

PRESIDENT IS GOING SLOW IN SERIOUS CRISIS

Belief Is Prevalent That Action Has Not Been Decided Upon

CABINET HOLDS MEETING TO CONSIDER SITUATION

Ambassador Von Bernstorff Evidently Expects to Receive His Passports

MAY BE READY TO ACT

Washington, Feb. 2.—President Wilson came from the white house to his executive office and entered the cabinet room shortly after 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

At that hour Secretaries Lane, Redfield, Baker and Postmaster General Burleson arrived. Secretary Lansing reached the white house a few moments later and the balance of the cabinet soon followed.

The president took with him from his study, an envelope which may be the text of his decision to be considered by the cabinet this afternoon.

He walked down the hall into the cabinet room with a brisk step but greeted his advisers solemnly.

No cabinet members would discuss the situation in any way upon entering the session.

By Robert Bender

(United Press staff correspondent) Washington, Feb. 2.—Strong official hint that some announcement of this government's course with regard to Germany's announced intention of waging unrestricted sea warfare may be looked for within twenty-four hours, came from the state department today.

"Nothing has gone forward to Germany yet," was the only official definite statement forthcoming up to noon.

The statement, however, that the American steamship line might be given instructions which it has requested as to jettisoning its ships to sail "by tomorrow," was taken to mean some course might be determined upon by that time.

Such instructions could only be given after this government's position is taken.

President Takes Time

Today there is every indication that President Wilson had not made up his mind, but was still struggling with what officials openly admitted is the most serious situation this nation has faced since the European war started its flood of bloodshed across a score of countries. The official statement quoted obviously means that the administration had not, at that time, communicated in any way with Ambassador Von Bernstorff since the Teuton envoy presented Germany's announcement of her new sea order.

Had Cabinet Meeting

The cabinet meeting was set for two thirty. Usually these meetings take up from thirty minutes to an hour. The one this afternoon was expected to run well on toward evening.

Preceding the cabinet meeting President Wilson was seen in the White House.

(Continued on page two.)

ABE MARTIN

"We recognize the perplexity of the problem before you," the telegram to the president read, "and we wish to express our confidence in your wisdom and your power of leadership."

The president is asked, however, not to allow the nation "to be dragged into the war at the very end of acts of desperation committed by any of the belligerents."

The following suggestions of a course are then made to the president:

"First—That you call on congress and the press of the United States for a deliberate and unimpassioned consideration of the international question with the future of mankind in mind as well as in the present crisis."

"Second—That you call on the belligerents, to meet as the central powers have already offered to do and also to state their terms, as the allies already have done."

"Third—That you address to the sovereigns and executive heads of the governments a final and personal offer of mediation."

The message reminds President Wilson "that busy reactions of the public press have not in earlier crises misrepresented the fundamental feeling of the people."

The message concludes with the following:

"We believe that your great oppor-

Flat Statement That All Neutrals Will Be Sunk

Washington, Feb. 2.—A flat statement that all ships within the German zone of neutrality included, will be sunk, was made in the German official statement handed to the state department last night.

This was revealed this afternoon, when the department made the text public. It said, too, that Germany intends to use submarines to accomplish her purpose.

Germany takes back the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the United States government May 4 last.

This means that she is definitely casting overboard all her Sussex pledges.

While previous versions said neutral ships would enter the barred zone at their peril, the memorandum is the first statement that "all ships would be sunk."

The note added: "The Imperial government is confident that this measure will result in a speedy termination of the war, and in the restoration of peace which the government of the United States has so much at heart."

British Cruiser Damaged by Submarine Fight

By Charles P. Stewart.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Buenos Aires, Feb. 2.—The British cruiser Amethyst has arrived at Pernambuco damaged after a fight with a German submarine and an auxiliary cruiser, according to dispatches from that Brazilian city today.

The encounter, it was said, occurred on January 29, north of Pernambuco. According to the reports received here the Amethyst said the Germans withdrew from the fight and escaped.

The Amethyst is protected of 3000 tons and has a speed of 23 knots. She was built in 1913 and carried, before the war, twelve 4.2 inch guns, eight 3 pounders and two torpedo tubes.

Rio de Janeiro, at the times when the raider scoured was at its height, quoted one of the survivors of captured ships as asserting that the raider carried three submarines about 19 feet in length. Later reports said the raider was acting as "mother ship" to a number of German submarines of the regulation war type.

STORY IN DETAIL OF FINAL CHAPTER IN "BONE" DRY PROGRAM

"Just like a good old Methodist meeting."

That was what President Wilson said of the situation in the senate shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the senate was at ease and a general celebration over the demise of old Democracy was in progress. It was about 2:40 when President Wilson, the last senator to answer the roll call on the bone dry bill said "aye," and made the vote unanimous for the passage of the bill that will make Oregon the driest state in the Union, when the governor affixes his signature at 4 p. m. today.

As soon as the vote was announced and the applause that followed had died down the president said the senate would be at ease for a few moments and Mrs. Kemp, president of the local W. C. T. U., was escorted to the president's chair to express the thanks of the society as well as her own to the senate for its prompt action in carrying out the expressed will of the people. She caught her big audience at once with the statement she said was customary with womankind on being asked anything by asserting "this is so sudden." She spoke briefly outlining somewhat the battle that had been fought, to its present finish, and of the part the women with unflinching faith had taken in it.

A Thirty Years War.

She was followed by Mrs. Urub, leader of the fight so far as the women of the state were concerned. She, too, spoke of the long fight and of the battle carried into the schools nearly 30 years ago when the evil effects of the use of alcohol were first taught, and which work had now borne fruit.

(Continued on page three.)

Appeal Against Hasty Action Is Issued By New Yorkers

New York, Feb. 2.—A movement for a national appeal for unimpassioned consideration of the crisis with Germany, by President Wilson, congress and the press and suggesting a final offer of mediation in the war was started here today by a communication addressed to the president and signed by 26 persons, including Amos Buehler, Paul H. Kellogg, George W. Kireway and Oswald Garrison Villard. The appeal was printed in half page advertisements in newspapers and at the bottom was appended a line asking all persons who endorse sentiments contained in the message to telegraph President Wilson at once.

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GROUP OF SAGEBRUSH STATESMEN

London, Feb. 2.—Six more ships were sunk in the second day of Germany's new "barred zone" campaign this afternoon.

First was the Norwegian steamer Portia. Then came word of the destruction of the Ravehourne with a loss of three members of the crew—and, the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Heika.

Lloyds lists the ships mentioned as follows:

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NEUTRALS AWAIT ACTION BY THIS GOVERNMENT

United States Now Holds Center of Stage In Great World War

PEOPLE OF HOLLAND ARE WATCHING ACTS CLOSELY

Other Small Neutral Nations of Europe Feel That Crisis Has Arrived

By Lowell Mellett

(United Press staff correspondent) London, Feb. 2.—In the presence of what may be the supreme crisis in the war, word is awaited from America by the neutrals of Europe with more poignant interest than by the belligerents.

The smaller neutrals—notably Holland—look to Washington to determine the issue which may mean their own life or death.

Messages today from Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague indicate fear that the Netherlands is doomed to be crushed between German land and undersea forces. An actual blockade, correspondents declare, means starvation.

Present supplies of foodstuffs in Holland may last a month or two months, according to varying estimates.

The concentration of troops on the German-Dutch frontier is the cause of constant speculation and today it was felt such action, which has been in progress for the past few weeks, was taken in advance of the new sea step.

The London Times' correspondent in Holland today declared:

"While the Dutch, predominately cautious, feel a disposition to stand fall by their rights, their eyes are turned anxiously toward the United States—the greatest neutral—to see whether she will abandon her little sisters to their fate."

Dispatches from Amsterdam quoted the newspaper Telegraaf as asking "Whether America will withdraw her protecting hand over neutrals and non-combatants."

The Amsterdam Handelsblad declared: "If America holds to the spirit of the notes and ultimatums she has sent to Germany, she must declare war."

Switzerland faces a situation similar to Holland. The blockade cuts off all French ports except Certe, and that means cutting off of essential foodstuffs and raw materials.

Even Spain—America's enemy of the days of 1898—witnesses America's determination.

On the other hand, the British press today continued temperate with reference to the United States' action on the German note, the editorials generally leaving it up to America to decide her own course. Some newspapers renewed the accusation that participation in the war with the allies might possibly react against the entente in the end. The Daily Mail observing that "it might be a positive disadvantage to be thus hampered in peace negotiations by the influence of German-Americans."

Witnesses Saw Bomb Drop to Sidewalk

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Two witnesses testified today for the defense in the Thomas J. Mooney bomb murder trial that they saw a dark object, presumably a bomb, drop to the sidewalk and explode at Stewart and Market streets July 22.

The witnesses today were C. E. Hollfelder and Louis Eris of Oakland. Two other witnesses testified to substantially the same thing yesterday.

Supporting this testimony, Miss Jennie Compton of Chicago testified that from her sixth floor room opposite where the explosion occurred, she saw a man walk to the edge of the roof and look over. A moment later the explosion occurred.

This testimony was offered to refute the prosecution claim that the bomb was contained in a suitcase planted on the sidewalk by Mooney and his associates.

SUFFRAGE IN OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 1.—By a vote of 78 to 50 the Ohio house of representatives this afternoon passed the Reynolds bill giving presidential suffrage to Ohio women. The bill goes to the senate.

LOCATION OF WARSHIPS SHROUDED IN MYSTERY BY NAVAL OFFICIALS

Washington, Feb. 2.—The navy department this afternoon shut down the lid on the matter of location of warships, heretofore published daily.

Secretary Daniels held that "it would not be advisable at this time to reveal where the American vessels were located."

Nothing more specific was available than the fact that the bulk of the Atlantic fleet is at Guantanamo, with a few reserve ships and neutrality patrols along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

To Guard Panama Canal.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Because of the possibility of danger from the present international situation, army officials have taken steps for extra precautions at the Panama canal, it was learned today.

Stronger watches have been placed over the locks "since Tuesday" lest there be some attempt to damage them and thus make the whole canal system useless.

Special care is being taken throughout the country to guard against any German plotting, and secret service men are keeping tabs on any possible conspiracies.

Wall Street Puzzled And Stocks Are Irregular Because of Uncertainty

New York, Feb. 2.—The New York Evening Sun financial review today says:

With the attitude of this government toward the German submarine menace still unexpressed officially, Wall Street was in something of a quandary today. The stock market was highly irregular in the early trading, but it soon became apparent that there was considerable quiet buying going on, mainly for cash, which caused prices in the general list to advance several points in most cases. This movement was supported by extensive covering of the short interests, the present level of prices being indeed very attractive both to those who have money to invest and those who are

(Continued on page six.)

Liquor Business Boomed Express Company Receipts

When the dry law passed at the election last December there was a great scare among those who must have their booze and business picked up wonderfully for the Horabrook crowd and other liquor dealers. With the feeling that prohibition meant that within a short time no liquors could be shipped into the state except for sacramental and fraternal uses, business continued good for all common carriers. One of the express offices delivered 1,540 orders during January and as all were for the limit of two quarts, it figures out that with other common carriers, 3,100 quarts of booze were shipped into Salem and about 15 cases of beer. The general opinion is that liquor can be delivered for five days after the law has been signed by the governor. This applies only to shipments which were in the possession of the express companies or common carriers prior to the time the law went into effect. In other words, any shipments of liquor that have been shipped before the law goes into effect, can be delivered within the five day limit. Other shipments will have to be transported out of the state. The five day limit gives the common carriers, which in this case applies especially to the express companies, a chance to refuse shipments if they cannot arrive within the five day period after the law goes into effect.

GERMANS ARE UNIT IN FAVOR OF NEW SUBMARINE POLICY

By Carl W. Ackerman
(United Press staff correspondent) Berlin, Feb. 2.—Few Germans believe America will declare war.

If this belief is borne out, then England will be compelled to make peace through Germany's new blockade order.

In the united chorus of approval of the limitless sea warfare just announced, this was the opinion generally expressed here today.

And announcement of a submarine blockade has erased all political differences.

The emperor has a now united nation with all its forces cooperating.

Representative Germans who were asked today why Germany announced her policy of limitless submarine warfare with its unknown dangers, made two replies.

First they were convinced that the war can be ended sooner. The present move is regarded as a decisive one against allied shipping—a so-called "cutting of the allied blood vessels." Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's conviction that neutrals desire a quick end to the war, and that therefore every means must be used to end it, was quoted in this connection.

Secondly, it was explained by numerous Germans how unity was now complete, all forces cooperating—and cooperating convinced that England can be compelled to make peace, unless America declares war—which few expect.

Nothing since Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz's first announcement of a blockade early in the war has enthused the navy as much as the submarine policy upon which Germany has now embarked.

Captain Persius, the Tagelblatt's naval critic, pointed out today that under the new regulations, Germany cannot lose her submarines as before, when, under strict compliance with the principle of visit and search, they were always subject to attack while unprepared by armed allied merchantmen.

Press is Jubilant.

Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—Jubilant and firm conviction that America must see the justice of Germany's position, are expressed in provincial German newspaper editorials, evoked by the German "barred zone" order.

"No law is more urgent than that Germany consider her own welfare," declared the Dusseldorfer General Anzeiger, in dispatches received here today. "We hope neutrals will try to understand our position, but regardless of their decision—the die is cast."

The Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung said:

"We confidently expect President Wilson to warn Americans from the war zone."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung jubilantly predicts victory "over England's brutal arbitrariness and villainy."

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SCHOOL OFFICERS MAY BE OUSTED BY RECALL PLAN

House Passed Senate Bill This Morning After Hard Fight

GOES TO GOVERNOR FOR HIS SIGNATURE

Many Senate Measures Are Re-referred to Various Committees

Two senate bills were passed by the house of representatives this morning, several house bills indefinitely postponed, and a fight staged over the substitution of a minority report for a majority report on another bill.

Senate bill No. 16, to provide for the support and maintenance of illegitimate children, introduced by Senator Olsen, and recommended by the committee on health and public morals for passage, was passed without much discussion.

Senate bill No. 95, by Senator Eddy, declaring school directors subject to recall and providing a method for such recall, provoked a flow of oratory that took up considerable time.

On motion of Representative Brand the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole with Representative Mann as chairman. One particular change was made in the bill in that the per cent of voters required to sign a recall petition was reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent.

Mr. Laugaard was in favor of the measure because a director who was not in sympathy with the people could be removed. Mr. Forbes declared that the school directors stood in high favor of the community and that it was an oversight that they were not subject to the recall. Representative Gove saw no reason why the law should be changed. He opposed the recall.

Representative Goode declared he favored the recall. He said school directors were given power to spend a great deal of money, in fact more than the average official and should be subject to check.

Mrs. Thompson also favored the recall and saw no reason why a good man should fear it. She said there was an insistent demand all over the state for legislation of this kind. Representative Thomas believed as did Mrs. Thompson regarding the recall. He said he could not see why they should be exempt. Both Representatives Small and Al Jones were for the recall, and the latter declared he could not see why it should not be applied to school directors just the same as to other officials. He thought that if the school directors were not doing his duty he should be recalled.

Representative Ritzer called for the previous question, which carried. On the vote the measure passed and it will now go to the governor.

Mrs. Thompson won.

When house bill No. 252, by Mrs. Thompson, to prohibit the collection of fees by employment agents, came up with an adverse report by the committee on judiciary, Mrs. Thompson asked that it be referred to the committee on labor and industries. This motion was lost and the question then came on the indefinite postponement of the bill. She declared she had not been given an opportunity to appear before the committee to defend and explain the bill, and the motion to indefinitely postpone was lost by a vote of 22 to 20, with several absent.

Flight Over Irrigation.

The real fight of the morning developed over house bill No. 253, by Representative Stout, granting the public service commission authority and control of Carey act irrigation projects, which was reported back with an adverse report of the committee on irrigation.

Representative Forbes declared he did not believe the committee on irrigation gave the bill the careful consideration it was entitled to. He said an irrigation project was a public utility the same as a railroad or telephone and that projects under the Carey act were under the provisions. He moved that the minority report, which was favorable,

(Continued on page six.)

THE WEATHER

Washington, Feb. 2.—The house today passed without roll call, its first prohibition bill—the one that makes Alaska home dry January 1, 1918. It has already passed the senate.

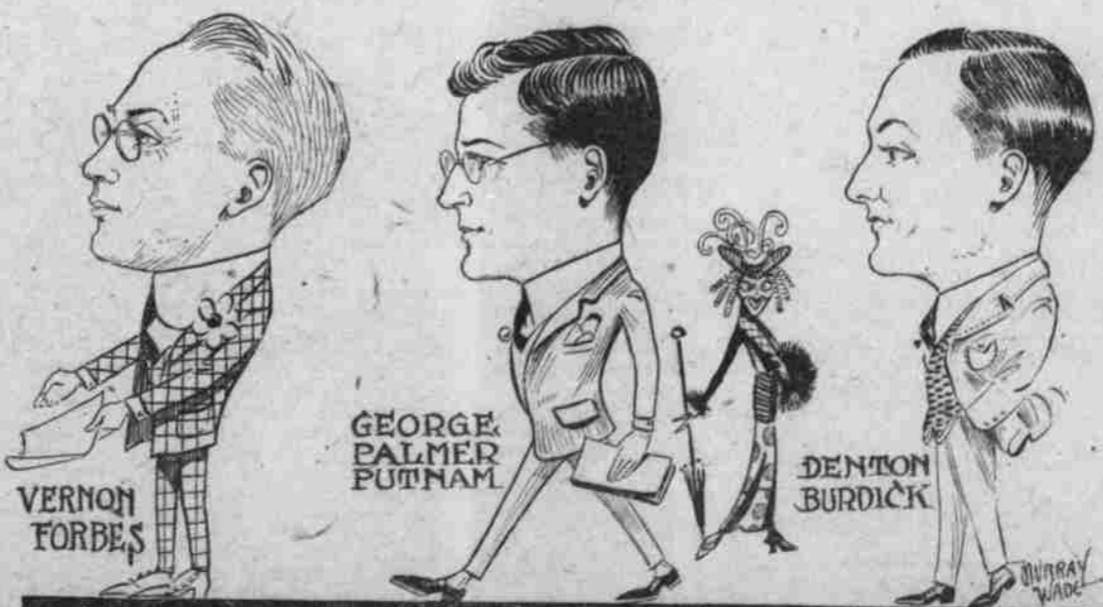
LEAK PROBE ADJOURNS

New York, Feb. 2.—The house leak committee adjourned shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon to meet at 10 a. m. tomorrow in Washington.

The testimony of George A. Ellis, will be taken up in Washington.

THIS WIND IS WIND

Oregon: Tonight and Saturday rain west, rain or snow east portion, warmer tonight east portion, fresh southerly winds interior, fresh southerly gale along the coast.



This trio is doing a lot to spread the fame of the Deschutes