

LATE FOOD CARDS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Housekeepers to Get Instructions for Government's 1918 Plan for Conservation of Wheat and Meat

EXPLANATION CLAIMS LAVISH WASTE OF FAT

Food Supply to Be Adequate; Campaign Is Rigid Against Waste

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The new home card of the food administration has been issued and shortly will be distributed throughout the United States to aid housekeepers in observing the 1918 food conservation program of two wheatless, one meatless and two porkless days a week as announced in President Wilson's proclamation.

The card, carrying an explanation of the weekly plan, went into effect today when the bakers began the manufacture of the victory loaf, a war bread containing a 5 per cent substitute for wheat flour. Bakers are to increase the substitutes for wheat flour until a 20 per cent substitution is reached February 24. At the same time, grocers will sell householders wheat flour only when the purchaser buys an equal amount of some other cereal.

The food administration card asks every loyal American to help win the war by maintaining rigidly as a minimum of saving the following program:

- Have two wheatless days (Monday and Wednesday) in every week and one wheatless meal in every day.
- Crackers Are Taboo.
- Explanation—In 'wheatless' days and in 'wheatless' meals of other days, use no crackers, pastry, macaroni, breakfast food or other cereal food containing wheat, and use no wheat flour in any form except the small amount that may be needed for thickening soups or gravies, or for a binder in corn bread and other cereal breads. As to bread, if you bake it at home, use other cereals than wheat, and if you buy it, buy only war bread.

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- Have one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week and one meatless meal in every day. Have two porkless days (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week.

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RUMANIA BREAKS WITH BOLSHEVIKI

Legation to Be Sent Out of Petrograd, Commissioners Announce

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28.—The government commissioners announce that the Rumanian legation and all the Rumanian representatives here will be sent out of the country by the shortest route.

Lieutenant General Dmitri Grigorovich Stecherbatheff, commander of the Russian forces in Rumania, has been outlawed as an enemy of the people.

B. L. STEEVES IS CHOICE FOR BANK PRESIDENT

Important Changes Made at Annual Meeting of Bank of Commerce

CASHIER NEW CITIZEN

Perry and Vick Added to Directorates—Elliott Vice President

Dr. B. L. Steeves was elected president of the Salem Bank of Commerce, and other important changes were made in the officerary of that institution when the annual meeting of officers and directors was held last night.

Sidney B. Elliott is elevated to the vice presidency from the position of cashier, and a new citizen comes to Salem to fill the latter position. He is J. H. Miner who comes directly from the Ladd & Tilton bank, Portland. Another change made at the meeting was an increase in the number of directors from five to seven by the election of J. C. Perry and George F. Vick to positions on the directorate. S. S. East retires from the presidency, but remains on the board.

Steeves Has Active Career. Dr. B. L. Steeves, the newly elected president, came to Salem when a young man in 1888 for the purpose of attending Willamette university. He graduated from that institution in 1891 and in the fall of that year took up the study of medicine, graduating in 1894. He began the practice of medicine in Silverton, remaining there three years, and still numbers his friends by the score in that enterprising community. From Silverton Dr. Steeves moved to Idaho and practiced his profession in Huntington and Weiser for eleven years, when he moved to Salem and limited his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

In 1914 he formed an association with Doctor M. C. Findley who had already acquired a large reputation in southern Oregon and the firm has now a practice extending over four states.

Doctor Steeves has been active in the civic life of every community in which he has resided. He was mayor of Huntington, was a member of the city council of Weiser, was elected lieutenant governor of Idaho, and since coming to Salem has served one term as mayor of Salem. He is president of the board of trustees of Willamette university, the school from which he graduated.

In 1894 he was married to Sarah Hunt, a daughter of one of the pioneer families of Oregon.

Elliott Here Five Years. Sidney B. Elliott has been in Salem five years, during which time he has been cashier. He came from Pasadena, Calif., where he was connected with the Citizens Saving Bank before coming to the Pacific coast. He held the position for eight years and then moved to the Mechanics Savings bank at Moberly, Mo.

Mr. Elliott is recognized as a banker of more than ordinary ability, whose honesty and integrity are unquestioned, and those who know him best appreciate him most.

Mr. Miner, the new cashier, came to the coast from Kansas seven years ago. In Kansas Mr. Miner was connected with the First National bank of Hutchinson. He gained his first business experience with this bank, after finishing his studies in the Kansas educational institutions. Later Mr. Miner completed the courses on commerce and finance with the American Institute of Banking and the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York City. Since his arrival in Oregon he has been associated in various capacities with the Ladd & Tilton bank of Portland. His connection with this leading, efficiently managed financial institution has given him an excellent training and insight into successful modern banking practice.

He has also been active in the management of the Oregon Agency, Inc. Financial Agents. During his residence in Portland, Mr. Miner has taken an active interest in various civic and social clubs of the city. He has been a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Multnomah Amateur Athletic club, the Irvington Tennis club, and the Portland Heights and Rose City Social clubs. He has been active in the Young Men's Christian association and was secretary and treasurer of the First Presbyterian church Sunday school with an enrollment of seventeen hundred pupils.

Shortly after coming to Portland, Mr. Miner married Miss Janet Noble, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Noble, a prominent family of many years residence in Portland.

Compton Is Re-elected. Henry V. Compton was re-elected assistant cashier. Mr. Compton has been five years with the bank and before coming to Salem was four years with the Boise City National bank of Boise, Idaho.

J. C. Perry, one of the additional directors, was also re-elected.

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FOOD NEED IS CAUSING MANY RIOTS

Economic Condition Is Stirring Populace of Austria-Hungary and Germany; War Fronts Are Quiet

FLOUR RATIONS SHORT; BOHEMIA IS VIOLENT

Troops Are Called Out to Suppress Outbreaks in Rhenish Prussia

While the military operations on the various fronts continue at low ebb the political pot still boils furiously in Austria-Hungary and Germany, in both of which countries there have been outbreaks among the populace because of economic and food conditions resulting from the war.

Announcement is made that Count von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, shortly will make a further statement regarding the Belgian question offering positive suggestions and proposals.

Nowhere on any of the fronts have the infantry operations risen above patrol encounters and trench raiding maneuvers.

The artillery duels between the British and Germans on the French northern front are severe on several sectors and in the hill region of the Italian front the big guns of the belligerents are again engaged.

In both the French and Italian theaters the allied and enemy aviators daily indulge in extensive fighting in the air. There also has been considerable bombing by allied airmen of German positions behind the fighting line and also over Germany.

Four American aviators aided a French flying squadron in a daylight raid over Germany, all the fliers returning safely to their bases.

In addition the eastern provinces of Finland are witnessing a revolution, according to unofficial dispatches, with the Russian red guard in battle with the Finnish army.

Dispatches from Switzerland are to the effect that there has been serious rioting in Bohemia owing to a shortage of flour rations, strong measures by the police being required to disperse the mobs which smashed shop windows and plundered stores.

Likewise severe outbreaks are reported in the industrial regions in Rhenish Prussia, where troops had to be called out to deal with the dissatisfied populace.

Attacks by the pan-Germans against any and all persons who are opposing their war aims, continue unabated in Germany. A remarkable utterance is that made by the pan-German Deutsche Tages Zeitung which calls for a revolt against the present regime in Germany.

HUBBARD MAN WITH CANADIANS, DIES OF WOUNDS

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 28.—The name of S. W. Dugdale, Hubbard, Or., appears in today's Canadian casualty list as having died of wounds.

MARION COUNTY IS ON WAR DIET

Steusloff Says He Will Enforce Regulations in Strict Manner

F. W. Steusloff shows advance notices of the federal revised food cards, a supply of which will be in Marion as fast as they can be sent from the government printing offices, where the electrotypes are being assembled.

America is now on a war diet, and 20,000,000 homes in the United States are affected.

There will be sold by millers to wholesalers and wholesalers to retailers only 70 per cent of the amount of wheat sold last year, and that is only the beginning.

Mondays as well as Wednesdays of each week will be strictly observed as wheatless days, and there will be in addition, one wheatless meal each day. Tuesdays and Saturdays will be porkless days, and there will be added to these rules one meatless meal each day.

As the executive officer of the government for Marion county, Mr. Steusloff says he will make it his business to see that these new rules are strictly enforced even to invoking the aid of the law.

REVOLUTION IN FINLAND RAGES WITH VIOLENCE

Red Guards Occupy Station and Sharp Fighting Is in Progress

BOLSHEVIKI TAKES HAND

Troops Sent to Battle With Proletariat Against Bourgeoisie

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28.—The long-threatened revolution in Finland has begun in the eastern provinces, according to sparse reports reaching Helsingfors. The red guard is reported to have occupied the railway station at Helsingfors, according to the information consuls who have left the capital. Sharp fighting is in progress around and in Viborg.

The red guard is holding Rikimaki and other important junctions. Russian soldiers are aiding the reds and reinforcements are coming from Petrograd.

The Finnish minister in Petrograd has protested the workmen's and soldiers' delegates against Russian interference in Finnish affairs. He received a reply that "Russia's government through its principles, is in duty bound to support the proletariat in Finland in its battle against the Finnish Bourgeoisie." The Bolshevik committee further declared that help has been sent to the reds and that still more troops would be sent to them.

London Attacked for Five Hours by Airmen

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Attacks by enemy airmen on London last night and early today lasted intermittently for nearly five hours and for two hours there was a heavy and almost continuous gunfire.

The members of the Royal Geographical society with many ladies in the large audience were assembled to hear a speech by Lieutenant General J. O. Smuts. Sir Thomas Holme, the president, announced that notice had just been received of an air raid and that the police informed him the audience would be safer if they went to the basement of the building.

STORM SEVERE; TRAFFIC STOPS

Handling of Coal for Homes Worries Officials; Monday Is Heatless

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the face of blizzards which completely stopped traffic on many eastern railroads today, the handling of sufficient coal for homes and important war industries in the eastern half of the country became a more serious problem than at any time this winter.

Officials of the fuel and railroad administrations were frankly worried, but explained that they did not believe it necessary to declare another five-day industrial shutdown, in view of the general observance of today as the second 'heatless Monday.'

KAISER ANSWERS BIRTHDAY NOTE

Simple Workers and Lonely Widows Helping History, He Adds

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Emperor William, in a telegram responding to birthday congratulations from President Kaempff of the reichstag, says: "Receive my warmest thanks for the loyal wishes with which you have again gladdened me on the reichstag's behalf."

"I begin a serious decisive year with proud thankfulness for the immense successes which have been gained by our indefatigable warriors and their brilliant leaders. I know to what extent the loyal work of the people at home has contributed to these successes and how much distress and anxiety had to be borne by every one. Those are imperishable pages of glory which last year were added to German history and in which the great army leaders, the simple workers and the lonely widows inscribed their names."

"My ardent daily wish is that my beloved people without arrogance, but with a deep consciousness of their right and power, may externally and internally in the wish of self-discipline, preserve their union until the final victory of our agreements lays the foundation for the glad news of the unfolding of their mental and economic power."

CORPORATION WAR POOLING IS NEW PLAN

McAdoo Recommends to Congress New Government Body With Capitalization of Half Billion Dollars

BROAD CHANNELS FOR NATION'S CREDIT, AIM

Reserve Board's Capital Issues Committee Would Be Replaced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Creation of what would be virtually a government pool of all corporate financing for the period of the war, was recommended to congress today by Secretary McAdoo, who asked the formation of a half billion dollar government corporation.

In effect the plan would give broad powers to the corporation, to dictate into what channels the nation's available credit should be directed.

The system would be similar to that maintained by Germany, and much more centralized than the British system which relies more on voluntary cooperation of financiers in aiding the enterprises approved by the treasury.

Railroad financing would not be included as this is to be managed by the railroad administration.

10-Years Life Planned. Most loans would be for a period of five years or less, and would be made only to the corporations or enterprises which could not get new capital through regular channels. Interest rates would be determined by the corporation. Advances to savings banks would be for ninety days, and loans direct to war industries would be made only in exceptional manufacturing, most financial transactions for the corporation would be handled through banking channels. The corporation would have a life of 10 years, but would be compelled to start liquidating its affairs within six months after the end of the war.

If the legislation is enacted, the machinery created would replace the federal reserve board's newly created capital issues committee, which is about to start a system of passing on proposed capital issues, based on voluntary cooperation of banks and business enterprises. Since Secretary McAdoo's draft of the legislation specifies that members of the federal reserve board or directors of federal reserve banks could be appointed directors of the corporation, it is understood the plan contemplates enlisting the board in the administration of the corporation. Headquarters would be maintained in Washington, but branches might be established in other cities. Two of the four directors would be named to serve two years each, and the other two four years, which thereafter would be the regular term of officers. The salaries would be determined by the secretary of the treasury.

Power To Loan Given. In addition to the usual ordinary commercial powers of a corporation, the government body, under the bill, would have certain defined powers to make loans and advances.

The government advances in such cases could not be more than 25 per cent of the face or market value of the industrial obligations or 100 per cent if 25 per cent additional collateral acceptable to the corporation were offered.

For the ninety day loans to savings banks, securities amounting to 125 per cent of the loan would be required.

The notes or bonds to be issued

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HUN SAID TO BE PAYMASTER FOR PLOTTING GANG

Von Rintelen Suggested Fee for Supreme Court Justice, Testimony

BANK ACCOUNTS OPENED

Broker Testifies German Sought Men Who Would Blow Up Bridges

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Evidence tending to show that Franz von Rintelen, German naval officer, was the paymaster of an organized force of plotters working in this country in the interests of Germany, was introduced today by the government in his trial with fifteen others charged with conspiring to place bombs in munitions ships.

One witness testified Von Rintelen had suggested that a fee be paid to a justice of the United States supreme court to pass on the legality of a suit he proposed bringing against a firm engaged in shipping munitions to the entente allies.

Fred Henjes a shipping broker of this city, testified that he had been introduced to Von Rintelen, then known as Hanso, as a representative of the German government late in 1917.

Von Rintelen asked me during our first conversation if I could put him in touch with any one who would take a job to blow up bridges and factories," Henjes testified.

Testimony that Von Rintelen had opened accounts totaling \$508,000 with the Trans-Atlantic Trust company, one in his name and the other in that of the E. B. Gibbons company was given by George Pochman, an officer of the trust company.

John C. Hammond, an advertising agent, testified that after being introduced to the defendant, Von Rintelen, he had told him he had come from Germany to the United States to bring about better commercial relations between the two countries.

Von Rintelen, the witness declared, asked him if he thought a plan could be worked out to pay a fee to a justice of the United States supreme court to pass on the legality of a test suit to stop the practice of shipping munitions to Germany's enemies. Hammond told him he would be playing with dynamite.

"Durig this conversation," Hammond added, "Von Rintelen spoke of having spent a large amount of money in blowing up munitions plants and said that his trump card would be played when strikes were declared in various parts of the country."

Richardson Resigns and Gebhardt Is Appointed

Announcement was made yesterday of the resignation of Joe Richardson as examiner in the office of State Corporation Commissioner H. J. Schuiderman and the appointment of A. E. Gebhardt, a Portland attorney, to take Mr. Richardson's place.

Knight of Columbus Have Successful Campaign Here

With the exception of some finishing strokes, the campaign of the Knights of Columbus war fund workers has been completed in Marion county. The committees that have been working for the last two weeks on successful campaigns and have collected or received in pledges more than was expected to result from their efforts. As soon as all the money is collected it will be forwarded to Knights of Columbus headquarters at New Haven, Conn.

COMPANY D IS NAME OF SALEM'S NEWLY MUSTERED MILITARY BODY

Acting Adjutant General Williams Is Witness of Ceremony Which Is Conducted by Major Walch—Prominent Men Are Enrolled Burnett One of Them

One of the most important events of the winter occurred last night at the army when Major Walch of the adjutant general's office in Portland mustered in the old Salem home guard boys as Company D, Oregon state guard. One hundred and ten privates and three officers compose the company.

The officers are Captain Andrew T. Woolport; first lieutenant, Allan A. Hall, and second lieutenant, Arthur R. Wilson.

CHARGES REFUTED BY BAKER

America to Have Army of Half Million in France Early This Year With Million More Ready to Follow, Says Secretary.

MISTAKES EXCEPTION RATHER THAN RULE

Big Question Before Country Is to Get Ships to Carry Forces Abroad; Many Facts Are Disclosed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—America will have an army of half a million in France early this year, with a million more trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided to carry them—and the outlook for ships is not unpromising.

Secretary Baker gave this information to the world today in a statement before the senate military committee hearing much that until now has been carefully guarded with the army's military secrets, in answering charges that the government has broken down preparing for war.

From early morning until late afternoon the secretary addressed the committee and a crowd including many members of both houses of congress, gathered in a big hearing room of the senate office building. He spoke extemporaneously, beginning with details of the mammoth task of building an army of a million and a half, answering such complaints of inefficiency as were cited by Senator Chamberlain in his recent speech and declaring that such instances were isolated and not general. Some questions were asked and Mr. Baker from time to time had assistants go to the telephone for reports on specific questions.

U. S. War Plan Told. Then toward the close of the day the secretary delivered a dramatic general statement of the American war plan, telling of the coming of the allied missions, of the day and night conferences with men from the scene of battle in which the plans now being executed were adopted, and of success beyond the most sanguine expectations in building the army, and its industrial supports at home, transporting men across the ocean, constructing railroads in France and preparing to strike the enemy with every resource at the country's command.

When Mr. Baker closed it was apparent he had created a profound impression. Chairman Chamberlain said so before he left the stand. There was no attempt at cross-examination.

The chairman proposed that the secretary be given the rest and it virtually was agreed to recall him for further examination later after the committee has completed its hearings of officers of the medical corps, aviation section and other branches of the service.

While many things disclosed impressed the committee was frankly amazed when told that the men of thirty-two national guard and national army divisional camps are ready to go today. When members wanted to know why such things had not been given publicity before, Mr. Baker spoke of the reluctance of military men to reveal their war plans and quoted German remarks about America's advertisement of her preparations.

Self Defense Not Purpose. Emphasizing that he was not there to defend himself or anybody else, the secretary urged the committee again and again to lay bare any shortcomings or failure of the department that it might be corrected. Frequently he paused to seek stronger language to describe the devotion of his associates in the department, military and civil.

"For one reason or another," he said, "the impression has gone out into the country to some extent at least, that the war department has fallen down."

"It would be a tragical thing if this tremendous effort, this wholly unprecedented sacrifice made by men, were in fact to turn out to deserve the comment that it had fallen down."

Mr. Baker took personal responsibility for getting men under training before their equipment was ready "to the last shoe button." Such officers as Major General Leonard Wood, he said, had urged this policy. He described conferences that solved the ordnance program and its fulfillment.

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