

## FIRES BURN WAR PLANTS; LOSS HUGE

Destruction in Shipyards at Newark, N. J., and Baltimore Few Hours Apart Aggregates \$2,000,000

## PLOT TO HURT WAR ACTIVITIES INDICATED

Flames Discovered on Munitions Ship Put Out—Guards Strengthened

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Indications of a wide-spread plot to cripple the war activities of the United States were seen today in a series of fires in shipyards, on munition ships, in war plants and storage buildings at various points along the Atlantic seaboard and farther inland. Nearly all of them were of distinctly suspicious origin.

The flames may have been set by enemy aliens given strength by the fact that they started within a few hours at widely separated points almost a week to a day after Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board, declared that the government had been given authoritative warning of a German plot to apply the torch to plants of a kind, especially shipyards, which are producing implements of war.

Mr. Hurley ordered the freighting of soldier and police guards at all war plants and in some cases this precaution resulted in preventing even more serious losses. It was announced from Washington today that this warning was issued because of "chance letters" had not been properly investigated, but government agents in various parts of the country were inclined to believe that it was well founded. Guards were again strengthened to make even more difficult the depredations of German agents.

Disastrous fires started only a few hours apart in shipyards at Newark, N. J., and Baltimore. The losses will aggregate \$2,000,000.

Fires were discovered on loaded munition ships at two Atlantic ports today, but they were extinguished before serious damage had been done.

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## OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE UNION IS FORMED OF BERRY JUICE FIRMS

Pheasant Fruit Juice Company and Northwest Fruit Products Company Combine to Take Over Production and Marketing of Output of Wide Territory—Officers Elected and Articles Are Filed—Capitalization Is \$400,000

Announcement was made yesterday of the consolidation of the Pheasant Fruit Juice company of Salem and the Northwest Fruit Products company of Salem and Olympia, Wash. Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of State Corporation Commissioner Schulderman and show a capitalization of \$400,000. General offices are to be located in Salem.

The new company takes over the production and the marketing of practically the entire loganberry industry of the Pacific northwest, and will be known as the Pheasant Northwest Products company. Both the original companies have placed their marketing and advertising into the hands of the new corporation, although the parent companies control the entire management of the new company through the election of the following officers:

President, H. S. Gile; vice president, Frank T. Schmidt; secretary, Frederick W. Schmidt; assistant secretary, J. A. Wilson; treasurer, W. T. Jenks; general sales manager, O. L. Ferris.

The consolidation of the two big companies is probably the most important deal ever effected in Salem. Its significance is shown in the authoritative statement that in 1917 the total sales of all loganberry juice companies in the field was in excess of \$1,000,000 and that at least 90 per cent of this amount of money resulted from sales made outside the Pacific northwest.

Is Boon to Willamette Valley. H. S. Gile, president of the new company, commenting on the deal, said:

"The consolidation means much more to the Willamette valley than appears on the surface. While last year there were only about 2,000 acres of loganberry vines in the whole state, I look to see this acreage more than doubled in 1918. We have outstanding contracts with many growers, and others will soon see that to plant loganberry vineyards will yield them a much larger return in dollars and cents than any other fruit, or almost any other kind of crop that can be obtained from the soil of the Willamette valley, which is particularly adapted to the growing of loganberries. The culture of loganberries started in California, but the berries there are not so good commercially as the berry grown in Oregon, and for that reason the berries of California have not made the success that ours have made and probably never will."

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## PACKERS HAD CLOSEST EYE ON CONGRESS

Five Big Firms Financed Inspired Flood of Telegrams Opposing Borland Resolution Is Testimony

## ADVANCE INFORMATION RECEIVED ON ACTION

Defeat of Congressman Who Fought for Investigation to Be Bared

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Confidential reports on the attitude of congressmen toward legislation for an inquiry into the livestock and packing industry, taken from the secret files of big packing concerns, were read today into the records of the federal trade commission's meat packing investigation.

In addition to the continued recital of the efforts made by the packers to forestall affirmative action by congress in 1916 on the Borland resolution for an inquiry, the commission was given further indication of the ramifications of the packers' financial control, which was said by Francis J. Heney, special counsel, to extend to the street railway lines of Kansas City, to banks throughout the country and to the tin industry. Mr. Heney said further evidence along this line would be offered next week.

Politics To Be Shown.

Alleged political retribution visited on congressmen inimical to the packers' interests, will be one of the major subjects taken up next week, according to Mr. Heney, who announced that he would offer evidence designed to show that one representative was defeated with the aid of the packers after he made a fight for an investigation of their business. "Insidious methods of endeavoring to influence congressmen through business for their law firms and by appealing to their political welfare will be developed, Mr. Heney told the commission. After it had been disclosed today that in 1916 R. C. McManus of counsel for Swift and company, made a report to the company giving a resume of a complaint filed with the commission and which was confidential under the commission's rule, notices were posted in the commission building that hereafter passes from heads of department will be required for all persons, even employees, who enter the building outside of working hours. When the McManus report was received, Mr. Heney protested the practice of leaving the office doors unlocked, offered a chance for "unfortunate" happenings and said he had several times found an attorney for the packers alone in the office when he returned there.

It appeared from the evidence today that the packers received advanced information of a postponement of action on the Borland resolution by the house judiciary subcommittee.

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## FACTS MADE PUBLIC RELATIVE TO OFFER MADE DR. W. J. KERR

Capital Journal Refuses to Publish Statement Showing Recommendations of Special Committee and Proof That Presidency of Kansas State Agricultural College Remains Unfilled—Faculty Member Defends His Chief

Through a statement issued by Professor Edwin T. Reed, editor of bulletins at Oregon Agricultural college, The Statesman today publishes the facts relative to proffers made to President W. J. Kerr to accept the presidency of Kansas State Agricultural college. The statement shows that, acting upon the recommendation of a specially appointed committee. The board of administration of the Kansas institution called Dr. Kerr into conference, he having been recommended to the board as a man who stood "head and shoulders above the other men at this convention." To say nothing of statements made subsequent to the conference that the position had been offered to Dr. Kerr, the fact stands that no man has yet been selected to fill the position now held temporarily by an acting official.

Professor Reed, a week ago offered his statement to The Capital Journal for publication. It has not appeared in that newspaper. Is it that the editor of The Journal wants to give his readers only one side of the case? Mr. Reed asks.

Professor Reed has used his own initiative in making his statement public. He says that if it were known to Dr. Kerr or to anyone in immediate touch with him that he is giving the statement to the newspapers it would be ordered withheld. This, he declares, is because of President Kerr's scrupulous sense of professional honor and his willingness to take abuse himself rather than embarrass the people who could make his case absolutely clear to the public, if he felt justified in using their assistance.

Kansas Publication Cited.

Mr. Reed showed The Statesman a copy of the Kansas Industrialist of December 5, 1917, containing a report of the authorization of appointment of the Kansas college alumni committee by Mrs. Calvin, as suggested by the board of administration, and a copy of the issue of January 9, 1918, reporting the appointment of Dean Willard as acting president. In the comment of the appointment of the senior member of the faculty as acting president, the Industrialist makes the statement that "For a number of years he was director of the station, and is now vice-director."

Mr. Reed is convinced, he says, from every direct evidence that has come from the Washington convention and from Kansas that President Kerr was the one man that the Kansas college community desired to have as the successor to Dr. Waters. He was Dr. Waters' own choice; the choice of the college people as expressed in the college paper; he was given more attention in the Kansas papers than all the other men that were considered for the position.

Boards Reputation Shady.

"All this slander of President Kerr by a few newspapers of Oregon," Reed declares "is based on one or two newspaper stories in which he denies that President Kerr was offered the Kansas position. That he should repudiate the advances made to President Kerr, even to the extent of denying that the board had ever considered him for the position, in spite of the fact that the committee of alumni, appointed at his suggestion, made in the presence of his fellow board members, had officially circulated score cards at the convention with President Kerr's name at the head of the list, is quite consistent with certain other events in the history of this board. A political board, drawing a salary of \$3500 for each member, it has had Hoch as its guiding spirit since its organization, and this is not the first time it has sacrificed an educator in the interest of politics. In 1913 it outaged the educational world of the Middle West by discharging ruthlessly without warning and without evidence of cause, the president of the great Emporia Normal school, with several members of the faculty."

These are facts, Reed claims, that the public of Oregon ought to know as well as the people of Kansas. This is his justification for giving them out; and since he learned them from other sources than the O. A. C. board of regents or President Kerr, he fears that he is not compromising them by making the facts known.

Reed Takes Initiative.

Accompanying Professor Reed's statement as mailed to The Capital Journal was the following letter to the editor:

"Mr. Charles H. Fisher, Editor Capital Journal, Salem, Oregon. "Dear Sir: I am sending you the enclosed letter for publication in the Journal in the interest of what seems to me fair play. I have a conviction that President Kerr, through an over-sensitive regard for professional courtesy and personal confidences is allowing himself to be needlessly abused. If it were known to him, or anyone in immediate touch with him, that I am sending this letter, it would be ordered withheld. "I believe, however, that I have some rights as an individual and a farmer as well as in my capacity of editor of the bulletins of this institution."

"I am therefore asking you that you print the letter, which is an honest expression of what I believe to be the true situation, from my reading of the papers and my conversation with those who are in touch with the situation."

TURNER, Or., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Thomas, 80 years old, died today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. A. Wood, near here. The funeral will be held at the home Monday at 12 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Mikey conducting the services. Interment will be in City View cemetery, Salem, about 2

Mrs. Maria Thomas Dies at Home of Her Daughter

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## AMERICA PLACED ON WAR DIET

Monday and Wednesday Wheatless, One Wheatless Meal Every Day Ordered by Food Administration and Proclamation

CONSUMPTION TO BE REDUCED 30 PER CENT

"Victory Bread" Adopted—System in Effect Tomorrow—Stop Waste Is Appeal—Compulsion Held in Reserve

Chief Features of New Food System in Effect Tomorrow.

Baker's bread of mixed flours, with substitution of other cereals for wheat until 20 per cent substitution is reached. Sale of equal amount of substitute flour for every pound of wheat flour. Sale of only 70 per cent of amount of wheat flour sold last year.

Two wheatless days a week—Monday and Wednesday—and one wheatless meal each day.

One meatless day a week—Tuesday—and one meatless meal a day.

Manufacturers asked to use substitute flours.

Wheat millers required to produce one barrel of flour of 196 pounds from 264 pounds of wheat—making 74 per cent flour.

Hotels and restaurants required to serve new victory bread.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The American people will go on a war bread diet Monday as a part of a war rationing system prescribed tonight by President Wilson and the food administration. "Victory bread," the food administration calls it.

The reduced rations are asked for the purpose of creating a larger export surplus of food for the allies. Curtailment of consumption will be accomplished largely through voluntary effort, but force will be employed wherever permitted under the food control act.

The rationing system, as presented by the president in a proclamation and by Food Administrator Hoover in a list of regulations, forms the food administration's 1918 food conservation program, of which the chief features are:

New Orders Given.

A baker's bread of mixed flours, beginning Monday with a five per cent substitution of other cereals for wheat until a 20 per cent substitution is reached February 24.

Sale by retailers to householders of an equal amount of substitute flour for every pound of wheat flour purchased at the time the wheat flour is purchased.

Sale by miller to wholesalers and wholesalers to retailers of only 70 per cent of the amount of wheat flour sold last year.

Two wheatless days a week—Monday and Wednesday—and one wheatless meal a day.

One meatless day a week—Tuesday—and one meatless meal a day.

Two porkless days a week—Tuesday and Saturday.

Manufacturers of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, crackers and breakfast foods, pie, cake and pastry will be permitted to buy only seventy per cent of their last year's purchases and are asked to perform a patriotic service by using substitute flour.

Flour will be sold through the regular channels and in such a manner that each community will receive its equivalent share.

The food administration will purchase for the army and for the allies, as announced recently, thirty per cent of the flour output and out of his store will fill emergency requirements if stocks run low in any part of the country.

"Victory Bread to Be Served.

Wheat millers are required to produce one barrel of flour of 196 pounds from 264 pounds of wheat, which represents a 74 per cent flour. No patent or special flour to be manufactured although whole wheat flour may be made as usual.

Hotels and restaurants will be

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## WAR DECLARED ON KALEDINES BY COSSACKS

Newly Formed Congress Passes Resolution by Unanimous Vote

18 OFFICERS ARRESTED

Cossacks Fired With Enthusiasm—Bolsheviks Issues Statement

PETROGRAD, Jan. 26.—An official statement issued today by the bolshevik government says that on Wednesday the congress of Cossacks from the front was inaugurated at the military station of Kamensky and passed unanimously a resolution declaring war upon Kaledines and relegating all authority to the congress.

The official statement which was sent out by wireless addressed "to all" and under the caption of "the revolution on the Don" begins:

"On Wednesday at the military station of Kamensky a congress of Cossacks was inaugurated.

Representatives were present from 121 regiments, five batteries and two reserve regiments. There were present also at the congress all of the participants in the conference of laboring Cossack Don which was instituted at Voronezh on January 19. General Kaledines gave orders for the disposal of the congress and the rest of the organizers. The congress unanimously passed a resolution declaring war upon Kaledines and relegating to itself all authority on the Don. A military revolution committee was elected and detachments have been sent out for the purpose of capturing the stations of Likhal and Zvervo. Eighteen officers of superior rank of the military have been arrested.

"During the operations for the capture of the military station at Zvervo, the divisional staff, headed by Colonel Mikhailoff, fled, and after denouncing the failure of the attempt to arrest the general staff and the finding of the note at headquarters of General Kaledines telling the railways had been placed under special control, the statement continues:

"On the following day a notable meeting took place at Kamensky. The Cossacks are fired with enthusiasm and are striving to arrest Kaledines with their own hands. The army of the revolution, the army of the workers and peasants and of the government's of the peoples commissaries is greeting awakening Cossack Don and redoubt its energy with the object of destroying bourgeois Russia on the Don and in leading to victory the great revolution."

The statement is signed by "Antonoff People's commissary" (assistant minister of war here.)

Willamette 'U' Beats University of Oregon

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 26.—In a hard fought basketball game here tonight Willamette University of Salem defeated the University of Oregon five by a score of 27 to 19.

## BOMB PROOFS ARE WRECKED AND 10 KILLED

Seven Others Injured; Ten Are Buried Beneath Heavy Structures

EXPLOSION IS ACCIDENT

Many Employes Away During Noon Hour; Heavy Loss of Life Averted

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 26.—Three bomb proofs at the naval torpedo station here were wrecked late today by an explosion of fulminate of mercury, killing at least ten civilian employes and injuring seven others, one probably fatally. Ten others were buried in the ruins of the heavily concreted structures and little hope was expressed that many of them would be removed alive. Captain Edward L. Beach, commandant of the station, said none of the survivors was able to give an account of what had happened but there was no doubt, he asserted, that the explosion was accidental.

Late tonight a rescue party heard voices in the ruins of No. 1 bomb proof, one of the wrecked structures. A pipe was sunk to the spot and it

## EXAGGERATION

is the foundation upon which many stores are trying to build up their business.

## Imaginary Price Reductions From Fictitious Values

constitutes at least ninety per cent of present day advertising.

It is an everyday occurrence to see such statements as "\$3.00 values for \$2.19" when an investigation will prove that the article was made to retail at \$2.00 at most and is a poor value at that price.

ANY MERCHANT WHO WILL MISREPRESENT IN HIS ADVERTISING WILL MISREPRESENT IN HIS STORE.

Merchants often seek to defend such practices by saying that they are compelled to resort to such means on account of the action of their competitors.

We believe that a majority of the fair minded people in every community appreciate the advantages of a strictly one-price store where profits are figured on the spot cash basis and where there is only ONE PRICE FOR EVERYBODY. Present market conditions have tempted many merchants to buy inferior goods to keep the prices down, but there is a point in the downgrade of prices below which cheapness ceases to be economy.

Reliable merchandise has always been considered of supreme importance in our buying and OUR LOW PRICES ARE THE RESULT OF ECONOMICAL BUSINESS METHODS AND THE FACT THAT WE ARE SATISFIED WITH REASONABLE PROFITS AND HAVE NO LOSSES FROM "BAD ACCOUNTS."

**Barnes' Cash Store**  
E. T. BARNES, PROPRIETOR.

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