

## AUSTRIAN PURPOSE IS PEACE

Prime Minister Announces Government Wants Ceasing of Hostilities at Earliest Possible Moment; Russia Held Nearest Hope

### CONQUEST DISAVOWED; ARBITRATION FAVORED

"Negotiations With Russia Should Not be Hindered by Territorial Problem;" Poland Regarded Independent

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—Via Amsterdam to London, Jan. 21.—"It is his majesty's wish to end the war at the soonest moment possible by an honorable peace. In pursuance of this desire and on the principles it repeatedly has announced, the government of the dual monarchy has done everything in its power and will continue to do everything possible to bring about most speedily a general peace. If for the present, however, only a separate peace with Russia is practicable, the responsibility rests solely with the entente powers, which have rejected repeatedly our peace offers."

These striking statements were made today by Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian prime minister, in the course of a speech at an important conference between the government and labor leaders in the ministers' room in parliament house. Those present included Count von Torggenburg, minister of the interior; Lieutenant General Czapp, minister of defense, and Labor Representatives Adler, Seitz and others.

### International Agreement Favored.

After announcing that the present serious time demanded harmony in labor circles and a clear and sincere discussion of all problems, the premier made his announcement on peace. Afterward he proceeded to disavow any aims at conquest and declared that the government contemplates its adherence in the belief that international agreement regarding disarmament and arbitration courts should form a suitable basis for a general peace.

The premier insisted that, as far as Austria was concerned, the negotiations with Russia should not be shackled on projects of territorial acquisition. The government, he added, regarded Poland as an independent state with independent relations with the monarchy. "Although, of course," he continued, "we shall preserve the constitutional influence of the legislative bodies of both states of the monarchy in this settlement."

"It is, therefore, far from our intention to dictate to Poland regarding her relationship with us."

Dr. von Seydler reiterated that it was the government's agreement that Poland should settle her own state system by a popular vote, preferably by a constituent assembly elected on a broad basis, and that the government's readiness to arrange effective guarantees for complete

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## CAN U. S. SEND STRONG ARMY?

Example of Canada Is Cited to Indicate America Will Be Factor

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.—In the lower house of the Prussian diet on Saturday, Dr. Franz Mehring, independent Socialist, made the following inquiry:

"Canada, with less than 9,000,000 inhabitants, has been able to throw a quarter of a million soldiers into Europe, who were not able to fly or swim, what grounds has the finance minister for denying to the United States, with 110,000,000 inhabitants, any military capacity?"

Dr. Mehring proceeded to reproach the Prussian finance minister, Dr. Hertz, for such contempt, which he declared was likely to bring heavy penalties in its train, especially if coupled with empty threats.

The minister, replying, admitted that he was unable to prove his statement concerning the American army, but was still convinced that it could not come over.

## HUNS THREATEN TO BREAK OFF PEACE RELATION

Central Powers Demand Trotsky Shall Accept Terms January 29

### LITTLE PROGRESS MADE

Parties Said To Be No Nearer Peace Than at Beginning of Move

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 21.—The Lokai Anzeiger of Berlin says that unless Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, accepts the demands of the central powers when he returns to Brest-Litovsk on January 29 the central powers will break off peace negotiations.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A long report of the proceedings of the commission for the regulation of political and territorial questions at Brest-Litovsk Friday, sent out by Berlin, discloses the fact that the central powers and the Russians are no nearer agreement on the point of how the populations of the occupied territories are to record their desire for self-determination. The discussion concluded with a reply by Foreign Minister Trotsky that the Russians adhered to their proposal that a referendum should decide the future formation of these countries.

Trotsky also declared that one-sided and independent treatment of the territories occupied by the Austrians could not be granted to the Ukrainians but he believed an agreement was possible between the Ukrainians and Russians.

Asked by Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, for a statement regarding the relations between Petrograd and the Caucasus army, Trotsky said that the army was commanded by officers devoted to the Bolshevik decision, which was confirmed by the general congress of the delegates at the Caucasian front.

The deliberations of the political commission were adjourned until January 29. The economic commission continued its work.

## Hertling to Deliver Speech on Thursday

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 21.—The Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, says that Count von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, will deliver his postponed speech to the reichstag main committee next Thursday. The newspaper adds that Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, is conferring with the party leaders and that he will participate in the debate which will follow the chancellor's speech. The debate is expected to last three days.

## First Letters Come Since Boys Arrived in Europe

The boys of Company M spent Christmas in England, according to a letter received yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Boise from their son, Breyman Boise, who is a member of the Salem company. Several cards from members of the company were received by Salem relatives yesterday, the first that have come from the boys since their arrival in Europe.

# DELINQUENT PERSONS MUST PAY BY FEB. 10 OR SUFFER PENALTY

Residents of Salem who are delinquent in their assessments covering the improvement of streets on which they have property abutting have until February 10 in which to make the payments to the city. Against all who do not pay in by that date the penalty will be applied, namely the first steps toward foreclosure on the property will be taken. The amount of delinquent assessments totals \$82,929.57.

When the question of delinquent assessments came up at the meeting of the city council last night, Alderman Unruh moved that the city treasurer be instructed to furnish the city attorney with the list of delinquent persons, together with the amounts in which they are delinquent, and that the city attorney be instructed to notify the delinquent persons that they must pay up by February 10 or take the penalty.

"I believe this action should be taken," said Mayor Keyes. "I dislike, and I know the aldermen dislike, to be severe, but we have been very lenient, and it is time that the payments were coming in."

## AL. FOLAND IS ELECTED POLICE HEAD

Immediately Appoints J. E. Wright Night Sergeant—Mariels Is Chosen to Fill Patrol Vacancy

### SALARY INCREASES HELD INDEFINITELY

Higher Pay Allowed Street Force Is Cause of Spirited Argument

Al. Foland, who for seven years has been connected with the Salem police department, was the unanimous choice of the city council last night for chief of the department to succeed the late Chief Emerson L. Cooper. To fill the vacancy still remaining in the department by the elevation of Sergeant Foland, C. W. Mariels was elected with eight votes to four cast of W. E. DeLong.

Upon being notified of his election last night, Chief Foland announced the appointment of Night Patrolman J. E. Wright to the position of night sergeant. Mr. Mariels, the new officer, will become a night patrolman sharing the night watches with Officer Victor. Sergeant Wright began his new duties last night and Chief Foland immediately assumed charge as chief.

Chief Foland has served under Chiefs Gibson, Shedeck, Welsh and Cooper, as night sergeant under the last three. Prior to his connection with the police force he spent twelve years in the state penitentiary, doing both inside and outside duty. His elevation to the position of chief was assured early last week when it became known that he was the choice of most of the members of the city council, and the filing of the police committee's resolution Friday, recommending his election made the selection a virtual certainty.

Action taken by the council last night leaves the question of an increase in salary for the police patrolmen still pending. The officers are paid salaries of \$75 a month. Alderman Ward, chairman of the police committee, introduced a resolution to raise the salaries to \$85. Alderman Wilson moved for an indefinite postponement of the resolution. The vote was a tie, and Mayor Keyes broke the tie by voting to postpone.

Wilson declared that Chairman Ward himself had said the present salaries are high enough. Ward, in explanation, did not deny this, but prior to the opening of this argument an increase had been voted the members of the street department, numbering thirteen men, and Ward took the position that if the street department were going to be raised it was only right that the policemen should be allowed increased pay. He suggested, however, the salary question should be placed in the hands of the committee on accounts and current expenses with instructions to arrange proportionate salaries throughout all departments, declaring that salaries and wages were without system. This will probably be done.

The new salaries of the members of the street department are: Chief mechanic, \$90 per month; sewer expert, \$80; teamsters, \$75; cart man, \$70; stable man, \$65; common laborers, \$65. Alderman Rigdon attempted to have the vote increasing these salaries reconsidered, but his motion lost.

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## EDWARD CARSON RESIGNS FROM BRITISH CABINET

Failure of Conscription in Ireland Chief Cause of Withdrawal

### HOME RULE IS OPPOSED

Ulster Volunteers Once Trained for Break With British Government

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sir Edward Carson, minister without portfolio in the war cabinet, has resigned. This announcement was made officially tonight.

The prime minister has advised the king to accept Sir Edward's resignation.

The correspondence published shows that Sir Edward's resignation was based on the Irish question and had nothing to do with the conduct of the war.

The resignation of Sir Edward Carson takes out of the cabinet one of the most uncompromising British statesmen on the question of home rule for Ireland. For years he has opposed an Irish parliament and prior to the outbreak of the present war, when the Irish question was at its height, he even went to the extent of organizing and training the Ulster volunteers for civil war against the British government if home rule for Ireland was inaugurated.

### Loyalists Hear Ardent

Less than a month before Great Britain entered the war Sir Edward presided over the "provisional government of Ireland" at Belfast and in a speech declared that the time had come for the loyalists of Ulster to translate their words into action. Then came the world war, and Sir Edward almost immediately announced that the Ulster volunteers were ready for service under the flag of Great Britain against the enemy.

In May, 1915, Sir Edward was appointed attorney general in the Asquith cabinet but resigned the post in October of the same year. In an address to the house of commons Sir Edward asserted that the reason for his resignation was the fact that the Asquith government was incapable of carrying on the war.

In December, 1916, Sir Edward was made first lord of the admiralty in the cabinet of David Lloyd George. During the interim between his giving up of the post of attorney general and the acceptance of the admiralty portfolio he frequently bitterly denounced the Asquith government, especially on its declaration to apply conscription to Ireland.

### Peace Talk Condemned.

In July, 1917, Sir Edward relinquished his post as first lord of the admiralty and joined the war cabinet without portfolio. Since then his activities have not been prominently chronicled, although at various times he has delivered speeches condemning peace.

Inasmuch as the official announcement of the resignation of Sir Edward says his withdrawal from the cabinet was due to the Irish question, it is reasonable to assume that the critical stage which has been reached in the Irish convention, with slight prospect of even a modified form of a substantial agreement being reached, and the recent statement that the government had decided not to introduce conscription in Ireland for the present, were the chief causes for Sir Edward Carson's withdrawal.

## TWO PURPOSES OF FUEL ORDER ACCOMPLISHED

Homes in East Warmed and Ships Receive Supply of Bunker Coal

### FEW VIOLATIONS SHOWN

Unusual Weather Conditions Hinder Clearing of Rail Congestion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Two of the chief accomplishments sought by the government in closing down industry by cutting off fuel supplies have been achieved. Fuel Administrator Garfield announced tonight, however, that the east, he said, are receiving coal in larger quantities than has been reported for weeks and bunker coal again is moving.

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## WEARINESS IN AUSTRIA NATION-WIDE

Struggle for Peace Greatest of All Demands; Food Problems Causing State of General Discontent.

### CABINET HAS CRISIS AND MINISTER QUILTS

Hungary Seeks Ending of Hostilities and Return to Normal Life

(By The Associated Press)

The internal strife in Austria which apparently is due chiefly to war weariness, the high cost of living and the dislocation generally of economic life, continues to be of absorbing interest. Although the exact situation resulting from the extremely meager details available, the dispatches that have crept through are indicative of a situation that will require skillful handling by the authorities again to bring the dissatisfied populace to a state of tractability.

No newspapers in Vienna were permitted last Saturday. The only publication allowed was a single sheet bulletin, which told some of the details of the nation-wide strike and developments in the peace discussions at Brest-Litovsk. As usual, the hand of the German propaganda was to be seen in this one sheet bulletin, for the chief announcement in it was from the German social democracy of Austria. This lay stress on last year's declaration of the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, Count Czernin, that the central powers were ready to make an immediate general peace, without annexations or indemnities.

### Strikers Long for Peace.

Evidently, however, this statement failed to placate the strikers in Vienna, who sent a large delegation to wait upon the food administrator to inform him of conditions among the working classes and to impress on him that their desire for peace overshadowed and took precedence over all other demands.

In Hungary also the people are endeavoring to ascertain what are the prospects for a cessation of hostilities and a return to normal life. So insistent has been their effort in this direction that the Hungarian premier has been forced to announce in the lower house of parliament that the government adhered to the principle of peace without annexations or indemnities—that even the king shared in this view. The premier, however, added that the question of Alsace-Lorraine should not at present time enter into the situation as it was not calculated to strengthen the government's position.

The censorship has entirely closed down with regard to the internal situation in Germany, although one of the Berlin newspapers is quoted as declaring that the off-postponed speech of the imperial chancellor to the main committee of the reichstag will be delivered Thursday. The debate following the speech of the

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## SENATOR STONE PICTURES T. R. SEDITIONARY MAN

Smouldering Fires of Partisan Feeling Are Set Ablaze in Senate

### REPUBLICANS HIT HARD

Missourian Sharply Interrupted; Chamber Noisy During Debate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Smouldering fires of partisan feeling were set ablaze in the senate today by Senator Stone, veteran Democrat, with a long prepared speech accusing Republicans of playing politics in their criticism of the government's conduct of the war and calling Theodore Roosevelt "the most seditious man of consequence in America."

There had been plenty of advance notice of the speech, which administration leaders sought vainly to induce the Missouri senator to abandon or postpone. The senate galleries were crowded, and Republican spokesmen were waiting with replies. There were many sharp interruptions during the two hours Senator Stone was speaking, and when he closed, Senators Penrose, Lodge, New and others on the Republican side answered with vigorous defenses of their right to make proper criticism of inefficiencies and with countercharges of partisanship.

Sensors Lewis, Kirby and other Democrats joined in the fray, which lasted until the session ended tonight with adjournment until Thursday. It was suggested in the lobbies that the two-day recess was arranged in the hope that both sides would cool off and permit the controversy to be dropped. Many senators who did not take the floor today were busy with notes, however, and doubt is generally expressed that another outbreak can be prevented. Senator Johnson of California was particularly busy with his pencil when Senator Stone attacked Colonel Roosevelt.

In spite of the vigorous language used by the debaters, much of the time during today's battle the galleries and floor were in laughter. Senator Penrose's sallies would set the chamber in a titter when the discussion was taking its most serious turns. Several times Vice President Marshall threatened to clear the galleries, and once actually ordered it done, but Senator Jones' point of order that most of the disorder was among the senators themselves prevailed.

Senator Stone delivered his attack in characteristically vehement fashion. He strode the middle aisle, shouting, menacing with clenched fist or wagging finger, his political opponents on the other side.

### Democratic Control Disliked.

Senator Penrose in his reply conceded his desire to oust the Democrats from control of the government, declaring a more efficient administration would thus be secured. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts spoke more seriously. He deplored injection of politics into the war, defended Colonel Roosevelt, declaring that the Republicans have given and will continue to give their support to the administration toward winning the war, but will continue criticisms of mistakes and inefficiency.

# SENATOR ASSAILED BY CHIEF

President Wilson Terms Chamberlain's Criticism of War Work of Government "Absolutely Unjustifiable Distortion of Truth"

## SECRETARY BAKER'S ABILITY IS UPHELD

Congressional Investigations Denounced; War Council Firmly Opposed; Fight to Finish Is Promised

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—All doubts as to President Wilson's view of proposals in congress for reorganization of the government's war making machinery was swept away tonight by a statement in which the president said the war department had accomplished a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency, denounced the congressional war investigations and declared that reorganization by legislation was proposed after effective measures of reorganization had been perfected.

The president's statement was issued as a result of a speech in New York Saturday by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate military committee, and after he had asked the senator on the telephone whether he had been correctly quoted. Senator Chamberlain's reference to "inaction and ineffectiveness of the government," the president flatly called an "astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth." He said he regarded Secretary Baker as one of the ablest public officials he had ever met.

### Fight to Continue.

In the statement most observers at the capitol say the collapse of what promised to be a historical struggle. Senator Chamberlain, whose committee has framed a bill to create a war council all powerful under the president, and to provide one-man control of munitions and supplies, declared he would continue to fight in spite of presidential opposition. It was rather generally conceded, however, that two measures would have but little chance in the senate and probably none at all in the house.

Senator Chamberlain made a statement in reply to the president, saying he spoke extemporaneously in New York and that his criticisms were directed at the war department only and not at other branches of the government.

### War Council Opposed.

Early today word that the president opposed the war council plan was conveyed to the capitol, with the assurance that the legislation would be fought to a finish. Among others Representative Dent, chairman of the house military committee, and Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member, were callers at the white house and learned of the president's attitude.

### President Wilson's statement follows:

"When the president's attention was called to the speech made by Senator Chamberlain at a luncheon in New York on Saturday, he immediately inquired of Senator Chamberlain whether he had been correctly reported, and upon ascertaining from the senator that he had been, the president felt it is duty to make the following statement:

"Distortion of Truth Charged. "Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the government is an astounding and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth. As a matter of fact, the war department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. There have been delays and misarrangements of plans, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials of the department constantly away from their work and officers from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen. But by comparison with what has been accomplished, these things such as they were to be regretted were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been repeated.

"Nothing helpful or likely to speed

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