

WEATHER.
Rain west; rain, probably turning to snow, east portion.

The Oregon Statesman

DAILY EDITION

SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR—NO. 272

SALEM, OREGON THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1918

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AMERICAN TRANSPORT TUSCANIA SUNK BY SUBMARINE OFF IRISH COAST

1,912 United States Officers And Men On Liner Carrying 2,179 Reach Safety

Washington Officials Wait In Anxiety As London Sends Announcement Of Rescue

ELLIOTT IS ANGERED BY COUNCILMEN

Alderman Refuses to Serve Any Longer on Street and Bridge Committees Because Wage Action Is Rescinded

TWO CANDIDATES UP FOR POLICE MATRON

Mrs. Myra Shank Opposes Mrs. Dorsey—Ballot on Names Is Deferred

Alderman N. D. Elliott, chairman of the street committee of the Salem city council, at an interesting part of the session last night gave notice that he would serve no longer on the street or the bridge committee and prophesied that several of the best men employed on Salem streets would quit their jobs this morning. This came when the council reconsidered and rescinded a resolution passed at the session of Monday night, Jan. 21, increasing the pay of street laborers.

Several of the aldermen went to Elliott's desk and remonstrated with him, but he was adamant. "Are you going to stand by your decision to serve longer on the street and bridge committee?" he was asked.

"Sure I am. I'm done," replied Elliott.

All Stand for Revision. Alderman Johnson introduced this session when he introduced a resolution which was carried, referring the question of salaries of all non-selective officers of the city to the committee on accounts and current expenses for readjustment. This will affect all members of the police department except the chief, members of the fire department, members of the street department and holders of several other important positions.

After this action had been taken it occurred to Alderman Simeral that the increase voted to laborers in the street department should be withdrawn pending action on the general revision, allowing the wages of the street workers to remain the same as prior to the resolution of the last previous meeting.

Elliott Becomes Angry. Alderman Elliott arose. "Now I hope this won't carry," he declared angrily. "If it does, half a dozen of the best men in the street department will quit their jobs tomorrow morning."

Alderman McClelland opposed Elliott.

"This question of wages and salaries has become a joke that is brought up at every meeting," he said. "I am in favor of allowing the committee on accounts and current expenses to report and then settle the matter once and for all."

Simeral's motion carried. The former resolution was reconsidered and rescinded.

ALLIES VIGOROUS DESPITE RUSSIA KING IS CERTAIN

Confidence in Ultimate Victory Strong From America's Entrance

ENEMY IS HURLED BACK

Speech From Throne Is Delivered in House of Commons on Progress

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Parliament was prorogued today and will reassemble on February 12. In the house of commons the speech from the throne was read by the speaker. In it the king emphasized that the first aim and endeavor of the allies was the successful prosecution of the war. The entry of the United States, he declared, lent additional strength to the allied arms and inspired fresh confidence in an ultimate victory.

The king said: "My lords and gentlemen: Since I last addressed you great events have happened. Within a few weeks of that occasion the United States of America decided to take their stand by the side of this country and our allies in defense of the principles of liberty and justice. Their entry into the war, followed by that of other neutral states, has united practically the whole civilized world in a league of nations against unscrupulous aggression, and has lent additional strength to our arms and inspired fresh confidence in the ultimate success of our cause."

Allies Still Vigorous. "On the other hand, Russia, distracted by internal dissension, has not been able to preserve in the struggle until the fruits of great sacrifices could be reaped, and for the present has ceased to bear her part in the allied task.

"The negotiations opened by her with the enemy have, however, served but to prove that the ambition which provoked this unhappy war is as yet unabated. These tragic events have added to the burdens of the other allies, but have not impaired the vigor and loyalty with which one and all continue to pursue the common aim.

"Amid the confusion of changing events, the determination of the democracies of the world to secure a just and enduring peace stands out ever more clearly.

"In all the theaters of the war my naval and military forces have displayed throughout the year noble courage, high constancy and fixed determination, which has won for them the admiration of my people.

"In France the enemy has been repeatedly and successfully thrown back, and I await with confidence the further progress of the conflict.

Enemy Thrown Back. "In Palestine and Mesopotamia the most revered and famous cities of the Orient have been wrested from the Turk; while in Africa the enemy has lost the last remnant of his colonial possessions. In all these fields the forces of my dominions and of the Indian empire have borne their full share in the toil and in the glory of the day.

"During the year representatives of my dominions and of the Indian empire were summoned for the first time to sessions of an imperial war cabinet. Their deliberations have been of the utmost value both in the prosecution of the war and in the promotion of imperial unity."

WAR QUERY DODGED BY SECRETARY

Baker Demurs Basis for Assertion That Million and Half U. S. Troops May Be Put in France This Year

NEW BILL IS ANSWER TO WAR CABINET PLAN

President Seeks Authority to Remake Government for War Period

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Almost coincident with Secretary Baker's re-appearance before the senate military committee today for cross-examination upon his recent statement of what America is doing in the war, the administration's answer to congressional agitation for a war cabinet and munitions director was given by introduction in the senate of a bill transmitted by President Wilson which would give the president blanket authority to reorganize and co-ordinate all federal departments, bureaus, agencies, officials and personnel.

The new measure was taken to the capitol by a personal representative of the president and introduced by Senator Overman, Democrat. It would empower the president to make over completely the executive branch of the government for the period of the war, rearranging existing agencies and their functions and establishing new ones as he might see fit.

Specific Reference Omitted. There has been no intimation of any specific action the president has in mind. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee, of which Senator Overman is ranking Democratic member. One move which some officials say is contemplated is the appointment of a chairman of the war industries board—a post now vacant—and the investment of the office with powers similar to those proposed for the director of munitions.

Mr. Baker in his examination demurred at telling in open session the basis for his assertion that the prospects were not unpromising for enough ships to put 1,500,000 American soldiers in France this year. After much discussion, during which Senator Hitchcock, who has termed the secretary's statement "wildly exaggerated and preposterous," insisted upon an answer to his questions, the committee agreed that the information should be given in secret session and Mr. Baker promised to prepare a statement.

In the meantime, the committee will proceed with its general war inquiry, examining tomorrow Major General Wheeler, acting chief of ordnance, regarding production of chlorine, powder and other explosives.

Schedule Surpassed, Says Baker. Secretary Baker told the committee that more American troops had been sent to France on January 1 than called for by the schedule. He explained that in his calculations what could be done he did not rely entirely on American shipping, but would go no further at the public hearing.

In explaining functions of the reorganized war department bureaus, the secretary said that while Edward R. Stettinius, the new surveyor general of supplies, lacks technical legal authority, he had broad powers in securing production with larger duties than England's munition director.

Legislation is unnecessary to secure government co-ordination, he contended, other than that suggested and that proposed in the Overman bill.

CARRANZA SENDS KAISER MEXICAN BIRTHDAY NOTE

Complexities of International Politics Affected by Message

SYMPATHY IS EXPRESSED

Best Wishes for Prosperity of German Nation Sent by President

(By The Associated Press)

The complexities of international politics affecting the great war have been added to by a virtual expression of sympathy from Mexico for Germany. President Carranza sent to Emperor William a message of congratulation and good wishes on the occasion of the emperor's 57th birthday, which occurred January 27, according to advices reaching Reuter's Limited from Copenhagen. The Mexican president's message was couched in flattering terms, opening with the phrase: "To your majesty, who celebrates his anniversary, today with just cause for rejoicing, and ending with best wishes for the prosperity of this great friendly nation."

King George V, in his speech proroguing parliament Wednesday, reiterated the determination of the democracies of the world to continue warfare against the quadruple alliance until a just and enduring peace could be obtained. The king named this program as Britain's first aim and endeavor, and placed on Germany the responsibility for provoking the war. He also expressed his hope for a solution of the Irish problem.

Artillery activity continues on the French, British, Italian and American fronts, but aside from this the operations have been confined to patrol and aerial attack.

Entente merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine during the past week totaled 18, of which 15 were British, 3 French and 1 Italian.

U. S. AVIATORS ON BOMB TRIP

Eight Enemy Machines Attacked—One Sent Crushing to Ground

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 6.—Two American aviators accompanied a French escadrille on a bombing expedition last night. The Frenchmen dropped their bombs and the squadron started on its return trip.

At daylight an enemy squadron of eight planes was encountered well above the clouds and a general engagement ensued. The Americans each picked out an enemy machine, and within a few minutes one of them, a second lieutenant, got a stream of machine gun bullet into the enemy. The German plane toppled over and fell crashing towards the earth.

The other American failed to get his man. The French fliers warmly congratulated the young Americans, who had only recently graduated from the flying school, for their courage, coolness and efficiency.

Twenty Enemy Airplanes Are Violently Shelled. With the American Army in France, Feb. 6.—Twenty enemy airplanes which endeavored to cross the American lines were violently shelled by the anti-aircraft batteries and driven off.

FRANCE TO EQUIP MANY U. S. TROOPS

French Commissioner Announces Plan by Which America Will Send Raw Material for Arming 500,000

WAR PREPARATIONS OF U. S. MIGHTY, HE SAYS

Size Assumed in Short Space of Time Proves Surprise to Enemy

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Announcement that France will be able before July 1 to manufacture enough artillery to supply twenty American divisions, or approximately 500,000 troops if the United States meanwhile adheres to an understanding by which France would receive the necessary raw material from this country, was made here tonight by Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to this country. Mr. Tardieu made the statement also that there are in France today more American troops than comprised the American army at the time the United States entered the war; at that time, he said, the American army contained about 212,000 officers and men.

The French official spoke at a dinner which was part of New York's celebration of the Jour de l'Alliance Francaise, which was observed throughout the United States and Canada today, the anniversary of the treaty between France and the American colonies in 1778. Jules J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, also was a guest of honor.

Arming Capacity Great. Asserting the "secret" ought to be a thing of the past, because our democracies want to know in order to will," Mr. Tardieu said that "just appreciation of the results achieved" by America in its war preparations, "is a stimulant for effort and nobody has the right to refuse to the American people this stimulant."

The commissioner reviewed the nation's accomplishments and outlined what France had done in the way of manufacturing ordnance, both for the United States and for France's other allies.

"We have in the lines," he said, "about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are turned out by our factories. To get those guns, to produce those shells, we created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves, but also to arm our allies."

"Without speaking of what we manufacture for you, and that is several hundred guns a month, we have during the past three years given to our allies in Europe 1,350,000 rifles, 15,000 automatic rifles, 10,000 machine guns, 800,000,000 cartridges, 2500 guns and 4750 airplanes.

"The adoption without any modification of our various types of guns would certainly have saved some time to the benefit of American production and some delays may be the consequence of the improvements you are looking for always, and right at that, aiming at better results."

"But as we have agreed, it is understood that you should supply and transport to France the necessary raw materials, we will, under such conditions, be able in France to deliver to you before July 1 enough guns to thoroughly equip twenty divisions. The situation, therefore, is completely safe in that respect."

Mr. Tardieu described America's military effort as "wonderful and splendid" and asserted it had been "a surprise to the enemy."

"I have cooperated for nearly ten months, hour by hour, with every part of your war organization," he said. "What you have done is magnificent, worthy of your allies, worthy of yourselves."

WIFE IS GONE; DALLAS MAN'S CHILD KILLED

Silverton Man's Machine Strikes Erma Louise Graham in Portland

DEATH COMES SUDDENLY

News of Accident, Following Wife's Escapade, Shocks Husband

(Special to The Statesman.)—W. A. Graham, a member of the clothing firm of Graham & Watt of this city, received word last night about 6 o'clock that his oldest daughter, Erma Louise, had been killed in an accident in Portland. Mr. Graham left immediately for the metropolis to learn the details of the child's death.

The child's mother left Dallas last September with Evan Viers for Garibaldi and after a several days' residence there, disappeared and since that time have not yet been found, although Mr. Graham has at different times found where they have been. A note supposed to have been written by the woman while she and Viers were in a boat stated "that they were being carried out to sea by the tides and that there was no help for them as the boat was sinking," was afterwards found to have been written by a girl at Manzanita Beach. Mr. Graham has been despondent since his wife's disappearance and recently decided to go to San Francisco to accept a position in the big wholesale house. His children were being taken to Hood River to make their home with his parents when the accident occurred.

Miss Margaret Graham, the children's aunt, was in charge of the children and after their arrival in Portland they took the Oregon hotel bus and were driving to the hostelry when a machine driven by I. B. Lyons of Silverton ran into them at the corner of Everett and Sixth streets. The hotel bus was turned on its side and the little Graham girl was thrown across the machine against the side with such force that she was almost instantly killed. Miss Graham and little Pauline, the youngest child, also suffered minor injuries.

The news of the accident came as a shock to the many friends of the little folk in this city and fears are felt for Mr. Graham's health, which has lately been impaired since his wife's escapade last fall.

Kaiser Answers Greetings; Times Strenuous, He Says

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—Replying to the birthday greetings sent him by the president of the upper house of the Prussian diet, Emperor William sent the following by telegraph: "The intimate union of the crown and the people, which I received as a sacred heritage from my father, dates from the hard times by which Prussia was trained for its world historic mission. May these hard years of strenuousness, which I feel me deeply in consequence of the responsibility placed upon me by God, strengthen and deepen this intimate relationship so that it may stand the test in the battles which still lie before us in the great tasks which, after a victorious peace, we shall have to fulfill in an altered world."

French May Cut Down Food Rations in Field

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Earl of Derby, secretary for war, today notified Field Marshal Viscount French, commander of the home forces, of his decision to reduce the rations of meat, sugar and tea for all the home forces except youths under 19 years training for abroad.

He explains that the reduced rations compare favorably with the field ration of most other armies.

Seattle Takes First Place in Hockey Race. SEATTLE, Feb. 6.—Seattle took first place in the Pacific Coast Hockey association race tonight by winning an overwhelming victory from Portland by a score of 3 to 2. Portland was outplayed in every department of the game and the topheavy score came as a surprise to the spectators who had expected a close contest.

RESCUE WORK IS RENDERED WITH SPEED

Former Wisconsin and Michigan Guardsmen Were Bought for England Under Convoy of British Warships

TRANSPORT FIRST TO BE LOST BY AMERICA

Many of 267 Unaccounted for May Be Saved—News of Attack Meagre

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Cunard liner Tuscania, carrying 2179 American soldiers, has been torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, but official reports late tonight said 1912 of the officers and men had been saved and indicated that the list of rescued might prove even larger. The troops, composed chiefly of detachments of Michigan and Wisconsin national guardsmen, were traveling on the Tuscania, a British vessel, under convoy of British warships.

A brief dispatch to the war department from London early this evening announced the disaster and reported the landing of only 1100 survivors. This was made public shortly after 10 o'clock and for more than two hours it was feared that probably 1400 men, including members of the liner's crew, had gone down.

Survivors Reach Irish Ports. When a message came to the state department from the embassy at London saying, at 11 o'clock tonight, 1912 of the Americans had been accounted for, the joy of officials almost swept away the distress occasioned by the earlier news. The first 1100 survivors were landed at Larne and Buncrana, two widely separated Irish ports, and this, coupled with the evident fact that rescue ships were on hand quickly gave rise to hope that nearly everybody on board the Tuscania except those injured by the explosion might have been saved.

The president, Secretary Baker and in fact all official Washington were up late waiting for further news. Only the briefest dispatches were received and none gave details of the attack on the liner. Even the time was missing but it was assumed that it occurred early this morning as the first message was filed at London at 3 o'clock this afternoon, probably within an hour after the relief ships reached the Irish coast. The president was at the theater when the news was received and he was not told until he returned to the white house. In the meantime the war, navy and state departments had sent urgent messages by wireless and cable instructing their representatives in England and Ireland to forward every available fact immediately.

Divisions Are Announced. Because of the nature of the military organizations carried by the ship, the war department announced news. Only the briefest dispatches were received and none gave details of the attack on the liner. Even the time was missing but it was assumed that it occurred early this morning as the first message was filed at London at 3 o'clock this afternoon, probably within an hour after the relief ships reached the Irish coast. The president was at the theater when the news was received and he was not told until he returned to the white house. In the meantime the war, navy and state departments had sent urgent messages by wireless and cable instructing their representatives in England and Ireland to forward every available fact immediately.

Headquarters detachment and Companies D, E and F of the Twentieth engineers.

170th engineer train. 107th engineer train. 197th military police. 197th supply train. No. 109 aero squadron. 154th aero squadron. 213th aero squadron. Replacement detachments numbers 1 and 2 of the 32nd division. Fifty one casual officers.

The thirty-second division is composed of national guard troops from Michigan and Wisconsin. The divisions

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