

HUN OPERATIONS ARE LAID BARE

Seized Papers Shows Espionage System Emanating From Vice-Consul

MARTINEZ, Cal., April 12.—German operations on the Pacific coast, including activities of the raiders Leipsic and details of a systematic espionage system which emanated from a German vice-consul in Mexico, whose identity is kept secret, were laid bare here today, according to the federal authorities, by the seizure of papers in the possession of Walter Peters, who will be interned for the duration of the war as a dangerous enemy alien.

Peters was a sailor on the Leipsic from June, 1914, until she was sunk off the Falkland islands in a naval engagement with part of the British fleet. During that time the raider sank twenty-six ships, according to a diary, written by Peters, and from which most of the evidence on espionage activities was obtained by the federal authorities. Peters admitted the authorship of the diary and said the facts therein were true, the federal officials stated.

The activities of Peters, according to the authorities, consisted of making a daily report to the German vice-consul on the progress of war activities in the United States and furnishing the German officials with information concerning the departure, destinations and routes of many vessels which have left San Francisco recently. Included in the papers seized by the federal officials were maps of the San Francisco and Seattle harbors, which were said to have shown the position and power of coast defenses at those places.

Peters was in the water six hours after the Leipsic was sunk, according to his diary, met the German vice-consul at the Mexican port, and was furnished with money for transportation into the United States. The federal authorities were at a loss to discover the means by which Peters reached Mexico as after the naval battle it was announced by the British admiralty that all the survivors of the battle were taken prisoners. The possibility exists that Peters was rescued by a German vessel after he had swam for six hours. Peters arrived in the United States shortly before June 5, 1917, when he registered for the selective draft. Just previous to the passage of the act requiring registration of enemy aliens, Peters applied for his first naturalization papers, giving Denmark as his birthplace. He did not register as an enemy alien, the federal authorities said.

A clear brain and healthy body are essential for success. Business men, teachers, students, housewives, and other workers say Hood's Sarsaparilla gives them appetite and strength, and makes their work seem easy. It overcomes that tired feeling.

SEIZURE IS NECESSITY

(Continued from page 1)

steamship Smarinda and Adonis would not have sailed for a Dutch port with their cargoes of foodstuffs which under the agreement The Netherlands was to receive and of which it was asserted her people were in dire need. Indeed, the statement of The Netherlands' minister for foreign affairs made to parliament on March 12, 1918, if it is correctly reported to us, sets out in considerable detail Germany's objections which prevented performance of this shipping agreement.

"As recently as March 14, 1918, after The Netherlands' government had been informed that the situation had reached a point where the associated governments could see no alternative but requisitioning, a note was presented on behalf of The Netherlands' government, expressing the hope that Germany's objections might still be overcome, so as to permit at some future date complete performance of this agreement, which was to have been put into operation immediately and completely upon its conclusion nearly two months before.

Shortage Threatens Victory. "One year ago the United States abandoned its neutrality and pledged its entire resources of life and treasure to ensure the triumph of democracy over autocracy and to assist to save the world from the blight of militarism. As a result of a

species of naval warfare directed against belligerents and neutrals alike which The Netherlands' government have themselves declared to be illegal, there has during this period existed a shortage of shipping which threatens to postpone at frightful cost the ultimate victory. This has created an emergency which in magnitude and significance has seldom if ever before been equaled.

"During this period there have been lying in ports of the United States and subject to its jurisdiction and control approximately 500,000 tons of ships of The Netherlands registry. At any time within a year the United States might have exercised its right to put these ships into a service useful to it. Yet it forebore and for many months patiently negotiated, first in Washington and then in London until finally the temporary agreement of January 25 was entered into. No sooner was this agreement concluded than it broke down under German threats of violence which overruled the will of The Netherlands government expressed therein.

"Then and then only did the United States take steps to accomplish through the exercise of its own right that which it was hoped could have been accomplished by agreement, and which The Netherlands' government had been willing in part to accomplish.

"The action taken leaves available to The Netherlands' government by far the greater part of their merchant marine and tonnage which, according to estimates of their own officials, is ample for the domestic and colonial needs of The Netherlands. Shipping required for these needs will be free from detention on our part and will be facilitated by the supplying of bunkers. The balance is being put into a highly lucrative service, the owners receiving the remuneration and the associated governments assuming the risks involved.

"In order to insure to The Netherlands the future enjoyment of her merchant marine intact, not only will ships be returned at the termination of the existing war emergency, but the associated governments have offered to replace in kind rather than in money any vessels which may be lost whether by war or marine risk, one hundred thousand tons of bread cereals have been offered to The Netherlands by the associated governments out of their own inadequate supplies and arrangements are being perfected to tender to The Netherlands' government other commodities which they desire to promote their national welfare and for which they may freely send their ships.

"The statement of The Netherlands' government explicitly recognizes the traditional friendship of the United States toward their country. It recognizes that we have heretofore sought to act in accordance with the dictates of right and justice and to champion the interests of smaller nations. It should not, therefore, hastily be presumed that we have abruptly repudiated that friendship and been false to those ideals. It is in fact difficult to believe that such a conclusion could be drawn from this exercise of our rights, in a manner which scrupulously safeguards and indeed promotes the national interests of The Netherlands."

HAIG'S MEN YIELD

(Continued from page 1)

positions in the neighborhood of the Baillieu railway, where they are heavily engaged with the enemy."

"Sharp fighting occurred also on other parts of the battlefield north of La Bassée canal and the enemy made slight progress between the Lawe and Clarence rivers.

"At other points our positions have been maintained. On the remainder of the British front the position is unchanged.

"More than 110 German divisions so far have been engaged since the morning of March 21 and more than 40 of these have been thrown into the battle two or three times."

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday evening, April 11.—Two strong enemy attacks last night and this morning in the vicinity of Noyon, which were repulsed easily by the French, give rise to the question whether the Germans are about to make another attack on their southern flank.

It is quite evident that the German high command is beginning to experience some disquietude over the loss of so many men and the dislocation of so many divisions which has not given the results expected.

Huns Use 100 Divisions. Already considerably more than 100 German divisions have been thrown into the fight and more than seventy divisions have since been withdrawn to fill up the gaps in the ranks. When it is remembered that the Germans hitherto have not taken a division out of the fighting line until it has suffered a minimum of 5,000 casualties, some idea may be obtained of the enormous extent of their losses.

To the casualties in the divisions which have been withdrawn must be

added those divisions still engaged in battle. They still have sufficient effective in depots to re-establish their strength, but many of these reserves are composed of inferior elements such as convalescents and men who were partly exempted from service at the front. These must replace the carefully chosen men forming the crack divisions heretofore used.

The total strength of the German division on this front is 13,570 men of whom \$400 are infantry, machine gunners and cyclists and the remainder artillerymen, engineers, ambulance attendants, transport workers and a squadron of cavalry.

BERLIN, via London, April 12.—"Our victorious troops," says the official report from headquarters this afternoon, "are progressing through the wide Lys plain, between Armentieres and Merville."

LONDON, April 12.—A German aerial raid was made on the east coast of England this evening. One of two of the raiders succeeded in penetrating farther inland.

Field Marshal French, commander of the forces of the United Kingdom, issued the following report on the raid: "Some hostile airships crossed the east coast this evening and proceeded to attack certain east Midland districts. One or two raiders succeeded in penetrating farther inland, where some bombs are reported to have fallen. Further details are not yet available. The raid is still in progress."

PARIS, April 12.—German forces launched heavy attacks this morning against the French in the Hangard sector. The fighting continued throughout the day. Several attacks ended in failure, but finally fresh German troops penetrated Hangard, although the western section of the village was retained by the French, according to the war office announcement tonight.

American aid French troops, fighting to repel a German attack in the Apremont forest. The Americans captured numerous prisoners.

BERLIN, via London, April 12.—The official statement issued by the war office tonight reads:

"Armentieres has fallen. Encircled on the north and south by the troops of General von Bernhardi and General von Stetten and thus deprived of its roads to retreat, the English garrison of 50 officers and more than 3,000 men laid down its arms after a brave resistance. "With their 45 cannon, numerous machine guns, large quantities of ammunition and clothing and other kinds of rich booty the English have been taken to the northeast of Armentieres."

"To the northeast of Armentieres we gained ground and to the west of the city, after repulse of a strong counter-attack against Steenwerck, carried out by hastily collected troops, and after a bitter fight for British possession No. 4, the troops of General von Stetten and General von Carlowitz drove the enemy back in the direction of Sailly and Merville. Merville was captured."

"On the southern bank of the Lys river General von Bernhardi's troops fought their way across the Lawe river and advanced as far as the heights before Merville."

"On the battlefield on both sides of the Somme violent artillery duels developed. French reinforcements which assaulted our line on the west bank of the Aves to the west of Moreuil were repulsed with heavy losses and left in our hands 300 prisoners, who were subsequently killed by French artillery."

"According to information so far received, the total booty captured in the battle of Armentieres amounts to 20,000 prisoners, including one English and one Portuguese general and more than 200 guns. The conquest of swamped crater fields in and before our positions of departure on April 9 made the greatest demands on troops of all arms in the foremost lines. In their success the pioneers equipment troops and rear divisions have an outstanding share of credit."

PARIS, April 12.—The text of the statement says: "After intense artillery preparation, the Germans' this morning attacked our troops in the front of Hangard-en-Santerre-Hourges. Violent fighting ensued, which lasted all day."

"In front of Hourges the enemy was not able to advance, notwithstanding his efforts. After several fruitless attacks, carried out without cessation by fresh German troops the enemy penetrated Hangard. Counter-attacks launched by us regained the western part of the village, where the fighting continues with stubbornness."

"In the Noyon sector the artillery action was quite marked. The Germans bombarded Rheims, several fires breaking out, particularly around the cathedral."

"In the Apremont forest the enemy delivered against our positions in the Bruille wood a powerful attack, gaining a foothold in our advanced elements. A spirited counter-attack by the French and American troops acting together drove them out. Twenty-two prisoners belonging to six different units were taken by the Americans."

"On April 11 our pursuit airplanes engaged in numerous combats in the course of which two German airplanes and a captive balloon were brought down. Twelve other German machines were seriously damaged and fell within their own lines. The same day our escadrilles dropped 16,000 kilos of projectiles on the railway station at St. Quentin, depots and aviation grounds north of Montdidier. A violent fire destroyed hangars at Champen and an explosion was noted in the St. Quentin station."

ANOTHER ANGLE SHOWN

(Continued from page 1)

manding an accounting, which would segregate the two estates.

"Paragraph five of the findings is as follows: That plaintiff was unable to obtain such complete and detailed information as to enable her

to administer upon the estate of Ann Kay without an accounting with defendant. Mr. Kay contended that Mrs. Bishop was not entitled to an accounting for the reason that there had been a family settlement in Judge Bingham's office on August 9, 1915. This was denied by Mrs. Bishop and the court holds in Paragraph 7 of the findings that there was no such family settlement, sustaining Mrs. Bishop's contention in that respect.

"At the trial of the case the question of whether or not Mrs. Bishop was entitled to an accounting, and also the accounting itself was fully gone into. While the court holds that it is impossible to segregate the two estates exactly, owing to the manner in which the books had been kept by defendant, yet from the accounting given at the trial by the defendant it could be ascertained that at the time of the death of Ann Kay there was belonging to her estate in addition to the Waterloo property the sum of \$652.84, and in so holding the court again sustains Mrs. Bishop's contention that the account rendered by Mr. Kay prior to the bringing of the suit was incorrect and not in accordance with the proper construction of the will.

"Mr. Kay in his answer contended that there had been a complete accounting of the estate by certain expert accountants hired by Mrs. Bishop to audit the books pertaining to the estate. In her reply Mrs. Bishop contends that the purpose of this audit was to clear up an accusation made by Mr. Kay to the effect that she had borrowed \$1000 from the estate and had not paid it back. Mrs. Bishop contending that she had not borrowed any money from the estate; and again in this respect the decision of the court sustains Mrs. Bishop. The court further holds that no inheritance tax is necessary. Mrs. Bishop's contention in reference to that matter was that if the estate of Ann Kay was as represented by Mr. Kay before this suit was brought that it would be necessary for her to pay an inheritance tax before the estate was closed. The court holds that the amount of Ann Kay's estate was not as represented by the defendant, Thomas Kay, before the suit was brought, and therefore no inheritance tax should be paid.

"The statement that the decision dismissed the action was an error. The proceedings are not dismissed by the decree.

"The statement that the decree of the court held that Mr. Kay had already made a strict accounting of the estate, is also in error. The decree holds that Mr. Kay's accounting of the estate was satisfactory, and the findings of the court in reference to the segregation of the estate of Ann Kay is based upon this accounting given by the defendant, at the trial of the case, which consumed four days of Judge Kelly's time."

IRELAND STEP NEARER

(Continued from page 1)

factor both in regard to war effort and peace aims."

The scheme of the majority, as described in the chairman's letter, provides for the establishment of a parliament for the whole of Ireland with an executive responsible to it and with full powers over all internal legislation, administration and direct taxation. Pending decision of the fiscal question, it is provided that imposition of duties and excise shall remain with the imperial parliament, but that the whole of the proceeds of these taxes shall be paid to the Irish exchequer. A joint cheque board should be set up to determine the Irish true revenue and Ireland would be represented upon the board of customs and excise of the United Kingdom. Irish representatives in the imperial parliament would be elected by the Irish parliament instead of directly by constituencies.

The Irish parliament would consist of two houses, a senate of sixty-four members and a house of commons of 200. The principle underlying the composition of the senate is representation of interests. This would be effected by giving representation to commerce, industry and labor, county councils, churches, learned institutions and peage.



A DRAMA OF THE GREAT RUGGED WEST

STARRING DOROTHY PHILLIPS LON CHANCY WM. STOWELL

ALSO ALICE HOWELL

In a 2 Reel Comedy "SHE DID HER BIT"

LAST TIMES TODAY

LIBERTY

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CURTALMENT OF RATION OPPOSED

Austrian Workmen Are Depending Entirely on Rationed Foods

NEW YORK, March 14.—A delegation of workmen in Wiener-Neustadt, Austria, has protested to the Austrian Food Board against the announced curtailment of flour rations, stating that the working classes were dependent entirely on rationed articles of food and that the reductions of the rations would be attended by the most serious consequences, according to a Vienna dispatch of January 17, published in German newspapers received here. The delegation added that the reduction had caused great excitement in all labor circles. It was decided that representatives of the Food Board go to Wiener-Neustadt to study conditions among the working classes there.

The dispatch after referring to the strikes in Vienna and lower Austria in January quoted the Neue Presse of Vienna as saying: "The entire Austrian people desire peace, a peace without annexations and indemnities. But because there is such a unity, nothing should be done at this time, that would cause the impression that, with a continuation of the war, the object of conducting merely a defensive war would be abandoned. That would encourage the enemy and tempt them to prolong the war. Therefore the reduction of the flour ration should be avoided at all costs."

The order of the Austrian food board, according to the Berlin Vorwaerts, reduced the weekly amount of flour to those dependent on rations to about two pounds and ten ounces. The reduction was aserious matter, because the potato ration amounts to only three pounds weekly.

A Vienna correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt asserts in a dispatch that the Czech farmers of Bohemia, who normally aided in feeding the other crown lands, have responded only to a slight extent to the regulations for the distribution of potatoes and grain. A commandeering of considerable further supplies in Bohemia was not to be expected, for the central Austrian government, a high official from Prague stated to the correspondent, has about as much power over Bohemia as the Petrograd soviet has over Finland. It was considered doubtful whether Hungary would agree to let Austria have greater quantities of flour and fats. The situation in Hungary already so precarious, that the Austro-Hungarian government was forced to proceed with the greatest caution.

The correspondent added that the Austrian people would hold out, as far as it is necessary to continue the war for defensive purposes. But they would refuse to hold out as soon as annexationist aims, however masked they might be, were involved. The correspondent concluded with this sentence: "If the German high command and the German policy do not wish to experience any surprises, they will no be permitted to set the sentiments, as expressed in the present strike movement, in the last position of their calculations."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Fletcher

Woolen Mill Employees

Suscribe Liberally

The solicitors for the third liberty loan who had the territory in which the Thomas Kay Woolen mills are located think that their efforts met with such great success and that the response from the employees of the mill is worth of special mention.

Of the 116 employees of the mill 102 subscribed for liberty bonds in denominations ranging from \$50 to \$500. The committee is of the opinion that it has been 100 per cent successful when it is taken into consideration that of the fourteen who did not subscribe six were wives of employees who had already subscribed six were widows with dependent families and two were young men subject to the first draft. After the committee had finished the solicitations of the mill it met with the employers and asked whether there was any reason why the fourteen persons who had not subscribed ought to do so. The answer was that each had given satisfactory excuses.

Fourth Regiment Started

by School Superintendent

The first one hundred names of the fourth Junior Rainbow regiment were enrolled yesterday by State School Superintendent Churchill. The names follow: Hazel Bideck, Veva Porter, Albert Prather, Theodore Roy, Beale Rumer, Alma Running, Sophia Scott, Mary Shippy, Clifford Smith, Helen Dunagan, Portland; Kenneth Sexton, Marion Sexton, Myrtle McGinnis, Alice Kohler, The Dalles; Ralph Garner, Gertrude Garner, LaGrande; Harry Jackson, Jimmy Spero, Marcus Swan, Baker; Rodham Peterson, Melvin Fitzgerald, Tom Russell, Clyde Pennington, Leonard Pier, Eugene Bradley, Erma Hilderbrandt, Emma McAnish, Willie Groupe, Elwood Read, Henry Castle, Melvin Parker; Ruth Sanborg, Felva Cade, Mamie Clark, La Grande; Beatrice Pfeiffer, Halbert Hall, Ethel Hendricks, Lola Johnson, Hazel Sodon, Cressie Groot, Zelma Plass, Kenneth McClaran, Jack Holmes, Reed Cox.

Leona Dexter, Lula Dexter, Virginia Hunter, Claita Miller, Hubert Mitchell, Violet Osborne, Wallowa; Kenneth Bents, Aurora; Maxine Beck, Hubbard; Hazel Anderson, In-Anderson, Salem; Frances Fuller, Hood River; Layke Seaton, Yamhill; Bert Teats, Rieckrell; Morris Powell, Monmouth; Jack Riggs, Dallas; Frances Plimpton, Henry Louments, Portland; Lloyd Beals, Corvallis; Clarence Post, Bernice Fisher, Kent Walker, Philomath; Warren, Birdall, Robert Keyes, Bend; Boyd Cuddeford, Hood River; Homer Morrison, Canyon City; Clyde Read, Evans; Robert Read, Evans; Nellie Zuercher, Enterprise; Weldon Hyatt, Enterprise; William Ardrey, Harold Estes, Donald Temple, Vera Hampton, Edward Kramer, Dorothy Straughan, George Rigby, Beiden Cheshire, Robert Ladlow, Pendleton; Laura Phelps, Dorothy Holland, Hermiston; Teddy Rogers, Carolyn Hutchins, Freewater; Loren Jackson, Lois Jackson, Hermiston; Phyllis Piper, America Hutchinson, Myron Shannon, Elva Bledsoe, Randolph Cook, Ben Nelson, Harold Tezier, Mary Wilks, Archie Albee, Marie Kupers, Virginia Sowers, Cecil Bell, Helix.

Benefit at Macleay Nets

Big Sum for Red Cross

MACLEAY, Or., April 11.—Over \$90 was taken in last Saturday night at the Red Cross benefit dance, which was held in the Macleay hall. One of the largest crowds ever assembled in the hall was gathered to participate in what is to be regular bi-weekly event. Refreshments were sold, a large sum being realized. Ice cream alone brought over \$20. The next dance will be held in the hall April 20.

Liberty bond solicitors are canvassing the neighborhood, and it is reported they are meeting with favorable returns.

Miss Hilda Lentz, who has been attending school in Salem this year, was taken to the Salem hospital the first of the week and operated upon for appendicitis. She was resting easily according to reports received Thursday.

The Frank Robinson family spent Sunday evening at the H. O. Taylor home.

Opal Garrett, who has been in Salem for some time, is now in The Dalles, where she will spend a few weeks with friends and relatives.

Arthur Kirschner and mother were visitors in Salem Monday. Mrs. Kirschner received a letter from Jack Kirschner who is in France, about a week ago, in which he said that he had just recovered from a siege of sickness.

War Needs Occupying

Manufacturing Interest

NEW YORK, April 12.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "War needs naturally grow at a great rate and industrial operations in lines essential to them continue to expand. Cereal crop news is exceptionally favorable whatever may be conjectured as to storm effects on northern fruits and southern truck. Wholesale trade in staple commodities is probably as active as could be expected, seeing that supplies are short, that quotations are inordinately high and that the government gives some indication of eventually extending a firm grasp over the price situation in many lines of manufacture. But prices seem to cut less of a figure on civilian purchases than does the evident fear of a paucity of goods, especially of textiles and therefore many reports disclose heavy buying not only for immediate delivery but for future shipments as well."

On the other hand activity in retail trade has simmered down since Easter.

Weekly bank clearings, \$5,641,385,000.

Ships to Be Protected

Against Torpedoes, Mines

WASHINGTON, April 12.—All American merchant vessels will be equipped immediately with double the number of bulkheads now carried for protection against torpedoes and mines. The shipping board approved the plan today as the most practical of all the "non-sinkable" schemes, and James C. Stewart of New York, was asked to undertake supervision of the work.

Authority was telegraphed Mr. Stewart to purchase immediately the

necessary equipment, including bulkheads for handling material.

Senate Again Reports

Favorable to \$2.50 Wheat

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the controversy over increase of the government minimum guarantee price for wheat to \$2.50 per bushel, the senate late today again recorded itself in favor of the increase, adopted the conference report on the \$26,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill and by a viva voce vote the ratification of the amendment increasing the wheat guarantee. The wheat question now awaits the vote of the house.

Representative Lever of South Carolina, chairman of the house agriculture committee, conferred with President Wilson today and said afterward the senate amendment would be vigorously opposed in the house.

Coal Mines Closing Down

and Officials Alarmed

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Coal mines in many sections are beginning to close down because of a shortage and both reduced production and unemployment have reached such a serious stage that fuel administration officials are frankly alarmed. The situation has been placed before the railroad administration with an urgent request for drastic steps to keep the mines supplied with cars.

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Arthur Kirschner and mother were visitors in Salem Monday. Mrs. Kirschner received a letter from Jack Kirschner who is in France, about a week ago, in which he said that he had just recovered from a siege of sickness.

An average of approximately 100 men have been idle per day in the Fairmount-Clarksburg fields, according to figures in the possession of the National Coal association. In Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania and practically every other bituminous coal producing state, a similar condition is declared to exist. Miners are becoming dissatisfied and a serious loss of mine labor is threatened by idle men going to work unless immediate relief is obtained.

THE WRONG CONVEYANCE.

The conversation in the lobby of a Washington hotel turned to the immensely wealthy, when Congressman James M. Hays of Utah related a little anecdote along that line.

Recently a man boarded a street car and after furtively fishing in his pockets for some small change handed the conductor a ten-dollar bill.

"I am very sorry," apologetically remarked the passenger, "but this is the smallest money I have."

For one lingering moment the conductor looked scornfully, yet nervously at the passenger and his ten, and then pulled the bell rope.

"You don't want a street car, mister," said he with considerable emphasis. "What you want is a taxicab."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

BIG DANCE

ARMORY

SATURDAY NIGHT

NUFF SED

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN means yet another rally 'round the flag of freedom. Let your DOLLARS keep step to the tune of "Yankee Doodle Do or Die"—just as our Salem and Marion County boys are actually doing "over there." If our women send their sons—is it asking too much for the men to lend their sums?

Buying War Bonds means INVESTING—not GIVING.

United States National Bank

Salem Oregon

"Yankee Doodle Dollars

Do or Die"

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