

SENATE VOICES ITS APPROVAL OF WILSON'S COURSE

Severance of Diplomatic Relations
With Germany Formally Approved
—Kerby and Vardaman, Democ-
rats; Gronna, Works and La Fol-
lette, Republicans, Oppose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President Wilson's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was formally approved today by the senate.

By a vote of 78 to 5 the senate expressed confidence in the president's course, adopting a resolution submitted by Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee endorsing the withdrawal of American Ambassador Gerard from Berlin and giving the German ambassador, Bernstorff, his passports.

Senators who voted against the resolutions were:

Democrats—Kerby of Arkansas and Vardaman of Mississippi.

Republicans—Gronna, North Dakota; Works, California and LaFollette, Wisconsin.

All Pledge Support.

Two democratic senators, Vardaman and Kirby, announced at the outset that they would not vote for the endorsement, as did one republican, Works of California.

Other senators, who objected to the president's action announced that they would vote for the endorsement of the president for the sake of national unity. All, however, pledged their support if the country went to war.

Senator Lodge, republican, probably the president's most frequent and bitter critic in international affairs, pledged his whole support to the president's action unreservedly, and called upon his colleagues to follow him.

"Under these circumstances party lines vanished and any criticism of the past or any criticism of the present is silenced for me," continued Mr. Lodge. "When my country is in controversy with a foreign nation I can see for myself but one duty, and that is to stand by and support the recognized constitutional authority of the government.

Weakness Means War.

"It seems to me out of place to attempt to place blame or praise upon other nations. This is not the time or place for expression of sympathies. There is only one question before us—our relations with one of the great powers. The president has taken very grave action. I feel it my duty to support him to the utmost of my power.

"If we exhibit dissensions we exhibit weakness and that weakness will be a temptation that will bring aggressions that will result in war," Senator Smith of Michigan, republican, said.

"I do not believe that the imperial government of Germany would intentionally affront us and we must be very careful not to aggravate any belligerent state now struggling for existence. Our first duty is to America and Americans and we must face the future with calmness, candor, courage and fidelity. God grant that our country will be spared the horrors of war without humiliations.

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SOUTHERN OREGON MAY GET HOSPITAL

SALEM, Feb. 7.—The Ways and Means committee in considering appropriations for additional buildings to accommodate the overflow in some of our state institutions, has suggested that instead of adding to the many buildings now located in Salem, that when it is necessary to expand, that branch institutions should be opened at various points in our state. Southern Oregon has been suggested as a feasible point for a branch of the State Hospital for the Insane. A saving to the state would be effected under this plan and the taxpayers of the state would also feel that their section was deriving some benefit from the appropriations. It is quite possible that additional structures will be needed in the next two years and Southern Oregon should endeavor to secure some of these.

THREATS SERVE TO STEEL NATION DECLARES KING

British Monarch Opens Parliament in
Speech From Throne Reviewing
Peace Efforts and Offers by Allies
—Great Sacrifices Necessary for
Prosecuting Struggle Victoriously.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—King George, in opening parliament today said that the response of the allies to the invitation of the president of the United States outlined their aims as far as could be done at present, the king added.

"Threats of further outrages upon public order and the common rights of humanity serve to steel our determination."

The opening of parliament, always picturesque, was shorn of much of its color and pomp. The peers wore none of the customary robes and regalia. The king was clad in the uniform of admiral of the fleet and all the lords and members of the house of commons, which are entitled to wear either khaki or navy blue, followed the example of the king. There were also other innovations in keeping with the time of war. The imperial escort consisted of officers of the overseas fighting force. The royal gallery in the house of lords was set apart for wounded soldiers. For the first time in the history of parliament the importance of the press was recognized by the allotment of seats in the press gallery to correspondents from allied and neutral countries.

The weather was clear and crisp and as the royal procession passed from Buckingham palace to the house of parliament, dense crowds lined the streets.

King George's speech follows:

"For the third time in succession I summon you to your deliberations in the midst of war. Certain overtures of which you are aware have been made by the enemy with a view to opening peace negotiations. Their tenor, however, indicated no possible basis of peace. My people throughout the empire and my faithful and heroic allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure the just demands for reparation and restitution in respect of the past and guarantees of the future, which we regard as essential to the progress of civilization.

"In response to an invitation by the president of the United States of America, we have outlined, so far as can be done at present, the general objects necessarily implied by these aims."

"Threats of further outrages upon public law and the common rights of humanity, will but serve to steel our determination, more."

My Navy Is Busy.

"During the winter months my navy has maintained unchallenged its ceaseless watch on the seas and enforced with rigor the blockade of the enemy. My armies have conducted successful operations, not only in Europe, but in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa. They are fully prepared to renew the great struggle in close and cordial co-operation with my allies on every field. I trust their united efforts will carry the successes already won to a victorious conclusion.

"I invited representatives of my dominions and my Indian empire, which have borne so glorious a share in the struggle, to confer with my ministers on important questions of common interest in relation to the war. These steps so taken will, I trust, conduce to the establishment of closer relations between all parts of the empire.

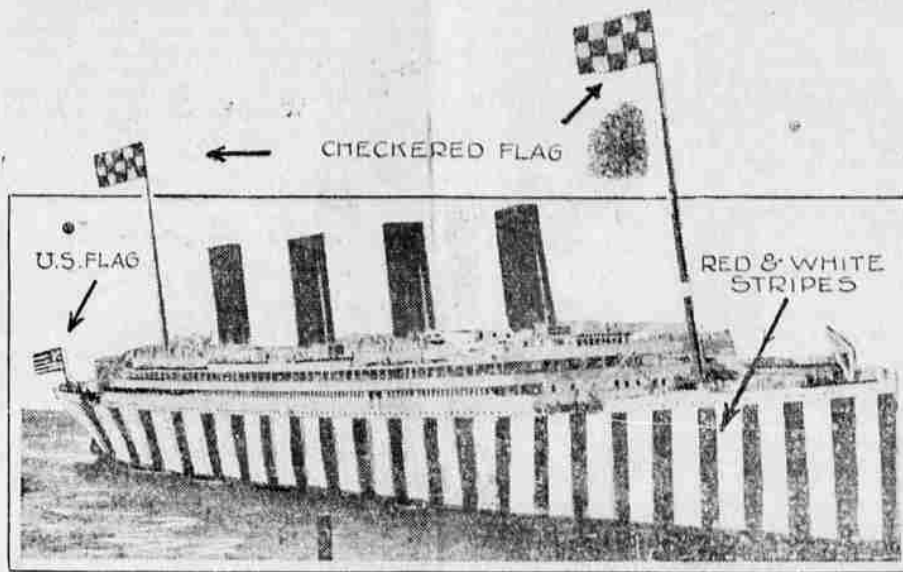
Unsparring Demands.
"You will be asked to necessary provision for effective prosecution of the war. Accomplishment of the

(Continued on Page Two.)

HALF MILLION FOR AMERICANS ABROAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—An emergency appropriation of \$500,000 for relief, protection and transportation of American citizens in Europe was asked of congress today by Secretary Lansing.

HOW GERMANY SAYS U. S. SHIPS MUST BE MARKED



This picture shows how American passenger ships must be marked, according to Germany, to make distinction easy and allow undisturbed passage. The ships must be marked with vertical stripes alternately red and white, each must show a large checkered flag red and white and the American national flag must be shown at the stern.

INCREASE RATES SHIP INSURANCE 125-900 PER CENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Increases ranged from 125 to 900 per cent for war risk insurance issued by the federal war risk insurance bureau were announced today by Secretary McAdoo. They are effective from all American ports to all destinations.

The greatest advances are in the rates from Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States to South America and from Pacific ports of the United States to China and Japan. The former are increased from one-tenth of one per cent to one per cent. The latter from one-twentieth of one per cent to one-half of one per cent.

From American ports to the west coast of Great Britain an increase of one-half of one per cent to two per cent is announced; to London, an increase one-half of one per cent to two per cent. Other increases are as follows:

To the east coast of Great Britain, from seven-eighths of one per cent to two per cent.

To Rotterdam, from five-eighths of one per cent to two per cent.

To various ports in France, from one-half of one per cent and three-quarters of one per cent, according to location, to two per cent flat.

To western Italy, from three-quarters of one per cent to two per cent.

To the northern coast of Africa, from three-quarters of one per cent to two per cent.

To Scandinavian countries, from seven-eighths of one per cent to two per cent.

From Pacific coast ports to the Hawaiian islands the increase is from one-twentieth of one per cent to one-quarter of one per cent, and from Atlantic ports to central West Indian islands it is from one-eighth to one-half per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—German troops, after a spirited bombardment yesterday forced their way into the French positions at the salient of the battle front near Embervent in Lorraine, but were driven back again as the result of a French counter attack, the war department announced today.

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ASQUITH DECLARES GERMANS ENEMIES OF HUMAN RACE

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In seconding the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the house of commons, Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, unionist, said:

"We have every reason to hope the same success which attended the destruction of Zeppelins is in a fair way of being realized to counter the submarine trouble."

In an address in the house of commons former Premier Asquith described Germany's new naval policy as one of "unadvised savagery." He said it was not worth while discussing the motives which actuated the German government. The novel feature of it was that it was a direct and defiant challenge to the conscience and to the interests of the entire neutral world.

"This declaration of war on neutrality," continued Mr. Asquith, "is a challenge which has been taken up with dignity and without delay by the greatest of neutral states. It is not for us to forecast the hearing of this memorable event upon the future of the war. Still less is it fitting for us to tender advice or suggestions to a government which is well able to take care of itself. We shall accept with acclamation, with a strain of family pride, the stern and resolute determination of the other great English-speaking power to frustrate the enormity of those who have abundantly earned for themselves the title of enemies of the human race."

SHELDON FATHERS ANTI-PICKETING LAW

SALEM, Or., Feb. 7.—The text of house bill No. 501, introduced jointly by Stott, Sheldon, Birdsick and Mueller, as a substitute for Kubi's anti-picketing bill, is as follows:

"Every person who shall be guilty of any violent, vicious or disorderly conduct or who shall use any profane, abusive or obscene language in any street, road, highway, house or place, whereby the peace or quiet of the neighborhood or vicinity may be disturbed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$250 or by fine and imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment. That justices of the peace and circuit courts shall have concurrent, original jurisdiction of all prosecutions for violations of this act."

BOPP MUST GO TO JAIL, CANNOT GET \$35,000 BOND

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Franz Bopp, former German consul general and four aides, under prison sentences for conspiring against American neutrality, were ordered to furnish increased bail of \$25,000 each today by Judge William H. Hunt in the United States district court.

Theodore J. Roche, Bopp's counsel, said it undoubtedly meant that Bopp would have to go to jail.

The defendants were at liberty on \$10,000 bail, pending appeal. Judge Hunt declared the case was without precedent. The increased bail was asked because of the "strained relations between the United States and Germany."

Judge Hunt gave the defendants until five o'clock today to raise the new bail.

Mrs. Margaret Cornell, one of Bopp's aides, sentenced to a year, said she would begin her sentence at that time, as she was "almost crazy from being shadowed by secret service men and could not sleep."

The other defendants are E. H. Von Schack, former vice consul; Lieutenant Wilhelm Von Brincken and C. C. Crowley, a detective.

The fact that Judge Maurice T. Deering of the United States district court, raised the bail of a score of defendants in the Sacramento German neutrality cases from \$1,000 to \$10,000 forces Von Schack to put up \$25,000. He is a defendant in those cases.

"This means that my clients undoubtedly will have to go to jail immediately," said Roche. "The surety companies have demanded cash or collateral that could be turned into cash instantly."

SWEDEN NOT TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Scandinavian Nations United in Joint
Protest Over Blockade — Gerard
Sends Dispatch From Berne, Which
May Indicate He Has Left Ger-
many—America Not Forcing War.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 7.—Sweden will not accept President Wilson's invitation to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. The Swedish government, however, will protest against the newly inaugurated German naval policy.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 7.—Sweden and other Scandinavian nations have decided to unite in a joint protest to Germany over the latter's submarine blockade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Ambassador Willard at Madrid reported to the state department today that he had received a dispatch from Ambassador Gerard, sent from Berne, Switzerland.

Gerard in Berne?

Although no word came from Ambassador Gerard himself or from American Minister Stovall at Berne, the state department interpreted Mr. Willard's dispatch as indicating that Mr. Gerard had left Berlin and gotten as far as the Swiss capital.

The fact that Mr. Gerard was not expected to leave Berlin before Sunday, coupled with the possibility that he may have sent a dispatch to Berne to be transmitted to Ambassador Willard, makes it possible, however, that Mr. Gerard has not left Germany but officials expect further advice during the day.

From European sources outside of Germany the government has learned that the German government actually did consider Mr. Gerard practically as a hostage until it received dispatches from Washington detailing the plans made for the departure of Count Bernstorff.

No Ships Seized.

In line with its policy of doing nothing to force further strained relations with Germany, it was officially reiterated today that the administration is taking the greatest care to see that no right of any foreign government or foreign property is violated.

It was added that the government has nowhere seized German ships or claimed title of any sort to them.

It was authoritatively declared on behalf of the administration that the only action taken has been to put vessels and their crews under such guard and protection as to prevent anything being done which would obstruct navigation or in any other way violate the laws to which they would in any case be subject. Only the necessary precautions it was said, are being taken against violations of the law of any sort.

NO WARNING GIVEN TO LINER

LONDON, Feb. 7.—An official statement, issued today by the British government concerning the sinking by a German submarine of the British passenger liner Port Adelaide, says:

"The British steamer Port Adelaide, carrying passengers from London to Australia, was torpedoed without warning on Saturday by a German submarine. The passengers were rescued by the Dutch steamer Samarinda and landed at Vigo. The master, however, was made prisoner aboard the submarine.

"Germany's withdrawal of her pledge to the United States not to sink passenger ships without due warning has been emphasized."

The sinking of the British steamship Port Adelaide was reported by Lloyd's shipping agency on Tuesday, when it was announced that 96 of the passengers and crew had been picked up at sea. The Port Adelaide was of 8,151 tons gross. She was built in 1911 and owned by the Commonwealth and Dominion line.

W. O. Wheeler of Eagle Point spent Tuesday in the city on business.

ANCHOR LINER CALIFORNIA IS U-BOAT VICTIM

British Passenger Steamer of 8662
Tons Sunk by Submarine—160
Survivors Out of 215 Aboard—
Carried Munitions—Long List of
Vessels Reported Lost.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Sinking of the British passenger liner California, New York for Glasgow, off the coast of Ireland, was reported to the state department late today in a dispatch from Consul Frost at Queenstown. The report said there was one life lost and "200 hospital cases," and gave no other details of the catastrophe.

The California carried a crew of 184. She was commanded by Captain John L. Henderson.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Anchor liner California sailed from New York, January 29, with thirty-one passengers. None were Americans, according to agents of the line here.

The company received a cable message saying that there were 160 survivors of the California out of a total of 215 souls aboard.

Carried Munitions.

The California carried a large general cargo of supplies for the use of the British government, including munitions, it was said at the line's office.

Built at Glasgow in 1907, the California is registered as a vessel of 8662 tons gross and 470 feet in length.

The California was armed with one gun, mounted astern, when she left here.

The vessel was due at Glasgow today or tomorrow, and although no details of the catastrophe were received by the line, the officials believe she must have been sunk to the north of Ireland.

The officials of the line said they did not believe there were any Americans in the crew.

Although many in the passenger list are recorded as coming from American cities, it was explained by the officials that all the passengers were nevertheless British or Canadian, who either resided in them or booked from them.

Many Vessels Sunk.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The British steamers St. Ninan and Corsican Prince were sunk today, says the Central News. The survivors have been landed. Seventeen men are reported missing.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Lloyd's Shipping agency announces the following ships reported sunk:

British steamer Vestra, of 1021 tons gross.

British steamer Crown Point, of 5218 tons gross.

Peruvian bark Lorton, of 1419 tons gross.

Two British steam trawlers.

Two fishing boats.

Two lives were lost from the British steamer Wartenfels, of 4511 tons, reported sunk yesterday.

The sinking of the steamer Ferruccio is also announced by Lloyd's. The Ferruccio was an Italian steamer of 2192 tons gross.

WAGS HAVE DAY IN LEGISLATURE

SALEM, Or., Feb. 7.—Wags had their day in the Oregon legislature yesterday. One evidently anxious to help the cause of consolidation and economy, introduced a bill aimed to abolish the offices of governor, secretary of state, supreme justices and sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives. One clause turned these offices over to the public service commission and another clause abolished the commission. The author of this bill is believed to be a member of the consolidation committee.

The measure declared an emergency existed.

Another wag brought in a measure to regulate consumption of coffee, tea, milk, roast veal and other "intoxicants." A third had a measure to extend westward the counties bordering the Pacific ocean. He said a committee of claim-diggers asked him to sponsor the bill.

NEW BLOCKADE ZONE COVERS ALL OCEAN LINES TO NORTH EUROPE



The map shows the increased blockade zone around Great Britain, which Germany, in her latest note to the United States, has determined upon as the district of her submarine warfare. From this it may be noted all trans-Atlantic lines to European countries north of Spain are endangered by the new campaign. Falmouth is the British port to which America is to be allowed to send one liner a week.