

WEATHER.
Rain; increasing south winds,
becoming fresh gale along the
coast.

The Oregon Statesman

DAILY EDITION
PRICE FIVE CENTS

SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR—NO. 274

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1918

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MEETING IN COURT ROOM STORMY ONE

Judge Bushey Agrees to Take Under Advisement Question of Withdrawing Van Trump's Appointment

ADJOURNMENT TAKEN VERY UNCEREMONIOUSLY

Effort Made to Hit Upon Plan to Combine Agent and Inspector

(By W. C. COWGILL)

It was a stormy session when Marion county fruit growers and packers went up against the county court yesterday in a protest against the court's recent appointment of S. H. Van Trump as county fruit inspector. Standing room was at a premium in the court room and the protestants said what they had to say in very plain terms. At a very unceremonious adjournment of the session Judge Bushey announced that he would take the question under advisement.

Van Trump was present and became very wrathful at one juncture when he cried:

"Who is fighting me in this matter? Is it the Statesman? Well, I don't care a d—n about the job anyway!"

Spades were spades all over the house, and at one time it looked very much like it would be a free fight for all, but at the most serious time in the argument pro and con, in the absence of a regular court crier, Judge Bushey pounded on the bench for order and said: "You farmers out in the country cannot afford to contribute to a college man, who will draw a salary at the rate of \$200 a month, and keep up your war taxes and other expenses, can you? I will take the case under advisement."

In the court room were present part of the time County School Superintendent W. M. Smith, County Commissioners Hunt and Goulet, W. T. Jenks of Gile & Company, Jack Walker and L. J. Chapin of the Salem Kinas Products company, E. C. Quinn of the Oregon Packing company, O. L. Ferris of the Pheasant Northwest Products company, R. C. Paulus of the Salem Fruit Union and many other packers while about fifty growers filled the court room almost to the doors.

The break in negotiations came when B. C. Miles, vice president of the H. S. Gile & Company, packers of prunes, and himself the owner of one of the largest and best producing prune orchards in the entire state, who had just expressed his opinion on the subject in hand as being unalterably opposed to the confirmation of Van Trump, again rose to his feet and begged to be excused, saying he had an important engagement at 5 o'clock, and left the court room just five minutes before that hour followed by all the others. The court was hastily adjourned.

An earnest effort was made yesterday to hit upon some one man who could fill the position of fruit inspector and county agent combined, as Douglas county did, only a few days ago, when it appointed E. M. Veary, formerly head orchardist for the state hospital farm.

It is believed by those most interested in the matter of having a suitable man for the office, that before the court shall meet again, one can be found who will meet all the requirements and be pleasing to both packers and growers.

School Census in 1861 Is Shown by George H. Himes

Fifty-seven years ago yesterday a school census taken in the Salem school district showed 381 persons of school age, 185 males and 196 females. The ages were between 4 and 21 years. These figures are furnished The Statesman by George H. Himes of the Oregon Historical society.

Banks Pledge Aid to McAdoo's Next Issue

YAKIMA, Wash., Feb. 8.—Following a conference of Yakima bankers, the local clearing house telegraphed to Secretary McAdoo that the banks of this city would do their share in purchase of certificates and assist otherwise in every possible way. The appointment of the Yakima banks is \$377,000. The bankers state that measures have been taken to provide necessary money for farming operations, but that other classes of loans will suffer.

ACQUAINTANCE OF HEARST IS MADE BY BOLO PASHA

Eulogy of Publisher in Senator's Paper Is Cause of Suspicion

OFFICER HAS TESTIMONY

Bolo's Trip to America in 1916 and Social Function Recounted

PARIS, Feb. 8.—At today's session of the court martial of Bolo Pasha on the charge of treason, witnesses testified regarding his visit to the United States in 1916. Madame Busnet told of attending a dinner in New York in company with a French captain, Verdier, and Adolph Pavenstedt, former head of the Amstuck bank, and Bolo Pasha.

Colonel Voyer, the presiding officer, announced that the court would be cleared if yesterday's scenes were repeated.

Lieutenant Prevost of the French censorship department, testified that articles praising William Randolph Hearst had been taken to Senator Humbert's paper, Le Journal, in which Bolo Pasha had an interest by Charles F. Bertelli, the head of the Paris bureau of the International News Service, who accompanied Bolo to America and introduced him to Mr. Hearst.

The lieutenant said his attention had first been called to Bolo Pasha by an eulogy of Mr. Hearst printed in La Victorie, which also described Bolo Pasha's relations with the American press.

Lieutenant Prevost said he had been commissioned to translate several articles from the Hearst newspapers after which the French censor had decided not to allow further articles laudatory to Mr. Hearst to appear because he considered him thoroughly Germanophile.

Mr. Bertelli began his testimony by protesting at the report that President Voyer of the court martial had said Mr. Hearst was Germanophile.

"Mr. Hearst is not and never was Germanophile," declared Bertelli. "He always has been a friend of France."

The witness then recounted Bolo Pasha's trip to New York. He said Bolo had met Mr. Hearst only socially at a dinner party at Sherry's for which Bertelli sent out invitations, but for which Bolo Pasha paid the guests included Mr. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Hearst, Adolph Pavenstedt, and Jules Bois. Bertelli said that Bolo spoke like a true patriot and that Mr. Hearst thought he was doing France honor by receiving Bolo who he believed was one of its distinguished citizens. The witness was cross-examined by President Voyer.

The final witness for the state was Mme. Bolo Somaille, the defendant's first wife. She became so faint while testifying that the windows of the court room were opened and the judge broke a precedent by allowing men to wear hats.

Bolo Pasha was greatly affected by his first wife's testimony. Tears welled into his eyes and he cried openly as his second wife, Mme. Bolo, appeared on the stand in his behalf.

The witness denied stories published in French newspapers alleging that Bolo Pasha had dissipated her fortune. He not only made plenty of money to support himself, she declared, but augmented her fortune. The defendant went harder than ever as his wife, who apparently is his sole remaining friend, testified of efforts he made toward rehabilitation of her estate.

She said he told her on his arrival from America:

"I'm glad to be safe in France. I was afraid the Germans would have me torpedooed."

Aviator Instantly Killed in Fall at Fort Worth

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Feb. 8.—Walter E. Swan, 21, mechanic, at Hicks field, of the 182nd aerial squadron, was instantly killed and Lieutenant Joseph F. Lersch, attached to the same squadron, was seriously injured today when they fell 100 feet in an airplane.

Swan's home is in Boston, Mass. Lieutenant Lersch came from Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Officers Worried Over Millionaire's Absence

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Officers of the American Electric Railway association here are much perturbed over the disappearance of C. Loomis Allen of Syracuse, a millionaire member of the association's war board, who has not been seen nor heard from by his family or friends since a committee on which he was serving was abolished by the council of national defense nearly a month ago.

55 I. W. W. INDICTED AT SACRAMENTO

Attempted Interference in Prosecution of War by Obstruction of Recruiting Is Charge Made

EVIDENCE OF WIDE SABOTAGE IS SHOWN

Intimidation Found to Have Been Caused by "Militant Rebels"

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 8.—Three indictments, one of which charged fifty-five persons with conspiring with William D. Haywood and other industrial workers of the World leaders, to hamper the government in its prosecution of the war, were returned here today by the United States grand jury.

The report of the jury terminated its investigation of the activities of alleged I. W. W. taken into custody here in connection with the inquiry by federal authorities and the Sacramento police into the attempted lynching of the home of Governor William D. Stephens here the night of December 17 last.

War Interference Charged. The conspiracy indictment specifically charged the defendants with attempting "to interfere with the operation or success of the military and naval forces of the United States and to promote the success of its enemies by obstructing recruiting and enlistments in the military and naval forces and by causing or attempting to cause acts of disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty."

It was further alleged that the defendants had entered into a general conspiracy with others of the "three hundred thousand members of the I. W. W. organization to overthrow the government," and to carry on a "widespread campaign of sabotage."

Widespread Sabotage Shown. P. H. Johnson, assistant United States district attorney, who conducted the probe, said that evidence collected in connection with the investigation, "had revealed acts of sabotage in many sections of the United States. He said the campaign was aimed at the destruction of industries and crops.

A second indictment charged William Hood and George F. Voetter, who were arrested here December 22, carrying a box containing nine sticks of dynamite, with having the explosive in their possession unlawfully.

(Continued on page 2)

T. R. IS RESTING FROM OPERATION

Outlook Encourages, Physicians Say; New Operation Not Determined

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Marked improvement during the past 24 hours in the condition of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was indicated in a bulletin issued at 9 o'clock tonight by the physicians attending him at Roosevelt hospital. The bulletin said "the outlook is encouraging."

Dr. Buel called on Colonel Roosevelt at 8:15 o'clock," said the text of the bulletin.

"Colonel Roosevelt has had a very comfortable day and is progressing favorably in every way. Temperature and pulse have been normal throughout the day and the violent symptoms of his internal inflammation are subsiding rapidly. The outlook is very encouraging."

Despite the encouraging tone of today's bulletins, Colonel Roosevelt's doctors have indicated that they would be unable to determine before tomorrow whether operations would be necessary. Tuesday the colonel underwent an operation for abscesses in his ears. He was recovering from another operation performed a few days before at his Oyster Bay home for fistula.

Yesterday acute inflammation developed in the colonel's inner left ear which resulted in the hurried calling of conference as the physicians feared it might extend to the mastoid process. At their conclusion it was announced that the patient's condition was "serious but not critical" and the doctors would be unable to say until 48 hours had elapsed whether another operation would be necessary.

Members of Colonel Roosevelt's family, who have been in the hospital, were very optimistic over the reports and in announcing tonight's bulletin Miss Josephine Stryker, Colonel Roosevelt's private secretary said there was nothing noted from today's observations which would indicate the need of any further operation.

GERMAN SPY IS DISCOVERED AT ATLANTIC PORT

Alien Makes Confession He Is Being Paid by German Government

CODE SYSTEM IS IN USE

Making Communication for Transmission of U. S. Happenings, Mission

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 8.—A German spy was reported tonight to have been found among 40 first and second cabin passengers of the Dutch liner Nieuw Amsterdam, who earlier in the day were detained by federal agents for examination.

After twelve thin sheets of paper, covered with letters and figures of a code had been found upon him, the man is said to have broken down and confessed that he is in the pay of the German government and had come here in order to furnish spies now operating in this country with the new code. He is also said to have stated that he received a large sum of money for undertaking the mission but refused to give the names of the persons to whom the code was to be delivered.

The man was said to be a naturalized American citizen of Dutch or German origin.

Since the arrival of Nieuw Amsterdam here on Thursday elaborate precautions have been taken to prevent German spies on board from smuggling papers ashore.

Only government officers were allowed to meet the ship and when the vessel docked it was guarded by 100 sailors and marines and rope barriers were stretched between the passengers leaving the ship and persons waiting to meet them.

Every person on board was thoroughly searched before he was permitted to pass the barriers and communicate with those on shore and after all had been searched 37 men and three women, it was stated, were detained for further questioning. It was among these the spy was found.

The purpose of the spy in coming to this country was to re-establish communication between the German spy system here and the German government, which had been impaired by the ability of the American intelligence officers to read existing codes, it was reported.

Necessity for Advance in Women's Wages Investigated

PORTLAND, Feb. 8.—Final sessions were held today in a hearing called by the state public welfare commission to investigate the question of necessity for advancing the present minimum wage of \$8.64 weekly paid to women engaged in industrial pursuits. Decision in the case, it was announced, will be rendered next Monday.

ROAD BILL UP ON NEXT WEEK

Whether Control After War Will Be 18 Months or Two Years Question

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Consideration of the administration railroad bill will begin in both houses of congress early next week. The house interstate commerce committee today ordered the measure reported to the house. The senate committee reported its draft yesterday. Both chambers plan to call the bill up Monday, though debate may not begin before Tuesday.

The drafts of the measure differ in two important details. That approved by the house committee limits government control to two years after the war and gives the president final authority in fixing rates. The senate committee's draft provides for termination of government control eighteen months after peace is declared and vests in the president authority to initiate rates subject to revision by the interstate commerce commission.

Senator Caidexter, Republican, yesterday presented a minority report in the senate and Senator Cummings, another Republican member of the committee, plans to make one Monday.

FARMERS ASK WILSON FOR ASSISTANCE

Sixteen National Organizations Urge Appointment of Commission to Represent Farmers in War Work

DRAFTING OF SKILLED FARMERS IS OPPOSED

More Complete Representation of Agricultural Interests Asked

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Spokesmen of sixteen national farm organizations and many smaller ones holding a war-time conference here at the call of the federal board of farm loans, presented a memorial to President Wilson today urging definite government measures speeding up agricultural production.

The delegations asked for the appointment of a special commission of nine farmers to advise on agricultural problems and represent the farming viewpoint; for the furloughing of trained farm hands now in the army so long as their services may be considered more useful in productive agricultural than in military service; that the draft regulations be interpreted so as to stop the placing of skilled farm workers, foreman and bonafide farmers in Class One, that provision be made for furnishing farmers seed, feed, fertilizers and machinery; that steps be taken to promote short time loans to finance the production of crops and that if the policy of price control is to prevail, it be applied to what a farmer buys as well as to what he sells.

After listening to the memorial President Wilson made this reply: "I cannot, of course, answer off hand, so an important a memorial as this and I need not tell you that it will receive my most careful and respectful attention."

"Many of the questions that are raised here have been matters of very deep and constant concern with us for months past and I believe that many of them are approaching as successful a solution as we can work out for them, but just what those steps are I cannot now detail to you. You are probably familiar with some of them."

"I want to say that I fully recognize that you gentlemen do not mean that your utmost efforts will be dependent upon the acceptance of these suggestions. I know you are going to do your level best in any circumstances, and I count on you with the utmost confidence, which tested the real quality of folks as this time is going to test it; because we are fighting for something bigger than any man's imagination can grasp."

In recommending the creation of a farmers' commission to sit permanently in Washington with provision by the government for quarters and expenses, the memorial said:

"Such a commission is needed first of all to give the farmers of America a sense of partnership in the conduct of the war, to which they have a right. The occasional consultation with farmers called to Washington or the occasional appointment of a farmer to a subordinate place does not amount to fitting participation in the conduct of the war on the part of one third of the population of the United States and all the more, when that third produces the one form of supplies which is the most essential."

"This plan would be in harmony with the procedure already adopted by the government in other essential industries. The creation of such a commission would convince all farmers that our viewpoint was fully represented in Washington and always accessible to the president and would inspire and encourage them as nothing else would."

The memorial approved the proposal to issue \$4,000,000,000 in bonds to finance essential industries and suggested that assistance for food production would not involve any vast expenditure.

Struggle Over Legality of Swift Search Ended

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Argument of counsel to determine the validity of the search warrant issued to obtain books, letters and other papers from the vault of Henry Swift & Co., which agents of the federal trade commission allege was used in the commission of certain felonies, were concluded before Federal Judge Landis today and he took the case under advisement. It is expected he will give his decision next Monday.

Late today Judge Landis listened to arguments on a motion of counsel for the I. W. W. under indictment for sedition, who demand the return of books, literature and other papers seized in the thirty-six raids made by government agents last September in various parts of the country.

FOOD SHORTAGE BRINGS ALARM; SENATE DEBATES

Farm Production May Break Down Under Second Draft, Borah Asserts

RAILROADS ARE BLAMED

Large Quantities of Food Now Wasted; Days of Fast Suggested

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Drastic action to cope with the food shortage was urged today in the senate debate. Senator Smoot urged a monthly fast day to conserve the food supply.

Senator Borah declared the situation was not due to actual shortage, but to the transportation and labor situation.

"If this draft law is executed as it was the last time," said he, "we are going to see a breakdown in farm production."

Senator Jones of Washington asked if every person in the country should not be drafted to do the work best suited to them.

"If the war keeps on that certainly will have to be done," said Senator Smoot.

"Why not have a national fast day once a month?" Senator Smoot suggested. "If every American citizen would abstain from eating two meals upon that day, the health of one hundred million Americans would be benefited, and further, we would have more of the necessities of life to send to the people of Europe, now compelled to live on the shortest of rations."

Senator Borah declared any amount of food is now going to waste and declared he did not believe there would be any shortage if it were properly distributed.

There are four thousand carloads of potatoes in Idaho, he said, which because of the transportation system will perish. He said it would be useless to tell the people of his state that it is necessary to save potatoes.

"Fast days will not meet the situation," declared Senator Jones. He declared congress should devise some way of making every one work in order to produce more food.

AUGUST TO SEE SUBMARINES GO

Admiral Jellicoe Wants Optimistic Reports Postponed Few Months

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, former chief of the naval staff, speaking at Hull today, said he was afraid "we are in for a bad time for months, but by late summer—about August—I believe we will be able to say the submarine menace is killed."

Admiral Jellicoe then continued: "I won't say before August, because I always notice when we have an optimistic speech from the premier or any high official it results in a disaster about the next day. I have told the premier often enough not to make optimistic speeches about submarines, because I have found the next morning I had to go over to the war cabinet with a very long list of losses."

"I would ask them not to make any more optimistic speech until August, when they can make as many as they like."

Admiral Jellicoe said the reason for the recent losses in the Irish sea was that there is shoal water on each side of the sea at the bottom of which a submarine could sit and remain when hunted. The difficulty of keeping submarines in their home ports, he added, was accentuated by the shott water in and around Heligoland light.

Plans for Speeding Up Shipbuilding Outlined

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Plans for speeding up shipbuilding and for more careful supervision over all yards constructing government ships were outlined to the senate investigating committee in executive session today by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board and General Manager Piez of the emergency fleet corporation. The plans were not made public and the shipping board officials and members of the committee would not discuss them.

147 SOLDIERS OF U. S. STILL ARE MISSING

Loss of Life From Torpedoing of Tuscania Off Irish Coast Is Placed at 166 by British Admiralty

EMERGENCY MET BY AMERICAN COURAGE

List of Survivors Is Not Available, War Department Announces

(By The Associated Press)

The latest figures available on the loss of life in the torpedoing of the troop ship Tuscania indicate that 166 persons are missing, of whom 147 were Americans.

The estimate was furnished by the British admiralty to The Associated Press Friday night with the information that 2235 persons had been saved. Among them were 153 officers and 1517 of the American foresters, engineers, supply train men, military police and aero units.

As the ship's company included 2177 Americans, only 19 missing remain to be apportioned among the 218 members of the British crew and six passengers.

According to the admiralty's figures, the total number of persons on the Tuscania was 2401.

Courage Meets Emergency. American officers among the survivors testified to the courage of their men while they faced the acute emergency of the ship sinking in the night with no assurance that the German submarine would not send another torpedo to hasten her disappearance beneath the waves.

British officials praise the discipline and steadfastness of the Americans and the London press lavish with eulogiums of their stoicism.

American sharpshooters on the sector held by the United States forces northwest of Toul, on the western front, have matched their marksmanship and wits against the skill and experience of the German riflemen and thus far have had the advantage. Enemy snipers have been routed from their hiding places among bushes in the hills, wooded terrain or in shell holes by the fire of the Americans and where the rifle proved unavailing there was brought into action machine guns or light artillery which destroyed the German shelters and caused casualties among their occupants.

Dr. Von Seydler, the Austrian premier, has tendered the resignation of his cabinet to Emperor Charles, according to Vienna advices reaching Amsterdam. Parliamentary circles in the Austrian capital understand that the cabinet's resignation is due to the opposition of Polish deputies to special debates and the provisional budget. Dr. Von Seydler, January 29, informed labor delegations that it was the wish of the emperor to end the war at the earliest possible moment by an honorable peace, and this declaration of the premier was instrumental in ending the strikes in Vienna.

The Turkish foreign minister, Nessimy Bey, speaking in the Ottoman chamber of deputies Thursday, asserted that Turkey was in full accord with the attitude of Germany and Austria as outlined in the recent speeches of the German chancellor, Count von Hertling, and the Austrian foreign minister, Count Czernin. In regard to the Dardanelles, Nessimy Bey declared that the strait would "remain open in the future to international traffic as in the past and on the same conditions."

This declaration is regarded as Turkey's reply to the provision in President Wilson's announcement of America's war aims, which required that the Dardanelles should be opened permanently as a free passage to ships of all nations.

Names Not Available. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Seventy-two hours after the British liner Tuscania laden with American troops and traveling with a large convoy, was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, the war department tonight was still unable to relieve the anxiety of relatives and friends of those on board by announcing the list of survivors.

Even the official statement on the circumstances attending the sinking was lacking and official figures still failed to accord with press accounts of the number lost.

The war department has had no official report on losses to change the estimate of yesterday, that 210 persons were missing, 113 of them being American soldiers.

British admiralty figures given to The Associated Press at London tonight show 166 missing, 147 of them American soldiers, four officers and 143 men. There were 115 American officers and 2060 men on board the Tuscania and the admiralty reports among the survivors 113 officers and 1917 men.

In spite of the realizations that

(Continued on page 2)