

## HOUSE, IN TURBULENCE, VOTES ROAD BONDS

### Corruption Charge by Mr. Schuebel Roils Members.

## NEAR-FIGHT IS PRECIPITATED

### Bribe Offered to Back Bill, E. E. Smith Asserts.

## DEBATE LASTS SIX HOURS

### On Final Vote Ten Million Dollar Highway Measure Goes Through by a Vote of 51 to 5.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Wrath, aspersions on the character of members of the house, allegations of attempted bribery, personal words and almost physical encounters marked the course of the \$10,000,000 road bond bill today before it was passed by the house by a vote of 51 for to 5 against.

Chris Schuebel, Clackamas county representative, aroused the anger of almost the entire house membership when he charged that bribery was "trying to put something over." Following this statement, a personal combat between Mr. Schuebel and Representative Bean of Lane county was averted only by intervention of Sergeant-at-Arms Singer and others.

### Members Are Angered.

Later Representative Stewart of Fossil and E. E. Smith of Multnomah county reached the verge of a clash, and enough bad blood was created in the course of the six-hour debate to last out the remainder of the session.

"Mean, low, dirty," were among the adjectives hurled at Mr. Schuebel by A. A. Smith of Baker. Representatives Dennis of Yamhill and Jones of Lincoln and Polk also expressed themselves angrily and forcibly following Mr. Schuebel's statement.

### Mr. Schuebel Starts Debate.

All was going well enough until Mr. Schuebel, following a warm debate between Representative Hare and Bean, charged that bribery was "trying to put something over." The statement came at a time and in such a manner that Mr. Bean construed it as an insult. White with anger, he demanded: "What do you mean. Whom do you mean?"

He started across the aisle toward Mr. Schuebel. The latter, seeing the representative from Lane furious, removed his eye glasses and called: "Keep away from me for the present." Meanwhile Sergeant-at-Arms Singer blocked Mr. Bean's progress. He was reinforced by Representatives Hare, Ben Jones and others. The two men were back by the coast and arms.

Representative Schuebel then launched an attack against the patented paving people, accusing them of having "wine, whisky, women and cards" at a hotel; that one night a fire hose was dropped on a man, nearly killing him. "Butchery is trying to put something over," he said. "I am a member of the house and have been approached and offered money."

### Members Voice Protest.

Cries of "Name the man" came from all parts of the hall and members jumped to their feet, moving toward the Clackamas representative.

"Are we to stand here and be abused by this man?" Representative Dennis demanded, and as the confusion was increasing, E. E. Smith arose and announced: "I am the man."

Then Representative Kubli moved that a committee of 12 be appointed to investigate, but as the house was in committee as a whole it was ruled out of order.

Later in the day E. E. Smith gave out more details. He stated that last Thursday he was for the bond bill with the emergency clause, but Friday morning a friend offered him money if he would vote for the bill.

"It was unfortunate for me," explained Mr. Smith, "that Mr. Schuebel made the statement he did this morning; it was mistaken judgment. I cast no aspersions on any member of the legislature, directly nor indirectly, nor on any corporation, contractor or any individual. I don't want to be placed in the position of Mr. Schuebel and have Louie Bean or some one else try to tear my coat off. I have no evidence to corroborate my word. I was approached Friday morning and offered a considerable sum. I am humiliated that my character is such that out of the 60 members of this house I was selected for such a thing."

### Mr. Smith Is Reticent.

"Will you give his name?" asked Mr. Hare, chairman of the committee, of the whole. "I will not," emphatically answered Mr. Smith. "He is a friend. I could have taken the money and waved it here now and made a grandstand play, or I could have dragged the man in here and forever ruined him and disgraced his family. The money was offered for a vote against senate bill 67."

Mr. Smith advised against Mr. Kubli's proposal for an investigation, saying the investigation would get nowhere. He also served notice on everyone that when his vote is wanted the way to get it is to discuss the proposition, and the whole. "I will not," emphatically answered Mr. Smith. "He is a friend. I could have taken the money and waved it here now and made a grandstand play, or I could have dragged the man in here and forever ruined him and disgraced his family. The money was offered for a vote against senate bill 67."

## TRIAL OF CREAMERY COMPANIES OPENED

### VIOLATION OF SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW IS ALLEGED.

## Letters Introduced at Boise Trial to Show Espionage on Business of Competitors.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Alleging violation of the Sherman anti-trust act and unlawful combination in restraint of trade in handling the commodity of butter, the government today opened the trial of big creamery concerns operating in the northwest. The defendants are: A. P. Henningsen, Carl Henningsen, Carl Shallerger and R. A. Goodhue, officers and directors of the following companies, also indicted: Henningsen Produce company, Butte; Shallerger Produce company, Spokane; Hazelwood Creamery company, Portland; Klock Produce company, Seattle.

The government introduced 161 letters as evidence to show that the defendants were maintaining a system of espionage over the business of their competitors, giving false weights and tests to producers, attempted to bribe agents of common carriers to divert raw material to them and sought to obstruct the laws.

W. F. Jansen, late president of the Jansen Creamery company, but now president of the Mutual Creamery company, was pleaded guilty to conspiracy and overt acts as charged under the indictment and paid a fine of \$10,000 recently, was the first witness. He identified the 161 letters as being written to him and to others engaged in the dairy and produce business. The letters were introduced as evidence by Leon Bone, special agent, department of justice, who is also handling a part of the case as an attorney, and dated as far back as 1913. There were some objections made by attorneys for the defense regarding the admission of the letters prior to the time outlined in the indictment, but Judge Dietrich overruled them.

One of the letters tended to show that an organization of farmers attempting to establish a creamery were in the way of the combine and were informed that "a word to the wise is sufficient," whereupon they kept out of the creamery field.

## PRESS SOCIETY ELECTS

### Constitution Revised and Board of Directors Created.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Inland Daily Press association at its annual meeting today revised its constitution and created a board of directors in addition to electing regular officers. The newspaper heads are trying to meet the problems of the reconstruction period, but most of them emphasized the high cost of materials and the lack of efficient help.

Reconstruction problems, including co-operation and reduction of overhead expenses, were topics of discussion by John Sullivan, secretary and manager of the Association of National Advertisers; Lincoln Palmer, manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' association; Frank G. Throop, Dayton, La., and others.

A. W. Peterson, Waterloo (Ia.) Courier, was elected president, and Will V. Tufford, secretary-treasurer.

## BURNETT IS FOUND GUILTY

### Shipworker, Accused of Murdering Wife and Children, Calm.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Norman E. Burnett, shipyard worker, tonight was found guilty of murder in the first degree after less than two hours' deliberation by the jury. Four ballots were taken on the question of degree of guilt. Burnett on the witness stand had removed all doubt of murdering his wife and two children, confessing and describing the crime. Burnett had expected the verdict and showed no sign of emotion on hearing it. Sentence to life imprisonment, the maximum penalty in this state, will be passed after the ten days allowed for motion for retrial. Whether an appeal will be taken was undecided tonight.

## NAVY YARDS TO BE VIEWED

### House Committee to Spend Six Weeks in Coast States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A tour of all Pacific coast navy yards will be made next month by the house naval committee.

The party will leave Washington on March 8 and be gone six weeks or longer. It will include Representative Padgett of Tennessee, chairman; Riodan of New York; Oliver, Alabama; Venable, Mississippi; Vincent, Georgia; Wilson, Texas; Browning, New Jersey; Kelley, Michigan; Peters, Maine; Hicks, New York; Kettner of California, and McArthur of Oregon.

## BOSTON TO GREET WILSON

### Mayor Peters Holds Long-Distance Conference With Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Mayor Peters proceeded today with his plans for the reception of President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson on the assumption that the steamship George Washington, on which they are returning from France, would arrive early next Monday. He had a long conference by telephone with Joseph P. Tumulty, the president's secretary, who is at Atlantic City, during which the tentative programme, as outlined by the mayor, and Governor Coolidge yesterday, was discussed.

No new features, Mayor Peters said, would be added to the programme without the approval of Mr. Tumulty.

## HOUSE ELIMINATES ARMY LEGISLATION

### Temporary Military Provisions Taken From Bill.

## PEACE-TIME ARMY IS WANTED

### Senate Passes Bill for Voluntary Enlistments.

## 175,000 IS TO BE MAXIMUM

### Senate Measure Goes to Conference and Becomes Effective Upon Approval by President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Legislation providing for a temporary military establishment of about 540,000 officers and men during the fiscal year beginning next July 1 was eliminated from the annual army appropriation bill tonight in the house, after passage of the senate bill for resumption of voluntary enlistments in the peace time army, which would be restricted to the maximum of 175,000 men authorized in the national defense act of 1916.

The senate measure now goes to conference and will become effective upon its approval by President Wilson. The army bill also was adopted by the house without a record vote and now goes to the senate with its completion there at this session regarded by many leaders as doubtful. It carries a total of \$1,070,000,000 for the war department for the 12 months after June 30.

### Senate Bill Explained.

It was explained by members of the house that the senate bill did not affect the present wartime army, which, under the selective service act, must be demobilized within four months after peace formally is declared by presidential proclamation.

Decision of the house to consider the senate measure was by a vote of 172 to 162. Chairman Dent, by direction of the house military committee, had asked for a rule to make the temporary army legislation in the regular appropriation bill in order, but the rules committee took no formal action on the request.

Instead, it voted, 7 to 5, to report a resolution giving the senate measure the right of way. Ten republicans joined with 162 democrats in voting for the resolution in the house after a sharp debate. Before adopting the senate bill, the house amended it so as to provide that recruits should be enrolled in the regular army for only one year without further service in the reserve. Their pay was fixed by another amendment at \$30 a month, the war-time basis in the army.

## Recruiting Bill Adopted.

Republican Leader Mann, in explaining the votes of 155 republicans against adopting the rule to consider the senate bill, said opposition was not against the bill, but was a protest against the failure to consider a temporary programme that would enable the quicker return of troops from Europe. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 172 to 162.

## ACTIVE WORK ON NEW WARSHIPS IS ASSURED

### BUILDING OF 16 SEA FIGHTERS TO START SOON.

## Vessels to Be Completed Within Four Years After They Are Started, Says Admiral Taylor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—All of the active ships already authorized for navy will be under construction within a year, Rear-Admiral Taylor, chief of construction, today informed the senate naval affairs committee during consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

These ships will be completed within four years at a maximum from the time they are started, Admiral Taylor estimated. The committee restored to the bill a provision continuing wartime increased pay in the navy, which was stricken out by the house on a point of order. Discussion of the additional building programme provided in the house bill at the request of President Wilson was deferred. The committee, however, approved appropriations for improvements to navy-yards totaling \$2,500,000, which Admiral Taylor said was necessary to provide for increased building economically and expeditiously. The yards affected, with amounts, are: New York, \$250,000; Philadelphia, \$2,300,000; Norfolk, \$300,000.

Replying to questions of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania about the probable disposition of the surrendered German navy, Admiral Taylor said he was informed that some of the submarines already had been divided among France, England and Japan.

"Didn't we get any?" asked Senator Lodge.

"We will have to get a few samples," replied the admiral. Admiral Taylor said he understood about two-thirds of the German battleships were in possession of the allies and America, but that the German crews were still aboard.

He said the surrendered ships would prove of little value save as "coal barges" and that as "scrap" they would be practically worthless.

## MAYOR HANSON COLLAPSES

### Seattle Executive Suffering From Nervous Breakdown.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Mayor Ole Hanson at his home today is suffering from a nervous breakdown, declared by the general strike.

The mayor was stricken last evening. A physician is in almost constant attendance. He will be confined to his bed for several days at least, according to a bulletin issued tonight.

Seattle's mayor was to have been the chief speaker Thursday at a meeting of the Portland Progressive Business Men's club. Regrets were telegraphed by his secretary, G. A. Conkling.

## CANADA TO GIVE CREDITS

### France and Roumania Arrange for Loan of \$25,000,000 Each.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Contracts have just been concluded by which Canada will furnish credits of \$25,000,000 each to France and Roumania, the credits to be expended in the purchase of important necessities in Canada.

Negotiations for a similar loan, it is said, are under way between Belgium and Canada.

## People's Representatives Rule.

It was felt, however, that all the German parties had a right to a voice in the decision, and since there were

## MILITARY PARTY IN GERMANY ENRAGED

### New Armistice Terms Declared Degrading.

## ERZBERGER HOTLY CRITICISED

### Clause Limiting Size of Army Is Held Intolerable.

## OTHER FEATURES DECRIED

### Supervision of Control of Ammunition Factories Galls Party Headed by Marshal Hindenburg.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—Advice received from Berlin, by way of Basel, today are to the effect that the pan-German military party, headed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, bitterly resents the new clauses in the armistice, especially those limiting the German army to the size of a simple police force, the supervision of control of ammunition factories and the demand that Germany pay the expenses of the allied armies of occupation on the Rhine.

These conditions, it is complained, will throw out of work thousands of German officers, from generals down to the rank of private, while the army of 600,000 volunteers reported by the German press to have been organized must be disbanded.

### Erzberger Hotly Criticised.

The advice add that indignation against Matthias Erzberger on the part of the military authorities is increasing.

WEIMAR, Monday, Feb. 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—The German cabinet voted early Sunday morning to reject the allied terms for the resumption of an allied military advance being ordered. After consultation with party leaders, however, the decision was changed, and on Sunday night orders were issued that the armistice be signed.

### Agreement Held Degrading.

It appears that the government considered one of the allied conditions as capable of being construed to mean that the allies, if they found it necessary, might occupy all Germany, and the cabinet is considered to have felt that ultimately there would be such an occupation and that it might be as well to bring things to a crisis now rather than sign an agreement which it considered was degrading in its terms.

The cabinet originally went into session Saturday on receipt of a belated copy of Marshal Foch's ultimatum. The ministers were in conference until 3 o'clock Sunday morning. They then took a recess until 3 o'clock. Toward morning they took a final vote, which was in favor of a declaration to sign the terms.

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## LABOR LAYS PLANS TO COMBAT BOLSHEVISM

### RESUMPTION OF ALL FEDERAL PROJECTS SOUGHT.

## Prohibition of Immigration for Four Years and Payment of Soldiers Recommended.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Resumption of all government work suspended because of the war, payment of soldiers' wages until they obtain employment, development of government lands with financial assistance provided to the tenants and prohibition of immigration for four years are recommended in the draft of a legislative reform programme adopted and made public by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

"If these measures are carried into effect," says a statement made by Frank Morrison, secretary, "it will prevent a critical situation and destroy a fruitful field which the representatives of the I. W. W. and the bolshevik will have for furthering their propaganda."

The council expects to present these reforms to congress within a few days. Several members of the council left for Washington tonight to participate in the conference tomorrow between Secretaries Baker and Wilson, and representatives of the Building Trades Employers' association of this city and their striking basic building trades workers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Dr. George Kirchwey, state director of the United States employment service, expressed the belief today that less than 10 per cent of the women who held positions during the war would lose them now that the war is over.

"We are not advising employers to release their women workers now that the war is over," he said. "We want them to make room for soldiers and also to retain as many other workers as possible." He predicted that the present labor surplus would change to a labor scarcity within six months.

## MANY BIG GUNS GIVEN UP

### List of Army Equipment Surrendered Made Public.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—(British Wireless Service.)—On behalf of the government it has been announced in the house of commons, in answer to a question that the following equipment of the German armies had been surrendered to the British up to February 9:

Heavy guns, 2500; field guns, 2500; machine guns, 35,000; trench mortars, 3000; airplanes, 1700; locomotives, 4065; motor trucks, 1220.

Up to February 14 the Germans had surrendered to the British 125,828 freight cars.

## DEPORT ALIEN, SAY WOMEN

### Punishment for All Who Failed to Seek Citizenship Demanded.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 18.—Resolutions asking the government to deport all aliens classed as enemies or who were eligible for naturalization during the war and failed to declare their intentions of becoming citizens, were adopted today by the delegations of the Montana Federation of Women's clubs at the close of their convention here today.

### Small Investors Protected.

In denunciation of the notes probably would correspond with past Liberty loans, ranging from \$50 up. The members of the committee felt this would permit of a wide scale as in previous campaigns as the short term notes would prove more attractive to small investors.

The ways and means committee also decided tentatively not to increase the authorization for issuance of bonds from about \$5,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000. This means that the treasury will still have power to issue up to \$5,000,000,000 in Liberty bonds at the 4 1/2 per cent of the last two loans and with the same terms. Most officials believe these securities could not be floated advantageously under new conditions, and consequently that the treasury would not use any of the remaining authorization at this time. It is possible, however, that some of the notes to be issued would be convertible in the next three or four years into Liberty bonds of longer maturity.

### Legislation Draft Ordered.

The draft of the proposed legislation for the short-term notes was ordered by the committee and its experts began immediately to consider the plans for the new measure. It is expected to be completed in a few days, with a final action to be followed shortly afterward by the committee. When the committee's report is completed efforts will be made by Chairman Kitchin to expedite passage of the legislation before the adjournment of the present congress.

## SHORT-TERM NOTES FAVORED FOR LOAN

### Victory Drive Expected to Open by April 21.

## CONGRESS WILL FIX TERMS

### Four Kinds of Issues Under Consideration of House.

## ACTIVE CAMPAIGN PLANNED

### Quantity of Non-Negotiable Securities Probably Will Be Limited to \$7,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Short-term notes, maturing in from one to five years, would be offered in the forthcoming victory liberty loan campaign, instead of long-term notes, under a tentative agreement reached today by the house ways and means committee to fix the terms of the loan by legislation rather than to give Secretary Glass wide discretionary powers to determine them as he had asked.

At the same time Secretary Glass explained that an extensive popular campaign will be conducted as contemplated regardless of the terms arranged by congress and that it would start not later than April 21.

### Financial Disturbance Feared.

The secretary had asked congress for authority to issue either bonds or notes as market conditions at the time might warrant, but members of the committee concluded that a new loan issue would necessarily carry with it such a high rate of interest that financial markets might be adversely affected for some time.

Under the tentative agreement of the committee reported in executive session, at which Assistant Secretary Laffingwell of the treasury was present, Secretary Glass would be given the discretion of issuing any one of four kinds of notes to be prescribed by legislation. The quantity of these non-negotiable securities would be limited to probably \$7,000,000,000, of which the treasury now plans to issue only about \$5,000,000,000.

### Four Issues Proposed.

The principal features of each of the four kinds of notes proposed would be as follows:

One class would be at a low rate of interest, possibly 4 per cent, and exempt from all federal taxation; one would be at a comparatively high rate, possibly 5 per cent, and subject to all federal taxes; a third would bear a moderate rate of interest—4 1/2 per cent was suggested—and be exempt from normal income tax levies; the fourth would be exempt from taxation up to a certain amount.

These terms have not yet been defined but treasury officials said the proposed alternatives would satisfy the treasury department and cover all possible terms which as treasury might choose, even if it had broad discretion, it was explained.

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### Secretary Glass' Statement, Issued Tonight After Announcement of the Ways and Means Committee's Action, Follows:

"The victory liberty loan campaign will begin not later than April 21. The requirements of the treasury are imperative and cannot be financed without such a campaign."

### Wide Campaign Is Agreed.

"The form and terms of the securities to be issued remain to be determined. Whether they be bonds or notes, it is absolutely essential that the widest possible measure of distribution be realized. This will necessitate a campaign of the same character as that conducted in the past through the existing liberty loan organizations. They have pledged again their united support in order that the victory liberty loan bonds or notes may be distributed as widely as possible among the American people."

This furnished the first official notice of the date of the campaign, and disposed of reports that an issue of notes would be floated mainly among the bankers, rather than the general public.

