

GERMANY REGARDED AS DETERMINED TO GO THE LIMIT IN WAR

Americans in Copenhagen Interpret Chancellor's Speech as Defiant.

HOLLWEG SURE OF PLACE

Observers Hold He Would Never Have Made So Uncompromisingly Curt an Address If Position Insecure.

By Arthur E. Mann. Copenhagen, May 17.—(U. P.)—Germany is no longer "playing possum," letting hints creep out through her ambassador showing alleged popular favor for peace and seeking to lull her enemies into the belief that she is weakening. On the contrary, it is war, uncompromisingly and bitterly to the end. And Americans here see in this new development the necessity for throwing all America's weight immediately into the fray.

From this close ringside seat to the fight, this opinion is universal among Americans and allied officials and citizens here on German Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech, Copenhagen is closest of all neutrals to the German side of the conflict and less subject to outside influences.

Hollweg Maintains Position. The Americans and allies here regard Hollweg's speech as that of a leader victorious in a struggle sized with antagonistic political elements. They hold he would never have made so uncompromisingly curt an address if he were not sure of his grip. They hold the chancellor had flatly refuted the flood of intimations from Germany's propaganda department that Germany is ready to quit. They hold Hollweg's unequivocal stand for continuation of the war will eradicate that element in America which has counseled for passive participation in the war in the hope that Germany is getting ready for a compromise.

Speech Receives Indorsement. Well informed officials here interpret the almost universal approval of Hollweg's speech as voiced in German newspapers, as an indication that the chancellor has survived the political crisis in his career. They are not by any means sure there ever was a serious political crisis threatening Hollweg's head; that it may have been a very clever German propaganda move to spread authenticated reports of internal dissensions. Unrest reports from Germany might be counted on to influence Russia as well as the United States.

Russian Socialists have already apparently taken great stock in these German rumors of public unrest, and have announced they are working for peace through a "revolution" in Germany.

Chancellor as Strong as Ever. Today it appeared that Hollweg was as strong as ever, if not stronger, and that he would retain his strength unless Germany's U-boat campaign fails or there is some other stroke against the central powers. Popular optimism for victory in Germany has overwhelmed the radicals and their dissatisfaction over failure of the government to institute reform.

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Copper Committee Is Named by Baruch

John D. Ryan, President of Anaconda Copper Company, Heads New Subcommittee of National Council.

Washington, May 17.—(I. N. S.)—John D. Ryan, president of the Anaconda Copper company, was today named chairman of the sub-committee on copper, appointed by Bernard M. Baruch, as chairman of the committee on raw materials of the national defense council's advisory committee. Other members of the committee are Murray Guggenheim of M. Guggenheim's Sons, New York; R. L. Agassiz, president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining company, Boston; Chas. McNeil, president of the Utah Copper company, New York; James McLean, vice-president of the Phelps-Dodge company, New York, and W. A. Clark, president of the United Verde Copper company, New York.

This adds one more sub-committee to those on such materials as alcohol, petroleum, aluminum and asbestos, recently announced by Mr. Baruch. The copper committee's purpose will be to supervise production and distribute copper of private mining companies for the period of the war.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA SHOW IMPROVEMENT

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other had passed today. Formation of a coalition cabinet which will command support of both sides now seems certain.

Anarchy at Vladivostok Denied. Official denial of alarmist reports of conditions of anarchy at Vladivostok was issued today. It was asserted the army commandant there reported complete quiet and cooperation of all classes ever since the revolution.

One thing which it seems has had great effect in stopping the intestine strife among factions here is the series of statements printed in Russian newspapers from prominent Americans urging complete democracy and unity of front to oust autocratic Germany. Today the statements of Hamilton Holt, New York editor, and a number of American Socialists that the United States does not seek and does not favor aggrandizement in the war, were received with especial favor.

Situation Puzzles to Outsiders. Few people outside of Russia will understand why there has been so much vacillation about a coalition cabinet—why the soldiers' and workmen's delegates first refused the duma minister's proffer of such a plan; why they changed this refusal into acceptance, on certain specified terms; why the duma leaders rejected the specified terms and how it comes today that there is so much "jockeying" between the two factions for the organized cabinet. An understanding of what the soldiers' and workmen's council really amounts to is essential.

As a matter of fact, the workmen's and soldiers' delegates have practically usurped the place formerly held—theoretically—in Russian administrative affairs by the duma. The delegates are representatives of the Russian people themselves.

Cooperation Principal Aim. When the revolution succeeded, the Russian people spontaneously began to consider some way of taking advantage of the lessons in cooperation and popular rule and the experience they had gained in the Zemstvo and other cooperative societies under the old autocratic rule. Such organizations as the Zemstvo many times saved Russia under the old regime by assuring proper food to troops at the

front and endeavoring to balance distribution of food.

Many of the present leaders of the ministry were prominent in these organizations—having become prominent because they were originally chosen by the people.

But with the revolution a success, the people began electing delegates to meet in the duma building to act as a sort of zemstvo organization to aid in governmental administration. Workmen all over Russia met in barracks, trenches, workshops, and peasants—including women—all settlements, to choose representatives.

Delegates Represent People. These delegates hastened to Petrograd. Entirely unofficial, they nevertheless, really constitute the nearest approach to "the voice of the people" now possible in Russia.

The delegates occupied the duma building. The structure now resembles a convention hall in which a national society is meeting. Improved signs in the corridors tell the delegates at what rooms to register, where to find lodging and when meetings will be held.

Because the workmen and soldiers have all the rifles, they predominate over the purely peasant classes. Moreover, the fighting class is backed by a majority of the people.

With this unofficial assembly added to the Russian governmental machinery, the duma has been entirely superseded.

Council Dictates Policies. The officials selected by the now retired Duma cannot give orders now without the sanction of the workmen and soldiers. The assembly has appointed a committee—or "council" of 24 members, whose duty it is to keep in contact with the provisional leaders and express to them the opinions of the assembly as a whole. If the 24 committeemen are in doubt about any question they call a general meeting of all delegates.

The fear of losing caste with their Socialist "constituents" caused the workmen's and soldiers' delegates to hesitate about a coalition.

Hostility Based on Distrust. This hesitancy was based on distrust such as a Socialist or very liberal American political assembly might have about entering into a coalition with such mixed conservative and progressive elements as Nicholas Murray Butler, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Boies Penrose, George von L. Myer and perhaps George W. Perkins. There are Russian prototypes of all these men in the duma cabinet.

Meanwhile the workers and soldiers hold the advantage—with all power and no responsibility. The government and the army commanders have all the responsibility and no power.

Russia Wants to Know Terms. The workmen and soldiers are the proletariat—the powerful. Their demand, "What are we fighting for?" is insistent. All of Russia is almost unanimously demanding knowledge of the allies' terms and secret agreements.

Socialists from allied countries who have come to have been greatly disappointed in not being able to persuade the workmen and soldiers to modify their demands in a single degree.

U. S. AMBASSADOR IS CONFIDENT RUSSIA IS FOR HUGE OFFENSIVE

Washington, May 17.—(I. N. S.)—Russia may now be counted upon vigorously to prosecute the war against Germany. This was the opinion of state department officials today following the receipt of voluminous dispatches from Ambassador Francis at Petrograd, outlining the present conditions in the new republic. Ambassador Francis' dispatches confirmed the appointment of M. Tereschenko to succeed Paul N. Milukoff

as minister of foreign affairs and of M. Kerfsky to be minister of war. "Tereschenko and Kerfsky have both declared in favor of a vigorous offensive," said the ambassador's cablegram. "It is generally believed that the appointments will result in a coalition cabinet."

People Favor Offensive. "The workmen's committee favors offensive warfare, which it is thought will be actively waged under the newly constituted government," Francis said in a later dispatch. Yesterday a dispatch from Petrograd was published by the Swedish Telegram Bureau of Stockholm, stating that M. Gutshokoff has resigned "because of his inability to alter relations of the government to the army and navy," it was learned here today.

Gutshokoff considers that this threatens disastrous chances for the defense of liberty and the existence of Russia, the telegram bureau correspondent said. Another telegram stated that the military council of labor has issued a proclamation calling upon the army to exert every effort in the defense of Russia, adding that a separate peace is unthinkable.

Government Fostered Movement. That the Socialist movement in Germany for a separate peace with Russia has been fostered by the government is indicated to the state department by a dispatch printed in the Politiken, giving a lengthy interview with M. Bobberg, the Danish socialist leader, just returned from Petrograd.

In Petrograd Bobberg submitted to the Socialists and workmen's council a program of questions prepared by Scheidemann, Ebert and Bauer, the German Socialists, which they suggested could be discussed at a possible peace conference.

Liebknecht Still in Prison. The workmen's council agreed to discuss the question of attending an international conference at Stockholm, Bobberg declared. Invitations to the conference also will be extended to French and English Socialists, under Bobberg's plan.

Liebknecht, one of the German Socialist leaders, who would not take orders from the kaiser, is still in prison. It is understood others of his party will be imprisoned.

SAVING TO TAXPAYERS OF MANY BIG DOLLARS DALY'S PROUD RECORD

(Continued From Page One.)

422 less in 1916, under the administration of Commissioner Daly, than it was in 1912. This saving was made by reforms instituted and business methods applied, and in the face of the increased service demanded by expanded territory and larger population.

These same records show that the annual income of the water department has been increased by \$14,000. The records of the bureau show, also, that by the installation of the quarterly billing system to consumers, a saving of \$95,944 has been made in the operating cost of the bureau since December 1, 1914, the date of its installation, and this saving will continue from year to year, so long as the present system is maintained.

The records of the bureau also show that since Commissioner Daly has commenced the practice of making all service connections between the pipes of the property owner and the city mains, a saving of \$9 per cent to the property owner has resulted. This, in 1916, meant an approximate saving of \$5000 to the home owners of the city.

Water Users Benefit. As a result of these and other reforms it has been possible for a reduction of 25 1/2 per cent in flat rates and 25 per cent in sprinkling charges to be put into effect. The aggregate actual saving to the water users of the

city as a result of this percentage reduction can be appreciated when the voter stops to consider the widely extended water system of the city and the amount of water used in homes and for lawn irrigation.

As an added concrete illustration of the results in money saving accomplished under Daly's administration of the water department it may be noted that the 1914 appropriation of \$1,727,796 for the total expenditures of the bureau of water works has fallen to \$89,950 granted for the fiscal year of 1917.

More than this, under Commissioner Daly's administration of the street cleaning department, the 1917 appropriation for that department is \$139,637 less than it was in 1914. The 1917 budget carried \$230,077 for the use of this department as against \$359,714 in 1914. This reduction, too, has been accomplished in the face of the increased service demanded by the annexation of outlying districts to the city and has been accompanied by more efficient service than was formerly given.

Hard, Metallic Reasons. Because of these facts, which speak in the cold, metallic tones of dollars and cents saved for the taxpayers of Portland, an increasing sentiment in support of the candidacy of Mr. Daly is being heard throughout the city.

Willamette Plans Campaign.

Willamette University, Salem, Or., May 17.—Rev. E. C. Richards, secretary of education, proposed to the student body an active letter campaign for securing new students for the coming year. The school responded by returning lists of friends at home who were contemplating a college course. These names will be divided among W. U. enthusiasts, who will write personal letters to high school graduates.

MARGARITA FISCHER IS TO LEAD GRAND MARCH AT THE 'MOVIE' BALL

Gov. Withycombe Invited by Motion Picture League to March With Miss Fischer.

A telegram this morning from Margarita Fischer at San Diego was received by Abraham Nelson of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' league, accepting the league's invitation to lead the grand march at the movie ball, to be held Decoration day at the Multnomah hotel. In addition to Miss Fischer, there will be a number of other motion picture stars. Acceptances from several more are expected by wire today.

Governor Withycombe has been invited to lead the march with Miss Fischer. At a meeting of the executive committee Wednesday the invitation was extended.

Final arrangements for the convention which will be held May 29 and 30, and for the ball, were made at the meeting. C. W. Meighan, president of the organization, announced the appointment of the following sub-committees: Committee on reception—Abraham Nelson, chairman; W. A. Long, Star theatre, Oregon City; Claude Smith,

Smith's theatre, Gresham; A. L. Scott, Nob Hill theatre; George Maple, Ideal theatre; G. T. Holtzclaw, Circle theatre; W. E. Lewis, Seaside theatre, Portland; Lew Cullins, Casino theatre, The Dalles; and Guy Mallock, Pastime theatre, Astoria.

Convention committee—John A. Jenning, chairman; Abraham Nelson, John Adams, E. C. Mitchell, Hugh McCredie, George Bligh, Salem; A. H. McDonald, Eugene; A. Bettingen, The Dalles.

Committee on publicity and celebration—C. W. Meighan, chairman; Charles E. Couche, James H. Cassell, O. C. Merrick, A. M. Cabler.

Committee on finance—J. J. Parker, chairman; J. B. Guthrie, George B. Tebbetts, W. A. Graesser, Sam Felschman, W. A. Ayres, H. C. Phillips, F. M. Simonton and H. C. Phelps.

Committee on movie ball—E. J. Myrick, chairman; Guy Robinson, F. Langeman, J. A. Bradt and Sam Saxe.

San Rafael, Cal., May 17.—(P. N. S.)—Leon F. Douglass, millionaire inventor, has perfected a camera lens for moving picture work that will transfix all the colors of nature in the most minute details. At his laboratory here last night he gave a private demonstration. Douglass announced that the first of his films in natural colors will be devoted to pictures on American history and displayed for the benefit of the American Red Cross. He expects to realize \$500,000 for the Red Cross in this way.

American Buys Famous Library. London, May 17.—(I. N. S.)—The famous Bridgewater library, which was started by Lord Eilismere, chancellor during Elizabeth's reign, has been sold.

The Times intimated today that the purchaser is an American. The library included more than 4000 rare books, 200 manuscripts and 10,000 other documents.

Fellow citizens, don't wear crepe; buy one of Jimmy Duna's spring suits. Adv.

The EXCHANGE of PRISONERS of WAR

Is a question the United States must face in a very near future. See the wonderful film taken by the SWEDISH RED CROSS

which organization has conducted this great work for European prisoners of war. Shown by Mr. Axel Palmgren from Stockholm, Sweden. MAY 18 AND 19, 8:15 P. M., IN

Turner Hall

13th St. between Jefferson and Main. Admission 50c. All seats reserved.

Saturday matinee at 2:30 p. m. Admission 25 cents. 2 1/2 hour program showing schools, sports, baseball and football between American and Swedish teams, and many other interesting sights. Tickets on sale at 423 Lumber Exchange, 156 Second St., and at Turner Hall.

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