

**BEST OF FRANCE BOYS' LOCATION**

**Russell Brooks Receiving Education to Off-Set Loss of Law Practice**

Sergeant Russell M. Brooks, who is with the headquarters company of the 162d United States Infantry, is seeing the best parts of France, and is now quartered in a city. But in a letter home the censor won't allow him to say what parts of France he is seeing or what city is his location. The 162d, according to Brooks' letter, does not expect to be sent into battle immediately—at least that was the general impression among the boys on January 14, when the letter was written. Sergeant Brooks is learning to manipulate a French typewriter. He is making minute observations of the country, the people and the customs, and all in all believes he is being educated in a way that will compensate him for his loss of time from law practice at home. Sergeant Brooks writes:

"Times do change, and while the other day I was in very unpleasant camp, but speedily moved to better one, I am now in the very lap of luxury; at least it seems that way considering all of the various things that we have had to undergo since leaving the United States. One can't complain at the government for it is certainly doing wonders in this war and those at home would surely marvel at the organization and efficiency that have been developed in such a short time, considering that when we entered the war Germany designated us as not being important enough to cause them even seriously to reflect.

"How I wish that I could tell you exactly where we are and the things that I see and will continue to see for probably several months. I can only say that we are now in a city; and that I have a really important job in —; and that we are in little danger for a time at least of moving to the front; also that the 162d Infantry, formerly the Third Oregon, is now doing its bit. We hear the news daily from American papers published in Paris the same day; and while the news hasn't the advantage of the perspective that it receives before it reaches you still we manage to keep fairly well informed upon the general situation.

"Day before yesterday I received the first mail that has as yet been brought to me since being in France; a whole lot of more than welcome letters and you cannot imagine how much pleasure that they all brought to me for it is a long way back to the good old U. S.; and still further back to Oregon. (I am writing this on a French typewriter and the keyboard is different from those of the American make.)

"I am not with M company any more, but with the headquarters organization of the 162d Infantry, which is a company by itself and has its own organization. Primarily the headquarters company furnishes all of the paper work for an organiza-

tion and performs the administrative functions of the regiment.

"The ring came and it is a most desirable acquisition to me in more ways than one. Uncle Doc is some man, and you can tell him for me that I appreciate it very much. As yet I have received nothing else, but am looking forward in great anticipation to the future. Your last letter was dated December 6, so that I know that I must have a great deal of mail awaiting me some place. By now you know that we didn't arrive in England on the 20th of December as was reported in Oregon according to the papers, but the fact that we are now here should compensate for the fact that we didn't get here as soon as expected. It was probably a pleasant rumor at that and satisfied you for a Christmas present.

"We left Camp Mills so suddenly that I couldn't inform you that we any more than expected to sail, and so perhaps even by now you haven't heard from me, but undoubtedly will have learned through the papers.

"It was surely a lonesome Christmas, and a still more lonesome New Year's day, but all this is almost 'verboten,' and it will not suffer in the telling when I get back, which I still hope as usual will be soon. We are seeing the best parts of France, and I am receiving an education that I hope will help to compensate for the time I lose from my practice of law. The French towns are really a curiosity to us all: a church and low buildings; that is low buildings for business houses, but usually three or four stories in height for houses. I will say that I had to go to New York to see horse drawn street cars, but I had to come to Europe to see many other things.

"I rather think that the Christmas box will be pretty late for Little Christmas mail has yet been received by our boys.

"I received the helmet and sox before leaving Camp Mills, and they were both more than welcome additions to my wardrobe. This letter will be numbered 1, though of course it isn't the first one I have sent to you.

"I couldn't tell George Bunce, or rather ask him, whether he had gotten the sweater for the simple reason that I haven't seen him for over a month and probably won't get to see him again, at least for several months. Am working tonight and being interrupted is not conducive at all to my good temper and to the quality of the work. Tell every one in Salem hello for me; I don't want them to forget me over here. Am looking forward to a good feed some time about Thanksgiving if the box doesn't break, as many of them do, on the way over. Ten o'clock. Must quit and go to bed."

**FIFTY-FIVE I. W. W. GIVEN INDICTMENTS**  
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fully. A third true bill charged Hood with illegally transporting dynamite on a passenger train engaged in interstate commerce.

It was the arrest of Hood and Voetter that led to a raid on the I. W. W. headquarters here in which a number of men were taken into custody and a large amount of docu-

**Reason for American Coalless Days; French Buying Wood by Pound**



This photograph is believed to show why Fuel Administrator Garfield decreed five coalless days and ten coalless Mondays. It shows French people in the streets of Paris actually buying wood by the pound. The dealer has several small sticks of wood on his scales, while men and women buyers point to pieces they want. Such a condition in Paris, it is thought, made it important for ship loads of coal to leave America at once. By cutting off the American supply many ships cleared for foreign ports.

mentary evidence was seized. Much of this evidence was presented to the grand jury and some of it was quoted in the conspiracy indictment which was returned today.

**Espionage Alleged Violated.**

Forty-six of the fifty-five persons indicted today, including Hood and Voetter, have been in custody of the city and county authorities here since late last December. Two of them—Frank Reilly and Louis Tori—are wanted on similar charges named in an indictment returned in Chicago, according to federal authorities. The names of nine of the fifty-five were placed on secret file because they have not been taken into custody.

Five of these, John W. Preston, United States district attorney, announced in court, were involved in charges of conspiracy to violate the espionage act, dismissed recently in San Francisco. The other four reside in or near San Francisco, federal authorities said. Warrants for the arrest of these nine were prepared today.

"Rebels" Are Indicted.

The indictment charged the defendants with a general conspiracy by "threats, assaults and intimidation," and the distribution of alleged

I. W. W. literature to obstruct the activities of the government in the prosecution of the war. It alleged that they were members of branches of the organization known as "militants" and "rebels."

Violation of various sections of the penal code and war regulations and proclamations, including the enemy alien and selective draft acts, also were alleged.

The defendants also were accused of an organized conspiracy to "injure and oppress certain citizens of the United States by threats and intimidation."

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children  
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Meyer London, the lone Socialist in congress, says that the war will be over by election. But the clever Meyer does not designate what election.

**147 SOLDIERS OF U. S. STILL ARE MISSING**  
(Continued from page 1)

the loss was remarkably small considering the number involved, the revised admiralty report caused bitter disappointment. Press dispatches last night indicating that the dead might not exceed 100 had led to the hope that not more than fifty of the soldiers had perished.

A cablegram received by the navy department during the day announced that 76 officers and 1274 men of the army had been landed at Bunrana, Ireland, that 91 soldiers are in hospitals at Londonderry, while 570 officers and men are at Islay. This gives a total of 2011 but does not include the scattered survivors unofficially reported in ports in Scotland.

Additional details of the splendid conduct of the untried soldiers as described in press dispatches today were received with pleasure by officials.

Captain Andre Tardieu, high commissioner of France in the United States, telegraphed this message to Secretary Baker today from New York:

"Accept my deepest feelings of sympathy in the present bereavement of the American army."

Mr. Baker replied:

"Please accept my deep appreciation of your telegram. Our loss is not so great as at first reported, but it is a contribution to the great cause which we make with heavy hearts but high spirits."

**Serious Injuries Suffered.**

AN IRISH PORT, Feb. 8.—American soldiers to the number of 550 left by rail today for a temporary camp in Northern Ireland. They left behind 32 hospital cases, the majority suffering serious injuries.

The townspeople gave the Americans a flattering send-off. The Americans marched one mile to the harbor while hundreds of townspeople cheered.

The people have taken the Americans into their hearts. A brass band of British bluejackets headed the procession, playing Yankee Doodle and Dixie to the delight of the Americans who presented a strange appearance in their misfit clothing. Many of the Americans wore the uniform of British soldiers which the authorities had rushed from various army barracks. The headgear of the Americans ranged from jockey caps to sou'westers.

The Americans had a smile for everybody and felt grateful towards the townspeople whose generosity has known no bounds. The Americans were particularly grateful to the women of the village who had made

them comfortable. Farewells were said in person at the railway station by the wife of the British commodore and a committee of women.

Just before the train pulled out the Americans gave three cheers for the women.

**Occasion Made Holiday.**

The townspeople made the occasion a holiday. The schools were closed an hour earlier to enable the children to bid farewell to the Americans and even the factories in the vicinity suspended work a few minutes to permit the girl workers to join the crowd of 3000 persons who awaited the procession at the railway station.

Prominent among those at the station were the gray headed British commodore of the port and the mayor and members of the town council. At the head of the procession was a stalwart Texan who carried a large American flag. White-headed nurses distributed cigarettes among the soldiers as they bid goodbye to the townspeople.

"I doubt even if Americans could beat this," said the mayor. As the train pulled out factory and boat whistles almost drowned the cheering.

**1200 Americans Landed.**

Last night 1200 Americans who were landed at a larger city 100 miles from here had recovered sufficiently from the shock of their experience to leave by train for a concentration camp to the eastward. In two hospitals they left behind sixty-two sick and injured comrades under treatment. The majority were suffering from exposure and pneumonia. Comparatively few had injuries and all were reported as progressing.

Several American surgeons were left with them. It is expected that a few men will be discharged each day. They will be sent to two concentration camps where it is proposed to keep the Americans until the majority have been reunited, when they will be sent to their original destination.

**COWGILL JUNIOR GOES TO FRANCE**

**Joins Regiment of Engineers in Portland To Stop in Illinois**

Miss Helen Cowgill, state leader of the boys and girls clubs in Oregon, passed through Salem yesterday afternoon on her way to Washington, D. C., where she will attend the annual convention of agricultural college delegates from all the different states, as representing Oregon Agricultural college extension work and workers.

Miss Cowgill was accompanied as far as Portland by her mother, Mrs. W. C. Cowgill, who will probably go on to eastern Oregon and visit a few weeks with friends in Baker, her old home.

In Portland they will be joined by W. C. Cowgill Jr., who has just successfully passed his physical examinations and joined a regiment of railroad and civil engineers which will take passage for France. Miss Cowgill will go as far east with him as Chicago where their paths will separate.

Mr. Cowgill was born in Springfield, Illinois, near the old Lincoln homestead, but has lived in Oregon since he was a small child. Last October he returned from Alaska where he was engaged under Major Mears, of the Alaska engineering commission as assistant engineer in constructing the railroad in the Matanuska valley, leading to one of the government's rock mines, afterwards taking charge of the underground surveys of the mine. Finding that the company he expected to join in Seattle had been filled and had sailed for France, he came to Salem and up to the time he learned of the new company forming in Portland, was resident engineer of the Pacific highway with headquarters at Oakland, Oregon.

In reaching the other side—if he does safely—his work there will be to take the place, with others of his regiment, of the engineers who have been on the casualty list while building the necessary railroad tracks to carry munitions to the front, building trenches or bridges, anything to keep the troops in action. His experience in Alaska, where the thermometer reaches 60 below zero in the winter, will stand him in good stead in France, where the weather is reported as still severe.

Young Cowgill will go first to Fort Grant, Rockford, Ill., and there will make all preparations for the trip. A long distance phone received from Portland says his regiment will be known as the junior railroad engineers. He leaves with his mother and sister on an early train this morning, headed for Chicago.

**Fourth Effort Destroys Sixteenth Street House**

The fourth effort to destroy by fire an unoccupied house at 335 South Sixteenth street resulted disastrously for the house and very satisfactorily for the person or persons who set the fire last night. The interior of the building was burned out and the house virtually destroyed. The house is owned by a Mrs. D. W. Smith, who lives in another part of the city.

The police and members of the fire department are certain that the fires have all been of incendiary origin. Similar fires have occurred in other unoccupied houses. In the South Sixteenth street house at a previous fire a quantity of kerosene was found in a milk bottle. The officers believe it is the work of boys and believe they have the guilty ones spotted.

**RANK REDUCED.**

Because the newly-commissioned major on the way to Toronto looked like ready money the porter had been very active in his attentions. His movements were of the "hot-foot" variety whenever the officer appeared to require service. Also he was careful to address the major as "sir" and "sirrah." And when the major neared the union depot and following the assiduous use of the brush, the sabbie servitor discovered himself in the possession of a dime he was equal to the emergency. He clicked his heels together, saluted and remarked, "Cor'ral, Ah 'rank yo' sah."—Argonaut.

**BAKER IS PRAISED CABINET OPPOSED**

**Senator Thomas Says New Bill Would Add Link to Binding Chain**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Except for more senate discussion, led by Senator Thomas, a Democrat of the military committee, who praised the army's accomplishments, defended Secretary Baker and opposed the war cabinet bill, there were no moves today in the controversy over war efficiency and organization.

By common consent former action was postponed until next week. Both the senate and the military committee adjourned until Monday.

Tomorrow the conference of Republican senators will be held. Republican Leader Gallinger today denied that solid party action upon pending legislation is planned.

Senator Thomas renewed debate in the senate. He asserted the war department's record should be praised and that Secretary Baker's statement before the committee was "a story replete with accomplishments." Opposing the war cabinet bill, he declared it would add "another link to the chain that already binds us," and take away the president's powers as commander-in-chief.

During the discussion Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee, replied to criticism from Senator Lewis, Democratic whip, regarding the committee's examination of Mr. Baker. The latter suggested that the secretary should have been called before the committee at first instead of after witness had presented attacks. Senator Chamberlain said the committee's followed the express request of the secretary.

The military committee met today but did not attempt to consider the war cabinet measure, nor continue its war inquiry.

Long years ago a "crank" made England laugh by going to the patent office with a plan for the conservation of energy. He said he could store enough energy in a box to move the Bank of England. He couldn't. But today this idea is a commonplace which is put into operation every day. It is nothing more nor less than hydraulics.

Nat Goodwin declares that he will never marry again. Has any designing woman been proposing to Nat?

**The Poilu and the Lady in the Winter**



The picture at the left shows the Poilu in or near the trenches in northern France this winter, where the snow has been deep and discouraging. The picture at the right shows Lady Wellesley of England on the sands at Palm Beach, Fla., where there is a near-tropical sun in the dead of winter. It was could be fought in a Florida climate, they would be over sooner, because there would be more time for fighting.

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