

LEGISLATION FEARED BY BIG PACKERS

Letters From Swift's Files Show Efforts to Defeat Congressional Inquiries Into Business in Year 1916

FIRM ONCE FORESAW CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

Congressman Stockholder Appealed to—Documents Are "Interesting"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Activities behind the scenes in Washington during agitation in 1916 for an investigation into the livestock and packing industry were revealed today in correspondence taken from the confidential files of Swift and company of Chicago, showing the efforts of the big packing firms to defeat any inquiry into their business.

During the period covered by the correspondence there were pending in congress resolutions introduced by Representatives Borland of Missouri and Doolittle of Kansas, proposing inquiry into conditions of livestock marketing which cattlemen had charged permitted the packers to manipulate the market as they chose.

In addition to working in Washington the packers went to the source of the agitation for an inquiry. Their records showed they were kept informed of the plans of the American National Livestock association by T. W. Tomlinson, secretary, and made their preparations to nullify the association's work.

Immediately after the Borland resolution was introduced in congress, according to the records, Armour, Swift and Morris arranged to oppose it. Later Cudahy was asked to join them because it was suggested counsel for that firm had "powerful acquaintances" in Washington.

In connection with references to an effort to obtain governmental publication of price figures furnished by themselves through an amendment to the agriculture appropriation bill, Mr. Henny announced that this matter would be the subject of "very interesting" documents to be introduced tomorrow.

According to the evidence, as time for hearings on the Borland resolution drew near, many emissaries were sent to Washington. Senator Wadsworth of New York, who Henny said was a stockholder in Swift and company, was appealed to for aid. W. H. Gates, at that time chairman of the Democratic state committee of Colorado, according to the documents, reported on the attitude of various senators and congressmen, especially his friend, Senator Thompson of Kansas, whom he characterized as a good man to stay close to and recommend that Swift and company give him some of their Kansas business.

CROWDING MEN IS REASON FOR CAMP EPIDEMICS

Necessity for Quick Training Prevented Proper Health Conditions

UNITY IS NOT OBSERVED

Failure to Requisition Ships Kept National Guard From France

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—From Surgeon General Gorgas the senate military committee today sought light upon health and sanitary conditions in the army, resuming its investigation suspended a few days ago to present the reorganization legislation about which centers the committee work with the administration.

General Gorgas reiterated statements made in his official reports to the department after a tour of inspection, that the crowding of men in the cantonments and camps not ready to receive them was largely responsible for the epidemics of disease which have raged at some of the posts. He agreed with other officers who have preceded him on the stand, however, as to the necessity for hurried training.

From a physical standpoint, yes, the general replied, "but I think the training of these men should not have been delayed."

Hospital construction was stopped last summer that barracks might be erected faster, he explained, and no camp hospital is complete now, though sanitation conditions are improving as shown by recent mortality reports. General Gorgas emphasized the need for observation camps, the establishment of which is being considered. He did not consider clothing shortages as an important factor in the pneumonia epidemic. General Gorgas said that with the exception of Camp Funston, Kansas, all camps were admirably located from a sanitation standpoint.

Senator Wadsworth suggested that lack of central power could be held largely responsible for overcrowding and inadequate clothing supplies. He said he had been informed that war department expected to send the national guard to France before winter but had not co-operated with the shipping board to the extent of requisitioning tonnage to send it.

Questioned about hospital ships, General Gorgas said the question had been taken up by him seven or eight months ago and that he was expecting a decision every day. He had been told it was decided that the navy should control these ships.

WOMAN IS SHOT TWICE BY MAN

Clarence Guy, Who Said Woman Once Married Him, Is Assailant

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Gladys Morden, 22, was twice shot tonight by Clarence Guy, and at the hospital where she was taken, it was said she would likely die. Guy then started toward a shipyard where the woman's husband was employed, saying he would kill him also, but was arrested before he reached there.

CROZIER AND SHARPE HIT BY ENTENTE

"If They Do Not Go, We Do Not Know What May Happen," McCormick Reports at Inquiry Officers Said

WOOD IS SUGGESTED AS EFFICIENT OFFICER

Happenings of Session Held Behind Closed Doors Are Disclosed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Some interesting disclosures regarding army affairs at home and abroad were made today through publication of confidential testimony given recently before the senate military committee in executive session.

The subject discussed was the same as debated in the previous context. "Resolved, That the United States should abandon the Monroe doctrine."

The negative side of the question was upheld by Salem in the debate at home. The members of the team were Dewey Probst and Paul Richardson. Their opponents on the Estacada team were Lewis Jones and Lorna Davis.

At Hubbard the Salem team, Kenneth Power and Phillips Elliott, took the affirmative side of the question. The North Willamette Valley district over which Salem has won the championship is composed of Linn, Marion and Clackamas counties.

The judges of the local contest last night were Professor E. T. Reed and Professor U. G. Dubach, respectively college editor and professor of government at Oregon Agricultural college, and Judge E. P. Morcom of Woodburn.

WOODMAN MAN IS CANDIDATE

Dinwoodie to Run for Legislature—Al Jones Undecided About Senate

John Dinwoodie of Woodburn, in a letter to Secretary of State Olcott, informs Mr. Olcott that he expects to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Marion county representative in the state legislature. He asks that the secretary of state mail him all necessary information relative to the launching of his candidacy. Mr. Dinwoodie is a farmer.

W. Al Jones, one of Marion county's quintet in the lower house at the 1917 session, showed up in Salem yesterday and was asked point blank if he is going to be a candidate for the state senate as has been rumored in Salem for weeks. Mr. Jones admitted he was contemplating the venture but declared he has not yet decided definitely.

SALEM TAKES CHAMPIONSHIP FOR DISTRICT

High School Debators Defeat Estacada and Hubbard Teams Last Night

AFTER STATE HONORS

Monroe Doctrine Again Furnishes Contention for Opposing Speakers

Salem high school won the debating championship of the North Willamette district last night by defeating, by unanimous votes of the judges, both the Estacada high school and the Hubbard high school teams. The victories together with Salem's success over the Albany and the Oregon City teams a few days ago, puts Salem in the running for the state championship. Estacada last night won a 3 to 0 victory over Hubbard at the latter place.

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PEACE NOT NEAR FROM WAR TALKS

Difference of Tone in Austrian and German Notes Attributed to Varied Conditions in Two Countries

DISCORD AMONG ALLIES IS PURPOSE SUSPECTED

Lord Robert Cecil Calls Hertling's Speech Distinctly "Warlike"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—No advance toward peace is seen here in the speeches made today in Berlin and Vienna by the German chancellor and Austrian foreign minister, upon the war aims of the central powers.

Formal comment will be withheld until the texts are put out by an authorized German agency but after reading press accounts of the speeches officials expressed the opinion that they were framed largely for internal consumption with the incidental purpose to plant seeds of discord among the allies by suggestions of separate negotiations and to appeal to the sympathies of the radical socialist elements in the enemy countries.

German Note Aggressive. Regarding the design to effect the internal conditions of Germany and Austria, one official suggested that the striking differences of tone in the two notes, the German being almost defiantly aggressive, and the Austrian compromising and hesitating were calculated precisely to meet the varying conditions in the two empires.

In Austria the working people are reported in incipient rebellion and the demands for peace at almost any price are insistent and clamorous. This is the explanation found here for the foreign minister's vague promises of peace without annexations or indemnities and his support bid for negotiations direct with America.

Speeches Inter-Dependent. It is noted, however, that the speeches are inter-dependent; that Austria will not negotiate without German consent and approval, and that Germany gives her sanction to what has been in Austria. Both spokesmen express confidence in the success of the peace negotiations with Russia, in contrast to the bitter denunciation of the conduct of the Teutons by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik minister for foreign affairs.

This attitude, officials and diplomats believe to be the result of apprehension that the confession at this moment of the failure of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations would expose the German and Austrian public beyond the safety point.

In some quarters there was a disposition to find a grain of hope in the concession by both speakers that there were points in the utterances of Lloyd George and President Wilson that might be acceptable to the German powers and afford the basis for further discussions. But other officials insisted that this was only another demonstration of the truth of President Wilson's statement in his address to congress that it was the practice of German diplomacy to mislead by declaring adherence to large principles and then neutralize them by insistence upon

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MONDAY ANSWER WILL BE GIVEN CHAMBERLAIN

Secretary Baker to Describe Every Activity of War Department

E. R. STETTINIUS NAMED

New York Man to Be Surveyor General of All Munition Purchases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The administration's answer to Senator Chamberlain's seech in the senate yesterday on war department shortcomings will be made by Secretary Baker before the senate military committee Monday.

Mr. Baker wrote Chairman Chamberlain today asking the committee to arrange an opportunity for him to present a summary of what has been done in America in the war and that a time and place be fixed so as to enable all members of congress so disposed to attend. The committee determined not to have a hearing anywhere except in the regular committee room and invited the secretary to appear there Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock unless he desired an earlier date.

Baker to Give Views. Although he is anxious to address as many members of congress as possible, and is said to have hoped that he might be invited to appear before the senate itself, it is understood Mr. Baker will take the opportunity given.

Commenting, before he had been advised of the action of the committee, Secretary Baker said he would lay before the committee every fact in connection with the war department's activities except those which, through publication, would endanger the lives of American soldiers.

He added that he would be glad to answer any questions which the committee approved from members of the committee or from any other person who might be present. Stettinius Is Named. The war department took a step today regarded by some observers as forestalling the senate committee's proposed legislation for a munitions director by appointing Edward R. Stettinius of New York, surveyor general of all war department's purchases. Mr. Stettinius will assume his duties at once under Colonel Palmer E. Pierce, director of purchases, and lend the weight of his wide experience as supervisor of purchasing for the allies in the United States to the task of coordinating the production and procurement of war supplies. His work for the allies was taken over some time ago by the allied purchasing commission.

Mr. Baker said the organization planned by the department differed essentially from any plan for a minister or director of munitions. Under the department's plan, the individual bureaus continue to make contracts and to supervise production.

F. R. Wilson Publicity Man for Third Liberty Issue

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Frank R. Wilson, now assistant secretary to the federal farm loan board, has been selected as publicity director for the third liberty loan campaign. Mr. Wilson formerly was editor and owner of the Sioux City (Iowa) News, and for the past year and a half has been connected with the federal farm loan board. He acted as an advance representative for Secretary McAdoo on his liberty bond speaking tours and also preceded the farm loan board when it toured the country before the organization of the land banks. The date of the campaign has not been announced.

Eyre Leaves Band of Sheep in Care of Dog When Mr. Smith Comes Along in His Fliover—They Talk Pigs to School Children and Add Thirty-two Members

G. W. Eyre, daddy of the United States National Bank Pig club movement, always has time for pigs and children and will let any other job go by the board if opportunity is offered to preach pig raising to boys and girls. Mr. Eyre was driving a band of sheep along a rural road yesterday when along came County School Superintendent Walter Smith in his "fliover."

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HERTLING REFUSES DEMANDS

Imperial German Chancellor in War Speech Holds Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine Beyond Realms of Discussion

BELGIAN QUESTION IS CLEARLY EVADED

Agreement With U. S Terms Is on Armament, Economic Freedom, Open Diplomacy and Freedom of Seas

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—In his address before the reichstag last night, Chancellor Hertling referred to the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk saying he held fast to the hope that a good conclusion would be arrived at.

"Our negotiations with the Ukrainians representatives are in a more favorable position. Here, too, difficulties have yet to be overcome, but the prospects are favorable. We hope shortly to reach conclusions with Ukraine which will be in the interests of both parties, and also economically advantageous."

"One result, gentlemen, might be recorded as you all know. The Russians last month proposed to us an invitation to all the belligerents to participate in the negotiation. Russia submitted certain proposals of a very general character. At the time we accepted the proposal to invite the belligerents to take part in the negotiations, on the condition, however, that the invitation should have a definite period for its acceptance."

New Enemy Views Claimed. "Instead of the reply which was expected, but which was not forthcoming, two declarations were made by enemy statesmen—Premier Lloyd George's speech and President Wilson's speech. I willingly admit that Lloyd George altered his tone. He no longer indulges in abuse and appears desirous of again demonstrating his ability as a negotiator, which I formerly doubted. I cannot go so far, however, as many opinions which have been expressed in neutral countries, which would read in this speech of Lloyd George a serious desire for peace and even a friendly disposition. It is true he declares he does not desire to destroy Germany and never desired to destroy her. He has even words of respect for our political, economic and cultural position."

Early Events Recalled. "But other utterances are lacking, and the idea continues to come to the surface that he has pronounced judgment on Germany charging her with being guilty of all possible crimes. That is an attitude with which we can have nothing to do and in which we can discover no trace of a serious purpose to attain peace. We are to be the guilty ones over whom the entente is now sitting in judgment. That compels me to give a short review of the situation and the events preceding the war at the risk of repeating what long ago was said: The establishment of the German empire in the year 1871 made an end of dismemberment. By the union of its tribes the German empire in Europe acquired a position corresponding to its economic and cultural achievements and its claims founded thereon. Bismarck crowned his work by the alliance with Austria-Hungary. It was purely a defensive alliance, so conceived and willed by the exalted allies from the first. The defensive alliance between Germany and the Danube monarchy, closely connected by old traditions and allied countries by common interest, was to serve especially for maintenance of peace."

Imperialism Is Denied. "But Bismarck had even then, as he was often reproached for having an obsession in regard to conditions and events of subsequent time, shown it was no vision of terror. The danger of hostile coalition which menaced the allied central powers often made its appearance by King Edward's isolation policy. The dream of coalitions became reality. The German empire, progressing and growing in strength, in France lust of revenge and stood in the way of British imperialism, Russia, aspirations of expansion, the British imperialism found only too ready to aid. Thus future plans dangerous for us, were formed. A publican France lent the Russian czar billions to construct strategic railways in the kingdom of Poland in order to facilitate an advance against us."

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BAGS FOR GRAIN GIVE PROBLEM

Federal Aid in Obtaining 1918 Supply Promised by M. H. Houser

SPOKANE, Jan. 25.—Promise of government assistance in obtaining grain bags to handle the 1918 wheat crop was made to farmers of the northwest by M. H. Houser of Portland, representative of the food administration grain corporation, at the first session here today of a conference of growers of Washington and Idaho on grain handling.

He said that between eight and nine million bushels of wheat of last year's crop would have to be moved east by rail in the form of flour and that 35,000,000 bushels of 1918 wheat would have to be shipped from this section. If farmers could not handle this grain in bulk, he declared, bags can be obtained at an advance over last year's prices.

New Contingent of Portuguese in France

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A new contingent of Portuguese troops has just been landed in France. Before embarking, the troops were reviewed by the Portuguese premier, Dr. Sidonio Pais, who reaffirmed the intention of Portugal to continue the war to the end.

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