



## POWERS OFFER TO TREAT WITH SLAVS

### Recognition Given Bolsheviks and Other Groups.

### WILSON'S PLANS APPROVED

### U. S. and Allies Ask Russians to Meet for Conference.

### TRUCE OF ARMS PROPOSED

### Official Statement Declares There Is No Wish to Exploit Russia.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—Proposals of President Wilson for dealing with the Russian situation were formally endorsed today by representatives of the allied and associated powers, according to the official communication issued this afternoon by the Supreme Council.

In approving the President's proposal the associated powers recognize the right of the Russian people to direct their own affairs without dictation from outside and state that they do not wish to exploit Russia.

### Conference Date Is Suggested.

The powers invite "all organized groups in Siberia or within the boundaries of European Russia as it stood before the war" to send representatives to Princes Islands in the sea, of Marmora, for a conference on February 15 with representatives of the associated powers. Holding of the conference is provisional upon a truce of arms being effected meanwhile.

The full text of the official communication issued by the Supreme Council this afternoon reads:

"The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers of the Allied and Associated Powers and the Japanese representatives met at the Quai d'Orsay between 7 and 10 this afternoon and approved the proposal of President Wilson, which reads as follows:

"The single object of the representatives of the associated powers has been in mind in their discussions of the course they should pursue with regard to Russia has been to help the Russian people, not to hinder them or to interfere in any manner with their right to settle their own affairs in their own way.

### Slavs Regarded as Friends.

"They regard the Russian people as their friends, not their enemies, and are willing to help them in any way they are willing to be helped. It is clear to them that the troubles and distress of the Russian people will steadily increase, hunger and privation of every kind become more and more acute, more and more widespread and more and more impossible to relieve unless order is restored and normal conditions of labor, trade and transportation once more created, and they are seeking some way in which to assist the Russian people to establish order.

"They recognize the absolute right of the Russian people to direct their own affairs without dictation or direction of any kind from outside. They do not wish to exploit or make use of Russia in any way.

"They recognize the revolution without reservation and will in no way and in no circumstances at all give countenance to any attempt at a counter-revolution.

### No Sides Are Taken.

"It is not their wish or purpose to favor or assist any one of the organized groups now contending for the leadership and guidance of Russia, as against the others. Their sole and sincere purpose is to do what they can to bring Russia peace and an opportunity to find her way out of her present troubles.

"The associated powers now are engaged in the solemn and responsible work of establishing the peace of Europe and of the world, and they are keenly alive to the fact that Europe and the world cannot be at peace if Russia is not. They recognize and accept it as a duty to serve Russia as generously, as unselfishly, as thoughtfully, as ungrudgingly as they would serve any other friend and ally, and they are ready to render this service in the way that is most acceptable to the Russian people.

"In this spirit and with this purpose they have taken the following action: They invite every organized group that is now claiming to be the sole representative of the Russian people or to exercise political authority or military control anywhere in Siberia or within the boundaries of European Russia, as they stood before the war just concluded, except in Finland, to send representatives, not exceeding three representatives for each group, to Princes Islands, Sea of Marmora, where they will be met by representatives of the associated powers, provided in the meantime there is a truce of arms among the parties invited and that all armed forces anywhere sent or directed against any people or territory inside the boundaries of European Russia as they stood before the war, or against Finland, or against any people or territory whose autonomous action is in contemplation in the 14 articles upon which the present negotiations are based, shall be meanwhile withdrawn and aggressive military actions ceased.

"These representatives are invited to confer with the representatives of the associated powers in the freest and

## MILITARY TRAINING IS URGED BY GEN. WOOD

### WAR DECLARED TO BE LIKE PESTILENCE, UNANNOUNCED.

League of Nations Already Exists. It Is Asserted, Written in Blood of Common Sacrifice.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 22.—Calmly referring to "the next war," Major-General Leonard Wood made a strong appeal before a joint session of the Kansas Legislature today for a system of universal training for National defense. He outlined what he termed "the idea of the great leader who has gone—and of others" and frequently quoted terse sayings of his friend, the late Theodore Roosevelt.

General Wood said his plan was to train youths not more than six months. He pointed out that the Tenth Division was trained to perfection in four months. He said the plan of industrial training along with military training, as now being tried out at Camp Funston is entirely successful.

"The training system, he said, was similar to that of the present National Guard system.

"To keep the smallest number of men in uniform as a standing Army, but to have the largest number thoroughly trained to be ready when the country calls is the plan," he said. The prediction that there will be no war is as old as time but war is like a pestilence. It comes unannounced and the best democratic method for a nation like ours is to be prepared. You cannot massacre away by fine rhetoric the passions of nations whose methods and morals are entirely different from our own."

His reference to the "fine league of nations already existing between England, France and America—not written in ink, but in the blood of common sacrifice," brought applause.

## KRUPPS WORKING FOR U. S.

### Party of 72 Faulty Cannon Turned Over to Americans, to Be Made.

COBLENZ, Jan. 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Krupp plant at Essen began working for the United States Government today. The task undertaken by the Krupps consists of making parts of 72 incomplete cannon, rejected by the American authorities as part of the war material offered by the Germans under the terms of the armistice.

The German commission, which has been in Berlin considering the question of the heavy guns, turned down by the American authorities, has arrived at Coblenz and reported that 80 cannon have been shipped to the headquarters of the American Army of occupation to replace big guns which failed to meet requirements. With the delivery of the parts for the 72 cannon and the arrival of the other 80, the delivery of heavy artillery to the Americans will have been completed. The American allotment called for 182 heavy guns.

## PHONE RISE IS PROTESTED

### Indiana Governor Issues Statement Criticizing Mr. Burleson.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—Governor James P. Goodrich, of Indiana, today placed the resources of his office back of the fight of the Indiana Public Service Commission against the new long-distance telephone rates ordered by Postmaster-General Burleson.

He issued a statement criticizing Government control of wire communication systems and Postmaster-General Burleson's acts.

## STEER BRINGS HIGH PRICE

### Denver Buyer Pays 60 Cents Per Pound for Champion Animal.

DENVER, Jan. 22.—Sixty cents a pound was paid today by a buyer of Denver for the grand champion individual fat steer at the Denver Stock Show. The steer, which weighed 1800 pounds, was sold by the Western Meat Company, of San Francisco.

The same buyer paid 27 1/2 cents a pound for the grand champion carload of steers exhibited by M. E. Rhinesmith, of Centennial, Wyo.

## NEW MINOR BILL DEFINED

### Girls Under 18 Years, Even Though Married, Affected.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Under a bill introduced today by Mrs. Thompson, in the House, provision is made that any girl under 18 years of age, even though married, be considered a minor in so far as labor laws are concerned.

Under the law, as it now stands, a female under 18, who is married, becomes legally an adult.

## POLISH PRINCE TO GO FREE

### Law to Prosecute Would-Be Revolutionist Is Lacking.

WARSAW, Jan. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Prince Sapieha, who led the brief and futile attempt against the Pilsudski government a fortnight ago, is still in prison. He will be released when the political situation becomes settled.

There is no law under which he can be prosecuted.

## WAR LOSSES SUMMED UP

### New Zealand's Casualties Total 57,932; Killed 16,500.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, via Montreal, Jan. 22.—New Zealand's casualties in the war totaled 57,932, of whom only 45 were taken prisoner by the enemy.

## REDS LAUNCH DRIVE ON ARCHANGEL LINE

### Threat Made to Shove Allies Into White Sea.

### U. S. SLAV OUTPOSTS RETIRE

### Bolsheviks Attack on Main Positions Declared Repulsed.

### YANKS' BIG GUNS REAP TOLL

### American Front on Vologda Under Heavy Bombardment and Enemy Is Actively on Offensive.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Bolshevik troops are heavily shelling the farthest south positions of the American and Russian armies at Ust Padenga, on the Vaga River, 30 miles south of Shenkursk. They are showing considerable activity west of Shenkursk on the Tanna River.

It has been impossible to determine whether the attack will develop on a greater scale. The enemy has mobilized the peasants in the vicinity of Vilak and apparently is prepared for a general offensive in the Shenkursk sector.

### Allied Outposts Driven In.

Sunday the enemy, under cover of heavy bombardment, attacked with infantry the American and Russian positions at Ust Padenga. The allied outposts withdrew, but the Bolshevik attack on the main positions was repulsed with heavy losses.

There has been no infantry action since, though there has been a constant rain of shells on the village. The American artillery is vigorously replying.

Yesterday, flying in a temperature of 16 degrees below zero, one American airplane bombed the enemy and secured direct hits on important Bolshevik positions.

### Bolsheviks on Offensive.

The Bolsheviks also are shelling the American positions on the Vologda railway. With the exception of a few days early in January, when the allied forces attempted to improve their positions southward on the Kadish railroad, and on the Onega sector, the offensive on the Archangel front for several days.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

## Casualty Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Casualty report today contains, in addition to one, 363 names, 49 killed, 42 died on Jan. 23 of accident (3 aviators), disease, 117 wounded severely and missing in action. Following is the summary of casualties to date:

Reported Today.		Total.	
Killed in action.....	30,845	30,114	30,114
Lost at sea.....	581	581	581
Died of disease.....	18,600	17,652	17,652
Died of accident.....	18,292	97	18,292
Wounded severely.....	2,559	22	2,582
Total deaths.....	63,798	207	64,028
Wounded P. W. returned home.....	1,192	117	1,319
Missing and prisoners.....	13,380	20	13,400
Total casualties.....	211,257	809	211,656

## OREGON.

Died of disease—Denise Newman (Set. D., Dallas, Or. Pitmanville, sloop D. (Set. J., Condon, Or. Whisk, Allen C., Kirks, Or. Wounded severely—Nottingham, William K. (Lt.), Carlton, Or. Wounded, degree undetermined (previously reported killed)—Gardner, Herman, North Bend, Or.

## WASHINGTON.

Died of wounds—Hughes, Thomas, Seattle, Wash. Horn, F. J., Ridgefield, Wash. Wounded severely—Chaussee Wilford F., Pacific, Wash. Sorenson, Anton H., North Yakima, Wash. Flee, Stephen S. (Sgt.), Stanwood, Wash. Killed in action (previously reported missing)—Cameron, Thomas (Mech.), Seattle, Wash. Wounded, undetermined (previously reported missing)—Wachtman, C. F., Tacoma, Wash. Returned to duty (previously reported missing)—Anderson, Herman E., Seattle, Wash. Missing in action—Enright, Stephen A. (Capt.), Hillyard, Wash.

## IDAHO.

Killed in action—Nihak, J. A., Kelloso, Idaho. Died of wounds—Sherrer, Ray E., Payette, Idaho. Wounded severely—Smith, Elijiah J., Sand Point, Idaho. Returned to duty (previously reported missing)—Hampton, Marion C., Franklin, Idaho.

## ALABAMA.

Killed in action—Roes, J. A. (Lt.), Birmingham, Ala. Died of wounds—Mason, P. A., Wetumpka, Ala. Died of disease—Kennedy, Vernon B., Clayton, Ala. Buchanan, Benjamin, Hettie, Ala. Darker, Oliver, Demopolis, Ala. Sharp, Richard A., Scottsboro, Ala.

## ARKANSAS.

Killed in action—Lutz, Shelby, Canton, Ark. Died of disease—Lay, Cleveland, Jonesboro, Ark. Davis, Elthough, Cottonplant, Ark. Salisbury, Nathaniel, Springfield, Ark.

## CALIFORNIA.

Killed in action—Dak, T. A., Eureka, Cal. Died of wounds—Stutzman, R. L., Boring, Rosa, Cal. Krueger, Henry, Reddy, Cal.

## COLORADO.

Killed in action—Davis, D. H., Denver, Colo. Died of disease—Sargin, Israel, New Britain, Conn.

## FLORIDA.

Killed in action—Smith, Oar, Zellwove, Fla. Died of disease—Lowe, W. H. (Lt.), Montezuma, Ga. Freeman, A. J., Kankakee, Ill. Died from accident—Wiggs, Wallace W., Vidalia, Ga.

## GEORGIA.

Died of disease—Smith, Clark, Hastings, Ga.

## ILLINOIS.

Killed in action—Jewel, Bonnie L., Cornland, Ill. Freund, H. A., Hoffman, Ill. Ferguson, A. J., Kankakee, Ill. Bennett, Andrew, Makena, Ill.

## DIED OF WOUNDS.

McQuaid, Arthur (Lt.), Chicago, Ill. Steer, W. D. (Lt.), Chicago, Ill. Hinchey, Nathaniel, Springfield, Ill. McCaffrey, Bernard, Chicago, Ill.

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## SENATORS DEPLORE WILSON'S ABSENCE

### Interests at Home Said to Be Sadly Neglected.

### LEGISLATION BADLY DELAYED

### President's Ostentatious Display Abroad Attacked.

### EFFECT OF POMP FEARED

### Senator Lenroot Declares Peace Conference Ceremony Doing Much to Feed Bolshevism.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Criticism of President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover was continued today in the Senate during debate on the Administration bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for food relief in Europe, and the Senate again failed to reach a vote. Disposition of amendments was begun, however, and Administration leaders hope to pass the measure tomorrow.

Without a record vote, the Senate rejected the amendment by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, Republican, providing for distribution of the fund by a committee to be named by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and to be responsible to Congress.

### Soldiers' Bonus Rejected.

The amendment by Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, Democrat, authorizing a bonus of 60 days' pay to privates and non-commissioned officers discharged from the Army, met a similar fate. Senator Ashurst vainly sought a record vote and said he would again call up the amendment for final disposition.

Senator Townsend, of Michigan, Republican, led the attack on the President, declaring that his absence was delaying neglect of interest at home and causing emergency legislation. He also asserted that the President was the only American peace commissioner and that he was not keeping the country informed as to his plans.

### Conference Pomp Deplored.

While supporting the bill Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, Republican, said he was sorry that the President had not remained in Paris when he went there. He deplored "ostentatious display" and emphasizing of class distinction, which he said was displayed during Mr. Wilson's visit, especially to England, and said the "pomp and ceremony" attending the peace conference "is doing just as much to feed Bolshevism."

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## SOLDIERS' RELIEF BILL PASSES BOTH HOUSES

### OBJECTIONABLE AMENDMENT IS STRICKEN FROM MEASURE.

Governor Withycombe Affixes Signature to Act Immediately Following Its Passage.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—After a particularly stormy career in the Senate, the soldiers' relief bill, providing for an appropriation of \$100,000 for emergency relief to returned soldiers, sailors and marines, finally was passed in both House and Senate today and became a law upon its approval shortly after by Governor Withycombe.

After having passed the Senate yesterday with an amendment providing that soldiers should furnish such personal data to the soldiers' relief commission as that body should demand, the bill was halted in the House, where members refused to concur in the Senate amendment. House members branded the amendment as an insult to the soldiers and to the House.

A conference committee of both houses recommended the elimination of the objectionable amendment, and their report was adopted without further debate.

## COAST TROOPS ON THE WAY

### Sixty-Fifth Artillery and Idaho Casuals Sail From France.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 22.—The 65th Artillery, which was formed from Coast Artillery troops stationed at Columbia River and Puget Sound fortifications, sailed from Brest on the transport Haverford January 15, the War Department announced today. This transport should reach this country about January 30. There are 60 officers and 1846 men in the regiment.

Casual Company No. 150, composed of three officers and 48 men from Idaho, sailed for home on the transport Sunquahama from St. Nazaire January 17, and will land at Newport News January 20.

## MRS. J. R. STANNARD DIES

### Late Legislator's Wife Did Not Hear of Husband's Death.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Word was brought to Salem tonight that Mrs. J. R. Stannard, wife of the late Representative Stannard, of Curry County, succumbed this morning from pneumonia, following influenza. Representative Stannard died last week at Bandon, while en route to Salem to attend the session.

Mrs. Stannard died at the family home in Gold Beach without learning of her husband's death. They leave four small children.

## BOY, 16, TAKES WIFE, 25

### Liston Barber and Blanche Schneringer Marry at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Perhaps the youngest husband in the United States, at least, is Liston S. Barber, 16 years old, who was married today to Mrs. Blanche M. Schneringer, 25 years of age.

The youth had the consent of his parents. It is unusual for a boy of 16 years to be married here.

## Liquor Fines Total \$455.

Violators of the prohibition law were fined \$455 when brought to trial yesterday afternoon in Municipal Court.

Benjamin H. Davis, of San Francisco, was fined \$200 for carrying a cisco, was fined \$125; C. U. Fredriep \$150 and Theodore Anderson \$100 for having liquor in their possession.

## Bend Has Policewoman.

BEND, Or., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—The first woman police officer to serve in Bend took her place as a member of the force today when Mrs. Anna Curry was deputized by Chief of Police L. A. W. Nixon. Mrs. Curry has been employed as transient officer for the Bend schools.

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## SYNDICALISM BILL OPPOSED BY LABOR

### Backfire Is Set on Kubi-Dimick Measure.

### BITTER DEBATE IS EXPECTED

### Vicious Use of Proposed Law Declared Possible.

### OTHER STATES ARE CITED

### Representative Smith Replies to Subotage Act With Bill Directed at Commercialism.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Labor representatives in the Legislature have set a backfire on the Kubi-Dimick criminal syndicalism bill and are prepared to fight it to the finish. They promise that before they are through the Legislature will have some new ideas on the subject. The principle of the Kubi-Dimick measure is admitted as good, but the labor people contend that the bill, if enacted, can be used viciously.

As a reply to the criminal syndicalism measure Representative E. E. Smith, of Multnomah, former president of the Central Labor Council, has submitted House bill No. 21 an original commercialism. Tonight Representatives Smith and Horne appeared before the Judiciary committee to attack the Kubi-Dimick bill, and advocated a favorable report on the Smith bill. This is the second time that these labor representatives have taken up the subject with the Judiciary committee.

Measure Held Inadequate. When the bills come to the House for third reading the fireworks will start. Mr. Kubi will make a determined fight, contending that his measure is to curb the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks. He will declare it was designed to suppress unpatriotic agitators and saboteurs. He will point out that similar laws are in effect in Montana and Idaho and that prosecutions have been successful under them.

Mr. Smith will declare that the I. W. W. is rampant in Montana and Idaho and the law apparently does not touch the seat of trouble. The last two sections of the Smith bill are identical in language to the last two sections of the Kubi-Dimick measure.

Strange enough, Messrs. Horne and Smith have received word from the I. W. W. not to oppose the Kubi-Dimick bill, the "Wobblies" desiring to make capital out of the measure.

Labor Protection Is Asked. Under the Kubi-Dimick bill the labor men contend that a union meeting calling a strike would subject all members present to punishment. If plasterers struck, the plaster ready for spreading would harden and spall and under the bill the striking plasterers would be guilty of sabotage. After mulling over the criminal syndicalism bill for a week, Mr. Smith devised the backfire, counter-bill, to be introduced whenever it may be called.

The Smith bill places the shoe on the other foot and is intended to give members of the Legislature something to think about. If the Kubi-Dimick bill curbs the Bolsheviks, the Smith bill hits just as hard at employers' associations, business firms and anyone who interferes with labor laws.

Smith Bill Outlined. An idea of the scope of the Smith bill is shown by the following excerpts: "Criminal commercialism is the practice which induces in and advocates the change, amendment or existing or future labor laws, safeguarding the health, safety and well-being of the laboring men and women of the State of Oregon in any manner, for profit or other purpose, excepting as provided by law.

"The disruption or attempted disruption of any legal and lawful organization of men, women, or men and women associated together for the purpose of peacefully and legally bettering wages and the working conditions of working men and women and children in industry, for profit or otherwise.

"The entering into secret agreement or the advocacy of the same with intent to drive from a competitive field a person or persons engaged in the same line of business as those conspiring against them, for profit or other purpose."

Other crimes defined are monopoly or attempted monopoly achieving or attempting to achieve the reduction of the purchasing power of wages prior to reduction in cost of every-day necessities, thereby deprecating the value of and labor power of any wage earner.

### Conditions to Be Exposed.

Commercial sabotage is defined to consist of false and malicious reports made and spread of a competitor's goods, with intent to profit or with other purpose. When Messrs. Smith and Horne begin their talk on sabotage of the commercial variety they profess to expose conditions in restaurant kitchens, in the front-street commission-houses and various other places.

Commercial sabotage which will be dealt with by the labor spokesmen will be the practice of firms sending large quantities of good fruit and vegetables to the municipal inspector and having the stuff destroyed in order to create an artificial shortage in that commodity and keep up prices.

Criminal commercialism, contend the labor representatives, leads to the an-

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## THE BOLSHEVIK.

