

PEACE RESOLUTION REPORTED IN SENATE

Substitute For House Proposal Would Repeal War Resolutions.

Washington.—A joint resolution proposing repeal of resolutions by congress declaring a state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary was reported out by the senate foreign relations committee by a strict party vote.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Knox, republican, Pennsylvania, as a substitute for the republican resolution recently passed by the house. Leaders of both parties predicted several weeks of discussion with little prospect for action until near the time set for a recess for national conventions.

Straight-out repeal of the war resolutions is the principal object of the Knox substitute, which would request the president to establish friendly diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany and with "the governments and peoples of Austria and Hungary." Like the house resolution, it would reserve all American rights under the treaty of Versailles and provide for repeal of war legislation and for war powers of the president. It would hold German property until all American war claims were satisfied, but does not include the house provision for acceptance of the resolution's terms by Germany within 45 days under penalty of a commercial embargo.

GASOLINE SHORTAGE IN SUMMER PREDICTED

Washington.—Warning of the probability of an actual shortage of gasoline before the end of next summer, as a result of the disproportionate increase in gasoline production to the number of automobiles in use, was given in a statement issued by the bureau of mines. While an increase in stocks at the end of February of more than 100,000,000 gallons or 20 per cent, as compared with a year ago, shows that the situation is not yet acute, it is probable, the statement said, that before the "summer season is over it will become tight if indeed it does not become short."

Heavy drafts were made in March on the reserve stocks of crude petroleum notwithstanding a 20 per cent increase in production, according to a report by the United States geological survey.

The total increase in output of the United States in March as compared with March, 1919, was 6,000,000 barrels, but the increased consumption made necessary the importation of 6,500,000 barrels from Mexico. An additional 1,000,000 barrels was drawn from the reserves to meet the demand.

FIFTY KILLED BY STORM

Rescuers Take 37 Bodies of Dead From Wrecked Houses.

Muskogee, Okla.—Fifty persons are reported killed and more than 150 injured in a storm that is said to have destroyed the little town of Peggs, Okla., Cherokee county.

Thirty-seven bodies have been recovered by rescuers from wrecked houses, according to a telephone report from Tahlequah. This information was brought from Peggs by the first man to arrive from there.

Twenty of these bodies are reported to have been taken from one building.

Senate Passes Budget Bill.

Washington.—Senator McCormick's bill to establish a national budget system was passed by the senate and now goes to conference. Under the senate plan, the budget bureau would be under the supervision of the secretary of the treasury, while the bill recently passed by the house places it directly under the president.

Hundreds Join in Chicago Rent Strike.

Chicago.—Although there were many eleventh hour agreements reported between landlords and tenants and thousands of persons moved, hundreds of persons went on a "rent strike" May 1, refusing to vacate apartments, according to leaders in the movement against high rentals.

Poles Rout Russians.

London.—Continuing their smashing offensive northeastward, Polish troops under General Pilsudski have broken the Russian lines over a wide front and captured 10,000 prisoners and hundreds of guns, according to a Central News dispatch from Berlin.

Mothers' Day Flowers Expensive.

Washington.—Because of high prices of flowers founders of Mothers' day, Sunday, May 9, have asked all who observe it to dispense with the customary white carnations and display American flags instead on May 8 and 9.

HUGH S. CUMMINGS



Hugh S. Cummings, recently appointed surgeon general of the public health service at Washington, D. C.

PANAMANS PROTEST AGAINST ISLAND USE

Panama.—Several thousand Panamanians Sunday night marched through the streets in a torchlight parade as a protest against the acquisition by the United States of the major portion of Taboga Island for the purpose of fortification, as a part of the Pacific defense scheme of the Panama canal.

An automobile in which General Pershing was driving to a ball in his honor at the Union club was halted by the procession and forced to return to the Tivoli hotel.

Mobs formed in the streets and irresponsible persons threw rocks at prominent Panamanian officials, a number of whom were injured.

VANDERVEER LOSES APPEAL

Superior Court Affirms Conviction and Fine of \$25.

Vancouver, Wash.—It took a superior court jury only 10 minutes to convict George F. Vanderveer, attorney for the I. W. W., convicted in the Centralia armistice day murder cases, on appeal from the justice's court. Vanderveer had appealed from a \$25 fine imposed for conviction on a charge of talking to prisoners in the county jail through the bars from the street.

Mr. Vanderveer acted as his own attorney. He asked himself the questions he would have asked any witness and then proceeded to answer them.

Revolt of Mexican Labor Confirmed.

Agua Prieta, Sonora.—Confirmation of widespread reports of the anti-Carranza labor movement throughout Mexico and the declaration that the American Federation of Labor is expected to give its support were made by Juan Rico, president of the linotypers' union of Mexico and secretary of the executive board of the Mexican labor party, here. According to Senor Rico, the American Federation of Labor will vouch for the fact that the movement is not a bolshevik uprising but a legitimate attempt to achieve industrial freedom in Mexico.

Stockholm.—Crown Princess Gustave Adolph of Sweden, who before her marriage was Princess Margaret of Connaught, died here.

Opium Worth \$100,000 Seized. Vancouver, B. C.—Detectives seized opium valued at more than \$100,000 in a raid on premises rented by Chinese here.

THE MARKETS

Portland.

Oats—No. 3 white feed, \$64.50 a ton. Corn—Whole, \$78; cracked, \$78. Hay—Willamette valley timothy, \$32 per ton, alfalfa, \$34. Potatoes—Oregon, 7½@8c pound; Gems, 8@8½c f. o. b. station. Butter Fat—58c. Eggs—Ranch, 38c per dozen. Poultry—Hens, 31@34c. Cattle—Best steers, \$12.50@13.50; good to choice, \$10.50@11.50; medium to good, \$9.50@10.50. Hogs—Prime mixed, \$16@16.50; medium mixed, \$15.50@16; pigs, \$12@14.50. Sheep—Spring lambs, \$15@16; eastern lambs, \$16@17; valley lambs, \$13.25@16; ewes, \$8@12.

Seattle.

Hay—Eastern Washington timothy, \$43 per ton, alfalfa, \$42. Potatoes—Yakima Gems, \$18@19; local, \$16@17½ per ton. Butter Fat—62@64c. Eggs—Ranch, 38@42c. Hogs—Prime, \$16.50@17; medium to choice, \$15.50@16.50; pigs, \$13@14. Poultry—Hens, dressed, heavy, 47c; light, dressed, 44c; live, 38@43c. Cattle—Beef steers, \$12.50@13; medium to choice \$10@12.

FATHER AND SON ARE KILLED BY MEXICANS

American Destroyers Ordered to Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Washington.—Two American citizens, Eben Francis Greenlaw and his minor son, were killed by Mexican bandits, the state department was informed by the American embassy in Mexico City.

The killings occurred at Palazadas, about 125 miles from Mexico City. Greenlaw was employed by a British lumber firm.

The state department announced that it has requested the Mexican government through the American embassy to take "effective measures" immediately for apprehension and punishment of the assassins.

American destroyers have been ordered to Vera Cruz and Tampico to protect Americans there.

MAY DAY PASSES FREE OF VIOLENCE

Washington.—Plans of radical leaders for nation-wide May day demonstrations, involving strikes and plotted assassinations for more than a score of federal and state officials, fell flat, according to reports to the department of justice.

Extra precautions taken by federal and state authorities to block the radicals' widely disseminated appeal for a "May day show of power" were described at the department as decidedly successful.

Despite the fact that there were no reports of attempted assassination of public officials, it was said that the government intended to maintain its guard over the persons threatened.

The appeals of the radicals for a demonstration against the government in behalf of soviet Russia also was without avail, the reports indicated. Incendiary speeches and demands that the United States resume relations with Russia were made at meetings in several cities. Assistant Attorney-General Garvan declared, but the net result was negligible.

COURT ORDERS RECOUNT

New Jersey Primary Results Will be Re-examined May 10.

Newark, N. J.—Chief Justice William S. Gummere of the supreme court signed an order for a recount of the vote cast in the presidential preferential primaries for Senator Johnson and Major-General Wood.

The recount will be for the entire state, and will begin May 10 in Essex, Morris, Camden, Gloucester and Cape May counties, where the supporters of Senator Johnson allege that mistakes were made in vote tabulations.

Sale of Ships Limited.

Washington.—America's first merchant marine bill, virtually as drafted by a sub-committee, was ordered favorably reported by the senate commerce committee. The bill is a substitute for the bill passed by the house. The senate bill provides that coastwise shipping shall be entirely American-owned; that 75 per cent of the stock of American corporations engaged in foreign trade shall be owned in this country, and that American vessels can be sold to foreign interests, with one exception, only after the shipping board has approved of the sale.

Sorille Convicted of Communism.

Portland, Or.—A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury in the case of Lawrence A. Sorille, charged with violation of the state anti-criminal syndicalism law. Leniency was recommended. Sorille is one of the 28 alleged I. W. W. members who were indicted on the charge of criminal syndicalism after the raid on the I. W. W. hall in Portland on the night of Armistice day, November 11.

U. S. Navy at Pre-War Strength.

Washington.—Demobilization of the navy from the maximum of 2400 ships operated during the war, including hundreds of vessels from battleships of the fleet line to yachts and anti-submarine craft acquired for the emergency, is now virtually complete, it was announced by the navy department.

No French Nation-Wide Strike Called.

Paris.—May day passed with a series of small riots and disorders in which at least three persons were killed, one of them a woman, and many wounded, but without the declaration of a nation-wide general strike which the union workers expected from the general federation of labor.

Bill Would End War Acts.

Washington.—A bill to terminate all war legislation was introduced by Senator Smith, democrat, Georgia.



ALFALFA AND GRASS SEEDER

I am now prepared to make delivery on this efficient, labor saving alfalfa seeder. Several are in use over the project and these users are boosters. If your seeder doesn't do what it is intended to do, bring it back. I am ready at any time to demonstrate this machine. If you are ready to sow your seed call me up. I will bring a seeder to your farm and demonstrate it to your satisfaction.

I am making shipments to Utah, Idaho and other sections of Oregon. My supply is limited, so if you need one I would suggest that you call at my shop in old Lipman planing mill and have one of these seeders set aside.

CHAS. C. O'NEIL.

NEW RAIL STRIKE NOW THREATENS

38,000 Clerks and Freight Handlers in Chicago May Go Out.

Chicago.—A return to Chicago of a complete freight tie-up and the establishment of a drastic freight embargo on all roads was threatened when 8000 freight handlers and 30,000 railroad clerks threatened to join the switchmen's strike.

It was stated by George A. Worrell, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, that a strike was almost sure to be called unless the railroad averted it by capitulating to the demands of the freight handlers and railroad clerks for a wage increase.

Ten of the switchmen's strike leaders, including John Grunau, were rearrested by United States marshals Sunday on charges of violating the Lever act. One, R. Reading, was sent to jail in lieu of \$10,000 bail. Railroad managers report the switchmen's strike situation throughout the West as much improved.

NEW RAILROAD LABOR BOARD BEGINS WORK

Organizations Must Comply With Law's Terms to Secure Hearing.

Washington.—The railroad labor board got down to business with the election of R. M. Barton of Tennessee, a member of the public group, as permanent chairman, and the appointment of C. P. Carruthers of Texas as permanent secretary. Mr. Carruthers was formerly secretary of adjustment board No. 1 of the railroad administration.

All terms of the railroad law under which the railroad labor board is created must be complied with by organizations of railway employees before grievances can be brought before the board, it was announced by the board in a formal statement.

The ruling of the board was made when S. J. McDougall of the St. Louis yardmen's union and Edward McHugh of New York appeared as representatives of all of the "outlaw" strikers to ask immediate wage increases.

The law provides that every resource of negotiations between the railroads and their employees must be exhausted before grievances and differences can be filed before the board.

The statement of the board, which was read to representatives of the "outlaw" strikers, was interpreted by W. N. Donk, representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, as a refusal to recognize or to parley with the strikers who have recently tied up freight terminals in the large cities of the country.

Wire Gauze Screen Is Provided to Catch All Foreign Matter That Accumulates.

Most present-day gasoline tanks are fitted with a sediment trap, which usually is located at the place where the pipe line leaves the tank. This trap has a wire gauze screen and a cup is provided to catch foreign matter. The car owner should make it a practice to clean this sediment trap out twice a month during active operation. The present grade of motor fuel is not strictly pure and foreign matter rapidly accumulates in this catch-all.

The Journal does Modern Printing on Short Notice

PRESENT AUTO AND GAS FEES WILL PAY INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF \$40,000,000 ROAD BONDS

Approximately \$40,000,000 of state road bonds can be issued under a 4% limitation on the present assessed valuation of the state, including bonds already issued. The constitutional amendment to be voted upon at the May 21 election provides for this 4% limitation.

Interest and principal of the entire \$40,000,000 of bonds can be paid from revenues from auto license fees and gasoline tax, based on conservative estimates of that income.

Following is an official estimate of the income to the State Highway Fund from auto license fees and gasoline tax, compared with interest and principal requirements for the entire \$40,000,000 of state road bonds. This table has been audited and certified by Whitfield, Whitcomb & Co., certified public accountants, whose attestation is subscribed below. It verifies the claim made that voting for the 4% state road bond limitation will not involve any tax on property, as principal and interest will be paid from the auto license fees and the gas tax, leaving an actual surplus above the amount required.

OFFICIAL TABLE
Statement of Estimated Income to State Highway Fund Compared With Interest and Principal Requirements to Carry \$40,000,000 Bonds.

Year	Estimated Number of Motor Vehicles	Motor Vehicle License Fees	Gasoline Tax	Net Income to State Highway Fund	Total Amount Estimated Income to State Highway Fund	Interest and Principal Requirements for \$40,000,000 Bonds	Surplus Remaining After Payment of Interest and Principal
1920	105,000	\$1,575,000.00	\$ 525,000.00	\$2,100,000.00	\$ 494,850.00	\$1,605,150.00	\$1,605,150.00
1921	125,000	1,875,000.00	625,000.00	2,500,000.00	1,043,250.00	1,456,750.00	1,456,750.00
1922	143,000	2,145,000.00	715,000.00	2,860,000.00	1,393,250.00	1,466,750.00	1,466,750.00
1923	158,000	2,370,000.00	790,000.00	3,160,000.00	1,679,750.00	1,480,250.00	1,480,250.00
1924	170,000	2,550,000.00	850,000.00	3,400,000.00	2,007,340.00	1,392,660.00	1,392,660.00
1925	180,000	2,700,000.00	900,000.00	3,600,000.00	2,277,617.50	922,382.50	922,382.50
1926	185,000	2,775,000.00	925,000.00	3,700,000.00	2,957,567.50	742,632.50	742,632.50
1927	190,000	2,850,000.00	950,000.00	3,800,000.00	3,149,180.00	650,820.00	650,820.00
1928	195,000	2,925,000.00	975,000.00	3,900,000.00	3,329,742.50	570,257.50	570,257.50
1929	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	3,429,052.50	509,947.50	509,947.50
1930	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	3,396,842.50	603,157.50	603,157.50
1931	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	3,308,392.50	691,607.50	691,607.50
1932	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	3,219,742.50	780,057.50	780,057.50
1933	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	3,131,492.50	868,507.50	868,507.50
1934	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	3,043,242.50	956,957.50	956,957.50
1935	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,954,992.50	1,045,407.50	1,045,407.50
1936	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,866,742.50	1,133,857.50	1,133,857.50
1937	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,777,492.50	1,222,307.50	1,222,307.50
1938	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,688,242.50	1,310,757.50	1,310,757.50
1939	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,600,792.50	1,399,207.50	1,399,207.50
1940	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,513,242.50	1,487,657.50	1,487,657.50
1941	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,425,792.50	1,576,107.50	1,576,107.50
1942	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,338,242.50	1,664,557.50	1,664,557.50
1943	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,250,792.50	1,753,007.50	1,753,007.50
1944	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,163,242.50	1,841,457.50	1,841,457.50
1945	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,075,792.50	1,930,907.50	1,930,907.50
1946	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	1,988,242.50	2,019,357.50	2,019,357.50
1947	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	1,900,792.50	2,107,807.50	2,107,807.50
1948	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	1,813,242.50	2,196,257.50	2,196,257.50
1949	200,000	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	1,725,792.50	2,284,707.50	2,284,707.50

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF TABLE

Column 3 represents the net income to the State Highway Fund from motor vehicle license fees (Chap. 399, Laws 1919). The 1920 registration figures to date obtained from the Secretary of State's office indicate an average license fee of twenty dollars (\$20.00) per vehicle. The law provides that twenty-five per cent be returned to the county from which the vehicle is registered, therefore the net income per vehicle in the State Highway Fund is approximately fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per car which is the figure used in computing Column 3. The administration expenses of the motor vehicle law will be met from the receipts from motorcycle licenses, chauffeurs' badges, transfers, etc.

Column 4 represents the income from the Gasoline Tax (Chap. 159, Laws 1919) to the State Highway Fund. Figures obtained from the Secretary of State's office indicate the average tax per vehicle in 1919, was approximately five dollars (\$5.00) and this figure has been used in computing Column 4.

Column 5 is the total amount of the motor vehicle license fees and the gasoline tax based on the estimated number of vehicles as shown in Column 2.

Column 6 is the amount required each year to pay off the interest and principal at maturity of State Highway bonds up to an estimated amount of \$40,000,000 (the approximate amount which could be issued with a 4 per cent limit on the present assessed valuation of the state). These figures are based on these premises: That the balance of the Six Million Dollars Bonds (Chap. 423, Laws 1917), the State Co-operative Bonds \$1,800,000 (Bean-Barrett, Chap. 173, Laws 1917), and the Ten Million Dollar Bonds (Chap. 173, Laws 1919), now unsold will be sold during the year 1920. Also that further bonds will be sold as follows: 1920, \$5,000,000; 1921, \$5,000,000; 1922, \$5,000,000; 1923, \$5,000,000; 1924, \$2,200,000; a total of \$40,000,000.

All of the bonds thus far authorized are serial bonds and, except the Bean-Barrett issue, mature one-twentieth each year after the fifth year. The Bean-Barrett issue matures \$100,000 each year beginning with 1922. The Six Million and Bean-Barrett issues draw 4 per cent interest. All other issues 4½ per cent.

Column 7 shows the surplus estimated to be available each year after meeting obligations for principal and interest.

The One-Quarter Mill Tax (Chap. 237, Laws 1917) on the total assessed valuation of the state is not shown in this table as an asset of the State Highway Fund as this fund is used principally to meet administrative expenses, surveys in the various counties, engineering supervision of county construction, and design and inspection of county bridges and structures.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that we have examined the official records of the State of Oregon as regards income from Motor Vehicle licenses and Gasoline taxes and believe the estimates above set forth in columns 1 to 5, both inclusive, to be conservative. We further certify that based upon these estimates the tabulations set forth above in columns 6 and 7 are true and correct.



WHITFIELD, WHITCOMB & CO.
Certified Public Accountants.