

DIMICK FRAMES BILL AGAINST UNLAWFUL ACTS

SALEM, Jan. 15.—(Special)—Senator Dimick's bill, S. B. No. 2, relating to Criminal Syndicalism and Sabotage, follows:

A Bill for an Act entitled "An Act defining criminal syndicalism, and the word sabotage; prohibiting the advocacy, teaching or suggestion thereof; and prohibiting the advocacy, teaching or suggestion of crime, violence, or the commission of any unlawful act or thing as a means to accomplish industrial or political ends, change or revolution; and prohibiting assemblages for the purpose of such advocacy, teachings or suggestions; declaring it unlawful to permit the use of any place, building, rooms or premises for such assemblages in certain cases; and providing penalties for the violation thereof."

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. Criminal syndicalism is hereby defined to be the doctrine which advocates crime, violence, force, arson, destruction of property, sabotage, or other unlawful acts or methods or any such acts, as a means of accomplishing or effecting industrial or political ends, or as a means of effecting industrial or political revolution.

Section 2. Sabotage is hereby defined to be malicious, felonious, intentional or unlawful damage, injury or destruction of real or personal property, of any form whatsoever, of any employer, or owner, by his or her employee or employees, or any employers or by any person or persons, at their own instance, or at the instance, request or instigation of such employees, employers, or any other person.

Section 3. Any person who, by word of mouth or writing, advocates, suggests or teaches the duty, necessity, propriety or expediency of crime, criminal syndicalism, or sabotage, or who shall advocate, suggest or teach the duty, necessity, propriety or expediency of any act of violence, the destruction of or damage to any property, the bodily injury to any person or persons, or the commission of any crime or unlawful act as a means of accomplishing or effecting any industrial or political ends, change or revolution, or who prints, publishes, edits, issues or knowingly circulates, sells, distributes or publicly displays any books, pamphlets, paper, handbill, poster, document or written or printed matter in any form whatsoever, containing, advocating, advising, suggesting or teaching crime, criminal syndicalism, sabotage, the doing of violence, the destruction of or damage to any property, the injury to any person, or the commission of any crime or unlawful act as a means of accomplishing, effecting or bringing about any industrial or political ends, or change, or as a means of accomplishing, effecting or bringing about any industrial or political revolution, or who shall openly, or at all attempt to justify by word of mouth or writing, the commission or the attempt to commit sabotage, any act of violence, the destruction of or damage to any property, the injury to any person or the commission of any crime or unlawful act, with the intent to exemplify, spread, or teach, or suggest criminal syndicalism, or organizes, or helps to organize or become a member of, or voluntarily assembles with any society or assemblage or persons formed to teach or advocate, or which teaches, advocates or suggests the doctrine of criminal syndicalism, sabotage, or the necessity, propriety or expediency of doing any act of violence, or the commission of any crime or unlawful act as a means of accomplishing or effecting any industrial or political ends, change or revolution, is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the State penitentiary for a term of not less than one year or more than five years, or by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars, or more than one thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

Section 4. Whenever two or more persons assemble or consort for the purpose of advocating, teaching or suggesting the doctrine of criminal syndicalism, as defined in this Act, or to advocate, teach suggest or encourage sabotage as defined in this Act, or the duty, necessity, propriety or expediency of doing any act of violence, the destruction of or damage to any property, the bodily injury to any person or persons, or the commission of any crime or unlawful act as a means of accomplishing or effecting any industrial or political ends, change or revolution, it is hereby declared unlawful and every person voluntarily participating therein, by his presence, aid or instigation, is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the State penitentiary for a term of not less than one year or more than five years, or by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars, or more than one thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

STATE HOUSE VETERAN PASSES AWAY SUNDAY OF HEART FAILURE

SALEM, Jan. 13.—After 28 years of faithful service in the state treasurer's office John D. Sutherland, 61 years old, died of heart failure at his home at 8 o'clock Sunday night. He had been suffering some from heart disease for several years and had a particularly bad attack Sunday afternoon. At the time of his death he was sitting in a chair reading when he seemed to fall asleep. His foot slipped off his knee and Mrs. Sutherland went to him, finding him dead.

Mr. Sutherland started his work in the state treasurer's office when Phil Metschan of Portland was state treasurer, and has been there continuously since then. For several weeks he had been the cashier and was highly thought of by those who worked with him. He also had duties in connection with the state land board. He had been with T. B. Kay, the present treasurer, for eight years and would have been reappointed.

ATTITUDE OF OREGON IS REQUESTED ON M'ADOO'S RAIL PLAN

SALEM, Jan. 9.—The public service commission today received a request from Charles E. Elmquist, solicitor for the National Association of Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioners, to wire its attitude on McAdoo's plan for a five year trial of government control of railroads, and also how present freight and passenger rates should be treated upon restoration of railroads to private control.

"It is claimed that restoration would create havoc in rate structure and seriously interfere with revenue and ability of carriers to operate successfully," says Elmquist.

Information sought is desired for presentation to senate committee having the matter under consideration.

As all three members of the public service commission are in Portland, no expression could be obtained from them as to nature of reply.

EVIDENCE IS FOUND PROVING TANKER SANK

SEATTLE, Jan. 10.—The Standard Oil company's tanker George W. Loomis is sunk and her crew of 19 men drowned, is the opinion of local shipping men and company officials today.

The discovery of a large area of oil covered water in the vicinity of Coos Bay, the destination of the tanker, by Captain Hall of the Pacific Steamship company's liner City of Topeka, Thursday, is believed to constitute additional evidence that the George W. Loomis went down before she reached her destination. The vessel sailed from San Francisco December 19, with 5500 barrels of gasoline and oil.

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrah Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrah Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrah Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrah conditions. Send for testimonials, free.
P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. All Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GOVERNOR DELIVERS MESSAGE TO SOLONS

SALEM, Or., Jan. 14.—(Special)—In accordance with the usual custom at the session of the state legislature Governor Withycombe delivered his message to that body at the second day of the session.

This was one of the most interesting and stirring addresses ever made by an executive of this state and in it he made a strong appeal for the provision of the returning soldiers. He impressed upon the minds of the solons that many questions would come up that are new and they would have no precedents to guide them and they would be pioneers on these.

As this session will be faced with many important questions which are of more than ordinary interest to the state the governor gave a short summary of these in his address and stated that he had no doubt but that they would handle these without personal ambition.

The address in part was as follows: To the members of the Thirtieth Oregon Legislative Assembly:

Machinery must be set officially in motion to place available positions at the disposal of returning service men and, in this connection, I commend to your legislative generosity the suggestion that preferential rights be granted them in contracts of employment on public work, such as highway construction. A state executive committee appointed by me some weeks since to arrange a proper reception for returning fighters is preparing a census of available positions and doubtless a reasonable appropriation will be asked to finance its worthy endeavors.

It is generally understood by the people of this state that there is now no penalty in Oregon for treason. Before the abolition of capital punishment conviction of this crime brought the death penalty, but today there would be no way to enforce that sentence and the law on the subject has never been amended. To be sure, offenses of this kind come more properly within federal jurisdiction, but the atmosphere of Oregon is too purely American to tolerate such an omission, and I feel that this legislature would be justified in taking up this and kindred subjects of legislation.

Circumstances might arise where the federal law could not reach the traitor or the defamer, and it would be unfortunate to allow failure of justice because the state itself had been remiss. Now while the poisonous influences of sedition and sabotage are fresh in our minds it might be well to set down in the statutes Oregon's appraisal of I. W. Wism and other forms of disloyalty, so that there may never be any misunderstanding as to the degree of punishment Oregon courts and Oregon juries would mete out to disloyal persons.

Due entirely to the exigencies of an unforeseen war and the accompanying of unprecedented high prices the cost of maintenance of state institutions has been greatly increased, thus demanding expenditures much larger than would have been required under normal conditions. In this connection I frankly reiterate my conscientious conviction that the six per cent limitation is wrong in principle, as it restricts legitimate state activities in periods of unusual emergencies. On the other hand, it is really not economical as it will inevitably result in a higher general level of taxation than is frequently necessary, due to the arbitrary practice of adding the six per cent regardless of merit. Taxation should be flexible, capable of reasonable expansion to meet unusual emergencies and of severe restriction when an increased fund is not needed.

A capitalization of assets is no wastefulness; it is good business. If we are to mine the rich ore of undeveloped resources we must spend at least enough to put the shafts of production into operation.

The financial situation in Oregon is uncertain but it is by no means hopeless and I have faith in the ability of this legislature to solve the problem. We have just passed through a period marked by a severe drain on the treasury but we have learned, as never before, how to save and conserve and do without. Perhaps this idea of conservation, which has been stretched almost to the point of uniqueness, has become somewhat of a habit. If so, its wholesome benefits will continue, forming what might be called a blessing in disguise. In any event, let us be businesslike and as equitable as possible in our financing.

As a matter of business expediency permit me to invite attention toward the advisability of establishing the end of the fiscal year at July 1 rather than January 1, thus running the state ledger concurrently with the books of the federal government. Inasmuch as the working out of highway construction programs and the prospective land settlement arrangement between the state and national governments involves the element of financial cooperation, the possible advantages of the suggested amendment are manifest.

In passing from the subject of finance to a cursory purview of the departments of state coming indirectly within the jurisdiction of the executive department a ray of bright sunshine confronts us as we touch upon the largest and most important department, the Industrial Accident Commission, which has grown amazingly since its establishment five years ago.

Under the law at present the state is required to contribute one-seventh of the funds received by the commission from employers and employees and, to suit this provision, an estimated contribution of \$680,000.00 has been fixed in the 1919-1920 budget. It has been suggested and will be recommended officially by the commission, I believe, that the law be changed so that the state be required to contribute only enough to defray the ex-

penses of operating the commission, which are estimated at \$300,000.00. It occurs to me that the financial affairs of the commission are now in such flourishing condition that it would be advisable, as well as altogether proper, to suspend state aid to the industrial accident fund entirely for the coming biennium and to authorize the commission to meet the administrative expenses during that period from the large unexpended surplus now lying in the fund.

Such a step would not only reduce the budget \$680,000.00 by a single legislative stroke but would result in additional economy of approximately \$30,000.00 a month for every month prior to July 1, 1919, that such an amendment to the law became effective.

Because both the state military code and the national defense act forbid the existence in peace times of military organizations which do not come within the jurisdiction of the war department, I deem it advisable to proceed with the organization of the Oregon national guard so that this establishment may be perfected by the time the prospective treaty of peace is signed. There are many arguments in support of cooperation with the federal government in military matters and the element of financial assistance is by no means the least of those considerations.

I am hopeful that fair-minded committees of this legislature will make a careful examination of the state penitentiary and learn the real truth about a situation which has been made the football for politics, spiteful vendettas and deceiving manipulations. Although the physical status of the penitentiary property leaves much to be desired, I am well pleased with the administration of the institution under the first management of my own individual choosing. In a month the new warden has been amazingly effective in his work and I am confident that any one conversant with the actual conditions will concede readily that this penal institution is now being administered on a most satisfactory basis. Considering the responsible and exacting nature of his work, I feel that the warden is underpaid as an official.

Above everything else the penitentiary needs a new cell house to correct deplorable sanitary conditions, to prevent possible disaster through fire and to permit a segregation of the inmates on a practical basis. If funds were available the construction of such a cell house would be a splendid investment, but because of the present disheartening status of state finances it may be necessary to defer for another two years this almost imperative improvement.

Due largely to the cleansing influence of prohibition the population of the penitentiary is now considerably lower than it has been for many years, but we must not lose sight of the fact that the abnormal industrial conditions resulting from the war have also been instrumental in reducing crime. Unless wages remain high and employment plentiful we may expect an increase rather than a further decrease in penitentiary population.

In connection with this problem of keeping all prisoners employed regularly, I am frank to express my doubt as to the wisdom of the laws which prevent the sale of prison-made arti-

cles in competition with those manufactured by free labor. The population of the Oregon prison is so small that the effect of removing this restriction would at most have but a negligible influence on the labor market. When we consider that the taxpayers of Oregon are paying for the sustenance of the penitentiary inmates it seems shortsightedness to erect legal obstructions which serve to prevent them from earning their own way as nearly as possible during incarceration. A law granting the prison authorities a free hand to dispose of any commodities that may be produced advantageously by the prisoners would undoubtedly tend toward economy and lower upkeep, as well as toward a better morale among the men.

The present highway code is giving admirable results under direction of a non-salaried commission composed of three men characterizing the highest type of citizenship and business ability. Oregon is at last following a definitely established and sane highway program which should be accorded a full trial without damaging interference.

With the federal, state and county funds available for expenditure on road work in this state, it is estimated that employment will be furnished for approximately 3,500 men during the coming season, a factor which will weigh heavily in counterbalancing the prospect of unemployment resulting from after-the-war conditions.

Specifically, I favor the enactment of a law authorizing the highway commission to supervise the construction of a uniform system of road signs along all main highways of the state, the expense of the work to be paid from the automobile registration fees. So many mysterious accidents have occurred on grade crossings that I feel it might also be well for the members of this legislature to consider the feasibility of passing a law requiring the drivers of both passenger automobiles and motor trucks to bring their vehicles to a complete stop before crossing railroad tracks outside the boundaries of cities and towns.

Agreeable to the instructions given me by the 1917 legislature under House Concurrent Resolution No. 11, a consolidation commission was appointed, the personnel representing a number of well known business men over the state in whom the general public has confidence. The recommendations of this commission will be considered by you in due course and it is hardly incumbent upon me to express an opinion either for or against any of the legislative topics suggested by this commission, as the report itself is addressed to the legislative assembly.

In my address to the 1917 legislature I proposed that steps be taken toward the settlement of industrial disputes through the channels of arbitration and I am still of the same mind. If it would be constitutional to create a state board of conciliation and arbitration, clothing it with sufficient powers to settle harmful controversies fairly and judiciously, and providing safeguards necessary to prevent the operation of prejudice against either labor or capital, I feel that the entire state would be benefited by such an enactment. Means should be provided, of course, to insure a full and faithful performance of the board's decisions affecting either side of a given controversy.

SLOWNESS OF DEMOBILIZATION IS EXPLAINED

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The following is the text of the official statement issued last night regarding demobilization:

"The prime minister has been giving careful personal attention to the speed at which the process of demobilizing the army is being maintained. He considers that his first duty is to make sure that the fruits of victory which have been won by the sacrifice of so many lives and by so many brave deeds are not jeopardized by any apparent weakness on the part of Great Britain during the critical months of the peace negotiations.

"For this purpose it is imperative that we should maintain a strong army on the Rhine and of course, necessary service behind the front both in France and at home.

"Although the fighting has stopped the war is not over. The German armies have not yet been demobilized and are still very powerful.

MARKET REPORT

As given by the Brady Mercantile company and Farr Brothers.

BUYING	
Creamery butter	60c
Potatoes	\$1.30@1.50
Onions, per 100 lbs.	11.75
Butter (country) per roll	11.10
Eggs, per doz.	57c

SELLING	
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	44.00
Potatoes per 100 lbs.	32.00
Eggs, per doz.	63c
Butter, per roll (country)	11.20
Creamery butter, per roll	11.50

FEED	
Mill run, 80s	32.25
Calf Meal	32.00
Salt, 50 lbs. high grade	55c
Oil Meal	44.00
Oats, per 100 lbs.	33.50
Hay	28-35
Chick food, per 100 lbs.	45.50
Scratch food, per 100 lbs.	34.25
Hens, per 100 lbs.	37.75
Beef scraps	47.00
Berkshire	33.50
Carnation Dairy Feed	42.00
Holstein dairy food, 100lbs.	32.50
Blood meal poultry, lb.	18c
Whole corn	44.00
Cracked corn	44.15
Cocunut oil meal	33.25
Ground corn	44.15
Eastern oyster shell	33.00
Western Shell	31.50
Grit, per 100 lbs.	34c
Sorn and Oats, ground, per cwt	33.40
Ground Barley 100 lbs.	33.10
Wheat - Oats 100 lbs.	32.25
Barley - Oats 80 lbs.	32.00
Rice Bran	51.00

LIVESTOCK—BUYING	
Veal	19-20c
Live Hogs	15-16c
Dressed Hogs	20-21c
Old Roosters	12 1/2-15c
Springs	23-25c
Hens	23-25c
Turkeys, live	25-26c

SMALL NATIONS NOT SATISFIED OVER DELEGATES

PARIS, Jan. 15.—While the appointment of delegates to the peace congress has not yet been officially made known, the list published after Monday's session of the supreme council has caused an unfavorable impression among some of the missions, according to the French press. The Serbians are notably dissatisfied with the giving of three delegates to Brazil, while they are only permitted two each.

With resumption today of meetings preliminary to the peace conference, it is apparent that the movement to create a league of nations is being carried on by two forces having the same object, but differing as to means for making it effective.

MRS. WM. GALLOWAY, WELL-KNOWN WOMAN PASSES AWAY FRIDAY

SALEM, Or., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Emmaline Elizabeth Galloway, wife of former Circuit Judge William Galloway, of the judicial district, died at her home here last night after an illness of several months. Mrs. Galloway was long identified with public life in Oregon. She was the mother of State Tax Commissioner Charles V. Galloway, of Salem, and District Attorney Francis V. Galloway, of The Dalles. Another surviving child is Miss Zilpha Galloway, a medical student at Portland.

Mrs. Galloway's maiden name was Baker. She was born in Adams county, Wisconsin, December 28, 1851, came of New England parentage and her ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war. With her mother, brother and sister, she crossed the plains to Oregon in 1865, with Thomas Bennett, father of Justice A. S. Bennett, of the supreme court. Mrs. Galloway was a cousin of Justice Barrett. The family settled in Yamhill county, where Mrs. Galloway taught school for about 10 years. She was married to William Galloway October 16, 1875 and by with her children, survives.

Mrs. Galloway was well known here where she formerly resided with her husband. The latter was received of the United States Land Office here and during that time they made their home at Parkplace.

NO SMOKING
SALEM, Jan. 14.—For the first time in its history, the senate adjourned today for the committee on resolutions to bring in a report on the usual resolution to prohibit smoking while the senate is in session.

An Increasing Business

Has necessitated more room. January 25 will find us located in new and larger quarters at 210 Seventh street near the elevator, where we will be able to give our customers a service, in keeping with the reputation of the

THEROUX MUSIC HOUSE

We shall continue the practice of giving 12 free music lessons to every purchaser of our pianos. You can select your own teacher. You also have the benefit of our easy terms of payment---a little down and the balance to suit your convenience. Come in and select your favorite instrument and have the pleasure it affords while paying for it.

The low prices on our sheet music is continued until February 1st. Regular 15 cent music at 2 for 25 cents.

YOUR ATTENTION

Is specially called to two second hand organs, in splendid condition, perfect tone. If you buy before removal they are yours at \$20 and \$25. They are bargains at \$30 and \$35.

ANOTHER GOOD BUY

We will discontinue the line of sewing machines formerly carried in order to give all our time to our regular line. We have in stock a New Rotary Eldridge Sewing machine. Regular price \$60. Yours for \$45 if taken before removal—and at your own terms.

ADDING A NEW LINE

We will carry in our new store a full and complete line of Stradivara phonographs—one of the latest and most popular instruments. We will tell you more of this wonderful instrument when they are ready to display. Don't purchase an instrument of this price until you have examined this machine thoroughly.

We are thankful for the splendid business accorded us in our present location, and urge you to take advantage of the splendid offers we are making prior to removal.

Theroux Music House

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We will gladly advise as to your needs in our line. We offer you the benefit of our service, guaranteeing perfect satisfaction. No patients allowed to leave our office unless thoroughly satisfied.

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