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Oregon: Tonight and Sunday fair east, probably rain west portion moderate southerly winds.
How DO YOU LIKE MY NEW FURS?
ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 29

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

PLAN TO STRIKE DIRECTLY AT HIGH PRICES OF FOOD

Government Asks Congress to Pass Drastic Food Control Measure

FOOD PRICE ADVANCE HAS BEEN UNREASONABLE

Retail Profiteering Said To Be Responsible For High Cost of Living

Washington, Feb. 2.—The government plans to strike directly at high retail prices if congress will pass the drastic food bill soon to be introduced in congress.

Following labor bureau statistics today, showing living costs from fifty to seventy-five per cent higher than when the war broke out, it was learned the new administration bill asks plenary powers to fix prices on whatever products are deemed necessary. It promises direct relief to the farmer who has complained that fixing prices on wheat has wrought injustice in that other products for which he has had to pay more than ever-farm implements included—have not been affected.

The measure, provisions of which have been kept carefully secret, is aimed at retailers—the food administration already having the wholesale end fairly well in hand through its general licensing system, it is officially stated.

At the same time, where it is necessary to guarantee producers fixed profit to stimulate production, the administration would be empowered to establish original prices.

Power to fix prices on agricultural implements and other commodities necessary to food production and distribution also was deemed certain to be embodied in the measure.

Leather is considered sure to be one of the by-products brought under price control.

The administration is known to be determined to apply the check to rampant retail profiteering. This determination was forecast by President Wilson's declaration before congress "that the law of greed" had seemed to have already supplanted the "law of supply and demand."

The new bill—drawn after weeks of consultation between food administration and agricultural officials, President Wilson and members of congress—is to be introduced in the house by Representative Lever within a few days, it is expected.

Violent opposition already has shown itself in both houses and administration leaders, it is believed, have so far delayed "springing" the measure until they round up support.

Milk Boycott Pinches.
Chicago, Feb. 2.—Hunger and suffering began its pinch of Chicago's poor today when the first grip of the milk boycott by Illinois producers began strangling the supply.

The shortage had not reached alarming proportions today, although many families were unable to get milk. But the general boycott scheduled for tomorrow, will mean a milk famine with starvation for poor children, distributors predicted.

No district is immediately available to make up the threatened shortage, distributors say, and no relief is expected until the boycott is lifted.

Producers were incensed over the

Abe Martin



AMIDST STORM AND STRESS

JUDGE J. C. MORELAND, CLERK SUPREME COURT, DIED EARLY TODAY

End Came Suddenly As Result of Heart Attack, at Age of Seventy-Three

Judge J. C. Moreland, clerk of the Oregon supreme court for the last 10 years and one of the oldest members of the Oregon bar, died very suddenly at 3:20 o'clock this morning from heart trouble. His death came as a great surprise and shock to his friends, but the members of his family, who knew of the trouble he was having with his heart were expecting the end to come suddenly.

While he had been in poor health for several months, he had been attending to his supreme court work and was in his office as usual yesterday. When the final stroke came a few minutes after 3 o'clock this morning, he died before members of his family in Salem could be summoned to his bedside.

He leaves a widow and three sons and two daughters. The children are H. L. Moreland and E. W. Moreland of Portland, J. L. Moreland of Hood River, Mrs. Mark W. Gill of Portland and Mrs. Chester A. Moores of Salem.

Judge Moreland was born 73 years ago last June in Tennessee, and came to Oregon in 1862, or when he was seven years old. He took an active part in the legal profession of the state and public affairs, and in late years has given many addresses on the pioneer history of the state. He has also written much on this subject.

He lived with his parents on a farm in Clackamas county until 1860, when he went to Portland to learn the printer's trade. He was employed on the old "Oregon Farmer." He began reading law and was admitted to the bar in 1868.

He was a member of the Portland city council from 1872 to 1875, and in 1877 was appointed city attorney, which office he held until he resigned in 1882. Since then he also held the office of county judge for Multnomah county. He practiced law in Portland until his appointment as clerk of the supreme court 19 years ago. Judge Moreland was a past grand master of the Masonic lodge. Last July he and Mrs. Moreland celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Funeral in Portland.
Arrangements have been made for the funeral to be held at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon from the Masonic Temple in Portland. Dr. B. N. Avison, pastor of the First Methodist church of Salem, will preach the sermon, following which Portland lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., of which Judge Moreland was a member, will take charge of the services. Interment will be in Lone Fir cemetery, Portland.

Federal milk commission's report advising an average price of \$2.45 a hundred pounds. They ask for a price of \$3.45 and have been receiving \$5.22.

Prices to the consumer were unchanged—12 cents a quart or seven cents a pint.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR TALKLESS SESSION MEETS OPPOSITION

Stirs Up Artillery in Camp of Advocates of War Cabinet and Other Bills

Washington, Feb. 2.—President Wilson's appeal for a "talkless congress" met with sharp opposition today. It appeared possible that instead of quieting the drumfire in some quarters for the "war cabinet" bill, the president may have stirred up the artillery.

Senator Hitchcock, democrat, Nebraska, and Senator Wadsworth, republican, Massachusetts, also members of the military committee, were prepared to lose their bombardment Monday and Tuesday, respectively in spite of the president's attitude. Senator Weeks, republican, Massachusetts, also may speak later.

"It's a case like that of the ancient gentleman who commanded the tide to recede," declared Senator Hitchcock. "We have been getting increasing evidence even during past few days of the lack of co-ordination and central responsibility in the war department and we propose to present these as well as the mass of others to the senate."

Senator Chamberlain, director general of attack, declined to discuss the president's order to administration senators.

He declared that the military affairs committee would continue its investigation, however.

The war cabinet measure will not be voted on in committee for several days, it was indicated.

"After hearing the evidence of the last few days, one could hardly say that the bill was losing any ground," declared Chamberlain.

The committee today resumed its hearings with Howard Coffin, head of the aircraft production board, before it. Coffin was to be questioned as to the shortage of spruce which, it was declared, was materially interfering with the aviation program.

Next week the committee will take up the subject of army castlements. This will complete the investigation, it was declared. The railroad control bill, radically changed in two particulars from that submitted by the administration, will be reported to the senate early next week by the interstate commerce committee. Its presentation to the house probably will be delayed another week.

Early agreement of the measure was forecast by the compromise on the two vital points—the period of control and the rate making power—which was reached only after a sub-committee had been called upon.

This compromise, which received a two-thirds vote in committee, limits the period of control to 18 months after the war and vests the rate fixing power in the president, with the interstate commerce commission, which, after hearing, may set aside the rate orders, from the chief executive.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN DEAD FROM SUDDEN STROKE HEART DISEASE TODAY

Famous Ring Hero, Once Greatest Fighter in World, Goes Without Warning

Abington, Mass., Feb. 2.—John L. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion of the world, dropped dead in his home here today.

Sullivan, in his 60th year, was one of the most picturesque figures in the history of pugilism. His death is the third of importance in pugilistic circles within a short time. Les Darcy and Bob Fitzsimmons, the best boxers ever sent to this country from Australia, died recently within a short time of each other.

Sullivan was the first of the American world's heavyweight champions, taking his title in Mississippi through a victory over Jake Kilrain, winning a belt emblematic of the championship.

Sullivan was married twice, his second wife being taken in Boston, February 8, 1910. She was Miss Kate Harkins of Roxbury, Mass., a sweetheart of his youth. His first wife was Miss Annie Bates of Centerville, R. I. He obtained a divorce from her in Chicago in 1908. They had lived together only 18 months of the 26 years they had been married.

Sullivan's claim to a world's championship always has been a subject of much dispute, but he gained general recognition by his defeat of Kilrain, after first winning decisively over Paddy Ryan, who claimed the American championship. When James Corbett defeated Sullivan the title still was in some doubt, but Sullivan's claim to have held the world's title was strengthened when Bob Fitzsimmons was acclaimed champion, with no disputes, when he won from Corbett.

His Ring Record
Born Oct. 15, 1858, Boston, Mass. Height 5 ft. 10 1/2 in. Heavyweight. Color, white.

1880: Knockout—George Rooke, 2 rds. J. Donaldson, 10 rds. Exhibition—Joe Goss, 3 rds.

1881: Won—Steve Taylor, 2 rds. John Flood, 8 rds. Knockout—Fred Crossley, 1 rd. James Dalton, 4 rds. Jack Burns, 2 rds.

1882: Won—Paddy Ryan, 9 rds. John McDermott, 3 rds. Knockout—Jimmy Elliott, 3 rds. Exhibition—Tug Collins, 4 rds. Joe Coburn.

1883: Won—Charlie Mitchell, 3 rds. Herbert A. Slade, 3 rds.

1884: Won—Fred Robinson, 3 rds. Geo. M. Robinson, 4 rds. Enoch Phillips, 4 rds. John M. Laffin, 3 rds. Alf Greenfield, 2 rds. Knockout—Al Marx, 1 rd. Dan Heary, 1 rd. William Fleming, 1 rd.

1885: Won—Alf Greenfield, 4 rds. Jack Burke, 5 rds. Don McCaffrey, 6 rds. Police interfered—Paddy Ryan.

1886: Sent. 18—Frank Herald W. Alphegny, 2 rds. Nov. 18—Paddy Ryan K. San Francisco, 3 rds. Dec. 28—Duncan Mcconnell D. Denver, Col., 4 rds.

1887: Jan. 18—Patsy Carney D. Minneapolis, 6 rds.

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GRIM PETER AND PAUL MYSTERY PRISON OF OLD, PETROGRAD'S BEST HOTEL

Some of Its Inmates Grant Interesting Interviews to United Press

By Joseph Stapleton
(United Press staff correspondent)

Petrograd, Jan. 31.—(Delayed)—Grim Peter and Paul fortress, mystery prison of the old departed days of czarism, today is alleged "the best hotel in Petrograd."

Some of its inmates themselves told the United Press staff correspondent this in interviews which the Bolshevik government permitted three Swedish socialists—Messrs. Grimlund, Nielsen and Hoegland—and myself to have in their prison cells today.

Czar's Particular Prison
The fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul was the czar's own particular prison spot. Only the most important political prisoners entered there. Few emerged. The place was shrouded in mystery.

But the Bolshevik government's political prisoners—sixty in all—find the prison well lighted by electricity, the cells large and kept scrupulously clean with plenty of windows and air. Not only that, but the prisoners of the new regime are given many liberties. They rise and retire as they please. They wear their own clothes, are permitted to receive visitors and allowed to send letters and books without censorship restrictions.

Old General is There
General Sukhomlinoff, former minister of war under the czar, was the first of the prisoners to whom our party was introduced. It was Sukhomlinoff who was called not long ago one of the men who caused the world war. He was sentenced under the regime of Kerensky for treachery, having already passed three years behind the bars at Sainte Peter and Paul.

Paul Sukhomlinoff is a very small man with gray hair and mustache. We found him well preserved despite his imprisonment and his age—72.

"How do you find conditions in Peter and Paul under the present regime?" we asked.

"Better than under the czar," he replied instantly. "It is as good as a man like myself, who has spent 50 years in the saddle, could expect."

"Conditions here were worse while Kerensky was in power. Then we were unable to receive letters from our friends. Now I see my wife daily. I have papers and books. Formerly I contributed 150 books to the prison library; now I am here using those same books."

Food is Excellent

The former minister declared the food served him was satisfactory. He exhibited bread which was really better than that served to the general public. Besides good meats, he explained he and other prisoners got ten three times daily and were permitted to smoke and choose their own work.

"As a politician, I am a conservative royalist," he added, "but personally I think the day when the Bolsheviks came into power. I am the goat of others, of the entire system of czarism. Despite my monarchial convictions, I do not think czarism has a chance of being revived."

Then, after a pause, he said:

An Old Man's Opinion

"The entire world is perishing. Man and culture are being destroyed. Where will salvation come from?"

One of my co-visitors interjected:

"Why not try socialism?"

"Perhaps," Sukhomlinoff answered laughing. "I do not know. I am unable to follow the world situation in prison."

Despite his crimes, the spectacle of Sukhomlinoff's repentance was one to create sympathy. The former minister offered us cigarettes and then returned to his work table. He hesitated a moment and then volunteered, with a faint smile:

"I am now also of the proletariat. My entire property has been confiscated."

We bade the general good bye.

Another Monarchist Visited
The cell of Schenur, another of the monarchists accused with Sukhomlinoff, was next visited. He was excited and downhearted, apprehensive over the order of his trial which is due very soon. While in the cell a soldier guard brought us an invitation to visit M. Kolkoff, who is suspected of having engineered the murder of Koshkin and Shinaroff, two former Kerensky ministers shot down a fortnight ago. We found Kolkoff a man of gigantic size with deep set, piercing eyes.

Absolutely illiterate he gave the impression of a strong healthy animal.

Other interesting prisoners were called upon to say that I am innocent," he explained. As we stood in the corridor we met the Menshevik (misanthropic leader) Voiniski out taking his constitutional. He passed us proudly by, refusing to talk. As we went on down the corridor we met Arakentoff, former provisional government leader of the social revolutionary party. He shook hands cheerfully and talked in German. As he left he called back:

"Adieu until I meet you at the internationalist socialist congress."

Next we entered the cell of former Foreign Minister Tereshchenko which Tereshchenko shared with the former provisional minister of finance, Barnadsky. We found Kerensky's former

foreign minister a tall, polished man, with statesmanlike attitude and proud, clear eyes. He immediately launched in to a political discussion. He had just read Trotsky's second speech to the Russian parliament, which the Bolshevik foreign minister revealed the possibility of a separate peace. Tereshchenko attacked Trotsky's viewpoint.

Opposed to Trotsky's Policy
"His policy is absolutely against Russian interests," he declared. "It is illogical and impractical. A separate peace would be a misfortune for Russia and for the entire world. I tried my hardest to prevent this."

Both Tereshchenko and Barnadsky were very pessimistic over the future for Russia.

Man Who Slew Rasputin
In the next cell we found M. Parishkevitch, a noted anti-semitic leader and reputed to be the actual slayer of the mad monk, Rasputin. He is a small, well set man with piercing eyes and apparently about fifty. He greeted us in the corridor and cheerfully invited us inside to discuss eagerly the political situation.

"Which do you consider the most important cause of the revolution?" the United Press correspondent asked. "I will put it in one word—Rasputin," he replied. "The complete overthrow of the old regime was necessary. The czar was surrounded by women and children and mad men. I was the first openly to attack Rasputin in the duma for corruption under the old regime. But, alas, my warnings came too late."

Pessimistic Views
Parishkevitch was likewise very pessimistic over the present situation. "Peace with Germany now will mean the betrayal of Russia," he declared. "It will mean a new war five or ten years hence. The Slavs and the Germans cannot rule side by side. One or the other must yield."

He expressed his personal respect for the German kaiser, remarking the man is a devil but he's a man in comparison with Czar Nicholas."

"Russia," he concluded, mournfully, "is being split and ruined. Our power is lost." He laughed bitterly as we left.

Strange Caprice of Fate
Darkness had come over Peter and Paul as we stepped out into the dim prison chure, where a lonely sister knelt over the marble graves of former czars. Her prayers for their souls went up from the prison they built to perpetuate their power—the prison now by strange caprice of fate occupied mostly by those who fought the czar in the name of the people, but who are now themselves called the enemies of the people.

SIXTY-SIX ARE DEAD AS RESULT OF RAIDS OVER GREAT BRITAIN

Total Casualties Have Been Compiled—Other News from War Zone Today

London, Feb. 2.—Sixty-six persons were killed and 183 injured in the two German raids over London on Tuesday and Wednesday, Lord French, commander of home defense announced today.

Tuesday's raid killed 56 and injured 173; Wednesday's killed 10 and wounded 10.

In Tuesday's raid 30 of the killed and 91 of the injured were all in a single air raid shelter.

Four persons are still missing and it is believed possible additional bodies may be found in the shelter where the greatest number of casualties occurred. The removal of debris is very slow, owing to the complete demolition of the places.

Steamer Is Sunk
London, Feb. 2.—The steamer Montreal was sunk in a collision Wednesday, it was announced today. The crew was saved.

All aboard the Montreal were rescued, it was stated.

There are four steamers named Montreal, listed by Lloyds. One is a steel vessel of 8,644 tons, owned by the Canadian Pacific railway ocean lines of Liverpool and built at New Castle in 1900. One is a steel packet of 4,282 tons, built at Sorel in 1904 and owned by the Canadian Steamship Lines, Limited, of Montreal. One is a French steamer of 3,42 tons, owned by the General Trans-Atlantic company, of Havre, and built in Glasgow in 1886. The other is a small craft of 196 tons, registered at Hull.

French Take Prisoners
Paris, Feb. 2.—A French raid directed against German positions in Mortier resulted in the taking of several enemy prisoners, the war office announced today. In the vicinity of

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MARTIAL LAW IN BERLIN TO QUELL POPULAR UNREST

Strikers Ordered to Return to Work Monday or Face "Military Punishment"

CIVIL AUTHORITIES NO LONGER IN POWER

Starvation Is Also Potent Weapon in Bringing Dissatisfied People to Terms

Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—Germany's military machine is in complete control in Berlin today.

Imperial Chancellor Hertling is powerless to invoke civil processes. Munitions factories are under martial.

Thousands of strikers are feeling the weight of the military power's attempt to crush the great general strike through hunger and a threat to shoot down any who resist.

Independent socialists are organizing a national protest against the arrest of Herr Dittmann, independent socialist and a member of the reichstag.

This news came from Amsterdam today in dispatches from the German capital. Meanwhile Berlin issued an official statement declaring that strike outbreaks had been reduced to scattering disturbances and intimating that the crisis had passed.

Chancellor Hertling admitted his lack of power to interfere with the mailed fist in Berlin when he informed Herr Haase, independent socialist reichstag leader, that he could not secure the release of Dittmann after the military had seized him.

The order reducing rations to strikers is in effect today. This means hunger to thousands.

Citizens are forbidden to assemble in public meetings or join street crowds under threat of being shot.

Martial law was proclaimed formally in Berlin, the proclamation being read in the schlossplatz, following the rolling of drums. Extraordinary court-martial was announced.

The strike in Lumburg was reported to be growing.

The Frankfurter Zeitung demands that the government find some solution to end the strike.

During a riot Thursday at Spandau, a railroad running to a factory was cut by strikers.

A policeman was dragged from his horse there and badly beaten, according to reports here.

Unions Short of Funds
Washington, Feb. 2.—Shortage of funds and the heavy hand of the Teuton government on supplies will serve to block a general and effective strike movement in Germany, government officials believed today.

Only desperation stirred by hunger and a widespread spirit of revolution will bring about sufficient chaos in the kaiser's empire seriously to affect the war, it is now believed.

Long years of domination by military rule will serve to subdue the public mind now, it is felt, but nevertheless this government is watching closely the outcome of the "showdown" between German labor and the military leaders.

Through the closely censored dispatches—and the lid has again been shut down tighter on news out of Germany—officials sought to learn whether the strikers reported sweeping the great industrial centers of the kaiser's empire have been subdued as expected by the Teuton mailed fist.

No hope is held here for a German revolution now. It is regarded as possible, however, that the increasing boldness of the socialists and workers may lead to graver events for the kaiser.

Meaning the situation in Austria, blighted by censorship, may be serious, officials believe. By aeroplane and other means this government is distributing news of German developments over the Austrian lines. The real situation, however, may not be fully known until the war is over.

Hunger Helps Kaiser
London, Feb. 2.—Hunger will stalk through Germany today—the kaiser's ally is bending his striking subjects to his will.

Thousands of men, women and children, innocent victims of the German militarists' determination to starve protesting workers into submission, will come under the governmental order to reduce strikers' rations, effective today.

The order was contained in Berlin dispatches, received through Zurich.

Back of this kaiserist famine is the supreme war council's poorly veiled threat to massacre German citizens, indiscriminately, if other methods fail in forbidding public meetings or gathering of crowds, was couched in the words:

"If necessary to resort to arms, no distinction will be made between strikers."

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