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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Thursday probably rain, west, fair east portion; moderate south easterly winds.
WONDER IF THAT'S RAIN OR SNOW

FORTY-FIRST YEAR — NO. 20 SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

EMBARGO ON FREIGHT ON MANY ROADS IN EAST IS ORDERED BY McADOO

Fuel, Food and War Supplies Alone May Be Transported Until Weather Moderates, Allowing Trains to Move More Freely—Result of Garfield Suspension Order Was Beneficial But Situation Is Still Serious—Warmer Weather Throughout East Would Improve Situation Greatly

RESULTS OF THE GARFIELD ORDER.

Number of ships waiting for coal reduced from 121 to 80, at northern Atlantic ports.
Dumped 34,000 tons of bunker coal yesterday for ships and 60,000 tons already on hand.
Southern ports have 150,000 tons of bunker coal on hand with 100,000 tons moving toward ports.
Empty coal cars being rushed back to mines and full results not expected for several days.
Coal going to domestic consumers in large quantities.
Freight congestion practically as great as before.
Ship plants in danger of closing unless rail congestion clears.
General freight embargo urged by Garfield.
Curtailed of passenger traffic demanded in many quarters to relieve congestion.
Prospects of warmer weather expected to help situation.
Further workless days in prospect unless railroads clear congestion quickly.

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, Jan. 23.—A temporary embargo on all freight except food, fuel and war supplies was ordered today by Director General McAdoo on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, the Baltimore and Ohio east of the Ohio river and the Philadelphia and Reading railroad.
McAdoo's action followed insistent demands for it by the fuel administration. It was declared to be vital if material and lasting results in breaking the eastern freight jam were to be accomplished. McAdoo took the step because he agreed that it was "absolutely necessary."
Threatened tieup of the shipbuilding program and intense suffering in many points influenced his decision.
The embargo, McAdoo declared, would last only until the weather moderated. The war supplies which are exempted from the embargo will be only those specifically designated by the war department. These lines will concentrate on movement of coal into New England, New York harbor and other points and on returning empty cars to mines.
Complete shutdown of steel shipbuilding plants appears inevitable soon unless the railroad relieves the shortage in ship plates, officials admit.
One thousand cars of plates, practically all of which have been in transit since December 20 and before, are stormbound. Trace of hundreds of the cars has been lost by traffic men of the shipping board. Meanwhile, steel supplies in the construction yards are diminishing rapidly.
In nearly all of the 17 shipbuilding yards where steel ships are under construction many men are idle as a result of cold and lack of material.
The shipping program is far behind schedule and new delays in obtaining tonnage mean more difficulties in keeping up the stream of troops and supplies to the war zone, it was explained.
Should the plants be forced to sus-

Maintain Million Men Along Italian Front

Washington, Jan. 23.—The central powers are maintaining 52 I-2 divisions, 1,050,000 troops—along the Piave and Brenet lines on the Italian front, Rome cables today said.
Of these eight divisions are German.
The Italian drive started with 65 divisions of Teutonic troops, 256,000 of which, the cables said, have been put of action.

SAN FRANCISCO WATER FRONT SEALED TIGHT AGAINST GERMAN SPIES

Armed Soldiers and Marines Patrol Every Foot of Shipping District

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—San Francisco's waterfront was sealed up tight as a drum today for the first time in its history, as a precaution against pro-German plots.
Armed soldiers, marines and mounted police patrolled the Embarcadero from end to end. For the first time in months the sentries at the Yerba Buena Island naval station walked their posts with loaded rifles. On the docks of over 60 vessels in port armed marines supplemented each deck watch. Sailors from merchantmen who were not aboard ship at six o'clock last night had to stay ashore all night.
While every precaution was taken ashore, powerful searchlights during the night swept the bay from shore to shore, guarding against enemy plots.
In the meantime federal, state, city and military investigators were running down even the flimsiest rumors of plotted violence. Admittance to the waterfront was by pass and on both the San Francisco and Oakland sides of the bay looters found near shipping points were forced to explain their presence and were told to move along.
The San Francisco chamber of commerce took cognizance of the situation by passing resolutions demanding the death penalty in cases of conviction for pro-German violence.
The precautions of the authorities so far have been successful in preventing any semblance of sabotage.

TROOPS GOING OVER MUCH MORE RAPIDLY THAN WAS EXPECTED

Fully Twice As Many Men Will Be In France by June As First Planned

By Carl D. Groat
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, Jan. 23.—America is sending troops to Europe far more rapidly than originally planned.
It is now estimated, barring disaster, that fully twice as many soldiers will be training under Pershing by June than early estimates provided.
This fact has been assured members of the senate by President Wilson as an example of the war department's tremendous work. Under the circumstances the president holds, some mistakes were inevitable, "but the same mistake has not been made twice."
A fair proportion of actual fighting men is included in the contingents already gone, and this government has furnished in addition a goodly number of badly needed stevedores, engineers, foresters, flyers and other non-fighting forces.
At first war department officers felt that the United States ought not to send any troops abroad short of a year. Then the allies began pressure for some psychological effect. This resulted in despatch of the Pershing expedition and the Rainbow division.
Conflicting requests as to men and supplies came from time to time but with the culmination of the inter-allied conference, Colonel House recommended that transport of men was perhaps the most crying need.
Lack of bunker coal has been a deterrent factor, but this is now being overcome and the transport service is expected to improve considerably.
The war department is considering

AUSTRIAN STRIKE WAS NOT STAGED FOR CAMOUFLAGE IS OPINION OF OFFICIALS

By Ed L. Keen
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
London, Jan. 23.—The Austrian strike troubles are genuine according to a conviction expressed in authoritative circles today. First suspicion here that they were stage-managed by the government itself was dissipating rapidly.
According to the most authentic news reaching here, the general movement in Emperor Karl's monarchy is due to the public's weariness with the war, to widespread dissatisfaction with Teutonic manipulations at Brest-Litovsk and to increasing scarcity of food.
The public's longing for peace has been recently accentuated by the boldly democratic war aims proclaimed by Premier Lloyd-George and by President Wilson. The plain citizenry of the dual monarchy, reading these terms, can find little in them to support the frantic pleas of the German junkers and militarists that the allies seek to divide the central empires and that the main aim of Germany's enemy is conquest.
The widespread growth of this sort of public feeling, in the opinion of well informed officials, is bound to make resumption of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations a ticklish matter for the central powers.
Of actual news in connection with the strikes, the Austrian newspaper today permitted the most fragmentary reports. Enough leaked through however, to indicate spread of industrial tie-up to Prague, Brunn and other cities.
Copies of the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, received in Switzerland, contain appeals to workers to allow resumption of railway traffic, but the editorial frankly exults in the success achieved by the strikers.
"We hope the government under stands," the editorial asserted, "that the will of the workers is a power they cannot contest without endangering itself."
M. Litvinoff, Bolshevik ambassador to Great Britain, in his speech before the labor conference at Nottingham, declared "we can already hear the

THREE AMERICANS KILLED IN ACTION

Clashes With Germans On American Front Becoming Frequent

Washington, Jan. 23.—Three Americans were killed in action with the Germans yesterday, General Pershing reported to the war department today.
The dead are:
Private Albert Cook, West Almond, N. Y.
Private Harry V. Garman, Catawba, Virginia.
Private Leo E. Kadi, Cleveland, Ohio.
The Pershing report carried only the bare fact that the men were "killed in action."
The report indicates that clashes between Americans and the Germans are becoming more frequent, one having been reported killed in Sunday reports received here yesterday.
It is assumed there was minor patrol skirmishing developing along the sector in which the Americans are training.
Private Ovid Herick, Franklin, N. Y., who was announced as having died of gunshot wounds on the 22nd, is thought, probably was wounded in the action Sunday.
Seven deaths from natural causes also were reported by Pershing.
They included:
Private Clarence M. Wilhelm, Grass Valley, Cal.
Private Louis M. Wood, Neopit, I.Ws.
Private Thomas M. Coyne, Cleburne, Texas.
Private Derwood B. Dickenson, Gooding, Idaho.
Private Edward Kazmirski, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Another American soldier is a prisoner in Germany. Sergeant Paul M. Swenson, engineer, reported "missing" after action of December 10, has been located by the Red Cross as a prisoner, General Pershing cabled the war department today. Swenson's home is in New York city.

HE KILLED WOMAN AND CUT OWN THROAT

Crime Was Deliberately Staged in Most Spectacular Manner

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Laura Scoble, cashier in a theatre was murdered early today in the hotel Alida, Eddy and Mason streets, by Theodore Johns, a waiter.
Johns then slashed his own throat. He is dying at the central emergency hospital.
The crime was committed in a most spectacular manner. That it had been carefully planned for several days was shown by a death note Johns wrote last Saturday. In a "series of remarkable" death notes, "John pictured the woman as a vampire who for ten years had preyed upon him."
Last night he took a room for the night at the Alida. He brought with him a razor and revolver.
Mrs. Scoble, a divorcee with a child, met him in the room.
She went to the bathroom to arrange her hair when Johns entered, a drawn razor in one hand, a revolver in the other. He slashed the woman's throat.
As she rushed from the room screaming, she brushed the telephone receiver from the hook and shouted for help.
A second later the night clerk over the telephone heard revolver reports coming from the room. He rushed to the room and as he ran along the hallway stumbled over the body of Mrs. Scoble. Three bullets had entered her back.
In the room hotel employees found Johns kneeling beside the bed as if in prayer. Blood was streaming from a gash in his throat. His hand limply clutched a razor while with the other he was mechanically pulling the trigger of an empty gun.
For many days the woman had feared death. She had planned to leave shortly

PEACE PROSPECTS GO GLIMMERING ON EAST FRONT

Negotiations at Brest-Litovsk May Be Entirely Broken Off Soon

TROTSKY SAYS GERMANS AIM ONLY AT CONQUEST

Would Permanently Occupy All Territory Wrested From Russia

By Joseph Shaplen
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Petrograd, Jan. 23.—Breaking off of all peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk was forecast in all the Bolshevik newspaper organs today. Their unanimity would appear to indicate this prediction came from authoritative circles.
The Bolshevik view is that the only good accomplished by the negotiations has been to unmask the real imperialistic nature of the enemy demands. According to comment here, nothing more can possibly be expected from the discussions.
Both the Pravda and the Ivestic today bitterly assailed German Foreign Minister Kuehlmann's "treacherous dual policy."
Official Bolshevik reports today claimed victories over the Ukrainian Bada troops at Poltava and the occupation of that city by the Red Guards. On the south Ukrainian front further advances have been registered, Novogorod-Soverak captured and progress made toward Bachmach. The Ukrainians are retreating. A decisive battle is expected shortly. The Bolsheviks have already taken Sarva, Achitirna and Froitsk.
Out of respect to the memory of Friday's victims of assassins whose funerals are today, the Bolshevik government postponed a scheduled demonstration at the Winter Palace and Smolny Institute.
The Bolshevik government has been informed that the general peace strike at Vienna is due to the stand adopted

ROOSEVELT NOW CENTRAL FIGURE AT WASHINGTON

Coming of the Man With the Big Stick Causes Democrats to Rally

ANYWAY TO WIN WAR IF IT'S MY WAY—TEDDY

Gore, Hartwick, Reed and Other Anti-War Senators Backing Chamberlain

By I. C. Martin
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, Jan. 23.—Under the lash that "without harmony the war will be lost," democratic leaders are whipping into line party legislators wavering on the Chamberlain "war cabinet" bill.
Today it appeared likely that the storm which has broken between the white house and congress on the measure may be tempered with compromise. The presence of Theodore Roosevelt on the battleground has done much to consolidate the democratic back of President Wilson's wishes on the pending legislation. There was even talk of a get together meeting shortly between the president and Chamberlain. The telling argument advanced by the democrats is that a bill, as repugnant as this one is to the administration, would, if passed, hamper war efforts even though an efficient measure itself.
Meantime, however, Chamberlain is prepared for a real fight.
Backed by letters of soldiers' mothers and fathers amid camp conditions; armed with data on what was regarded as misleading senate testimony of Secretary of War Baker, Chamberlain proposes to go ahead with his war cabinet bill and his compulsory training law. Popular support of these measures grew, despite the administration's very strenuous efforts to kill them, particularly the war cabinet bill.
The fight will develop in earnest tomorrow over reference of the war cabinet bill to committee. Senator

German Leader Tired of U-Boat Warfare

Amsterdam, Jan. 23.—Count Von Reventlow, the ardent apostle of frightfulness, recently stated at a lecture that a German diplomatic representative to a neutral country had declared that if negotiations could be begun with America the German U-boat warfare might be restricted or suspended.
Dispatches carrying this information today contained comment from the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that "no facts to support this statement were known in official quarters."

SUBMARINES RECALLED TO GERMAN BASES AND LARGER DIVERS COMING

New Type Will Be Heavily Armed U-Boat Cruisers Is Report

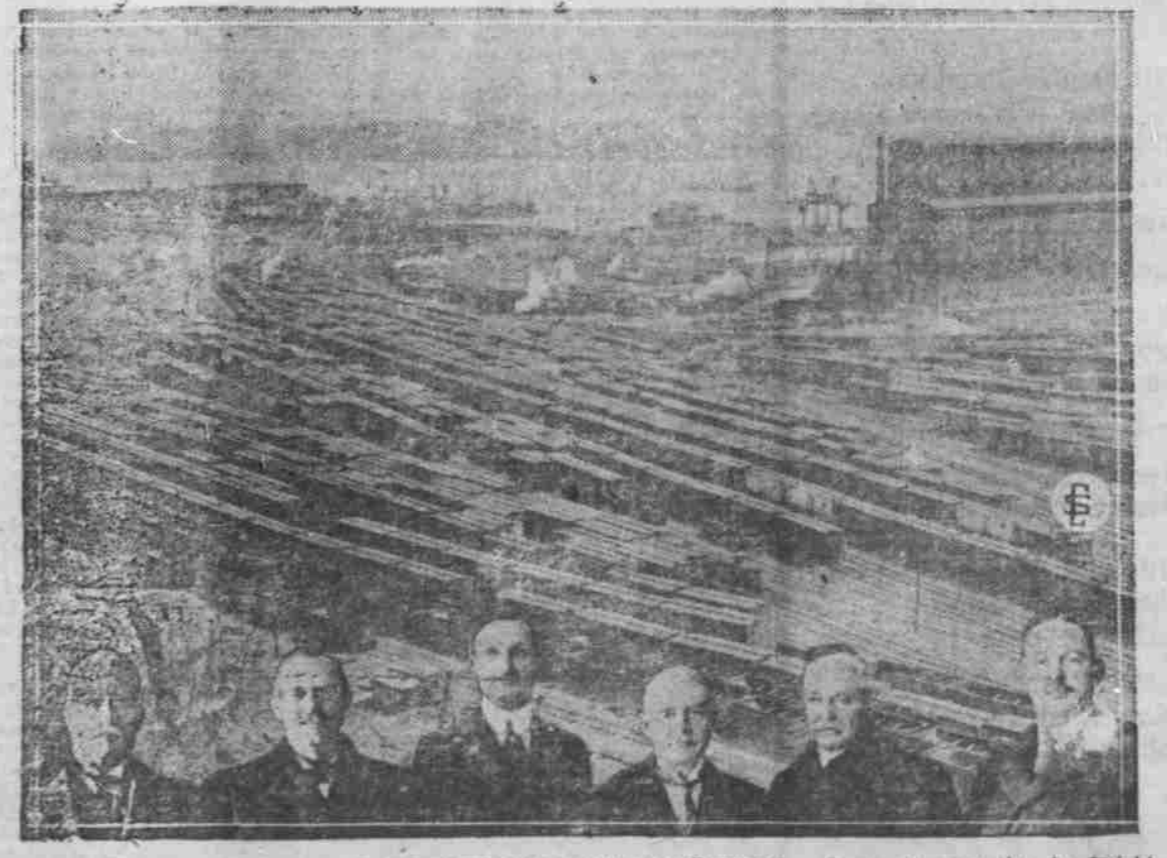
Paris, Jan. 23.—Germany is recalling her submarines to their bases preparatory to adopting a new plan of campaign, according to reports reaching here today. One suggestion was that the older submarines were to be replaced by new armored U-boat cruisers, armed with large guns.
Two Steamers Sunk
London, Jan. 23.—Two steamers sunk in the Mediterranean about December 31 caused a loss of 708 lives, Parliamentary Under Secretary McNamara announced today. The secretary to the admiralty also

GREAT BRITAIN SLOWER IN EQUIPPING OF HER ARMY THAN THE UNITED STATES

The United Press recently asked its London office to find out exactly what had been Great Britain's experience in the matter of supplying her troops immediately after the outbreak of the war. The idea was to find out for the information of the American public whether that nation had encountered the same difficulties as America as to uniforms, equipment and supplies which have been aired at recent congressional investigations. The following is the first of two stories in reply to this query.
By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
London, Jan. 23.—America can take consolation and incidentally learn many lessons in outfitting troops, in Great Britain's experience.
Asked by the United Press today how long it had taken the government to catch up with the army's demand for uniforms, the British general in charge of that department answered:
"We were on top of the demand by July, 1915." Then he added with a fractional reminiscent smile: "It was on top of us then."
Asked how the difficulties had been overcome, he replied:
"By darned hard work."
Great Britain's trouble was like America's. Her standing army, not much larger than America's, she was called on suddenly in 1914 to equip an army of millions. The army clothing department, in charge of four officers, employing 1,500 men, had to grow. It is now in charge of fifty one officers, and employs six thousand.
Drilled Without Uniforms.
There was no difficulty in providing for the 180,000 regulars first to go and the famous first hundred thousand were likewise well fixed. But of something like a million men in training camps many had to drill for months in their own clothes.
By December, 1914, the first uniforms manufactured for the new army were delivered. They were of blue cloth. Khaki had not been obtained. None of the men went to France in the blue; by the time training was completed there were sufficient of the brown uniforms.

CONGESTED FREIGHT CARS AND THE MEN WHO WILL MOVE THEM

Scene of congestion in freight yards about New York city. Thousands of cars are stalled, sidetracked and many of them have perishables stored in them.
BIG RAILWAY HEADS WITH DIRECTOR GENERAL McADOO—Left to right: Julius Kruttschnitt, president of the Southern Pacific railroad; Howard Elliott, president of the railroads; John Barton Payne, road; William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury and director general of the railroads; Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, and Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Copyright Underwood & Underwood



Abe Martin

Th' feller that's holding his own these days is either a tightwad or pro-German. You have t' git up early t' beat th' market quotations t' th' farmer.