

LOWER HOUSE CANDIDATES ARE SCARCE

Three of 1917 Quintet May Aspire to Senate and One Says He Is Out of Game; Martin Will Run

N. D. ELLIOTT HAS SUBJECT BROACHED HIM

Linn County Has Men for Judgeship If Kelly Goes to Supreme Bench

Recent political gossip which has mentioned the names of several men who are possible candidates for the state senate from Marion county has given rise to the question as to who are going to be in the running for the lower house.

One member of the lower house of the 1917 session is a certain candidate for the senate, and it is highly probable that two others of the quintet will aspire to the higher house. The member who is regarded as a certain candidate for the senate is Sam Brown. The two possibilities are W. Al Jones and Seymour Jones. The latter, however, would like to be speaker of the house, and if he sees a good chance to spear that position he will again be a candidate for the lower body.

Elliott's Name Mentioned.

This leaves only two of the 1917 quintet to account for, Charles F. Elgin makes the definite assertion that he will not run, and Ivan Martin makes almost as definite an assertion that he will run. Hence there is plenty of room for candidates for the lower house of the 1918 legislature.

In Salem, at least, little has been said so far about this part of the legislative ticket. It is known, however, that N. D. Elliott, secretary of the Marion County Republican Central committee, has been approached.

"Nate" wasn't found in a receptive mood, but his friends think he might be induced to change his mind. One other name is mentioned along with the other possibilities for the senate race. The name is Mark Poulson of Silverton. Mr. Poulson has good strength in his friendships and doubtless would be

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25,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE IN BIG REVOLT

Drafting of Men for West Front Causes Desertion, London Hears

RUSSIAN SHAM MOTIVE

Military Authorities Powerless Against Well Armed Revolt

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch received here from the Russian wireless service says that 25,000 German soldiers in the region east of Kovno have revolted. German deserters stated that in consequence of the government drafting all soldiers below the age of 35 for despatch to the western front, the afore-mentioned number rebelled and marched out of the battle line.

They then entrenched themselves with rifles and machine guns against the other German units. The German military authorities have been powerless against the revolt and are trying to cut off their food supplies. The German deserters declared that one of the motives for the revolt was the sending of troops to the western front was a contravention of the Russo-German armistice agreement.

"Withycombe Cottage" Name of New Building

"Withycombe Cottage" is the name of the new women's dormitory at the State Institute for the Feeble-minded, the new building was accepted yesterday by the state board of control and the name official given the cottage.

Reading May Be British Ambassador to America

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Sunday Observer says in regard to the appointment of a British ambassador to the United States:

"It is assumed that Earl Reading, lord chief justice of England, accepting the office in the public interest and at considerable personal sacrifice, will be the new ambassador to the United States. It is known that his appointment would be particularly acceptable to President Wilson and the American people."

PETROGRAD PEACE MEET MINUS SLAVS

Delegates of Central Powers Arrive at Brest-Litovsk Only to Find Message Russians Will Be Absent

NEW INTRIGUE FOR PEACE IS LAID BARE

Huns Attempt to Sharpen Feeling Among Enemies of Bolsheviks

LONDON, Jan. 5.—With the delegates of the central powers arrived at Brest-Litovsk to resume the peace negotiations there, according to a Vienna dispatch to Zurich, forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph company. All that awaited them was a telegram from the Russians asking for transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm.

Pending the resumption of conferences at Brest-Litovsk today, special dispatches from Petrograd report attempts by the German delegates at Petrograd to make some sort of a clandestine agreement with the members of the constituent assembly.

New Intrigue Evident.

The correspondent of the Daily News says that the Germans are trying through a neutral diplomat to get into communication with members of the assembly. Their object is obvious, he adds, as the parties opposed to the Bolsheviks are quite ready to profit by the Bolshevik refusal to make peace and to tell the people that the Bolsheviks promised them peace but gave them war.

The version of the correspondent of the Daily Mail is that the Germans have been putting pressure, direct or indirect, upon the government in connection with the summing up of a constituent assembly, as the Germans have been making it pretty obvious that they are unwilling to recognize the Bolsheviks as representatives of a majority of the Russian people or even as temporary trustees of the sovereign power.

The Daily News expresses fear that Germany will find the constituent assembly more amenable to the Bolsheviks in regard to making peace and quotes Foreign Minister Troitzky as saying that the Bourgeois are prepared to give away half the country if they can obtain control of the government of the other half.

Regarding the attitude of the Ukraine towards the Germans, the Daily News says that the rada is willing to strike a bargain with the Germans.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times who is now in London, writes that the Ukrainians are determined to send a mission to Brest-Litovsk, not to negotiate a separate peace, but to ascertain Germany's intentions toward Little Russia. The Germans are willing, he says, to recognize the rada on the basis that the Ukraine supply Germany with foodstuffs and recognize German economic interests in the Ukraine. Neither of these points, the correspondent adds, is to Little Russian taste, but if the allies fail to help the Ukrainians or adopt a policy of compromise with the Bolsheviks the rada must have to yield and the Cossacks, too.

Newspapers in Petrograd continued to report fighting in the south where, according to the correspondent of The Times, civil war is raging fast and furious.

The Austro-German delegations in Petrograd profess to have information that the allies have decided to break relations with Russia. Perhaps this is the reason why the officials of the British embassy have taken pains to assure Troitzky that the departure of Sir George Buchanan is purely on account of ill health and that he would have left last March but for the persuasion of former Foreign Minister Terestchenko. Troitzky also was told that the other members of the embassy have no intention of leaving Petrograd at present. P. O. Lindley, councillor of the embassy, remains in charge.

Amidst the whirl of events involving the fate of the nation, the Bolshevik government has found time to decree that Russia shall adopt phonetic spelling on January 14. Three vowels and one consonant were eliminated from the Russian alphabet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Delegates of the various Lithuanian parties at Stockholm have issued a proclamation demanding independence of Lithuania. According to an official dispatch received here today, the declaration insists that Lithuania be occupied by its own army and that the Lithuanian ports of Russia must be joined to the new state. The promise is made, the dispatch states; that the Lithuanian seaports will be freely open to the commerce of countries that are without openings to the sea, notably Russia, if she should be so situated.

EAST PASSENGER SERVICE IS CUT BY 20 PER CENT

New Ruling Clearing Roads for Important Freight in Effect Today

LESS TRAVEL IS ASKED

Priority Orders Suspended; McAdoo Has Minor Strikes Called Off

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—To free locomotives and crews for the more important freight transportation, 20 per cent of the through passenger trains on the eastern railroads will be discontinued tomorrow by approval of Director General McAdoo. The running schedule of others will be reduced to lower speed to facilitate the movement of freight trains. This policy, announced tonight by the director general, will be gradually extended to affect train service throughout the country.

In a statement tonight the director general sought to dispel the impression which he said had been created in California and other Pacific coast states that any radical changes in passenger travel to the coast are contemplated. In approving the new passenger schedule Mr. McAdoo ordered a number of modifications resulting in retention of more parlor cars than the railroads had planned.

Reduce Travel Is Appeal.

Mr. McAdoo appealed to the public in a statement tonight to refrain from travel as much as possible, but promised that no suburban commuter trains or others necessary for proper maintenance of business life in cities will be eliminated.

Congress next week will take up the railroad bills introduced yesterday following President Wilson's message on government operation, and discussion today among members of both houses indicated a marked difference of opinion over whether government control should extend only for a definite period after the end of the war, or indefinitely until congress orders otherwise.

Coal continued to go forward today ahead of other freight. Fuel Administrator Garfield telegraphed the following:

"By direction of Director General McAdoo all priority orders heretofore issued with respect to transportation have been suspended and no further priorities may be claimed thereunder. Further orders for priorities will be issued in emergencies under Mr. McAdoo's direction as occasion may require."

Mr. McAdoo today took further steps to prevent friction in the government dealing with railroad labor by arranging with William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, to call off several minor strikes of machinists until the railroad administration can formulate a definite wage and labor policy.

The director general also said that as soon as the railroad bill was passed he would take steps to use more intensively the country's navigable rivers and canals.

HUNS ATTACK BRITISH LINES

Enemy Has Small Success—U. S. Aviators Make Bombing Reprisal

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Germans early this morning made a strong local attack against British positions in the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt in the Cambrai sector, but a small party of the enemy succeeded in occupying the advance according to the war office report tonight. On the remainder of the front the Germans were repulsed before reaching the British positions and suffered losses.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 5.—United States aviators have flown over the German battle lines and dropped bombs, in conjunction with British and French pilots. The flight of the Americans virtually was a reprisal for the killing of two American wood cutters during a German bombing expedition a week ago.

Hauser Players Defeat Team from Deaf School

The Hauser Brothers basketball team won from the deaf team last night by a score of 32 to 11. The game was fast from the start. The Hauser team players outclassed the deaf school lads. Captain Brooks and Moore starred for Hausers. Captain Brooks says he expects to beat Bishop's by the same majority of points Wednesday. The deaf team will play a return game next Saturday night in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

6-CENT FARE ALLOWED ON STREET LINES

Portland Railway, Light & Power Company Is Granted Advance of One Cent After January 15

BIG CONCERN TO BE SAVED FROM RECEIVER

New Conditions Enter Vitality Into Action Taken Yesterday

FINDINGS EMBODIED IN ORDER OF COMMISSION MADE YESTERDAY

That the practices and economies inaugurated by the utility, pursuant to the former order of this commission, are not productive of an adequate return to protect the integrity of the company.

The present revenues derived by this utility from the operation of its street railway system are inadequate.

The service now afforded is not in excess of the reasonable requirements of the traffic handled.

The rates charged and collected as cash fares and for unlimited tickets books are unjust, unreasonable and inadequate.

That just, reasonable and adequate rates and practices to be imposed, charged and collected in lieu of such rates and practices found to be unreasonable, unjust and inadequate are:

Cash fares, cents each; unlimited tickets, five tickets for 20 cents, tickets to be on sale by all conductors; unlimited tickets in books, fifty tickets for \$2.75; limited school children's tickets, 4 cents each. All tickets and cash fares shall include transfer privileges.

Six cents fare will be charged on the local street car lines of Portland after January 15. The state public service commission yesterday rendered a decision granting a petition of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company for permission to advance its fares 1 cent. The decision was signed unanimously by the members of the commission. The decision incorporated a statement of opinion by the commissioners to the effect that the advance was granted as the only practical means of saving the company from bankruptcy.

A similar petition from the company three months ago was denied by the commission, which recommended curtailments in service as a means of bringing operation costs below revenues. Since that time a considerable rise in the wage scale of car operatives has been granted, and last month the company renewed its petition to be allowed to increase the fare.

New Schedule Given.

By the order cash fares are increased from 5 to 6 cents. On the same basis unlimited tickets are to be sold at 20 cents for 5 tickets and to be on sale by all conductors. Unlimited tickets in books will sell at fifty tickets for \$2.75. Limited school children's tickets remain as at present, 4 cents each. The order is effective on and after January 15. A previous order of the commission, issued October 5, 1917, denied the company's application for an increase. Commissioner Corey writing a dissenting opinion. Subsequently every phase of the company's business was probed until the commission became satisfied that the increase was necessary for the company to remain intact.

Corey Recorded Dissent.

Commissioner Corey in his dissenting opinion that accompanied the commission's first order favored increasing cash fares to 6 cents and establishing a rate of six tickets for 25 cents. For workmen's tickets, available to all persons but usable only on work days, he advocated a rate of fifty-two rides for \$2.50, this being on a basis of two rides a day for twenty-six days of each month.

Going into the history of the case the order issued yesterday says:

"On September 6, 1917, the applicant in the above entitled case appeared before the public service commission and presented testimony in support of its petition. There were present also representatives of the city council of Portland, the company's employees, the State Federation of Labor, and other similar bodies. In preparation of the hearing the commission's engineers and accountants had examined the data to be submitted by the company and the commission was therefore enabled to arrive quickly at an understanding of the pertinent facts in the case."

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WASHINGTON IS IMPRESSED BY NEW WAR AIMS

Growing Anxiety Caused by German Propaganda Relieved by Statement

VIEW ANSWER TROTZKY

Premier Still Has Hopes Plan to Humiliate Russia Will Be Failure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Premier Lloyd George's address today to the British trade unions on Great Britain's war aims created a profound impression in official circles in Washington. Comment on it, however, was withheld until officials could give it thorough study.

That the address was not unexpected was plain. The growing anxiety exhibited by the entente chancelleries since the beginning of the Brest-Litovsk peace conferences and the openly expressed belief that some steps must be taken to counteract the insidious attempts of the German delegates to misrepresent the aims of their enemies had convinced Washington officials that there soon must come from some authoritative source a clear, outspoken declaration of the real position of the powers fighting Germany.

Although it has all the force of an official declaration, it was pointed out here that Mr. Lloyd George's speech after all could not be seized upon by the central powers as definitely binding the entente allies or even Great Britain to a literal acceptance of his war aims as the basis of peace. They might, however, be properly regarded as a tentative outline of British and probably entente allied aims which would be broached at any peace conference at which these powers may take part as the groundwork upon which peace negotiations might be founded.

One inference drawn from the premier's address was that he still hopes that the German negotiators at Brest-Litovsk can be balked in the efforts to force a humiliating peace upon Russia, and in that connection it was recalled that hints had been given in semi-official organs of a willingness of the entente powers to recognize the Bolshevik government if it acted fairly toward the nations fighting Germany. It also was regarded as possible that the address might suffice to meet the demands of Leon Trotsky for a statement of the entente war aims within a ten-day period just about to elapse, without actually committing the powers too definitely.

HEAD OF RED CROSS RESIGNS

Major Murphy to Serve in Army; J. H. Perkins to Take Up Work

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, of New York, has resigned as head of the American Red Cross mission to Europe. It was announced here tonight. Major Murphy will go to the United States to consult with Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross war council, and later will return to service in the American army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Major James H. Perkins, vice president of the National City Bank of New York and now in France with the American Red Cross commission, will immediately take up direction of the commission's work and relieve Major Murphy, who is to join General Pershing's expeditionary forces.

Salaries of Additional Deputies Are Questioned

A question pertaining to the salaries of additional deputies in the offices of the county clerk and the county assessor of Yamhill county is answered in an opinion of Attorney General Brown in reply to a letter from Roswell L. Conner, district attorney for that county.

The question is whether the county court of Yamhill county is authorized to allow deputies in the two offices more than \$50 a month or \$600 a year. The attorney general finds that the statutes provide in Yamhill county for one deputy in the clerk's office at \$600 a year and for two deputies in the assessor's office at \$600 each, but also provides that the county court may employ additional deputies if necessary and fix their salaries. This makes it possible for the court to allow one of the two deputies in the clerk's office at the present time \$600, more or less, as it desires, and at such periods of the year when more than two deputies are employed in the assessor's office to adjust the salaries as it sees fit.

WEATHER.
Sunday fair; moderate southeasterly winds.

WRONGS OF GERMANY TO BE RIGHTED

Belgium Must Be Restored, France Must Have Alsace-Lorraine—England Will Fight to Last with Allies

WAR AIMS SET FORTH BY PREMIER GEORGE

Self-Government Part of Lasting Peace; Conquest Not Tolerated

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The British prime minister, David Lloyd George, today set forth Great Britain's war aims more specifically and at greater length before the delegates of the trades unions than he had ever done before.

Having first declared that it was not a war of aggression against Germany or the German people, and that the breaking up of the German peoples, or the disintegration of their state was not one of the objects for which the allies were fighting, he proceeded to mention the fundamental issues for which Britain and her allies were contending. First among these was the restoration of Belgium and reparation for the injuries inflicted. Next came the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Rumania. France must have Alsace-Lorraine and to this end, the premier said, the British nation would stand by the French democracy to the death.

Independent Poland Necessary.

The question of Russia was touched upon, and Mr. Lloyd George said that Britain as well as America, France and Italy, would have been proud to fight by the side of the new Russian democracy. But now Russia could only be saved by her own people. He declared an independent Poland an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe.

Rumania is to be protected, and the British and other allies are with Italy in her desire for complete union of the people of the Italian race and tongue. Of Austria-Hungary, he felt that while the breaking up of the dual kingdom was no part of the allied war aims, it was impossible to hope for the removal of causes of unrest in that part of Europe unless genuine self-government was granted the Austro-Hungarian nationalities.

The Turkish empire, within the home lands of the Turkish race, with Constantinople as its capital, may be maintained. But the passage between the Mediterranean and Black seas must be internationalized and neutralized, and in the British view, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions.

The matter of the German colonies, all of which are now in the hands of the allies, will be decided before a conference, whose decision, however, must consider the wishes and interests of the inhabitants—the future administration must be acceptable to the various tribes.

Cardinal Points Three.

The premier made brief reference to the violations of international law committed by Germany, a special emphasis on the sea, and the peace conference, he declared, must not lose sight of the outrages suffered by British and other seamen and the services they had rendered.

The three cardinal points of the British terms, as announced by the British prime minister, are: Russia, the annulment of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk; territorial settlement based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war.

The fulfillment of a promise to address the delegates of the trades unions, who are now discussing the question of man power with Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service, Premier Lloyd George made a statement today of the war aims of Great Britain.

"When men by the millions are called upon to suffer and die, and vast populations are being subjected to the sufferings and privations of a war unprecedented in the history of the world," he said, "they are entitled to know for what cause or causes they are making the sacrifices. Only the clearest, greatest and justest of causes could justify the continuance even for a day of this unspeakable agony of nations. We ought to be able to state clearly and definitely not only the principles for which we are fighting, but their definite concrete application to the war map of the world. We have arrived at the most critical hour of this terrible conflict, and before any government takes the fateful decision as to the conditions under which it ought either to terminate or continue the struggle it ought to be satisfied that the con-

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GOING BACK TO SERVICE

Some merchandise used to wear too long to suit the purchaser when style was more important than wearing quality.

That was before the United States entered the war. Now however the Government is urging that Freak Styles, which are subject to frequent changes, should be avoided and that merchandise which will wear a long time be selected with a view of economizing so that we may win the war.

Merchandise is changing from style to service very rapidly.

Of course there will always be a certain element of style to consider but our Government suggests that conservative styles should prevail until the close of the war.

Unless you have kept posted upon conditions existing in factory districts, you cannot realize what a shortage there will be as soon as stocks now on hand are exhausted.

Most merchants have large reserve stocks and are earnestly trying to protect their customers against the heavy advances which must come soon, as retail prices are actually below wholesale prices in a great many lines.

YOU can help merchants keep prices down

By being reasonable in your demands for service.

PAY CASH for everything you buy

Don't ask to have small packages delivered.

Don't complain about slight imperfections in merchandise which are almost unavoidable under present conditions, because there is an unusual demand and factories are short of help and raw material and are operating only about 60 per cent of their capacity and the Government needs demand half of their output.

Every unreasonable demand you make upon a merchant adds to the expense of doing business, which means higher prices.

Barnes Cash Store
E. T. Barnes, Prop.

Our store closes at 5:30 every evening except Saturday at 8 o'clock.