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TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Saturday rain or snow; warmer east portion tonight; moderate easterly winds.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 10 · SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

SENATE ACTION IS DEMANDED AT ONCE BY WOMEN

U. of O. Library 10th and Walnut Eugene

Flushed With House Victory Upper Branch of Congress Is Stormed

SUFFRAGE IS ASKED AS WAR MEASURE

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Expresses Confidence In Early Victory

By L. C. Martin
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Jan. 11.—The battle of the nations' women for full suffrage swung into the senate today. Fresh from a complete victory in the house last night, where the suffrage amendment to the constitution won by a vote of 274 to 136, leaders today were demanding immediate action in the upper branch.

With President Wilson's influence, the psychological effect of the house victory and the growing strength of the movement throughout the country, suffragists predict a close, but winning vote in the senate. They admit, however, the certainty of a hard fight. A poll of the senate recently showed suffrage lacked eleven votes to get the necessary two thirds. March 14, 1914—the last time a vote was actually taken on the amendment—it was beaten 35 to 34, with 26 senators not voting.

But war has come upon the United States since 1914 and with it many changes. The appeal of the women for suffrage as a war measure and as a reward for working side by side with the men in the struggle, is having its effect. It has been sponsored by President Wilson and members of his cabinet.

"Not for a minute would we concede that this congress would lag behind the parliaments of Europe in making democratic history," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage association said today. "It is with supreme confidence, therefore, that we now turn to the senate and expect passage of the amendment by that body within a very short time."

The house resolution was reported in the senate today and a senate suffrage resolution is now on the calendar. A conference was planned today at which decision will be reached on when to push the amendment to a vote.

The power of the womens vote in states already suffrage and the "inevitableness" of their eventually getting what they want, is the note behind their confidence in the senate out come. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, leader of the congressional forces, today said it was "gripping" how the men of both parties suddenly and with "facile grace" rose to the suffrage appeal and secured to each party some of the advantages bound to accure to those through whose votes the amendment was passed.

One hundred and sixty five republicans voted for the amendment and 104 democrats. Miscellaneous votes added five more, making total 274.

Already the women are planning their fight to have the amendment ratified by the states. They are certain of thirty six states, Mrs. Catt said to-

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Abe Martin

A fine thing about food conservation is that it don't take four days t' git over a banquet any more. Who remembers th' ole time street faker that used t' say, when he sold a bottle o' medicine "Thank you, an' you'll thank me when you come t' use it?"

PEACE IS NOT POSSIBLE UNTIL IMPERIAL ARMY HAS BEEN UTTERLY DEFEATED

English Correspondent Who Knows Germany Says Military Rule Absolute

(Frederick William Wile, former Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail, is regarded as the best informed British journalist on inside conditions in Germany. He is a native of Indiana, went originally to Europe as correspondent for several American newspapers and is the author of "Men Around the Kaiser.")

By Frederick William Wile
(Written for the United Press)

London, Jan. 11.—We still shrink from facing the facts regarding Germany. We prefer comforting theories to disagreeable actualities.

This is convenient, but it isn't war. Through Dutch, Swiss and Scandinavian channels which serve as filters for the alleged news Germany would like to have the world believe, we again hear the old familiar word "crisis"—political "crisis"—food "crisis", et cetra.

In view of our inclination to make the wish father to our thoughts let me present in tabloid the elements, personnel or otherwise, of these crises.

Hindenburg is supreme dictator of Germany. Ludendorff is the actual generalissimo under Hindenburg, whose popularity is now so great that practically anything can be accomplished by invoking it.

The kaiser has never been so much in the hands of the military despots as he is today. He is emperor no longer by divine right—but by grace of the great god Hindenburg.

The crown prince is a thick and thin supporter of Hindenburgism.

Chancellor Hertling is Hindenburg's political manager.

Foreign Secretary Kuehlmann is permitted to do only what is ordered. His Brest-Litovsk tactics, far from irritating Hindenburg, were dictated by him—and are alterable if and when Hindenburg decides it is necessary. Kuehlmann will go or stay, according to Hindenburg's pleasure.

The reichstag today is precisely what Bismarck founded forty seven years ago—merely an imperial debating society, where the people's representatives blow off steam and can call the government without police interference.

Its only vestige of power is in the voting of funds—which duty it has performed dutifully.

The only untamed independent socialists number twenty-two out of a total membership of 397 in the reichstag and they are the only ones who ever oppose war credits.

The government haggles with the reichstag party leaders merely for the purpose of saving itself trouble.

The food situation probably never was so bad—but it is not critical to the breaking point. Regularly near the middle of winter comes the "starvation" story out of Germany. The coal shortage has undoubtedly been aggravated, but the way the Germans have stuck it out so far indicates they will survive the present winter discontent.

The German army is unquestionably war tired. The German nation is war weary—but this applies also to others. There is probably no more popular growling in Germany than here. Munitions trains continue to roll to the west and Germany is making aeroplanes, submarines and shells at a rate hitherto unparalled. Two or three million prisoners are all making munitions in one form or another.

As to the possibility of a revolution, Heinie, the keenest student of Prussian psychology, once remarked that "revolutions in Germany were impossible because verboten!"

This is cynical—but it is literally true, the machine gun awaits every German with revolution in his heart. Liebknecht, the only Prussian who would lead a revolution, is now in penal servitude.

The Germans won't stop fighting until we make them see that militarism and war do not pay—that is, when we are able to impose peace on a defeated German army and navy.

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CAPTURE GERMAN RECIPTS

London, Jan. 11.—"The most important event in the economic war," is what the Daily Mail today called the capture from the Germans of 257 secret recipes for German dyes which had been offered the government. The formula, it was stated, will "shatter the German dye monopoly." According to the Mail, British agents have been working for two years to get the formulae.

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Roosevelt Goes Hunting For Suffering Babies

New York, Jan. 11.—Colonel Roosevelt today announced his intention of going on a new hunting tour—a search for babies suffering from want of milk.

The lower East Side, the Bowling Green district and the Gramercy district of New York will come under the eyes of the former president Saturday. A dozen families will be visited.

Two physicians will accompany Colonel Roosevelt. Children will be weighed to ascertain whether suffering from malnutrition.

Students Force Removal of Pro-German Professor

Berea, Ohio, Jan. 11.—A strike of the student body of Baldwin-Wallace college was averted today with the removal of Dr. Arthur L. Breslich, president of the school. Breslich was removed following charges by students and citizens here that he was pro-German. The student body threatened to strike if Breslich were not removed by today.

Dr. F. G. Ream, religious work director, has been appointed acting head Dr. A. R. Storms, former president of Iowa State college, is in charge pending Ream's arrival here. Dr. Breslich left for Milwaugee last week.

Mayor Hiram Gill Suspended From Practice

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 11.—Mayor H. C. Gill and his law associates, Hermon Frye and Heber S. Hoyt, are to be suspended from the practice of law for one year.

This was the decision of the state board of law examiners here late yesterday afternoon.

The disbarment is to begin as soon as the findings of the board are filed.

James Raley, another member of the law firm who was also accused in the original proceedings, was acquitted.

Zurich Newspaper Demands New War Aims

Zurich, Jan. 11—Demand for a statement of war aims by Germany was openly voiced by the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich today, according to dispatches received here.

"We laughed at Lloyd-George," the newspaper asserted, "but the entente unanimously approved him, whereas Germany's equivocal position arouses suspicion."

The editorial also demanded that "elected representatives of the people be heard before final decision."

Remember Weyler the Spanish butcherer of the Cubans? Well, Weyler came from a family of Prussians, which explains a good deal.

WORKMEN MUST AID DEFEAT OF GERMANY FOR OWN INTERESTS

Member of British War Board Sends Message to Workingmen of America

By Ed L. Keen
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, Jan. 11.—The interests of the workmen of America, as well as of England, are bound up in beating the German army; it cannot be done except by willing co-operation of men in the workships with the men in the field.

Expressing his most emphatic approval of President Wilson's outline of war aims, the Right Honorable G. N. Barnes, M. P. member of the British war cabinet sent this word to the American workingman today through the United Press.

"This year will be the testing time for the fighters for freedom," Barnes declared. "Germany's U-boats will make their last great effort before America gets in. Germany's armies may attack the French, the British or the Italians in great force within the next three or four months.

"Effective American help must then be in the field. I hope everyone in the working ranks in the United States will see that so far as lies in their power they will contribute to that help being there in time.

"I speak as one who has been in the labor socialist movement on this side of the water for thirty years. My sympathies are all with the working folk. I am one of them in sympathy with their claims for the fuller life, but I know that everything just now must be subordinated to winning the war.

"I hope President Wilson's speech will stimulate the men in the workshops to do their part by working during the next few months with all their mind and all their strength, so that militarism may be dethroned. It cannot be done except by willing co-operation of the men in the workships with the men

(Continued on page two)

SOLDIERS ARE SENTENCED TO LONG IMPRISONMENT

General Murray Approves Penalty Imposed by Trial Board for Charges of Desertion From Army In Two Cases

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Ten years at hard labor on McNeill's Island for deserting the national army was the sentence which Major General Arthur S. Murray, commanding the Western army department, approved today against C. W. Mochering of St. Maries, Idaho. Ole Berg, of Port Angels, Wash., court-martialed for desertion, was ordered to report for duty at Camp Lewis.

The court-martial sentenced Mochring to 15 years but General Murray reduced the term to 10 years.

Other sentences included: Walter E. Powell, of Fort Lawton, Wash., two years; Private C. L. Campbell, Third Oregon infantry, one year for desertion.

Campbell failed to respond to the president's call and was arrested at Goldson, Oregon, October 17 and convicted of desertion.

CAPTAIN'S HOME RAIDED

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Discovery of shortages of supplies at Camp Kearny led to the seizure of a box containing army clothing, shoes and blankets at the home of Captain W. H. Bates at Palo Alto, by the Camp Fremont provost guard, it was announced from army headquarters here today. Captain Bates is divisional quartermaster at Camp Kearny. The report to army headquarters merely recounted that the Bates home had been raided and the good seized.

BRITISH MINISTER PLEADS FOR AMERICAN HELP

Lord Winston Churchill Says War Has Reached Crisis—War Aims of Lloyd-George and Wilson Must Be Enforced

London, Jan. 11.—"We have arrived at a great crisis in the war, only to be satisfactorily solved by the vehement effective action of the United States," declared Minister of Munitions Winston Churchill today at the American luncheon club.

Churchill graphically and eloquently pictured the peril resulting from unceasing German reinforcements being piled up on the west from the east front and then shouted:

"America! Come and aid us with all your might and speed, for this is the time for action on the largest scale ever planned.

"All are now agreed that Lloyd-George's and Wilson's war aims must be enforced," the minister declared. "Even the most pacific are agreed that without these right will be worsted and wrong will triumph.

"Probably the worst Armageddon is yet to be encountered," he added, gravely, "but we do not lack confidence in the final result.

"We are sure to win the whole of President Wilson's program, if we utilize all our resources fully."

OIL IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

Medford, Or., Jan. 11.—To develop oil prospects that have caused excitement in the Rogue River valley frequently, the Rogue River Oil company has been formed by local capitalists. The concern will work along cooperative lines.

PRUSSIAN WAR AIMS MUST BE DEFINITELY STATED IS VIEW HELD BY DIPLOMATS

By Carl D. Groat
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Jan. 11.—Germany will not agree now to more than the first four or five of President Wilson's peace terms.

Authorities were convinced of this today in the light of preliminary Teuton press comment on his speech to congress. But they doubted that Germany would dare to ignore the world's challenge to state her aims.

Officials gathered real hope from the Russian problem, however, in the light of United Press reports of Trotsky's declaration that Russia will fight on rather than accept an imperialistic peace. While Russian war preparations are not regarded as sufficient to make a marked military effect they could have the vital effect of stopping Germany from converting Russia into a supply house.

This, with the collapse of the separate peace movement, would stiffen allied morale and put the German diplomats in a serious predicament with people at home.

Failure to accept the terms at once would be completely in line with advance predictions of Germany's course. Officials have felt that she must and would answer the Lloyd-George and Wilson speeches, meeting them in part and trying to appear to meet the others or at least suggesting negotiations on them.

However, the war department is proceeding on the theory that Germany proposes to carry on a spring and summer offensive in the hope of reinforcing her political position by important gains on the west front. Military experts, however, believe that, while for a time she may progress there, the British and French tenacity will prevent any gains from becoming a major victory.

While awaiting diplomatic developments, the army and navy are co-operating in hastening troop movement as fully as possible, although there is some prospect that Europe's need for food will divert some troop transports for supply purposes for a while. General officers, however, insist that troops will continue to go just as fast as bottoms can be provided.

WINTER STORM WITH HEAVY SNOW STILL SWEEPS O'ER COUNTRY

Eastern and Middle West States Experiencing Very Severe Weather

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The winter's biggest storm was continuing its march across the country today, accompanied by a heavy snowfall and low temperatures that caused intense suffering and heavy damage. At the same time, the snow will add millions of dollars to the value of the winter and spring wheat and oats crops.

Six inches of snow fell last night and today in northern Texas and Oklahoma and nine inches in Kansas. Snow fell in Galveston and a temperature of 22 was reported in Corpus Christi. Practically the entire northern part of the country will have received several inches by tonight. A temperature of ten degrees below zero was reported in Kansas. Ot Omaha it was 20 below. The soldest stops in the United States were at Devils Lake N. D., and Valentine, Neb., where it was 2 below. In the Canadian northwest the mercury dropped to forty below.

By nightfall the entire wheat and oats belt of the country will have been blanketed by snow. Grain experts said today that not only would this form a protective covering and provide moisture for winter wheat, but would soften the ground to an ideal condition for spring wheat and oats planting.

Railroad and local traffic in the southwest was seriously hampered by the heavy snow today. Fuel and food shortage will follow in the wake of the transportation tieup, it is feared. In west Texas thousands of cattle may be unable to withstand the blizzard.

A new picture featuring Wallace Reid shortly will be released by the Paramount people. It is called "Rimrock Jones."

CONTRACT FOR SPRUCE.

Aberdeen, Wash., Jan. 11.—A contract to furnish the government with 100,000,000 feet of rived spruce at an expenditure of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 has been let to the Grant-Smith-Porter Brothers company. The company plans to put between 5,000 and 6,000 men into the forests of the northwest to take out this timber.

The contract provides that the government is to finance the company, which is to receive cost plus 7 percent for its work.

SECRETARY BAKER FIRMLY HOLDS AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Members of Senate Committee Would Force Him to Modify Views

SENATORS EXPRESS WISH TO SCARE COUNTRY

Secretary of War Holds to View That Exact Facts Should Be Published

Washington, Jan. 11.—Secretary of War Baker today sat under the fire of senate military probers criticising him for his "rosy review" of the supplies situation submitted yesterday.

Senators Wadsworth, Chamberlain, McKellar and Weeks joined in assaults upon Baker's declaration that the initial rush needs of the army have been fully met.

"You have created the impression throughout the country that everything is rosy, conditions are fine and that there is no need for further haste," said Wadsworth.

"The facts are," he added, "that we are approaching one of the greatest crises in our history. Our task in the next eight months will be bigger than in the past. It will be unwise, in my judgment to create a false impression of security in the country."

In the face of insistent efforts to make him acknowledge that he had overdrawn the picture of preparedness Baker stoutly maintained that his statement was correct. "Our initial rush needs have been met," he said. "Every man in France has full equipment. There is plenty of artillery there. Production is going forward at a rapid rate."

"I don't know how you can say that in view of the lack of the rifles, artillery and machine guns at cantonments," said Senator Chamberlain.

"My mind was not on the situation in this country. I was thinking of our troops abroad," said Baker.

Senator McKellar said he was told today by an officer from Camp Upton, New York, that there is no artillery there.

"There is not enough but there is some," Baker replied.

"If the ordnance department had rushed the work to capacity ever since April, it would not have been possible to supply enough artillery and ammunition by this time for all of our needs," Baker added.

"The reason I called attention to your statement is that it creates false belief that there is no shortage," said Wadsworth.

"That is true, there is none," insisted Baker.

"I must differ with you on that," said Wadsworth.

"I repeat that the men abroad are fully equipped with their initial needs' went on Baker. "It would, of course, be pleasing if we had enough artillery, machine guns and ammunition fully to equip all the training camps. But we never will have all we need. When we supply present needs, we'll have to continue, for we'll need more."

Senator Chamberlain inquired whether Baker's feeling of security regarding the artillery situation was justi-

(Continued on page four)

Veteran Financier Predicts the Allies Will See An Early Victory

New York, Jan., 11.—The year opens with an extraordinarily conflicting outlook. For those who really enjoy living on the shady side of the street, there is plenty of company. The president can readily dwell upon anarchy in Russia; upon Germany's momentary military successes; upon the terrible cost of the war; upon the economic and political upheaval, and upon numerous other depressing factors. And yet every healthy minded, thoughtful American refuses to be downhearted. On the contrary, he is more confident than ever in an allied victory. He believes that the enemy is nearing the end of his man power; that he is unable to hold his winnings, and is marching to inevitable collapse when our armies reach France. Germany is gradually breaking down financially, economically and politically. She is threatened with revolution, and only the cohesion of her military machine, which is fighting for its very life, holds the fabric together. How long the autocrats may hold out cannot be foretold; but it is certain that dissensions within, coupled with opposition of the whole civilized world wthout, will have but one end and that is ignominious deefat. Blinded by empty victories and false leadership, Germany seems utterly unable to read the handwriting on the wall. Civilization outside of Germany however, recognizes that it cannot live, if Germany's ideals and purposes prevail. The war may continue for weeks or months, Nevertheless, the real foundation for hope on the allies side has never been so clear and strong as today. At present the brunt of the struggle falls on Britain and France. Both are enduring the strain indefinitely better than ever anticipated; and both show an unconquerable spirit and a steady rising of morale, while that of the enemy is declining. Both of these countries are bearing the strain with surprising ability; and there is no doubt that they will be able to hold on until American soldiers reach France in sufficient force to overwhelm the foe. Perhaps this will happen in the coming spring; and, if fate should postpone the grand decision, prostration of the enemy will be far greater than if wise counsels induced an earlier yielding to the inevitable. Back of these considerations, which are sound reasons for hope, is the belief growing daily that the world is surely facing a new and a better era than the one now so rapidly passing away.

The more confident tone in the security markets which began with the announcement of government control of the railroads made further progress. The

(Continued on page four)

PEACE PALAVER OFF YESTERDAY IS ON AGAIN TODAY

Differences Between Russian and German Delegates Are Patched Up

TROTSKY SAYS RUSS WILL FIGHT IMPERIALISTS

Petrograd Reported To Be In Terror of War Enthusiasm Once More

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—After Brest Litovsk dispatches received via Berlin, had declared the Russo-German peace negotiations definitely suspended yesterday, messages arriving late this afternoon reported a resumption of the meetings. It was stated that the Ukrainian delegates were presenting their demands.

Whether this means that the full conference was resumed or that the Friday meeting was merely between Central Powers' delegates and representatives of Ukrainia, now recognized as an independent state, was not clear in dispatches received here.

Foreign Minister Trotsky was reported in the earlier messages as himself moving suspension of the peace meetings.

How The Break Came.

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—The Russo-German peace conferences at Brest-Litovsk have been terminated. The sittings were suspended yesterday, according to dispatches received here today, when the Germans, flatly and finally refused to transfer negotiations to neutral soil. Bolsheviki Foreign Minister Trotsky, himself, moved the conclusion of the meeting.

The German delegates formally announced that all plans for a general peace meeting were considered as definitely off by the Central Powers, because of the failure of entente powers to respond within ten days to the invitation to participate. Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, formally announced that henceforth the Central Powers were willing to negotiate only a separate peace with Russia.

That the session was more or less bitter was evident from dispatches quoting General Hoffman, one of the German delegates, as protesting angrily to the conference against wireless messages signed by the representatives of the Russian government, which he says "insulted" the German military command by urging the German troops to revolt.

Hoffman protested that such messages "transgressed the spirit of the armistice."

Other Central Powers delegates joined in this protest.

It was immediately following this assault on the Russian plan to establish harmony of effort between the plain people of Germany and the Russian proletariat that Foreign Minister Trotsky formally moved suspension of the sittings.

Immediately before this, however, German Foreign Minister Kuehlmann asserted positively:

"I do not consider the difficulties now developed as great enough to make our peace efforts fail, or to force resumption of fighting."

Count Czernin announced formally that henceforth only the question of a separate peace could be considered by the Brest-Litovsk conferees, the ten days' limit within which the German delegates granted the entente allies time to join the general peace deliberations, having expired. He insisted the Russian scheme for transfer of the negotiations to neutral soil would simply grant the allies a chance to interfere with the Russo-German separate peace negotiations, although he expressed willingness to conclude the last step for signing such a peace agreement on neutral soil.

Regarding the points in disagreement between the two sides, Count Czernin recalled that it had been decided at a previous session to place them in the hands of a committee. The Central Powers, he said, had now decided to exclude the negotiations on the basis which Foreign Secretary Kuehlmann and the Russian committee members had already considered binding.

"If the Russians' intentions are not altered," he added, "satisfactory results may be reached. If not—matters will take their necessary course and responsibility for continuation of the war will fall exclusively on the Rus-

(Continued on page four)

TO ALL SALEM WAR WORK HELPERS

Another call to duty! Be at Free Lunch Tomorrow Noon at Y. M. C. A. Important Business. Don't Wait to Be Invited. Come.