

CHURCHILL WILL BE IN RUNNING FOR REELECTION

Superintendent of Public Instruction Makes Official Announcement

RAPID PROGRESS MADE

Oregon Is Cynosure of Educational Eyes of Entire United States

J. A. Churchill announced yesterday that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for state superintendent of public instruction at the primary election to be held Friday, May 17. Superintendent Churchill received the republican nomination for this office four years ago, after serving for a short time to fill out an unexpired term, and was elected at the November election in 1914.

During his term of office there has been a remarkable growth in the number of high schools, and a vast improvement in the condition of the rural schools. The extension workers of the United States bureau of education during the past year have used Oregon as a model in urging other states to increase the efficiency of their rural schools.

Wide Notice Attracted. "The results accompanied by our plan of standardization," says Mr. Churchill in his formal statement, "the length of term, and the high percentage of attendance have all attracted favorable notice. Educators in other states say that the distinctive feature of the public school system of Oregon is the unity and harmony of action throughout the entire system, extending from the smallest rural school through the high schools and the other institutions of learning. To establish this cooperation has been one of the

principal aims of this department. "This unity of action is of particular value at this time, because just now the public school system has a great duty to perform; namely, to use our perfect organization to carry out every duty laid upon us by the federal government which will help in winning the war. How well the teachers of Oregon can work in unison has just been demonstrated in the thrift campaign and the Junior Red Cross.

Intensive Training Necessary. "The war is also teaching us the lesson that every person must be intensively trained for the work he intends to do. For this reason schools and all agencies of education must be maintained in order that our young men and women may have the best preparation possible when called upon to serve the nation.

"Ever since our pioneer fathers, true to their early teachings, established in Oregon a public school system, there has been a steady, wholesome progress in the scope of the service offered by our public schools. "Some gains in efficiency have been made during the past four years, through our state-wide plan of standardization of rural schools, the standard set by the state board of education for high schools, the high school tuition fund law, the minimum term of eight months of school for every district, and the development of boys' and girls' industrial clubs.

"Much remains to be done to bring the rural schools to a condition where they will give the best service to those who are feeding the nations of the world, but I feel that our present plans are progressing as rapidly as the wealth of the state will permit. Consolidation of districts should be made wherever practicable, in the interests of economy and efficiency. In all school legislation I will, as in the past, endorse no movement which does not justify itself economically.

"Now that we have the essentials of a perfect school system; the length of term, the attendance, and a force of teachers especially prepared for their work, I expect to use all the influence and authority of this department to strengthen the work of the elementary schools through better prepared teachers and to make uniform the work of the high schools. Vocational Education Promoted. "Vocational education, under the plan of the Smith-Huges act, will be promoted so that the interests of a large number of Oregon pupils may be served at a minimum expense through the aid of Federal funds. Our constant endeavor will be to have the schools of Oregon fulfill their purpose through giving the knowledge, training the intelligence and establishing those virtues that make for effective citizenship."

THEN AND NOW. When Kaiser Willie thought he had the whole world by the throat he laughed at peace and thought he'd make the universe his goat; But things are different nowadays; he sees his power decrease; And every week his message is: "Come, brothers, let's have peace!"

STEPS TOWARD UNRESTRICTED WAR RECALLED

German Experts Agreed England Would Be Humbled in Six Months

DANGER FROM U. S. SEEN

Banker Foresaw War With America But Favored Unrestricted Policy

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.—The Handelsblad today published a series of documents obtained secretly from German archives showing the steps which led to the adoption by Germany of her unrestricted submarine campaign a year ago. The following is a summary of the documents:

"At the close of 1915 the German admiralty prepared a memorandum to show that unrestricted U-boat warfare would compel Great Britain to sue for peace within six months. The wording of this memorandum indicates that the admiralty already had decided to adopt this intensified warfare, but desired to convince the emperor, the imperial chancellor and the foreign office of the certainty of the good results on economic and general grounds, rather than merely on military grounds.

Price Arguments Made. Accordingly the memorandum based its arguments on statistics of food prices, freight and insurance rates in Great Britain. It pointed out the effects which even the restricted submarine war had shown on prices of the essential commodities, on the balance of trade and on the morale of the English people, and deduced from this that with unrestricted submarine warfare England could hold out only a short period and against these factors.

The memorandum first was submitted to Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial German chancellor, and then to Dr. Karl Helfferich, vice chancellor. The latter rejected it on the ground that it was impossible to set a limit on England's staying power and the absence of authentic estimates of her stocks on hand, and also because he feared the action which would result from neutrals, especially the United States.

Experts Called In. The authors of the memorandum then sent a reply in which they pointed out the gravity of the international situation in Germany and assured Dr. Helfferich that a desperate remedy was necessary. They reinforced their argument as to the seri-

ousness of the internal state of affairs by calling in nine experts, representing German finance, commerce, mining and agriculture. These experts were Waldemar Muller president of the Dresden bank; Dr. Salomonson, director of the Discount Gesellschaft; Paul Reusch, Prussian councillor of commerce; Dr. Springorum, an iron and railway magnate; Max Schinkle, president of the Hamburg Norddeutsche bank; Herr Zuckschwerdt, councillor of commerce of Magdeburg; Wilhelm Von Finck, president of the Munich bank; R. Schmidt, representing the German agricultural council, and Herr Engelhard, president of the Baden chamber of commerce.

As experts these men were invited to reply to three questions: First, what would be the effect on England of an unrestricted submarine war; second, what would be the effect on Germany's relations with the United States and other neutrals; and third, to what extent did the internal situation of Germany demand the use of this drastic weapon? Six Months Time Agreed. All the experts agreed on the first point that England would have to sue for peace in six months at most. Herr Muller said England's supply of foodstuffs was smaller than in peace time and therefore a ruthless U-boat war would probably accomplish the purpose in three months.

Dr. Salomonson asserted that England's position was very vulnerable owing to her dependence on foreign capital and the absence of a spirit of self-sacrifice among the English people. He therefore thought six months was an excessive estimate. Dr. Springorum said: "Everything depends on the cutting off of supplies from Great Britain quickly and thoroughly."

On the second question Herr Reusch said: "The neutrals despite our restricted warfare. Every ship in British waters, enemy or neutral, could be torpedoed without warning. The world only respects those who in a great crisis know how to make the most unscrupulous use of their power. Germany's position in the world market after the war will be all the stronger for her having convinced the world of her power."

America Not Feared. Herr Schmidt said: "I have no fears about America."

On the second question Herr Muller said: "Unrestricted submarine warfare will cause the wholesale flight of neutrals from the war zone. Their newspapers will abuse Germany, but they will soon tire. The chief danger is the United States. But that danger will be less in proportion as Germany operates decisively and ruthlessly. "Bitter feeling in the United States after the war is not worth considering, because if Germany succeeds she can dictate terms to assure favored treatment for herself. If, on the other hand, Germany throws away this opportunity, the passive approval of the United States will be of small practical value."

War With U. S. Foreseen. Dr. Salomonson said on the second point: "I recognize the possibility of a war with the United States, but I am loath to throw away so desirable a weapon on this account. As a banker, I realize how disastrous America's entry into the war would be, but I insist that a ruthless war is the only chance to defeat Great Britain and obtain a firm peace."

Although the experts differed as to the prospect of war with the United States, none of them advised against the U-boat war on that account. On the third question all the experts agreed that the internal situation demanded a drastic remedy. Herr Zuckschwerdt said: "The most drastic measures are advisable owing to the feeling of the nation. The nation will stand by the government, but not if it yields to threats from America. Such weakness would tend to serious consequences."

"It is quite possible that Germany will be unable to hold out," said Herr Schmidt. "More drastic steps should be taken before disorder and unrest arise in the agricultural districts. Each day's delay means trouble."

Herr Engelhard gave his opinion as follows: "A few weeks' delay may render even unrestricted warfare abortive of good results."

Van Von Finck said: "A great mass of our people are at the end of their resources."

VAN TRUMP TARGET OF FRUIT GROWERS

County Fruit Inspector Constable, who recently resigned, each year carried on a series of experiments in Marion county in conjunction with men from the college faculty to determine means of combatting fruit tree diseases. Mr. Vercler, whose petition to the county court was signed by 181 names, was a deputy under Mr. Constable. Vercler is an experienced horticulturist, and has been active in the work of the Salem Fruit union for years. County Judge Bushey has said that Van Trump made the promise he would conduct the farm labor and crop survey for Marion county if he received the appointment of fruit inspector.

Two Fatalities Reported to Commission for Week

Two fatalities out of a total of 612 accidents were reported to the industrial accident commission during the week ending January 31. The fatal cases were Frede H. Miller, Portland, shipbuilding, and Clarke Correll, Seaside, logging. Of the total number of accidents reported 550 were subject to the provisions of the workmen's compensation act.

SPONSORS FOR WAR CABINET TO CROWD MEASURE

Despite Forecast of Defeat Fierce Fight to Be Made in Congress

PRESIDENT MAKES PLEA

Necessity of Quiet Action to Avoid Helping Enemy Emphasized

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In emphasizing his opposition to the senate military committee's bills for a war cabinet and a munitions director President Wilson urged upon another group of democratic senators called to the white house today the necessity of avoiding as far as possible agitation that might encourage the enemy and give the impression of discord. The president, according to those attending the conference, in forceful fashion, reiterated his objections to the proposed legislation and declared he would not consider a compromise on them. He said both bills were obnoxious to him, both because they were unnecessary, and because they would embarrass and deprive him of authority in prosecution of the war.

Although all of the senators present were said to be in entire accord with the president's position and confident that legislation is certain of defeat, they said Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, and Wadsworth, republican, were planning speeches in the senate early next week, in support of the bills and would not be stopped under the senate rules. Replies are planned on behalf of the administration and administration leaders hope with that discussion the debate can be closed. They hope to be able to prevent the bills from being reported by the committee, but in any event they are confident of mustering enough votes to prevent their being formally brought before the senate for consideration.

The president's position, it was indicated tonight, will not affect the plans of Senators Hitchcock and Wadsworth for delivery of their addresses Monday and Tuesday, respectively.

U-BOATS IN CHECK SAYS ERIC GEDES

(Continued from page 1)

in any such way. We found from the very first month that there was a certain 'margin of exaggeration'—that is the German admiralty always added a few thousand tons for good measure. "This margin of exaggeration was fairly small in the early months of unrestricted warfare, when things were going along with a certain degree of success for the U-boats. It showed no particular increase through April, May and June, when the sinkings were highest. But with the lessening of the German successes of July, August and September, the margin of exaggeration began to increase. The German admiralty found itself obliged to falsify its returns more and more flagrantly in its effort to persuade the German people that the U-boat was a continuing success.

U-Boat Campaign Failure. "So, I keep a record of continued increase in percentage which marks the German's margin of 'exaggeration' and this curve, I believe, is a fairly accurate reflection of the German official mind and an official control.

Look and Feel Clean, Sweet and Fresh Every Day

Drink a glass of real hot water before breakfast to wash out poisons.

Life is not merely to live, but to live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and yet how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath. Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter. Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gas, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatism; others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store which will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.

reason that the U-boat campaign is regarded as a failure by its own leaders. Sir Eric referred to the German claim that the decreased sinkings were due to the decrease in the number of ships sailing. "That is false," he said. "Sailings and arrivals are just as numerous today as they were a year ago. There are just as many targets for the submarines in their zone of operations, but our improved defensive measures leave them fewer opportunities to make bullseyes."

The correspondent referred to Secretary of War Baker's statement of a few days ago concerning the German plan for concentration against American transports. "There is no doubt," said Sir Eric, "that the U-boats will make every effort to attack American transports and if you are to bring across the Atlantic the number of troops you plan there will be losses, and probably heavy ones, for life saving in mid-Atlantic is not easy. Activity is Unabating. "Do not doubt that Mr. Baker had good grounds for his statement, but we have no evidence to support the view that the Germans at present are withdrawing their U-boats in preparation for a concentrated attack against the American lines of communication. All our evidence tends to show that there are just as many submarines out now as ever, and that they are just as ambitious and active.

"The steady decrease of merchant sinkings (I do not refer to the abnormally good weeks of this month) is not due, I am convinced, to any withdrawal of submarines from the shipping lanes, but to the steady improvement in the allied methods of dealing with them. They get few chances and they meet with disaster more frequently." The subject of disasters to German submarines led Sir Eric to the defense of the British policy of entire secrecy regarding the sinking of U-boats. "Our policy of secrecy," he said, "has, I believe, much to do with the steady deterioration in the morale of the German submarine crews. The exceptions made in the case of the U-boat whose crew was captured a few weeks ago by an American destroyer is not which we purpose to follow. "We know from prisoners how much this policy of secrecy wears on the German U-boat sailors. Every month there are German submarine crews which fail to return to their base and of which nothing is ever heard. "Day after day they are posted as missing. Their fellows on other boats discuss and speculate upon their possible fate, and finally are themselves called upon to leave on an errand which they cannot help feeling is very likely to end in the same vague and unsatisfactory way."

AGREEMENT ON RAILROAD BILL EARLY PROSPECT

President Sends Word He Does Not Desire Rate-Fixing Power

ADOPTION VOTE 11 To 4

Provision for U. S. Control Eighteen Months After War Attached

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Prospects of an early agreement in congress on the administration railroad bill brightened today when members of the senate interstate commerce committee returned from a White House conference with word that the president did not desire to have the interstate commerce commission deprived of its rate-making powers under government operation of the carriers. Soon after the conference the committee wrote into the bill provisions limiting government control of railroads to eighteen months after the war and authorizing the president to initiate rates subject to appeal to the interstate commerce commission. This proposal, which was adopted by a vote of 11 to 4, was a compromise on the committee's differences and eliminates the most serious obstacle to prompt enactment of the measure.

The agreement was prepared by a sub-committee consisting of Senators Robinson and Townsend appointed to iron out the difficulties over the fixing of a period for government operation, and opposition to giving the president power to fix rates. Those voting in favor of the compromise were Senators Smith, chairman, of South Carolina; Tompkins, of New York; Robinson, of Kentucky; Thompson, of Missouri; Underwood, Democrat, of Tennessee; Watson and Kellogg, Republicans, of Ohio; and Senators Gore, Democrat, and Cummins, of Indiana, and La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin. Before the agreement was submitted to the committee, it was taken to the White House by Chairman Smith and Senator Underwood. As finally approved the bill will provide that government control of transportation shall continue for eighteen months after the war terminates instead of "until congress shall thereafter order otherwise," as originally drawn, or for one year as provided by Senator Watson's amendment adopted earlier in the week. It gives the president authority during the period of control to initiate rates, as the railroads are empowered to do under the existing laws, but if either the carriers or shippers object, an appeal can be taken to the commission which will make the final decision. Chairman Smith hopes to be able to report the bill to the senate early next week. Discussion of the bill continued today in the house committee and while there was some opposition to any limitation of government operations, most of the members seemed to favor a proposal that the government control be limited to two years after the ratification of the treaty of peace. It was unanimously agreed that the committee vote by 5 p. m. tomorrow on the question.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

SIXTEEN CASES ARE IN COURTS

Deputy Sealer Spence Wortman Issues Report Covering Year 1917

Spence Wortman, deputy state sealer of weights and measures, yesterday made public a report from his office covering the year from January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918. Action taken by the sealer upon inspection of scales, weights linear measures, liquid measures, pumps and a long list of miscellaneous articles is covered in the report. The report shows that sixteen cases are in court as a result of complaints that have been lodged with the sealer's office. The report follows: Scales.—Adjusted, 1081; sealed, 75061; condemned for repairs, 417; condemned permanently, 224; passed for further inspection, 129. Total 9657. Weights.—Accurate, 17607; condemned, 123. Total 17730. Linear measures.—Adjusted, 164; sealed, 1622; condemned, 4. Total, 1790. Liquid measures.—Sealed, 4536; condemned, 111. Total 4647. Pumps (oil, gas, etc.)—Adjusted, 352; sealed, 1594; condemned for repairs, 72; condemned permanently, 61. Total 2079. Miscellaneous.—Milk bottles, 12,251; wood measurer 9201 1-3 cords; flour weighed, 1052 sacks; vegetable oil, 42 cars; sand and gravel trucks, 28; coal weighed, 36,912 pounds; coke weighed, 1837 pounds; wheat weighed, 11170 pounds; pork weighed, 69,292 pounds; bread weighed 139 loaves; beans weighed 96,184 pounds; ice weighed, 8641 pounds; wool weighed, 13,491 pounds; gasoline tests, 154; berry boxes measured, 45,465; butter weighed, 27 pounds; metal lath, 168 bides; net weight packages, 9714 packages; complaints, 120; cases in court, 16.

Lieutenant Fletcher Reports for Duties

DALLAS, Or., Feb. 1.—(Special to The Statesman.)—Lieutenant Don Fletcher of Buell, who has been at his home north of Dallas for the past several weeks recuperating from injuries received in an automobile accident near Camp Lewis, returned this week to that camp to report for duty.

Late reports from the far east indicate that unless Russia is careful she will experience a Jappy new year.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

AGREEMENT ON RAILROAD BILL EARLY PROSPECT

President Sends Word He Does Not Desire Rate-Fixing Power

ADOPTION VOTE 11 To 4

Provision for U. S. Control Eighteen Months After War Attached

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Prospects of an early agreement in congress on the administration railroad bill brightened today when members of the senate interstate commerce committee returned from a White House conference with word that the president did not desire to have the interstate commerce commission deprived of its rate-making powers under government operation of the carriers. Soon after the conference the committee wrote into the bill provisions limiting government control of railroads to eighteen months after the war and authorizing the president to initiate rates subject to appeal to the interstate commerce commission. This proposal, which was adopted by a vote of 11 to 4, was a compromise on the committee's differences and eliminates the most serious obstacle to prompt enactment of the measure.

The agreement was prepared by a sub-committee consisting of Senators Robinson and Townsend appointed to iron out the difficulties over the fixing of a period for government operation, and opposition to giving the president power to fix rates. Those voting in favor of the compromise were Senators Smith, chairman, of South Carolina; Tompkins, of New York; Robinson, of Kentucky; Thompson, of Missouri; Underwood, Democrat, of Tennessee; Watson and Kellogg, Republicans, of Ohio; and Senators Gore, Democrat, and Cummins, of Indiana, and La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin. Before the agreement was submitted to the committee, it was taken to the White House by Chairman Smith and Senator Underwood. As finally approved the bill will provide that government control of transportation shall continue for eighteen months after the war terminates instead of "until congress shall thereafter order otherwise," as originally drawn, or for one year as provided by Senator Watson's amendment adopted earlier in the week. It gives the president authority during the period of control to initiate rates, as the railroads are empowered to do under the existing laws, but if either the carriers or shippers object, an appeal can be taken to the commission which will make the final decision. Chairman Smith hopes to be able to report the bill to the senate early next week. Discussion of the bill continued today in the house committee and while there was some opposition to any limitation of government operations, most of the members seemed to favor a proposal that the government control be limited to two years after the ratification of the treaty of peace. It was unanimously agreed that the committee vote by 5 p. m. tomorrow on the question.

MISS STEUSLOFF TELLS OF TRIP

Close of Day in Eastern Oregon Mountains Described By Salem Girl

"I only wish that all of my Salem friends could have been with me a few days ago and had the grand view of the mountains that I enjoyed for nearly two weeks," said Miss Dorthea Steusloff, cashier of The Steusloff Borthers market. Miss Steusloff returned yesterday from a long visit with her sister, Mrs. J. E. Chambers, formerly one of Salem's most popular society girls. Mr. Chambers is foreman of the celebrated "Last Chance" mine, in the Cornucopia range of mountains about twenty miles east of Baker, a spur of the great Eagle range, the most scenic peaks on the American continent. In describing a sunset which occurred one evening, just as his majesty of the day was disappearing behind Eagle Chief, which measures just 500 feet higher than Mt. Hood, Miss Steusloff said: "I had just come home to my sister's house, which is located at the mouth of the mine, from a visit to the mill, just about one mile across the canon. Returning I had to use the aerial 'tram,' or huge bucket in which ores are transported, in company with one of the miners, as women—except my sister—are never allowed to make this journey alone, for the canon is 450 feet deep. While standing upon the cliff looking towards the west, I was awestruck by the grandeur of the view. Eagle Chief, off in the distance, silhouetted against a field of crimson, east by the setting sun, the mountain's sides bedecked as a bride on her wedding day, all in pure white, with its peak reaching above the clouds, throwing off a wonderful halo banners and mist made a scene that will remain pictured in my mind as long as I live."

SALEM WOOLEN MILLS STORE

There's Quality In the Goods We Sell. When you buy anything at the Salem Wooleen Mills Store you may rest assured that we know its quality is the best obtainable for the price. This is the principle upon which our business was founded. It is the principle which is responsible for the flattering growth our business has enjoyed. It will continue to be the "rule of conduct" of this store so long as we remain in business. Price of Merchandise Also An Inducement for Patronage. Not only is the quality of our merchandise of a very high order but our prices are lower than prevail in other communities for the same class of goods. Whether it be a suit, an overcoat, a hat, a pair of shoes, a shirt or any other article of men's or boys' apparel—its quality will be dependable and its price reasonable. Just now we are offering exceptionally low prices—based upon the cost to us of merchandise purchased before recent increases in prices. As an example—The heavy flannel shirts we are retailing for \$2.50 would now cost us \$3.50 each, wholesale. Our \$6.50 heavy logger shirts would cost us \$7.00 wholesale. These are but two examples of the many values we have to offer you.

There's Quality In the Goods We Sell

When you buy anything at the Salem Wooleen Mills Store you may rest assured that we know its quality is the best obtainable for the price. This is the principle upon which our business was founded. It is the principle which is responsible for the flattering growth our business has enjoyed. It will continue to be the "rule of conduct" of this store so long as we remain in business.

Price of Merchandise Also An Inducement for Patronage

Not only is the quality of our merchandise of a very high order but our prices are lower than prevail in other communities for the same class of goods. Whether it be a suit, an overcoat, a hat, a pair of shoes, a shirt or any other article of men's or boys' apparel—its quality will be dependable and its price reasonable. Just now we are offering exceptionally low prices—based upon the cost to us of merchandise purchased before recent increases in prices. As an example—The heavy flannel shirts we are retailing for \$2.50 would now cost us \$3.50 each, wholesale. Our \$6.50 heavy logger shirts would cost us \$7.00 wholesale. These are but two examples of the many values we have to offer you.

SALEM WOOLEEN MILLS STORE

These are but two examples of the many values we have to offer you.