

LEADERS IN SPLIT OVER RUSS POLICY

German Civil Government and Military Chiefs Divided on Plan to Annex Russian Baltic Provinces

KAISER AND GENERALS CONFERRING AT COUNCIL

Immediate Economic Gain to Germany, Improbable, Americans Believe

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Serious differences between the German civil government and the military leaders over the plan of the general staff to annex the Russian Baltic provinces are reported in an official dispatch based upon German newspaper reports received here today from France. The dispatch says: "A crown council at which were present Emperor William, Marshal Hindenburg, Count von Hertling and many notable personages has been held to deliberate upon various questions relative to the conclusion of peace with Russia, to the offer made the emperor of the dual crown of Courland and finally to the affairs of Rumania and Finland. It appears that serious differences have arisen between the majority of the reichstag and the government on one side and great headquarters on the other.

Baltic Provinces Puzzle.

"The divergent views concern dynastic questions and the attaching to Germany of the four Russian Baltic provinces of Livonia, Estonia, Courland and Lithuania, as well as the questions of the rectification of the frontiers of Poland. The general staff supported by the right desires the immediate solution of all these problems in a manner favorable to Germany. The civil government which considers the present situation far from stable, prefers to temporize.

"The Leipzig Nachrichten, organ of the crown prince, writes that today great headquarters alone should make decisions that are of so great importance and that Count von Hertling lacks political judgment. The same paper says that Germany should annex all the rich industrial territory of West Poland and announces that the national council of Lithuania, like that of Courland, desires to see its country reunited to the empire in a personal union.

"The plan of German great headquarters, then, consists of incorporation to Germany Livonia, Estonia, Courland and Lithuania."

Little Benefit in Prospect.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Germany's military and political victories in Russia will give her little economic benefit immediately in the opinion of American officials familiar with the resources of the Slav territory.

Not more than 10,000,000 bushels of grain is believed to be available now in Eastern and Southern Russia but in October it is possible that from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels will be available from the new crop.

Perhaps more important than grain will be the vast resources of the Siberian dairy farms, which have been developed by German capital and which will begin to supply in June the fats for which Germany admittedly has been suffering.

Semi-official reports of the capture of 80,000,000 bushels of grain in Rumania are ridiculed by officials here on the strength of reports from American Red Cross workers and others who have been in Rumania recently. They say there was no grain to be bought in the open markets and that even when commandeered cars were sent under guard to remote regions, only limited quantities could be obtained and those were subject to pilfering by the needy population.

Russia always has sold its grain rapidly after the harvest, because there are few facilities for storage and officials here believe little stored grain remains.

Revolution Hurts Production.

Supporting this belief are reports that last year's crop in Russia were below normal and the devolution has further curtailed production.

Most animals obtained in Russia undoubtedly will help Germany to some extent, but the amount of them will not be large. Many are in remote sections. The same thing is true of the vast mineral resources, which are found chiefly in the Ural mountains, in mines which have been neglected of late and reached only by a transportation system that has lost much of its efficiency.

German organization, perhaps the kind exemplified in Belgium, will get the most out of the conquered land, officials here have no doubt.

It is evident, however, that the constant pressure on the western

OFFICIALS THINK RUSSIAN CHAOS LITTLE CHANGED

Washington Is Interested in Report That Peace Will Be Temporary

MANY CAST NO BALLOTS

Immediate Offensive on West Front Not Expected; America In to Win

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The decision of the Russian congress of soviets at Moscow to ratify the German peace terms was reached after receipt of President Wilson's message to the Russian people assuring them that America would take the first opportunity to help them regain their complete sovereignty and independence.

A message received at the state department today from American Consul Summers at Moscow, said the Russian situation, said the president's message was delivered two days before the soviets met.

Official expression here today indicated that America and the allies expect the action of the congress to have little direct bearing on the general Russian situation. It apparently was believed that chaotic conditions will continue in Russia for a long time to come, even though the Germans make every effort to re-establish order and reorganize the country's industrial and agricultural life.

Officials here were deeply interested in a dispatch from Moscow which said that the Russian factions declared that peace will be temporary only and that Russia will gather herself together with a new Socialistic army to resist the Germans. The fact that only slightly more than half of the delegates expected to attend the congress were reported as voting also caused comment.

The attitude of the American government towards any German move towards a general peace at the expense of Russia is directly in line with the expression of Lord Robert Cecil in the house of commons today that even if such a proposal came from Germany it would not be considered.

War department officials are not convinced that the Germans are ready to undertake a big offensive on the western front despite advanced notices sent out from Germany.

Whatever Germany's program, however, America and the allies, it was reiterated today, are in the way to win and their stand against a premature peace is as strong as it has been at any time in the past.

U. of O. Debaters Win From British Columbia

EUGENE, Or., March 15.—The University of Oregon debating team tonight won a unanimous decision here tonight over the men representing the University of British Columbia in a tri-annual debate in which the universities of British Columbia, Washington and Oregon participated, the subject being "Resolved, That at the conclusion of the present war the nations of the world should establish an international supreme court to pass upon all international disputes with an international constabulary to enforce its decrees."

This is the first time Oregon has met the Canadians in debate, thus giving an international flavor to the contest. In former years the discussions were held with Stanford university, California.

SEATTLE, March 15.—University of Washington's affirmative debating team tonight won a unanimous decision here over the University of Oregon's negative team in a debate on the question which was also argued in Eugene and Vancouver, B. C., in the triangular inter-collegiate debate.

Train Derailed; Woman and Waiters Injured

CHICAGO, March 15.—The east-bound Olympian limited train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, was partly derailed today north of Roscoe, S. D., and four persons, the dining car chef, two waiters and a woman passenger were injured. The cause of the accident was not reported.

The derailed train was bound from the North Pacific coast to Chicago. It is said that the injured will all recover.

French Regain Trenches Lost Since March 1

PARIS, March 15.—In the Champagne region west of Monte Carthet the French have regained trenches which the Germans had occupied since March 1, according to an official statement issued today. The French brought back forty-two prisoners and two machine guns.

I. W. W. CLASH WITH CROWD; TROOPS SENT

Sympathy for Ex-Secretary of I. W. W. on Trial Leads to Beating of Idaho Sheriff and Riot Follows

GUARDSMEN RUSHED ON SPECIAL TRAIN

Soldiers to Co-operate With 100 Deputies at Order of Governor

ST. MARIES, Idaho, March 15.—With the removal to Couer d'Alene, Idaho, this afternoon of W. M. Nelson, former secretary of the local branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, for trial on a charge of criminal syndicalism, the situation here was again quiet following an altercation this forenoon between Sheriff E. B. Noland and a crowd of Industrial workers and sympathizers in which the sheriff was knocked down several times and badly beaten.

Information that a change of venue had been granted, on motion of the state, in Nelson's trial, which was set for the local court today, caused the formation of a mob of about 200 with the purpose of delivering Nelson from jail, the sheriff said. When he attempted to dissuade them from such an attempt, he was set upon and beaten.

L. W. W. Meeting Dispersed.

Armed citizens quickly surrounded and quieted the rioters, and afterward a score of special deputy sheriffs were sworn in to preserve order.

Industrial workers and sympathizers held a meeting here tonight on a vacant lot but later dispersed without additional threats at violence. Citizens sworn in as deputy sheriffs are patrolling the streets tonight. No arrests have been made as a result of today's disorder.

BOISE, Idaho, March 15.—Following an urgent request from Sheriff E. B. Noland of St. Maries, Governor Alexander tonight wired a request to the commandant of the western division that 50 soldiers of the United States army be dispatched at once to St. Maries to quell a possible I. W. W. uprising.

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ROLL OF HONOR

WASHINGTON, March 15.—More than 100 names were contained in the casualty list cabled to the war department today by General Pershing, but only sixty-five were made public tonight because of delays in checking. Although the list was the longest yet received from France in a single day, the number of men reported killed in action was comparatively small. The great majority of the names were of men slightly wounded.

The sixty-two names made public were divided as follows:

Killed in action, four; died of wounds, three; died from accidents, two; died of disease, five; wounded severely, four; wounded slightly, forty-two; "wounded," two.

The nearly fifty names withheld contained those of several men killed in action, but most of them were of men slightly wounded.

The first list follows:

Killed in action—Privates William Ellinger, Marshall H. Jarrett, Joseph E. White, Joan De Posta Molles.

Died of wounds—Sergeant Leroy W. Miller, Privates Ted A. Butler, Carl Larsen.

Died of accident—Lieutenant Richard H. Whitney, Private Edwin C. Todd.

Died of disease—Corporal Charles M. McChord, meningitis; Privates Ernest Edwards, pneumonia; Edmund G. Holmes, meningitis; Elmer Reinhold Moller, meningitis; Joseph A. Yorkes, pneumonia.

Wounded, severely—Sergeant Otto C. Leach; Privates R. C. Camick, William G. Carroll, Bugler Howard G. Parker.

Wounded—Lieutenants Louis W. Ross and John W. Apperson.

Wounded, slightly—First Lieutenant William P. Bledsoe, Lieutenant Granville M. Burrow, Lieutenant William C. Dabney, Sergeant Carl Kahn, Corporals Lewis Darg, Jacob Klein, Frank Phillips, Elmer Werner, Privates Bernie Baldwin, Fenley S. Beeler, John Beran, Perry C. Bradford, Frederick J. Cairns, Noah W. Cox, Joe J. Czup, Frank J. Danakow, A. O. Davis, Arle E. Dibble, Jacob O. Dillenberger, Clay W. Dukes, Olaf E. Venhve, Harold R. Gerhart, Archie Fahlgren, Phillip Goldstein, Henry Kessler, Mike Klachko, Benjamin F. Mercer, May Meyers, Domlek P. Naeri, Hjalmar G. Nelson, James J. O'Shaughnessy, Angelo Pagotto, Joseph F. Potrovic, Joseph Richter, Theodore Ross, Frank Rzeznick, Henry F. Schwalbach, Alvin Smiley, Percy J. Turner, Harry P. Weidman, Clare E. West, Emory E. Wilcox.

AMERICAN ARMY HAS FIRST REAL FRENCH SUNSHINE

Skies Are Cloudless and Men Take On New Vigor in Training for War

BAKER'S VISIT PLEASURES

Soldiers Prepare to Show Secretary What American Forces Are Doing

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, March 12.—After weeks of rain, snow, wind, and murky weather there came to the American front today its first bath of genial spring sunshine. The skies were cloudless and in the moderate temperature that prevailed sweaters were discarded by the men for the first time since last summer, while in the villages where they are billeted and in the cantonments in the training area, the camps were decorated with rolls of bedding brought given an airing. Men and horses basked in the sunshine in the streets and on the hillsides—a grateful experience after the winter damp chill.

Everywhere possible equipment hung out to dry, tent flaps and hut windows open and hospital patients breathing the sweet spring air. Meanwhile, the transport work was being expedited by the rapidly drying roads.

Training Is Crowded.

In the training areas the fullest advantage was taken of the open weather, the officers crowding the men willingly to renewed efforts to make them fit for front line service.

Under the sunshine and the still atmosphere airdromes all along the line sprouted flocks of planes, both on trial and on serious missions, and everywhere there was expectant readiness for an enemy offensive should it develop.

The troops both on the front and in the training areas are on the tip-toe of expectation for the arrival of Secretary of War Baker, the presence of whom in France was announced in the Paris morning newspapers and took the whole army by surprise. Word of the secretary's presence in France was spread rapidly by telephone from the bases to the furthest outposts. Officers in villages at outlying points stopped the newspaper men and asked for definite word when Mr. Baker would arrive.

"The old man will find us ready to pass inspection," it was said.

Mr. Baker's Visit Gratifies.

In army circles there is a general gratification over the coming of Mr. Baker in order that he may see at close hand what has been accomplished thus far in the face of obstacles and the difficulties of distance, and especially the morale and physical condition of the troops, so that he may carry home a personal knowledge of easily remedied deficiencies and complaints.

The most serious of the deficiencies and complaints surround the army mail service. Everywhere the rank and file complain of the absence or great delay in mail from home. Company officers generally say the mail problem is one of the most serious they have to contend with because the men become lonely and anxious in the absence of word from their families. The ordinary mails are from one month to six weeks ahead of the army mails, and the officers express the belief that there will be no better factor for the happiness of the men than the most expeditious mail service it is possible to devise—even a faster service than through the ordinary civilian channels.

I. W. W. Indictments Rid Kansas of Agitators

WICHITA, Kan., March 15.—Federal authorities tonight believed that with the indictment here today of thirty five alleged members of the I. W. W. they were entering the last stages of their campaign to rid the Kansas oil fields of labor agitators and anti-war workers. The indictments charge disloyalty, insubordination and interference with the war.

With one exception all of the men named in the indictments are under arrest or are intended for the duration of the war. The defendants under arrest probably will be tried at the September term of court, it was stated.

American Attache Will Protest Finnish Arrests

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—An attaché of the American legation, left tonight for Finland carrying a formal protest from Minister Morris to General Mannerheim, commander of the government forces, against the arrest by Germans on the Aland islands of Henry Crosby Emery. Demand is made that the Finnish government obtain the release of Mr. Emery.

PERSHING TO HAVE PLANES BY SUMMER

All Sectors Held by American Forces in France to Have Adequate Protection by July Is Assurance

AIRCRAFT PROGRAM IS 60 DAYS BEHIND

Three Months Required to Build Plane and Get It On Battlefield

WASHINGTON, March 15.—American built battle planes will be in France by July in sufficient quantity to insure adequate air protection of the sectors then held by American troops. This statement rests on the highest authority and was made tonight with full recognition, of all failures and disappointments that have hampered the development of the air program.

Facts and figures on the aviation situation as well as every other branch of the government's war preparations were laid today before virtually the full membership of the house military committee, as yesterday they were disclosed to the senate committee.

Acting Secretary Crowell again presided at the session in the rooms of the war council at the war department, where the new policy of taking congress directly into the confidence of the executive branch of the government was launched.

Great Task Is Faced.

The comment of Representative Kahn of California, ranking Republican member of the house committee, expressed the sentiment of the house members on the new policy. He said it means team work by the whole government on the enormous problems that face it. The figures revealed to the committee the immediate, current demands of the war program and the progress being made in meeting them, he added, made it clear the country was still unaware of the enormity of its undertaking. Mr. Kahn predicted that great results could be looked for from now on if the weekly conferences with the legislative committees are continued.

Program Still Short.

It was disclosed to the committee members that the aviation program is far short of what had been hoped for. Figures estimating the efficiency in percentage that have been quoted, however, were shown to be wrong. No such method of calculation has been evolved. The actual delay can be figured only in point of time. The airplane production program in the United States is today substantially sixty days behind what had been hoped for by the most sanguine officials. The foreign contracts which were to have provided the initial equipment for General Pershing's air forces are still further behind.

There is every prospect, however, that some of the delay will be made up.

Even should the sixty days lost time stand, however, and even should there be no deliveries on the European contracts, General Pershing will receive a considerable number of American built planes by July. Estimates of the time required to get a completed battle plane from the factory in the United States to the front have been placed at ninety days. The war department is now concentrating its efforts of reducing that period with bright prospects of cutting it in half. Speeding up efforts are being directed also at every other element of the air craft program.

Portland to Eliminate German Study in Schools

PORTLAND, March 15.—German will not be taught in Portland high schools after June this year.

The committee on education affairs of the school board, consisting of O. M. Plummer, Francis Drake and N. G. Pike, will recommend at the next regular meeting action cutting off the Tauton tongue from the curriculum of the Portland educational system. The suggestion already has the pledged approval of all members of the board.

According to information in the hands of the board, nearly all students who have been taking the German courses are children of parents who are German or of German descent.

Naval Vessel and Steamer Collide; 26 Are Missing

LONDON, March 15.—Twenty-six persons are missing in consequence of a collision between a naval vessel and the British steamer Rathmore. Survivors have been landed at Kings town, Ireland, by destroyers.

SPEAKING FORCE ARRIVES TODAY FOR CONVENTION

Whole Personnel Will Be Present at Noon-Day Rally at Y. M. C. A.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE

Registration Committee to Report at Luncheon Held Today



Franklin J. Clark, one of the speakers of the coming Missionary convention, who will be in Salem today.

Secretary Gingrich has been notified that the entire company of speakers for the coming Laymen's Missionary convention will be present at the big noon rally at the Y. M. C. A. today.

All the workers, men and women, for the big Laymen's Missionary convention in Salem next Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, are summoned to a final rally and noon luncheon at the Y. M. C. A. today. The entire cast of speakers will be present and the inspiration of the meeting will give the impulse needed for the final preparations.

Among the speakers whose presence is expected today are: W. E. Doughty, secretary of the Laymen's Missionary movement; Frederick A. Agar, secretary of the methods of the Northern Baptist convention and former medical missionary in Central Africa; Thomas O'Farrell, another member of extensive missionary experience in Africa; Mrs. Paul Raymond, leader of the Woman's Missionary convention, which meets in Salem simultaneously with that of the men; Franklin J. Clark, secretary of the board of missions of the Episcopal church; Rev. C. Marsh, noted Baptist minister; Rev. William S. Martin, who speaks on the plan of campaign.

Interesting reports are expected from the registration workers and final plans will be made for pushing the work of registration to the utmost confines of the convention field.

James Stillman, Famous Banker, Dies at New York

NEW YORK, March 15.—James Stillman, chairman of the board of the National City bank and one of the most famous bankers in the United States, died of heart disease late today at his home in this city. He had been in poor health for several months.

Lane Has Bill to Teach Illiterates of Draft Age

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In preparation for the launching of a campaign against adult illiteracy among the American people generally and against ignorance of the English language among the foreign born, Secretary Lane sought the aid of President Wilson in pressing for the passage of a pending bill which would provide funds to be used for the purpose by the bureau of education.

If the bill is passed quickly, the plan is to give special attention immediately to teaching illiterate men of draft age, especially those in class A who may be called to the colors within a few months.

King Thanks Davison for Red Cross Contribution

LONDON, March 15.—King George sent today for Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross war council, who arrived in England a few days ago, and thanked him for the contribution of \$1,000,000 made recently by the American to the British Red Cross.

Mr. Davidson was a guest of the Prince of Wales at luncheon.

Caucasus Refuses to Ratify.

PETROGRAD, March 15.—The Caucasus government has issued a statement in which it refuses to endorse the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, which cedes Kara, Batoum and Ardahan to Turkey, and declares that a peace with Turkey can only be signed

PEACE OFFER TO ENGLAND IS EVIDENT

Germany Said to Have Made Proposal at Expense of Russia; Ludendorff Boasts of Superior Power

HARD PEACE TERMS RATIFIED BY RUSSIA

Large Majority Votes to Accept Treaty; Trotsky to Raise Army

(By The Associated Press)

That peace terms have been offered Great Britain by Germany may possibly be inferred from several significant statements given out Friday. Lord Robert Cecil, British minister of blockade, when asked if proposals "had been received for a peace at the expense of Russia," answered that "no such proposals are being considered or will be considered." A little earlier in the day an Amsterdam dispatch quoted Field Marshal Hindenburg as saying that "the entente has shown an unresponsive attitude toward Germany's peace intentions and the great German offensive must, therefore, go on." Later in the day, General von Ludendorff, the German quartermaster general, was reported as saying: "Since the enemy is not inclined to make peace, he will have to fight and this fight will, of course, be the most tremendous of the whole war."

Ludendorff Is Boastful.

General von Ludendorff continued: "We are stronger than the enemy as regards men, materials, aerial forces, tanks. Everything is in fact of which he boasted is standing in readiness on our side in the greatest abundance."

It is admitted that offers of peace have been made to Serbia by Austria-Hungary and Bulgarian, but it is stated that Serbia has absolutely refused to consider them.

The treaty of peace submitted by Germany to Russia at Brest-Litovsk, which makes Russia an outpost of the central empires, has either been ratified by the all-Russian congress of soviets, or its ratification apparently is imminent. Reports from Moscow are not clear on the situation, but it seems certain that the Bolshevik element has voted by a large majority to affirm the treaty. As this element dominates the congress the hard terms will doubtless be accepted, notwithstanding reports that Leon Trotsky, the mouthpiece of the Bolsheviks, is opposed to their provisions and is willing to try to reorganize the Russian army to fight the German invaders.

Germany Threatens Holland.

Holland stands in a perilous situation, according to the German newspapers, which are printing editorials, evidently inspired, on the taking over of the Dutch ships by the United States and Great Britain.

"Drastic measures" are advocated if Holland "gives way" to the allies.

The allied maritime transport council, formed at the instance of the American mission to England and France, led by Colonel E. M. House, has held its first meeting and announces that it will organize allied shipping so that tonnage may be used in the most effective manner.

Spirited fighting is reported along the French front. In the Champagne and Lorraine sectors, the French have won local successes. German official reports admit the loss of ground in Champagne before heavy forces of the French who are apparently able to hold the ground they have gained.

Along the British front the artillery fire has grown in intensity in many sections and there have been heavy engagements between raiding parties.

Italian Position Blown Up.

The Canadians have carried out another raid southeast of Lens.

The Austrians report that Italian positions on Mount Pasubio on the mountainous section of the Italian battle line have been blown up and that Austrian forces have occupied the ground. Mount Pasubio is east of Lake Garda and on the left side of a deep salient in the Italian line. The attack on these positions on the left bank of the Bacchiglione river may indicate the approach of a serious blow at the Italians there in the hope of opening a way into the Bacchiglione valley and turning the flank of the Italian armies guarding the lower Po.

Since the American forces have advanced and consolidated their lines in the Lorraine sector there have been no reports of unusual activity in the positions occupied by General Pershing's men.

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