MRS. THOMPSON IS IN CONTEST FOR LEGISLATIVE SEAT

Only Woman Member of Last Session Drops War Work Long Enough for Quiet Campaign.

MADE GOOD FIRST SESSION

Important Legislation Enacted Through Initiative of The Dalles Woman Attests to Efficiency.

Mrs. Alexander Thompson of The Dalles, the one woman member of the 1917 session of the legislature and a candidate for reelection, grabbed a few minutes from her war work endeavors to pay Portland a hurried visit during the latter part of the week.

"I have taken six days—resting on the Sabbath—from the war activities in which I am engaged, for my campaign for reelection, three in Wasco and three in Hood River counties," Mrs Thompson explained in telling of her political endeavors. "I have spent all the money I can afford, and all that I think anyone should spend in these times when the demands for money to carry on the war are so great."

With this preparatory campaign Mrs. Thompson intends to submit her cause to the people of her district, confident that they will return her to the house of representatives upon her record as a legislator made during the 1917 session.

Makes Silent Campaign

"I have not made a single speech and I do not intend to make any, though it is hard to refrain," Mrs. Thompson confided. "There are too many things I can do every day to help a little in winning the war for me to stop to campaign."

Mrs. Thompson was one of the hard-working and effective members of the last legislature. She did not make as many speeches as some of the male members, but she had a way of getting support lined up behind the measures in which she was interested that won success in the great majority of instances.

She led the fight for the reconsideration of the delinquent tax bill during the closing days of the legislature, and was only defeated by the combined onslaught of the Stanfield organization, personally led on the floor by the speaker himself.

Championed Good Measures

She was the author of the bill providing not less than eight months of school for every town and rural section of the state, and either introduced or actively supported the measures prohibiting the use of the United States coat-of-arms for advertising purposes; the measure providing for the establishment of the rights of illegitimate children; for the permanent commitment of feeble-minded; prohibiting the collection of fees by private employment agents; to strengthen the mothers' pension act; to remove property qualifications from voters at school elections, and other measures.

Mrs. Thompson is a candidate against two men, there being two places to fill in the Hood River-Wasco district, and expects to be elected.

"I have got one of them beaten, but I do not know which one," is the way she phrases the situation.

WOMAN LEGISLATOR ASKS FOR REELECTION

Mrs. Alexander Thompson

GERMAN NAVAL FORCES DEFY THEIR OFFICERS

(Concluded From Page One)

"Now thousands of soldiers refuse even to salute their officers. I tell you we are learning," he added significantly. "Not that we do not love our country and fight to win. Most soldiers are alike in that. But we have made so many sacrifices that we cannot longer be bulldozed."

"Do the Socialists carry on any propaganda at the front?" I asked.

"Not open propaganda," he replied. "But many Socialists are in the army and they discuss matters with civilian friends when home on leave. It is pretty well understood at the front that the moment the German government rejects a reasonable proposal for peace, the soldiers will refuse to fight and will help put the Socialists in power."

Soldiers Will Not Betray Country

When I inquired why the soldiers did not support the big strike in Germany last winter, Corporal Boesler said:

"That strike was an unpatriotic move undertaken by an independent faction of the Socialists. It could serve only one purpose—to leave the men in the trenches without supplies and ammunition. We would have been at the allies' mercy."

"We want peace," he continued after a brief pause, "but you must realize that we Germans also love our country and we will not betray it any more than you would think of betraying Holland—or did you come from Sweden?"

I asked Corporal Boesler what he thought of the memoirs of Prince Lichnowsky, which pointed out that England took every step possible to avoid the entrance into the war and placed full blame on Germany.

"Silly," was his answer. "Prince Lichnowsky is a foolish egotist who things the whole war was undertaken to ruin his diplomatic career."

Clever Propaganda Depicts Diplomat

This impression, I learned, was general in Germany. Clever home propaganda had depicted the former ambassador to London just as Corporal Boesler depicted him.

And Von Jagow's concurrence in Prince Lichnowsky's charge that Germany was responsible for the war had been so twisted as to make it ridiculous. At best, the average German will concede that the Lichnowsky and Von Jagow papers are new phases of a general endeavor to place responsibility for the war.

I found that the German people know practically nothing of conditions in the navy beyond reports of imaginary U-boat victories from an inspired and censored press.

I met Harold Trondhjem, a soda water manufacturer at Helsingfors, Finland. Mr. Trondhjem is a staid and conservative business man of the old school.

He told me that the crews of German warships visiting Helsingfors gave evidence of demoralization scarcely surpassed by the Russian navy.

Sailors Are Against Kaiser

"A typical example of how the men treat their officers," said Mr. Trondhjem, "was furnished by a gunner's mate named Waldvogel who introduced himself to me upon the street and offered to sell supplies he had smuggled ashore.

"He asserted frankly that the men in the German navy were determined to exterminate the kaiser and all his breed. When I asked him why they had not done it long ago he shrugged his shoulders and drawled, 'We are still waiting for a chance.'

"I bought the supplies and Waldvogel invited me to visit him aboard ship.

"'But will the officers allow me to come on board?' I asked.

"'Officers, hell,' snarled Waldvogel. 'You just come and tell the sentry you want to see Gunner's Mate Waldvogel and I would like to see the officer that would dare to stop you.'"

Herr Trondhjem also recounted an interesting story about the smuggling trade carried on by the German bluejackets visiting Finland.

"Usually the vessels remain at Helsingfors a few days at a time," he said. "Then they are relieved by other ships and return to Germany. Every newly arrived sailor brings a new stock of German goods which he sells to the Finns at outrageous prices. For saccharine, for instance, they charge 7000 Finnish marks ($1400) a pound. Granulated sugar they sell for 500 marks a pound.

Smugglers Defy Government

"Their standard price for brandy is 200 marks a bottle, but frequently the bottle contains wood alcohol and sometimes even tea. The Germans will not allow the customers to sample the goods first, so one really does not know what he is buying.

"Such smuggling trade is carried on in defiance of the officers, who dare not interfere.

"German sailors help themselves to anything they want at the Finnish stores. As they can't get soap in Germany they simply take it by force in Finland. Frequently they walk into a store and ask for a cake of soap. If any is to be had they throw a few pfennigs on the counter and walk out. The value of soap in Finland is never at this time less than 20 marks a cake."

The prices quoted by Herr Trondhjem seem incredible, nevertheless he maintained they were correct. Herr Trondhjem said German sailors told him that discipline was still strict aboard U-boats. This, he explained, was made possible by keeping the U-boat crews isolated from other naval divisions. Loyalty of the U-boat crews may also be accounted for by the fact that nearly all are volunteers.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow.)

YANKS PENETRATE NEW DEFENSES ALONG MEUSE

(Concluded From Page One)

now are within a mile and a half of the important village of Damvillers.

Another attack carried out simultaneously northwest of Bantheville resulted in the capture of Grand Carre farm (a mile and a quarter northwest of the village).

In the Aincreville region (northeast of Bantheville) the Americans attacking on both sides of the Anden brook drove into the Freya Stellung, the new defense line which the Germans have established.

French troops cooperated with the Americans in the operations east of the Meuse. Unusually heavy machine gun resistance was encountered and overcome. After losing Grand Carre farm the Boche were forced to retreat through a ravine which was dominated by our artillery. They lost heavily.

The American attacks now have developed into a constant gnawing process. Their positions are constantly improved by taking hills, woods or farms and forcing the enemy back steadily by continuous pressure.

Each attack, which is preceded by heavy artillery preparation, is really an isolated battle, but as soon as the infantry moves forward the units to the right and left of the attacking force move up to maintain liason, overcoming any resistance they encounter.

Life Hard for Hun Airmen

Boche "Bolsheviks" taken prisoner declared that boys of 14 and 15 manning machine guns have shot down strikers in Hamburg and other German cities.

Despite the misty weather American airmen were up in great force yesterday. They encountered a new squadron of hostile planes, painted a bright red. Shortening of the line in Flanders has enabled the Boche to send additional forces against the Americans, who have shot down 7 per cent of the total enemy planes on the west front in recent weeks.

German bombing squadrons are becoming more active at night in the American rear areas. Our pursuit planes fight these off, and our bombing squadrons make life miserable for the Boche. Lieutenant Benson fired hundreds of rounds of machine gun bullets into an enemy train and bombed two towns during one flight.

Pershing Reports Advance

Washington, Oct. 25.—(I. N. S.)—The American troops continue to advance slowly according to General Pershing's communique for yesterday made public today. General Pershing said:

"On the Verdun front there has been local fighting throughout the day. In a minor operation in the region of Bantheville our troops advanced their lines 500 meters, reaching the ridge north of the village and capturing 170 prisoners.

"As a result of yesterday's success east of the Meuse our troops are established on high ground in the Bois D'Etrayes. Artillery fire has continued severe on the whole front, and particularly on the Cote De Chatillion and the Bois Des Cuares."

WILL RETAIN ALL POWERS POSSIBLE

Oregon Public Service Commission Not to Surrender All Authority Over Phone Rates.

Salem, Oct. 25.—The Oregon public service commission is not going to follow the lead of the Washington commission by surrendering to Postmaster General Burleson all its authority over telephone rates within this state. This announcement was made by members of the commission today after they had read the news article from Olympia saying that the Washington commission would refer all telephone rate matters to the postmaster general.

Chairman Miller of the Oregon commission pointed out that the act under which the government took over control of telephone and telegraph companies provided that certain powers should be retained by state commissions, and he says the Oregon commission should exercise this power for the benefit of citizens of this state.

His contention is based largely on the provision of the federal act in question, which says:

"That nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair, or affect existing laws or powers of the several states in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulation of the several states, except wherein such laws, powers or regulations may affect the transmission of government communications, or the issue of the stocks and bonds by such system or systems."

Number of Divorces Granted by Court At Oregon City

Oregon City, Oct. 25.—Ada Doores has filed suit for divorce from W. W. Doores, to whom she has been married for 25 years. Drunkenness and cruel treatment are alleged by the plaintiff. They were married at Marquam, Clackamas county.

W. E. Fillmore charges his wife, Mamie P. Fillmore, with being cruel toward him, and asks the court for a divorce. They were married in Dover, New Hampshire, January 7, 1914.

Rachel A. Bauer was granted a decree of divorce from William A. Bauer Thursday by Judge Campbell on her complaint of cruel and inhuman treatment.

Alta Chapin Oreste of Portland began a suit for divorce today in the circuit court here against John Oreste, whom she charges with imposing indignities upon her. The couple were married in Portland on August 11, 1910.

Decrees of divorce were issued by Judge Campbell as follows: Hannah McMillen against Oscar McMillen, and Jessie B. Crenshaw against Charles L. Crenshaw, and restoring to plaintiff her maiden name of Jessie B. Armstrong.

An order was issued dismissing the divorce suit of Carrie Cottrell against Charles F. Cottrell, at the request of both parties.

Influenza Wave Broken

Centralia, Oct. 25.—Indications are that the influenza epidemic in Centralia has been broken. Only one new case was reported Wednesday and yesterday by Dr. F. J. Hackney, city health officer. Mrs. F. J. Gunn and Miss Josephine Wilkins, who volunteered as nurses and were sent to Bunker, returned home Wednesday. They reported the epidemic there, which resulted in nine deaths, as having been stamped out.

ARMISTICE TERMS WOULD SAFEGUARD OUR VICTORIES

(Concluded From Page One)

of the nations at war will ask of Foch: "What conditions are necessary to get guarantee for the preservation of the advantages which you now possess, as the result of the victorious campaign which you have carried on since July 15?"

Two dangers in the various discussions, past and to come, are quite obvious. The one would follow from the assumption that this is our private war and that we have assumed and acquired any exclusive rights to speak for the alliance against Germany. The other would come from the confusion of peace terms with the conditions of an armistice.

Now, as to the first, it is perfectly plain that the nations which have been fighting this war for more than four years are entitled to fix the conditions of future peace, which are consonant with their rights, their interests and their sacrifices.

As to the second, it is clear that the position of Germany is the position of a criminal who has submitted herself to the law and asked for release on bail, pending trial.

We must, then, first decide if it be safe to permit bail and, second, of what is the proper security to take against the appearance of the criminal on trial.

So much is at stake that we are, all of us, apprehensive, and justly apprehensive. What we all fear is that in some fashion the German will be able to set up friction between the various allies, undermine their home fronts, escape from the conditions which are necessary to make peace hereafter possible and tolerable. We are the more apprehensive because Germany has never failed to use words dishonestly when dealing with all governments, and particularly with the American government.

We have no guarantee now that we did not possess in the past; we have only the worsening condition of Germany's military establishments. We shall not trust Germany until she has laid down her arms. To do so would be impossible, in view of her past history, recent and remote.

On the other hand, the really critical phase is now to come. If Marshal Foch is permitted, unhampered, to fix the terms of an armistice; if there is no political interference with him, and he is able, with a view solely to preserving the military situation, to decide what he must have; if the civil governments of the allied nations back him up, not merely in the formulation of the conditions, but in the insistence upon them, after formulated, all will yet be well.

Demands Must Be Supported

But if Marshal Foch demands, as he will certainly do, not merely Strassburg and Metz, but Coblenz and Mainz; if he demands, as he well may, the surrender of the German armies now in France and Belgium, alleging that if the war continues he will be able shortly to capture or destroy these armies, which would escape if they were permitted to retire under the terms of an armistice; if Foch demands a substantial surrender of Germany, a military surrender, it is a matter of life and death for all governments to support those demands once they have been formulated. When the Foch conditions have been served upon Germany nothing is more certain than that there will be an instant protest made to President Wilson and designed to maneuver the president into a position indicating disapproval of the Foch conditions.

The very men who have been responsible for all the crimes of the last four years will make eager and hypocritical appeal to Mr. Wilson, praying him to intervene to prevent a peace of violence and forward a peace of justice.

If President Wilson resists this maneuver, Germany will have to surrender or by returning to the fight disclose the essential dishonesty of her previous operations.

If the president leaves the matter waiting upon German compliance with the Foch demands, refuses further discussion pending German compliance, and requires that compliance as the proof of good faith necessary to permit further discussion, good and not harm may result from what has already occurred, and no harm will come in any event. We have won the war by unity of command, after fatal blunders growing out of division of military leadership; we can only turn our victory to its legitimate ends by unity of demand.

Henceforth there must be only one voice, the voice of the nations allied against Germany, speaking the decisions reached in common conference. The test of all this will be the manner in which the decision of Foch is supported by the civil governments of the allied nations. For the present the word of command must come from Marshal Foch.

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