 9.—(Special.)—Frank Kohl, 25 years of age, who enlisted in the Engineers' Corps last July and went to France in September, died there on March 23, according to word received here tonight. He is survived by his father, Philip Kohl, and three brothers, George, Louis and Henry. Only a few days ago his father received a letter that the young man had been gassed while engaged in battle against the Huns.

Credit Men to Hear Talk.

The fifth meeting of the lecture course of the Portland Association of Credit Men will be held at noon today in the blue room at the Multnomah Hotel. The subject will be "Liens, Chattel Mortgages, Real Property Mortgages." The speaker will be Attorney Forest S. Fisher.

Funeral Money Buys Bond.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., April 9.—C. J. Gamble, 84 years of age, and his wife, have voluntarily purchased a $100 liberty bond with their entire savings, which they had laid aside for funeral expenses.

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25c Woodbury's Face Powder	22¢
Ambre Royal Face Powder	$2.25
Houbigant Ideal Talc	85¢
Antiseptic Tooth Pencil, tartar remover	25¢
"Flossy" Dental Floss Holder	50¢
$1.00 Hair Brush	69¢
100 bars Lurline Laundry Soap	$5.40
100 bars Ivory Soap	$5.90
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75c Q-Ban Hair Restorer	69¢
75c Mellin's Food	69¢
$1.00 Johnstone's Sarsaparilla	90¢
16 oz. Dentox Mouth Wash	50¢
25c Carter's Liver Pills	19¢
25c Eagle Condensed Milk	20¢
50c Cascarets	43¢
50c Lilly's Milk Magnesia	45¢
50c Mentholatum	45¢
$1.00 Nuxated Iron	90¢
$1.00 Listerine	85¢
$1.00 Lavoris	89¢

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LENINE HINTS WAR

Landing at Vladivostok May Start Conflict, Says Premier.

GERMAN RISING RUMORED

Sixty Thousand Teuton Prisoners, Armed, Said to Be Mobilized at Tomsk, Siberia — Kazan Declared Independent Republic.

MOSCOW, Monday, April 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, in a speech here today, said that possibly Russia would have to declare war on Japan in connection with the landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok.

LONDON, April 9.—While the Russian Bolshevik authorities deny it, says a dispatch from Harbin by way of Tokio to the Daily Mail, there are 60,000 armed German prisoners mobilized at Tomsk, Siberia, and destined for the Far East.

PEKIN, April 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Germans are recruiting and training telegraph operators in Manchuria, according to a report made to the war ministry by the general staff. It says:

"Special investigators sent to Siberia and Manchuria report that the Germans are enlisting Chinese, Japanese and Korean telegraph operators at Harbin and Chang Chun for service in the Chinese Eastern railways. These operators are being trained specially by the Germans as wire tappers. The recruits also include wireless experts.

LONDON, April 9.—Reuter's Moscow correspondent quotes the editor of the German newspaper Volkerfuede, published in Petrograd by the soviets, as declaring at a meeting of representatives of Maximalists and commercial and industrial interests in Petrograd, that the time was approaching for beginning to indemnify German subjects for the losses incurred by them through the war, in accordance with the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty.

The government, the speaker added, estimated the sum at 5,000,000,000 rubles.

State Monopoly Suggested.

The correspondent also reports M. Radek, one of the Bolshevik delegates to the recent peace conference, as saying the government was looking forward to the reopening of the Russo-German frontier and the flow of Russian raw material into Germany and that it would shortly decree a state monopoly in order to safeguard Russian trade.

LONDON, April 9.—"With the arrival of the Germans in Finland the Red Guard cause is lost and the fall of Helsingfors is expected in the near future," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Monday.

The Germans demanded the disarmament of the forts as well as the Russian warships in Finnish waters before Friday, he reports, and the Russian commissioners agreed to comply.

The Germans have distributed by airplane a proclamation declaring that any damage to the fleet or to shipping in the ports or to the land defenses would be severely punished.

Four Russians Detained.

The Germans, the correspondent adds, have detained four members of the Russian delegations, owing to military considerations.

"It is believed there are wireless stations hidden in Mongolia and Manchuria.

"It is also feared that Chinese telegraphers in various offices are acting as German agents. A strict investigation should be made."

Dr. James D. Plamondon, who recently returned from the American front in France, has gone to La Grande for a few days' visit.

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The Union Painless Dentists are incorporated under the laws of Oregon, and the company is responsible for the guarantee that goes with all the work that leaves their office.

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Porcelain Crowns	$5
Porcelain Fillings	$1
22-K Gold Crowns	$3
22-K Gold Bridge	$3.50 to $5
Extracting	50¢

231½ Morrison, Cor. Second
Entire Corner.
Look for the Big Union Sign.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Prudential Insurance Company of America.

of Newark, in the state of New Jersey, on the 31st day of December, 1917, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

Capital.	
Amount of capital stock paid up	$ 2,000,000.00
Income.	
Total premium income	$111,336,382.42
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	21,197,478.97
Income from other sources received during the year	1,222,083.36
Total income	$133,755,945.76
Disbursements.	
Paid for losses, endowments, annuities and surrender values	$ 58,199,702.21
Dividends paid to policyholders during the year	12,270,341.02
Dividends paid on capital stock during the year	450,000.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year and fees for inspection of risks, including medical fees	26,724,057.65
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	2,548,536.37
Amount of all other expenditures	6,553,017.64
Total expenditures	$ 86,746,754.89
Assets.	
Market value of real estate owned	$ 19,406,490.73
Market value of stocks and bonds owned	236,094,054.79
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc	132,209,582.47
Policy loans	38,928,405.38
Cash in banks on hand and in transit	13,624,746.31
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	8,379,177.06
Other assets (net)	6,659,457.53
Total assets	$475,371,914.27
Total assets admitted in Oregon	$475,371,914.27
Liabilities.	
Net reserve	$414,098,036.00
Total policy claims unpaid	2,030,292.00
Dividends to policyholders declared but not yet due, payable in 1918	14,474,762.00
Apportioned to the credit of participating policyholders as a class, payable after 1918	16,791,055.57
All other liabilities	9,971,973.23
Surplus	15,405,794.81
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock of $2,000,000	$473,371,914.27
Total insurance in force December 31, 1917	$3,458,437,735.00
Business in Oregon for the Year.	
Total insurance written and revived during the year	$ 2,325,236.00
Gross premiums received during the year	248,846.84
Premiums returned during the year	317.00
Losses and claims paid during the year	44,390.69
Losses and claims incurred during the year	42,535.83
Total amount of insurance outstanding in Oregon, December 31, 1917	8,074,833.00

*$1,886,187.50 par value of the capital stock of the company has been purchased pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 99 of the laws of New Jersey for the year 1913, and assigned to Austen Colgate, trustee for the policyholders of the company.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.
By Willard I. Hamilton, second vice-president and secretary.
Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service, John Fauer, John Fauer, Supt., 602 Northwestern Bank bldg., Portland, Or.
A. H. Gage, Asst. Supt., 212 United States National Bk. bldg., Salem, Or.