

WIFE WRITES TO PRISONER SPOUSE

American in German Camp Did Not Learn of New Daughter in Boston

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—American war prisoners in Germany are facing hardships with unbroken spirits but are worried about their failure to receive mail from relatives in this country, according to letters in possession of the prisoners of war aid department of the Young Men's Christian association. The letters, sent to E. G. Wilson, associate secretary, recently returned to this country after spending two years in war work in Europe, were made public here tonight.

Barnaby Boyle is known officially as American prisoner of war No. 1. He claimed to have gone through the Sitting Bull campaign and the Spanish war without a scratch and to have met misfortune only when he turned sailor.

Probably the youngest American held as prisoner of war is Henry R. Hendren, 16 years old, in a prison camp at Dubeck Germany.

One of the most human letters of the batch of 100 was from a wife who lives in Easto Boston, Mass., to her husband in a prison camp in Germany. He asked the Y. M. C. A. to find out why she did not write. Here is part of what she wrote:

"If you have not received the letter I sent before, I will have to tell you again that a beautiful baby daughter was born to us April 26, 1914. I had her baptized—the name of Mary. I had her pose for her picture especially to send to you. I don't suppose you received that either."

"Mary is a beautiful baby. I could write a book about all the cute things she does; and can you believe, Tom, she is sitting up by herself and wearing soft shoes and only four months old."

CHURCH IN CLASH WITH BOLSHEVIKI

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When the patriarch's advisers urged him to revise his anathema so that it would be less bitter against the Bolsheviki, he is reported to have flatly refused, declaring that he was ready to carry it out to the death.

The anathema, in part, follows: "The holy orthodox church is passing through a hard time. It is an open secret that its enemies are persecuting persecutions against Christ's teachings. They want to kill Christ's cause, excite hatred and bring forth a fratricidal war."

After declaring that atrocities and persecutions are increasing in general and that right and law are disregarded, the patriarch says it compels him to address "to such outcasts of mankind our menacing word of condemnation."

"Come to reason," he continues.

"Stop your bloody fratricide. This is the work of Satan. By the power given to us by God, we forbid you to participate in Christ's communion. We excommunicate you, if you still have your christian names, if even only by birth, you belong to the Orthodox church. We pray for the faithful, children of the Orthodox church, not to come into contact with such outcasts of mankind. Throw the evil from among you yourselves."

The anathema closes with an appeal by the patriarch through all church prelates, calling upon all the parishes to fight and suffer for the sanctity of the church.

Dr. Tikhon has been head of the Orthodox virtually since the overthrow of the emperor. Opposing with his might the plan of the Smolny government to remodel the non-astery and the entire church system along sociological rather than religious lines, he is expected to exert tremendous influence among the peasants and soldiers, the great majority of whom are Orthodox.

DEBATE OVER WAR CABINET TO CONTINUE

(Continued from page 1)

many senators have indicated their intention to prepare addresses on one side or the other that the discussion will probably continue into next week at least.

Addresses Are Framed. Senator Shields, democrat, and Senator Kirby, a democratic committee member, plan to speak tomorrow, the former to attack the constitutionality of the committee measures, and the latter to defend the army's operations in a review of the committee's evidence. Senators Mc-Kellar, democrat, and Weeks, republican, both committee members, are framing addresses in support of the legislation.

Further disclosures of the government's military program are expected tomorrow when Secretary Baker re-appears before the military committee cross-examination.

The secretary's statement to the committee last week that a half million men would be in France early this year and another million in readiness to go having been at-

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If you have Catarrhal Deafness or head noises go to your druggist and get 1 ounce of Parmin (double strength), and add to it hot water and just a little sugar as directed in each package. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day. This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Closed nostrils should open, breathing become easy and the mucus stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Any one who has Catarrhal Deafness or head noises should give this prescription a trial. Capital Drug Store can supply you.

VINOL MADE THIS NURSE STRONG

Nothing Like it for Rundown and Nervous People

Von Ormy, Texas—"I suffered from a general run-down condition—anaemia, loss of appetite and cough so I was unfit for my work. I tried different medicines without help, and through my druggist learned of Vinol. I took it; my appetite increased, my cough disappeared, I gained in weight and I am now well and strong, so I can conscientiously endorse Vinol."—Viola Salada, R.N., Van Ormy, Tex.

We guarantee Vinol to build up run-down, anaemic folks or return your money. We take all the risk. Emil A. Schaefer, Druggist, Salem, and at the best drug store in every town and city in the country.

tacker yesterday by Senator Hitchcock as "absolutely preposterous and wildly exaggerated," because of lack of shipping, Mr. Baker may give the committee the information on which he based his assertion. He will be questioned about various phases of his statement, and will be asked to go into detail concerning his reorganization of the war department, the manufacture of ordnance, the aviation program and other subjects.

System Held Responsible. In anticipation of a crowd of spectators at the hearing the committee has arranged to secure the large room in the senate office building where Mr. Baker appeared last week. Senator Wadsworth, in his address today, declared that the system and not individuals is responsible for present conditions, which, he said, "cruelly handicap" the government and preclude business-like team work on the part of the bureau and various official organizations constituting a "conglomeration of ambitious and scattered agencies." He insisted that a war cabinet or similar body under some other name is essential, because it is physically impossible for the president to coordinate the government's functions.

Senator Wadsworth denied that the legislation was designed to or would result in interference with the president's authority.

Price Runs Well as Corn Market Closes

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Scarcity of immediate supplies more than counter-balanced in the grain market today the effect of rising temperature which had promised an increase of receipts. Corn closed unsettled, 1-8 to 1-4c to 1-4c net higher, with March \$1.27 1-4 and May \$1.25 to \$1.25 1-8. Oats gained 1-2 to 5-8c to 5-8c to 3-4c. The finish in pro-

visions varied from 2 1-2 cents decline to a rise of 7 1-2 cents. Actual new arrivals of corn for the day amounted to only thirty-six cars, the smallest total in a long time, whereas preliminary estimates had pointed to 100 cars. Under such circumstances, a slight tendency to weakness which at the outset owing to better weather the market evinced, was soon removed and especially in the last half of the day a hardening of values formed the rule. Oats bulged sharply owing to the readiness with which offerings were absorbed. Bearish sentiment due to railway tieups east of Chicago made some headway for a while but failed to last.

Provisions averaged higher as a result of sharp upturns in the hog market.

STOCKS DOWN FROM EVENTS

Happenings at Home and Abroad Not Conducive to High Quotations

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The course of events, domestic and foreign, over the enforced holiday was not especially conducive to higher quotations, judging from the uncertain trend of today's stock market. Rigorous weather gave another severe setback to the fuel and transportation situations, some of the more important centers of the middle west reporting conditions bordering upon paralysis. Advances from abroad more particularly within the central empire, also lost some of their more encouraging aspects of the previous week, but the only outward reflection of European affairs was furnished by the recurrent heaviness of exchange on Italy.

The new financial statements of the day were relatively higher, Southern railway and Atlantic Coast line, for example, showing net gains for December, while Chicago & Northwestern reported only a nominal net decrease.

Rails were an unimportant factor in the day's dealings, however, activity again centering around industrial, equipment and pooled specialties. Foremost in the latter groups were the motors, fertilizers and distilling issues, at gross advances of two to five points.

United States Steel was under persistent pressure at an extreme setback of almost two points, very little of which was recovered. Bethlehem Steel, Shippings and Oils constituted other heavy issues. Sales amounted to 520,000 shares. Bonds showed a lower tendency, French issues again weakening. Liberty 3 1/2's sold at 98.46 to 98.18, first 4's made the new minimum of 96.40 and second 4's sold at 95.96 to 96.84. Total sales, par value, aggregated \$4,425,000. United States registered 2's rose 3-8 and registered 4's, old issues, 5-9 cent on sales.

BECAUSE OF A WOMEN

WITH BELLE BENNETT

IN A BIG SEVEN REEL SUPER PRODUCTION

"HE GAVE UP ALL FOR THE WOMAN HE THOUGHT HE LOVED"

COMEDY WEEKLY

STARTS TODAY—9 REEL SHOW

MUSIC BY MRS. WARREN T. HUNT SALEM'S POPULAR PIANIST

LIBERTY LIBERTY

PROVISIONS FOR ITALIANS ARE CARRIED IN AIR

"Teleferico" Is Aerial Tramway Which Moves Heavy Loads High Up

MULE'S WORK IS HARD

Thousands of Animals Imported Valuable Adjunct in Mountains

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN ITALY, Dec. 19.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Though the French troops who have come to Italy have brought much, gained during their three years and a half war, from which the Italians have profited and are profiting, they themselves are busily learning new ways of fighting totally foreign to the modes of warfare in France, and made necessary by the altered conditions here.

One of the most spectacular, interesting and important of these is the "Teleferico," which the Italians have made an almost indispensable adjunct of their mountain fighting, and which the French now use on the mountainous part of the sector they have taken over.

Aerial Tramways Used. The "Teleferico" is an aerial tramway or transportation line which, built of slender cables supported by steel towers, spans valley and in half an hour carries food and ammunition, even men, to heights that would require hours on foot or by vehicle.

The "Teleferico" is a thorough and efficient on Mount Paubia, just to the west of Arsiere, where, at a height of more than 7000 feet, Italian Alpini and other troops have held the Austrians in check since May, 1915. In this defense the wonderful aerial tram has played its silent but important part.

The Italian military authorities, who a week earlier had permitted the correspondents accredited to the French armies to visit all the naval defenses which protect Venice and to see in detail the unique type of warfare that goes on among the lagoons and marshes between the city and the lower Piave river, granted similar permission to the Associated Press correspondent to see and study this other and unique style of fighting.

Soon after leaving the pretty village of Schio, just south of the foothills that lead up to imposing Mount Paubia, the broad, stone-bedded road begins to rise perilously, curving each thirty or forty feet with sickening "hairpin" curves. Soon the cars of the correspondents refused to travel upward further over the icy roads, and were abandoned when they showed an inclination to slide backwards over the precipice.

Uses Are Varied. It was then that the "teleferico" was resorted to, just as it has on countless occasions been used to bring wounded men down quickly when delay and laborious mule-back transportation would cost them their lives.

Far out over the valley to the right of the steep road, seemingly beginning nowhere and ending nowhere, and supported at long intervals by massive steel uprights resembling the towers that carry high power electric wires, were four strands of cable, and as the correspondents contemplated their useless automobiles, a tiny carriage or car loaded with sacks of potatoes came swaying dizzily along two of the strands, mysteriously working its way upward until it vanished out of sight behind a shoulder of the mountain.

In a few moments we'll be comfortably ensconced in one of those and won't need the automobiles,

said the dashing young Italian officer heading the party. A short walk up the road led to a low wooden shed—the starting point of one of the teleferico lines that encircle Mount Paubia from its base to its crest. And into the cars the party crept, two to a car and in a reclining position—then to be swung off into space on the first stage of the journey to the top.

There are several stages to the journey, each requiring about half an hour, and each becoming increasingly nerve-racking since the cars, which start off at a rather smart pace, slow down to a stop, and leave the amateur traveler suspended dizzily anywhere from one to five thousand feet above the nearest jagged rock. Generally also, on the higher lines, the pause comes during a snowstorm in this season.

Danger Is Small. However, the danger, according to the "old timers" who travel daily, is small. The teleferico will carry a maximum weight of over 600 pounds to each little car—and but two human beings are permitted to ride except in case of urgent wounded, who are stowed away three to a car. The greatest danger of accident lies in "rocking the boat" as it were, and rattling the car so that it might tip or rock sideways and spill one out.

The trams are supported in their hair-raising journeys by a half inch steel cable, and are pulled upwards—and allowed to descend—by a smaller cable that runs around a huge wheel at each end of the line and that is driven by a hydraulic motor. Accidents are extremely rare.

Many of the lines, those that run upwards at the dizzy angles and that have fewer steel supports, are not used by passengers but carry only ammunition and supplies. At certain times of the year the lines highest up cannot be operated by day because they are in view of the Austrians and make excellent targets, but at this season it is possible to run them constantly because of the snow and fog.

The last of the lines runs almost to the front trenches, which are heven out of rock but which in winter are generally snowed in so that the troops embed and food in settling trenches and live somewhat the life of the Esquimaux. At points the first positions run within thirty yards of those of the Austrians, and the warfare that is carried on is largely that of sniping and machine-gun inter-change. It is quieter than at any other part the present Italian front.

Italian Character High. The Italians have little fear of the Austrians in the Mount Paubia region, because of the character of the Italian troops in this sector, who are among the finest in the Italian army.

The teleferico system does not date from the war but was in part installed beforehand, and was used for purely commercial purposes, to haul up supplies and food in settlements up in the mountains. But with the beginning of the war, the tremendous advantages of the aerial transportation lines were instantly recognized, and the existing lines were increased in number as fast as possible, both in the Mount Paubia sector, at Mount Grappa, and elsewhere.

Important as it is, however, it is but one factor in the tremendous defensive system that has held the Austrians in check for more than thirty months. The roads, those which already existed and those that have been built out of the rocky sides of the mountains, are another very important feature, especially when one considers that on their dizzy curves the high-powered, specially constructed Italian camions can haul huge loads to an altitude of more than 6000 feet.

Thousands of Mules Imported. Mules by the thousand have been imported from North and South America, Spain and elsewhere, and are especially valuable because, unlike the horses they seem to suffer little if at all from the bitter weather, eat little and can go for long periods without the water that is so precious at great heights.

As beasts of burden in the higher regions because they are very sure-footed and willing. The number of horses is negligible, most of them being used low down for artillery. And then there always remains man-

power, which staggers upward with uncounted bundles of wood. The soldiers who hold the Mount Paubia sector are a hardy lot, and the majority have been nesting in the comfortable little wooden barracks that dot the mountains for periods of from twelve to thirty months because while furloughs are easy enough to get the transportation problems in Italy are so serious that a man coming down into the plains can get farther south to his home only with difficulty.

Deserters Shovel Snow. As compensation in part for the denied opportunity of getting home frequently and for not being able, for months on end, to enjoy the ordinary social intercourse of peace times, the men are comfortably housed and apparently well fed. Many have been in America and speak English, and many more come from Piedmont and speak French as well as Italian.

The heavy work, such as shoveling away the incessant snow, is now being done by deserters who were sentenced to imprisonment after the German-Austrian drive, but who in many cases are put at work—and find it so distasteful that they have almost unanimously applied for permission to go into the front fighting lines again.

JUDGE KELLY IS CANDIDATE

Marion and Linn County Jurist Announces Aspiration to Supreme Bench

ALBANY, Or., Feb. 5.—Announcement was made today by Judge Perry R. Kelly of his candidacy for justice of the supreme court. He will seek the Republican nomination. Judge Kelly's decision to become a candidate was first made known when he made formal answer to a petition from all the members of the legal profession of Albany urging him to become a candidate. This petition was presented to the judge some time ago. In speaking of it he said: "It is indeed gratifying to receive an expression of such confidence and esteem from those who are best acquainted with me and my work. From other sources I have been repeatedly urged to seek the position. Letters to that effect have come to me from various parts of the state, and many people have taken occasion personally to suggest it. The position is one demanding the best and most conscientious effort attainable, and the work and responsibility thereby entailed are not lightly to be assumed. If elected, I will devote my entire energy to the duties of the office."

Judge Kelly has been a resident of Albany for forty years, and is a graduate of Albany college. He practiced law here for nearly nineteen years. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate. He was deputy district attorney for four years and was city attorney of Albany when elected to the circuit judgeship. He is just entering his eighth year as judge of department No. 1 of the circuit court for the third district, embracing the counties of Linn and Marion.

Christian Demands Are Subject of Jones' Sermon

Rev. Frank E. Jones, pastor of the Court Street Church of Christ, who is conducting a series of special meetings at the church, last night reviewed what he termed the first gospel sermon under the Christian dispensation.

"On the first Pentecost after the resurrection," said Mr. Jones, "Peter spoke with divine inspiration and opened the doors of the Kingdom by the use of the keys previously promised to him by Jesus. Peter on that day gave the demands that were binding on men in order for them to enter the kingdom and received the promise of a spirit."

Mr. Jones insists that the same requirements admit men today to the kingdom of Christ and give them the Holy Spirit.

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