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Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News
Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

HOUSE INDULGES IN ANOTHER LONG WRANGLE TODAY

Contest Over Employment Agency Bill Hottest of Session

SEVERAL IMPORTANT BILLS ARE PASSED

Eaton Would Create State Board of Employment Bureau

After wrangling for nearly an hour, during which charges of collusion for measure creating a department of employment under state support and supervision were made upon the one side and counter charges were made on the other that an attempt was being made to legislate in favor of an employment agency monopoly to the exclusion of the smaller agencies, the house this morning finally sent Representative Lewis' bill, providing for the licensing and regulation of employment agencies, back to the committee on revision of laws for amendment and to come up again in connection with other measures treating of the same subject.

Other measures passed upon by the house this morning was that of Representative Hinkle, H. B. 144, prescribing the qualifications of candidates for the office of county school superintendent, which provides that a candidate for this office must either possess a diploma from a standard normal school, college or university, or a life diploma to teach in the elementary grades or public high schools before he is eligible to the office, which was passed; Representative Jones' bill, abolishing the months and the Stevens mountain game preserves, was passed; and Representative Stott's bill, appropriating \$600 for the relief of Miss Ella Elletson for injuries received while in the employ of the state, was referred to the committee on ways and means. Fenwick's bill, exempting veterans of the civil and Mexican wars from taxation to the amount of \$1,000 was defeated after coming up for reconsideration, following its defeat yesterday afternoon.

The most violent struggle before the house this morning was upon the Lewis' employment agency regulation bill which was referred to the revision of laws' committee for amendment and further consideration. The debate brought out all of the old arguments upon the question of labor that has been revived at each successive session of the legislature and political campaign and waxed warm and furious until Representative Horne was moved to the point of impatience, bordering on anger, when he openly denounced the whole proceeding as a farce and an attempt to evade the main issue, which rested solely upon the question of whether or not the interests of the laboring element was to receive any consideration and recognition by this legislature. He declared that the time would come when the laboring man and the farmer would sit in the legislative halls and enact legislation for their own protection and aggrandizement.

During the morning session Representative Eaton introduced a bill providing for the creation of a state bureau of employment, under the supervision of the bureau of labor statistics and inspector of factories and work shops. This bill calls for a biennial appropriation of \$10,000 and provides for the appointment of a head of the employment bureau, by the labor commissioner, at a salary of \$2,000 per year, and it was charged on the floor that the opposition to the Lewis' bill was prompted by the agitators for the creation of the employment bureau and several members declared themselves as being openly and decidedly opposed to any movement looking to the creation of new boards or bureaus carrying big appropriations and providing for more salaried officials.

When Stott's bill, appropriating \$600 for relief for Miss Elletson, came up for final passage, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole for its consideration, when Representative Wesley Smith, of Klamath, delivered his ultimatum against the practice of appropriating bills through the legislature which did not go through the hands of the ways and means committee and he voiced his protest in such vehement language that his motion to refer the bill to the ways and means committee was carried without dissent.

House Bill 93, by Peirce, of Coos and Curry, for the repeal of the statutes providing for the prevention of the spread of the bubonic plague, the standing appropriation for which were repealed by the continuing appropriation repeal bill, was also passed by the house.

Six Months of War Tomorrow and No Sign of Peace Yet

By J. W. T. Mason.
(Former European Manager of the United Press.)

New York, Jan. 30.—The sixth month of the war ends tomorrow, without apparent evidence of the peace negotiations which so many predicted last summer would be opened when half a year's hostilities had been waged. Instead, both sides are preparing for a new conflict with new millions.

Only in Hungary is there any sign of dissatisfaction with the war. The Hungarian attitude is not due to exhaustion but to resentment because the Magyar interests were subordinated to German in arranging the early strategy.

One of the most important changes in the six months of warfare was caused by the new influence acquired by Hungarian statesmen in the German councils. With this has come an energetic military policy in Hungary, which is preserving the integrity of the kingdom and probably will, for the moment, still the Magyar discontent.

The fighting, therefore, has not caused the exhaustion of any of the combatants. Prophets who were certain human endurance could not stand more than a half year of modern war's devastation underestimated man's tenacity. The supposed enervating effects of civilization have had no influence on the war. The end of the conflict seeming to be as far away as when it began.

This is the dominant fact of the half year of hostilities. All the nations are vigorously capable of further mighty efforts. None is in the mood to believe it can be beaten by prolongation of the conflict.

The probabilities of the conclusion of the war, based on the condition of the belligerents at present, are far different from what appeared likely in August. A decisive victory is now not to be looked for, nor will either Germany, Austria or the allies dominate Europe when peace comes.

German successes on land and English successes on the seas are the predominant, positive military results of the six months' campaign. The Germans have carried the war far into the territories of their enemies and have fought themselves free from invasion except along narrow, unimportant strips in Alsace and East Prussia. They have shown

military tenacity coupled with a probably unprecedentedly high average of intelligence among their commanding officers. Never before have system and scientific management been carried to as high a plane as by the Germans during the last half year.

England's command of the seas has been fully as efficient as Germany's land operations. There have been isolated instances of German naval successes, but all have been without military importance.

The effect has been felt not only on Germany's industries but also upon her supplies of food. The government had to administer the bread supplies itself. While this does not suggest a critical economic situation, it is a serious inconvenience to the nation.

The second development of importance during the six months of hostilities has been the failure of the Russian offensive. The Slavs have gravely disappointed their western allies. Russian successes against Austria have removed some of the despondency in Petrograd over the German victories, but England and France have not found military satisfaction in them. Austria, in fact, is developing a new offensive which may recover most if not all of the conquered parts of Bukovina and Galicia.

France's position is in no sense satisfactory. The Germans have not been driven backward to any serious extent since they established themselves along the Aisne. On the contrary, several important gains along the south and west fronts have been made by the Germans. A succession of French generals failed to get to the Rhine through Alsace.

If the Germans ultimately are driven from France, the brunt of the work will fall on Lord Kitchener's new army of a million men.

The six months' fighting has been satisfactory only to Serbia, whose rivalry of Austria was the immediate cause of the war. The Serbians have freed their territory from Austrian invasion. Although this was largely due to depletion of the Austrian forces to defend Hungary, the victory has been the only complete land success won by the allies.

Turkey's part in the conflict doubtless will be subordinate in the immediate future, as in the past.

CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENTS PLANNED

Over 50 Departments to Be Merged Under 12 Heads or Boards

A plan of consolidation and abolition of state commissions and boards, suggested by Senator Barrett, and virtually approved by the senate committee on consolidations last night, will save the state \$1,000,000 biennially. The plan is now in the hands of the house committee.

Savings are made principally in overhead expense. Twelve departments are provided which are to do the work of probably more than 50 now in existence. One department is the Board of Control, which will remain as at present. The other departments are Education, Finance, Labor, Public Utilities, State Engineer, Insurance Commission, Board of Health, Agriculture, Animal Industry, Land, Water and Forest, and Game.

The duties are as follows:
No. 1. Board of Control—No change.
No. 2. Department of Education—Consisting of five members (of which the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be ex-officio member) to be appointed by the governor. One from each congressional district and one from the state at large. Duties: To take over all the boards or commissions pertaining to state school matters.

No. 3. Department of Finance—Duties: All matters pertaining to the State Treasurer's office and to take over the State Banking Department.

No. 4. Department of Labor—Consisting of two directors to be appointed by the governor. Duties: All matters now handled by the Labor Commission, Industrial Welfare Commission, Industrial Accident Commission and Board of Inspectors of Child Labor, the present Labor Commissioner to be retained as one of the directors during the term for which he has been elected labor commissioner with supervision over the inspection of factories and workshops now performed by the four commissions.

No. 5. Corporation Department, or Department of Public Utilities, (Railroad Commission).—Duties: All matters now handled by the Railroad Commission together with those handled by the State Tax Commission.

No. 6. State Engineer's Department—Duties: All matters now handled by his office and to take over the State Highway Engineer's duties and after the expiration of the present State Engineer's term the State Engineer to be appointed by the governor.

No. 7. Insurance Commission—Recommending that the Corporation Commissioner's duties be added to this department.

No. 8. State Board of Health—Duties: In addition to its present duties the board be delegated to take over the Dairy and Food Commission so far as they relate to enforcement of laws relating to foods.

No. 9. Department of Agriculture—Duties: Take over the duties of the State Fair Board, Horticultural Board, Pure Seed Board, "possibly others."
No. 10. Department of Animal Industry, or State Board of Animal Industry—Duties: To take over the work of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, Stallion Registration Board and the duties of the Dairy and Food Commission, so far as they relate to dairy cattle of the state. The present commissioner to be continued in the work during his term of office.

No. 11. Department of Land, Water and Forest—Duties: All matters now handled by the State Water Board, Desert Land Board, State Board of Forestry and possibly others.

No. 12. Department of Game—With three game commissioners consisting of the Governor, State Game Warden and Master Fish Warden. The State Game warden and Master Fish Warden to be appointed by the governor and removable by him at his option.

BROWN IS THE MAN.
Portland, Ore., Jan. 30.—W. W. Brown of Portland and Malheur, is the man who made a bequest of \$500,000 to the Methodist church of Oregon, announcement of which was made yesterday, according to reports today. The reports could not be confirmed.

POSTMASTER AT CHEHALIS.
Washington, Jan. 30.—The nomination of Elmer McBrook to be postmaster at Chehalis, Wash., was sent to the senate this afternoon.

The lack of money is also the root of much evil.

in this country, that from \$35 to \$40 per acre of flax can be raised, and seen nothing unusual in this as in Belgium twice this amount is realized.

The Weather
Oregon: Tonight and Sunday unsettled, probably rain west, mild or snow east portion; colder tonight in east portion; a south easterly wind.

BILL GIVING RIGHT TO SERVE ON JURY TO WOMEN KILLED

Senate Indefinitely Postpones Langguth Bill This Morning

STEAM ROLLER TREADS ON SEN. DIMICK'S TOES

Say He Likes Underhanded Methods But Is Too Well Pleased

The senate this morning postponed indefinitely the bill introduced by Senator Langguth giving women the right to serve as jurors if they so desired.

The question was brought before the senate by the report of the Judiciary committee, which recommended a minority report asking indefinite postponement.

The senator from Wasco won out, his contention being that the bill was unconstitutional. The vote on adopting his minority report follows: Ayes—Barrett, Bingham, Bishop, Burgess, Butler, Cusick, Day, Hawley, Kiddle, LaFollet, McBride, Riggsdale, Smith of Josephine, Stewart, Strayer, Wood, President Thompson; Ayes—Clark, Dimick, Farrell, Garland, Hollis, Keliher, Langguth, Leininger, Moser, Smith of Coos, and Curry; Yea, Von der Helten, Absent—Perkins.

It will be noticed that the name of Miss Clark the only woman in the senate heads the list of those voting in favor of the report extending the right to women.

Senate Bill 119, by Vinton, repealing the law requiring thrashermen to plank bridges before crossing with traction engines was re-referred to the committee on Roads and Highways after suspending the rules.

Senate Bill No. 51 standardizing the weight of shorts was reconsidered this morning by the use of what Senator Dimick called steam roller tactics. Senator Wood was in the chair apparently overrode Dimick on several points. Senator Dimick finally arose and stated, "I admit underhanded tactics but you suit me too well."

It was recalled in this connection that Senator Dimick who always refuses to be an organization man voted for Senator Wood for president of the senate rather than approve the choice of the republican organization.

FAIR EXCURSION IS PLAN OF CHERRIANS

Local Boosters Will Join with Other State Marching Clubs On Proposed Trip

A movement to have the booster clubs of the state unite in forming one large body of uniformed men to appear in parade at the Panama Pacific fair at San Francisco was launched at the meeting of the Salem Cherrians at the Commercial club last night. It is proposed to institute uniform drills and marching maneuvers for the Rosarians, of Portland, the Salem Cherrians, the Eugene Radiators, the Pendleton boosters, the new club to be formed at Albany, and all other marching organizations of boosters in the state. The Salem Cherrians and the Portland Rosarians are the two largest organizations in the state of this character and both organizations wear similar uniforms.

It was suggested at the meeting last night that all of the clubs wear similar uniforms and that all wear the same kind of hats, then with the same drill maneuvers the united bodies would be able to make a much better showing than if the individual clubs attended the fair at different times. To further the scheme it would be necessary that all of the boosters for Oregon attend the fair at one time and the movement is on foot to promote a huge excursion carrying several thousand boosters to the fair at one time to demonstrate the enthusiasm and spirit of the home tide Oregonians for the benefit of the Native son and the eastern visitors at the fair.

It has been suggested that but one band be taken for the entire crowd but the minor details of the music have not yet been worked out. It is probable that the Elks band of Portland will be selected as it is considered in many quarters that this band is one of the best permanent musical organizations in the state. It was also suggested that the trip be made one way on one of the new steamships put on by the

Phoenix, Arizona, Flood
Drives Many From Homes

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 30.—With the Salt river on a wild rampage, fifty families living on the lowlands below Phoenix were rescued from drowning today by firemen in boats.

The flood was increasing in volume, and many other families were in danger.

Dozens of persons, fleeing before the flood, were caught in the spreading waters but were saved by rescuers who tossed them ropes from boats and bridges.

At Central avenue, in the southern part of the city, the waters broke through stone embankments and flooded Riverside Park, a summer amusement resort. The park's meagerly sages were washed away and several of the animals were drowned. The damage to the park was estimated at \$25,000.

George White, a municipal employe, was overcome by water rushing from a storm drain in the business section of the city. He was revived with a pulmotor.

Reports from all sections of southern Arizona were of unusually heavy storms and threatening flood conditions.

One kind of a fool man is the chap who advises his fiancée to take boxing lessons.

CALIFORNIA BEACH IS STORM BATTERED

Famous Resorts at Venice Are Swept Away and Loss Runs Into Large Sum

The Venice skating rink on the Windward avenue pier was carried away during the morning, causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

A pretty summer home between Venice and Playa Del Rey was undermined by the water and toppled into the surf. It was worth about \$2500.

The famous Ship Cafe at Venice was being battered by great seas and was said to be in danger of destruction.

Scores of men were frantically moving its furnishings to the beach.

The million-dollar Frazier pier at Ocean Park was being battered severely by lighters and boat landings at its side. Considerable damage was being done, but the concrete construction of the pier, it was said, would prevent it from being destroyed.

The entire Venice fire department was called out to protect the beautiful summer houses along the Venice beach. Several of these had been almost completely surrounded, and it was feared that they would be undermined.

The boats of the California naval militia, in their quarters beneath the Venice pier, were swept away.

The basement of the King George hotel, one of the largest hostilities on the west beach, was filled with water, which engineers were trying to carry away by siphons. Many apartment houses were being buffeted by waves that had swept over their foundations.

Scores of concessionaires had moved their belongings from the Windward avenue pier here, much excitement prevailed in the meageries connected with the pier.

At the outer end of the Windward pier, several sea lions, prisoners for years, found themselves liberated by the waves, and barked joyously when they were swept to sea. Several bears and ostriches, exhibited on the pier, were saved by their owner, Captain Joseph Clark, at the risk of his life.

More than 100 feet of the Maier pier, under construction, was carried away shortly before noon at a loss of \$10,000. Valuable construction apparatus was lost. The remainder of the pier was in danger.

Fifty feet of the outer section of "Long Wharf" at Port Los Angeles fell into the sea at noon. The center was sagging when this great pier fell.

At San Diego, Too.
San Diego, Cal., Jan. 30.—Squalls of wind and rain continued throughout last night and early today over the southern section of the state and northern Baja, California, bringing the rainfall for the storm above 4.50 inches. The city reservoirs are rapidly filling, with prospects of the run-off continuing for many days. Morena dam, one of the principal sources of city supply, had 163 million gallons added to it.

Heavy rains have fallen in the mountains and the Tijuana, San Diego and San Luis Rey rivers are bank full.

Some damage to trees and sign boards is reported. An unusually high tide and breakers are reported all along the ocean shore.

Long Beach Damaged.
Long Beach, Cal., Jan. 30.—Yesterday with the havoc wrought here yesterday by wind, rain and tides, the storm damage of last night and this morning was light. About 300 feet of cement walk on the ocean front went out before daylight and with the high tide at 8:30 some slight further damage was done. There have been only sporadic showers since three o'clock this morning and the indications at 10 o'clock were for clearing weather. Northwest of the city and in the harbor district to the west, the ground is covered with water, and residents in those sections have suffered much inconvenience.

SIMS WILL VISIT BELGIAN LINES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

United Press Representative Will Make Second In- spection Tour

Paris, Jan. 30.—On an official invitation extended to him by the Belgian government, William Philip Sims, manager of the Paris bureau of the United Press, left today for a tour of the Belgian lines in northern France.

This is the second visit Sims has made to the fighting front bearing official credentials of the allied governments. Early in November he was selected by the French government to represent the United States on the first authorized trip of correspondents and military attaches from neutral nations.

This party visited the entire French front, saw the French troops in their trenches, inspected the commissary arrangements and paid a visit to General Joffre's headquarters, where Sims interviewed the French commander in chief. Credentials given to Sims on other occasions have given him unusual advantages over other correspondents. Recently he returned from a visit to the French entrenchments outside of Verdun.

Henry Wood, formerly Rome manager of the United Press, has been officially accredited by the French government to the Paris bureau to represent the United Press during Sims' absence.

Germany Are Alarmed.
London, Jan. 30.—The sweep of the Slav armies across east Prussia towards Konigsberg has alarmed Germany.

The Kaiser is rushing reinforcements to the defense of the city and the territory about it, according to Amsterdam and Copenhagen dispatches today. Unconfirmed rumors in Amsterdam indicate the Germans are drawing heavily from their armies in Flanders to reinforce Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and enable him better to cope with the Russian menace.

Military men in England regard the czar's advance as a master stroke. His forces are now only 35 miles from them and the last Petrograd reports declared they were making rapid strides.

Statements from Berlin so far have ignored the Konigsberg movement.

Russians Resume Offensive.
Petrograd, Jan. 30.—Resuming the offensive in the Caucasus, the Russians are driving the Turks before them not only in Armenia but southward in Persia.

Official dispatches made public today declared the Russian drive through northwestern Persia had penetrated to within 18 miles of Tabriz, which fell into the hands of the Turks a few weeks ago, and the recapture of the city was momentarily expected. Simultaneously another Russian column has crossed the Caucasian border into Armenia, the Moslems retreating toward Erzerum.

Says British Cruiser Sunk.
Berlin, Jan. 30.—The official press bureau this afternoon said the captain of a Dutch cargo boat brought word to Amsterdam that the British cruiser Tiger was torpedoed and sunk in last Sunday's engagement in the North sea.

The bureau says Amsterdam newspapers report that the London Morning Post published a poster with the report of the sinking of the cruiser, but that the British censor suppressed the edition.

French Official Report.
Paris, Jan. 30.—Furious fighting near Labanac was announced in the official statement issued by the French war office this afternoon. The Germans renewed their desperate infantry assaults on the British lines but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The statement declares at least three German battalions participated in the latest attacks. The fighting centered at Clonchy. The enemy advanced from Labanac westward along the Bethuna road on the north bank of the canal.

The fields in front of the British positions, recently sodden as the result of heavy rains, had dried, making infantry maneuvers possible. The Germans spread out in loose formation and charged. British artillery shattered the foremost ranks but the charge was not checked. Some of the enemy penetrated the wire entanglements and reached the outer British trenches but there were met with the bayonet and either slain or taken prisoners.

In the Woivre region, the war office says the Germans accidentally exploded a mine intended to be set off under the French trenches. Their own trenches (Continued on Page Three.)

ROAD FROM HERE TO BEND WELL UNDER WAY

Twenty Mile Stretch Between Salem and Stayton Will Be In By June 1

"After devoting three and a half years of my time and spending my own money in securing the right of way and other property between Salem and Stayton, encouraged only by the staunch support of the farmers, I can now safely say that my road is on an independent basis." This was the declaration today of J. P. Mounce, General Manager of the Oregon Railroad Company when asked as to the progress of the road. Mr. Mounce had just returned from a trip out on the line with Chief Engineer Merrill and from camp No. 1, which has just been established seven miles out, where 60 men are at work.

"The farmers along the line are more than anxious to give all the subsidy that was asked and to meet all our requirements," said Mr. Mounce.

Portland men were here today and were shown over the line between Stayton and Stayton. Among them were Charles Daley and I. E. McCauley who propose to take a half interest in the construction contract with Mike Lyonn and to further finance the construction of the road.

"There is not a line that could be built out of the city of Salem," said Mr. Mounce, "that would command the amount of tonnage that the Oregon Railroad Company has tributary to their line. We have the farmer's products, prune district, mines on the upper Santiam, waterfalls and power and timber in unlimited quantities. While the distance of our line from Salem to Bend is 110 miles, connecting with the Hill system, yet the mileage from Bend, Oregon, to Portland via Salem and the electric railway is less than half the distance by any other route."

Mr. Mounce stated that while the line had been delayed on account of his sickness for the past year, yet now everything was working harmoniously; that very few railroads build their own lines, most of them being constructed by promoters and engineers.

Mr. Mounce felt that he had met with a great amount of opposition in Salem, although the railroad would be of great benefit to this city. Mike Lyonn had a contract with Mr. Mounce to complete the road to Stayton by December, but with average fall weather Mr. Lyonn expects to have the 20 miles to Stayton completed by June 1.

"I feel greatly pleased," said Mr. Mounce, "that after a three year's fight to get the road assured and under way, that now the road is on an independent financial basis and that it will be pushed to completion without further delay."

FLAX RAISED HERE BRINGS \$40 PER ACRE

Quality of Straw Equal to That of Straw Raised in Belgium

Forty dollars worth of flax straw to one acre sounds more like a fairy tale than the plain business truth, yet there is one man living just outside the city limits of Salem who says it can be done, provided there is a market for the flax.

E. J. Hanset knows more about flax than anything else. He has been raising it, his father and grandfather raised it here, and they all raised it in Belgium before coming to this country.

James G. Crawford, the Irish linen manufacturer, examined flax Mr. Hanset had grown this spring and pronounced it better than any he had seen in Canada and equal to the best raised in Belgium.

For ten years E. T. Bosse, the father of Mrs. Hanset, raised flax and built a flax mill near Salem. He came to this country with nothing and prospered in the flax raising.

According to Mr. Hanset, who knows from years of actual flax raising, two tons of straw can be raised to the acre and with anything like an average price, it is worth from \$15 to \$20 per ton. This year he planted 15 acres in flax and from this 15 acres sold \$720 worth of flax and 90 bushels of seed, worth \$2 per bushel. The receipts from the 15 acres amounted to \$690. He claims that part of his land was not of the best; that it requires good land to produce two tons per acre and that this is a safe estimate.

Mr. Hanset states that the land in flax cultivation must be harrowed and rolled more often than in ordinary crops, as the flax seed is very small and the soil must be in better condition than for any other crop. He figures that the seed will cost \$3 per acre after the first year, but that if the best seed from Higs, Russia, is used, the cost will be \$5 per acre. After the seed is sown, in the latter part of April, there is nothing to do until it is cut early in August. Then it is spread out on the ground for several weeks before being taken to the factory. All flax must be kept lying straight on the ground, as the fibre inside the stalk is ruined if the stalk is broken or bent.

Seed can be bought now in Canada for \$3 per ton. The flax leaves the soil in good condition, but it is best to change crops every three years. There is nothing unusual or difficult in the handling of flax, except that, after it has been cut and left to dry, care must be taken that the stalks are not bent or broken.

Mr. Hanset's land is just beyond the asylum, where his flax mill is located. He feels sure, from having raised flax