

**British Admiralty Chief Visits
American Secretary of the Navy**



Sir Eric Geddes, who once on a time was a civil engineer in Ohio, but who is now first lord of the admiralty in Great Britain, has come to the United States to consider important problems with Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy, and his admirals.

**TOOZE TELLS OF
SIGHTS OF WAR**

**Salem Officer Sees Exciting
Air Battle—Devastation
Is Described.**

Walter L. Tooze, Sr., is in receipt of an interesting letter, descriptive of the battlefront in France, from his son, Lieutenant Lamar Tooze. The letter was written September 21, a week before his twin-brother, Lieutenant Leslie Orland Tooze, heroically lost his life in action. The letter describes the devastation of war, the sound of artillery and an exciting battle in the air. Lieutenant Tooze writes as follows:

"For over two weeks we have been flying around France, stopping long enough in places to get a bath, change of clothes and to write letters. In no place have we stopped longer than four days. It would surprise you how mobile the organizations are and how expeditiously things are reorganized when we land. I can't begin to tell you where we have been or what we have been doing—I have almost lost track of time. Day and night are the same to us. Sometimes we sleep at night and work during the day; other time it's the reverse.

"The impression that strikes me the most forcibly is long hours through mud which sticks like glue—like white clayey stuff that sticks like adhesive plaster. Yes, I have seen many sights during the past few weeks. I had always thought my life in the states was more or less strenuous, but this beats it. I wish I could paint in words my impressions. They are impressions—because after all—when you get into this part of France everything has the same characteristics. It is war-scarred. I am very susceptible to imaginative wonderings as you know, and the low wall of a ruined French cottage; a shattered church, or a valley made ugly by trenches, speak to me stronger than the roar of artillery which I hear now. They speak of life—where now there is only desolation. In fancy I can see these leveled villages populated by the delightful French peasantry. I can see them ploughing their fields with their crude implements; I can see the time-honored town crier shouting news to an interested populace, I can hear the musical prattle of the French children, but it's all gone. Those deep-throated German guns belch out of existence those little hamlets. All that remains is a towering wall or so, streets impassable with debris, and death-like silence. Oliver Goldsmith pictured French towns in the "Deserted Village". Dad, it's a noble cause, so noble that it is sacred. Americans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Italians, and all the allies are crusaders as truly as the knights of history.

"We have been under shell fire already and don't mind it at all. I figure that there is plenty of room in other parts of France for them to land besides in the little territory we occupy.

"There's something about artillery. You can hear the projectiles hurtling through the air and then comes the dull thud—like detonations, when they land. Right now I can hear both ours and the boche batteries working.

"Saw an exciting air battle the other evening. A boche plane came over, apparently for reconnoitering, and the allied battleplanes started for him, but he dodged them like a nigger dodges eggs in a side show. An allied plane started after him, and for two minutes they dodged and maneuvered like birds in a cock fight. The German finally turned tail and ran for it. A boche plane was brought down near here tonight. Leslie and I are feeling fine and eating like work horses. We have had some pretty hard knocks the past few weeks too, but we are hard as nails and accustomed to exposure and hardships.

"Received a letter from cousin Charles H. Tooze a few days ago. He is division secretary for the Y. M. C. A. and is with my old division from Camp Devens. I don't know where the division is located in France, but hope I'll see him soon. He knows a lot of my old friends. Dad, it's so dark I can't see to write more at this time."

**HINDENBURG TO BE
DEPOSED NEXT MOVE**

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man organs upon the government, but the government stood firm and Chancellor Maximilian, from a sick bed, gave clear instructions that there was to be no surrender to military dictatorship, with the result that Ludendorff departed "in high dudgeon."

Herr Wolff devotes a long and characteristic article to the departed army chief, who, he says, ruled Germany for two years like a dictator. For Ludendorff's fall he blames Ludendorff's domineering personality and overwhelming desire to have a finger in every pie.

"Nothing," say Wolff, "could be done in Germany without his sanction. His interference extended absolutely to everything. Whenever Ludendorff was there."

Wolff attributes to Ludendorff direct responsibility for the downfall of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, chancellor, and Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, foreign secretary.

**LAST MESSAGE OF
SOPHIA OUT OF ETHER**

(Continued from page 1)

Friday or Saturday. Aboard her 343 persons, none of whom survived.

"Many of the bodies picked up were on lifeboats, according to word received here," the statement continued. "This indicates that a desperate attempt was made by many to get away from the sinking ship. Those who left the vessel on the rocks doubtless succumbed to exhaustion and exposure. The storm which saw the end of the Sophia and her precious load of human freight was terrible in its intensity. Our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy goes forth to all sufferers.

"The Sophia was a favorite ship, well known to many thousands of passengers who have made pleasant trips on her and who will share our sorrow because of the loss of so many dear people, so many of our faithful officers and crew and the good ship itself."

SEATTLE, Oct. 28.—With no living survivors found thus far to describe the last moments of the former Princess Sophia, which was hurled to the bottom of Lynn canal, here and there an eyewitness tells a Friday night or early Saturday morning, with the loss of 243 lives, several theories regarding the ultimate cause of the disaster have been formulated by shipping men. The one most generally accepted is that shortly after the Sophia's stern was swung round by the blizzard raking washed head and Vanderbilt reef while she struck during a blinding snow storm Thursday, the sea rushed into the vessel's engine rooms exploding her boilers.

That this might have taken place just when a final effort was being made to launch some lifeboats for the passengers almost seems to be borne out by the fact that most of the bodies so far reported found, were fully dressed with lifebelts on and many were covered with oil. Steamshipmen assert that even with a hole in her bottom, the Sophia's tanks should have been able to keep her afloat.

That every effort was made to provide for the passenger's safety is the opinion of seaman captives operating in these waters. They point out that there were aboard the Sophia many experienced river masters, some of them with coastwise experience, who, with their own lives at stake as well, doubtless consulted with Captain F. L. Locke of the Sophia as to the best measures to be adopted under the circumstances.

Latest reports from Juneau today were that approximately 150 bodies had been recovered, but at the time of filing the dispatch only 18 had reached Juneau. 17 men and one boy it was reported that the shores for miles around the scene of the wreck were strewn with bodies and that a fleet of from 15 to 25 small craft was conducting the search for bodies. Stormy weather was still interfering with the work, but it was believed that nearly all the bodies eventually would be recovered. This hope was strengthened by the report that watches found on some bodies had stopped at 10 minutes of seven—presumably Saturday morning—and that, therefore, all the passengers had been out of their cabins and dressed. Finding of lifebelts on many of the bodies also indicated the belief in the minds of the Sophia's officers that the vessel was doomed.

Governor Thomas Riggs of Alaska has assumed personal charge of the work of searching for bodies. Flares in Alaska were yesterday put at half mast at the governor's orders, and churches throughout the territory affected by the disaster held memorial services.

Tuesday 150 coffins will be shipped to Juneau from Seattle for the victims.

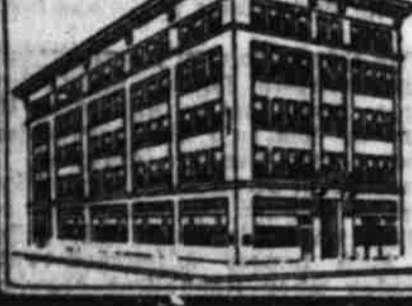


Ladies' Waists

A new shipment direct from New York, showing all the latest models.
Prices—
\$3.69, \$4.45 AND \$5.75
OUR PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST
GALE & CO.
Commercial and Court Streets Formerly Chicago Store

"Taking Up the Slack"

PRESUMABLY the great demand for American products—and the decreased supply thereby—has brought the cost of living and the price of working—upward. But, should production catch up or pass demand after the war—then a re-adjustment will take place. Wages and living would both be less. Isn't a big bank account at the United States National going to be worth even MORE than now?



United States National Bank
Salem Oregon

**SUDDEN OUTCRY TO DIVIDE ALLIES, SAYS DANIELS
INTENDED TO ENGENDER SUSPICION AND DISTRUST**

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28.—"No matter what the motive, the result is that if we do not stand united for the fourteen principles, which our allies have accepted, the agitation for a repudiation will make our allies think we are not to be trusted, will make them query whether America was sincere, and will impeach America's good faith."
"The attack upon America's declaration, accepted by everybody for nine months, is as dangerous as it would be for Perhing and Sims to refuse longer to fight with the allied forces and demand a debating

place. As the election approaches, are we to repudiate American leadership, turn our backs upon our professions and introduce difference and discord into the council of the allied nations?"
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society to determine whether they will stick to their solemn pledge."
The shipping bill "the first great preparedness measure," Secretary Daniels said, was held in congress for nearly two years, the victory which is now in sight would have long since been achieved," Mr. Daniels said.
Declaring that other war measures have been opposed by the Republicans in Congress, Secretary Daniels said America's position if a congress pledged to stand by Wilson is elec-

of the wood.
The infantry activity was slight in the center and on the right of the sector, but the enemy's artillery resistance grew constantly during the past 24 hours. A harassing fire was carried out against the Americans all along the line. The Americans retaliated spiritedly.
A new German aviation squadron made its appearance over the American lines in the vicinity of St. Juvin. Some of the machines were painted bright vermilion and others dark gray with a plain black cross on them. Many of them dropped propaganda.

**ROOSEVELT BITTERLY
FLAYS THE PRESIDENT**

(Continued from page 1)

publican members of congress as based on their "demand that inefficiency, waste and extravagance be remedied. In the war conducting departments."
"We Republicans pledge ourselves to stand by the president so long as he stands by the American people and to part company from him at any point where in our judgment he does not stand by the people," he said. "This is the people's government. This is the people's war and the peace that follows shall be the people's peace."
Quoting a press dispatch to the effect that Republican senators, such as McCumber, Nelson and Lodge, as highly thought of in France today as are the American generals," Colonel Roosevelt declared that "nine times out of ten this administration has never led the people," "has been reluctantly forced forward into action by criticism against which it has violently protested" and "has sullenly and sometimes maliciously sought to punish the men who by their truth telling have forced it into action."
"In a word," the colonel said, "the Democratic party under the leadership of the administration has carried the partisan politics during the past eighteen months to an extreme never before known in this country in a time of war. As among loyal upholders of the war, it has come dangerously near creating a condition of one-partism."
"The text insinuated upon has been not loyalty to our allies and hostility to Germany but adherence to the administration," he declared, adding that President Wilson's request of October 14 that citizens should subscribe to the loan, but "leave to the government of the United States and of the allies the momentous discussion initiated by Germany," could be interpreted as meaning that they "should both put up and shut up."
Colonel Roosevelt asserted that if the administration had used with moderate efficiency the results of the lavish generosity of congress, our army and the allied army would have been doing last March what they are actually doing now in Oc-

tober."
After asserting the war must be put through "to our last man and our last dollar," the colonel declared that "we should accept no peace not based on the unconditional surrender of Germany and her vassal states."
He asserted that the president's latest notes had placed him in such a position that he had either "to sacrifice America and humanity" or "to respond in such a manner as to stultify his own diplomacy."
Replying to the statement issued by President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt said in part:
"This meeting is held under peculiar circumstances. If the president of the United States is right in the appeal he has just made to the voters, then you and I, my hearers, have no right to vote at this election or to discuss public questions while the war lasts. If his appeal is justified, only that faction of the Democratic party which accepts towards the president the rubber stamp attitude of complete servility is entitled to control congress, and no man whether a Republican or not, who puts loyalty to the people ahead of loyalty to the servant of the people, is to have a voice in determining the greatest questions ever brought before this nation."

the leaders of President Wilson's own party opposed him when he had committed himself to war measures—and yet President Wilson makes a partisan appeal in favor of the Democrats who opposed the war measures and against the Republicans who supported them. Now, what does Mr. Wilson mean when he speaks of these leaders as being, although 'pro-war' yet 'anti-administration'?" He means that when the war department was administered with utter inefficiency they investigated the matter and insisted upon efficiency. He means that when they found that nothing effective was being done in shipbuilding they insisted that the work be speeded up. He means that when they found that six hundred million dollars had been spent for airplanes and yet that not an airplane had reached our soldiers at the front they insisted that our soldiers should get airplanes for which the people had paid. Mr. Wilson regards it as 'anti-administration' to demand that our gallant men at the front receive guns and the automobiles and tanks and airplanes and shoes and clothing for which congress has appropriated so many billions of dollars. The entire offense of the Republican leaders in Mr. Wilson's eyes is that they have demanded that inefficiency, waste and extravagance be remedied. Such a demand he treats as 'anti-administration.'

Somebody's Dollars Will Do It—
I Wonder if They'll Be Yours

By Bruce Barton

WILL tell you what will happen some night this winter in France. Some night when it's cold and dark. There will be a rustling through the front line trench, where our boys stand guard. And a heavy laden Secretary will make his way along.

In his hands will be great steaming pots: in his pocket chocolate and cigarettes.

From one man to another he will go, passing a cup full of hot coffee to hands that tremble with the cold; bringing the comfort of a bit of sweet and a smoke.

Men will hail him cheerily, slapping him on the back; and when he has gone things will be a little easier in that trench because he has passed that way.

How much will it cost to make that trip, do you suppose? Counting the pittance that the Secretary is paid, and the cost of the chocolate and the cigarettes and all?

Five dollars? Twenty-five dollars? I do not know.

But whether it is five dollars or twenty-five, I'd like to think that it is my five or twenty-five—wouldn't you? That some night when it's cold and lonesome, my money and yours might send a Secretary out along that front line trench. Let's make up our minds that we are going to pay for a score of those trips. A score of the nights this winter shall be our nights.

—nights when the boys greet joyously the chocolate and cigarettes that our money provided; and are happier because our representative has passed.

United War Work Campaign For the Boys in the Service

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Vienna says the emperor accepted the resignation of Baron von Hussarek as premier Sunday and appointed Professor Heinrich Lammasch as his successor.
According to dispatches Professor Lammasch will form a liquidation ministry composed of impartial officers in order exclusively to bring about speedy peace and transfer of affairs from the central to the national governments during the transition period.

**EAT A TABLET! STOP
DYSPEPSIA AT ONCE**

Pape's Diapepsin instantly relieves a Gassy or Acid Stomach.

When meals hit back and your stomach is sour, acid, gassy, or you feel full and bloated. When you have heavy lumps of pain or headache from indigestion. Here is instant relief!

Just as soon as you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail to make upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost very little at drug stores.

**YANKS MEETING
DESPERATE EFFORT**

(Continued from page 1)

past few months. Their anxiety was shown in the following declaration printed in the Frankfort Gazette in a recent issue.

"The situation has become noticeably difficult. It is most tense on our left wing from the strategy as well as the tactical point of view. One must regard with all seriousness the increasing gravity of the situation in the region of Vouzeres, because the entente has succeeded in obtaining considerable advantage in the center between the Scheidt and the Sambre canal in their formidable tempts to pierce our line."

Early today American patrols established that the Bellejeux farm, northeast of Grand Pre, had been deserted by the enemy but that it was well protected by a heavy blanking machine gun fire. It therefore remains no man's land.

The Americans in the Bourgoende wood control the ridge extending from Talma east to the southern part

**MAMMA! DON'T YOU
SEE YOUR CHILD IS
SICK, CONSTIPATED**

Look at Tongue! Move Poisons from Liver and Bowels at Once.

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign of little stomach, liver and bowels needing cleansing at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for all ages and growth stages are plainly on the bottle.

Keep it handy in your home. A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

Read the Classified Ads.