

CHINA TOLD TO BOW TO JAPANESE YOKE

War Is Threatened If Chinese Bare Secret Treaty.

DELEGATES WARNED

United States and England Too Busy to Aid China, Nipponese Say—Militarists Said to Rule.

London.—The correspondent of Reuter's Limited at Peking sends the following under date of February 3: "The Japanese on Thursday, January 30, informed the Chinese minister at Tokio that change in the attitude of the Chinese delegates in France was desirable. The Chinese should, he said, be guided by the Japanese in all questions of policy.

"The Japanese minister at Peking on Saturday, February 1, informed the foreign minister that a change of front on the part of the Chinese delegation was necessary and that Japan desired China to undertake that she would not reveal at the peace conference the secret Chino-Japanese agreements. The Chinese delegates, he said, should work in the closest harmony with the Japanese delegates upon all questions brought before the peace conference.

"The Japanese minister added that Great Britain was so disturbed with strikes and financial troubles that no definite political or financial help could be expected from that quarter. Failing to receive such assurance, Japan would immediately exercise effective financial pressure upon China.

"The Japanese minister demonstrated that China was in a position to choose between returning Japan's friendship or meeting Japan's opposition.

"Simultaneously the Peking militarists brought great pressure to bear in presidential quarters with a view to securing the adoption of the Japanese viewpoint.

"Following numerous evidences of Japanese pressure upon China in connection with the peace conference, this revelation of Japan's determination permanently to secure privileges gained during the European war created astonishment throughout China, especially as a section of the Japanese government is known to be opposed to the policy of force against China.

"The newspapers, however, emphasize Japan's latest and greatest diplomatic blunder as proving that the Japanese government is still tied to the wheels of the military chariot whose purpose is to destroy China, regardless of the fact that its action is calculated to force Japan outside the league of nations."

Washington, D. C.—Japan's attitude toward China in the peace conference is causing grave apprehension among the representatives of the other associated powers. According to official diplomatic information reaching here, Japan virtually has threatened war if China makes public secret treaties between the two countries and fails to carry out an agreement to make Japan the successor of Germany in rights, property and concessions held by Germany at the outbreak of the European war.

SEATTLE STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

Seattle.—Seattle's general strike of 30,000 union men and women, the first of its kind and scope ever called in America, ended "officially" at noon Tuesday, but at least two unions which went out Thursday last must yet suffer for their action.

The International Longshoremen's union is declared the chief sufferer. Here the union men went back to work beside non-union employees and non-union men were employed as readily as organized dockworkers. Two months ago this union, it is said, for the first time was able to put the "closed shop" plan in effect along Seattle's waterfront. Now the docks and wharves are again operated on the "open shop" plan, according to employers, and this policy will be continued.

Lumber Prices Go Down.

San Francisco.—The cost of lumber tobogganed Monday. Wartime prices went into the discard with a rush when the lumber dealers of San Francisco announced a 20 per cent drop-off in the price of all lumber used in ordinary building construction. It was stated that the reason for the drop in prices is the desire of the dealers to encourage a revival of the building industry and conserve the mutual interests of owner, builder and dealer.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

All condensed or evaporated skim milk must be known as "imitation milk" under the terms of a bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Pierce.

The St. Helens city council has purchased a fire truck and steps are being taken to reorganize the fire department. The truck is a late model fire-fighting machine and cost the city \$3750.

The Umatilla board of education for the Umatilla schools is preparing for the standardization of the high school. The building has been thoroughly fumigated, after serving well the purpose of a hospital.

The safety first committee of the Southern Pacific company has begun to hold monthly meetings for the benefit of Dallas employees. The commercial club rooms will be used one night each month for the meetings.

A joint delegation of Mount Angel and Scotts Mills good roads enthusiasts met with other Marion county road boosters at Salem Saturday to consider plans for bonding the county for hard-surface roads connecting all incorporated cities within the county.

Willamette chapter, 21, American Loyalty League, has adopted a resolution which "commends the action taken by the district attorney, Federal Judge Wolverton, the jurors and the witnesses and all others who made possible the conviction of J. Henry Albers."

In order to solve the housing situation in Pendleton, a special meeting of the commercial association has been called and it is probable the business men will organize a corporation for the purpose of building homes for rent and sale. At present Pendleton has no unoccupied houses.

Baker is now enjoying the heaviest snowfall of the year, varying in depth from six inches in the city to more than four feet in the mountains. The miners in this section have been apprehensive that there would be insufficient snow in the hills to furnish the desired amount of water in the spring.

Provision for standardizing of electric illuminating and creation of an unsalaried advisory commission to work in conjunction with the labor commissioner to secure better lighting for employees, are included in a bill of Representative Smith of Multnomah, which passed the house on Wednesday.

The biggest realty and farm deal of the year was closed at Bend Tuesday when J. P. and Dennis O'Callaghan, wealthy Paisley sheepmen, took over the 760-acre holdings of W. N. Wilson, near Bend, together with 2300 head of sheep. The consideration was \$75,000. The ewes were sold at \$15 a head.

The St. Helens school board has asked for bids for the construction of a new schoolhouse to replace the building destroyed by fire last fall. The estimated cost is \$37,500. At present the 600 children attending the St. Helens schools are accommodated in the churches, the city hall and county fair buildings.

A merger of the county fair and land products show exhibits for this year was effected at a meeting of the board of directors of the Multnomah county fair, held in Gresham Wednesday. An effort also is being made to have the Portland dairymen join in the show. The merger of these three exhibitions will provide \$9000 for premiums.

Articles of incorporation of the Columbia River Fish company, inc., were filed in the county clerk's office at Astoria last Wednesday. The incorporators are George W. Warren, C. W. Stone and Arthur A. Anderson, and the capital stock is \$10,000. The company is to establish a salmon cannery in Astoria and the plant will be ready for operation during the coming fishing season.

The big prune packing plant of the California Packing corporation in Dallas has been working on the 1918 crop continuously since the prune harvest began and has handled practically two-thirds of the crop, or more than 6,000,000 pounds of dried prunes. The plant still has about 3,000,000 pounds of fruit on hand and is making shipments to eastern cities and European points almost every day.

At Wednesday-morning's meeting of the port of Astoria commission, the formal contracts were signed for the erection of a 3000-barrel flour mill on the port property to be operated by E. L. Smith and associates. Orders were given the port engineers to prepare immediately for constructing the foundation for the plant. The building is to be erected by the port, but the lessees are to install the machinery and equipment.

OREGON LEGISLATURE

State Capitol.—The joint ways and means committee, in its work now virtually completed, provided for total appropriations showing a net increase of \$667,661 over the appropriations of two years ago, according to a compilation by C. C. Chapman, editor of the Oregon Voter. This shows the increases for each department and the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be.

Mr. Chapman's figures show net decreases, all told, by the committee of \$195,011, or total decreases, including the removal of state aid from the industrial accident commission based on figures of 1917-18, of \$599,863.

The biggest percentage of increase went to the state exhibit at Portland, which receives 300 per cent more than two years ago. Experiment stations get 100 per cent more.

The fish and game code, on third reading in the house Monday, was sent back to the game committee to straighten out some objections which arose on the floor of the house, there being a tangle as to the printed amendments.

Objection arose against the bill on the ground that it gives to the commission plenary powers to fix the salaries of its employees, but it became evident in the debate that a large following in the house will stand for letting the commission handle its salaries. However, objection to the new plan has not been quelled.

Attacks were made before the senate committee on medicine, pharmacy and dentistry Monday night on the bill of Senator Eddy, which enlarges the power of the state board of health and codifies all the health statutes into a single act.

Particular attacks were directed against the act by J. V. Ohmart, attorney of Portland, who appeared for the Christian Scientist school of healing and who was backed by a large representation of Christian Scientists both from Portland and other parts of the state.

While the constitutional 40 days allowed the legislature is due to expire next Friday night at midnight, there is every indication now that the session will extend into the following week or it will, at least, unless greater speed by several hundred per cent is made than has marked the progress of either house from the beginning of the session. It is doubtful if there ever before has been an Oregon legislature which at this time in the session was laboring under such congested calendars and with committees so crammed with unconsidered bills.

Determined resistance will be made by Representative Idleman to the provisions of house bill 283 by Representative Moore, which is designed to provide for general regulation of the practice of medicine. Mr. Idleman states that the Moore bill will practically eliminate from practice in the state naturopaths, those who practice massage, Swedish treatment, physical culture, neuropathy or other natural methods, unless those who practice it take the examination that is required under the bill.

Organized labor won a distinct victory in the house last Friday when it received 40 affirmative votes on Representative Horne's bill legalizing labor organizations and denying the right to courts to issue injunctions when labor is striking in a peaceful manner.

The bill by Horne is a replica of the Clayton amendment to the federal Sherman anti-trust law and also of the Minnesota act.

Despite stiffest opposition from the Lane county delegation, the house Monday afternoon adopted a majority report of the educational committee favoring passage of the Patterson bill, which makes the high school tuition fund law applicable all over the state.

Lane county members insisted the bill would wipe out the rural high schools which have been established under the county fund law.

County courts of each of the counties of the state may appropriate \$5000 from the general fund of the county for the purpose of erecting monuments in honor of the soldiers who participated in the great world war, under terms of Senator Handley's bill, which passed the house Monday. It is understood a number of the counties will take advantage of the provisions of the act.

Jurors may be summoned by mail and the sheriff not required to travel all over the county to summon them, under provisions of a bill by Representative Fuller, passing the house Friday. The bill means a saving of several thousands of dollars a year throughout the state, Mr. Fuller said.

ALLIED ARMY PLAN FAILS

Vote of Peace Delegates Kills French Military Scheme.

Paris.—The Bourgeois proposition for an inter-allied military force to enforce peace was defeated by an overwhelming vote at the meeting of the Society of Nations commission on Thursday.

The French and Czecho-Slovaks were the only representatives voting in the affirmative.

The draft of the society of nations plan was then unanimously adopted as a whole.

The final draft consists of 26 articles.

The Japanese delegation presented an amendment providing that racial discrimination should not be tolerated in immigration laws.

Several delegates urged that this would open such a large question that great delay might ensue, and the matter was dropped without a vote.

President Wilson was not present at this session, having to attend the supreme war council. Lord Robert Cecil acted as chairman during his absence.

Greece has been authorized by the peace council to send additional troops into Thrace, the Smyrna district and the adjacent territory along the coast. It is understood that these troops and those which Italy is about to send to Asia Minor districts of Adalia and Konien will be considered as allied troops subject to withdrawal by the council.

This move is construed by observers here as the first step toward making Italy and Greece the mandatory powers for the territory thus occupied.

In a written reply to a declaration of the French association on the society of nations which recently called upon him, President Wilson makes known formally for the first time his intention to return to France after going to Washington for the closing session of the American congress.

In this reply the president says that he accepts the suggestion that after his return to Paris a great public meeting be arranged in celebration of the peace conference. There is some belief in official circles that the peace conference will be able to complete its work by June.

The peace conference commission on international control of ports, waterways and railways is considering a proposed assertion of jurisdiction over aerial international flights. The British air ministry has already prepared an elaborate convention which will be submitted to the peace conference.

The international aviation conference soon to meet in Paris will also take up questions of great importance, such as how far national control of the air may go, passports, customs, reciprocal landing facilities, aerial police and the settlement of damages. Civilian flights between nations are now impossible, because of the absence of essential regulations. Many enterprises, such as that of preparing a Paris to London air service, have been delayed in consequence.

Friederich Ebert, Socialist, Is First German President

Weimar.—Pealing church bells announced to the people of Weimar at 4:15 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon that the German folk for the first time in history had chosen the head of their own state.

Friederich Ebert, former saddler and socialist leader, appeared before the theater 20 minutes later and received as president of Germany those plaudits formerly marking the appearance of the monarch who once stigmatized the party to which President Ebert belongs as being made up of men "unworthy to bear the name of German."

President Ebert in his speech accepting the presidency said:

"I will administer my office, not as the leader of a single party, but I belong to the socialist party and cannot forget my origin and training. The privileges of birth already have been eliminated from politics and are being eliminated from social life.

"We shall combat domination by force to the utmost, from whatever direction it may come. We will found our state only on the basis of right and on our freedom to shape our destinies at home and abroad. However harsh may be the lot threatening German people we do not despair of Germany's vital forces."

Denver, Colo.—Protection for private citizens of Haxton, Colo., was asked of the state constabulary Saturday by a citizen of that town whose name was withheld, because the man feared for his life if his name became known. The Haxton man told Governor Shoup's secretary that a meeting scheduled for February 26 at Haxton might result in violence and gave the secretary the name of a lawyer who, he said, had boasted of his Bolshevik leanings.

BOYS' CLUBS TEACH THRIFT AND INDUSTRY AND HELP TO MAKE PROGRESSIVE FARMERS



Club Members Learn More Than Principles of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Agricultural production is not the sum total of achievement by members of boys' clubs in the South. Those youngsters below the Mason-Dixon line raise good crops; also, they raise fine baby beeves and standard pigs. Their sheep are of accredited breeds; their poultry is of the better types; and the gardens they cultivate are model gardens, many of them yielding very worthwhile produce. In dollars and cents, the result of those boys' efforts annually mounts up to many thousands; in food supply it is of incalculable value to the 15 Southern states.

But this is only part of the story—a bare enumeration of some of the activities of those Southern lads. The other part is, or should be, more interesting, for it deals with intangible "commodities"—character, high ideals, educational aspirations, civic pride—evolved from and developed through the training received in boys' clubs. In its effort to strengthen the agricultural extension organization the United States department of agriculture cites some instances to show the benefits of the boys' club work in the South.

Bonds and Bank Accounts.

In Texas there are 1,000 boys receiving higher education—the direct result of club membership. There are 20,000 club boys in that state who bought Liberty bonds, War Savings and Thrift stamps. The same number belong to the Red Cross, and 2,000 have bank accounts. Members of the boys' clubs in Oklahoma, over 13,000, own war securities amounting to \$112,818. Their bank deposits total \$67,931.86. Also West Virginia has 1,500 club members who have bank accounts. Many own lands and several hundred are in colleges. Arkansas has a record of hundreds of former boys' club members who are in college, and what is more to their credit, paying their tuition with money earned from the sale of their agricultural products and prizes won in agricultural contests.

A number of the Southern clubs have developed college professors, instructors in agricultural schools—men who learned the scientific method of farming and gained their experience in boys' clubs. Many club members are in the military service. "We have hundreds of club members that are officers in the United States army," writes a Mississippi state agent. Nor have modern business methods been overlooked by those young husbandmen. In some of the states co-operative buying, selling and marketing is the regular practice of boys' club members, and the use of banking facilities,

a common custom—the kind of character and industry of the borrowers form the major part of the security. In this connection the testimony of the president of a bank in Mississippi is corroborative. Says he: "So far as my information goes, there is not a single piece of bad paper in the state as a result of loans to club boys." These instances are taken at random.

The influence club boys exert upon their fathers and upon the farmers in their neighborhoods is very marked, state and county agents say. It is the kind of influence that, through practical demonstration, turns skeptics into converts; that makes progressive farmers out of "the old-way-is-good-enough-for-me" types.

Influence of the Clubs.

But extension agents are not the only ones who note these transformations. Men of affairs have observed them, and right ready are they to tell of civic improvements, better schools, more active churches, marked increase in the demand for better merchandise, new business enterprises, pride in the appearance of their buildings, home grounds, the family acres, and a higher type of community morale—all brought about by boys' clubs and community co-operation.

Increased production, stimulation in every line of agricultural endeavor for the immediate and continued prosperity of their section is one of the important functions of boys' club work in the South. This is being accomplished by instruction and demonstration in correct agricultural methods by the extension service of the United States department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges. And it is being done in the only way possible—through the organized efforts of the very boys who are to develop into progressive farmers and become the substantial producers of the future. However, quite as important a function of this work is the all-round development of the boys themselves. Great stress is laid upon this. Through the agency of these boys' clubs, the members are taught habits of thrift and industry. They are shown the real value of high character, the advantages of education, the possibilities of leadership, the dignity of labor, the importance of co-operation in civic affairs and respect for others' rights. The creditable desire for independence, for land ownership and beauty and orderliness in land possessed is inculcated in them, that they may have the privilege of remaining upon the very soil that nurtured them and become important factors in their country's development.

JOINTWORM IS MOST DESTRUCTIVE ENEMY

Pest Ranks Next to Hessian Fly in Eastern States.

Small Grub Lives in Stems of Wheat, Sucking Juices of Plant—May Be Controlled by Plowing Stubble Deeply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The most destructive enemy of wheat, next to the Hessian fly, in the wheat states east of the Mississippi river and in parts of Missouri is the wheat jointworm. It is a very small grub which lives in the stems of wheat, sucking the juices of the plant and causing a swelling in the stem. Although this insect is sometimes more serious than the Hessian fly, occasionally causing complete destruction, very little is done at present to control its depredations. The insect has a number of natural enemies, but these should not be relied upon. Fortunately the jointworm attacks only wheat, which fact suggests one of the most reliable control measures, that of substituting crops. In the southern part of the Eastern wheat belt the insect may be controlled by plowing wheat stubble deeply after harvest when this does not interfere with the growing of red clover and grass.

The egg from which the jointworm hatches is laid in the stem by an insect resembling a small black ant with wings. When a wheat plant first becomes infested no outward sign may appear. The presence of the worm can be detected when the plant is nearly mature by examining the inside of the stem, usually just above the second or third joint from the ground. Sometimes the point of infestation is very noticeable, there being wart-

like swellings on the stem. Another very good indication is the presence in the field of a number of fallen or lodged plants.

The larvae of this insect remain in the old stubble until November or December, when about 90 per cent of them change to the pupa stage. In this form large numbers are winter-killed in the Northern states, but severe weather also kills their natural enemies. Without the assistance of numerous parasitic enemies of the jointworm, wheat growing in the Eastern states of necessity would have been abandoned or the growers forced to adopt effective control measures, say department specialists.

When fall plowing is practiced the stubble containing the pest is buried deeply, thus preventing the insect from emerging the following spring. Whenever this method is adopted the badly infested wheat should be cut high, so that the greater majority of the jointworms will be left on the field in the old stubble and may be turned under and destroyed. In southern Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and other Southern and Southeastern states where double-cropping systems are in general use, it is possible to plow under the stubble without interfering with the cropping system. Where this is not practicable, as is sometimes the case in the more Northern states, substitute crops, such as rye, barley or buckwheat should be grown on heavily infested areas.

BETTER ROADS IN LOUISIANA

State to Spend \$4,674,000 in Making Improvements and Maintenance During Year.

According to figures compiled in the office of the state highway engineer, \$4,674,000 will be spent on road improvement in Louisiana in 1919 in the constructing of 753 miles of highway and maintenance of 470 miles already completed.