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SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

# The Daily Astorian Journal

TODAYS  
WINTER  
Oregon: Tonight and Saturday fair colder tonight east portion; moderate winds; mostly clear.

FORTIETH YEAR — NO. 267

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1917

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## MARSHALL WAS WELCOMED BY A LARGE AUDIENCE

### Armory Could Not Accommodate Hundreds Who Came to Listen

## FOR PURE AMERICANISM VICE PRESIDENT PLEADS

### Would Abolish the Hyphen and Teach But One Language in Schools

At the dinner given last evening at the Marion hotel in honor of Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, the vice president remarked that he was once again glad to visit the city, especially as at this visit he was the only vice president in captivity.

As to giving the Oregonians advice, he felt he was hardly qualified to do as he understood that the voters of Oregon had tried about everything new under the sun in the new laws and he didn't see where they were especially in need of any suggestions.

Fifty-five representative citizens sat down at the informal dinner given last evening. Postmaster Huestein presided, and a short address was made by Senator McNary. Besides the short talks, the program included selections by the Hunt orchestra, violin solos by Viola Verelst Hoffman and vocal solos by Mrs. A. W. Rahn and O. B. Gunglrich.

Great Crowd Gathers.

Following the banquet the vice president was scheduled for a lecture and a great crowd surrounded the entrance before 8 o'clock. Finally an announcement was made that the house was full and that no more tickets would be sold, but many in the crowd remained crowding around the windows during the address, seeking to see and hear. But very few tickets were sold for the balcony, as the management yesterday afternoon learned that it was not safe until needed repairs can be made, which will be at once.

Before the introduction of Senator McNary by Mr. McCaddam, of the Yecum bureau, Prof. John Todd gave one of his fine baritone solos, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Alfred Schramm, which was heartily applauded.

Senator McNary and August Huestein occupied the platform with the vice president, the former introducing the speaker in a few well chosen sentences.

Mr. Marshall was warmly received and frequent and hearty applause punctuated his address.

Address at the Armory

Mr. Marshall's address, "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," dealt with the one important topic of the day, the great war. Speaking from the point of view of one who has followed at close range the events that led to the present crisis, the vice president gave a stirring patriotic review of America's participation in the world war. He spoke not as a democrat but as an American, "for," he said, "to me there are no parties now but those who love the United States and those who do not."

"The time has now come when a man who will not melt into a loyal American should be taken out of the melting pot and sent home," said Mr. Marshall. "When a naturalized citizen is found making seditious utterances against the president and this country his naturalization papers should be canceled and his property confiscated to the United States government. The supreme court of the United States has said this can be done and unless somebody inaugurates such a course of treatment of disloyal naturalized citizens I shall do it myself."

"I am not prejudiced against the foreigner. The foreigner who comes to this country with the intention of becoming a good citizen sometimes makes an even better American citizen than I am. I believe that 95 per cent of the German people in the United States today would be good and patriotic citizens if we would only let them."

"Self-seeking politicians and avaricious business interests are in a measure responsible for the war, charged Mr. Marshall. The people cannot blame the politicians, however, continued the speaker, for the people are themselves responsible for the politicians. As a result of the war, the speaker said, he sees the abolition of the hyphenated vote in the future.

"It will put an end to the hyphenated American of every kind and we will have instead a plain, unadorned American citizen from now on," he said. "We will have a new light on one another. Some of the brainiest and most successful business men in the country are volunteering their services without expense to the country in this hour of need. Rich and poor, employer and employee, democrat, republican and socialist, Catholic and protestant, have all been forgotten. All are united in

## GEN. CADORNA RELIEVED

Washington, Nov. 9.—General Cadorna has been relieved of the high command of the Italian armies and the defense of Italy from the advancing Germans has been vested in a board of allied generals, is the belief of the Italian embassy here this afternoon. Officials stated they had no official confirmation of this change and have heard of it only through unofficial sources, but the embassy believes the report and stated the move has been expected for some time.

## CHAS. A. PARK TELLS HOW HOSPITAL ONLY SERVES SALEM PUBLIC

### Institution Is Not Operated For Profit Member of Board Declares

Three points with regard to the project for a new Salem hospital are brought out in an interview with Chas. A. Park, member of the hospital board, which is published for the information of the public.

"The first is that the hospital corporation merely acts for the citizens of Salem. The second is that a hospital is operated ideally for service and not for profit. And the third is that the hospital project at this time, is not merely a desirable thing for the city but an absolute necessity."

"One care of the Hospital Board has always been that our expenditures should be less than our income. That we should always have money enough to meet our bills when due. Our thought has been that we would relieve the public of any responsibility for their own hospital, and we have pursued this policy for 17 years. Perhaps it would have been better if we had been constantly before the people for gifts and donations. Then they might have understood that it was an institution toward which everybody had an obligation, and in which every one was interested."

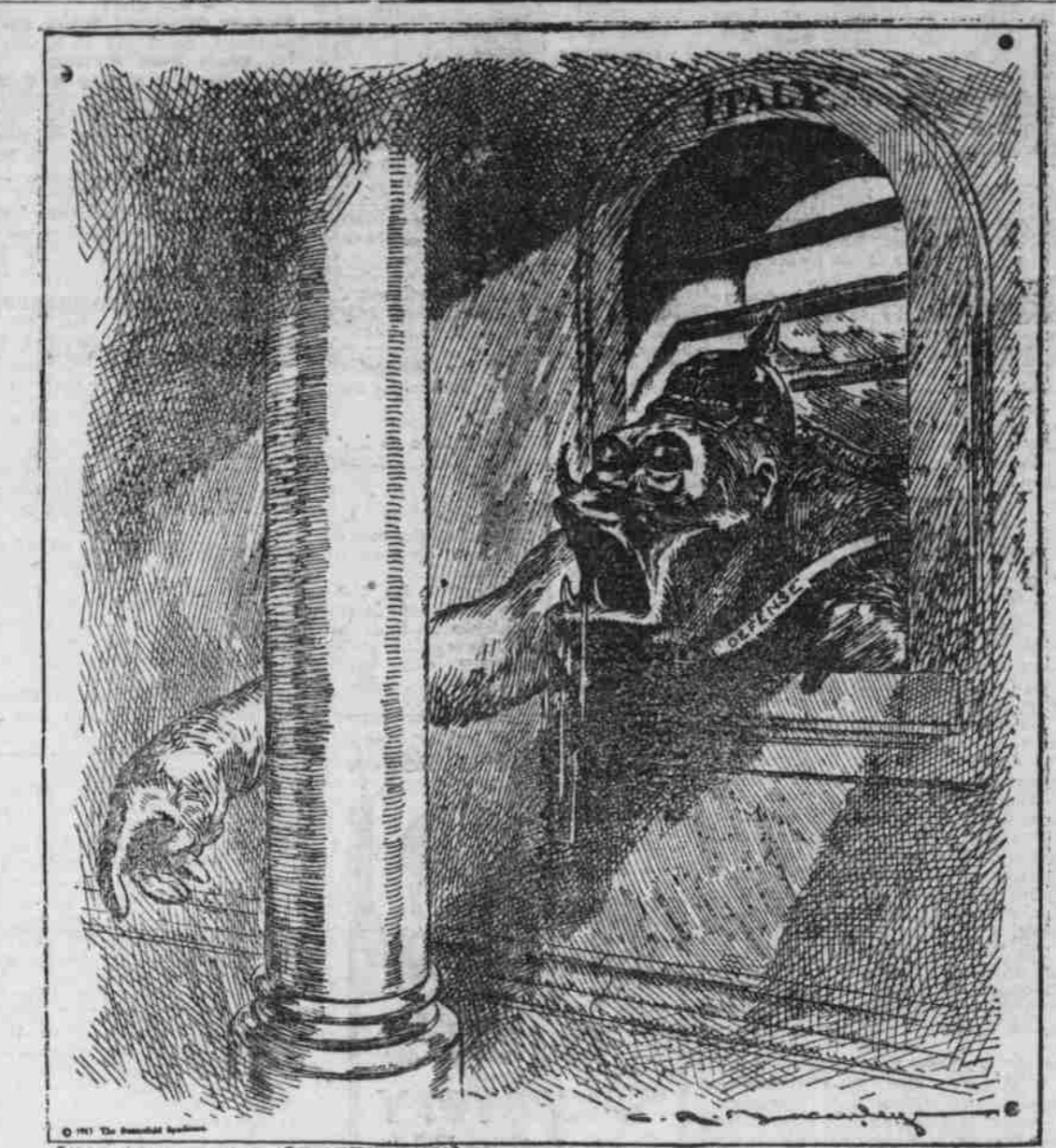
"As the matter stands, the public has forgotten that it owns a hospital. They have drifted into thinking that the hospital was the private property of the board. And somehow, in spite of repeated assertions to the contrary, that the board was actually deriving dividends therefrom. The hospital is incorporated under a definite state law for non-profit sharing corporations, so that it is impossible that there should be any profits. Any surplus there has been gone into betterments for the institution. And to suppose that any member of the board has derived profit, or even salary, is to charge these citizens with breach of trust."

We have been able so to administer the affairs of the hospital, in spite of the fact that we have handled many county cases at less than actual cost, so that the hospital could increase its size and its equipment. It has paid its paving assessment. It has had funds to purchase property, and to provide excavation for the new building. All this without asking the public for a penny. We feel therefore that our consciences are quite clear in now asking the public to put up money for the erection of its own hospital."

The board is nothing more or less than a holding body for the people. The Articles of Incorporation of the hospital provide that nine members shall constitute the Board, also provides for the manner of electing the members and length of the terms of office. For some time, the Board has felt that its membership should be enlarged so that a greater number of the citizens of Salem would be represented thereon. The proposed re-organization will make the Board more directly responsible to all the people.

If we attempted to erect this new hospital and tried to make it pay for itself from the surplus of the business, it could be done only by greatly curtailing the service, or else by exorbitant rates. Neither method is even thinkable. When it is a matter of life and death, parsimony of service could not even be considered. Nor could we fix rates so high as to make them prohibitive, and the hospital thus become merely a rich man's institution. It is not for the rich. It is for all. A hospital is not comparable to an ordinary business, which is run primarily with the idea of profits. Profit is entirely secondary in the hospital to service.

As matters stand today, the hospital building is on land owned by the state, so that the hospital owned by the citizens exists merely on sufferance. The last legislature was about to order the property vacated. If we should be finally compelled to vacate before a new hospital is erected, it will mean cutting down Salem's hospital facilities to less than one-half their present mark. When it is understood that the present total facilities are inadequate, it will be known how serious would be their further curtailment. It is not a question as to whether Salem shall build a hospital now, or at some future time. We have to build it now or not have any.



THE SLAVERING BEAST

## RUSSIA IS BACK TO INITIAL STATUS OF GREAT UPHEAVAL

### Civil War Seems Only Possible Outcome of Existing State of Anarchy

By Ed L. Keen,  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, Nov. 9.—Russia is back again where she was last March.

Bolshevik fanatics, extreme radicals who burn at once to make the world a brotherhood, who are set against all wars, who believe in uttermost democracy, today seemed to control all Petrograd, the capital.

Premier Kerensky and what remains of the machinery of the provisional government apparently still has the support of the remainder of Russia.

The situation was regarded here as precisely parallel to the first few days following the revolution by which the czar was upset. Then it was Lvoff, Miliukoff and other liberals who first seized the outward symbols of government in Petrograd, while the old regime still clung to the power in the other parts of Russia.

The danger, as London saw it today, was that Lenin, Trotsky and his following-fanatics of the Bolsheviks, would be able to extend their control beyond Petrograd and sway Russia's great peasant population, ignorant of the Utopian idealism of the Bolsheviks, to their side.

Kerensky was reported to have escaped the rebels in Petrograd. He was reported seen en route to Moscow. It was believed here that he would name that city the capital and there endeavor to consolidate all Russia against the usurping group at Petrograd.

The Bolshevik-controlled cable agency announced that the foreign minister, Tereschenko, Minister of Commerce Konovloff, Minister of Public Relief Kisikin, Minister of Justice Malantovich and Minister of the Interior Nikitin, had all been arrested by the new revolutionary governing council at Petrograd. Other provisional government officials were detained.

Nicholas Linine, whose energies have always been regarded here as directed from Berlin, is firmly seated in power in Petrograd by the new revolution. Leon Trotsky, his now partner in the coup by which the Bolsheviks overthrew control in the capital, has likewise come under previous suspicion as dominated by the Germans.

Because of this, the fear is felt here that in pursuance of their crazy scheme of restoring peace to the whole world—or, possibly, in pursuance of plans of the German officials who hold Lenin, Trotsky and others in their power—the Bolsheviks would open the way to Petrograd to a German fleet and German reinforcements to their forces.

In London it was regarded as practically certain that Trotsky and Len-

## WHAT RUSSIAN FACTIONS PROBABLY STAND FOR

Maximalists—The party insisting on immediate institution of the 'maximum program' of extreme socialism—division of all property among the people, equal distribution of riches, government by conventions of the people, etc.

Bolsheviks—Maximalists raised to the nth degree, who add to the Maximalist program the demand for internationalism, brotherhood of man, no wars, no armies, no navies. The closest thing to them in the United States are the I. W. W.'s. Party has grown up since the Russian revolution and many of its leaders formerly resided in the United States.

Socialists—Kerensky's party. Subscribe to general socialist ideals, but recognizing the necessity of a change made gradually and not antagonistic to occasional use of anti-socialist means to greater reform.

Social democrats—Party best typified by Prof. Paul N. Milukoff and Prince Lvoff, two of the leaders in the revolt which overthrew the czar. They are the Bull Moose party workers of Russia.

There are scores of other minor parties in Russia, all being branches of those, and including Minimalists (as near the reactionaries as Russia's democracy now permits) and soldiers' parties.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION RIGID AT CAMP LEWIS

### Men Will Be Picked From Ranks for Special Examination

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 9.—The most rigid medical examination ever given an army is that to which the 91st division at Camp Lewis will be subjected within the next ten days, according to medical officers here today. While all the men have been thoroughly examined already, they will again be brought before to examining commissions, in companies, and physicians will pick from the ranks those who they think should have special examinations. Tuberculosis, or predisposition to tuberculosis, nervous affections and the condition of the soldiers' feet particularly will engage the attention of the medical men.

Even the disposition of the individual will be taken into account. If any soldier is found to be harbouring a protracted or unreasonable grudge, if he is subject to fits of temper or is more than normally stupid, he will be sent to the psychiatric department for observation.

The tuberculosis commission will inspect every man, including officers, in camp, and any latent cases that may be discovered will be isolated.

In short, no American soldier may go to France for active duty in the war unless he is mentally and physically sound in every particular.

## IMMEDIATE PEACE DEMAND OF RUSSIA

### European Expert, However, Thinks This May Not Mean Separate Peace

By J. W. T. Mason  
(Written for the United States)

New York, Nov. 9.—There is no conclusive reason for believing that the Russian Maximalists want a separate peace when they demand an immediate peace. Nor is it necessary to assume that the Maximalists desire for an immediate peace means a peace with the present imperialist governments of the central powers.

Indications are not lacking that the kind of a peace the Maximalists want may be a peace with democratized Germany, and if a democracy does not arise in Germany to respond to an immediate Russian peace proposal, the Maximalists will be compelled to continue in the war. At the present stage of the counter revolution in Russia, it is unwise to assume that the Maximalist leaders are pro-Germans, bent on strengthening the Kaiser's militaristic position in Europe.

If the Maximalists are resolved on a separate peace they will find the negotiations far more difficult than has been

## CAPITAL NORMAL IS REPORT TODAY FROM PETROGRAD

### Revolutionists of Russia Are Now In Complete Control

## KERENSKY DISAPPEARS; HIS ARREST RUMORED

### All Members of Provisional Government Charged With Conspiracy

Petrograd, Nov. 9.—Petrograd is almost normal today with the new revolutionary government in full control and maintaining practically complete order.

The change from Kerensky provisional government to the new Bolshevik regime has been accomplished without bloodshed.

The Woman's battalion of death, charged by the old government with defense of the winter palace, held out to the last and only surrendered when overwhelmed by the Bolshevik troops, and menaced by enough guns to blow up the whole palace. For four hours the women, assisted by a few other troops loyal to Kerensky, bitterly fought off all advances. Then the cruiser Aurora was brought up the Neva and her great guns trained on the defenders. They were forced to give up the unequal struggle.

Even the escape from the Maximalists was due to the fact that he left Petrograd on Wednesday for the front. The former premier had anticipated a clash with the Bolsheviks and had detached a number of units to come to the capital. He was en route to meet these troops when he received word of the Bolshevik success and immediately fled toward Moscow.

The Smolny institute, adopted as headquarters by the new government, presented a scene of extraordinary activity today as the new officials bent

## PRINCE STUNNED BY LATEST BLOW ON WEST FRONT

### German Army Makes No Counter Attacks On Newly Won Positions

## FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT OF 35 MILES

### Germans Advance Steadily With Increasing Opposition From Italians

By William Philip Simms  
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the British Armies in Flanders, Nov. 9.—Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has not yet recovered from the tremendous punch just administered by British troops in the capture of Passchendaele. There have been no counter attacks to date. Apparently Tuesday's blow left the enemy too groggy.

From documents on captured officers, however, it was learned Hindenburg has issued orders that he must have Passchendaele back. Compliance with counter attack orders was expected soon.

Meantime, the Canadians are confidently sojourning in the village.

Germans are Reprimed

Paris, Nov. 9.—German attacks at La Chaume wood, in Lorraine and in the Arras-court sector were all repulsed by French troops, the war office reported today. The La Chaume wood attack was the most violent of the attempts, being preceded by a heavy artillery bombardment, but the enemy here, as at other places on the line, was thrown back with very heavy losses in dead, wounded and prisoners.

French troops successfully carried out raids in the Argonne, on the left bank of the Meuse, and in upper Alsace, around the Sepsis region.

Germans Not Too Hopeful

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.—"It is best for the Germans not to have too great hopes of the latest Russian development," the Cologne Gazette cautioned today, according to dispatches from Germany received here.

"The Russians are erratic," the editorial declared. "Lenine's appeal may have influence, however."

Germans Cross Livorno

Berlin, via London, Nov. 9.—The Livorno has been crossed and the Ital-

## WM. SHEPHERD HOME TELLS OF RUSSIA AND THE NEW REVOLT

By William G. Shepherd  
(United Press staff correspondent, who arrived today from Russia)

New York, Nov. 9.—If Kerensky succeeded in getting away from Petrograd and establishes a government at Moscow, I firmly believe he will be able to carry enough of the army with him to keep up a semblance of war—and that is the best we can ask of Russia at this time.

There will be no civil war in Russia. Aside, perhaps, from some street fighting in Petrograd.

There are two kinds of soldiers in Russia—those who want to fight and those who don't—and it is just as hard to get the latter to fight the former as it is to get them to fight Germans.

The czar mobilized too many men. He put twenty million men in uniform. The great problem facing Kerensky in October was how to get some of these men back to their homes. Every time there is a change in socialistic government in Petrograd, the geographical area over which the incoming government has control is reduced until now the new alleged government of Russia, which has replaced Kerensky is governing only Petrograd alone.

In Russia there are vast forces at work, quietly and often in an underground way. But they are bringing Russia together. As far as the Bolsheviks are concerned, we may as well look the facts squarely in the face.

The average Russian soldier, who does not want to fight is a Bolshevik—not because of theories of socialism, but because the Bolsheviks are against the war.

If this Bolshevik happens to be a peasant—then he is a double Bolshevik and he not only is unwilling to fight but unwilling to remain at the front. He wants to return home and get his piece of land.

Behind Lenin and Trotsky there are undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers who will welcome any talk of peace.

If Lenin and Trotsky make a sep-

arate peace, it will be a separate peace for only a portion of the Russian army, which has been poisoned by the Leninist doctrines.

Petrograd is very likely to fall anyhow. The Germans will probably get Helsinki within a short time and then they will cut the Finnish railway which connects Russia with Sweden. But, even if we have to say goodbye

(Continued on page three)

## ABE MARTIN



(Continued on Page Two.)

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(Continued on Page Two.)

Th' less a feller amounts t' th' quicker he rushes into print with a denial. Of all th' 'slackers' th' coal dealer is th' worst.