

WEATHER.
Rain, fresh southwesterly
winds.

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DR. GARFIELD SIGNS ORDER; FUEL DENIED

Administrator, Supported by Wilson, Attaches Signature to Mandate While Senate Asks Suspension

CONGRESS IN UPROAR DURING ENTIRE DAY

Baker and Daniels Prepare List of Industries Exempt From Act

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—While a storm of protest raged at the capitol and among business interests throughout the nation, Fuel Administrator Garfield tonight signed the order in preparation since yesterday, closing down manufacturing plants east of the Mississippi river for five days beginning at midnight tonight and stopping virtually all business activity on every Monday for a period of ten weeks beginning January 21.

With the full support of President Wilson, the fuel administrator attached his signature to the mandate as the senate was preparing to vote on a resolution which it passed 26 minutes later, requesting him to postpone action for five days. Dr. Garfield would not comment on the senate action, but it was stated at the fuel administration that the resolution would have no effect upon the order.

Seldom has Washington seen a day of more stirring activity. Congress paid little attention to any other subject during the day, and officials generally, few of whom had known that the order was imminent, talked of little else.

Garfield Storm Center. Dr. Garfield was storm center during the morning when his office was swamped with telephone calls. In the afternoon when he was hailed before a senate committee and tonight when he finally issued the order.

The order as signed and sent out tonight to state fuel administrators for enforcement, contained but few changes from the form of an abstract given out by the fuel administration last night. Nor did it clear up to any great extent the confusion, re-

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M'ADOO CLEARS WAY FOR THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Secretary Announces Issue of Treasury Indebtedness Certificates

CAMPAIGN IS IN MARCH

Paper Bearing Four Per Cent Interest Acceptable for Bonds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—As the first financial step in preparation for the third liberty loan, Secretary McAdoo tonight announced a new issue of \$400,000,000 treasury certificates of indebtedness, bearing 4 per cent from January 22, and payable April 22. Subscriptions will be received by federal reserve banks at part and accrued interest until January 29, and payment must be made by that date. The certificates will be received in payment of third liberty loan subscriptions.

This arrangement indicates that the first payment on the third liberty loan will be on or about April 22, and that if the same plan of installment payments is maintained for the third as for the second loan, the bond selling campaign will be in March. For the second loan, the first payment was made two weeks after the close of the month's campaign.

For the first time since the United States started its big war financing move, subscriptions will be received simultaneously for two current issues of certificates, since an issue of so-called tax certificates is still open. The interest rate is the same as on other recent issues.

On the latest issue Secretary McAdoo reserved the right to reject any subscription to all less than the amount applied for, to close the subscription books at any time and redeem the certificates before their maturity date. The certificates will be in denominations of \$1000, \$5000, \$10,000 and \$100,000. They are exempt from all federal, state and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes, income surtaxes and excess profits taxes. Interest on \$5000 worth of certificates owned by any one person or interest is also exempt from income surtaxes and excess profits taxes.

GERMANS SAY RUSSIA WANTS SELFISH PEACE

Slavs Unwilling to Compromise; Peace With Allies Not Wanted

ARMIES MUST BE HELD

Wide Gap Exists Between Ideas of Self-Determination of Nations

BERLIN, via LONDON, Jan. 17.—The official report of the reply of the Germans to the Russian delegates at the Brest-Litovsk conference last Monday, says Dr. von Kuehmann, announced that the central powers had decided to reply verbally to the formulated proposals of the Russian delegation. He urged that the present method of drawing up formulated documents wasted much time and led to little progress.

He advised that they talk matters over in the future, entrusting their paper drafts to one representative from each side. These two representatives should form an editorial committee, who should reach an understanding between themselves in ascertaining and settling down points of difference. The reply of the central powers was then read, as follows:

Compromise Not Realized.

"The proposals of the Russian delegation, with regard to the development of matters in regions of Russia occupied by the central powers diverge to such a degree from the views of the central powers that in their present form they must be characterized as unacceptable. They do not possess the character of an attitude of compromise for which the central powers have striven, but represent a one-sided Russian demand which excludes the just basis of the opposite party being taken into consideration.

"In spite of that, the central powers are prepared again to give a clearly formulated expression of their opinions upon certain points, this time in a formulated manner, and also to try to find out if the compromise striven for by them offers any prospect of realization.

"One portion of the territories occupied by the central powers is dealt with in Article 1 of the German draft. This matter has been deliberated upon and requires no further discussion. The question according to which (blank in the wireless dispatch received by the British admiralty) state life should be granted was purely a temporary organization and had four stages: (1) The time between the conclusion of peace with Russia and the termination of Russian demobilization. (2) The time between the Russian peace and a general peace. (3) The time for the transition stage of the new peoples. (4) The finally definitive stage when the new states require for the complete installation of their state organization.

General Peace Not Wanted.

"It must be repeatedly pointed out that for the central powers, distinct from the case of Russia, the conclusion of peace with Russia by no means has any connection with a general peace, and that the central powers will be compelled to continue the war against their other enemies. On the other hand, the Russian government declares again to the allied (Teutonic) delegation that it is of the opinion that the existing constitutional organization of newly created states may be considered for the present fully competent to express the will of wide circles of the people.

"Of great importance for the question (blank in the wireless) of the individuality of a state is the decision reached by the supreme court law and given at Washington in the year 1808, in which it is stated: 'That the sovereign rights of the United States of North America must be recognized as having fully and completely existed from the day of the announcement of its independence, that is to say, as from the Fourth of July, 1776, quite independent of its recognition on the part of England in the treaty of the year 1782. Droit international codifié, page 160.'

Declaration Is Noted.

"The delegation takes note of the declaration that the Russian government from the fact that the occupied regions having belonged to the former Russian imperial empire does not draw any conclusions which would impose any political obligations upon the peoples of these territories in relations to the Russian republic and that the old frontiers of the former Russian empire—frontiers established by acts of force and crime against such peoples, and especially against the Polish people—have disappeared, together with Czardom.

"It also takes note that therefore, the principle before the Russian government in the negotiations now in progress does not consist in any way in defending the forcible keeping of territories within the borders of the Russian empire, but in guaranteeing real freedom and the right of self-determination in re-

(Continued on page 5.)

FERDINAND IS THREATENED WITH ARREST

Bolshevik Orders Rumanian King Captured Following Strict Ultimatum—Crisis Laid to Fraternization

HUNS AND SLAVS, IN DEADLOCK OVER PEACE

Germans Oppose Russian Views on Evacuation; Front to be Guarded

PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.—An order threatening the arrest of King Ferdinand of Rumania has been issued by the Bolsheviks.

The order, which is signed by Premier Lenin, calls upon Russian soldiers and officials on the Rumanian front to arrest the king and deliver him in Petrograd on board a special train for imprisonment. It constitutes the latest development in connection with the alleged starving of Bolshevik troops by Rumanian forces which led to the arrest of Rumanian Minister Diamandi and the sending of an ultimatum to Rumania demanding the punishment of the officials responsible.

The order describes the way in which the king is to be handled and guarded on the way to Petrograd. The attitude of the Bolsheviks in this respect appears to be serious, as they believe they have sufficient forces on the Rumanian front to carry out their threat.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.—The evening papers declare that the arrest by Rumanians of Austrian officers who sought to go through the Rumanian lines on their way to the Russian front to fraternize with the Russians, is one of the principal reasons for the crisis between the Bolsheviks and Rumania.

The Rumanians declare that these officers broke the armistice agreement by going beyond certain lines. The fact of the arrest of the enemy was immediately communicated to headquarters at Brest-Litovsk.

The officials at the Smolny institute are particularly incensed at the conduct of General Tcherbacheff, commander on the Russian-Rumanian front, suspecting him of working with the Ukraine forces and the Rumanians against the Smolny institute.

Delegates to the constituent assembly from Ukraine who arrived in Petrograd today declared that the Ukraine rada was moving troops toward Poltava, which is occupied by the Bolshevik forces and that a battle already had occurred on the outskirts of the town.

(Associated Press Summary.)

The Teutonic allies and the Bolsheviks are still deadlocked over the question of peace terms. The stumbling block evidently is the evacuation of occupied territory, demanded by the Russians in order that the inhabitants may have a free rein in expressing their desires as to their future government.

Germans Dislike Evacuation.

An official German statement says that the Russian proposals regarding evacuation are so divergent from the ideas of the central powers in their present form as to be unacceptable to Germany and her allies. The Russians are described as having taken an uncompromising attitude in the matter and as not treating with the Teutons on a just basis.

Seemingly as giving finality to their previously expressed intention with regard to the evacuation of occupied territory, the German statement says the withdrawal of the Austrian and German troops while the war continues is impossible. In an endeavor to placate the Russians

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CHILDREN DIDN'T TRY TO BE FUNNY

Nevertheless, Some Laughable Things Appear in Essays Written for Armenian Cause—This Is Worth Reading

Those at Armenian headquarters engaged in the task of examination of the essays on the Armenian situation handed in by the school children face a somewhat difficult but none the less interesting task in trying to select those that show the highest degree of merit. The difficulty lies in the fact that the quality of the material is very even, and only here and there does one stand out.

The children have taken their task to heart with commendable seriousness and the papers show evidences of much study, though in many instances also, there is evidence of a good deal of carelessness, both in spelling, grammar and the recitation of facts. None so far examined has attempted to be humorous, but there is sometimes a glint of unconscious humor in the turn of a phrase or the form of an expression.

It is to be hoped that the lass who wrote the following quotation did not feel the discouragement about the clergy that her words seem to imply, for instance: "The Christians are beaten to death and the priests and bishops share the same fate."

A slight chronological entanglement is visible when a youngster writes: "About 1300 B. C. Armenia was the first nation to embrace the Christianity as a national religion." Some of the other papers display a similar anachronism, but no other under the application of the degree of foresight as this indicates.

The trials of housekeepers with husbands are numerous enough in America, as any "good wife" will testify, what with the brute coming in with muddy feet, and dropping cigar ashes on the centerpiece. But the Armenian housewife has something even more vital to complain about, according to information vouchsafed by one of Salem's coming generations: "The women keep neat houses, and the men have the barn fastened onto the house."

Probably nothing gastronomic was intended by the lad who writes: "Assyria is more of a desert." After all, who would suppose that a single s could make so much difference? The governmental question proves to be a chuck hole for many of the kiddies, but few have stated the matter so succinctly as the boy who writes: "The government of Armenia is very poor, in fact they have no government whatsoever." Another says: "For many years Armenia has been under control of Russia, Turkey and Persia. So you can see what kind of a government they have been ruled by."

But if children are in dead earnest. They have seen the vision of the starving and suffering multitudes and grasped it; as perhaps grown-ups could not have done. In nearly every essay there is the appeal to "full-blooded Americans" to do the only thing that is thinkably American—save this nation, ridden to the verge of destruction, perishing under the application of the theory that the only right is might.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A wave of indignation protest against the government's drastic fuel restriction order, which swept over congress today culminated in the adoption by the senate tonight, 50 to 19, of a resolution requesting a five-day suspension of the order. Efforts to get a vote on a similar resolution in the house was blocked by objection.

Hours were spent in stormy debate in both senate and house, members vehemently characterizing the fuel administration's step as entailing "national calamity" and "industrial paralysis." Partisan lines were largely disregarded, particularly in the senate, and when it became apparent that the order was going into effect in spite of the senate request plans were laid for submitting an appeal directly to President Wilson tomorrow.

"Issuance of the orders tonight was a great discourtesy to the senate," said Senator Hitchcock, author of the resolution adopted.

Protests Flood Congress.

Congress, flooded by telegrams of protest from business interests, gave over practically the entire day to the subject. Resolutions requesting postponement were introduced in the senate by Mr. Hitchcock, a Democrat, and Republican Leader Gallinger, and in the house by Acting Republican Leader Gillet.

It was 6 o'clock and just about the time the fuel administrator's formal order was made public that the senate adopted the Hitchcock resolution.

In the house after sharp debate, a vote on Representative Gillet's resolution was presented by refusal of Representative Cox of Indiana, Democrat, to give unanimous consent for its consideration.

Action in the senate was delayed long enough for Dr. Garfield to be summoned to the capitol and questioned by the senate manufacturers sub-committee investigating the fuel shortage. Senator Reed, chairman, reported that he was not satisfied with the explanation.

Protest Renewed Today. Renewal, with probably increased intensity, of congressional protest tomorrow is contemplated, although after failing to secure action on his resolution in the house, Representative Gillet said it "was a closed incident."

Leaders in the movement for a council to control and direct general war policies of the govern-

(Continued on page 2)

ARMENIAN FUND IS APPROACHING TOTAL OF \$3700

Mud and Rain Do Not Dampen Spirits of Teams Working in City

SCHOOL MEN TO MEET

Directors to Be Asked for Intensive Work in Behalf of Suffering

Salem's total for the Armenian relief fund as reported by the team workers yesterday is close to \$3700, the exact figure at the hour of report being \$3695.84. Captain C. B. Webb's team, working in precinct number 16, has turned in the largest amount of any bunch of workers, the team having scored over \$600, with an apportionment of \$450. This precinct, however, covers the down town district, and many names from the other districts were turned over to this committee, the call going from the residence to the place of business.

The teams have more conscientious and heroic work in the field. Mud and rain have failed to stop them or dampen their spirits. "The most pleasant campaign of this sort I have ever taken part in," is the comment of one worker.

A call has been issued from the central committee to all school directors of districts immediately contiguous to Salem to gather at the commercial club at 2 p. m. on Saturday. It is hoped to form on Saturday, who are appealed to as the leading men of their several communities, the nucleus in each district for intensive work for the relief of the suffering millions. The thought is to localize all work so far as possible, just as the work is handed

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The house of commons by a vote of 136 to 48, today rejected an amendment to the "man power" bill which proposed to apply conscription to Ireland.

Former Premier Asquith expressed general approval of the government's man power measures but urged that the largest number of men consistent with safety should be withdrawn from the armies held in England for home defense to reinforce the fighting fronts. He said the country wanted the virtual disappearance of Russia from the entente allies' forces it was still more urgent. He impressed upon the house, however, the necessity of maintaining a supply of men for shipbuilding and asked for a clear statement of the government's attitude on this point.

Premier Lloyd George interrupted to say he would reply at once.

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FUEL ACT IS CALLED CALAMITY

Congress Flooded by Wave of Indignation; Senate in Resolution Asks Five-Day Suspension of Order

GARFIELD UNDERGOES TWO HOURS' GRILLING

Action in House Blocked by Objection; Protest Renewed Today

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Girls' Shoes

Every woman who has shapely unblemished feet is justly proud of them. Those who are less fortunate can invariably trace the blemishes to ill-fitting shoes worn during girlhood. It is the duty of every mother to choose shoes for the growing girl that will prevent foot trouble in after years.

Buster Brown Shoes For Girls

are made over the famous Buster Brown Shaping Lasts, which insure the proper development of the foot. Every mother should see these shoes.

They combine many features so vital to health, with dependable leathers, reliable workmanship, sterling values and correct style, and insure positive freedom from foot troubles.

Buster Brown Shoes are made in many patterns for all ages from two years to eighteen. For Boys and Girls. There's honest service in every pair.

Barnes Cash Store

E. J. Barnes, Prop.

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

PAPER COMPANY PROPOSES PLANT

Hawley Firm Awaits Close of War to Build on Santiam River

When the War Comes to an End

the Hawley Pulp & Paper company expects to develop water power on the Santiam river in Marion county and build a large power plant about a mile above Gates. This information was given by representatives of the company to Mark Siddall of Salem and Master Fish Warden Clanton when they attempted to negotiate ground on the Santiam for the construction of a fish hatchery.

The purposes for which the proposed plant is to be used were not made known.

The hatchery was provided for by an appropriation of the last legislature, but some difficulty has been encountered in selecting a site. The location above Gates is held to be ideal, but since a strip of land on the banks of the stream is held by the Hawley Pulp & Paper company, some difficulty may be had in obtaining a site. It is possible that condemnation proceedings may be resorted to.

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This Is Not Time for Any Man to Think of Laying By Anything for the Future, Says Governor, But American Spirit Must Be One of Supreme Sacrifice

This should be a time of sacrifice by all classes of American citizens, in the opinion of Governor Withycombe, and is not a time for any person to give thought to laying by anything for the future. He believes that every possible effort should be directed toward the comfort of the American soldiers who are called upon to defend the nation's honor in the trenches.

"We should give, give, give," declared the governor. "Our whole desire should be to support our soldiers. There should not be an idle person in the whole country. Everyone should, put forth a supreme effort to help the boys win the war. This spirit of sacrifice should be shown in manufacture, production and contribution. This is no time for any man to think of laying

up anything for the future." Relative to the numerous drives that are being made in the cause of patriotism, the governor is of the opinion that some organization in the state, for example, the state council of defense, should pass upon and endorse every movement so that the whole people of the state may get behind it.

"This should be done," said the governor, "to avoid duplication of funds or waste of energy. The drives have been on for some time, and they are going to keep coming. They will be on two or three at a time until the close of the war. There is a danger that well-meaning people may inaugurate some movement the purpose of which can be covered by another movement. For this reason I think that each should have the endorsement of a central body before it is begun."

FOLAND WILL ACCEPT PLACE

Night Sergeant Is Virtually Certain To Be Elected Chief

Al. Foland, night sergeant of the Salem police department, yesterday afternoon announced that he would accept the position of chief of the department to succeed the late E. E. Cooper if it is tendered him by votes of the city councilman at the meeting next Monday night. This makes Sergeant Foland's election a virtual certainty as it is known that most of the aldermen are in favor of him for the place.

William Esch, former sheriff, it became known yesterday, is a candidate for the place, and those who are near the city council say that had Foland not decided to take the place, Esch would be a sure winner.