

# The Oregon Statesman

THE WEATHER  
Fair north, rain or snow south portion; colder; moderate northwesterly winds.

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## PRESIDENT CERTAIN OF A SOLUTION

### Declares Council of Statesmen Will Reach Just and Reasonable Solution of Its Problems.

## SERVANTS OF PEOPLES THOSE AT CONFERENCE

### No Master Mind Can Settle Problems of Today, Assertion of Wilson

PARIS, Dec. 20.—"I am confident that the big council of statesmen of the world will be able to reach a just and reasonable solution of the problems that will be presented to them and thus earn the gratitude of the world for the most critical and necessary service which has ever been rendered it," said President Wilson today in an interview given to the correspondent of the London Times. In it the president is reported to have stated his views on the discussion of the freedom of the seas and to have contrasted the evils of the Vienna congress with a hopeful outlook for the Versailles congress.

Lord Northcliffe, editor of the London Times, has given the Associated Press a copy of the interview from which the following extracts have been made:

The congress of Vienna, the correspondent says President Wilson told him, was a congress of "bosses." The delegates were concerned more with their own interests and the classes they represented than the wishes of their people.

"Versailles," as President Wilson said, the interviewer continued, "must be a meeting place of the servants of the peoples represented by delegates" and he added:

"There is no master mind who can settle the problems of today. If there is anybody who thinks he knows what is in the minds of all peoples, that man is a fool. We have all got to put our heads together and pool everything we have got for the benefit of the ideals which are common to all."

Asked whether he would visit the grand fleet, President Wilson replied that he was afraid he could not have time adding, that he fully realized that behind the great armies there was a strong, silent and watchful force that aided in securing the demands of the allies.

He referred also to the very happy comradeship and cooperation between the British and American navies.

The correspondent adds, "President Wilson, in discussing the role of the British fleet in the maintenance of what, at any rate, during the war, had been the freedom of the seas for the free people of the world, spoke with a sincerity which no one could doubt."

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## HARBORS AND RIVERS AGAIN IN LIMELIGHT

### Discontinuance of Hostilities Opens Up Plans for 1920 Work

## OREGON IS REMEMBERED

### Lower Willamette Gets Good Slice From Measure Coming From House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—More than 40 new improvement projects are included in the 1920 rivers and harbors bill, which was completed tonight by the house committee. The measure carried appropriations totaling \$26,935,000.

For the new work, which is scattered along the Atlantic and gulf and Pacific coasts and the Great Lakes the committee recommended an expenditure of \$84,768,000 while the cost of further improvements on existing projects amounts to \$15,224,000. Maintenance cost on other work totals \$2,943,000.

Purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal and its deepening to 21 feet, is the principal new project. An appropriation of \$3,000,000 is proposed.

The measure provided that the government purchase the canal at an appraised price of \$2,514,000. The work of changing from a lock to a sea-level canal will cost \$6,000,000 according to estimates given the committee but the plan now is to make the appropriations yearly as the work progresses.

Among the appropriations for continuing existing projects are \$8,500,000 for the silt diversion at Los Angeles and \$424,000 for the Columbia and lower Willamette rivers.

Appropriations for new projects include: Pacific coast, Coos Bay, Oregon, \$130,000; Yaquina bay and harbor, Oregon, \$100,000; Coquille bay and harbor, Oregon, \$64,000; Hawaii: Nawiliwili harbor \$250,000.

## Dallas Man May Be Linked Up With Case of Mooney

DALLAS, Or., Dec. 20.—(Special to The Statesman)—William D. Robson, who for the past year has been a resident of Falls City and Black Rock, was arrested this week by a special officer of the department of justice and brought to Dallas and lodged in the county jail to await the arrival of a deputy from the United States marshal's office from Portland. Robson was arrested on a technical charge in that of giving out false statements in making out his questionnaire in a California city prior to his coming to this part of the state but the officer making the arrest hinted that the prisoner was wanted on a more serious matter.

Robson is said to have been in San Francisco at the time of the bomb explosion at the preparedness parade and his arrest is believed by local officers to have something to do with the Mooney case.

## MARSHALL DECLARES PEACE IS DEPENDENT UPON THE PEOPLES

### If Thought of Hundred Years Ago Obtains League of Nations Is Futile, Assertion of American Vice President

CARLISLE, Pa., Dec. 20.—Vice President Marshall, in an address here tonight before the Carlisle chamber of commerce, gave his views on some questions now under discussion in connection with the peace conference, prefacing his remarks with the explanation that he had no thought of endeavoring to affect President Wilson's negotiations.

On the question of a world league of nations, he said, all right thinking men agree is desirable. Mr. Marshall declared that until all men are of good will war will not cease unless nations desire peace at any price. He said the allies and the United States could go very far toward promoting peace, but predicted that unless reciprocal trade agreements are made between these associated nations existing cordial relations can not last.

I prefer to put it, rather than for the enforcement of peace, is desirable, all right thinking men agree. It has been the dream of all ages. Thus far this dream of universal peace has each succeeding time turned into a nightmare.

"This appears to me to be the real situation: If mankind the world over is the making of a hundred years ago, or if there is the possibility that either England, France, Italy or the United States contains the growing germ of military or commercial supremacy, then though attempt may be made to preserve the peace of the world, the attempt will be another failure. If, however, the masses of mankind in these four great nations and in the lesser nations, for whom jointly the fight has been made, have seen a new light and are convinced of the uselessness and folly of war, and if more and more, education and enlightenment as the days go by and the generations come and go, shall add to the number of those who thus think, then the experiment will succeed.

"Until all men are of good will, wars will not cease entirely unless nations want peace at any price. Prevention, as far as possible, I desire; at any price, I do not. However, if mankind, as a whole, desire it at any price, they can get it by the adoption of written constitutions specifying, first, that the size of the army and navy shall be fixed by a referendum to all the men and women of mature age; and, second, that no war of offense nor one of defense beyond the territorial limit of the state shall ever be waged until affirmatively decided by a like referendum."

## HEARST GOES UNDER FIRE OF LEAGUE CHIEF

### Head of National Security Organization Scores His War Attitude

## OBJECTS ARE GIVEN

### League Will Remain to Fight for Cleaner Congress, Is Assertion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Col. Charles F. Lydecker, president of the National Security league, told the house committee investigating the organization activities in the last congressional campaign that the league's expenses for December, 1914, when it was formed until last September 30, were \$521,678. Total receipts were given as \$619,165 this including membership fees and contributions from wealthy men.

Col. Lydecker told the committee that the activities of the league will not cease with the ending of the war and he outlined a pretentious educational program which he said now is under consideration.

"The congressional committee which carried on the campaign last fall to return 100 per cent American to congress, will continue its work," said the witness, "and will endeavor to accomplish the following things: Establishment of a national budget system, abolish the rule of seniority in determining chairmanships of committees of congress; abolish inactive committees, pass a constitutional amendment which makes it impossible for defeated candidates to sit in that body, bring about reform of franking abuses and to have cabinet officers sit in congress.

During a discussion of the possibility of the organization, Col. Lydecker was asked why S. Stanwood Menken had resigned as president of the league last June. Col. Lydecker replied that after Mr. Menken had refused to reprobate William Randolph Hearst for opposing a certain nation's propaganda measures, both Mr. Menken and members of the executive committee had decided it would be better for him to resign.

"Mr. Menken gave an interview to reporters of the New York American when Mr. Hearst complained it was not fair for the league to abuse him after he had rendered such aid to it in the early days of its organization," Col. Lydecker said. "In his interview, Mr. Menken stated how much the Hearst publication had aided the league and added that the public's opposition toward Hearst was due to the way they looked at his articles rather than to the facts the articles really contained.

"That statement burned its way into the minds of the people, as Hearst was being severely criticized at that time for his attitude toward the war and anyone who stood by him came under the most severe condemnation of the National Security league. It was believed a new league president should be chosen."

Presenting to the committee records showing the league's expenditures since its organization, Col. Lydecker stated the largest disbursement had been \$471,153.47 for general expenses and that \$13,190.00 had been spent for publications and \$27,326.57 had been placed in six special accounts for conducting campaigns, paying speakers, purchasing French books for soldiers and the like. The committee adjourned tonight until January 6, when Colonel Lydecker will go on the stand again.

## I. W. W. Charged With Loss of Many Millions

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 20.—Testimony concerning fires that government officials alleged destroyed property valued at millions of dollars during the past two years was presented today in the United States district court where 46 persons are on trial charged with plotting in violent opposition to the United States war program.

Further references was made by witnesses to "the cat," which is alleged to be the I. W. W. symbol for sabotage.

The government has conceded its showing to prove the alleged lawless nature of the I. W. W. and the alleged existence of a plot against the government. Robert Duncan, special attorney for the department of justice said late today when the trial was adjourned until December 30.

## Influenza at Dallas Is Showing Good Decrease

DALLAS, Or., Dec. 20.—(Special to The Statesman)—The Spanish influenza epidemic is still on the decrease in this city and during the past week but three new cases have been reported. But two deaths have occurred this week, they taking place the same night. Several cases previously reported as critical are now well on the road to recovery.

## DROP IN FLOUR PRICE DUE FROM NEW MOVE MADE

### Cancellation of Flour Milling Regulations Will Help Housewives

## MILL FEEDS SOARING

### This Is Taken as Certain Indication in Flour Drop to Consumers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Cancellation of all flour milling regulations, including fair price schedules and the price and quantity restrictions on the sale of wheat flour by millers which officials expect will result in cheapening flour was formally announced late today by the food administration. Notification of the action was telegraphed last night to all zone agents of the food administration's grain corporation and today there was a sharp rise in the price of wheat, bran and other mill feeds on the Minneapolis market, which officials expect to be followed by a drop in flour prices.

Existing regulations restricting margins of profit on flour and mill feeds, remain in effect, as do general regulations of the food administration prohibition profiteering, hoarding and unfair practices, and officials say they would be strictly enforced.

The prediction of cheaper flour to the consumer, it was stated at the food administration, is based on the immediate rise in the price of mill feeds, amounting to several dollars a ton. Close observation of the market trend in flour and mill feeds, made by the food administration's milling division and grain experts, it was said, showed that with every upward movement of feeds came a fall in the price of flour on a basis of an average drop of three and four-hundredths cents a barrel to every \$1 a ton increase on mill feed.

## HIGH OFFICER AT CAMP LEWIS UNDER ARREST

CAMP LEWIS, TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 20.—Frank H. Wolven, ranking colonel at Camp Lewis, was placed under arrest here late today by command of Major General Joseph D. Leitch on charges which allege irregularity in money he has received from the government for commutation for quarters and light and heat. At the same time an order was issued naming the personnel for a general court martial ordered to meet December 30 or as soon thereafter as possible to try Colonel Wolven.

The charges against Colonel Wolven, it is said, are that he collected commutation for quarters, fuel and light which he had no right under army regulations. Colonel Wolven with his family had been living at Stone Camp near the military reservation, but it is charged that he drew commutations for a house in Washington, D. C.

Colonel Wolven is a dental surgeon and in charge of all the dental work in camp. He has served many years in the regular army as a dental surgeon and his promotion has been rapid during the past two years. There are only two officers here, General Leitch and Brigadier General Frank B. Watson, who outrank him.

The arrest and trial of Colonel Wolven will be the first here of an officer of high rank. Because of his position as a regular army colonel it was impossible to obtain sufficient army officers of equal or higher rank to try him and Brigadier General Edward J. McClelland and Peter W. Davidson have been ordered here from Camp Kearney, Cal., to sit on the court. General McClelland will be president of the court. General Watson will make the third general to sit on the case. Members of the court will include eight colonels and two lieutenant colonels.

Captain Herbert W. Meyers, a former Seattle attorney, will act as judge advocate and prosecute the case. He will be assisted by Lieutenants A. M. Aibo and A. G. Lindington.

Prior to coming to this camp Colonel Wolven had been stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco and many other regular army posts. The arrest of the accused officer does not include his confinement other than he must not leave the military reservation or his home.

## 1,400,000 French Soldiers Lost Lives in Great War

PARIS, Dec. 20.—French soldiers to the number of 1,400,000 were killed during the war, according to a statement in the chamber of deputies today during an interpellation of the government on demobilization.

## HEARST-PASHA COMBINATION IS UP AT HEARING

### Assistant Attorney General of New York Is Still on Witness Stand

## POLITICS IS ADMITTED

### Attacks on Hearst Linked Up With Personal Motives in Late Campaign

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Most of today's session of the senate committee investigating German propaganda was taken up with tilts between Alfred L. Becker, assistant attorney general of New York and Senator Reed of Missouri, who is not a member of the commission. Reed in cross examining the New York official who had been on the stand two days charged that Meriton E. Lewis, attorney of New York and Becker misused their official positions in making public information contained in affidavits secured by them under special war legislation. These affidavits referred to alleged meetings of William Randolph Hearst with Boio Pasha, executed in France as a traitor, and former ambassador von Bernstorff. Mr. Becker denied the charge, saying that the affidavits made public were not secured under the special legislation. He said that certain disclosures purporting to show the association of Hearst and Boio were made public for what he frankly admit were political purposes. He justified this course on the ground that their publication was in the public interest. The information under discussion was given to New York newspapers mainly in August, September and October, when Becker was a candidate for the republican nomination for attorney general of New York state and Attorney General Lewis was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor against Charles S. Whitman. It appeared from the cross examination that Hearst was considered a supporter of Whitman, and Senator Reed sought to show that Lewis and Becker intended to damage Whitman by attacking Hearst. A Senator Reed read from a New York newspaper of July 31, 1917, a story telling of Boio Pasha's attention to a Metropolitan opera singer, a Spanish woman, whose relations with Boio were declared by Becker to be entirely blameless. In this story was a letter from Boio to the singer, mentioning "My friend, Mrs. Millicent Hearst." Mr. Becker admitted having given to the papers, the statement contained in this letter.

"What was the purpose of giving it out at this time?" inquired Senator Reed.

"It was an interesting item of news which I thought the public would be glad to read."

## Military Airplanes Are Making Headway Up Coast

VENICE, Calif., Dec. 20.—Three military airplanes which left Rockwell field, near San Diego, Calif., on an air mapping flight to San Francisco, arrived here late today. They were expected to leave here early tomorrow, their next scheduled stop being Bakersfield.

## 14,000 Eskimo Die of Influenza in Alaska

NOME, Alaska, Dec. 20.—Estimates compiled by the health authorities and relief workers of the bureau of education here placed the mortality among the eskimo population of Seward peninsula, due to Spanish pneumonia resulting from influenza at nearly 14,000.

In the outlying sections of the peninsula the disease continues to take an appalling toll of life among the natives, the adult population of some half dozen villages in the Nome vicinity having been wiped out.

In other towns, reports of relief workers show the Eskimo children have been found partially frozen in remote settlements owing to the death of their parents.

Cape Prince of Wales village, second largest in this district, reports about 25 adults and 100 children are the principal survivors and many merely numbering 300. Although held in check north of Nome by rigid quarantine regulations, the influenza epidemic is spreading rapidly along the entire northern coast. It is the region south of the Yukon it is feared the male population has been wiped out due to the presence of a disease a few weeks ago at St. Michael. Among the white population of Seward peninsula there have been no deaths except one at Teller in several days. Conditions in Nome are improving rapidly, though the town is under rigid quarantine rules which forbid traveling, public gatherings and the transportation of mails.

## HELMUTH DEWITZ OF SALEM IS CITED FOR HEROISM IN BATTLE

Private Helmuth Dewitz of Salem, who is with Company D, 127th infantry, overseas, has been cited by the war authorities for heroism in action, and as far as known is the first Salem man to receive this honor. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Dewitz, 624 Capitol street, who were first informed of the honor conferred upon their son when visited by a reporter last night.

Private Dewitz enlisted at Dallas with Company L of the Third Oregon infantry, but was later transferred. According to the official information of the war department he conducted himself valiantly in action at Juvigny, north of Soissons, France, on August 31, when he assisted in attacking a strong enemy machine gun nest and capturing 32 prisoners. Later, with another soldier, Private Dewitz established a machine gun position under heavy fire from both artillery and machine guns, using a captured German gun to deliver fire upon the enemy's position.

It is evident that in a later engagement Private Dewitz was wounded, for while his act of heroism is reported to have been done on August 31, a letter written by him to his parents on October 26 stated that he was in a hospital recovering from wounds.

Private Dewitz is 21 years old. He was born in Salem and went to school here. Before enlisting he worked on a farm and in logging camps in Polk county.

"I knew Helmuth would go right through if he got the chance," said his mother last night. "He is a big, strong fellow."

## SOCIALISTS SIT HIGH UP IN THE GERMAN SADDLE

### Election of New Central Executive Committee Gives Much More Power

## RADICALS DISPLACED

### Soldiers and Workmen Council Decides Elections for January 19

(By The Associated Press)  
BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The election of a new central executive committee has been completed. The Socialist members are largely in the majority giving the cabinet a support it has heretofore lacked. Not only are many of the members, really able, but radicals like George Ledebour, Dr. August Mueller and other members of the old executive committee have been eliminated.

## Big Red Apples Are Needed For Dinners on Christmas

Apples are wanted by the Salvation Army for the Christmas dinner baskets that are to be distributed to all parts of Salem where poor people live, and those who read this article will be contributing to a royal good cause of they will just take their donations of apples to the Salvation Army rooms, 362 State street Monday and Tuesday of the coming week will be the proper time for delivery of the apples to the army headquarters. The Christmas dinner baskets are going to be loaded with good substantial things to eat, and some big red apples are needed to make the baskets bulge a little bigger.

SEEK IRISH INDEPENDENCE.  
BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 20.—Resolutions asking congress to declare in favor of independence for Ireland, was adopted at a mass meeting attended by residents of Irish descent here tonight.

## SERVICE BOYS MAY HELP SOON

### Soldiers and Sailors Could Do Much to Bolster Up Red Cross Campaign

It is suggested that soldiers and sailors who have returned home to Salem either on furlough or after their discharge could be of immense help to the Red Cross roll call workers in boosting Salem to its goal in the present campaign by working on the streets today for new members or helping in some of the districts. Some of the larger districts in this city are being covered with great difficulty owing to the fact that there is not a sufficient number of workers. In the district from High street to the river and another big district from State street to Mission street there is but one woman working in each. In another large district a single woman worker was able to sign up only eight members, netting \$1. One especially good piece of work reported was that of Mrs. George E. Waters, who signed up 45 members, netting \$45 in an hour and a half.

Any soldier or sailor boys who wish to help out may apply to Manager W. M. Smith at the school superintendent's office at the court house today.

## LIBERTY MOTOR DECLARED TO BE THE WORLD'S GREATEST AIR FEAT

### Brigadier General of British War Mission Lauds United States for Wonderful Accomplishments in Ether Motor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Contributions of the United States to the air craft program of the allies to the Liberty motor, are praised by Brigadier General F. D. Cormack of the British war mission, in speaking tonight at a dinner given by the members of the old equipment division of the signal corps in honor of Colonel Edward A. Dord, former member of the aircraft board.

After characterizing the Liberty motor as the finest feat in design and production in aircraft that has been accomplished during the war, General Cormack said one of the greatest American contributions was spruce.

"Most of this timber," he said, "that was being produced, was already under order by your allies. More spruce had to be produced and, while the situation was critical at the time, the final result is that in the month of November enough spruce

was produced to more than equal all our needed requirements. To cover the wings of the planes fabric was needed," he said, "and as Britain could not supply the linen, the United States, with characteristic ingenuity and energy, produced a cotton fabric which is at least the equal of the best airplane lining."

"To tighten the fabric dope was required. Again, as the production was insufficient to supply more than the allies' needs, the signal corps stepped into the breach and took the matter in hand, with the result that the United States was soon in a position to supply all that was necessary."

"Caster oil for rotary motors was essential, but the world's supply was insufficient for the number of motors proposed. Your arrangements and preparations have resulted in producing an ample supply and this achievement merits great praise."