

WEATHER
Fair and warmer; light frost
in the early morning; heavy
in exposed places.

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PEACE DRIVE IS STARTED BY CZERNIN

Foreign Minister Declares Alsace-Lorraine Blocked for Peace With France Before Offensive Began

GERMANY TO STAY "OUR ALLY" IS ASSURANCE

U. S. Officials Believe Talk Comes Because Offensive Has Failed

AMSTERDAM, April 3.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, addressing a delegation from the Vienna city council which waited on him Tuesday in connection with the burgomaster term of the "aggravated distress of the population" which is closely connected with the general political situation, said:

"With the conclusion of peace with Rumania the war in the east is ended. However, before turning to individual peace treaties and discussing them in detail, I would like to revert to the declaration of the president of the United States, in which he replied to the speech delivered by me on January 24.

"In many parts of the world President Wilson's speech was interpreted as an attempt to drive a wedge between Vienna and Berlin. I do not believe that, because I have too high an opinion of the president of the United States and his outlook as a statesman to believe him capable of such a way of thinking. President Wilson is no more able to ascribe dishonorable action to than we to him.

Vienna Best Soil For Peace.

"President Wilson does not desire to separate Vienna from Berlin, and he knows, too, that that would be impossible. Perhaps, President Wilson says to himself, however, that Vienna is more favorable soil for sowing the seed for a general peace. Perhaps, he says to himself that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy had the good fortune to possess a ruler who sincerely and honestly desires a general peace, but who will never commit a breach of faith or conclude a dishonorable peace, and that behind emperor-kings there are fifty-five million people.

"President Wilson says also, perhaps, to himself, that this united mass represents a force which is not to be underestimated and that this honest and strong desire for peace, which binds the monarchs, governments and people of both states is capable of being the bearer of that great idea in the service of which he has placed himself.

"I can only say that I esteem it highly that the German chancellor, in his excellent speech of February 25, took the words out of my mouth by declaring that the four principles developed in President Wilson's speech of February 11 formed the basis upon which a general peace could be discussed. I am in entire agreement with this. The four points laid down by the president are a suitable basis on which to begin the discussion for a general peace. Whether, however, the president will succeed in his endeavors to rally his allies on this basis is a question.

Alsace-Lorraine Blocks Way.

"God is my witness that we have tried everything possible to avoid a fresh offensive, but the entente would not have it thus. Some time before the western offensive began, M. Clemenceau addressed to me an inquiry whether and upon what basis I was prepared to negotiate. In agreement with Berlin I immediately replied that I was prepared to negotiate and that as far as France was concerned the only obstacle I could see in the way of peace was the French desire for Alsace-Lorraine.

"The reply from Paris was that it was impossible to negotiate on this basis. Thereupon, there was no choice left.

"The colossal struggle in the west has already broken out. Austro-Hungarian and German troops are fighting shoulder to shoulder, as they fought in Russia, Serbia, Rumania and Italy. We are fighting together for the defense of Austria-Hungary and Germany. The aspirations of France and Italy are Utopias which will be terribly avenged.

"Alliance With Huns Upheld.
"Come what may, we shall not sacrifice Germany's interests any more than she will leave us in the lurch. We are not fighting for imperialistic or annexationist ends for ourselves or for Germany, but we shall go forward together to the last for our defense; for our existence as a state and for our future. The first breach in the will of our enemy for war has been made by the peace negotiations with Russia. It is evidence of childish dilettantism to overlook the inner connection between the various conclusions of peace. The constellation of enemy powers in the east resembled a net; when one mesh was severed, the others gave way.

"The Ukrainian people led to peace with Russia, and Rumania, becoming isolated, was obliged to conclude peace. We have to begin with Ukraine both on technical and material

R. A. BOOTH IS GIVEN PLACE ON HIGHWAY BOARD

Governor Pleased at Acceptance of Appointment by Eugene Man

POLITICS IS AVOIDED

Withycombe Says Some Politicians May Not Like His Choice

Governor Withycombe last night announced the appointment of Robert A. Booth, wealthy lumber manufacturer of Eugene, as the new member of the state highway commission to succeed E. J. Adams, whose term expired March 31. Some delay in making the appointment was caused by reluctance of Mr. Booth to accept. He was prevailed upon by the governor and by friends to take the position.

In a statement accompanying the announcement, Governor Withycombe said that he had no personal motives in naming Mr. Booth and that the appointment might not give political satisfaction in all parts of the state. With the entrance of Mr. Booth to membership on the commission, the governor expressed himself as well pleased with the personnel of the board. He is known to repose considerable confidence in S. Benson of Portland and W. L. Thompson of Pendleton, the other two members. The term of the appointment is three years, the term of one member expiring March 31 each year.

Mr. Booth is interested widely in western Oregon in the lumber industry, mainly through his affiliation with the Booth-Kelly company of Eugene.

"I believe the state is fortunate in having Mr. Booth on the highway commission," said Governor Withycombe, in announcing the appointment. "The three members of the commission I consider men above political influence. They are men of broad vision who can see the future needs of the state. The future as well as the present needs of the state must be considered in the highway building program. I am certain that Oregon is to have a system of highways that will be the pride of the present generation and of those to come. The men on the commission are the kind of men who will get full value for money spent in road improvement, and no chance is given for misapplication of funds or for graft in any way.

"I am delighted that Mr. Booth has accepted the appointment."

Americans Subjected To Heavy Gas Attack

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 3.—(By The Associated Press.)—American troops on a certain sector other than that in the region of Toul have been subjected to an extraordinary heavy gas attack. The attack began last night and continued at intervals until this morning. Mingled with the gas projectiles sent over by the Germans were shells of high explosives.

Revolution Breaks Out in Southern Costa Rica

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 3.—A revolution has broken out in Southern Costa Rica. Jorge Volio has invaded Costa Rican territory from Panama and a force under him is attacking Villa Concepcion Perez, a town on the frontier. The Costa Rican government believes that many of the invaders are natives of Panama.

EX-BANKER AT EUGENE INDICTED

E. D. Paine Alleged Implicated in Burning of Coburg Warehouse

EUGENE, Or., April 3.—Elmer D. Paine, former cashier of the United States National bank of this city, now one of the owners of the Eugene and Springfield flour mills, was indicted by the Lane county grand jury today on the charge of being implicated in the burning of a warehouse at Coburg, Or., February 4 of this year. The building was assessed at \$250 and insured for \$5500. The grand jury also indicted Jessa Fox and Harry Martin of Coburg on the same charge, Fox having had a large quantity of potatoes in the warehouse at the time it was burned and having had \$4400 insurance on them. Fox and Martin were also accused in another indictment today of burning a glass factory building in Coburg April 1, 1916. Fox had potatoes and other provisions in that building at the time.

CAMPAIGN IS ON AGAINST ILLITERACY

Representatives of All States Meet in Washington to Plan Legislation to Increase Americanism

TEACHING OF FOREIGN TONGUES IS DENOUNCED

Better Education for Foreign-Born Population of U. S. Favored

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Representatives of every state, including more than a dozen governors, met here today at an Americanization conference, called by Secretary Lane of the interior department, to draft recommendations to congress for legislation providing for a national campaign against illiteracy.

The opening session was given over largely to denunciations of the foreign language press and the teaching of enemy tongues in the elementary schools.

In a speech of invective against the disloyalty he claimed was prevalent to a great extent in some sections of the Middle West, former Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa, urged that the federal government take immediate steps to protect the school children from the malignant effects of German propaganda. The signing of "Deutschland Ueber Alles" and "Die Wacht Am Rhine," he asserted, marks the closing of the day's session, even now in more than 1000 Middle Western schools. "Diverting from an exhortation of the German language press, the former senator said:

La Follette Is Hit.

"If the United States senate would expel Senator La Follette, it would be like driving a whole German division from the western front."

Up to thirty days ago in some Nebraska schools the American national anthem was unknown, German hymns always having been the accepted patriotic songs, according to R. L. Metcalf of Nebraska, former governor of the Panama canal zone. In a few counties of Nebraska, Mr. Metcalf said, the German-born population preponderates so greatly that the English-speaking schools are practically unattended. In assailing the foreign language press, he declared that one of Nebraska's enemy tongue newspapers gave away on July 4, several months after America entered the war, souvenir spoons bearing the likeness of the kaiser and Von Hindenburg.

Propaganda in Italy Blamed.

Irregular, war correspondent, recently returned from the battle zone, told the delegation that Italy's failure to guard properly against German propaganda was the dominant reason for the overwhelming defeat last fall on the Isonzo front.

Resolutions of Levy Mayer of Chicago, urging congress to suppress the foreign language newspapers during the war and to require all aliens to take out first citizenship papers by July 1, were withdrawn only after Secretary Lane cautioned the conference that those matters lay outside the field contemplated by the gathering.

Other recommendations offered by Mr. Mayer included one urging industrial heads to refuse to employ men of alien birth unless the intention of taking out citizenship papers first was signified.

Secretary Lane opened the conference with an address emphasizing the urgent need for dealing with the illiteracy problem and outlining the purpose of the conference. It was proposed that the conference obtain special congressional hearings for the presentation to congress of a program calculated to improve the educational condition of the nation's large foreign-born population.

Several resolutions along these lines were approved.

Little Prospect Seen of Agreement on \$2.50 Wheat

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senate and house conferees today began work on the agricultural appropriation bill with little prospect of an agreement to the senate amendment increasing the government guarantee on wheat from \$2 to \$2.50 a bushel. It was tentatively agreed to have the house managers report a disagreement on the amendment and if the house again rejects it, senate leaders thought the senate would recede, avoiding a deadlock on the measure.

Savings Stamp Receipts Now Total \$136,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The war savings campaign made a new record today with \$4,120,932 recorded at the treasury for the day's receipts from stamp sales. The previous high record was \$3,949,000. The total receipts are \$136,000,000.

MANY AMERICANS MAY BE CALLED TO COLORS SOON

President Is in Conference to Decide Extent of Mobilization

BIG OFFENSIVE PUZZLES

Heavy Thrust by Allied Armies Declared Momentarily Impracticable

WASHINGTON, April 3.—With the battle of Picardy brought to a standstill for the time being, at least, and the initial momentum of the German drive overcome, military observers here were plausibly puzzled today by the fact that the great central assault had been developed. The psychological moment of the counterstroke under the rules of strategy, they think is passing, if it has not already passed, with a recorded movement of the allied forces toward throwing back the exhausted foe before he has had time to dig himself in.

Officers here admit, frankly, however, that they do not know what the situation at the front is. If any report has come from Generals Bliss or Pershing that would serve to explain the defensive tactics of the allies, it is a carefully guarded secret. Naturally nothing would be made public regarding such advances, even without Secretary Baker's order of yesterday shutting down absolutely on war department announcements regarding operations in France. That order has served, however, to many officers even more cattily about discussing the situation informally.

Allied Offensive Suggested.

It was suggested as possible the plan of campaign mapped out by General Foch is of far greater scope than would be involved in an effort to hurl the enemy back of his old lines. The German defenses there, which successfully stemmed the British assault in 1916, are still intact and even if the allies were successful in rushing the German lines back over the twenty or thirty mile zone he has wrested from them, they would face those defenses when their own organization was badly demoralized by their advance and their men showing the wear and tear of a prolonged offensive.

Speeding up American troop movements to France is engrossing attention here now. President Wilson held his weekly conference with the heads of the war-making and production branches of the government today and it is understood that ways and means for throwing the full resources of the United States into the conflict this year were talked over.

Many May Be Called.

One immediate step to that end is known to be in contemplation. It has to do with the calling to the colors of the 800,000 men which it already has been announced will be mobilized through the selective service machinery during the year. Assurances have been given that no great withdrawals of men from agricultural and industrial life would be made at one time, but the indications are that a statement now being prepared regarding the number of men to be called out first under that plan will show that a larger field than had been intended before the German drive altered conditions abroad.

U-BOAT SINKINGS DROP SHARPLY

Only Six British Ships of 1600 Tons or Over Sunk During Week

LONDON, April 3.—There was a sudden and marked decrease in the losses to British shipping through mine and submarine in the past week. The admiralty reports that only six British merchantmen of 1600 tons or over, and seven under that tonnage, were sunk in the week ending March 30.

Five fishing vessels also were sent to the bottom.

The admiralty statement continues:

"Fifteen British merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines.

"The large vessels reported sunk include one during the week ending March 16 and the smaller vessels reported sunk include one during the week ending March 23.

"The arrivals during the week ending March 30 were 2416 and the sailings 2379."

The losses to British merchantmen through submarines and mines in the past week are less than one-half the losses in the previous week, when 28 merchantmen were sunk, sixteen of the vessels being over 1600 tons.

The admiralty report for the preceding week showed the loss of seventeen vessels, while for several weeks prior to that the weekly loss was eighteen.

LETTER OF KAISER TO CZAR FOUND

Russian Cousin Is Told That Scoundrels Are Active in England Plotting Against Peace-Loving World

SYMPATHY SENT OVER BRITISH FLEET'S VISIT

Emperor Assures Berlin-Bagdad Plan Is Only for "Good of Humanity"

PETROGRAD, April 3.—One of the letters written by Emperor William of Germany to the then Emperor Nicholas of Russia, addressed to "My Dear Nicky" and signed "Willy" and lately made public by the Bolsheviki government, contains Emperor William's views on anarchists and a complaint that these scoundrels are allowed to live in Great Britain and there from plots against the life of anyone.

Emperor William expressed in this communication his sympathy for Nicholas over an "untimely visit" by a British fleet to Russian ports. German designs, in the building of the Berlin to Bagdad railway, "Willy" assured his royal cousin in Russia, "related only to the well-being of humanity."

Forget Troubles, Says Kaiser.

Nicholas was advised by the German emperor to endeavor to forget the cares and troubles of state by maneuvering his guard troops and was invited to meet Emperor William at Swinemunde where, he promised they would "try to have a good time."

The date of this letter is not known but it is supposed here to have been written some time in 1904, several years later than the dates of a large number of other "Dear Willy" and "Dear Nicky" letters already divulged by the Bolsheviki to show their contempt for secret diplomacy.

The letter follows:

"My Dear Nicky:
"Many thanks for your sweet letter which was handed to me by Tatistcheff and the second one which Vladimir gave me today. I fully sympathize with you during these terrible times. The best way to forget the cares and troubles connected with the state of affairs in the country is the method you have adopted, viz., to occupy yourself with your splendid guard, to make maneuvers with it and to talk with it. This gives you satisfaction and also gives pleasure to the troops, who without doubt, when troublous times come, will repay you for the care you now give to them and will prove their gratitude by being a faithful, trustworthy and unconquerable weapon in the hands of their monarch."

Plots in England Alleged.

"I am very glad that you, who served in the Hussars, are pleased with them. I must say that the same applies to myself. I also feel a weakness towards my Guard of Hussars whom I at one time commanded. I reviewed them yesterday before the maneuvers of the Guard Cavalry division. The maneuvers went off very well, but like all this year's reviews, finished in a heavy fall of rain.

"I quite agree with you regarding the question of anarchists. Their attempt was a cowardly and criminal act. The difficulty of fighting with this plague of humanity lies, as you rightly remark, in the fact that in many countries and especially in Great Britain, these scoundrels can live without hindrance and can there form plots against the life of anyone.

"I know that the Spanish prime minister requested the Prince of Wales to express to His Majesty Edward VII the desire of the Spanish nation that the British government should combine with the continental powers in order to take serious repressive measures against this sect.

"This only proves that the steps taken by our two governments for the supervision of such persons have not been successful, because they can live in full freedom in London and there develop their designs of death. The right place for such scoundrels is the scaffold and in some cases a lunatic asylum. All the continental powers should send a proposal to the British government, asking it to join the international agreement for the fight against these beasts. I think that with mutual agreement and with a view to defending life and culture, it would be possible to prohibit the production of chemical products for the filling of bombs under threat of severe punishment.

Duma Is Complicating.

"The duma is creating a most difficult situation for your government and is complicating affairs very much. But we can hope that soon ways will be found for a reasonable modus vivendi and that it will be possible to do positive work for the good of the country.

"As I had expected, our choice fell on Izvolski, who, I am sure, will give you satisfaction, and being a clever man, will be able to carry on abroad

OVER THE TOP IN ONE WEEK IS NEW SLOGAN

Liberty Loan Drive in Salem to Be Rapid House-to-House Affair

VOLUNTEERS ARE EAGER

Excuses of Those Refusing to Be Written Down for Future Reference

"Over the top in a week" is the slogan of the third Liberty loan drive in Salem. General-in-Charge Steiner is sanguine in his expectation that the slogan will be realized.

A more carefully planned or more thoroughly manned organization has characterized no former drive in Salem than has been worked out by General Steiner, Manager McDaniel and their active corps of assistants. The city has been laid out into twenty-eight districts, each containing the same number of houses as nearly as possible. Similar plans are under way for the rural precincts.

Captains Are Named.

Captains have been selected as follows: E. S. East, Robert S. Gill, Frank Davey, Dr. Morefield, J. C. Perry, N. C. Kafoury, J. A. Baker, Arthur W. Lawrence, O. A. Hartman, Frank R. Southwick, T. K. Ford, Joseph Baumgartner, John Bayne, W. C. Dyer, William McGilchrist, Jr., W. W. Moore, C. A. Elliott, Paul Johnson, Clifford Brown, R. O. Snelling, August Hucklestein, Jr., Curtis Cross, W. G. Allen, F. L. Waters, Louis Lachmund, G. C. Bellingier, Oscar B. Gingsrich.

A few more captains are still to be chosen to cover the remaining districts and the rural precincts.

Churches Help Sunday.

Following the demonstration on Saturday the message of the third Liberty loan will be delivered from every church pulpit on Sunday. Local ministers have all received personal requests in writing from state headquarters which request will be augmented by another from the local committee in Salem, urging them to make Sunday next "Third Liberty Loan Sunday" and help to impress their congregations with the great significance of dedicating their dollars to the winning of the war. Many local ministers have already signified to members of the committee their intention of complying heartily with the request.

Parade Plans Progress.

Details of the big parade from 1 to 2 o'clock Saturday are progressing splendidly.

In addition to a fine showing of the military forces, both active and honor, which is assured both by the commander's and the governor's office, lodges, schools and other bodies are lining up for the parade. Committeemen find a prevalent feeling that to fall to be represented would be a decidedly unenviable distinction for any patriotic organization. Motor car dealers and owners are taking action toward the arranging of several floats, much to the delight of Manager Cooke Patton of the "special features" end of the program.

Hebel's Cherrybud band is being reassembled, especially for Saturday's occasion, and although many of the members have been called to various war activities, it is hoped by the manager that this musical organization will be able to lend real inspiration to the big parade, which will be further enlivened by Salem and Chemawa bands according to the committee's plans.

Volunteers Respond Readily.

There has been a splendid response to the committee's appeal for personal initiative and voluntary co-operation from organizations and groups generally but none, the committee states, can afford to make themselves conspicuous by their failure to respond on this occasion, since "omission" in the present world emergency, is the equivalent of "commission" in determining the lack of support for all proper efforts to strengthen the government's hands.

Bright and early Monday morning the active house-to-house work will begin. None will be passed by. The work will be pressed with vigor every minute until the end. Argument will not be indulged in. Unfavorable responses that are insinuating or improper will be reduced to writing with the name of the person uttering them and filed for future reference.

With the energies that at present characterize every department of the work, the slogan "Over the top in a week" bids fair to find full realization.

Mr. Davies Congratulates Mr. Lenroot on Election

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 3.—Mr. Davies tonight sent a message to Mr. Lenroot, congratulating him on his election. The message reads: "Present returns indicate your election. Please accept my personal congratulations upon this great opportunity thus afforded to you for service to our state and to our common country in these serious and momentous times."

INFANTRY ACTION AT DEADLOCK

Artillery Firing in Region of Montdidier Is Intense But Everywhere Day Passes Quietly; Haig Says "Situation Is Unchanged"

NEW ACTION EXPECTED TO BREAK SUDDENLY

Thirteen German Aircraft Downed by British Airmen; American Air Service Brings Praise From British

PARIS, April 3.—The war office announcement today says: "There was no infantry action during the course of the day. Quite violent artillery fighting was maintained in the region north of Montdidier, especially between Demuin and Hangard-s-Santerre. It was quiet everywhere else."

LONDON, April 3.—The war office statement tonight says regarding the operations in France: "There is no change in the situation."

LONDON, April 3.—The British war office pays a compliment to the American airmen in the official statement issued tonight on aerial operations.

"During the last fortnight of intense fighting in the air," says the statement, "the assistance rendered by the personnel of the American service attached to the Royal air service has been invaluable."

(By The Associated Press)
Although the fighting activity along the entire front of the new Somme offensive remains slight, there still prevails the feeling that battles of a large scale will begin again soon, with the allied troops, after the respite of several days, strongly arrayed in battle formation and eager to test their strength against that of the foe.

Action to Come Quickly.
From the Somme to the Oise river along that portion of the battle line which bulges out toward Amiens, Arras and Brestell, the big guns of the opposing sides have opened in duels of great proportions, and it apparently is not unreasonable to assume that either side at any moment may take the offensive with their infantry in resumption of a battle which ranks among the greatest the world has ever seen.

Since the beginning of the present week there has been no marked change in the alignment of the opposing sides from Arras southward to Chaunoy. The fighting has lacked the sanguinary character of the previous day, owing in part, no doubt, to the extremely bad weather conditions. Neither the Germans nor the allies have been idle, however, for daily there has been going on a reinforcement of strategic positions, both in men and gun power for the coming engagements, upon which it is conceded much depends for the victory.

Artillery Duels Intense.

In the vicinity of Lens, artillery duels of intensity have been revived on some sectors and in Belgium at various points reciprocal shelling continues. In both these regions, however, the infantry has kept to the trenches, except for patrols and reconnoitering purposes. An American sector has been heavily attacked with gas.

In the Italian theater there still is no indication of when the expected big battle between the Italians and the Teutonic allies will burst, but daily there is increasing activity all along the front.

Comparative quiet is reported from other fronts.

13 German Planes Downed.

LONDON, April 3.—In intensive air fighting 13 German aircraft were downed and eight sent down out of control by British airmen Tuesday, according to the official communication issued tonight. The British themselves lost seven machines, which are missing.

The text of the statement reads: "Hostile troops and transports on roads again were harassed Tuesday with bombs and machine gun fire over a thousand bombs were dropped during the day.

Rainfall Is Continuous.

A night rain fell continually until 3 o'clock in the morning, after which time four and a half tons of bombs were dropped on hostile billets and troops, our airplanes returning

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