

SALANDRA AGREES TO STAY IN CABINET

Decision to Retain Premiership Has Quieting Effect Upon Italian Populace.

Rome, via Paris.—Antonio Salandra has consented to retain the premiership.

As the news spread that Signor Salandra would remain in power a sudden change came over the people. As if obeying some secret sign the populace calmed down and the infuriated mobs seemed to disappear.

Proceeding the quieting announcement of Premier Salandra's decision there was a night of rioting. One of the most violent outbreaks was an attempt of the crowds to approach the Austrian embassy.

At a meeting in Borghese square 20 speakers, most of them deputies, made addresses in favor of war. A resolution was passed to the effect that the people of Rome believed the country to be in danger and would prevent with all means at their disposal "the sacrifice of national honor."

When the people in Milan heard that the Salandra cabinet insisted on resigning, a gathering of 50,000 men and women protested with great violence. There were cries of "Down with the Parliamentary Camorral!" "Death to Emperor William!" "Death to Giolitti!" "Hurrah for the war!" "Hurrah for the revolution!" "Down with all traitors!"

The excitement at Milan subsided on receipt of the news of Premier Salandra's retention. The general strike there passed off without serious incident.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA REPORT VICTORIES

London.—The defeat of the Germans north of Ypres by the allied forces, who carried several trenches before the Yser and occupied that portion of Steenstraete which lies west of the Yser, and took possession of the bridge across the canal at this point, was reported by the French war office.

As an offset the Austrian report states that in both Poland and Galicia the Russians continue to retreat, while in the Pruth region all the Russians have been repulsed. With the Teutonic forces "standing before the gates of Przemysl," announcement was also made of the occupation of Jaroslau, directly north of Przemysl, by the Germans, and the capture of Dobromil, Stary Sambor and Boryslau, to the south and east of the great Austrian fortress, by the Austrians.

Severe fighting has been resumed along the eastern end of the line in France, where the allies are attempting to penetrate the German lines protecting Metz. Here Berlin reports that French attacks against the German positions on the road from Essay to Flirey were repulsed three times.

GERMANS EXPRESS REGRET

Loss of American Lives on Lusitania Deeply Deplored.

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The Overseas News agency gave out the following:

"The whole German press, particularly the Cologne Gazette, the Frankfurt Gazette and the Berlin Tagblatt, deeply regrets the loss of American lives caused by the sinking of the Lusitania.

"The Times Zeitung and other newspapers say that the responsibility rests with the British government, which, attempting to starve the peaceful civilian population of a big country, forced Germany, in self-defense, to declare British waters a war zone; with shipowners who allowed passengers to embark on an armed steamer carrying war material and neglected German warnings against entering the war zone; and, finally, with the English press, which ridiculed Ambassador von Bernstorff's warnings, calling them a gigantic bluff and thereby preventing passengers from canceling their passage.

"Heartfelt sympathy is expressed by the German press and public for the victims of the catastrophe and their relatives."

Russians Report Bukovina Victory.

London.—Decisive defeat of the Austrian army on a 34-mile front in Bukovina; a permanent check of the German drive from west Galicia, and the advantage in the operations in the Baltic provinces are reported in official communications issued by the Russian war office.

Italy Ready with Army of 1,700,000.

Geneva, via Paris.—A telegram from Lugano, a Swiss city near the Italian border, says that Italy now has 1,700,000 soldiers mobilized and equipped.

GENERAL HAMILTON



General Ian Hamilton, Commander of the British land forces operating against the Dardanelles.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

Victories in the west for the allies and a continuation of the Austro-German drive of the Russians in the east are chronicled in the latest official reports of the various war chancelleries.

Two miles of German trenches captured by the British first army in the region of Richebourg L'Avoue, the taking of a large number of German prisoners and the annihilation of one German contingent numbering several hundred men by their own artillery fire, are recorded by Field Marshal Sir John French and the Paris war office in announcing further success for the British arms in France, a short distance north of La Bassée.

In spite of desperate resistance it is claimed that the Turks have been forced back on the Gallipoli peninsula and that they have suffered loss of 45,000 men.

It is estimated that up to noon May 10, 201 merchantmen, trawlers and other craft have been destroyed by German submarines since the war blockade went into effect and that the loss of lives totalled 1556.

Confiscation of German owned property in Great Britain valued at more than \$1,000,000,000, was demanded by England's most influential newspapers.

AMERICA AND GERMANY

President Wilson submitted a note to Germany protesting against Lusitania and other similar incidents wherein American citizens lost their lives and demanded that Germany cease such practices and compensate, so far as possible, for damage already caused.

Governors and members of both branches of congress expressed themselves favorable on the subject of the American note to Germany. They pledged support to the administration. The desire for peace, if compatible with honor, was strongly expressed, but it was agreed that politics would not be permitted to be a factor in sustaining the president in his ultimate action. Expressions by western governors were in part as follows:

Governor Withycombe, of Oregon.—To my mind, President Wilson's communication to Germany expresses American sentiment with both vigor and tolerance.

Governor Lister, of Washington.—The protest of the president is clear, dignified and forceful. In the closing paragraph he expressed the position of the United States in language that cannot be misunderstood. In this expression the president will have the united support of the people of the United States.

Governor Alexander, of Idaho.—The people of Idaho are in full accord with the president and will give full approval to his note to Germany.

The German government expressed to the United States extreme regret for the loss of more than 100 American lives in the Lusitania tragedy, the message being delivered to the state department by German Ambassador Count von Bernstorff in person.

If the United States and Germany should become involved in war the German Americans of the United States will remain loyal to this country, declared A. G. Koebler, president of the United German societies of New York.

No Passports Required in Canada.

Montreal.—No passports are required for travelers in Canada. This definite information is being sent broadcast by the railway and steamship lines of Canada to offset any erroneous impressions which may have been gained by the public through so much war news in the papers.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Events Occurring Throughout the State During the Past Week.

Members of Eugene Council May Quit Eugene.—Every member of the Eugene city council has threatened to resign if the charter of the city, which has a provision that any one may sue the individual members of the council for damages on account of injuries received in a fall through a broken sidewalk or a defective street, is not amended. A recent supreme court decision in a case wherein Mrs. Josie Fuller sued the city for damages because she fell over a broken board in a walk, stated that the city could not be liable to the extent of more than \$100, but the individual members of the council could be sued for damages for any amount.

Tree Bears Double Crop.

Cottage Grove.—It is not unusual for fruit trees in the Willamette valley to produce two crops during a year, but it is unusual for trees to produce two crops at the same time, which is true of some trees owned by J. N. Lindsay, of Creswell. The fruit in question is Burbank prunes and cherries. The crop of prunes is about the size of peanuts, irregular in formation and appearing to have suffered some blight.

The crop of cherries appears to be perfect. Part will mature about ten days ahead of the remainder.

Governor Names Fish Commission.

Salem.—Governor Withycombe has announced the appointment of L. N. Fleischner, Portland merchant; Frank M. Warren, prominent fish packer; Marion Jack, farmer of Pendleton, and C. H. Stone, of Klamath Falls, members of the state fish and game commission, created by an act passed at the recent session of the legislature.

NEW LAWS SOON IN EFFECT

Wide Variety Among 265 Measures Which Become Law.

Salem.—Approximately 265 laws and amendments passed by the 29th legislative assembly, which adjourned February 20 last, will become operative Saturday. Measures making appropriations for state departments and institutions and several others carrying emergency clauses became effective when signed by the governor. The prohibition law, regarded as the most important measure of the session, will not go into effect until the first of next year, the constitutional amendment providing for state-wide prohibition not becoming operative until that time. The permanent registration law and the tax law also will not be in force until then.

Among important measures which will take effect are those regulating employment agencies to protect employees, compelling trustees of educational and philanthropic funds to make reports to county courts, changing the railroad commissioner districts so as to give the section east of the Cascade mountains representation on the commission, amending the workmen's compensation act, enlarging classifications and making fees more equitable, reorganizing the fish and game commission and providing that the governor shall be the head, consolidating the office of state highway engineer with that of the state engineer, making sheriffs instead of county treasurers tax collectors, repealing all but a few continuing appropriations and, because of the abolition of the death penalty, making the punishment for first degree homicide life imprisonment.

TERMINAL RATE FOR COAST

Railroad Back Haul Plan is Barred by Commerce Commission.

Washington.—The right of Pacific coast ports to lower transcontinental rail rates than are accorded to inland cities was again upheld by the Interstate commerce commission in its decision on the Pacific coast back haul rate case. The commission found that water competition by way of the Panama canal is an actuality which must be recognized in establishing rail rates. In this same decision the commission blasted the hopes of Spokane by breaking up the plan of the railroads to carve out a large distributing territory in the Inland Empire, with Spokane as the center.

"When rates to the coast cities are lower than to intermediate points because of controlling water competition," says the commission, "every inland point should take rates higher than those to port cities."

Proof having been offered showing that Astoria, Vancouver, Bellingham, Everett, Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Cosmopolis are actually engaged in water traffic by way of the Panama canal with ports on the Atlantic coast, the commission holds these cities, like Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, are entitled to terminal rates.

G. A. R. of Montana Upholds Wilson.

Billings, Mont.—The president's position in the international crisis growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania is commended in vigorous terms in resolutions adopted by the annual encampment of the Montana G. A. R., Spanish War Veterans and affiliated patriotic organizations. The state Sunday School association, in annual session here, also expressed its confidence in the president.

American Marines May Be Landed.

Washington.—American marines will be landed at Guaymas and sent to the aid of Americans in danger because of Yaqui Indian outbreaks if the commanders of warships sent to the Mexican port believe this to be necessary.

Kansas Expects Big Wheat Crop.

Topeka, Kan.—Another bumper Kansas wheat crop in 1915 is predicted by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture.

MINISTER VON JAGOW



Gottlieb Von Jagow, German Foreign Minister, who received the American note regarding the Lusitania.

HUMANITY FIRST IS PRESIDENT'S VIEW

New York.—President Wilson Monday reviewed the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river and at a luncheon tendered to him on shore by the city of New York told a distinguished gathering of navy officers, army officers and civilians what the country and its navy stood for. The great battleships that lay in the river, he said, were "engines to promote the interests of humanity."

"The inspiring thing about America," the president asserted, "is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. We want no nation's property; we wish to question no nation's honor; we wish to stand selfishly in the way of the development of no nation."

The president took occasion in his speech to pay tribute to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who sat beside him.

Although the day was damp and chilly, with occasional downpours of rain, the weather abated in no way the enthusiasm with which New York greeted the head of the nation. In the forenoon he reviewed a land parade of 5000 sailors and marines from the fleet's 16 battleships, and from the moment he set foot on shore until after the luncheon he returned to the Mayflower to review the fleet, his progress through the streets was a continuous ovation.

PORTUGUESE REBEL PRESIDENT IS KILLED

Paris, via London.—Jose Chagas, proclaimed president of the Portuguese cabinet at Lisbon by the revolutionists, was shot and killed, and fighting in the streets of the capital has been resumed, more than 100 persons being killed, according to dispatches reaching here. Warships are again bombarding the city.

President Chagas was shot four times while on a train at Entrocamento by Senator Frietas who was immediately killed. One report has it that a passenger killed the president's assailant, while another says Senator Frietas was shot to death by gen darmes.

Many of the persons killed in the latest fighting were Spaniards, says a dispatch from Madrid.

The Spanish warships Espana and Rio de la Plata and a Spanish torpedo boat have reached Lisbon to protect Spanish interests.

The rebellion broke out at Lisbon aboard the cruiser Adamaster, which bombarded the city. A band of 200 civilians stormed the Alcantara barracks. They entered the barracks cheering the republic. Many were killed and wounded.

GERMAN DECLARES LOYALTY

Former Soldier Says Those in America Will Sustain President.

St. Louis, Mo.—Rudolph Beerend, member of the city council, president of the National Organization of Former Members of the German Army, declared that in case of war between the United States and Germany, German-Americans would be found standing solidly behind the president and fighting against the Fatherland.

"There can be no question as to the attitude of the German-Americans," said Mr. Beerend. "The Germans would organize in their own ranks to defend this country, should the need arise, and would be fighting for this country just as was the case when Germans organized their own troops during the civil war."

Speedy Destroyer Sank the Goliath.

Constantinople (via Berlin wireless).—The Mauvanet Milich, the speediest destroyer in the Turkish navy, sank the British battleship Goliath inside the Dardanelles; it was officially announced.

Airmen Raid Ramsgate, England.

Ramsgate, Eng.—An air raid occurred here early in the morning and about 40 bombs were dropped. Three persons were injured.

INTEREST CENTERS IN REPLY TO NOTE

Arbitration, With Temporary Cessation of Submarine Warfare, Suggested.

Washington.—Word that Ambassador Gerard had read and presented to Herr von Jagow, minister for foreign affairs, of the imperial German government, the American note sent as a consequence of the Lusitania tragedy awakened intense interest in the nature of Germany's reply.

The intimation which came in press dispatches indirectly from Berlin to the effect that Germany would willingly submit the questions raised by the American note to arbitration was received with much interest and it was indicated that if there were a suspension of submarine warfare on merchant vessels while the discussion was in progress, the plan might receive serious consideration by the American government.

The United States will stand firmly on the legal rights of its citizens to travel on any ships and believes its position is indisputable. Germany, however, holds that this has become a debatable question on account of changed conditions and if the two classes of ocean-going traffic were separated, submarines would direct their attention to contraband ships alone.

The objection to this, however, in the opinion of some officials, is that the plan still could not provide for the humane treatment which international law prescribes for the crew of a vessel carrying contraband and making no resistance to visit and search or any attempt to run a blockade. To torpedo without warning or to even give time for the crew of a vessel carrying contraband to get into small boats, it was pointed out, would leave them to the mercy of the high seas unless a big boat happened to be nearby.

This is the position taken in the American note, and some officials doubted whether there would be any concessions on this point, for it involves the principles of humanity for which the United States has taken so vigorous a stand.

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Saved From the Guillotine

A Story of the French Revolution.

By F. A. MITCHEL.

During the last decade of the nineteenth century there lived in France the Marquis de Hauteville, a widower with two children, a boy and a girl, the former twelve, the latter ten years old. Jean, the boy was of an adventurous spirit and listened with great interest to those of his countrymen who had fought in the American Revolutionary war under the Marquis de la Fayette. When he became eight years old despite his father's wishes he embarked for the new world.

Jean de Hauteville had a cousin, Gaston Renaud, who had been the intimate companion of himself and his sister. After Jean's departure the child companionship between Gaston and Estelle de Hauteville ripened into love. For a time letters came from Jean from America, but after the receipt of one in which he announced his intention to visit the great falls of Niagara, which were on the American frontier, nothing was heard from him.

America was then so far distant from France that the marquis, his father, could get no news of his son. After writing to different persons concerning Jean with no satisfactory result he was in despair. Then Gaston Renaud volunteered to go to America and institute a search for his lost cousin. Estelle, though much relieved in one way by the offer, was much troubled in another. Having experienced the disappearance of her brother in that remote country she dreaded to send her lover there lest he, too, should not return. At the parting between the two she clung to him, with difficulty bringing herself to let him go.

On reaching Philadelphia, the port for which he had sailed, Gaston wrote that he was going to leave for Fort Duquesne, which was beginning to be transformed into the future city of Pittsburgh. From there he expected to proceed northward to Niagara. Another letter came, stating that he had traced his cousin to Cincinnati, a village on the Ohio river, and he was going there to look for him.

When Gaston left France the rumblings of that great convulsion, the French revolution, were just beginning. A great deal took place in France within a few months after his departure, but since at that time thirty to forty days were required for a vessel to make the trip from the French to the American coast, and news traveled very slowly to the United States territories in what was then the far west, Gaston knew nothing of the terrible events that were developing in his native country.

On reaching Cincinnati, he learned that Gaston had been there, but had left for a French settlement still farther west called St. Louis. Thither Gaston departed in company with a party of emigrants, who traveled much as the gold seekers half a century later crossed the "plains" to the Rocky mountains.

All this took a great deal of time. At St. Louis after diligent inquiry Gaston learned that his cousin had gone into the buffalo country to the northwest and had never returned. One of the party with whom he had started reported that he had been captured by Indians and had doubtless been put to death after torture.

Gaston was preparing for an expedition to go into the Indian country to satisfy himself as to whether Jean was alive or dead when he received news of the opening of the reign of terror in France. He also received a letter from Estelle announcing the arrest of her father by Robespierre and his adherents, and she had no hope that his life would be spared, since the radicals were getting rid of the nobles as fast as the guillotine would do the work.

Gaston abandoned the search for one who was probably dead and started eastward on his way back to France. It was a sad day for him when he arrived at Bordeaux and learned that the marquis had been executed under the charge of being an enemy of France and Estelle was in prison, likely to suffer the same fate. Not only did the revolutionists wish to stamp out the Hauteville family, but to confiscate the Hauteville estate. If Jean were dead and Estelle should be executed, Gaston would be left with the title and properties of the Hautevilles. He therefore realized that should he be known as one of the family he would undoubtedly die on the guillotine. He therefore concealed his identity until he could form some plan for future action.

There was a strong resemblance between the cousins, Jean and Gaston. Gaston was two years younger than Jean, and, since the latter had not been seen in France for two years, it was not impossible for Gaston to impersonate him. Gaston proceeded northward to the province now called the department of Haute, where the Chateau Hauteville was located. He found so one there except the old steward, Francois Maran, and his wife, Marguerite. These he took into his confidence and informed them of his plan.

This was to save Mlle de Hauteville by claiming that she was not of that family and to impersonate his cousin Jean, who was heir to the title and estates. Gaston persuaded Marguerite Maran to sign a statement that when a daughter was born to the late Marquis de Hauteville it was dead. The marquis had longed for a daughter, and his wife, disliking to disappoint him, had employed Marguerite to introduce in the dead child's stead the babe of one of the tenants just born. This babe had since passed as Estelle de Hauteville.

Marguerite consented to sign this false statement to save the life of her young mistress, whom she devotedly loved. Armed with this Gaston went to Paris and one day sent in to Robespierre a card on which was engraved the name of the Marquis de Hauteville. Robespierre, astonished that a man should thus give himself up to death and yet delighted to have the marquis in his power, ordered that he be admitted.

"Monseigneur" began the supposed marquis. "Citizen," corrected Robespierre. "Citizen Robespierre," Gaston began again, "you hold in prison one whom you suppose to be heir to the title and estates of the late Marquis de Hauteville. This person is not a member of that family, but a changeling. He handed the tyrant Marguerite's statement. Robespierre read it and looked up at his visitor for further development in this singular proceeding.

"I, Jean de Hauteville, now marquis of Hauteville, two years ago visited North America. While hunting buffalo in the far west of that continent I was captured by Indians. I escaped and have returned to find my father dead at your hands and the girl who was brought up as my sister in prison awaiting execution. I take it for granted that you wish to exterminate a family of the French nobility. You will not execute a noble in the woman you consider a noble. I, Marquis de Hauteville, am the last of my race. I ask that you release her and put me in her place."

There were many acts of heroism in those tragic times, but Robespierre had not thus far met with any such self sacrifice as this. It was some time before he made reply, his eyes meanwhile fixed intently on his visitor. What his thoughts were no one knows. Possibly, impressed by this example of heroism, he may have been thinking on a plan to save the hero. Possibly the De Hauteville estate interfered with such desire. Presently he said:

"Citizen, France accepts the offer of yourself in lieu of one who has passed as Mlle de Hauteville. She will be released immediately. Guards!"

Several soldiers entered and took Gaston away to prison. A few minutes later a messenger carried an order to the keeper of the Conciergerie prison to release Estelle. Then Robespierre gave Marguerite Maran's statement to his secretary to be filed among important papers. One more thing needed to be attended to in connection with the matter. An order was issued to a subordinate to investigate the man who had offered his life as a substitute for the released prisoner and ascertain if he were really the Marquis de Hauteville.

When Estelle returned to the chateau she learned from the Marans that her lover had returned from America and had offered his life for hers. She was about to return to Paris to reveal the imposture when she was stopped by Francois Maran.

"You cannot save his life by giving yourself up and revealing the truth," said the old servant. "Rather join the emigres in Belgium or England and send a statement, in which Marguerite will join, that hers is false, that you are Marquis de Hauteville and that the man who has impersonated the marquis is not the marquis at all. They will then investigate. Such problems are hard to solve at any time, but now they will be harder still. Meanwhile time will elapse, and perhaps a new man will be in power, or the thirst for blood will have been quenched."

Estelle saw the force of this argument. She adopted it except on the matter of leaving France. She chose rather to go into hiding. This she did, and Francois took her statement, including one from Marguerite, to Paris, where he left them with Robespierre's secretary.

Francois's surmise was correct. There were plenty of noblemen and noble women whose identity was unquestioned to satisfy the appetite of the revolutionists for blood without sacrificing one who might be a commoner. Besides, those were times when the situation was rapidly changing. Gaston remained for a long while in prison while a notary was investigating his identity, drawing pay all the while and in no hurry to lose his job by making a report. Meanwhile the guillotine was working much more slowly and a more conservative element was gaining the upper hand. When the reign of terror was over Gaston Renaud was released, and Estelle came out of hiding.

It was a joyful meeting of the lovers at the Chateau de Hauteville, rendered far more joyful for Estelle by the knowledge that Gaston had offered his life in place of hers. But another event followed the recall of the marquis. Jean de Hauteville, who had been given up for lost, had been captured by Indians and had been adopted into the tribe. It was many months before he found a chance to escape and make his way back to Europe. The reign of terror was then in full force, and he remained in England till it was over; then one day he surprised his sister and Gaston, who were now man and wife, by suddenly appearing at the chateau.

The only thing to blur the remembrance was that the marquis had perished in the storm of blood.