

WEATHER
Fair and colder; continued cold Thursday; moderate north easterly winds.

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WAR COUNCIL IS DISCUSSED BY PREMIER

Lloyd George Explains Only Contention at Versailles Was How Central Authority Should Be Constituted

GENERAL PLAN AGREED WITH NO DISSENSION

America Presents Case With Irresistible Power and Logic, He Adds

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The American representatives at the Versailles war council declared "with irresistible power of logic" for the plan of expanding the supreme council's power, Premier Lloyd George said today in addressing the house of commons on the recent British army changes. He said he was anxious to retain General Sir William Robertson as chief of staff so long as it was compatible with the policy decided upon in common with Great Britain's allies, but that it had been decided to set up a central authority to coordinate the strategy of the allies. The general principles laid down at the recent session in Versailles of the supreme war council were agreed to by all the premier told the house. It was also agreed that there should be an inter-allied authority with executive powers. The only difference which arose was as to its execution. The first proposal at Versailles, he continued, was that the central authority should consist of a council of chiefs of staffs but this was abandoned, inasmuch as it was regarded as unworkable.

Allies' Plan Identical.

Mr. Lloyd George said it was essential that decisions should be taken instantly at Versailles. Meeting separately, the delegates of the respective allies, he explained, considered their own plan, which in each case was identical. This plan was passed without a dissenting vote and accepted by all the military representatives, the premier said.

Mr. Lloyd George said the country was faced with terrible realities. He begged the house to have done with all controversy, adding that the government was entitled to know to-

NIEMEYER WILL ORGANIZE AUTO MILITARY CORPS

Authority of Adjutant General and Governor's Approval Given

TO PARADE IN PORTLAND

Two Trains Already Lined Up in Salem and Other Towns Responding

Oregon will have the distinction of possessing the only organized automobile corps in existence. Authority was granted yesterday by the adjutant general's department for the organization which has received the approval of Governor Withycombe. The corps will be paraded before a high official of the United States war office in Portland on April 20.

As there will be a decided element of sport and patriotism in the application of the corps, motorists are hailing with delight the introduction of a military unit whereby they might still further display their love of country. All a car owner has to do is to offer his car—any make—and his services when required for the conveying of troops rapidly to any point the military authorities may desire. Acting Adjutant General John M. Williams states that an organization would be of the utmost value to the state of Oregon, owing to its great strategical value.

Speed Laws Shot to Pieces.

The review on April 20 will be followed by a "raid by large energy forces" somewhere on the Columbia, which it will be the duty of the corps to repel. As mobility is the primary motive of the corps, efforts are to be made to have the speed limits shot to the winds during such similar schemes will be held from time to time in conjunction with existing military bodies.

The organization will be known as the 'State of Oregon Volunteer Automobile Corps, each member of which will be entitled to carry a special flag on his car. The corps will consist of four squadrons of four trains. Each train will be composed of twenty-seven cars, or a total of 435 cars, including three staff cars. One motor truck for the carrying of supplies in the way of oil, gasoline, food, etc., will be attached to each

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GERMANY TO MAKE LAST BIG EFFORT

Kaiser Has All at Stake for Final Blow on West Front; Easy Advance Through Allies Is Expected

SURPRISE ATTACKS AND GAS PROMISED

Entente Is Prepared to Force Beginning of End of Militarism

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 19.—The great German offensive on the western front may be expected to begin at any moment now and as far as the British front is concerned the main thrust will be made on the sector between Arras and St. Quentin. Tanks and a "new mysterious gas" will be employed by the enemy in the attempt to break through the allies' line. Other attacks will be delivered further south. These facts have become known through captured German prisoners and from information gleaned in other ways.

The plans of the German higher command are complete and after many weeks of intensive training of assaulting troops, they are ready to make the supreme and final effort which has been advertised so widely in the past weeks.

Surprise Attacks Planned.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff appear to have realized that the old methods of attack in which a long bombardment is employed, are too well known to produce the results desired. Accordingly the German troops are being told that surprise attacks, such as were used in Galicia last summer, at Riga and again on the Isonzo, are to be tried against the allies on the western front.

Such stress has been laid on the fact that tanks and new gas are to be used, leaving the infantry little to do but to walk through the gaps and consolidate the positions captured. German troops have been trained to make long approach marches and then to storm enemy positions after a short gas shell bombardment. Those obstacles which the German artillery fire has not obliterated will be rushed by the troops or ignored. The German infantry will rely on weight of numbers, masses of machine guns and mobile batteries to finish the work begun by the tanks and the gas.

Huns Expect Easy Advance.

Word has been passed out by the German high command that few of the allied troops will survive the effects of the tanks, the gas and the bombardment and that fresh German infantry will overcome speedily any resistance offered in captured positions.

Despite these assurances and the intensive training to which they have been put, the German troops are frankly skeptical and are undertaking their task with no enthusiasm, according to prisoners. They feel they are going to be thrown into battle to be used as cannon fodder, and do not relish the prospect.

It is said General Von Ludendorff recently addressed a body of infantry at Laon and asked how many men were willing to fight to a finish. Only five non-commissioned officers and privates stepped forward. The others declared their desire for an early peace by "arrangement."

Hutier to Aid in Drive.

German officers on the other hand appear to have the conviction they will be able to break through by means of their "secret attacks."

General Von Hutier, who is reputed to have laid the plan for the capture of Riga, has gone to the western front to assist in the preparation. The lessons of the capture of Riga have been preached religiously to the German troops. It has been pointed out that there is preliminary bombardment of four or five hours to cut the enemy wire and demolish defenses was sufficient to give the Germans a firm footing in the Russian positions. The enemy troops have not been told, however, that the morale of the Russians at Riga was very low and that the German attack was a complete surprise.

The Germans will find the allied morale at the highest pitch on the western front, and their attack will be far from the surprise desired. The allies are ready for a big blow and await with assurance the next move of the German high command.

The German attack cannot be delayed much longer. All information points to the fact that both German civilians and soldiers are keyed up to such a pitch of nervous expectancy that the strain cannot endure for long. They are waiting for the attack with feverish hope that the high command can this time make good its promises. The German troops are expected to fight well.

Beginning of End in Sight.

The coming battles will perhaps be

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BRADFORD AND HANSON CHOICE FOR MAYORATY

Mayor Gill Is Third on List in Primary Election at Seattle

HORR IS FIFTH IN RACE

Hanson Several Years Ago Served in Legislature of Washington

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—Ole Hanson, real estate dealer and James E. Bradford, attorney, led a field of seven candidates for two mayoralty nominations in Seattle's municipal primaries today, and according to nearly complete returns, will contest at the final election, March 5, for the post now held by Mayor Hiram C. Gill.

Complete returns from over half the precincts placed Mayor Gill third on the list. Early in the evening the mayor admitted he was out of the running. Ralph A. Horr, the mayoralty candidate who was shot by an unidentified stranger, Horr said he found hiding in his office last night, was fifth in the race.

Complete returns from 165 out of the 277 precincts gave Hanson 14,511, Bradford, 7,140; Gill, 5,199; John F. Murphy, 2,460; Horr, 2,073; A. E. Griffiths, 2,072, and C. J. France, 475.

Hanson was Progressive candidate for the United States senator in 1917. Several years ago he served in the Washington legislature. Bradford was former Seattle corporation counsel.

Finnish White Guard Is Cornered in North

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Feb. 10.—The Finnish white guard has been cornered to the north of the Gulf of Bothnia, leaving in the hands of the red guard the towns of Tavaastehus, ammerfors and Viippula, as well as other strategic points. A general engagement is expected on the line of Viippula-Kelomiski.

The Viborg line has fallen into the hands of the red guard. Nar Villmanstrand's white guard has been defeated and has retreated eastward.

Strike Gathering Turned Into Loyalty Meeting

SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 19.—Eight hundred delegates from all shipbuilding unions of Duluth and Superior, including boiler makers, carpenters and machinists, meeting tonight to consider a strike, turned the conference into a loyalty meeting, agreeing to bring to an end all petty quarrels and to work by the future with the shipping board in furthering the shipbuilding program.

Taft Warns Jackies Against Pro-Germanism

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—William H. Taft, former president, warned the Jackies at the Great Lakes naval training station against the machinations of "whispering pro-Germans and pacifists" in an address today. He declared that Germany had murdered 14,000 men, women and children—200 of them Americans—in ruthless submarine warfare.

Harvard Wants Baseball and Track Competition

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 19.—The Harvard athletic committee tonight announced that it favored a baseball series and crew and track competition with Yale and Princeton for the coming year. Owing to the number of baseball games arranged with service teams, the committee said it would be unable to make room for other colleges on the schedule.

Cause of Sir Cecil Rice's Death Raises Question

LONDON, Feb. 19. In the house of commons today Noel Pemberton Billing asked whether, in view of the fact that the late Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British ambassador to Washington, was instrumental in the Caillaux-Bolo disclosures, an inquest would be held to determine if his death was due to any cause other than that announced.

The speaker replied that Mr. Billing was required to put his question in writing and that it would be answered in regular order.

Prohibition Amendment Ratified by Montana

Helena, Mont., Feb. 19.—Montana ratified the federal prohibition amendment today when the senate concurred in the Kemmis resolution from the house.

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NO MINCING OF WORDS BY WITHYCOMBE

Governor Declares That in Present Crisis of War Nation Must Insist on 100 Per Cent Americanism

WOULD DEAL HARSHLY WITH DISLOYAL ONES

Shipbuilding Must Go On, Even If Other Industries Have to Stop

One hundred per cent Americanism must be required of all classes in the present crisis, Governor Withycombe declared yesterday in commenting on a telegraph communication received from William Blackman, director of labor of the Emergency Fleet corporation. The governor asserted further that all plans manufacturing non-essentials must give right of way, and shut down if necessary, in favor of those industries having a direct bearing on the war, particularly the shipbuilding industry. The governor voiced the opinion that the winning of the war depends upon shipbuilding.

Governor Withycombe minced no words in expressing his sentiment on an undated telegraph message. "Any man who is detected placing defective steel in shipbuilding materials should be stood up against a wall and shot," said the governor. "And the same punishment should be inflicted on any person caught sending poison candy to soldiers."

Big Tonnage Is Needed.

The communication from Mr. Blackman, sent through W. P. Strandborg of Portland, publicity director of the United States public service reserve, was sent to every governor in the United States. It shows that victory in the war depends on successful shipbuilding program and points to the necessity of construction totaling 9,800,000 tons this year. The message asserts that any halting of the shipbuilding industry strikes squarely at the heart of organized labor itself, and that for their own protection, laborers must block any attempt to paralyze the nation's business through strikes. The governors to whom the message is sent are asked to take every means to keep the shipbuilding program at high speed.

"The state of Oregon at present is in very good condition in this respect," said the governor in commenting upon Mr. Blackman's communication. "Just now there is no dissatisfaction in the shipyards of the state. But if controversy should arise between the laborers and their employers building must not stop by any means. To my mind the outcome of the great world war depends almost entirely on the building of ships. Every other manufacturing industry not directly connected with the war should give way to shipbuilding, for that is the main consideration in the war."

"This is a time above all times when we should insist upon 100 per cent Americanism. Any man who is detected placing defective steel in ships should be stood up against a wall and shot. The nation must deal more sternly with disloyal citizens. While we boast of democracy, still there must be a certain amount of autocracy in time of war."

Must Bury Differences.

Relative to the shipbuilding industry, should there be any dissension in the ship yards action must be taken without a minutes' delay and the trouble referred to some board of conciliation or arbitration. I am in favor of compulsory arbitration. Labor and capital must bury their differences now for the salvation of the country and for the saving of lives at the front."

The communication received by the governor yesterday from Mr. Blackman follows:

"This war can be won through the construction this year by the United States and her allies of 9,800,000 tons of shipping. This amount will not only overcome the submarine losses but will also leave the margin necessary for the transportation of 1,500,000 American troops and supplies overseas. Partial relief, but in a military sense only, is being obtained through the limiting of imports and the transfer of ships to army use from the less vital import trades. Under the president's order this work is being undertaken by joint organization on the part of the shipping board and the war trade board. While raw materials absolutely necessary to supply the country's vital necessities will of course be permitted to enter our ports, it is now necessary to curtail the importation of supplies for the manufacture of non-essentials, this to enable the shipping to be used for this trade to be released for war purposes.

Ship Construction Is Answer.

"In spite of this method for obtaining partial relief, the only real answer to the problem is ship construction."

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STARCH FACTORY NOW DEPENDS ON POTATO GROWERS

Two Methods of Compensation Are Offered Farmers Furnishing Culls

1000 ACRES REQUIRED

Agreement Drawn Up and Placed at Convenient Places for Signatures

Two methods of compensation are offered farmers who furnish potatoes to the starch factory which the Pacific Potato Starch company of Portland proposes to establish in Salem. Only culls, which are about one-third of each farmer's crop, are to be used. For this portion of the crop the company guarantees to pay at least 50 cents a hundred, or instead of paying the farmers for delivery at the factory the company will keep one-third of the finished product and give the farmer two-thirds.

In this process employed by the company every 100 pounds of culls will make twenty pounds of starch and twenty-five pounds of stock food the remainder going into second grade starch.

Griffith Tells Plans.

At a meeting called at the commercial club yesterday by the club and the Marion County Potato Growers' association jointly a large number of farmers were in attendance to listen to proposal for locating a factory in Salem, as put before them by J. T. Griffith, manager of the Portland concern. The factory is assured if contracts and leases can be signed up for 1000 acres of potatoes. About 100 acres were signed for at the meeting yesterday and places designated where other farmers may sign.

Agreement Is Drafted.

To procure the factory it is made incumbent upon the farmers to furnish one-third of their crop, which constitutes the culls.

The following agreement was drawn up and for the convenience of farmers wishing to sign it has been placed in the hands of J. P. Astin, wall at Brockton, George Schamp at Pratum, L. J. Chapin, Mangis brothers and the commercial club at Salem with whom farmers may sign at any time soon.

"We, the undersigned potato growers in this locality, agree to plant potatoes the number of acres set opposite our names, for five years according to the contract furnished by the Pacific Potato Starch company, and to deliver at least one-third of the crop, which constitutes the culls, to the factory or warehouse established at Salem. It is understood and agreed that this is binding only under the condition that 1000 acres be subscribed, and that the starch factory will be placed at Salem, with a capacity of two tons per hour in raw material."

May Handle 1917 Culls.

It is necessary that the farmers sign the agreement within the next two weeks for the reason that the acreage must all be secured at an early date if the factory is to be established in Salem.

In addition to handling a third of all future potato crops, the company and the commercial club will try to make arrangements whereby the culls of the 1917 crop may be utilized by the starch plant.

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RUSSIANS YIELD TO GERMANY

Advance of Teutons Brings Bolsheviki Government to Agree to Accept Hard Terms of Hun Peace, Although With Protest

KRYLENKO INSTRUCTION HINTS AT RESISTANCE

Russia Says Pact If Forced Upon It; All Is Chaos With Civil War in Progress at Many Points

(By The Associated Press)

The Russian Bolsheviki government has capitulated and announced its readiness although protesting, to sign a peace compact under the hard terms imposed by Germany.

Notwithstanding this fact, the Teutonic troops are advancing eastward into Russia over a front of four hundred miles, from Riga in the north, to Lutsk, a scant fifty miles from the East Galician border on the south. Apparently, thus far the operation has met with no opposition. The northern reaches of the Dvina river have been crossed by the enemy, the important railroad town of Dvinsk, whence roads run northeastward to Petrograd and eastward to Smolensk, has been captured, and Lutsk, one of the famous fortresses of the Volhynian triangle and forming the gateway leading eastward, has been entered without the Russian attempting to stay the foe.

Resistance Is Hinted.

The only indication that the enemy will meet with hindrance comes in an announcement by Ensign Krylenko, the Bolsheviki commander-in-chief. His order instructs the Russians when they encounter German troops to endeavor to persuade them to refrain from hostilities. "If the Germans refuse," he adds, "then you must offer them every possible resistance."

As yet there is no indication from German sources concerning the full intentions of the invaders, but it has been assumed in the north the capture of the provinces of Livonia and Esthonia is contemplated and that in the south, in Little Russia, aid is to be lent the Ukrainians in stemming the tide of the Bolsheviki movement against them.

Apparently all is still chaos in Russia, with civil war in progress at various points and the food situation daily growing worse. So serious has become the latter factor that Trotsky has been appointed food controller and given unlimited powers. Already he has ordered the arrest of speculators in foodstuffs.

British Raids Successful.

In France and Belgium the military leaders, with their armies ready, are expecting the Germans to launch their much talked of offensive; but there still is no outward sign of its near approach. Artillery duels and raiding operations and intensive aerial activity continue to feature the fighting. Three successful raids against the Germans have been carried out by the British in Flanders and near Lens and Arras in Northern France. In Flanders the raid, which was carried out south of the Houtholst wood, resulted in the British penetrating German positions on a wide front, the infliction of numerous casualties and the taking of prisoners.

Sixteen German airplanes were accounted for Sunday in aerial fighting by British army aviators, and in addition German towns and military positions behind the battle front were heavily bombed. British naval aviators also paid visit to the German naval and air bases at Zeebrugge, which were effectively bombed and drove down three German machines that attempted to give battle.

The tense political situation in Great Britain, arising from the secrecy surrounding the recent supreme war council at Versailles and the retirement of General Robertson as chief of the British imperial staff, has been bridged. Premier Lloyd George announced to the house of commons that it had been decided to set up a central authority to coordinate the strategy of the allies and that the plan submitted by the Americans "which put the case for the present proposal" was one of the ablest documents ever submitted to a military conference. The plan was adopted with minor changes.

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