

# AUSTRIANS DO NOT ASK FOR ARMY DISCHARGE

Although Entitled to Dismissal, 50 at Camp Lewis Stay Soldiers

EX-PROFESSOR IS BUSY

Former Harvard Man Declines Government Money to Support Family

CAMP LEWIS, Wash., March 5.—Second Lieutenant Stanley F. Walker, whom Seattle police have been requested to arrest on a charge of passing bogus checks, has been absent from camp since January. It was said today at the division judge advocate's office. He obtained leave from duty with the 361st infantry to visit his fiancée who was reported dying in California and obtained an extension of the leave. About a week ago he was seen in Tacoma by a fellow officer and advised to return to camp immediately. Shortly after this he disappeared and checks he had given a Tacoma hotel were returned to the hotel by the bank on which they were drawn.

Walker was a product of the Presidio officers' training school and is said to have been a motion picture actor before entering the army.

Austrians Stay in Army. Although there are at Camp Lewis fifty Austrians of Jewish faith, entitled to honorable discharge from the army as enemy aliens, only one of the men obtained his discharge from the army under the provision entitling them to discharge for this cause, Elmon L. Wienir, field representative at camp of the Jewish board of welfare work. This man did his best to get back into the army, but the law prohibiting acceptance of enemy aliens into the army prevented his rejoining his old company.

A former Harvard professor is one of the non-commissioned officers at Camp Lewis. Enlisting in the 322nd field signal battalion, Company B, as a private, Francis B. Duveneck has won promotion to master sergeant electrician, the highest non-commissioned rank. He was instructor at one time in electrical engineering at Harvard university and has been employed by large electrical houses since leaving the university.

Government Money Declined. When Duveneck was asked whether he desired the governmental allotment for his wife and four children, he said no. He told his commander his family has independent means and that the government could use the money which he does not need. Mrs. Duveneck has made her home in Tacoma so that she can visit her husband Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings.

Tacoma is giving up one night of Orpheum vaudeville so that the soldiers at Camp Lewis may enjoy the best in entertainment at the Liberty theater, conducted at Camp Lewis under the direction of the war department's commission on training camp activities. Colonel E. A. Braden, director of entertainment, announced today that the Liberty theater has been included in the vaudeville circuit playing Wednesday matinees and Wednesday and Thursday nights starting March 13. Smaller books, provided by patriotic citizens of the northwest, will give the men admission to the theater at the performances and the prices will be 25, 50 and 75 cents. To enjoy this entertainment the soldier has had to pay \$1 bus fare, the same admission each and the war tax.

Noted Singers to Entertain. Arrangements have been made to play at the Liberty the best of the road shows which visit Tacoma and famous musicians and singers, such as Madame Melba and Maude Powell, will appear for the soldiers in the near future, giving the same entertainment which would cost them from \$2 to \$5 in the cities for 25 and 50 cents. The weekly program now includes two nights and matinee of vaudeville, one high class entertainment, one program by regimental or company talent, and first run motion pictures. Special matinees are given for soldiers under quarantine who cannot mingle with the nightly crowds.

Teaching officers how to shoot their commands without impairing their throats will be one of the tasks of Robert Lloyd, San Francisco baritone, sent here as singing director

TOMORROW AND FRIDAY SALEM'S OWN GIRL OF THE MOVIES



Molly Go Get 'em Her Latest Comedy Drama It's a Knock-out BLIGH

# Last Times I LOVE YOU TODAY

**SPECIAL**  
Sydney Ainsworth  
Barbara Castleton  
Mary McAllister  
James Young  
In  
**"CENTRAL"**  
A Film Adaptation  
The Big  
**COHAN & HARRIS**  
Stage Success  
3 DAYS ONLY 3  
THURSDAY  
FRIDAY  
SATURDAY  
**LIBERTY**

by the commission on training camp activities. Mr. Lloyd arrived today to teach the soldiers how to sing. Community singing will be taught with entire regiments gathered together as one big class. Lively tunes which can be used as marching songs are to be used, the purpose being largely to keep up the morale of the men.

# HUTCHESON GOES TO PRESIDENT

Head of Brotherhood of Carpenters Says Strike May Be Outcome

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Falling today to get the approval of representatives of the navy, the Emergency Fleet corporation and the metal trades unions of his proposal to put a spokesman of the carpenters on the building dispute, William L. Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, announced tonight that an appeal would be taken to President Wilson.

"If he does nothing, then we are through," Mr. Hutcheson declared, "and it is up to the government to keep the men in line."  
"Does that mean a strike?" he was asked.  
"How do I know?" was the answer.  
"They struck last time and only returned to work in response to the president's appeal in the belief that the matter would be adjusted to their satisfaction."  
Hutcheson said there were 50,000 idle carpenters who could be put to work on ships if the work was available. He indicated some of these men would find work in Canada by announcing that John J. McGee of New York, has been offered the post of director of shipbuilding in Canada by the imperial munitions board, which asked him to furnish 50,000 woodworkers and 6,000 iron shipbuilders.

Mr. McGee has asked and received permission to accept the offer," he added, "and the men he wants doubtless will be glad to get the work."  
The conference today, in which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt appeared for the navy, discussed the question for nearly eight hours, then adjourned without agreement or arrangement for a continuance of negotiations. Previous negotiations likewise were unfruitful, resulting in the striking carpenters having returned to the shipyards when President Wilson declared the war program was being delayed and refused to see Mr. Hutcheson.

# WAR BOARD IS REORGANIZED; BARUCH IS HEAD

Powers to Control Output of American Industry Are Increased

NEW DUTIES PRESCRIBED

Competition Between Departments for Supplies to Allies Cut Out

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Reorganization of the war industries board with Bernard M. Baruch of New York as chairman and with vastly increased powers to control the output of American industry during the war was announced today by President Wilson.

Final determination of all questions of priority in deliveries to any department and to the allies is vested in the board, and it is charged with coordinating and anticipating the needs of any of these, creating or improving facilities for production and advising as to prices.

Much of the power is given to the chairman, with the board acting in an advisory capacity, and he, the president says, should "act as the general eye of all supply departments in the field of industry."

Through the board it is proposed to eliminate all competition for supplies between the various departments and the allies, thus meeting in a measure at least, the demand in congress for centralization of power.

The president prescribed the new duties of the board in a letter to Mr. Baruch, requesting him to accept the chairmanship as successor to Daniel Willard, who recently resigned to devote his entire attention to his duties as president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and as chairman of the advisory commission of the canal and national defense.

The president's letter to Mr. Baruch follows: "I am writing to ask if you will accept appointment as chairman of the war industries board, and I am going to take the liberty at the same time of outlining the functions, the constitution and action of the board as I think they should now be established."

"The functions" of the board should be:  
(1) The creation of new facilities and the closing, if necessary, the opening up of new or additional sources of supply;  
(2) The conversion of existing facilities where necessary to new uses;  
(3) The studious conservation of resources and facilities by scientific, commercial and industrial economies;

(4) Advice to the several purchasing agencies of the government with regard to the prices to be paid;  
(5) The determination wherever necessary of priorities of production and of delivery and of the proportions of any given article to be made immediately accessible to the several purchasing agencies when the supply of that article is insufficient, either temporarily or permanently;  
(6) Purchases for Allies provided for the allies;  
(7) The making of purchases for the allies;  
(8) The board should be constituted as at present and should retain, so far as necessary and so far as consistent with the character and purposes of the reorganization, its present advisory agencies; but the ultimate decision of all questions except the determination of prices, should rest always with the chairman, the other members being in an advisory capacity.

The further organization of advice I will indicate below.  
"In the determination of priorities of production, when it is not possible to have the full supply of any article that is needed, produced at once, the chairman should be assisted, and so far as practical guided by the present priorities organization or its equivalent.  
"In the determination of priorities of delivery when they must be determined he should be assisted when necessary in addition to the present advisory priorities organization by the advice and cooperation of a committee constituted for the purpose and consisting of official representatives of the food administration, the fuel administration, the railway administration, the shipping board and the war trade board, in order that when a priority of delivery has been determined they may be common, consistent and concerted action to carry it into effect.  
"In the determination of price the chairman should be governed by the

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If you have Catarrhal Deafness or Head Noises do your drug store and get 1 ounce of Parmit (double strength), and add to it 1/2 ounce of water and just a little sugar, as directed on each package. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day. This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should be open, breathing become easy and the mucous stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Anyone who has Catarrhal Deafness or Head Noises should give this prescription a trial. For sale by Capital Drug Store.

advice of a committee consisting, besides himself, or the members of the board immediately charged with the study of raw materials and of manufactured products, of the labor member of the board, of the chairman of the federal trade commission, the chairman of the traffic commission, and the fuel administrator.

"The chairman should be constantly and systematically informed of all contracts, purchases and deliveries in order that he may have always before him a systematized analysis of the progress of business in the several supply divisions of the government in all departments.

Chairman Duties Outline. "The duties of the chairman are:  
(1) To act for the joint and several benefit of all the supply departments of the government.  
(2) To see that no work is being successfully done and interfere as little as possible with the present normal processes of purchase and delivery in the several departments.  
(3) To guide and assist wherever the need for guidance or assistance may be revealed: For example in the allocation of contracts in obtaining access to materials in any way pre-empted or in the disclosure of sources of supply.

"(4) To determine what is to be done when there is any competitive or other conflict of interest between departments in the matter of supplies: For example, when there is not a sufficient immediate supply for all and there must be a decision as to priority of need or delivery, or when there is competition for the same source of manufacture or supply, or when contracts have not been placed in such a way as to get advantage of the full productive capacity of the country;  
(5) To see that contracts and deliveries are followed up where such assistance is indicated under (3) and (4) above has proved to be necessary;  
(6) To anticipate the prospective needs of the several supply departments of the government and their feasible adjustment to the industry of the country as far as adjustment is possible in order that as definite an outlook and opportunity for planning as possible may be afforded the business men of the country.

"In brief, he should act as the general eye of all supply departments in the field of industry."

# MURDER CASE IS COMMENCED

Prosecutor Seeks to Show Main Acted Suspiciously After Deed

CHEHALIS, WASH., March 5.—Five of the important witnesses for the state were put on the witness stand this afternoon by Special Prosecutor Samuel White in the murder trial of Oscar Main, charged with killing Fred Swayne, Napavine grover, on January 24.

The special prosecutor sought to show through the testimony that Oscar Main acted in a suspicious manner after the finding of the body of the murdered man and about the time that the murder is supposed to have been committed.

The witnesses called were Robert Myers, Robley Evans, Sheriff J. E. Berry, Dr. H. L. Pettit and C. T. Lloyd. The sheriff will be recalled later.

The testimony of C. T. Lloyd brought forth the statement that Main was "up town" at the hour in question and that he acted "in a hurried and suspicious manner, as though something were on his mind."  
Sheriff Berry testified to being called to Napavine by Dr. Pettit, who told him that Fred Swayne had been murdered. On cross-examination, he admitted that the bag in the safe, containing \$70, was secreted in such a manner that it might have been overlooked in a hurried search. Other drawers in the safe were opened, he said, though nothing was scattered about the floor. The cash drawer stood open with about \$2 in cash in it.

A detailed explanation of the condition of the body at the time of his arrival was given by Dr. Pettit, who was called from his home at the request of Mrs. Swayne. He said that life had been extinct for several hours when he arrived.  
Main said he called the coroner and the undertaker," testified Dr. Pettit. "I told him he'd better notify the sheriff as this was a suspicious case. He told me to do it myself as I was nearer the telephone."  
Myers and Evans, boys sent to find out what was detaining her husband by Mrs. Swayne, testified to finding the body. Mrs. Swayne was not in court this afternoon.

# Cornell Professor Assails Fixing of Price of Wheat

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Idle farm lands and labor scarcity were given as the causes for a shortage of crops by G. F. Warren, professor of farm management at Cornell university, today, in testifying at the senate agricultural committee's hearing on the food situation.

The method of fixing prices for wheat was assailed by Mr. Warren, who said the food authorities do not take into consideration unfavorable conditions in wheat production.

# ALLIES' HEARTS BEAT TOGETHER UNTIL VICTORY

Mighty Forces of Three Countries Are Fighting for High Purpose

PILGRIM SOCIETY MEETS

French and British Ambassadors Are Guests at New York Banquet

NEW YORK, March 5.—Lord Reading, British high commissioner to the United States, the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, archbishop of New York, and pincate of England, and Jules J. Jusserand, French ambassador, were honored guests tonight at the annual dinner here of the Pilgrim society. Women were present for the first time at a banquet of the organization.

Cable messages of greeting were exchanged with King George. The one sent the British ruler, signed by Frederick Cuncliffe Owen, vice president of the society, follows:  
"The Pilgrim society of America, gathered today at dinner of welcome to the archbishop of York and to your majesty's new ambassador, Lord Reading, also in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the society, the 1000 guests, including the ambassador of France, hail your majesty as America's honored and glorious king and offer respectful and heartfelt greetings as well as prayers for the victory of our united cause."

This was the king's reply: "The message from the Pilgrim society of America has been received by me with feelings of pride and of gratification. I warmly thank those who have joined in this occasion of greetings to myself and of hope for that victory for our common cause by which the future peace of the world can alone be secured. My countrymen, with me, all appreciate the honor done the British ambassador and to the archbishop of York by the distinguished gathering, including the French ambassador, which this evening commemorates the fifteenth anniversary of your society."

When Lord Reading was introduced he was greeted with three American cheers.  
"Now that you have entered the war," the ambassador declared, "we fully understand there can be no halting, no hesitation, no want of decision and that the war will continue to the end until the principle of liberty for which America has ever drawn the sword has been vindicated and set up on high beyond the reach of all the despotism which may be arrayed against it."

Referring to the entry of Great Britain into the war, Lord Reading said:  
"Knowing what is now known of the cost in men and treasure, if that amount in August, 1914, were to come today, Great Britain would do just what she did then."

The archbishop of York paid tribute to the high idealism which brought the United States into the conflict.  
"What brought us into this war?" he asked. "It was Belgium. We never stopped to calculate what the cost would be. We realized that honor and duty made essential the keeping of our national faith."  
"Your entry into this war was strikingly different from ours," he continued. "It was deliberate; it was based upon conviction and principle."

"I believe that but one end of this war is possible, and that there has been borne into life new hope, peace and freedom for all nations of the world, the high idealism of America is certain to lead to an ultimate victory which will result in a concert of nations in which the peace of the world shall be secured."  
Ambassador Jusserand said that France and England finally found they always had fought for the same high ideals and that they were nations with hearts which beat in unison.  
"When we were outnumbered," he said, "we won the battle of the Marne. Now, with the mighty forces of Britain by our side and with the United States coming in with long strides, we know we shall battle until the end. When the end will come we know not, but we'll triumph."

# FOOD SHIPMENTS OF U. S. HUGE

Exports Enough to Furnish Balanced Ration to 16,000,000 Men

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Food sufficient to furnish a balanced ration to an average of more than 16,000,000 men yearly was shipped from the United States to the allies from the beginning of the war to last January, the food administration announced tonight in making public an analysis of the nation's enormous exports of foodstuffs to Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia. In addition there was a surplus of some 625,000 tons of protein and 268,000 tons of fatse.

Russia received less than one per cent of the total. Great Britain took more than half of the entire total or enough to feed about 8,000,000 men. France was next with enough for 2,000,000 men, and Italy sufficient for more than 2,000,000

men. The three together received an excess of protein capable of supplying this portion of the diet to some 20,000,000 additional men.  
The total exports of wheat and flour to Great Britain, France and Italy was equivalent to 534,000,000 bushels, or an average of 110,000,000 bushels per year. Exports of pork and pork products totaled almost two billion pounds, while sugar exports to those countries showed a early average of \$48,000,000 pounds. Oats exports for the three and one half years totalled 212,751,000 bushels, corn 24,310,000 bushels, and rye 3,618,000 bushels.

# PACKERS' CASE THROUGH TODAY

Argument to Be Concluded and Case Will Be Taken Under Advisement

CHICAGO, March 5.—Argument for counsel in the packers' wage arbitration will be concluded tomorrow and the case taken under advisement by Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler, the arbitrator.

In his opening address to the arbitrator today Attorney Frank P. Walsh in behalf of the employees, urged that each of the six demands made by the men be granted. The questions under consideration at the hearing are for a basic eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sundays and holidays, an increase of \$1 a day for all working rate workers with a corresponding increase for all piece rate workers, equal pay for men and women performing the same work, and a guaranteed number of hours ranging from 40 to 45 hours as the minimum week's work.

Attorney Walsh read a minimum yearly budget for a family of five amounting to \$1288.84, which he asked the arbitrator to consider in making his award. He said the pay of packing house employees could be doubled without increasing the price of meat to the consumer more than one-sixtieth of a cent a pound.

Attorney Carl Meyer will deliver the opening argument for the packers' side tomorrow morning.

# HAIG EXPLAINS CAMBRAI FIGHT

Heavy Bombardment Contributed to Success of Enemy in Recovering

LONDON, March 5.—The war office tonight made public a dispatch from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, covering the much discussed battles on the Cambrai front last November. It relates how the operations were carried out, tells of the successes at first achieved and alludes, quite as frankly, to the subsequent reverses which compelled a withdrawal from territory that had been captured, no blame being imputed to any one for this later occurrence.

The attack, the field marshal notes, was started at 6:30 o'clock on the morning of November 20. The spectacular successes which first attended it have been told in the correspondent's reports written at the time. It was on the last day of November that the triumph began to give way to disaster.

"At the northern end of the Bonavis ridge and in the Gonnelle sector," the commander relates, "the swiftness with which the advance of the enemy's infantry followed the opening of his bombardment appears to have overwhelmed our troops, both in the line and the immediate support, almost before they had realized the attack had begun. The nature of the bombardment, which seems to have been heavy enough to keep our men under cover without at first seriously alarming them, contributed to the success of the enemy."

# PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE IS BUSY

Managers of Baseball Clubs Are Making Preliminary Arrangements

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 2.—With practically only three weeks before they will line up for early practice, their candidates, the various managers of the Pacific coast league baseball clubs are actively engaged in making the preliminary arrangements.

Practically all of these managers will be more or less hard put to it to find the new material necessary to bolster up the holes in their line-ups made by the draft and volunteer service occasioned by the war. In some cases frantic letters are being sent to managers of major league clubs asking for aid.  
Just what the prospects for each club will be it is still too early to determine and it is not likely that much prospecting will be done until a more definite lineup of the men is had. A score of names of good players in other leagues have been mentioned as probably obtainable for the Pacific Coast organizations but until contracts are signed and the men appear on the ground, nothing definite will be available.

# PROHI BRANCHES ALLEGE EACH OTHER DISLOYAL

National Convention Unable to Decide on Merger With New Party

COMPROMISE IS LIKELY

Nationals' Stand in Favor of Single Tax One Cause of Objection

CHICAGO, March 5.—After a day of bitter debate during which caustic epithets and charges of disloyalty to the party were hurled from one side to the other, the delegates to the national prohibition convention were deadlocked tonight on the question of merging with the new National party, formed at St. Louis by Socialists who disagreed with that party's stand on the war.

Throughout the day the anti-merging faction had the better of the argument, three times winning minor skirmishes, but by night leaders of each side, though predicting victory were planning compromises to be introduced later.

"Anti" Force Motion. The first victory for the anti-merging faction came when they forced through a motion to make the debate on the question unlimited. Led by William A. Brubaker of Chicago, and Judge H. L. Peak, delegate from Ohio, the delegates favoring the merger attempted to have the debate limited to thirty minutes, each for each side but were overwhelmingly defeated after E. J. H. Prugh of Harrisburg, Pa., charged that an attempt was being made to railroad through the merger. The anti-mergers won again a few minutes later when they succeeded in passing a motion making two thirds majority necessary to pass the merger resolution. It was said to be the first time the prohibitionists had required more than a majority to pass on any action.

The third victory came when the merger faction was defeated in an attempt to have representatives of the National who convene here tomorrow, address the convention after the debate had closed. The anti-mergers insisted that the Nationals speak before the debate closed, thus giving them a chance for rebuttal. The resolution calling for the merger provided that a satisfactory platform must be adopted by the Nationals. The chief objections found to the National platform by the prohibitionists were that it favored the single tax and that its main purpose apparently was not nationwide prohibition, though delegates favoring the merger insisted that prohibition was the main thing for which the Nationalists are working.

Among the compromises suggested on was that the prohibition party keep its national committee intact to work for nationwide prohibition. Another was that an agreement first be reached that the prohibitionists have a certain number of representatives on the National national committee. A third, strongly favored by the anti-merger faction, was that each party retain its own name but that committees be formed to cooperate in obtaining certain legislation.

The prohibitionists were exceptionally bitter over the fact that Mayor W. H. Thompson of Chicago, apparently refused to deliver the address of welcome. He was requested to do so and Virgil Hinshaw, chairman of the national committee, in opening the convention said that "prominent Chicagoans asked to deliver an address of welcome had refused."

# PACKING HOUSE INQUIRY QUILTS

Adjournment Taken After Examining Letters on Livestock Man's Work

CHICAGO, March 5.—After delving today into correspondence relating to the activities of A. E. De Riebles of Denver, a livestock man, who from an opponent of the big packers developed into their advocate, the federal trade commission investigation into the packing house inquiry adjourned for a few days.

The next session, Francis J. Heney, counsel for the commission, announced would be held after the United States circuit court of appeals has ruled on the appeal of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., who is seeking to prevent the commission from taking possession of papers and documents taken from a vault in his private office under a search warrant. Argument on the Veeder appeal is set for tomorrow.

The correspondence introduced today consisted of letters from, to and concerning Mr. De Riebles. In them were appeals for contributions to the Boy Scouts of Denver; statements of the views of Mr. De Riebles on the packing house situation; friendly recommendation of Mr. De Riebles by J. O. Armour to the National City bank of New York and statements concerning the prosperity of the Denver man's livestock and loan business. The De Riebles correspondence, Mr. Heney said, was introduced through light on the transformation of a packer's opponent into a packer's friend.