

WORKS RAISES VOICE IN PROTEST AGAINST MOVE TOWARD WAR

Condemns President's Invitation
to Other Neutrals to
Join With United States.

RESPONSIBILITY IS FELT

Senator Says Minds of People Were
Made Ready by Propaganda to Ap-
plaud Act That Means War.

Wisconsin Backs President.
Madison, Wis., Feb. 7.—(U. P.)—The state senate today passed unanimously a joint resolution to "stand by President Wilson in any action he takes during the present crisis."

Washington, Feb. 7.—(I. N. S.)—The first dissenting voice heard in congress since the break with Germany was that of Senator Works of California, who delivered a vigorous protest on the floor of the senate today against risking war with Germany.

Condemning the president's invitation to all other neutrals to join with the United States, Senator Works declared:

"By our act we will make this an almost world wide sanguinary struggle, that means the sacrifice of millions of lives, the destruction of the happiness of millions of now peaceful and contented homes, the peace and tranquility of our own and other neutral nations, and the waste of untold millions of property."

Cause Not Yet Sufficient.
"The president has made the first fatal move," continued Senator Works. "The next step that will plunge our people into a bloody conflict, if taken, will be ours."

"With a profound sense of my own responsibility as a representative of the American people, I protest against this, or any other move that tends toward war with Germany for no greater cause than has yet been given."

"The president has been applauded for making this first move toward war. Doubtless thousands of the American people, little comprehending what must follow, would applaud congress if it should at once declare war against Germany."

False Emotion Is Charged.
"The public mind has been prepared for such a mad course by the unseemly and the unpatriotic propaganda in favor of preparedness for war. The war spirit, the desire for conflict, have been insidiously instilled into the minds of our people by this selfish agitation in favor of preparedness for the shedding of human blood."

"The minds of the people were made ready to accept and applaud an act that means war. The act of the president that is expected to lead to this result has been accepted by the public mind, which has been falsely educated and prepared. Mentally, the good, peace loving people of the nation have been led astray from the paths of peace and made ready to accept the prospect of physical warfare with re-venge."

"The act of the president to such a distorted mind is accepted as courageous, even heroic."

"I say, keep our ships and our people out of the danger zone."

WILSON'S STEP IS INDORSED BY THE U. S. SENATE

(Continued From Page One.)

dent's bitterest opponents, had declared, "any other action than that the president took would have been an act of cowardice."

Works Criticizes Decision.
Following the severe criticism by Senator Works, Republican, California,

of the president's action, Senator Stone, Missouri, called up his resolution asking senate indorsement of the break.

Before speaking on the resolution, Stone read a cablegram from London, appearing in a local paper, telling of the demonstration in that city "by American subjects" on hearing of the break.

"Americans are not subjects," said Stone. "They are citizens and prefer to be referred to as such."

Stone expressed the hope that the "American people would not be swept off their feet by propaganda put forth to carry us into the war."

"We should look at our own course in our own way," said Stone. "Foreigners should attend to their own business."

He added he presented his resolution so that the "world might know we support the president."

Hitting at those who hold the president should have consulted congress before severing relations with Germany, Stone said:

"The president was acting solely within his constitutional rights."

Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, Republican, who has persistently opposed the president in his efforts to establish a "world peace tribunal," followed Senator Stone.

"In severing relations with Germany," said Lodge, "the president did what was demanded by the honor, the safety and the future security of the United States."

"When my country is in controversy with a foreign country," continued Lodge, "party lines, as far as I am concerned, are removed."

Lodge pledged his support to the president.

"Let us show the people of the United States and the world that we are without division. To show division is to show weakness."

"Persons of sound political beliefs should be all laid aside."

"Let the world know the president has the people of the United States and back of him."

Senator Smith, Michigan, Republican, followed Lodge.

"Whether there have been any mistakes made by the president or not," said Smith, "it would be a national humiliation to repudiate his stand."

"I do not believe Germany would intentionally affront us. We must be careful if we may play no favorites in this crisis."

Vardaman Opposes Resolution.
Senator Vardaman, Mississippi, Democrat, said he would not vote for the resolution.

"The president's move was most unwise," he said. "The men of Europe are mad, and I am afraid something will be done unintentionally, that will plunge this nation into war. Let us be prudent."

Senator Works, who earlier read a lengthy address, criticizing the president for breaking Germany, insisted that the president has shouldered full responsibility.

"Why should we members of the senate be asked to share this responsibility?" fairly shouted Works. "If we indorse the president's act in severing relations, we indorse his threat to declare war on Germany. I am not ready to declare war on Germany."

"Secure Diplomacy" Denounced.
Senator Norris, Republican, favored the resolution, but said:

"Senate indorsement should have been asked before the break; not after."

Senator Norris denounced secret diplomacy.

"We should not be asked to vote for this resolution," he said, "until we have all the facts the president has relating to the situation."

Norris objected to what he called "the prevailing fashion" of indorsing every move made by the president.

Senator Underwood asked if it was the understanding that the president wanted the resolution adopted.

Stone replied he had no expression from the president.

"If the president had asked for this indorsement, I would vote for it cheerfully," said Underwood. "I shall vote for the resolution as it is, although I think it most untimely."

Swiss Represent Germany.

London, Feb. 7.—(I. N. S.)—Following a conference with Ambassador Page the Swiss minister today formally took over the representation of German interests in England, previously looked after by the American embassy.

CONGRESSMEN ASKED TO KEEP THIS NATION OUT OF PRESENT WAR

Meeting Held at German
House Last Night Adopts
Resolutions of Protest.

ABOUT 250 WERE THERE

Demand Submission of Question to
People if War With Germany
Seems Inevitable.

Resolutions calling upon Oregon's representatives in congress to use every influence at their command to keep the United States out of war with Germany, if war seems inevitable, demanding that the question of peace or war be put up to a vote of the people, were adopted at a meeting, attended by approximately 250 people, held at the German House, Thirteenth and Main streets, last night.

Thomas Mannix was chairman and the speakers included Rev. Father Gregory, Ernest Kroner, Rev. A. E. Kramer, Rev. K. O. Salzmann and John Reischer. A telegram was drafted to be sent to William Jennings Bryan thanking him for his utterances advising against war with Germany.

The text of the resolutions addressed to the state's representatives in congress follows:

Text of the Resolutions.
We, the undersigned, our representatives in congress to use your utmost efforts to keep this country out of war."

We should not engage in war except to save our honor or our existence as a nation. No such situation at present exists. At the suggestion of Mr. Reischer, a telegram was drafted to be sent to William Jennings Bryan thanking him for his utterances advising against war with Germany.

A blockade of Great Britain by Germany is of no greater moment to the American people than a blockade of Germany by Great Britain. Insofar as we are concerned, the blockade of one country by the other would not be a cause for war. There is no urgent necessity or impending calamity which requires us to break the blockade of either belligerent.

Before the bloody scourge of war is brought upon us with all its attendant calamities and dangers, both to ourselves and our beloved country, we ask that the people who must do the fighting and undergo the hardship and danger, be consulted and given an opportunity to determine by vote whether they want to give up their peaceful avocations and engage in further ravaging of civilization in the mad scramble of Europe.

President Wilson was elected on the plea that he kept us out of war and we ask you to aid him and use due deliberation before imperiling the peace of the nation.

We pledge our loyalty to America and we urge you to show your loyalty to America by keeping her out of war.

German Societies Condemned.
Father Gregory vigorously condemned the action taken by various German societies in announcing their fealty to the United States, berating them as "cringers" and "belly crawlers."

He lauded the accomplishments of the German people in America, claiming for them the major part of the credit for this nation's remarkable advancement. His talk was interspersed with frequent references to the "Fatherland" which were vigorously applauded.

At the conclusion of his talk a motion to pass a resolution censuring German-Americans who had taken the action he complained of was side-tracked by Chairman Mannix, who ruled that the meeting was not of the character to entertain such a resolution.

Says Germany Is Right.
Ernest Kroner took the position that Germany is absolutely right in its policy of submarine warfare which led to the break between the United States and that country. He declared that it was caused by impending starvation of a people and said that any war waged by the United States against Germany because of this policy would be an unjust war. He declared that the utterances of government officials cautioning against careless speech in the crisis constitute no reason why those opposed to war with Germany through

JAMES ROY NEER CAPTAIN OF CO. M



James Roy Neer

Salem, Or., Feb. 7.—First Lieutenant James Roy Neer, Third Oregon Infantry, at the meeting of company M last night, after the annual United States government inspection, was elected captain of the company in place of Capt. Max H. Gehlhar, who was transferred to the national guard reserve at the first of the year on assuming his duties as district attorney for Marion county.

Captain Neer has seen 14 years of continuous service with the Oregon National Guard and with company M. He first enlisted as a private in the company on December 13, 1903, and rose in the grades of non-commissioned officer until on December 13, 1911, he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was again promoted on June 19, 1913, to be first lieutenant, and has been serving in that capacity ever since.

seeing the justice of Germany's position should not openly and vigorously say so and spread their doctrine.

Rev. A. F. Kramer read a long statement outlining the position taken by the United States in its adoption. During the reading there were many consultations in various parts of the room.

Ernest Kroner moved that references to the president's descent from British forebears and to his alleged failure to give the German-American element of the population representation in his cabinet be eliminated; also that a statement declaring that in event of war German-Americans would fight only "in case of martial law" be eliminated; otherwise he favored it.

Paul Wessinger's suggestion that the statement be referred to a committee of five with instructions to have it taken up with the German societies was under consideration when Dr. Dammasch, county coroner, relieved the situation by moving that it be laid on the table. His motion carried.

Rev. Mr. Kramer's resolution denounced the press of the United States as "British-owned" and heargued that this country is governed during the war crisis in absolute conformity with the wishes of Great Britain. Rev. K. O. Salzmann said the German societies would later see that the resolution was given proper recognition.

White House Gates Closed and Locked

Washington, Feb. 7.—(U. P.)—The big iron gates about the White House were closed and locked today for the first time in years. Every entrance was guarded by policemen and only one entrance—that at the executive offices—was available, and only to those having business inside. Every one was carefully scrutinized before being allowed entrance and was forced to identify himself.

GERMANY CLOSES UP PORTLAND CONSULATE BECAUSE OF 'BREAK'

F. Kirchhoff, Consular Agent
Though Not Citizen, Says
He Will Stay in Portland.

The German government has no longer consular representation in Portland. Acting on instructions from Emil Ohrt, of Seattle, German consul general for the northwest, Fritz Kirchhoff, German consular agent in Portland, yesterday closed his office so far as consular duties are concerned.

"I don't know what arrangements are to be made to take care of German interests here," said Mr. Kirchhoff. "The consul in Seattle, my superior, will take care of that."

A dispatch from Seattle yesterday stated that Consul General Ohrt had received instructions from the German embassy at Washington to turn his office over to the Swiss consul at Seattle. It is probable that a similar course will be taken as to Portland. Albrecht Streiff is Swiss consular agent here.

Same Orders at San Francisco.
Similar orders have been issued as to San Francisco, where Dr. Emil Zappfel recently arrived from Seattle to succeed Franz Bopp, following conviction of the latter for violating the neutrality of the United States.

German consuls are being withdrawn from all parts of the United States along with the embassy at Washington following the diplomatic break between the United States and Germany. The United States is also withdrawing all its consuls from Germany, making the break between the two countries absolutely complete.

Consul Ohrt at Seattle has announced that he will leave the United States with the embassy, which leaves New York for Christiania probably on the Wednesday of this coming week. Dr. Zappfel has made similar announcement.

Mr. Kirchhoff explained that he was merely a consular agent, not a professional consul as were the German representatives at San Francisco and Seattle. He said he will remain in Portland. With the duties of consular agent he combined those of agent for the Hamburg-American line. There have been no ships of that line running since the beginning of the war, but Mr. Kirchhoff is still nominal agent for the company.

Mr. Kirchhoff said that he would remain here although, "unfortunately," he is not an American citizen.

KING GEORGE ASSERTS THREATS BY GERMANY CANNOT MOVE ALLIES

(Continued From Page One.)

mon interest relating to the war, which step, I trust, will result in re-establishment of closer relations in all parts of the empire.

War Brings Sombre Touch.
"The accomplishment of the task to which I have set my hand will entail unparading demands upon the energies and resources of all my subjects, but I am assured that the people will respond to every call necessary to the success of the cause with the same indomitable ardor and devotion that has filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began."

"I pray Almighty God to give his blessings to your councils."

War put its sombre touch on the usually picturesqueness and gorgeousness of a parliament opening. There was a modified parade, with a good deal of the pomp of other days—but preceding was a solemn and impressive ceremony of the king and queen in full regalia, with the army of each of England's dominions and colonies dressed in the service khaki uniforms of the trenches, instead of the usual gorgeous court uniforms.

Royalty Is Simply Dressed.
King George wore a simple blue naval service uniform and the queen was attired very simply in a black dress, with her only jewelry four strands of pearls. This another precedent was shattered—for ever since there was a "speech from the throne," the king and queen have always appeared in full court and state regalia. As a concession to precedent their majesties' robes of state were dropped over their thrones and the royal couple sat upon them.

The procession inside the parliament building was mostly naval and military. Four hundred wounded colonial soldiers and officers attended by uniformed nurses, occupied the whole of the royal gallery.

All foreign diplomats were present, but instead of appearing in full state regalia with court uniforms, they wore frock and cutaway coats.

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FIFTEEN SHIPS SUNK ON OPENING DAY BY UNRESTRICTED DIVERS

London, Feb. 7.—(I. N. S.)—Fifteen ships of 47,580 tons aggregate were the toll of the first day of full fledged U-boat warfare. The period of grace given by Germany to neutral shipping in the barred zones expired yesterday morning and the day's havoc raised by the U-boats is believed to be indicative of the proportions to be maintained hereafter Germany's campaign to starve out England.

A list of the ships sunk yesterday follows:

Port Adelaide (British), 181 tons.
Floridian (British), 477 tons.
Wartefels (British), 451 tons.
Cliftonian (British), 493 tons.
Warley Pickering (British), 4196 tons.

Cerera (Russian), 3512 tons.
Palm Leaf (British), 3206 tons.
Thor II (Norwegian), 2114 tons.
Songvol (Norwegian), 2089 tons.
Belford (British), 1355 tons.
Wardale (Norwegian), 1555 tons.
Rigel (Norwegian), 2781 tons.
Bravalla (Swedish), 1553 tons.
Tamara (Norwegian), 453 tons.
Algora (Spanish), 2117 tons.

New Destroyers Are Used.
Washington, Feb. 7.—(I. N. S.)—The German submarine campaign is gaining intensity. From all information reaching here from London and Paris sources officials feel certain that every German submarine of the newer type is on station in the territory outlined and prohibited in the German note of warning.

How severe the campaign will be depends entirely on the success or failure of entente precautions. It is known that all vessels en route to British or French ports are now met at agreed upon points by submarine destroyers of both France and England.

These vessels are of a new type. They are of the destroyer type but larger than the ordinary run of such vessels, heavily armed, of great speed and with a steel ram on their bows. Four of them are assigned as convoys to all Transatlantic liners.

Legal Step Planned
To Recover Vessels.
Honolulu, Feb. 7.—(I. N. S.)—Legal steps will be taken to recover eight warbound German merchant vessels in the harbor here, according to attorneys for H. Hackfeld & Co., agents of the German line, an announcement today. Habeas corpus proceedings will be filed in behalf of the members of the crews now held at the immigration station. The crews of the Waldemar and Pommern are charged with opening the sea locks of the ships.

Bonds for the sailors have been furnished by George Rodiek, the German consul, and they will be given a hearing next Monday.

It is believed here that the department of justice in Washington will see that charges against the men are prosecuted.

Spain Makes Formal Protest to Germany Against Proclamation but No Intimation of Contents Given.

Washington, Feb. 7.—(I. N. S.)—No neutral European nation will follow the lead of the United States in breaking diplomatic relations with Germany. This was made certain today by information reaching the state department from its agents abroad. Those reports will not be made public for the present, but officials admit that they have reached here.

So far as the South and Central American nations are concerned, they have adopted a waiting attitude. Information that they desire to see what Germany will do in abridging their rights.

There is sincere disappointment in official quarters here over this result. The president had hoped that all neutral European nations will follow the lead of the United States in breaking diplomatic relations with Germany. This was made certain today by information reaching the state department from its agents abroad. Those reports will not be made public for the present, but officials admit that they have reached here.

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EUROPEAN NEUTRALS WILL NOT JOIN U. S. IN BREAKING RELATIONS

State Department Learns In-
formation From Agents but
Withholds Reports.

AMERICAN NATIONS WAIT

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