

GERMANS SEE PERIL ON EASTERN BORDER

Strong Bolshevik Armies Menace in Prussia.

POLES REPORTED WARLIKE

Military Authority Is Actually in Hands of Soldiers' Council. Negotiations Held Futile.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Tageblatt, reviewing the situation on the eastern frontier, says: "Strong Bolshevik armies stand before the borders of Eastern Prussia. An eruption of Poles threatens West Prussia, and that portion of West Prussia which is still in German hands is subject to a renewed Polish menace, which means that the province of Brandenburg is also in danger."
Military authority, despite recent decrees of the War Minister, is actually in the hands of the soldiers' council, which has not been able to decide on a united and purposeful action against the Russians but, on the contrary, still believes it can stop the enemy's advance toward our borders by negotiations."

BASEL, Friday, Jan. 31.—The arrest of Admiral Schroeder and Captain Koester and Regner, of the German navy, has been requested by the central committee of sailors at Hamburg. The officers are accused of being responsible for the execution of two sailors, despite the general amnesty order.

Admiral Schroeder became notorious when he ordered the execution of Captain Charles Fryatt.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—An order issued by Colonel Reinhardt, Prussian Minister of War, has aroused open revolts on the part of soldiers' councils in the German army. The council of the ninth army has declared that it will not obey the order, and has been informed that the government will find means to enforce it.

The order of Colonel Reinhardt concerns a lessening of the authority of the soldiers' councils.
The first open revolt came from the Soldiers' Council of the Ninth Army Corps, which sent delegates to Gustav Noske, military commander of Berlin, demanding that the order be rescinded. Herr Noske refused, whereupon the delegation informed him that the order would not be obeyed.

Agent Ordered From City.
The Council of Lubeck, to which a colonel was sent by the government to discuss the matter, ordered the colonel to leave the city within 24 hours.

On the day after the publication of the order, 200 soldiers from the garrison at Allenstein paraded with a placard inscribed: "Down With Officers." Officers were stopped in the streets and their shoulder straps torn off.
The soldiers' council at Coburg issued a warning against enlistment in the forces designed to protect the eastern frontier. The Workmen's Council of Steele, Rhénish Prussia, forbids the recruiting of volunteers for any troops. The council of the 13th army corps at Dresden has issued a similar order.
The council at Arnswalde, Brandenburg, forcibly deposed the president of the civil district.

Forged Orders Are Issued.
In Northern Berlin, a Spartacist stronghold, forged military orders to reports to the colors are being sent to hundreds of men of military age. The government has formally declared these orders to be forged and that there is no intention of conscripting anybody.
Dodgers are being distributed in Berlin by the "Red Soldiers' Union," which is a Spartacist military organization calling on the proletariat to arm and consolidate.

FEDERAL TOPICS AT ISSUE

NORTHWEST MEN WILL ATTEND NATIONAL CONGRESS.

"What Shall Be Done With the Railways?" Among Important Subjects for Consideration.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Members of Northwest delegations in Congress, especially those from Oregon and Washington, are hoping to be able to lay aside their official duties for three days to attend the 13th annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in this city February 5, 6 and 7.

One entire session will be given over to a discussion of the question "What shall be done with the railways? Shall we have government ownership, return to corporate control, or before the war, or some intermediate plan?" The

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ECKMAN LABORATORY, Philadelphia.—Adv.

opposing views on this question will be presented in three prepared addresses, after which the subject will be thrown open for general discussion by the delegates present.
Another session will be devoted to discussing how far the railroads should be permitted to go in reducing rates to meet water competition while maintaining higher rates to inland points. The railways insist that unless they are allowed to meet the water rates the boats would carry all the traffic between competing points, and the waterway advocates say that it is cut-throat competition by railways which has driven the boat lines out of business. Also there are people in inland towns who say, "We pay taxes for the improvement of waterways which we can not personally use and then pay the railroads from five to 15 times as much per ton per mile as they charge the people who live on those waterways. Where is the justice in that?" Their question promises to develop some interesting debate.

Some time ago in a report made by a board of Army engineers, it was recommended that waterways as well as railways should be placed under control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which should have power to fix both maximum and minimum rates. When it was proposed that the shipping board should be given a control of water transportation similar to that exercised over railways by the Interstate Commerce Commission the steamboat men made such a vigorous fight that the measure was defeated. It is safe to say that a lot of them will be on hand at the convention to oppose the present proposition. This question will be brought before the convention in an address by Major-General William M. Black, chief of engineers.

BAYONETS CALM STRIKERS RIOTOUS CLADE WORKERS ARE CURBED BY MILITARY.

Advocates of Direct Action Seem to Be Growing in Numbers and Situation Is Deemed Grave.

BY JOSEPH W. GRIGG.
(Copyright, 1919, by the New York World. Published by Arrangement.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Glasgow, which was in the grip yesterday of the riotous strikers on the Clyde, today has "been restored" by soldiers with fixed bayonets and equipped with steel helmets and supported by plenty of military reserves ready to augment the strong body of troops guarding the city and preserving order.

This was the government's determined answer to lawlessness. Belfast and other storm centers still are living at night by candle light, with a great curtailment of convenience and protection in part by the strikers' police force, which, however, has not entirely been able to prevent hoodlumism. Belfast is trying to be optimistic, but is very anxious under the deadlock condition of the strike.

Meanwhile incidents of industrial unrest are being displayed in other quarters, especially in London, and by next Thursday the metropolis itself may be in the throes of a huge strike set for that day by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, involving 200,000 men and possibly 40 other unions.

There are two distinct labor currents in the present industrial upheaval, which is the greatest of modern times in this country. One of these currents is marked by the determination to effect a far-reaching betterment of labor conditions, in hours, wages, housing and general conditions under regular leaders. The other is to achieve these by direct action regardless of the regular leaders, and for the latter movement the press is stigmatised by much of the press as being under Bolshevik leadership and determined to precipitate a class war—the plan notably prevalent among the Clyde workers.

Those who favor constitutional methods are likewise aiming to utilize the workers of the country to a hitherto unparalleled extent. Even the bank clerks are now talking of amalgamation. One of the weaknesses of the constitutional programme pointed out by the radicals is that many accepted labor leaders are much more engrossed with the political aspect of labor than in aligning themselves on stricter trades union questions.

It is reported again today from Paris that Premier Lloyd George will return for a brief visit, which will give him first-hand knowledge of the impending crisis which threatens to tie up the great programme of reconstruction and development of British trade.

WHITMAN TO HONOR DEAD

President Penrose's Quarter-Centennial to Be Observed in June.

WHITMAN COLLEGE, Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The quarter-centennial anniversary of the administration of President Penrose will be celebrated this June by the overseers, faculty and alumni of Whitman College with public exercises lasting for three days, June 8, 9 and 10 have been set for the celebration and speakers from the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts have accepted invitations to participate.

In the Fall of 1894 Stephen E. L. Penrose became president of Williams College. He is a graduate of Williams College and of Yale University and came to Washington in 1890 as one of the "Yale Band" to try a co-operative experiment in home missionary work. After four years as pastor of the Congregational Church at Dayton he accepted the presidency of Whitman College. Here he has remained ever since.

GENERAL IS CREDITED WITH SHIFTING RULER

Aux Ecoutes Devotes 2 Pages to Luxemburg Revolution.

FRENCH SOLDIERS BLAMED

Article in French Weekly Tells How the Grand Duchess Charlotte Was Placed on Throne.

BY WILLIAM COOK.
(Copyright, 1919, by the New York World. Published by Arrangement.)

PARIS, Jan. 31.—(Special.)—Aux Ecoutes, a French weekly publication, prints a two-page story on the revolution in Luxemburg showing how the Grand Duchess Charlotte was placed on the throne. The story recalls the surprise created in France by the accession of the Grand Duchess when a republican form of government was expected, and says:

"But one ignores that which should be told—how this simple shifting of the ruling heads was the fault of the French troops of occupation. The restorer of a German Grand Duchess, the person responsible for the suppression of the Luxemburg republic, is General de la Tour."

Representatives Denied Audience.
The French journal then goes on to deal with the fact that the French government evidently was not aware of this French interference, for it quotes a Luxemburg newspaper, which it calls pro-French, in which appeared a note addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pichon, to the Luxemburg government, which read:

"The French government will not receive representatives of the Luxemburg government. Events have taken place which practically spell a severance of diplomatic relations. This is also the reason why M. Muller has not returned to his post. I must add, however, that the Luxemburg people have all our sympathy."

Then the Aux Ecoutes relates the story of the Luxemburg revolution and of the "French military intervention," which it recounts.

Public Expression Prevented.
"On January 9 the Luxemburg people, who had interpreted Foreign Minister Pichon's note as 'get rid of your Grand Duchess before we talk' paraded around the streets to shouts of 'Long live the republic! Long live France,' while the Luxemburg House of Parliament met and called for the abdication of the Nassau-Drangena dynasty and proclaimed the Luxemburg republic."

"It was then an event, incredible to the eyes of the French people, occurred. Acting upon instruction issued by General de la Tour, the soldiers of the French 19th Regiment, billeted in Luxemburg City, prevented the people from expressing their sentiments in favor of a republic."
Scenes Are Discredited.
Aux Ecoutes then quotes from the Francophile newspaper, L'Indépendance Luxembourgeoise, the name of which proves it to be a republican organ. In an article discrediting the scenes of January 9, this newspaper shows how General de la Tour ordered his men to have the neighborhood of the Luxemburg Parliament cleared of people and that order be maintained in the city and concludes by saying sarcastically:

"This morning the situation seems to be the same. All the public buildings, the postoffice and the government offices are occupied by French troops."

On the following day the same newspaper told of how the inhabitants of the neighboring villages were prevented from getting into the center of the city.

Soldiers Ashamed of Work.
"Today," says L'Indépendance, "the soldiers of the 19th Regiment are ashamed of the work they had to do. They dare not face the inhabitants, who had received them so well."

Yet, on January 13, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, L'Homme Libre, said France could congratulate herself on not having interfered in Luxemburg's internal affairs. "Finally," says Aux Ecoutes, "one reads in Luxemburg newspapers under date of January 15, 'Their royal highnesses Grand Duchesses Mary Adelaide and Charlotte this morning received the members of the government in audience.'"

"Thus the Germanophile Adelaide, who abdicated, was maintained in power by the intervention of General de la Tour."

SENATE RAPS HUN TONGUE

Measure Now Goes to House for Final Consideration.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Senator Dimick's bill prohibiting the teaching of German in all public and state-aid schools of Oregon passed the Senate on third reading Friday, after its opponents had attacked it in a series of debates extending throughout the morning session and part of the afternoon.

Opposition, however, was but slightly stronger than yesterday, votes being recorded against the measure. Senators who opposed the bill were Gill, Howell, Huston, Jones, LaFollette, Moser, Nickerson, Norblad, Foster, Smith of Josephine and Strath.

The bill now will go to the House, where the opposition is expected to gather its forces in an effort to kill it.

NEGRO CONGRESS OPPOSED

Time Held Inopportune for Pan-African Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Passports for negroes desiring to attend a pan-African congress at Paris have been refused by the State Department, which announced today that the French government did not consider the present a favorable time to hold such a conference.

Balloon Companies to Return.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The 24, 8th and 8th Balloon Companies and the 398th American Train have been assigned to early convoy, the War Department announced today.

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