

PROPERTY IN U.S. OF HUNS TO BE SOLD

Senate Approves Legislation to Uproot German Commercial Influence; Hoboken Docks to Change

KAISER SAID TO OWN AMERICAN PROPERTY

Treaty of 1799 With Prussia Not Regarded Mere Scrap of Paper

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Legislation authorizing the sale of all enemy property in this country, requested by the alien property custodian to permanently uproot German commercial influence, was approved today by the senate and added to the urgency deficiency appropriation bill. An amendment empowering the president to acquire title to the German steamship companies docks and wharves at Hoboken, N. J., also was accepted. The vote on the provision for sale of enemy property was unanimous, 84 to 0, and came after several hours seething denunciation of German Kultur and intrigues for world domination. Enemy property within the meaning of the law is property owned in an enemy country, and official assurances have been given that there is no intention to interfere with the property or money of Germans or Austrians living in this country. The purpose is to break the hold of Germans in Germany upon vast commercial and industrial enterprises in the United States, which have been closely connected with the Kaiser's government and prevent their serving as outposts of the Teutonic movement for world domination.

Ownership to Be Provided. Under the trading with the enemy act the alien property custodian takes possession of and administers the properties, but its without authority to dispose finally of them. The new legislation will empower him to place them in American hands.

Virtually the only questions raised in today's debate were the possibility of violating the treaty of 1799 between Prussia and the United States and of too hasty action by congress. Expected opponents of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd docks at Hoboken failed to materialize. Prompt approval of both provisions by the house is expected as soon as the senate finally disposes of the \$2,000,000,000 urgent deficiency appropriation bill, to which they are added.

Before the senate acted Democratic Leader Martin presented a memorandum from the state department's legal bureau declaring that the 1799 treaty was not regarded as applicable.

Kaiser Has Property Here. What is to be done with the proceeds of the sale of German interests which some senators today suggested are owned in part by Emperor William himself is a policy to be determined later.

Senator Martin said: "Speaking for myself, and I think the American people, if the German people ever get any compensation, it will be after they have compensated the American people for the millions—I would even say billions—of dollars' worth of property they have ruthlessly destroyed."

Quoting from statements of A. Mitchell Palmer, the alien property custodian, when he appeared before the senate appropriations committee in urging the legislation, Senator Martin said many of the German owners had returned to Germany and now are waging war on this country.

"It is inconceivable," he added, "if we are to make any accounting that it shall be made without an accounting from Germany for the destruction made of property of American citizens. God forbid that I should protect interests of the German people any more than I am compelled to."

Treaty Held Not Applicable. That Germany regards the 1799 treaty as a "mere scrap of paper" was stated by Senator Underwood of Alabama, who said the treaty does not interfere with the sale of German property proposed.

"Let the junker know that America is fighting in earnest," said Mr. Underwood. "It is certainly probable that the German emperor himself, holding in the names of other persons, owns a large part of the property involved."

Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the foreign relations committee, said that examination of the treaty of 1799 and various authorities on international law convinced him that the amendment authorizing the sale of enemy property was proper. He said his purpose in asking that consideration of the amendment when called up last Saturday was postponed to permit him to

(Continued on Page 3.)

WAR SECRETARY BAKER ARRIVES ABROAD SAFELY

Reports of Military Mission to Battle Zone Closely Watched

TRIP IS MADE TO LEARN

Direction in Which U. S. Is to Exert Energy to Be Determined

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Safe arrival in France of Secretary Baker and his party having been formally announced today by the navy department, press reports about his movements on the other side are being watched closely here. Many officials think it possible that the story of his activities, if permitted to pass the censor, will throw interesting light upon the object of his mission to the theater of war.

Emphasis laid by the war department upon the fact that Mr. Baker's trip was purely a military pilgrimage without diplomatic significance has directed attention to the known desire of President Wilson to see an energetic campaign waged by the allies. With American troops holding a constantly increasing sector of the battle lines, the wishes of the Washington government will have even greater weight than heretofore with the allied chieftains.

It is assumed here that the secretary is gathering first hand information on conditions at the front for the president, and he will be able to give as well as to receive important information. The great question of the direction in which the United States is to exert its greatest effort in the war may be decided on the result of these conferences abroad. There have been a constant conflict not only as to the use of ship tonnage as between the shipment of troops and the shipment of supplies for the allies, but also as to the priority rights of various army supplies and equipments.

Expansion of Marine Corps and Navy Planned

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The house naval committee today began consideration of the annual naval appropriation bill, as framed by the navy department and a naval subcommittee. The bill carried approximately \$1,300,000,000 for the navy for the next fiscal year, but the amount would be made immediately available so the navy can meet promptly any emergency that may arise. The measure provides for an increase of the enlisted force of the navy from 150,000 to 187,000 men and an increase in the marine corps from 30,000 to 50,000 officers and men.

Some members favor increasing the marines to 60,000 officers and men with a view to putting a full division in France.

The bill does not change the three-year building program adopted by congress three years ago. Increase in the number of destroyers, patrol boats and other special types of craft, made necessary by the war, have been taken care of in special appropriation bills.

Bill Hayward Falls in Portland Hotel

PORTLAND, March 11.—William Hayward, athletic coach of the university of Oregon for the past fifteen years, collapsed in the lobby of a hotel here today and was removed to a hospital for observation. Hayward has been indisposed for some time, and had come to Portland to consult a specialist.

Senator Lodge Advocates Policy of Truth in War

BOSTON, March 11.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge advocated a policy of dealing with the American people according to the standards of truth that characterized George Washington, at a patriotic mass meeting here tonight in honor of the "Most Excellent George Washington," archbishop of York. "We have had enough of telling what we are going to do," he said, "what we want to know is what we have done. Let the people know the truth and if the truth is bitter and disheartening, they'll set their teeth as they did in the civil war and win. The road to victory is the road to truth."

National Wrestling Meet Will Be Held on April 12

CHICAGO, March 11.—The National wrestling championship contests will be held on April 12 and 13 at the Chicago Athletic association under the auspices of the A. A. U. It was announced today. The events will be divided into nine classes.

TRANSPORT IS RIDDLED BY SHRAPNEL

Ship Alleged Put in Danger of Attack From Submarine Through Tampering With "Zig-Zag" Clock

23-YEAR-OLD RUSSIAN, EDWARD OTIS, IS UP

Details of Perilous Voyage Show Actual Clash With U-Boat

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 11. In connection with the case of Edward Otis, the 23-year-old native of Riga, Russia, formerly quartermaster of a United States transport, who is charged with espionage and is being held under \$25,000 bail, have become known the details of the perilous voyage overseas of the transport, which, riddled with Hun shrapnel, bears silent testimony of an actual clash with a German submarine.

Otis, it is alleged, tampered with the mechanism which controls the transport's course in the submarine zone. It is further alleged that he ran the American flag up side down and that he reported a false reading of the carrier's log. Clock Shifts Course. At Otis' trial here last Saturday it was brought out that the alleged tampering with what is known as the "zig-zag" clock of the transport had shifted the zig-zagging course of the vessel to a material degree and that the ship was placed thereby in grave danger of submarine attack.

The transport, safe at her berth, brings with it a crew, the members of which tell of the "brush" with the undersea vessel and of the courageous conduct under fire of those who manned the American guns, fighting against great odds, had won the day. All stand ready to brave the submarines again and the morale of the unit is unimpaired. The transport made but one trip overseas. After clearing from an Atlantic port she joined her convoy and began the trip across the Atlantic without special incident until she neared the hostile zone. Then things began to happen. First her engine "went wrong" and she was compelled to drop behind the convoy, believing the trouble could be corrected in a short time. But this was not the case and when the repairs were made the transport was stranded, but not alone, for proceeding along her course the lookout sighted a submarine dead astern, less than a mile away.

Shrapnel Dropped on Transport. The gun crew of the transport was thrown into action and the stern gun was opened up at the enemy craft. At this time the undersea boat showed fight and, remaining on top of the water, began to drop shrapnel shells on the transport.

Closing her shrapnel guns, the submarine crew let loose one of her torpedoes, but the transport maneuvered in time to let it pass, startlingly close to her stern. Letting loose again with shrapnel, the German crew worked effectively, several shots finding their mark. The crew of the transport was having trouble with the range. To add to the transport's predicament, the chief gunner had his clothing nearly stripped from his body in a hail of small shell. He was wounded in the leg.

7-Year-Old Volunteers. As usual, there was an American present who jumped into the breach, took the place of the wounded chief gunner and proved himself equal to the occasion. The volunteer was a 17-year-old youth.

In the meantime the enemy craft had pulled up to within 500 yards and sent up the signal "surrender, we are overhauling you." The gun crew on the transport answered with their first hit. Again came the signal "surrender, we are overhauling you," from less than 800 yards, but the transport replied with another hit, and the men swore they would die fighting rather than give a satisfactory answer to the Hun challenge.

The shot that closed hostilities was a direct hit, which landed fairly on the periscope deck of the submarine, and with it bursting the undersea craft was seen to dive or sink. The crew, exhausted but enthusiastic, did not linger to investigate the fate of the enemy ship.

Vancouver Longshoremen Have Returned to Work

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 11.—Longshoremen, who quit work Saturday night because one of their number was arrested as a suspected draft evader, returned to work today. The men voted to return to work at a meeting held yesterday. The longshoremen arrested proved he was above draft age and was released.

ALLIANCE DIDN'T WANT MUNITIONS SENT TO ALLIES

German-American Organization in 1915 Urged Congress to Act

PROHIBITION IS OPPOSED

American Money Sent to Germany for Relief Work Before War

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Political activity of the German-American alliance and its subsidiary organizations was described in the senate investigating committee today by E. Lowry Humes, United States district attorney at Pittsburg and Joseph Keiler of Indianapolis, vice-president of the National Alliance. The committee is holding a hearing on a bill to revoke the charter of the alliance on the ground that it is unpatriotic. Mr. Humes, who came into possession of the records of the alliance organization in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, through a grand jury investigation of the activities of German organizations opposing prohibition, testified that the Allegheny County alliance urged its members to support C. E. Hughes in the last presidential election. His defeat was attributed by the alliance's executive committee as due to the support "by that sabre-rattling Roosevelt," according to the witness. The Allegheny organization adopted a resolution in 1915 urging a special session of congress to pass a law prohibiting the shipment of munitions to the allies, Mr. Hume said.

The district attorney testified that the records of the organization that it had collected \$16,000 for German war relief before the United States entered the war and had sent to the German and Austrian embassies. It was brought out at the hearing last Saturday that a great part of more than \$800,000 collected in this country by the National alliance was turned over by Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador, to Dr. Bernard DeBorja, who was head of the German propaganda system in this country for some time.

Mr. Keller who recently completed a four-year term as a member of the Indianapolis school board, and has two sons in the army, admitted to the committee that the alliance actively supported measures and candidates opposed to prohibition in Iowa, Texas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Lieutenant Killed in Airplane Collision

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 11.—Lieutenant Ioron L. Mitchell, Eudora, Miss., was instantly killed; Cadet Joseph C. Wakefield seriously injured and Cadet Pemberton slightly injured in an airplane collision at Kelley field No. 2 tonight.

It was the most spectacular accident since establishment of the flying fields here. It was witnessed by several hundred cadet flyers. Mitchell and Wakefield were returning from a cross-country flight and Pemberton, flying alone, appeared from another direction. Three hundred feet from the ground the two machines collided, locked and fell in a twisting spiral. Lieutenant Mitchell was dead when the cadets reached the scene of the crash. Wakefield suffered both thighs fractured and serious cuts about the body. Pemberton received only bruises.

Pigeon With Mrs. Wilsons Message Does Not Arrive

NEW YORK, March 11.—The homing pigeon released in Washington today with a message from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson expressing regret that she could not attend the military and naval show to be held here next week, had not arrived at its home tonight. The owner of the feathered messenger said the pigeon undoubtedly had been blown off its course by the strong head winds and that there was every reason to believe it would reach its home in good shape some time Tuesday.

Government Inspector of Textiles in Salem

J. W. Thorburn, United States inspector of textiles, is in the city and will remain here for a month or more. It is his duty to inspect all woolens for use of the war department and he can reject or pass any and all cloths offered under contract to the government. The Thomas Kay Woolen mills are now and have been for some time past turning out monthly a large quantity of goods for manufacture in uniforms of soldiers in the army, and Mr. Thorburn, who is also inspector of woolens made in California and Washington, said last night that he had seen none better than the goods made here in Salem.

AMERICANS PENETRATE GERMAN LINE

Second Line of Enemy Trenches Reached in Lorraine Sector; Gas Shells Used With Good Effect

ATTACK ON BRITISH LINE PROVES FAILURE

Trotzky's Resignation Said to Be Due to Quarrel With Lenine

(By The Associated Press) American initiative has asserted itself on the Lorraine front in France. Three savage raids on the German line have been made by the Americans, who succeeded in reaching the second line of enemy trenches before being ordered to return. During their stay in German-held territory they destroyed carefully built defenses and picked up much war materials. The American artillery ably assisted the infantry in the operation. A heavy barrage fire was laid down in front of the advancing Americans and the Germans had fled before the wave of infantry reached the hostile positions. After the Americans had been in the German trenches for a few minutes the German barrage fire was loosed on them but the American guns answered shot for shot and silenced a number of batteries. The American artillerymen used gas shells with good effect. Near Toul the American heavy guns have been in action.

Teutons Driven Back. Three raids on the British lines have been attempted by the Germans in the Armentieres sector but the British, in spite of a heavy fire from the enemy's guns, repulsed the Teutons. The fighting has spread along the Flanders front, the Ypres and Passchendaele sectors figuring in the official reports. The activities of the contending armies have spread farther south, encounters near St. Quentin being mentioned for the first time in recent weeks. Information received from German prisoners are responsible for the disclosure of German plans for heavy attacks on the British southeast of Houtholst wood.

On February 20, 28 and March 8 attacks were forestalled by terrific British artillery fire and while an enemy attack on March 9 was successful to some degree, the British on Saturday succeeded in re-establishing their lines.

The British forces operating in Palestine have once more advanced north and northwest of Jericho.

The resignation of Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, is explained by a report that he acted after a quarrel with Nikolai Lenine, the premier, who insisted that the Russia people agree to the disastrous peace at Brest-Litovsk, while Trotzky protested against submitting without a struggle. The only fighting reported in Russia is in the neighborhood of Kiev, Radzjelna, and along the Shmering-Odessa railway, where the Germans claim to have scattered bands of Russians.

Austrian Attempt Fails. There has been fighting on quite a large scale on the Italian front. In the mountain sectors of the line, enemy attempts to advance have been checked, while along the Piava river, the Austrians were defeated.

(Continued on Page 3.)

PARIS SUFFERS CASUALTIES IN HUN BOMB RAID

Sixty Airplanes Cross French Lines; Several Buildings Demolished

ONE CREW IS CAPTURED

Artillery Barrage Keeps Many Machines From Gaining Objectives

LONDON, March 12.—German airplanes raided Paris Monday night. The first alarm was given at 9:10 o'clock when seven squadrons of German airplanes were reported on their way to Paris. Bombs were dropped at 10:15 o'clock.

LONDON, March 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says that casualties and property damage resulted from last night's air raid, but details are unavailable.

One of the German raiders over Paris last night was brought down in flames and the crew was taken prisoner, a Havas dispatch from Paris states. The French official statement on the raid says that warning was given at 9:10 o'clock and that "all clear" was sounded at midnight. About sixty airplanes crossed the French lines. Thanks to the artillery barrage, which was maintained throughout the entire raid, with great intensity, a certain number of machines were unable to reach their objective.

Nevertheless, the statement adds, numerous bombs were thrown on Paris and the suburbs. Several buildings were demolished or set on fire. The number of victims is not yet known.

U. S. Would Loan Cuba Money to Fight Germany

HAVANA, March 11.—The American government, it is announced, has offered to lend the Cuban government \$15,000,000 to be used in carrying on the war against Germany. The loan will draw 5 per cent interest and will be guaranteed by the \$30,000,000 Cuban bond issue.

Last September the republic of Cuba authorized the announcement that half of the Cuban government's \$30,000,000 war bond issue, decided upon shortly before that time had been subscribed by the United States treasury.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Is Reported Captured

AIKEN, S. C., March 11.—Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Aiken and Westbury, L. I., who enlisted in the French aviation service last June, has been captured by a German airplane, according to unconfirmed information received here by the young man's father, Major Thomas Hitchcock. Major Hitchcock did not reveal the source of his information.

Aerial Photography School Opens With 560 Students

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11.—The United States army school of aerial photography opened here today with an enrollment of 560 students. More than 700 students are expected to be enrolled this week.

DRASTIC FOOD ORDER IN EFFECT TODAY BY STEUSLOFF'S ORDERS

Local Chairman's Authority From Federal Administration—Every Sale of Flour Necessitates Buying Equal Amount of Substitutes—Inconvenience Is Admitted, But Time Has Arrived When People Must Do Full Part

By an order of the food administration given the people of this locality through F. W. Steusloff, food administration for Marion county, no sale of flour can be made by any dealer in the county unless an equal quantity of substitutes goes with the order. This is effective beginning this morning.

The authorities admit that the order is drastic and that it will cause inconvenience to consumers in many cases, but absolute necessity is back of the order. The order was received by Mr. Steusloff in the following telegram received yesterday from W. B. Ayer of Portland, federal food administrator for Oregon, who in turn received the order from Washington:

"Owing to the absolute necessity that this country furnish wheat for shipment to our army abroad and to the people of France, I have positive instructions that no sale of flour can be made without an equal quantity of substitutes, and I am putting the order into effect today. This will undoubtedly cause inconvenience to many of our people, but they must thoroughly understand that it is an absolute necessity, and the time has arrived when we are called upon to come through and do our full part."

PRESIDENT IS IN SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA

Heart and Soul of America Is With People, Wilson Tells Congress of Soviets About to Convene

REJECTION OF PEACE TERMS NOT URGED

Trouble for Germany in East Hoped Until Allies Win Victory

WASHINGTON, March 12.—On the eve of the gathering at Moscow of the Russian congress of soviets, which is to pass judgment upon the German-made peace accepted by the Bolsheviks at Brest-Litovsk, President Wilson has sent a message of sympathy to the Russian people through the congress, with a pledge that the United States will avail itself of every opportunity to aid them in driving out autocracy and restoring Russia to her place in the world with complete sovereignty and independence. The United States now recognizes no government in Russia, but the president cabled his message to the American consul at Moscow for delivery to the congress, which is made up of soldiers' and workmen's representatives and speaks for at least a considerable part of the Russian people. The message made public tonight by the state department, was as follows:

Sympathy Is Expressed. "I may not take advantage of the meeting of the congress of the soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia. Although the government of the United States is unhappy, not in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia through the congress that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world. The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life.

(Signed) "Woodrow Wilson." Thus in his first formal word to Russia since that revolution-torn country under the leadership of the Bolsheviks deserted the allied cause, the president indicates the purpose of the United States to disregard the hard terms upon which the German and Austrian war lords have promised peace to the Russians and to demand an accounting upon a very different basis when victory at last shall be achieved by America and the allies.

Rejection Not Urged. The president does not urge the soviets to reject the peace treaty, though the delivery of his message at this time may be interpreted as suggesting such a course. In fact, it is conceded in official circles that there is scant ground for hope that the congress and what remains of a government in Russia will refuse to give approval to the German terms. Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, has resigned, and from Lenine, the premier, who apparently controls the regime, nothing is expected.

But there seems to be still a strong belief here that difficulty for Germany in the east by no means is ended; that as the humiliating nature of the Teutonic terms begins to be realized by the great mass of Russians and the tyranny of the war lords in occupied territory shows itself, a new uprising will not be far off. Whether or not anything resembling a strong central government capable of making organized resistance on a large scale is developed. The hope here is that the determination of the great numbers of the Russians to fight oppression will find expression in some way that will give the Germans much to do in the east until the ultimate victory in the west, about which no doubt is entertained, puts the United States and the allies in the position to give that direct and effective aid of which President Wilson speaks.

The president's message may serve to lessen misgivings in Russian over the proposed intervention by Japan in Siberia. The understanding here is that there is no difference of opinion among the allies that any operations undertaken by Japan to check German machinations in the east and protect the war stores at Vladivostok will not in any degree threaten permanent Russia's territorial integrity.