

ALLIES OPEN RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

COMMERCE WITH SOVIET PROCLAIMED

Commercial Relations to Be Reopened at Once But Trotsky-Lenine Gov't Will Not Be Recognized—Decision of Far Reaching Importance—May Result in Lower Prices in U. S. A.—Admiral Jellicoe Called Home From South America.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Commercial relations will be re-opened between the allied nations and the Russian people at once as a result of a decision reached by the supreme council at Paris yesterday. This step does not imply an altered attitude toward the Trotsky-Lenine government, according to the statement issued by the council.

Clothing, medicines, agricultural machinery and other necessities will be shipped into Russia from entente nations which will receive in payment grain, flax and other products which the Russian people desire to export. Arrangements by which supplies sent to Russia will reach the peasants will be made, it is understood.

Relations between the allies and soviet Russia fill a great deal of space in this morning's newspapers. Dispatches from Paris show a strange conflict of views regarding the hurried journey to that city on Thursday of ministers and chiefs of the army and navy. Some advisers they were summoned there to consider the danger from bolshevism while others declare that they were called for a general discussion of the European situation.

Jellicoe Called Home RIO JANEIRO, Friday, Jan. 16.—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe has received an urgent call to England and for that reason has cancelled his visit to Brazil and Argentina. This announcement was made by the minister of marine today following receipt of a message from the viscount.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Representatives here of Russian co-operative organizations are eagerly awaiting advice as to how the allied decision to partially raise the Russian blockade will be made effective.

Although the official statement setting forth the allied decision indicates that trading between private firms and individuals is still under the ban, the importance of the ruling may be appreciated when it is said that the co-operative societies, which alone are affected, in recent years have become the chief medium for the distribution of goods to the Russian peasants.

Ten of these organizations having offices in London claim to represent the interests of upward of 50,000,000 peasants.

It is believed in some quarters that the lifting of the ban on the vast accumulation of Russian produce awaiting export may have a far-reaching effect on prices in the world's markets.

Send Down Prices

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Opinions on the Chicago board of trade were divided as to the effect on prices here likely to result from the resumption of commercial relations with Russia. J. E. Carney, with A. O. Slaughter and company, said:

"It is undoubtedly the most bearish and promising development toward a reduction in the high cost of living since the beginning of the war. America after being the dictator of world's values for five years has not only been forced into a competitive position but has become the probable dumping ground of the world, owing to its adverse foreign exchange position."

In this connection he called special attention to reports of a large grain harvest in the south and southeast of Russia and that as the number of livestock there was greatly reduced fodder grain was available both for export and for human consumption, thus setting free for export quantities of broad grain.

Experienced captains declare that the Scandinavian women make excellent sailors, particularly the women of Norway and Finland, and that they are equal to most seamen in dexterity and powers of endurance.

WESTERLUND BILL ON MOVING COUNTY SEAT IS KILLED IN SENATE

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 17.—The bill passed in the house yesterday providing that the question of removing county seats may be referred to the voters upon petition of 20 per cent of the electors voting at the last preceding general election was recalled in the senate last night and indefinitely postponed. The bill was prepared by Representative Westerlund and met bitter opposition at the hands of Representatives James Stewart and Kuhl. Fight for passage of the bill was led by Representative Gorge.

BOUGHT GAME FARM TO PAY POLITICAL DEBT

Suit Brought Against State Game and Fish Commission by H. A. Holmes—Old Member of Commission Put in Office by Legislature for Five More Years.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 17.—Allegations to the effect that the fish and game commission acquired the Red-dish game farm in Lane county to pay an alleged political debt incurred during the last legislative are contained in a suit instituted in the circuit court here today against the commission by H. A. Holmes, through a firm of Portland attorneys. Several months ago Holmes succeeded in restraining the commission in the circuit court here from purchasing the farm on the ground that it was without legal authority to do so and this case is now pending on appeal in the supreme court.

After the institution of this suit the fish and game commission leased the farm apparently with the view of buying it after the termination of the litigation, and the suit brought today is to restrain the commission from paying obligations incurred under the lease on the ground that they are invalid. Besides the members of the old commission, who were all reappointed under the Nordhoff-Handley-Bean act last night, Governor Olcott is made a defendant in both cases.

Old Gang Put in

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 17.—With the time officially fixed at noon today for the ending of the special session of the Oregon legislature, members of both houses were prepared to rush through measures they thought essential. Sessions of both houses were held last night, bills being rushed from first reading to final passage, the closure being enforced during the night.

It was said today that many measures will never come from the committees.

That the clocks in both houses will be stopped a minute or two before the noon hour in order to allow the legislators to complete work they consider essential, was predicted by members of both houses today.

A joint session of the house and senate last night elected the following to the recreative fish and game commission: Fish commissioners—Frank M. Warren, five years; Chris Schmidt, three years; Charles Hall, one year.

Game commissioners—J. N. Fleischner, five years; Marion Jack, five years; E. C. Simmons, three years; John Gill, three years; C. F. Stone, one year.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 17.—A new type of anaesthetic, said to eliminate pain and subsequent nausea, without loss of consciousness, has been developed, it was said by an officer of the E. I. DuPont DeNemours and company.

The new anaesthetic is highly refined after being modified by the addition of gases. The anaesthetic has been used successfully in obstetrics and minor surgical operations.

NAVY DEP'T PRO-GERMAN SAYS SIMS

On Departure for London Told to Beware of England, U. S. as Willing to Fight John Bull as Kaiser—No Preparation for War and U. S. Navy Didn't Aid Allies Properly Until 10 Months After Declaration—Daniels Denounced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Rear Admiral Sims told the senate committee investigating naval awards today that when he was ordered to England in March, 1917, just before the United States entered the war, he was instructed by the navy department "not to let the British pull the wool over your eyes," and that "we would just as soon fight the British as the central powers."

The admiral also charged that American naval headquarters in London did not receive cooperation from the navy department and that the department did not arrive at any decided plan of action until ten months after he arrived in London. He added that "it was ten months before we really came to the aid of the allies or acted on their recommendations."

Admiral Sims' letter said the following "grave errors" were committed by the navy department "in violation of the fundamental military principles":

"1.—Although war with Germany had been imminent for many months prior to its declaration there was nevertheless no mature plan developed or navy policy adopted in preparation for war insofar as its commander in Europe was informed.

"2.—The navy department did not announce a policy until three months after war was declared—at least not to its representatives and the commander of the forces in Europe.

"3.—The navy department did not enter wholeheartedly into the campaign for many months after war was declared, thus putting a great strain upon the morale of the fighting force in the war area by decreasing their confidence in their leaders.

Repairs Needed

"4.—The outbreak of hostilities found many important naval units widely dispersed, and in need of repairs before they could be sent to the critical area. Destroyers arriving in the war zone had been cruising extensively off our seaboard, and in the Caribbean and when war was declared, were rushed through a brief and inadequate preparation for distant service.

"5.—During the most critical months of the enemy's submarine campaign against the allied lines of communication the department violated the fundamental strategic principle of concentration of maximum force in the critical area of the conflict.

"6.—The department's representative with the allied admiralty was not supported during the most critical months of the war, either by the adequate personnel or by the adequate forces that could have been supplied.

"7.—The department's commander in the critical areas of hostilities was never allowed to select his principal subordinates and was not even consulted as to their assignment. A fundamental principle of the art of command is herein involved.

"8.—The navy department made and acted upon decisions concerning operations that were being conducted 3,000 miles away, when conditions were such that full information could not have been in its possession, thus violating an essential precept of warfare that some decisions necessarily depend upon complete information.

"9.—Instead of relying upon the judgment of those who had actual war experience in this peculiar warfare the navy department, though lacking not only this experience, but also lacking adequate information concerning it, insisted upon a number of plans that could not be carried out.

"10.—Many of the department's actions so strongly implied a conviction that it was the most competent to make decisions concerning operations in the war zone that the result was an impression that it lacked confi-

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AUSTRIA REPEATS THE SCAPA FLOW STUNT ON A SMALLER SCALE

GENEVA, Jan. 16.—Austrian war vessels which must be handed over to the allies have undergone a second "Scapa Flow," but on a smaller scale, according to a telegram here from Turin by way of Lugano. The Austrians were said to have destroyed or removed the principal parts of the machinery of the ships, only the hulls remaining in good condition. Repairs, it is said, will require several months before the vessels can be made ready for the sea. The fleet includes one battleship, three large cruisers, four torpedo cruisers, 12 torpedo boats and some smaller craft.

STATE SENATORS DEMAND THAT OLCOTT RESIGN

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 17.—A demand on Governor Ben W. Olcott to resign from the office he occupies, so that his successor may be elected at the next general election was one of the measures submitted to the senate last night. The resolution asking for the resignation is a round robin affair bearing the names of Senators Messer, Banks, Howell and Thomas.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 17.—What is said to have been the second hardest fight in the senate was the engagement today between opponents of the \$10,000,000 road bonding measure and proponents of that legislation, when the big bonding bill, house bill No. 52, came up as a special order at 11 o'clock. This bill was passed.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 17.—Both branches of the special session of the Oregon legislature which was convened here last Monday will adjourn sine die some time late tonight or early tomorrow morning. Under a resolution passed by both houses adjournment was scheduled at noon today, but much legislation was still pending and the clock stopped at that hour so that it might be disposed of.

HAITI BANDITS ATTACK MARINES OVER 150 KILLED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—United States marines and Haitian gendarmes yesterday repelled an attack on Port au Prince, the Haitian capital, by a force of 300 bandits, more than half of whom were killed, wounded or captured after being pursued outside the city.

The total casualties of the marines was two privates wounded, according to the report of the engagement received at the navy department, from Colonel J. H. Russell, commanding the marine forces and gendarmie in Haiti.

The bandit force, Colonel Russell said, approached Port au Prince in three columns, which immediately were met and driven back. Certain revolutionary elements of the city attempted to join the bandits in the assault, he said, adding that he believed the fate of the attacking forces should be "sufficient to prevent an early repetition of the assault."

SHIPYARD MANAGER IS KILLED AUTO SMASH

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17.—David Hollywood, general manager of the Southwestern Shipbuilding company, was killed at two o'clock this morning when his automobile collided with an electric car at San Pedro. Mr. Hollywood lived at San Pedro. He came here from Seattle where he was general manager of the Ames Shipbuilding and Drydock company.

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EMMA WILL NOT DESERT UNCLE SAM

Miss Goldman Landing at Finland Declares She Will Return to Her Beloved United States as Soon as Possible—Hones Republicans Will Win Coming Election—Her Brand of Anarchy 200 Years Old and Will Never Die—Berkman Is Haughty.

JHANGO, Finland, Jan. 16.—United States army transport Buford, having on board 249 radicals deported from America, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Finnish pilots could not dock the vessel and a German pilot was summoned.

Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, who have been considered the leaders of the deportees, have declared they will not remain in Russia but will return to America to save it.

The Reds on board the Buford will be taken to the Russian frontier by United States labor bureau and immigration officials.

A Strange Mob

After the Buford had been docked, Berkman and Miss Goldman led a procession of radicals down the gangplank. A large number of persons assembled on the wharf, staring curiously at the landing. The Reds made up a motley throng, their faces full of curiosity as to what their fate might be while there were traces of anxiety lest they might be attacked after they had left the protection of their American guardians. Finnish authorities will look after the safety of the deportees.

After they had landed, Berkman and Miss Goldman talked willingly with newspapermen. Asked to give her opinion of her deportation, she latter replied:

"It was melodrama to keep it secret."

Hopes Democrats Lose

"It was unfair and stupid," interjected Berkman. "You can't kill an idea like that. The czar tried and failed. He is dead and forgotten."

"Do you want to overthrow the American government?" Miss Goldman was asked.

"You need a new government," she answered, "and I hope the election will provide it."

It is her intention to return to America as soon as possible. She asserts she became an American citizen by virtue of her marriage to Jacob Kersner at Rochester, N. Y., in 1887, and declared the court decree issued in 1909 cancelling Kersner's certification of naturalization was illegal. Miss Goldman was divorced from Kersner in 1889, but she claims this did not alter her status as a citizen of the United States.

"As Nietzsche said: 'The test of love is the power of endurance.'" She continued, "that is what will be my lot until I return to America. I will not forsake America."

Asked what her plans were, Miss Goldman said:

"I shall not impose my advice upon the Russian government, but shall remain affiliated with the bolsheviks. I hold my deportation was an injustice. We were not given a chance to prepare for it."

Bolshevism 200 Years Old

She drew a sharp distinction between bolshevism as it is known in America and Germany and as it is practiced in Russia and explained the significance of world bolshevism or anarchy. She asserted it was nearly 200 years old and meant approximately a brotherhood which disapproves of all governments and demands equality among all citizens and a division of all clothing, supplies and products.

"Bolshevism of my kind, not the American nor German sort," she said, "can never be suppressed."

Miss Goldman complained because she was compelled to eat her meals in the Buford's dining room where she was "an object for all eyes" instead of with her comrades. She added that she was obliged to waive her objections "so as to protect two girls, one of whom was taken to America as a baby and has no friends in Russia, while the other has but two friends in Russia, but their whereabouts are unknown."

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START TEST CASE ON NATIONAL PROHIBITION BY ARREST IN FRISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Action to test the national constitutional prohibition amendment was started here today, when J. J. Dillon was arrested by deputies of Frank M. Silva, director of prohibition enforcement in California. The arrest was prearranged by Theodore A. Ball, attorney for California wine interests, who had advised Silva that Dillon would attempt to make delivery of a barrel of wine to a purchaser.

MAIL PLANE IN THRILLING RACE AGAINST DEATH

U. S. Aerial Mail Held for Antitoxin for 3 Hospital Patients Poisoned With Ripe Olives—Only Chance Is Arrival On Time—Four Other Members Family Dead.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The aerial mail's race to save food poison victims in New York with antitoxin from the University of Illinois, failed today. Jack Knight, pilot of a big Martin plane, was forced to descend seven miles south of Hammond, Ind., a short time after he had left Chicago. Both engines "died," he said, and he added that he could not resume his flight before tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The United States aerial mail plane to New York was delayed this morning to await a package of antitoxin being rushed from the University of Illinois at Urbana and which is urgently needed at the Fordham hospital in New York for treatment of three cases of food poisoning.

The call for the antitoxin was received at Urbana at one o'clock, in a message from Dr. John Hieselman, medical examiner of the Bronx which said the package must be in New York in less than 24 hours or it would be too late.

L. S. Allen, manager of the United States air mail service here held the first mail plane, scheduled to depart at daybreak, until the precious package was received.

Two girls in New York, whose parents and two brothers died after eating tainted olives, and a youth who also was stricken can escape death only by use of the antitoxin, attending physicians believed.

The antitoxin was perfected by Professor Robert Graham, head of the chemical department of the University of Illinois, and is used to combat botulism.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The flight of the Chicago to New York mail plane today is a race against death, according to physicians at the Fordham hospital where the lives of Angelo and Dominick Delbene, olive poisoning victims are said to depend upon the arrival of antitoxin carried in the plane.

Both victims were reported today to be in a serious condition. Angelo was not expected to live thru the day unless the antitoxin arrived and brought about the desired effect. Four other members of the Delbene family have died during the last few days after eating olives.

SPANISH REPUBLICANS ASK ECONOMIC MEETING

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 16.—The republican group in the chamber of deputies today introduced a bill under which the Spanish government will organize within one month an economic conference at Madrid at which all the states of Spanish origin in North, Central and South America, as well as Portugal and the United States will be represented.

DESCHANEL IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

All Efforts of Clemenceau Supporters to Defeat President Chamber of Deputies Fail—Millerand, 11th-Hour Candidate, Fails to Make Showing—Clemenceau Adherents Circulate Resolution to Confer Title of Savior of Country On Hero.

VERSEILLES, Jan. 17.—Paul Deschanel was elected president of France by the national assembly here today.

M. Deschanel received 734 votes out of a total of 889 cast. Paul Eugene Deschanel, statesman and author, is known as one of the most brilliant public speakers of France. He was born in Brussels in 1857, during the exile in Belgium of his father, Emile Deschanel, senator and professor of the college of Paris. Paul Deschanel entered political life in 1876 as secretary to DeMarece, then minister of the interior and in the following year was secretary to Jules Simon, president of the council. In 1885 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, becoming vice president of that body in 1896.

Member of Academy

M. Deschanel was elected president of the chamber in 1898, and held that office until 1902, when he was defeated for re-election. After relinquishing the presidency of the chamber, M. Deschanel was appointed president of the parliamentary commission of foreign affairs and colonies, which position he filled from 1905 to 1909.

Since May, 1912, when he succeeded Henri Brisson, M. Deschanel has served continuously as president of the chamber of deputies. He is a member of the French academy, having succeeded to the seat of the late Edouard Hervey. M. Deschanel has written several books on social and political subjects. This is the second time M. Deschanel has been a candidate for the presidency of the republic. In 1913 he entered the lists against Raymond Poincare, but polled only 18 votes.

VERSEILLES, Jan. 17.—As the national assembly opened its session here today to elect a president of France the choice of Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies, seemed almost certain. There was much talk in the corridors, however, of the nomination of Alexander Millerand, formerly war minister and now governor of Alsace, by the forces that favored Premier Clemenceau's election.

The session was called to order by Leon Bourgeois, president of the assembly.

It was declared shortly after the session opened that the socialists had decided to vote for M. Deschanel.

There were 940 senators and deputies entitled to vote but the total participating was expected to be 918.

Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain came to Versailles for the ceremony, which was quite elaborate and smacked of a huge social function.

As the balloting progressed there was no indication whatever as to the result or even as to how many candidates were being voted for. In the later stages the members of the assembly gathered for the most part around the presidential stand. When M. Deschanel's name was called there was a moment of great tension, but he did not present himself to vote.

The calling of the roll was completed at 3:09 o'clock.

The second roll call to check the voting was finished at 3:30 o'clock. The actual count of the ballots was then begun.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A number of the senators and deputies are circulating among the members of parliament a resolution to confer upon Premier Clemenceau the title of "savior of the country." It is proposed to pass an enabling act to make this title official.

Mrs. Wm. Rockefeller Dead. BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 17.—Mrs. William Rockefeller is dead at the Rockefeller winter home on Jekyll island near here.