

BRITISH ARMIES NEED MORE MEN AT ONCE, SAYS TIMES' EXPERT

All That Can Be Raised With Ample Munitions at Decisive Point Necessary.

WRONG COURSE PURSUED

Officer Says Course Taken Has Been Best Suited to Fostering the War Indefinitely, Not to End It.

By Colonel E. P. Herington.

Military Expert of the London Times. London, April 17.—(U. N. S.)—There is no other way to win the war but to place in the field at a decisive point the principal theatre all the man we can raise, and provide them with ample munitions.

Since the general staff was restored to the exercise of its legitimate functions in October last, much has been done, but we still do not possess in the principal theatre all the troops that should be there. It has taken Lloyd George a year to provide the army with guns, shells, rifles and machine guns, of which we were so terribly deficient a year ago.

We have now many hundreds of heavy guns in the field, and millions of shells, but there must be no abatement of our efforts. The proportion of guns with the French and German armies is still greater than with ours. Their output of munitions per week is still much higher. We are only now beginning to exploit our resources.

When our munitions suffice us, we must redouble our efforts to help Russia, and must anticipate that until the end of the war we must, for naval and military purposes together, keep 3,000,000 hands at work upon the munitions, of whom 1,000,000 must be men.

Above all, we need men for the army. Early last year the writer warned the public that the crisis in munitions would be followed by a crisis in men. The men until the government took the drastic measures to make up the deficit in existing establishments, provide men for drafts and create 30 new divisions to throw into the field in the summer of 1918.

None of these measures has been taken. Though the response of the country has been grand in every demand made upon it, the truth about recruiting has been consistently concealed. The conscription law has been best suited to prolong the war indefinitely, not to end it.

MAY EXTEND CONSCRIPTION.

London, April 17.—(U. N. S.)—The cabinet today was considering extension of the conscription laws to include married as well as single men. It is understood that the majority of the cabinet have taken a stand against the extension. The minority faction, led by David Lloyd George, contends, however, that Britain's share in the great war is not done until universal conscription has been put into effect.

FERRIS EXPECTS O. & C. REPORT TO BE UNANIMOUS

(Continued From Page One.)

Federal governments, causing much less to be realized than has been expected. The report takes the view that objection to taxation would be less serious except for the liberal treatment provided for Oregon in the division of the timber sale fund.

On the subject of the division of timber proceeds, the attorney general offers no advice, holding this is a policy for congress to determine. Secretary Lane comments that this is a subject upon which many opinions may be predicated, but in view of the proportion proposed to be given the reclamation fund, his department offers no objection to the terms of the bill.

It is believed that the committee will ultimately report the bill with little change from the former draft, though some concessions may be made the department of agriculture as to the method of handling the sales of timber.

APPROPRIATION COVERS NEEDS OF NORTHWEST

Washington, April 17.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—The agricultural appropriation bill, taken up for debate in the house as soon as the river and harbor bill was out of the way, carries \$24,501,000, an increase of more than \$1,500,000 over last year.

The measure touches the agricultural and forestry interests of Oregon and the northwest at many points, and

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some of the increases, as shown by the committee report, are to aid in investigation of particular problems of that section.

Of the item providing for cereal investigations, the report explains that \$15,000 is allowed over last year, \$5000 for extension of investigations relating to the wheat industry, and \$10,000 for research concerning diseases of wheat known as the black rust and stripe rust.

For cereal and forage insect investigations there is an increase of \$5000, and the committee states:

"The agricultural bill also carries the appropriations for the national forests and forest fire prevention. These are continued on practically the same basis as last year, with an additional field and station expenses, including the maintenance of nurseries, collecting seed, and planting necessary for the use of the national forests, and protection of the national forests in Oregon the following sums are reported:

Cascade forest, \$7835; Crater, \$314,889; Deschutes, \$2569; Fremont, \$788; Malheur, \$7691; Minam, \$6476; Ochoco, \$2569; Siskiyou (in Oregon and California), \$10,660; Siuslaw, \$6042; Umatilla, \$16,612; Umpqua, \$10,509; Wallowa, \$3217; Whitman, \$1967.

There is an appropriation of \$100,000 for classification of lands within the national forests. Much of this may be open to homestead entry and settlement. This work is under way in 12 states. It is estimated that at the end of the present year 70,000 acres will have been thus classified.

Classifications have already been made in 51 national forests of 11,000,000 acres of land classified as agricultural or not chiefly valuable for forest purposes.

There is no change in the fire protection fund set aside for cooperation with the states, which will approximate \$10,000,000 acres are patrolled at an average cost of three-fourths of a cent an acre. Twenty states are now cooperating, and two other states are expected to execute agreements during the year.

ROOSEVELT 'MODIFIES' VIEWS REGARDING U. S. BUSINESS, STATES DAY

Washington, April 17.—What has become of the "social justice" plans of the Roosevelt platform of 1912? Recent interviews coming from the office of Chief Carpenter Roosevelt give no inkling.

So, too, the popular government plank upon which followers of the Czarist say "whooped it up" four years ago, seem to be in a recessed position. No longer does T. R. tell of the need, the immediate pressing need of the recall, referendum and recall, the initiative, referendum and recall.

Instead of the doctrines advanced in 1912, the wind blows from Syracuse in the voice of Charles Day, announcing that he is convinced Roosevelt has greatly "modified" the views he held a few years ago, and is no longer dangerous to the business interests of the country. This is the same Chancellor Day who popped up to defend Rockefeller at every change in the moon, stopping between times to tell of the danger of Roosevelt.

It is thought that recent Roosevelt conferences, where he broke bread with E. H. Gary and other high captains of industry, has had much to do with the softened voice of Chancellor Day. Bofes Penrose and others were so much alarmed by the colonel four years ago, that the colonel's office, came to Washington a few days ago beaming with satisfaction over Roosevelt's present policy platform. He says it contains four great principles—Americanism, preparedness, a different policy in Mexico and high protection.

Senator Harding, hard-shell reactionary, who will make the opening speech at the Chicago convention, has sounded as the two great principles of the party the issues of preparedness and protection. He coyly adds that there should be much forgetfulness concerning 1912.

Apparently Roosevelt has already forgotten the issues upon which he lambasted the reactionaries in that eventful year. He seems as ready to forget as Harding was and the more he forgets the greater seems his strength with those who are accustomed to boasting Republican national conventions.

While there are many plays to be made before convention day, the colonel seems well equipped in the forgetting line. To preparedness he now links high protection, which seems to complete the peace pact upon which he will submit his claims to a third term.

COWLITZ INDIANS GET AUTHORITY TO SUBMIT CLAIMS AGAINST U. S.
Washington, April 17.—Authority to submit their claims against the United States to the court of claims is given the Cowlitz Indians of the state of Washington under a bill reported by Senator Waller from the committee on Indian affairs.

These claims grow out of the occupation by the whites of the lands which the Cowlitz tribe formerly roamed. These Indians have always been friendly to the settlers, but no treaty was ever entered into, as they always refused to sell. The bureau of Indian affairs has repeatedly stated that it is of the opinion that compensation should be paid for the lands of which they were dispossessed.

The bill was amended by the senate committee to provide that no award by the court of claims against the United States shall exceed \$2,000,000. There are said to be about 400 living members of the tribe, nearly all in Lewis and Cowlitz counties, rated as "industrious, self-supporting, and would make good use of any money that might be paid them."

The former Cowlitz lands are heavily timbered, containing, it is said, 80,000,000 feet of merchantable timber.

Hawley Is Sent Petition.
Washington, D. C., April 17.—Representative Hawley has received petition purporting to be signed by members of the Oregon and California Land Grant Association, protesting against any action by congress disposing of the lands of the railroad grant. This follows the Lafferty idea.

There are approximately 45 names attached, drawn principally from Portland and St. Johns, but containing 50 signers from Tacoma, Wash., and an equal number from Lawrence, Mass.

AUSTRIA TO ACT WITH GERMANY, ANNOUNCED FOLLOWING MEETING

American Submarine Note Is Expected to Be Forwarded to Berlin Tonight.

Berlin, April 17.—(U. N. S.)—Germany and Austria are in perfect accord on international questions, according to an announcement today. Foreign Minister von Burian of Austria was en route to Vienna today after a conference here with Foreign Minister von Jagow.

Washington, April 17.—(U. N. S.)—The new submarine note to Germany will probably go forward to Berlin tonight. The cabinet has already ratified its substance, so there is no necessity for holding it up until tomorrow's session of the president's advisors.

At the White House, it was stated today that President Wilson had devoted practically all his attention to the submarine question on Saturday and Sunday, and that he expected to put the last touches on it this afternoon. It is still likely that when the message is sent to Germany it will go over it with the members of the house and senate foreign committees, but he has not yet requested a conference with them.

The American note is described as a warning that friendly relations with Germany depend upon action rather than words. It suggests that promises of reparation for victims and punishment for the offending submarine commander in the Sussex case, will not suffice and that America's position is based on a complete review of the submarine warfare ever since the Lusitania was sunk.

Officialdom believes that Germany must change its mode of submarining, and would not admit that he had confessed to having anything to do with the Arnold case.

American Wounded.
Washington, April 17.—(U. N. S.)—One American was wounded by shrapnel and another escaped without injury when an Austrian submarine, last Tuesday, fired on and set ablaze the Russian steamer Imperator, loaded with lumber, sailing from Gulfport, in the Sussex canal, reported today.

The submarine shot at the steamer three times without warning, said the Russian. One shot was effective. It happened near the Columbiad Islands. Subsequently the Imperator broke into flames.

Unwarned Ship Sunk.
London, April 17.—(U. N. S.)—The sinking of the British liner Harroldian of 4399 tons register, presumably by a German submarine, was announced here today. The vessel was unarmed and, according to reports received here, was sunk without warning. The Harroldian was en route from New York to British ports.

Candidate for Legislature.
Clatskanie, Or., April 17.—O. J. Evenson of Clatskanie has announced himself a candidate for representative of Columbia county in the next legislature. Mr. Evenson, who is manager of the Benson Timber company, has been a resident of this county for several years.

Four Hurt by Explosion.
Birmingham, Ala., April 17.—(U. N. S.)—Premature explosion of a shot being tarped in No. 4 coal mine of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad company Saturday resulted in the injury of four men, one seriously.

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Convict Says He Buried Body of Arnold Girl

Inmate of Rhode Island State Prison Claims to Have Buried Missing Heiress; Doubtful.

Providence, R. I., April 17.—(U. P.)—Edward Glen, Jr., an inmate of the state prison here told police today he stood guard while a pal buried the body of Dorothy Arnold, missing heiress, in the cellar of a house near West Point, officials announced. They are investigating his story. He swore that to plot 17, dispose of the girl originated in a Seventh avenue saloon, in New York.

According to the convict's story, a mysterious rich man hired him and another man to go to New Rochelle and "do the job."

Dorothy Arnold has been missing for six years, and her disappearance created a widespread sensation. On several occasions she was reported found, and there have been numerous versions of her fate.

"If I dared," said Glen, "I could name the rich man that hired me. My life will be worth little when that gang that hangs around the saloon knows I told."

Father Disbelieves Story.
New York, April 17.—(U. P.)—Francis Arnold, father of the missing Dorothy Arnold, does not believe the story told by Edward Glen, state prison inmate, who says he stood guard while a pal buried the body of the vanished heiress in a cellar.

"So far as it appears on the face of the man's story," he said, "he is talking utter nonsense."

Reports from Providence said that Glen told the warden this story before his escape from the state prison. He is a case of a troubled conscience. He recently "got religion." But when newspaper reporter visited Glen and questioned him he appeared confused and would not admit that he had confessed to having anything to do with the Arnold case.

Gardener Dies on Corbett Homestead
The dead body of K. E. Swenson, gardener of the H. W. Corbett property at Fifth and Yamhill streets, was found by a German submarine, last Tuesday, fired on and set ablaze the Russian steamer Imperator, loaded with lumber, sailing from Gulfport, in the Sussex canal, reported today.

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AUSTRIAN POSITION IN SUGANA VALLEY IN HANDS OF ITALIANS

Taking of 47 Prisoners Is Reported by General Cadorna; the Isonzo Front Is Quiet.

Rome, April 17.—(U. P.)—Italian troops have captured an Austrian position in the Sugana valley, west of the Largauna torrent, taking 47 prisoners, General Cadorna reported. Artillery action on the Isonzo front is growing less violent.

Russians Pierce German Lines.
Petrograd, April 17.—(U. P.)—After piercing four lines of German entanglements in the Dvinsk region, Russian troops occupied hills west and south of the village of Garbunovka, after repulsing all counter attacks, the war office reported. The ground was covered with German dead. Northeast of Smolensk in the same region an enemy offensive was repulsed. South of Olkhnok Russians made gains.

The war office charged Austrians with an act of treachery. Advancing toward the Russian trenches the Austrians threw away their rifles as if to surrender and then attacked the

Russians with daggers. A fierce fight resulted. On the Caucasus front severe fighting has been going on for several days in the region of Bitlis. The Russians defeated a Turkish division newly arrived from Constantinople and is now pursuing the retreating Turks.

The significant fact lies in the French and German official statements of today that the only infantry fighting reported was that made by the French. That was in an attack south of Douaumont.

The French assert it was successful, trench and prisoners being taken. The Germans declare the French were repulsed with heavy losses.

PATRONS WOULD HAVE INTERCHANGE SERVICE APPLY TO ALL PHONES
(Continued From Page One.)

Hotels had given rise to the proposal that there should be general interchange of service.

Subscribers State Attitude.
There was produced in evidence letters and cards from telephone subscribers, these having stated their attitude, in response to request, as in favor of interchange, and some of them asserting there should be only one telephone company.

Judge Carey asked Plummer a number of questions calculated to bring out how the expense of the league's preliminary inquiry among telephone subscribers had been met. Plummer answered that former Governor West and Claude McCulloch had been willing to pay the expense to get the information.

E. B. Bartholomew, speaking from the

point of view of the Retail Druggists' association, said there could be no doubt of the benefits of an interchangeable service, nor of the advantages that would follow the elimination of a duplicate telephone service found necessary now in most drug stores.

H. M. Estary gave the same kind of testimony from the viewpoint of attorneys. He had circulated a petition for interchangeable service among the attorneys on the floor of the Yeon building, where he has an office, and Estary said the lawyers not only signed the petition, but talked at length and argumentatively in favor of it. The witness said he is paying, in his office, \$3 a month for the Bell phone, and \$6 a month for the Home, and \$2 a month for a Home phone in his house. He could save money, he said, if allowed to dispose of one telephone in office and thereafter pay an extra rate on interchanged calls.

Counsel for Company Objects.
When the letters and cards were introduced Judge Carey objected to the evidence as immaterial. Mr. McCulloch said the intention is to show public sentiment supporting interchangeable service. Judge Carey answered that, so far as the present action is concerned, what public sentiment is, or what the public wants, is immaterial. His questions to witnesses were of a kind to suggest that he believes a single telephone system is most desirable.

Mr. Montague suggested that engineering as well as financial features would have to be considered carefully in any plan for interchange.

List of Charges Submitted.
There was also submitted a list of telephone charges paid by 21 cities fairly representative of various sections of the United States. The figures were taken from the census report. For individual service Portland,

it was shown, pays \$96 a year for business telephone service and \$38 a year for residence service. Ten of the other cities pay the same rate for residence service, four pay more and seven pay less.

In all the cities listed the rate for individual line business service is less than in Portland. In Seattle the individual line subscriber pays \$90 and in Tacoma \$72. The average for the 21 cities, for individual line service, is \$87.90 as compared with \$96 in Portland, \$54.40 for individual line residence service as compared with \$36 in Portland.

Two-Party Service Compared.
The Bell company gives a two-party service in Portland for \$87 a year; 10 of the cities listed charge more than \$27, one the same, and six less. Some of the cities do not offer the two-party service.

The hearing opened before the full public service commission—Atchison, Miller and Campbell. The hearing was resumed this afternoon at 1:30.

Surf Beats Requiem For Bar View Club

Bar View, Or., April 17.—While the breakers pounded the old shore and a huge bonfire sent its breeze-lashed flames starward, residents of Bar View and vicinity ate lunch and chewed taffy made by Hal E. Hoar, local candy shark, in honor of the second annual demise of the Bar View "five hundred" club, which dies a natural death at the close of the winter season.

The officers this year were: James Snidow, president; Mrs. James Snidow, vice president; Mrs. E. E. Butts, secretary, and P. C. Robinson, treasurer.

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Mr. Bok

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