

WEATHER.

Rain, fresh easterly winds.

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INDUSTRIES SUSPENDED FOR 5 DAYS

Drastic Action, Affecting All States East of Mississippi, Effective Tomorrow to Relieve Fuel Famine

BUSINESS TO OBSERVE MONDAYS AS HOLIDAYS

Permanent Policy To Be Determined; Munitions Plants to Close

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—America's manufacturing enterprises with but few exceptions, in all states east of the Mississippi river, were ordered by the government tonight to suspend operations for five days beginning Friday morning as a drastic measure for relieving the fuel famine.

At the same time as a further means of relief it was directed that industry and business generally, including all normal activities that require heated buildings, observe as a holiday every Monday for the next two weeks. This will close down on Mondays not only factories, but saloons, stores except for the sale of drugs and food, places of amusement and nearly all office buildings.

Munitions Plants Will Close. The government's move came entirely without warning in an order issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield with the approval of President Wilson prescribing restrictions governing the distribution and use of coal.

Public utilities, telephone and telegraph plants. Strictly government enterprises, except factories and plants working on government contracts.

Public buildings and necessary government, state and municipal requirements. Factories producing perishable foods and goods for immediate consumption.

Announcement of the provisions of the order was made by Fuel Administrator Garfield after a White House conference which was attended also by Secretaries Baker and Daniels.

As first drawn and as approved at the White House the order called for the closing of factories beginning tomorrow morning. This was changed upon consideration of the confusion which would result when millions of workers went to their duties unaware of the government's step.

Inclusion of war industries among those to which fuel will be denied caused some surprise, but fuel officials explained tonight that war plants have been producing so much more material than the transportation systems can handle that serious effects will be felt. War supplies manufactured for export have moved to seaboard faster than ships can move them.

An exception is made in the case of shipbuilding plants because of the great need for vessels to move supplies now ready for shipment overseas.

Fuel administration officials will make an effort to increase production at the coal mines during the period that other business is suspended.

It was estimated tonight the enforcement of the order would have a total of 30,000,000 tons of bituminous coal which probably is about half of the present shortage.

The indications were that at the end of the ten weeks of Monday holidays, a permanent policy of restricted consumption would have been determined on. This plan will limit the use of coal to the less essential industries under a self-rationing basis.

Officials who worked out the curtailment plan came to the conclusion

MEN ON JACOB JONES MAINTAIN HUMOR TO END

"Where Do We Go From Here, Boys!" One Sailor Shouts From Water

SURVIVOR TELLS STORY

Commander Intended to Surrender but Submarine Then Disappeared

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Jan. 16.—The irrepressible humor of the American fighting man in the face of death was not abated by the German torpedo that sank the United States destroyer Jacob Jones, December 4, Lieutenant Norman Scott, who arrived here today with Lieutenant Commander David W. Bagley, commander of the Jacob Jones, told the story of a sailor who had been hurled into the sea by the explosion of the torpedo.

Spouting water and battling with the waves, the sailor grinned and shouted to his mates: "Oh, boys! Where do we go from here?" Commander Bagley, it was learned from naval officers who accompanied him, planned to surrender himself as a prisoner of war to the crew of the Jacob Jones, sixty-six of whom perished. The U-boat disappeared, however, before he could make the offer to the German commander. Commander Bagley was the last man to leave the ill-fated destroyer. After he had been hauled into a dory, Commander Bagley said to Lieutenant Scott:

"Keep an eye out for the submarine, Scott. If Fritz will give us a tow, I will give myself up." Soon the periscope of the submarine came to the surface, 500 yards away. The U-boat approached an American sailor struggling in the water and four Germans dragged the man aboard. The submarine then headed east.

Com. Bagley told the story of his experiences from the time the submarine disappeared. "We went about in the dory equalizing the weight on the rafts," he said, "taking men off some and putting them on others. When this was done, it seemed the only chance of saving the men was to cut the dory and row to shore. It was a thirty-mile pull, we knew, for Scott and myself had our positions when we went down. I placed all but two of the seamen on rafts and kept Scott in the boat with me. Then we all took an oar and pulled away."

"We rowed all night and all the next day until we had covered twenty-three miles and were within seven miles of land. Then a patrol boat came along and picked us up. Its commander told us the others had been found. That twenty-three mile pull in heavy seas was a corker."

Other naval officers said that when the torpedo struck the depth bombs on the aft deck of the Jacob Jones exploded, blowing Commander Bagley off the bridge. It was thought that several of those missing were killed either by the explosion of the torpedo or the depth bombs.

HUDSON MAXIM, INVENTOR, TELLS PLAN TO COMBAT U-BOATS' WORK

Proposal Is Made to Line Inside of Hulls With Cylinders of Water, Minimizing Effect of Torpedo Explosion; Protection of Ships Held More Practical Than Building So Many. Destruction \$6,000 a Minute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Hudson Maxim, the inventor, today outlined to the senate investigating committee plans for ship construction which he claimed would minimize the effect on merchant vessels of explosions of torpedoes by instantly disintegrating through a cooling process he said he had sought in vain in the gases formed by the explosion. He said the Emergency Fleet Corporation in his proposal and that he came to the committee in the hope that the government would conduct experiments to determine its worth. His plan, the inventor said, was to line the inside of the hulls of vessels with cylinders containing water with a steel screen behind them. When the torpedoes exploded, the water tanks, he said, would be hurled against the screen, atomizing the water which would disperse the heat and absorb the gases. A cargo of apples, potatoes and similar products would serve just as effectively as the tanks, he said.

Mr. Maxim declared that the ship protection executive committee had made an "irrelevant and untrue" report on his plan, asserting that it would be expensive and ineffective on ships of less than 10,000 tons.

EVIDENCE OF TRAITOROUS PLOT GIVEN

Correspondence of Bernstorff Published to Show Caillaux Was in Communication With German Agents

PRESS IS WARNED NOT TO PRAISE FRENCHMAN

Member of French Chamber of Deputies, Suspected, Arrested, Too

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—From its mysterious stock of intercepted diplomatic communications the state department today published correspondence between Count Bernstorff, former German ambassador here, and the Berlin foreign office, showing that former Premier Caillaux of France was in communication with the German agents in Argentina in 1915.

The first Bernstorff dispatch contained very damaging references to Caillaux's references to the French government and warned German newspapers against praising him. Another gave notice of the ship on which Caillaux was sailing from Argentina and planned its capture by submarines.

Courtesy for Caillaux Urged. The capture of the ship was sought because her captain carried important papers. The German government was asked to treat Caillaux with every courtesy and consideration if the ship was taken.

Following is the text of the message sent by Bernstorff: "Buenos Aires telegraphed the following: 'Caillaux has left Buenos Aires after a short stay and is going direct to France evidently on account of the (group of undecipherable) scandal which he regards as a personal attack upon himself. He speaks contemptuously of the president and the rest of the French government with the exception of Briand. He sees through the policy of England perfectly. He does not anticipate the complete overthrow of France. He sees in the war now a struggle for existence on the part of England. Although he spoke in honor of the indiscretions and clumsy policy of the Wilhelmstrasse and professed to believe in German atrocities, he has in essentials hardly changed his political orientation."

Praise Is Feared. "Caillaux welcomed indirect" courtesies from me, but emphasized the extreme caution which he is obliged to show as the French government, he said, had him watched over here. He warns us against the excessive praise bestowed upon him by our papers, especially the Neue Freie Presse and desired on the other hand that Mediterranean and Morocco agreements should be adversely criticized. Our praise injures his position in France. His report about Brazil had nothing new."

(Continued on page 5)

LAST LAP OF RELIEF FUND DRIVE IS ON

Campaigners Find Readiness To Contribute for Help of Stricken

RURAL WORK IS PLANNED

Large Sum Is Raised in One Meeting at Live Marion County Town

Noon lunch today will probably be the last during the present campaign. Colonels, captains, workers, be there. It is free and it is for you.

The last lap of the big drive for Armenian-Syrian relief funds in Salem is now on and today, in all probability, will be the last of the noon lunches at the Y. M. C. A.

No previous campaign has been marked by a more hearty spirit of co-operation on the part of the workers or a more truly helpful association in common service.

Whatever is lacking in material results by reason of the number and frequency of the calls for money is more than offset in the ready willingness of each, whether worker or donor, to respond cheerfully to the call of necessity and duty and carry the message of the needy to the doors of the generous.

Dr. Doney Speaks. At noon luncheon yesterday President Carl G. Doney of Willamette university addressed the workers on the Armenian question. He traced the history of Turkish oppression to its climax of infamy bearing the familiar label "Made in Germany," and in his own exclusive and pleasing style impressed the workers with the necessity of continued co-operation in common service.

Up to last night the total that had been reported to the credit of Salem in the Armenian relief drive was \$2529.83. A few of the captains reported their districts as covered, but some of these have not yet made final reports, whereas an equal number have not yet completed their districts.

Mass Meeting Responds. As yet no official reports have been received from outlying districts although the local committee is informed that at one of the mass meetings in one of the principal Marion county cities outside of Salem over \$500 was pledged.

It is confidently expected that complete reports from the present corps of workers in Salem will swell the total of this city considerably beyond the \$3000 mark and that final returns from outlying precincts will see the total well beyond \$5000.

It is increasingly evident that the local committee that, in addition to the immediate returns of the campaign, there will be continued contributions as a result of the far-reaching effects of the educational work that has been done.

A check for \$25 was received last night from a woman, Addie M. Wright, at Newport.

Polk Man Volunteers. A citizen of Polk county came to headquarters yesterday and left an initial contribution to which he will add in the future and volunteered his services to assist in the solicitation among his friends and neighbors. He was supplied with receipt books and authorized to proceed and report the results of his efforts to the local treasurer, S. B. Elliott.

A further indication of the thoroughness with which the message has reached the homes of the people is the response of the students of the schools to the essay-writing contest. Enumeration of the contestants was begun yesterday by the publication of a list of forty-odd names of writers submitting essays, but the numbers that reached headquarters in yesterday's mails so swamped the office that no further attempt at enumeration was undertaken.

Big Task Ahead. A mighty task confronts those who will soon undertake the examination of the essays and awarding of prizes, but all contestants may be assured that due care will be taken and the very best available judgment rendered in adjudging the winners. The local committee will doubtless decide on a plan today for covering the rural precincts adjacent to Salem.

Texas Aviator Falls 5000 Feet to His Death

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 15.—Aviator Gerald Carroll, 24, was killed late today when he lost control of his machine and fell five thousand feet. His father is Dr. W. H. Carroll, Passaic, N. J. Young Carroll was a graduate of New York university and had been at Ellington field a month. He passed his test and was given a first lieutenant's commission only a few hours before he met his death.

SENATE TOLD DANGER OF U. S. DELAY

Iron Heel of Conqueror Threatens Collapse of Allies and America Must Rush Food and Men Is Assertion

ARMY OF 7,000,000 NEEDED FOR DECISION

Quick Execution of Ship Program Paramount Need, Says McCormick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, today gave the senate a gloomy picture of the position of the United States and her allies in emphasizing his plea for radical speeding up of the shipbuilding program. He declared England was now bearing the brunt of the war and asked "How long can she stand this strain?" The United States must send 5,000,000 troops to balance the man power of the central powers, he said, and 7,000,000 would be needed to make the German retreat.

"Russia and Roumania are out of the war," asserted Senator McCumber. "Italy is losing ground. France is unable to make any headway. The wall of opposition at the Eastern end of the battle line in continental Europe is crumbling. Who can say how long Italy can or will withstand the Teutonic pressure? Optimistic indeed, must be the man who will say a single year without additional support."

Conqueror's Heel Threatening. "With Italy under the heel of the conqueror, with France assailed in the flank, who can prophesy that that country will not quickly be brought under the heel of the same conqueror and England's army left to battle against overwhelming numbers? This is delineating two things:

"First, the exact situation as it now is, and second, the possibilities of the future, and it is presented with the hope that we will at least partially avert a realization of what is before us."

Senator McCumber said the idea that pointing out our weakness discouraged the American people and encouraged the enemy was a mistaken one and declared that "we must now learn the lesson that boasting will not win this war." He said he was tired of hearing arguments that Germany would be reduced to submission by starvation, and stated that the central powers control three times as much territory in Europe now as do the allies. The balance of resources held by this country, he said, should not be considered until there was tonnage to carry men and products across the seas.

Neglect of Duty Charged. "When the United States entered the war the allies cried 'give us ships,'" declared Senator McCumber. "We allayed their fears; we assured them we would supply that shipping. We took that duty upon ourselves, the most important, the most vital duty incumbent upon us in this war. And we have neglected that duty beyond any other, shamefully neglected it."

He declared, "We appointed a Killenby shipping board and then went to sleep," and later in his address said: "We know we must supply Great Britain and France and Italy. We men in France before the forces of our rance hope to equalize the powers pitted against each other. Where is our shipping? Where is it coming from? Possibly God knows."

(Continued on page 5)

WILLARD QUILTS SERVICE ON WAR INDUSTRY BOARD

Chairman's Time Is Taken by Intricate Problems of Road Situation

NO SUCCESSOR CHOSEN

Supply Department May Absorb Work of Board; Congress to Act

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—With the announcement today of the resignation of Daniel E. Willard as chairman of the war industries board, it was intimated that there would be no appointment of a new chairman pending action in congress on proposals for the creation of a war supply department or administration that would take over the work of the industries board as well as that of bureaus of the war and navy departments.

The task of perfecting the proposed legislation was undertaken today by the senate military committee which temporarily suspended its investigation of war preparations for the purpose.

Daily meetings of the committee will be held until a bill for one man control of munitions and supplies is ready for presentation. Mr. Willard's request to be relieved was sent to the president in a letter dated January 11 in which he said government operation of the railroads had raised so many unforeseen and intricate difficulties that it seemed clear that he should devote all his time to the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, of which he is president. He added that he was confident there were others better qualified than he for the position.

Mr. Willard during his recent testimony before the senate committee, strongly advocated one man control of munitions and expressed the opinion that Secretary Baker's new reorganization plan was faulty in that it did not concentrate control and relied to an extent upon voluntary effort.

The position of President Wilson and Secretary Baker toward the plan on which the senate committee now virtually is agreed, to create a supply director with board powers but not a member of the cabinet, has not been disclosed, but in some quarters the belief is expressed that they will not seek to block the legislation with this feature eliminated.

As tentatively drafted the legislation would provide for a "director of war industries"—an individual directly under the president without cabinet membership but with sweeping authority to coordinate war industry and all phases of war supplies.

Attempt Thought Made to Wreck Portland Train

ASTORIA, Jan. 16.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the soldiers' train on the Spokane, Portland and Seattle railroad which left here at 11 p. m., for Fort Stevens. P. Langhart, watchman for the Union Oil company's plant, found cord wood piled on the track and cleared it before the train arrived. The matter has been reported to civil and military authorities.

W. J. Barron, Responsible for Typewriter, Dead

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Walter J. Barron, who inventors resulted in the perfection of the typewriter, died of paralysis at his home in Brooklyn today at the age of 71 years.

HINDENBURG LEFT WITH SOLE POWER

Understanding Between Political and Military Parties Leaves Field Marshal With Annexation Liberty

GERMANS REFUSE TO EVACUATE TERRITORY

Failure of Military Program Leads Hungarian Cabinet to Resign

LONDON, Jan. 16.—There was no definite word either from Berlin or Petrograd today throwing new light on the crisis in Berlin as affecting the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations and the statement of Baron von dem Busche-Haddenhausen, under-secretary for foreign affairs, that no fresh instructions have been sent to the German secretary of foreign affairs, Dr. von Kuehlmann, would seem to indicate that there is no intention of receding from the German attitude of refusing to evacuate any territory occupied in Russia.

Some of the German papers announce that negotiations have been resumed, but there is no confirmation. The press organs of both political groups in Germany claim victory in the Von Ludendorff-Von Kuehlmann controversy, from which it may be assumed that no important change of policy has been issued as a result of the crown council.

There appears to have been a truth in the rumor that the imperial German chancellor, Count von Hertling, ill. The chancellor is in his usual health and it is understood will address the reichstag on Friday, which is the day the constituent assembly is to meet at Petrograd.

Trotsky May Not Appear. It is regarded as possible that Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviki foreign minister, may not appear again as head of the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk. In any case, the negotiations are expected to mark time pending the outcome of the meeting of the constituent assembly.

Although the peace pourparlers between the Bolsheviki and the Teutonic allies have been resumed at Brest-Litovsk, the peace by agreement section of the German populace and some of the newspapers continue their expressions of dissatisfaction with the ambitions of the pan-Germans and the terms that have been advanced by the German delegates at Brest-Litovsk as the basis for peace.

Amsterdam dispatches announce that an understanding has been reached between the political and military parties in Germany on the basis of the Russian program of no annexations or indemnities in the east and leaving to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in case of a German victory, liberty of dealing with possible annexations in the west, but the evidence tends to show that the factions are still at odds. Additional meetings at which speakers endeavored to outline the viewpoint of the militaristic element have been broken up, and it is announced that Chancellor von Hertling is to be permitted to deliver his delayed address on Germany's war aims to the main committee of the reichstag next Friday, for which the country has been clamoring.

Hungarian Cabinet Resigns. Adding to the political strife in Germany and Austria comes the announcement of the resignation of the Hungarian cabinet due to the conduct of the war. Failure to obtain adequate support for the military program put forward by the cabinet is given as the reason for the resignation of the ministry. The program included the formation of an independent Hungarian army, which Emperor Charles vetoed.

The situation between Russia and Rumania apparently is growing acute. On demand of the American ambassador and the heads of the other diplomatic missions accredited to Russia, the Bolsheviki authorities have released the Rumanian minister and the attaches of the Rumanian legation who were arrested Sunday. The council of national commissioners of Russia has sent an ultimatum to Rumania, calling for the immediate release of members of the Bolsheviki arrested recently in Rumania. A rupture of relations with Rumania and "most energetic military measures" are threatened for non-compliance within 24 hours.

Except in the Italian theater, the military activities are still confined to small affairs carried out by raiding parties and bombardments on various sectors. The Austro-Germans both in the mountain region of Northern Italy and around the lower Piave river have made vicious counterattacks, after heavy preparatory artillery work, to recapture positions wrested from them early in the week. All the attempts were without result.

Again there has been considerable

(Continued on page 5)

FOUR NAMES ARE MENTIONED FOR POSITION OF CHIEF OF POLICE

City Council to Elect E. E. Cooper's Successor Monday Night—Foland, Lucas, Varney and Welsh Are Said to Be in Line—Two Are Members of Present Department.

The city council next Monday night will elect a successor to the late E. E. Cooper as chief of the Salem police department and the question of whom will be chosen for the position offers an interesting speculation. Within the police force itself are Al Foland, who has served as night sergeant under Chief Cooper, and H. H. Lucas, who was appointed by Chief Cooper to act in his place when the chief became ill. This was according to the logical standing of the patrolmen. Lucas having been designated as No. 1 when S. O. Burkhardt resigned from the force several months ago. It has been remarked by one of two men close to authority that Foland could probably land the majority of the city council's votes if he would accept the place. Whether he would accept is problematical. Sergeant Foland is non-committal. On the other hand there are those who think that Officer Lucas' position as acting chief will prove to his advantage. Outside the force the names of Percy M. Varney, constable for the Salem district, and J. T. Welsh, who was predecessor of Chief Cooper, are mentioned. As far as has been ascertained up to this time Varney has made no personal advances for the position but it is said he is being petitioned by his friends to try for the place. He was a member of the department under Chief Welsh.