

# BALLOT LISTS FOR SCHOOL BILLS FILED

### Measures Referred by Legislature to Be Voted On in November, 1918.

### 10 DAYS GIVEN FOR APPEAL

### Secretary Olcott Tentatively Approves Form of Petition on Gill Bill to Close Upper Willamette to Net Fishers.

SALEM, Or., March 8.—(Special.)—Attorney-General Brown today filed with Secretary of State Olcott titles on measures providing for the establishment of normal schools in Eastern and Southern Oregon, and also for the establishment of a state public school, and making an appropriation therefor. These measures were referred to the people by the Legislature, but unlike other measures referred to be voted on at the general election in November, 1918, instead of at the special election in June of this year. The bills were so specifically referred by the legislative assembly.

In connection with the general election in 1918, Secretary Olcott also tentatively approved as to form the proposed referendum petition which will be directed against Senate bill No. 36, known as the Gill bill, and which has for its object the closing of the Willamette River to commercial fishing south of Oswego. The referendum is being started by the Clackamas County Fishermen's Union. This is not the final approval as to the form of the referendum petition, however.

### Signing of Petitions Limited.

The Gordon bill, passed by the last Legislature, has developed some interesting complications as to the signing which will go before the people at the November election in 1918. That bill provides that only "registered" voters can sign petitions and that such petitions must be certified to the Secretary of State by the respective County Clerks. In addition, it provides that after the original petitions are submitted to the Secretary of State to be passed upon as to the question of form, they must be submitted to the Attorney-General, and he will forthwith prepare ballot titles. Under the present law the ballot title is prepared after the completed and signed petitions are filed; under the new law the ballot title is to be prepared before the petitions are placed in circulation.

### Titles Subject to Review.

The ballot titles prepared today by the Attorney-General are subject to review in Circuit Court and an appeal may be taken within the next 10 days. The titles are as follows:

### ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING SOUTHERN AND EASTERN OREGON NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Purpose: To amend article 14 of the Constitution of Oregon by adding Section 4; appropriating \$100,000 to establish "Southern Oregon Normal School" at Ashland, and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to establish "Eastern Oregon Normal School" east of Cascade Mountains, providing for maintenance of each school, respectively, from funds procured by levying one twenty-fifth mill tax on all property within the state, for Southern Oregon Normal School, and a like tax for Eastern Oregon Normal School, and to expend the same for the purpose of building, equipping, and maintaining the same.

### ESTABLISHING DEPENDENT, DELINQUENT AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN'S HOMES, APPROPRIATING MONEY THEREFOR.

Appropriating the sum of two hundred thousand dollars or as much thereof as may be necessary to establish a home to be known as "The Home for State Ward Children," dependent and defective children, who shall be committed to said home by the State Board of Control; to acquire a site and title to real estate for said home at Salem, or within five miles from Portland, or within five miles from the corporate limits of said city, and to construct buildings, and provide furniture, fixtures, and heating, including furnishings, lighting, and heating.

# CLOTURE PASSES SENATE

(Continued From First Page.)

after cloture is ordered amendments not germane to the pending bill.

At the outset of the debate today, Senator Sherman, one of the two Republicans who voted against the rule in the party caucus yesterday, read a portion of President Wilson's statement on the failure of the armed neutrality bill, saying that it would be useless to call a special session of Congress now to pass that bill as, unless the Senate rules were changed, a filibuster could be successfully maintained against it.

### Support of Bill Premised.

"I intend to support the armed neutrality bill," he declared, "but do object to making a few Senators the object of the President's wrath and statement out to the general public."

The congestion of legislative business was not referred to in the President's statement, Senator Sherman said, and there was no question in his mind that the bill could be passed within 20 days if the President should call an extra session.

"The rules of the Senate are sought to be made the scapegoat in this emergency," he declared, and added that he thought it unnecessary to amend the rules to pass this bill.

cloture rule because it would be only a question of time, if the one proposed is adopted, until the power of two-thirds to force cloture would be changed so it may be forced by a majority vote. He read extracts from President Wilson's writings declaring that the unlimited debate in the Senate was of great importance to its usefulness as a legislative body.

Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, said he expected to vote for the rule because he had long believed in it, and only hesitated because he thought his vote might be misunderstood in view of his opposition to the armed neutrality bill.

Indorsement of the cloture rule was given by Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the foreign relations committee, who, however, expressed doubts as to its efficacy.

Senator Owen, another advocate of absolute cloture, said he would support the change, although he felt the majority should be able to pass legislation when it is desired. The change proposed, he said, is desired to pass the armed neutrality bill and provide for the existing "National exigency."

White Senator Thomas was speaking Secretary Tumulty entered a gallery and remained to hear Senator Cummins, of Iowa, one of the "willful men" named by the President, sharply criticize the Executive.

"If I may be permitted to present an opinion without being angry or classified as a filibuster I desire to do so," Mr. Cummins began sarcastically. "I am very earnestly for this cloture resolution, but not because of the unparalleled and unprecedented statement which recently emanated from the White House, also because of the lying representations which have been spread through the country recently in newspapers, but because I believe the Senate should be permitted to do business."

### More Effective Rule Favored.

Mr. Cummins recounted how he had introduced three cloture resolutions providing for cloture by less than a two-thirds vote.

"I favor something more effective," he continued, "but with longer than one hour's time for each senator's debate after adoption of a cloture rule."

"I say this because I did not want to be understood that I am a recent convert to the proposal or in the least dismayed by the storm the President's censure has aroused. Unfounded—utterly baseless—the charge or suggestion of filibustering so far as I am concerned or have any knowledge."

Senator Townsend, criticizing the President for issuing his statement on March 4, declared he also would vote for cloture reluctantly.

Mr. Townsend was cited by Senator Smoot to show that friends of the armed neutrality bill, rather than its opponents, contributed most of the talk in the closing hours.

Senator Gronna said the President had "spoken unkindly," adding: "But in the words of the Master, forgive them, for they know not what they're doing." The Senator declared he had no apologies to make for opposing armed neutrality because it meant war and he opposed war for "blood-covered dollars."

### Rule Not Drastic Cloture.

Many Senators who favored the change do not look upon it as a cloture rule, but as a provision in the House of Representatives, where the rule committee with a majority behind it can set the limit upon speech and the hour for a vote. Others who fear that the action tonight merely forecasts a more drastic change in the future declared it was but the entering wedge and that the days of the filibuster, the only legislative body in the world where can be full and free discussion are numbered.

### Senate Today Started Peacefully.

But before it had continued long it branched into discussion of the armed neutrality bill and the President's statement. With this the debate was possible for failure to get a vote on it. There were some bitter criticisms of the President and of the newspapers.

Senator Cummins declared that any man, in the Senate or out, "high or low," who said he attempted or conspired to prevent a vote on the bill "deliberately falsified."

### Army Bill Attacked.

"The Army bill was presented," he said, "and the proposition of the President to be presented to an American Congress—with universal conscription or universal military training embodied in it."

"You pile up legislation of that sort," he continued, "and then 48 or 50 hours before the close of the session you bring in a bill that trenches on the constitutional authority of Congress and demand that debate shall be made to conform. With this sort of a bill and an iron hand on this body from outside, with a Congress that has reduced itself to a little less than three years to little less than three rubber stamps, do you not think this sort of cloture would be pretty effective?"

The Senator read extracts from the Congressional Record of previous debates on cloture, showing how many famous Senators had opposed it.

# TURKEY AGAIN TRIES TO CHANGE TREATY

### Berlin Backs Sultan by Holding Four Consuls of United States.

### RELATIONS ARE IN DANGER

### Naval Vessels Still Await Permission to Carry Supplies to Syrians and Take Away 1000 United States Refugees.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Turkey has again attempted without success to secure the consent of the United States to abrogation of the ancient "captivities" under which foreigners under Turkish rule enjoy extra-territorial rights and are exempt from many peculiarities of Moslem law.

Taking advantage of the State Department's plan to transfer to Turkey four of the American Consuls withdrawn from Germany, the Ottoman government proposed that a new form of exequatur be issued to them, omitting the right to sit as judges under American law in cases involving Americans and American property. The United States replied that it could not consent to such a change.

### Germany's Attitude Explained.

The negotiations which have not yet reached a conclusive stage on Turkey's part, explain why Germany has been detaining the four Consuls who were ordered from Germany to Turkish territory.

The Berlin government did not want to embarrass her ally by sending the American officials to Turkey while the point remained undecided.

Turkey's move renews an effort made early in the war to cancel the long-standing extra-territorial concessions to Christian foreigners. At that time she abrogated the treaties of 1855 and 1878, which provided for such concessions to the eastern nations, but to which the United States was not a party.

### Friendly Relations in Peril.

The permanence of this change, and, indeed, the outcome of the entire Turkish plan to sweep away all special treaties and agreements curtailing Turkish domination, is to be decided at the peace conference that shall end the European war.

The development adds to the handicap under which the State Department is working in its effort to continue friendly relations with Turkey.

First word of the move came several days ago from Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople, who cabled that Turkey would be glad to receive the new Consuls on condition that they be accredited under the new form of exequatur. In replying that this Government could not consent to American being placed under Moslem law, the State Department emphasized that its position should not be considered in any sense a reflection on Turkish statutes, and pointed out that concurrent legal systems, with a different law for different races in Turkish territory, dated back to the organization of the Ottoman empire.

While Germany declared first that she was holding the four American Consuls until the American Government made it possible for ex-Consul Mueller at Atlanta to go to Ecuador, it was said later she did not care whether they travel across the country, only to be refused by Turkey at the border. The most recent dispatches indicate they are detained at Munich.

Meanwhile, negotiations still are incomplete for continuance of the voyage of the American steamer, the *Caesar*, and the naval collier *Caesar* from Alexandria to Beirut to deliver supplies for the Syrians and bring out American refugees.

In response to urgent cables from the department of assurances of the safety of the vessels from submarines and mines, Ambassador Elkus has sent one rather indefinite reply and another saying he has not yet been able to get final word.

### Thousands Americans Waiting.

Officials are much disappointed at the delay, for the supplies are urgently needed by the Syrians and about 1000 Americans are waiting at Beirut. As it is understood here, Turkey is willing to guarantee safe conduct so far as she herself is concerned, but has not been able to give similar assurances for her allies.

Turkey has not taken any action on the appointment of a new Ambassador since the name submitted to the State Department several months ago was said to be acceptable. The belief prevails here that she will not try to name a new representative under present conditions.

# LETTER 16 YEARS ON WAY

### Missive Mailed in Missouri in 1900 Finally Arrives at Salem.

SALEM, Or., March 8.—(Special.)—Sixteen years and six months ago E. M. Croisan, of Salem, wrote a letter to J. Burton Burns at Eugene, Ore.

Mr. Burns crossed the plains with Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Croisan, E. M. Croisan's parents, the trip being made in 1849. No answer was received and Mr. Croisan thought the old pioneer dead.

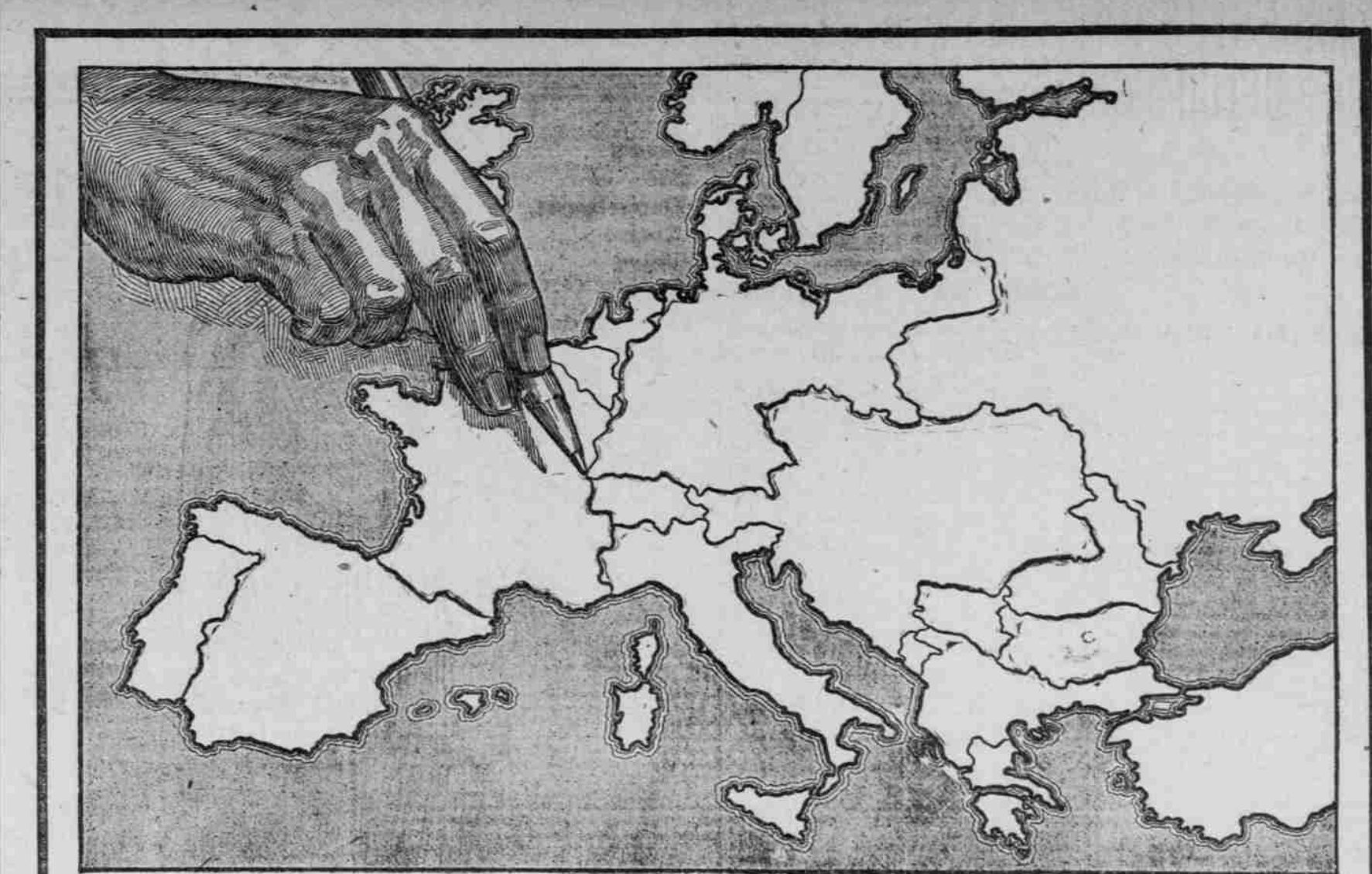
Recently, however, Mr. Croisan received a reply. It was postmarked July 10, 1900, and for more than 16 years has been lying somewhere in the hands of the Postoffice Department. For curiosity's sake Mr. Croisan wrote another letter to Mr. Burns to see if he was still living and he has just received another. The first letter contained much interesting historical information and has been turned over to the Oregon Historical Society.

# CAR THEFTS BEFORE JURY

### Cases of Two Accused of Stealing 29 Machines Are Investigated.

Ray D. Gould and E. L. Lawrence, charged with the theft of 29 Ford automobiles during the past few months, will be the subjects of grand jury investigation next week. John Collier, Chief Deputy District Attorney, said yesterday that he would urge swift action.

Both men have appeared anxious as to the possibility of getting paroles or pleas of guilty, and the cases may not be fought.



# When Peace Redraws the Map of Europe

**A**FTER the war, what changes will be made in Europe's map? What effective guarantees of international security will be given? Above all, what transformations will be wrought in governments by the millions of men who are standing the brunt of the gruelling trench struggle—and thinking things over in the light of the great awakening?

What will happen then to the movement for world peace? To secret diplomacy which plays for stakes unguessed and unapproved by the democracy? To the questions of disarmament and militarism? To the demand that governments be run for the people rather than for the politicians? Such problems as these are bound to be in the arena when the present military issues are solved.

You as a man or woman of intelligence will want to appreciate the significance of the happenings in the coming days of peace and reconstruction. For this you will need to be well grounded in the story of the past.

You will want to know the history of the peace movement from the time when peace was a negative political condition which existed between wars until today, when millions are fighting to make it something as definite as government or commerce. You will want to know the case of "peace versus war," the argument for and against "militarism," to learn what was agreed upon at the two Hague peace conferences. You will want to know more about the "open-door policy," the limitation of "disarmament," "neutral states," "buffer zones," "favored-nation clauses."

You will need to be acquainted with that baffling subject—diplomacy; to understand its changes from the days when "the best way to deceive was to tell the truth" till modern conditions when the telegraph, cable and wireless make ambassadors constantly responsive to the home capital.

These and similar subjects you should know to have the right perspective on the coming situation not only with regard to foreign nations, but the United States as well. For the reconstruction period will affect our own government to an extent not now foreseen. But unquestionably you should get your information not from men aflame with patriotic fervor or partisan bias, but from authorities who wrote before the complexities of the war warped their judgments.

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# ROAD MEETING PLANNED

COUNTY OFFICIALS ALL OVER STATE INVITED TO EUGENE.  
B. J. Finch, Federal Highway Expert, Chief Forester Cecil, Herbert Nunn and O. M. P. Goss to Talk.

EUGENE, Or., March 8.—(Special.)—Government highway officials, highway engineers of note, and experts in the use of various highway materials will address a good roads rally to be held in the rooms of the Eugene Chamber of Commerce Saturday afternoon and evening. Invitations have been sent to every County Court and to every commercial organization of Western Oregon, asking them to send delegates.

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