

POLITICS IS SUBJECT OF SPECULATION

Lawyers, Farmers and Others Are Mentioned as Available Material for Lower House Positions

SOME COUNTY PLACES SLATED FOR CONTEST

Officers of Constable and Justice of Peace Considered Desirable

While available men in Marion county are reluctant to appear with any intimation that they would like to be candidates for the lower house in the next legislature, the speculators are getting busy and talking up the names of men whom they would like to see get into the ring.

D. B. Looney of Jefferson, and possibly J. K. Steelhammer of Woodburn are about the only men in the county not having been in previous sessions, who have had anything to say on the subject themselves, and apparently both are going to be candidates.

Ivan G. Martin is still the only member of the 1917 quintet who has said he is going to run. One or two men who were defeated candidates for the last session may come out again.

George Keesh of Stayton is expected to step forward another time. He is a farmer. "But he doesn't look like it," said a prominent Republican yesterday. "He is an excellent speaker and his business judgment is unquestioned."

Butterfield Man Mentioned. Fred Scheurer of Butterfield has been mentioned and it is said he has himself intimated that he might enter the lists. He also is a farmer and was born and raised in Marion county.

Another agriculturalist who is being talked about as available material is Peter Kahut, who lives between Woodburn and Gervais. A. A. Ulliva of Silverton is looked upon favorably by some Republicans.

Of the law fraternity G. E. Unruh and Max Page have been mentioned. Unruh is a man of ability and Page is a young man who is

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SUICIDE CLEARS BANK ROBBERY AND MURDERING

Captain Whisler Finds Excuse for Killing Self After Slaying Four

AXE THEORY IS CORRECT

Bank Official, Later Found Dead, Said to Be Friend of Slayer

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Jan. 12.—With the finding late today of the body of Captain Lewis R. Whisler of Salina, Kansas, in his office at the national army cantonment here, the mystery which had surrounded the looting last night of the army bank and the subsequent murder of four men and serious wounding of a fifth is believed to have been cleared up. The murders were committed with a hand axe.

Captain Whisler killed himself, firing two shots from a regulation army service rifle into his head. The first bullet glanced downward through one cheek but the other lodged in his brain. The suicide followed a general order from headquarters instructing all captains at the cantonment to report and have their finger prints taken.

Reason for Suicide Found. A note was left by the army officer addressed to a woman whose name the authorities so far have declined to divulge. The note said: "I have been thinking of committing suicide for a long time but I never had a good reason. Yesterday I went out and made myself a reason."

The room in which Captain Whisler's body was found was smeared with blood spots. Two blood-soaked towels were found in the room and the table was spotted with gore.

Captain Whisler borrowed two hatchets from a supply company yesterday, according to officials, and borrowed two more today.

Army officials tonight declined to say whether any of the money which the robber is supposed to have obtained was found in Captain Whisler's room.

The suicide of Captain Whisler was the climax of a day of investigation by the army authorities who were confident as the day progressed that the murderer had not left the reservation. Their most definite information was furnished by Kearney

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SLAVS YIELD AND MEETING PLACE STAYS

Separate Peace Discussion Is Proceeding at Brest-Litovsk; New Pact Held Cardinal Principle

TROTSKY ADHERES TO DEMOCRATIC PLAN

Ukraine to Have Separate Voice in New Negotiations With Huns

(SUMMARY) Yielding to German insistence, Russia has withdrawn her demand for the transfer of the negotiations with the central powers to Stockholm and is proceeding with separate peace discussion at Brest-Litovsk.

The Russian compliance of this point was on the ground that the quadruple alliance would thereby be deprived of "a pretext for breaking off peace on technical grounds," according to Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik spokesman. The Russians did not wish to leave any possibility in the fight for peace unutilized, he said.

Trotsky reiterated that peace was a cardinal principle with the Bolsheviks and declared they would continue to press for it, despite the refusal of the entente powers to join in the negotiations. While nothing appeared that the central powers had withdrawn their "no annexations and no indemnities" declaration of December 25 as a basis for peace because the entente powers had not agreed to participate in the parleys, the Russians, Trotsky added, adhered to the principles of a democratic peace as they had already set them forth.

After the Russian position has been thus voiced, the conference apparently got down quickly to business. They left the question of separate representation for the Ukraine in the conference for decision at a plenary session after the delegates of the central powers had talked it over among themselves. They then arranged for the German, Austro-Hungarian and Russian delegations to get together for private discussions. These three sets of delegates speedily organized themselves into a committee for the discussion of political and territorial questions and went into session for this purpose.

The Ukrainian spokesman at the conference gave notice that any peace settlement that might be

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BAKER OPPOSED TO DEPARTMENT FOR MUNITIONS

Secretary Thinks 'No Human Being Could Be Found To Meet Needs'

SENATORS OPPOSE VIEW

Statement Country Should Feel Secure Criticized; Baker Holds Firm

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Baker in the course of another vigorous cross-examination before the senate investigating committee, voiced strong opposition to the creation of a department of munitions and was further criticized by senators for broad, general statements regarding adequacy of army equipment, which Chairman Chamberlain said would lull the country into a feeling of security.

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GERMAN AERIAL ATTACKS TAKE ON NEW VIGOR

Planes Seen Fighting 12,000 Feet in Air With Temperature Below Zero

ITALIAN CROWD CHEERS

Enemy Aviators Set Own Machines Afire Before Captors Interfere

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, IN NORTHERN ITALY, Jan. 12.—Aerial warfare on an extensive scale is developing, now that operations along the Piave river and on the mountain front have become inactive owing to the wintry conditions. Beginning with a series of night raids during the moonlight over Padua and other undefended Italian cities, the enemy now is becoming bolder and daily appears in broad daylight over the small cities near the front.

Three raiders appeared yesterday and the crowds in the streets saw a spectacular battle in the sky. The Germans flew at an altitude of 12,000 feet where the temperature about 30 degrees below zero. From the ground the aeroplanes looked like tiny white specks in the bright sunlight. Shrapnel from the city's air defenses burst all around them.

A great cheer went up from the crowds as a fleet of Italian Capronis made straight for the raiders. The Germans adopted the ruse of dropping and the sightseers became tumultuous in their shouts because they thought the enemy machines were being driven down by the Italian airmen.

But the raiders regained stability and succeeded in planing away but not until two of them were brought down by the Italians. Both of the raiders were captured and proved to be Germans, as had been expected.

As they alighted the enemy aviators sprang from their machines and set them afire before their captors could interfere. The second raider was taken about the same time by a British raider on the upper Piave. No one was killed by the raiders but a fragment of falling shrapnel wounded a boy who had been standing in the streets daylight raids after the recent series of destructive and deadly night raids over Padua, Castel Franco, Vicenza, Mestre, and Monte Belluna, lead to the impression that the enemy has embarked on an extensive air raid policy somewhat similar to the submarine campaign. The air attacks are directed chiefly against civilians. Instead of military, apparently with the purpose of terrorizing the civilian population.

The enemy's avoidance of fighting in the open with the Italians and their allies made it evident that the invaders are less interested in obtaining mastery in the air on the military front than in spreading fear among the inhabitants of the towns and the peasantry far behind the front. Among the many recent raids only one has been made against a military objective. This was against an aerial camp of the Italians and the British near Treviso and was so heavily repulsed—eleven enemy machines being destroyed—that all later raids have been made against the undefended communities.

RUSSIANS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED

Law Forbids Body of Volunteers Joining Forces of Pershing

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 12.—Because of the law does not permit any but citizens to become officers in the American army, it has become necessary to refuse the officer of a Russian officer, representing a large number of brother Russian officers in France to place a group of officers at the disposal of General Pershing, to be used as he might see fit. The decision also affects the plan of the United States army to take over the Russian army in France to be utilized as a labor army at the same rate of pay as the American labor battalions.

Many of the Russian officers would have proved of great value to the American forces, as instructors, aviators and interpreters. When their representative was informed by the American officials that it would be impossible to grant the request of himself and his comrades, he explained: "I had hoped to be able to fight for Russian liberty under the stars and stripes and would gladly become a citizen of the United States for the privilege of serving her armies. I am now a man without a country, but I am able to fight. I shall offer my services to the Red Cross or the Young Men's Christian association and endeavor to be of assistance to the men who are fighting."

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PHEASANT FRUIT JUICE COMPANY AND NORTHWEST FRUIT PRODUCTS FIRM PLANNING THIRD CONCERN

Proposed Move Is for Purpose of Economy in Marketing by Use of One Set of Salesmen—Stockholders Are Summoned to Meet January 21 to Vote on Enterprise

A persistent rumor is out that the Pheasant Fruit Juice company and the Northwest Fruit Products company of Salem are planning to collaborate in the organization of a third company to be formed in the interest of economy in marketing. The contemplated organization was discussed at the annual meeting of stockholders of the Pheasant Fruit Juice company yesterday, and it is understood that both companies have sent to their stockholders notification of separate meetings to be held Monday, January 21, for the purpose of voting on the enterprise.

The proposed new organization, it is said, would not be a consolidation of the two companies, but the two parent companies, as companies, would hold the stock of the third company. This arrangement would make it possible for one set of salesmen instead of two sets to work up the markets for loganberry juice products of the two Salem factories. Much expenditure of money and duplication of labor would thereby be avoided.

What the name of the third concern will be, has not yet been decided. The two parent companies would retain their identity.

BE CHEERFUL ADVICE GIVEN BY LANSING

Secretary of State Answers Comment in German Press and Declares 'We Are in This War to Very End'

NATIONAL CAPITAL CONFIDENT, HE SAYS

Tribute Is Paid to Work of All Allies at Bar Association Meeting

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Secretary of State Robert Lansing, speaking here tonight at the annual dinner of the New York State Bar association, declared that until the war aims outlined by President Wilson are accepted by the Prussian government, the war must go on.

"We are in this war to the very end," he declared, emphatically, and brought the diners to their feet cheering.

Mr. Lansing's address was regarded by his hearers as a reply to the comments in German papers upon President Wilson's address to congress. He declared the aims we seek must be achieved and will be.

"I bring you a message of good cheer from the national capital," he said. "In Washington there is cheerfulness and confidence."

Optimism Gaining Spirit. Speaking of optimism as an asset, he said he has been "our source of wealth in every task the nation ever undertook, and should be the country's guiding spirit in the war."

"The president was challenged to name the reasons why we are in the war and what we aim to achieve," Mr. Lansing continued. "He has named these aims and has done so frankly, without equivocation and very definitely. The statement has not been received with favor by the Germans but unless we achieve those aims we have no sure foundation on which to build an enduring peace."

Secretary Lansing was the first speaker at the dinner which was attended by representatives of most of America's allies in the war. Among the guests were the Duke of Devonshire, governor general of Canada; the ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Italy; the minister from Belgium, and the attorney general of Great Britain Charles E. Hughes presided.

Mr. Lansing toasted all the allies and his tributes to their efforts in the struggle to preserve democracy brought ringing applause. In concluding Mr. Lansing said: "When the roll of honor is made up on this great conflict, I can hope for no higher honor for America than that her name may be written not above, but side by side with that of Canada. This is the highest honor that any country can ask."

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NO RELIEF IS SEEN FROM COLD WAVE

Temperature From Rocky Mountains to Atlantic Coast Lowest in United States Since Year 1899

COLDER WEATHER IS TODAY'S FORECAST

Thousands Battle With Grim Spectre of Famine; Relief Work Hard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The coldest weather experienced in the United States since 1899 extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast and from the lakes to the gulf. Zero temperatures were registered almost as far north as Birmingham, Ala., while in North Dakota the thermometer went to 52 degrees below zero and it was only twelve degrees higher in many parts of the middle west.

New York and New England tonight had not felt the full severity of the cold wave, reports to the weather bureau showed, but temperatures there were falling rapidly and much colder weather was forecast for tomorrow. In the south the cold extended far into Florida and the cold along the gulf coast was severe.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The Pennsylvania railroad announced tonight that it had placed a temporary embargo on the sale of tickets to all points on its main line between Pittsburgh and Chicago because of the severe storm in the central west. Tickets on the Pan-Handle railroad between Pittsburgh and St. Louis and on the Pennsylvania line between Pittsburgh and Cleveland were sold subject to delay.

The Manhattan Limited, leaving New York at 5:04 p. m. for Chicago, was annulled and sleeping cars on other New York-Chicago and Washington-Chicago trains were cancelled for the night.

Reports received by the company were to the effect that the storm was one of the worst in years and that railroad traffic between Pittsburgh and Chicago virtually was at a standstill.

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AMERICAN SHIP OUTPUT NEARLY MILLION TONS

Production in 1917 Proves Almost Double That of Previous Year

TONNAGE LEAD GAINED

England and Japan Hurry Construction to Combat U-Boat's Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—America's merchant ship production in 1917 is put at 991,325 gross tons in reports made to the shipping board. This was nearly double that of 1916 and almost half the world's output of 1,899,943 tons that year.

Figures showing construction in other countries in 1917 have not been received in this country, but shipping board officials believe America led the world in tonnage output. England and Japan, they say, probably were the only countries that increased their production over that of 1916.

Sinking hys submarine in 1917 are generally reckoned at 5,000,000 tons, probably about twice as much tonnage as was built. England now is building ships at a fast rate and Japan also has increased greatly its construction, but just now operations are hampered by lack of steel. Other countries are building few ships.

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