

## SOLDIERS TO BE ENROLLED FOR COUNCIL

### Tacoma Strikers Would Form Organization Similar to the Famous Russian Revolutionary Body

### CARPENTERS OF SOUND MAY JOIN STRIKERS

### No Agreement Yet Reached by Metal Trades Delegates—Aid Offered

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 22.—All labor organizations in Seattle affiliated with the Central Labor Council will be asked at once to take a referendum vote on the question of whether or not to call a general strike in sympathy with the 35,000 metal trades workers, now out in Washington ship yards. The labor council voted to ask the referendum after delegates from the Metal Trades council asked the general endorsement of their strike by organized labor.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 22.—Formation of a "soldiers' sailors and workmen's council" by striking shipyard and metal workers appeared the predominant development in the shipyard strike here today. At a meeting in the labor temple it was voted unanimously to form the organization, designed to enroll the returning soldiers and sailors as well as workers in the city; lend assistance to the former army and navy men until they are again employed and prevent them from taking the places of organized men on strike.

The boiler-makers took the lead in the discussion, which contained many radical references to employers, the press, "Wall street curia and white shirt front gentlemen."

The formation of a committee on organization, to consist of five representatives each from the Socialists, the Independent Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor organization was authorized as well as the holding of a mass meeting at an early date at which all three groups are to have speakers.

### One Soldier Attends.

The meeting voted to carry back an appeal to all labor organizations to adopt an assessment of \$1 per member per month for the aid of the returning soldiers and maintenance of the council. Many men present paid in a dollar to cover preliminary expenses and were given receipts to turn into their unions.

There were no soldiers or sailors in uniform present at the meeting with the exception of a discharged Canadian soldier, T. E. Dalton, who served four years in France.

The day passed quietly, although there were several more unions affiliated with the metal trades council which reported unanimously endorsement of the strike call.

### McBride Would Help.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 22.—Delegates from the metal trades council, more than 35,000 of whose members are on strike in Washington shipyards, were to appear before the central labor council tonight to ask endorsement of the strike. Officers of the metal trades declined to say whether they would seek the calling of a general strike in sympathy.

Efforts by Henry McBride, head of the industrial relations division of the United States shipping board, is here, to bring employers and men together to adjust differences, have been without result. Henry M. White, United States labor commissioner, today said he also was ready to offer his services at any time to conciliate the differences. Both employers and men, however, made no move today toward settling the strike.

### Others May Join.

Possibility that the 8,000 ship carpenters, joiners and others workers in Washington under jurisdiction of the Puget Sound Maritime council of carpenters might join the metal trades strike, was increased today by receipt of a telegram from G. Sanfacon by the shipwrights and joiners unions. Sanfacon, an international officer and general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, wired that he was leaving San Francisco for Washington to appear before the war labor board in reference to the appeal of the carpenters over wage scales. Sanfacon's telegram said the carpenters "could not afford to desert" the metal tradesmen at this time and that the strike should be a "united movement." The Puget Sound maritime council has ordered the wood working crafts not to strike pending a decision of their case by the war labor board. The metal trades strike is for a wage scale allowing \$8, \$7 and \$6 for mechanics, helpers and laborers respectively.

## King of Greece Waiting to Greet French Envoys



KING OF GREECE

This is the latest photograph of the ruler of Greece, King Alexander, who ascended the throne after the abdication of King Constantine and his elder brother, Crown Prince George. He is shown here waiting to receive members of a French mission with whom he discussed Greek interests at the peace conference.

## SENATE AGAINST GIVING SOLDIER 60 DAYS' BONUS

### Ashurst Amendment Voted Down Along With That of Pennsylvanian

### CRITICISM CONTINUES

### President Wilson and Hoover Subject of Further Debate on Famine Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Criticism of President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover was taken 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 expect 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 commission to be named by the president subject to confirmation by the senate and to be responsible to congress. 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 for the amendment for final disposition.

### Townsend Leads Attack.

Senator Townsend of Michigan, republican, led the attack on the president, declaring that his absence was causing neglect of interests at home and delaying 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.

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 as food can do to prevent it.

### Borah Opposes Bill.

Senator Borah of Idaho, republican, in opposing the bill renewed charges that the appropriation is designed primarily for the benefit of the big packing concerns in this country. He said the plan for relief had been made in Chicago and ap-

## U. S. TROOPS SHELLED BY BOLSHEVIKI

### Peasants in Vicinity of Vilsk Mobilized—General Offensive Apparently Prepared For

### AMERICAN PLANE MAKES BOMB HITS ON ENEMY

### Village Near Murmansk Railway Raided—Garrison Killed or Captured

(By The Associated Press.)  
ARCHANGEL, Tues., Jan. 21.—Bolsheviki troops are heavily shelling the farthest south positions of the American and Russian armies at Est Padanga on the Waza river, 30 miles south of Rhenkurst. They also are showing considerable activity west of Shenkursk on the Tania 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 Vilsk and apparently is prepared for a general offensive in the Shenkursk sector. Sunday the enemy, under cover of heavy bombardment, attacked with infantry the American and Russian positions at Ust Padanga. The allied outpost withdrew, but the Bolsheviki attack on the main positions was repulsed with heavy losses.

### Infantry Action Ceases.

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 Bolsheviki positions.

The fighting is going on in cold, clear weather, but the temperature is so low that it is difficult for the infantrymen to remain in the open any length of time. The Bolsheviki also are shelling the American positions on the Volgora 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 Onego sector, the offensive Archangel front for some months has been in the hands of the Bolsheviki. They are boasting that in the vicinity of Kadis they will "drive the allies into the White Sea in March."

Along the Murmansk railway from the Russian and allied troops yesterday raided the village of Itogorka, 50 miles southeast of Soroka, where they either killed or captured all the Bolsheviki garrison. They took 110 rifles and other equipment and numerous documents. The allied forces did not suffer a single casualty.

### Frontier Protected.

WARSAW, Saturday, Jan. 18.—That the German populations of the last Prussia provinces not only is anti-Bolsheviki but has organized an army to protect the frontiers, is the main fact found during a journey from Warsaw over the Polish frontier to Danzig and Hemei. It was also found that the army of General von Hoffmann, both men and officers, while uncontaminated by Bolshevism, is demoralized and indifferent to the fact that the arms and munitions the Germans are selling to Lithuania will later be used against them.

From conversation picked up aboard trains which were crowded with civilians and soldiers, it seemed apparent that the new army has been organized locally but is under vague direction from Berlin. The single district of Ostrowo furnished 30,000 soldiers. The Bolsheviki are now near Liban and also have occupied Riga. They were resisted at Memel, Eylau, Tilsit and other towns and the country are orderly.

## General Pershing Called Back to Paris Meeting

(By The Associated Press.)

PARIS, Jan. 22.—General Pershing, who is on a ten day's tour of encampments at the front, has been summoned to Paris and will reach here tomorrow morning.

It is understood that General Pershing's presence is required in the solution of the Russian and Polish problems in line with the action taken today by the supreme council.

proved before Mr. Hoover went to Europe and that it was proposed to absorb surplus stocks of supplies the packing firms now have on hand in Europe.

Support of the bill was given by Senator McLean of Connecticut, republican, who said the feeling of the people of Europe, of the industrial trouble, was a good projection. He also approved the measure on humanitarian grounds.

## Jail Bars Won't Keep Woman's Tongue Quiet Despite Judge's Offer

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Jail bars cannot keep Mrs. Ruth Lighthall's tongue quiet. Imprisoned for attacks on the government while the nation was at war, she was offered today by Federal Judge Carpenter freedom on her own recognizance if she would keep quiet but she said she "would rather stay in jail than quiet."

She has been in jail seven months in lieu of a \$25,000 bond. Her case was continued today until February 5.

## COOPERATION IN STAMPING OUT EPIDEMIC ASKED

### Ban Won't Be Raised Until People Are Ready to Do Their Share

### TWO MEETINGS ARE HELD

### Absolute Taboo on Dances; Theatre Managers Willing to Get Masks

Cooperation first—open town afterward—that is the principle which is to govern the action of the mayor and special health committee in raising the influenza ban on Salem.

Two meetings were held in the city yesterday as a preliminary step to opening the city, one, that held by A. G. Seelye of the state board of health in the high school in the morning and the other last night of the special citizens' committee. The committee, consisting of Dr. Ray J. Pemberton, city health officer, Mayor Albin, the health committee of the council, R. J. Heedricks and C. H. Fisher, represented the newspapers, H. W. Meyers of the Red Cross, F. W. Steusloff of the Commercial club, J. W. Todd, superintendent of schools, William Walton of the Ladd & Bush bank, Rev. G. P. Holt of the Ministerial association, Dr. W. B. Morse for the druggists, and J. C. Perry for the pharmacists, at its initial session reached a number of important conclusions, embodying the following:

All cases of influenza must be reported. Inspection of all doubtful cases should be ordered and neighbors and citizens be requested to report such to the health officer by telephone or personal visit. Names of those giving such information will be regarded as strictly confidential.

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## SPEAKER WANTS U. S. BOYS HOME

### Champ Clark Says American Soldiers Not Needed to Pull Down Wire

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Speaker Champ Clark declared in the house today during debate on the diplomatic appropriation bill in favor of "every American soldier being withdrawn from Russia and the rest of Europe."

"The subject of the course of Ambassador Francis in Russia by saying it came from members ignorant of conditions there."

"General Dupont in a recent interview" said the speaker, "said our boys would be kept overseas for another two years. He made enough money out of selling powder during the war to fill this house with one dollar bills, and he says our boys will be needed to help tear down the barbed wire and police Europe."

"If the Belgians and French want the wire torn down let them do it themselves. After we kicked the Germans for them they surely can police Europe themselves. The most sensible thing President Wilson said was that he was going to bring those soldiers home."

Representative Lagardia of New York said Ambassador Francis did not work in sympathy with the French and British ambassadors. The speaker said that republicans had intimidated Francis was afraid of the Bolsheviki but that really he was "not afraid of the devil himself."

Representative Miller of Minnesota also criticized Francis, saying that the ambassador did not put himself in a position where he could acquire knowledge of Russian conditions and thought.

"American diplomatic representatives have been and are willing," he said, "to cling to the old wrecked and sinking group of survivors of the czar's regime and refuse to see that the power of Russia is in the masses of the Russian people."

## RUSSIAN FACTIONS WILL BE GIVEN HEARING BY COUNCIL

## FLOODS CHECK TRAVEL BY RAIL

### Lines Out of Tacoma Buried; Automobiles Blocked on Pacific Highway

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 22.—Floods and slides had practically isolated Tacoma by rail and road tonight after 24 hours of the heaviest rain in the history of the city. In the 24 hours from Tuesday evening to Wednesday evening 3.09 inches of rain fell.

High water and jamming logs at Tacoma's water supply threatened Tacoma tonight with a water famine. All rail service between Portland and Tacoma was cut off today when 12 slides occurred between Portland and Centralia. The one o'clock interurban was the last train through from Seattle to Tacoma and passengers on the 2 o'clock train were reported tonight still held at Bluffs by a slide.

Rescuing parties sent by automobile to bring in the marooned passengers were themselves turned back a few miles from the city upon discovering that the Pacific highway and other roads were buried under slides and water also. At midnight it was still raining.

## CONTROL BOARD IS CRITICIZED BY LAWMAKERS

### Better Scheme of Repairs Is Needed Says Representative Gordon

### COLISEUM IN DOUBT

### Mr. Marsters Quizzed Closely When He Appears for Fair Board

On two counts the state board of control met tonight some harsh criticism by the ways and means committees of the senate and the house in joint session last night. Some of the members accused the board of laxity in keeping buildings at state institutions in repair. The other criticism was that of a uniform valuation on farm products as shown in the board's biennial report.

Chairman Gordon of the house committee and Senator Patterson of the senate committee prodded the board particularly hard.

"At the penitentiary," said Gordon, "not a new nail has been driven in making repairs as far as I can see. Repairs should be kept up day by day, then there would be no need of large items for repairs in the budget." The same criticism was made of other institutions.

### Cabbage at \$40 a Ton.

Senator Patterson, turning to the subject of valuation of farm products, said the report of the board placed cabbage at \$10 a ton at some institutions and \$10 a ton at others; wheat at \$2.50 a bushel in some cases and in others \$1.50 a bushel. "And worse than that," said the senator, "I believe in one instance cheat seed has been valued at \$40 a bushel."

Members of the state fair board, Warden Stevens and Clerk Frank Davey of the penitentiary, and State Engineer Copper and Water Superintendent George T. Cochran were quizzed by the board last night in an effort to arrive at conclusions as to appropriations to be recommended for these departments. "No determination was reached relative to these, but the committees took definite action on the Oregon School for the Deaf and allowed \$65,000 of this amount \$1,000 going for repairs and the remainder for general maintenance. The budget estimate is \$72,619. Superintendent Tillinghast had expressed a willingness that this be cut by \$2,200. Gordon moved that \$50,000 be allowed, but this was protested by Representative Childs and Senator Patterson, the former declaring that Superintendent Tillinghast in his 12 years of service had always kept within his appropriation and that to trim his estimate would be a rank injustice. Senator Gill, who was chairman of a sub-committee that visited the institution, was lavish in his praise of the management and declared that the salary of Mr. Tillinghast should be increased.

"I certainly should vote for the appropriation," replied Marsters. "What kind of a fair could you put on with the \$44,500 appropriation of 1917 plus 6 per cent?" asked Childs.

"If you can tell me what kind of weather we will have next September perhaps I can tell you," Marsters answered.

### Dave Looney Housed.

Representative Dave Looney, an ardent state fair enthusiast, was aroused.

"I am surprised at the way members of this committee talk," he shouted, jumping to his feet. "The

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## Suggestion of President Wilson Accepted by Peace Delegates—Meeting With Slav and Bolsheviki Delegates to Take Place on Princess Islands, February 15—General Pershing May Represent United States Government—Step Will Pave Way to Other Negotiations If Invitation Is Not Accepted

PARIS, Jan. 22.—(By the Associated Press)—Led by President Wilson, the supreme council of the great powers today moved to unite the factions of distracted Russia and bring them into the peace congress.

They adopted a proposition brought forward by President Wilson asking all the Russian factions including Bolshevists to meet the allied and associated government at Princess Islands, in the sea of Marmora, on February 15, the contending factions meantime declaring a truce and suspending all military operations.

The joint commission of the associated government will be announced as soon as Russian factions accept the proposal, which was communicated to them by wireless tonight. The Russian commission will proceed to the meeting place, probably by warship by way of the Black sea and the Bosphorus.

General John J. Pershing, the American commander in chief, has been called to Paris and it is said that he will be the military member of the American representatives of the joint commission. Aside from the importance of the conclusions reached, it was especially notable as being the first time that the voice of the United States had taken the direction in the concert of European powers on the most serious question now presented. There was added significance in the fact that an American president in person had taken leadership in the council made up chiefly of European statesmen and had pointed to a way which they had unanimously adopted. The final result came after three days of continuous discussion of Russia which did not crystallize until the final hours when President Wilson presented in writing the plan he had elaborated.

There was little opposition and this was based mainly on doubts as to whether the proposition would be accepted.

In reply it was pointed out that the contending factions were weak at the end of their resources and that their needs likely would lead them at least to a combined appeal to the associated powers.

Resides the definite proposal as given in the communication the joint commission of the associated powers will lay down four conditions indispensable in bringing about an adjustment.

First, presence at all points; second, removal of all economic barriers which restrain the free circulation or exchange of food and commodities between the factional zones and the outside world; third, general elections on a representative basis; and fourth, some adequate arrangements for the payment of debts.

### Would Pave Way.

If eventually, the proposal is not accepted members of the council expressed the view that their proposition was before the world and that it would pave the way for such other measures as their own action had brought about.

The Princess Islands were chosen for the eventual meeting because they are outside the zone of any of the contending factions. There are also allied headquarters and are not apt to be obnoxious to any of the factions as would other points having better facilities for the meeting.

February 15 was designated as the time of the meeting so as to give time for representatives to come from the remotest sections of Siberia and other distant localities. Besides the action taken with regard to Russia the council today also provided a joint commission of two each from the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy to proceed to Danzig and Warsaw for consideration of the entire military, economic and political situation of Poland. A plenary meeting of the full conference was announced for next Saturday when the plans of President Wilson and David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, dealing with a league of nations will be the first order of business.

Today's action on Russia and Poland, however, goes into effect without presentation to the full conference and is taken as the action of the great powers.

### Two Sessions Today

The supreme war council will hold two sessions tomorrow. The full peace conference will probably meet Saturday.

President Wilson has decided to resume the session of his war cabinet or his "Wednesday cabinet," so-called because the regular meeting day of the heads of the war boards, military advisors and members of the cabinet. The purpose of the meetings in Paris is for the discussion of economic problems involved in the armistice and the peace negotiations. They will be attended by Bernard Baruch, Herbert C. Hoover, Vance McCordieck and Edward N. Hurley, all of whom have been summoned to Paris by the president and such other of his diplomatic, political, economic and military advisors as the president may designate to attend. Blockade, shipping, food relief for Europe, and the provision of raw materials for the restoration of the devastated regions are among the problems which will come before the meeting and the cabinet will also give attention to the Russian question.

"The associated powers are now

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