

MONDELL OF WYOMING IS MADE LEADER

McArthur of Oregon Receives 41 Votes for Whip in Lower House to 118 Cast for Representative Knutson.

ORGANIZATION OF REPUBLICANS READY

Mann's Refusal Causes Him to Be Left Without Important Post

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Republican organization for the majority control of the next house was completed today with Representative Frank Mondell of Wyoming as floor leader. Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota as whip and Representatives Winslow, Massachusetts; Gore, Pennsylvania; Longworth, Ohio; Madden, Illinois and Dunn, New York, as the steering committee to have charge of the legislative committee.

Selection of Mr. Mondell was made after Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, Republican leader in the last house, had refused to accept the post when elected by the committee. As Mr. Mann has not been appointed to any of the house committees, he will be left without a place in the Republican organization unless he accepts appointment to one of two vacancies existing in a few of the important committees.

Representative Longworth, of Ohio, vainly sought to prevent the committee taking up the floor leadership selection at this time, and after Mr. Mann's nomination he refused to vote the Ohio delegation, which he represented. The representatives from Indiana, Idaho and West Virginia also refrained from voting, but the only ballots cast against Mann were those of the 12 Massachusetts Republicans.

Committee members generally said they expected the party conference to be called a few days before the congress meets in special session would ratify the selections of the committee.

They regard it as possible, however, the Representative Longworth may call the conference's attention to the strict application of seniority in committee selections and seek to upset some of them.

Mr. Mondell, who seconded the nomination of Mr. Mann for leader, was elected easily, receiving 160 votes, with 23 cast as present and the remainder as absent. On the preceding ballot, Mann received 154 votes, with Representative Longworth of Ohio, whose name was not formally presented to the committee, receiving two votes.

Three candidates were nominated for whip, but Mr. Knutson received 118 votes, against 41 for Representative McArthur of Oregon and 23 from Representative Vestal of Indiana. Representatives Anderson, Minnesota; Reavis, Nebraska, and Scott, Michigan, were unsuccessful nominees for places on the steering committee.

COMPANY M MAY BE HERE FRIDAY

Not Later Than Saturday, Is Word That Comes from Camp Lewis

CAMP LEWIS, Wash., March 11.—(Special to The Statesman)—Members of Company M, the original Salem company, who are now at Camp Lewis after returning recently from France, will return to Salem not later than Saturday of this week, and probably on Friday, according to the best information obtainable. The men were put through the mustering office early Monday morning. All members came through the medical examination in first class condition and speed towards the final mustering out seems to be the word.

PAPER MILL FOR SALEM IS NOW CERTAIN TO GO

Half Million Dollar Plant Is Announced for Trade and Front Streets

LED BETTER INTERESTED Men Affiliated With Spaulding Logging Company Pushing Project

A paper mill project for Salem which was announced before the war has been revived and indications are that construction of a large factory at Trade and Front streets on the site of the former Salem flouring mill at an early date. The capital is to be furnished and the mill constructed by men affiliated with the Charles K. Logging company and the Crown Willamette Paper mills at Oregon City, represented mainly by F. W. Leadbetter of Portland.

The project was announced as a practical certainty before the war, but disturbances that came with the war caused action to be dropped temporarily. The factory when completed, it is said, will represent an investment of about \$500,000.

Several buildings will be erected in construction of the factory, the main one of which will be two stories in height and have dimensions of 80 by 150 feet. The largest piece of machinery will necessitate an expenditure of over \$100,000. The plant will be built so that additional equipment can be added as needed.

Mr. Leadbetter has a wide experience in the paper mill business. He is vice president of the Spaulding company and a director of the Northwestern National bank of Portland.

Jefferson High School Boys Home from France

PORTLAND, Ore., March 11.—A detachment of former Jefferson high school students, numbering 24, returned to Portland today from overseas duty as members of the machine gun company of the 162nd regiment. Boys of the high school joined with citizens in a big ovation and parade.

STAGE SET FOR SESSION WITH SMITH

Mediation to Settle Industrial Disputes to Be Waged Throughout West With Salem as Starting Point.

SPEAKING TOUR PLAN OF LABOR CHAMPION

Employers, Employees and State Officials to Meet Friday Night

The stage is set for the big joint mass meeting of employers and employees that is to be pulled off at the state capitol Friday evening when Hon. Eugene Smith will fire the opening gun of his campaign for the new ideas of voluntary mediation that are interested to transform the labor world. The speaking will be held in the hall of representatives that is being arranged to accommodate a large crowd for the occasion.

Governor Olcott and other state officials will be on the platform and Commissioner Marshall of the industrial accident commission will preside. The newly appointed deputy labor commissioner for Portland, W. H. Fitzgerald, will be introduced, and Representative Smith, who served as one of the labor members in the legislature from Portland will be the orator of the evening.

Salem labor unions will be present in large numbers, and the whole program is in charge of a committee of Salem central labor council, the committee having sent out hundreds of invitations to business men and manufacturers to attend and hear the new gospel of arbitration which is to settle all differences that arise in future between labor and capital. This is to be the first of a series of addresses to be delivered by Hon. E. E. Smith in Pacific coast labor centers. He preferred to start his educational campaign at Salem because of the conservative and substantial class of men who comprise the trade unions of the capital city. They are 90 per cent residents and home owners, and 100 per cent patriotic Americans.

Eugene E. Smith won a name for himself in the recent session of the legislature as a forceful debater and at times he mounted to real oratory. He championed the cause of conservative labor reform bills in a manner that won for him the respect of the opposition, and more than once he turned the tide from apparently hopeless defeat into a parliamentary victory. He proposes to devote his life to the new lines of establishing voluntary mediation councils that are to be permanently on the job, composed of equal representation of employers and employees to whom all controversies as to wages, hours, and conditions of the working people will be referred automatically and noiselessly and harmoniously adjusted after full investigation.

The new law that will soon go into effect provides for a council to be created by the state for mediation and conciliation. Mr. Smith's

SOLDIERS' HOME HEAD GETS OUT

Markee Quits Post After Probe Is Started by State Board of Control

ROSEBURG, Or., March 11.—Commandant Markee of the Oregon Soldiers home, tendered his resignation to the board of control today and expects to be relieved of duty in the immediate future.

Complaints arising from various sources as to mismanagement of the institution recently brought about an investigation by the February grand jury and the state board of control. It was stated here today that following Commandant Markee's resignation, the probe instituted by the board of control will be dropped.

RAILROADS GET MONEY IN SPITE OF GOVERNMENT

Company Executives and Federal Representatives Build Machinery

BANK LOANS WILL HELP Special Committee of Seven Is Headed by Howard Elliott of N. P.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Railroad executives and government representatives today laid the foundation for the machinery by which loans of banks and the war finance corporation will be made available to railroads during the next few months in lieu of the funds which congress failed to provide.

After conferences between a number of leading railroad corporation officers and officials of the war finance corporation and railroad administration, a special finance committee of seven headed by Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, was created by the railroad executives to cooperate with government agencies as a clearing house for financial arrangements.

Swager Sherry, of Louisville, who has just retired after serving 16 years in the house of representatives, recently chairman of the house appropriation committee, was appointed by Director General Hines as director of the railroad administration's division of finance, succeeding John Skelton Williams, resigned.

An important feature of the arrangement to be made is the issuance by the railroad administration of government warrants to railroads for the amounts due them on settlements of last year's accounts and other debts. These warrants, virtually certificates of indebtedness, would not be cashed until congress appropriates funds at the next session, but would serve as collateral for loans.

The loans would be arranged by each railroad company individually with its bankers, or in special cases with the war finance corporation. The railway executives' special committee together with the railroad administration's financial agencies, would facilitate the negotiation and distribution of these loans. Companies whose financial strength was not great might be helped by the railroad administration, which will get some funds through repayment by railroads of advances already made to them.

These plans were outlined today by Director General Hines and the railway executives, but it was emphasized that final plans remain to be made. Railroad administration and war finance corporation officials will confer tomorrow with Secretary Glass of the treasury.

Although no bankers participated directly in the conferences today they will be consulted informally by the executives and railroad administration officials. A number of prominent bankers were here during the day to confer privately with railroad heads.

WASHINGTON TO HANG KILLERS

Legislature Votes to Put Capital Punishment Back on Law Books

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 11.—Capital punishment for first degree murder, if the jury so wills in an individual case, was apparently made certain of restoration to Washington's criminal laws today, when the lower house passed the bill. The measure had already passed the senate. It is expected that acting Governor L. W. Hart will sign the bill.

NEW LEAGUE MEETS WITH BRYAN FAVOR

However, He Suggests That Amendments Be Made Which Would Cause Modification of the Plan.

TO PRESERVE DOCTRINE

Would Specifically Uphold Plan Proposed by Monroe as to This Hemisphere

WASHINGTON, March 11.—William Jennings Bryan issued a statement here tonight indorsing the league of nations, but suggesting amendments to the proposed constitution which among other things would preserve specifically the Monroe doctrine, enlarge the proportionate voting power of the United States and make it clear that each member nation might decide for itself whether it would support decrees of the league's general council.

While pointing to imperfections, Mr. Bryan urged that they should not be allowed to lead to rejection of the plan, declaring that risks to be run in accepting the league were less than those involved in rejection and returning "to the old ways of blood and slaughter."

Mr. Bryan dictated the statement from his sick bed at the home of friends, where he has been confined for nearly three weeks. He said the league of nations idea, "the greatest step toward peace in a thousand years," was taken from thirty arbitration treaties negotiated by the United States while he was secretary of state. It was not expected, he said, that so great an idea would be made perfect in detail in so short a time and added that while President Wilson "had done the best he could," he would be helped by intelligent and friendly criticism from the American public.

The statement follows: "The league of nations is the greatest step toward peace in a thousand years. The idea for substituting reason for force in the settlement of international disputes is in itself an epoch-making advance. The peace league is the greatest peace of machinery. Second, the reduction of armaments will make it impossible for a nation to prepare for war without notifying the world of its intentions. Third, the abolition of secret treaties, which will do much to prevent the combinations which lead to war. If the league of nations did nothing more than to provide these things our nation would be justified in supporting it to the utmost.

It is not to be expected that so great an idea as the league of nations would be made perfect in detail in so short a time. There are defects that should be corrected, and the fullest discussion of the proposed amendments should be invited. The newspapers of Great Britain, France and Italy are not backward in the expression of their views as to changes that should be made. Why should the American people be silent? Ours is the nation most influential in the league and most powerful because most disinterested. Its people should speak by free and frank discussion to perfect the league. The president has done the best he could, but he will be aided by intelligent criticism from those friendly to the idea.

I venture to point out certain amendments that should, in my judgment, be made in the interest of a stronger and better league. First, the basis of representation is not fair to the United States. A comparison of voting strength will show that, while our nation is the most powerful in the combination, whether measured by population, wealth or moral influence. This inequality ought if possible to be corrected, for justice is the only foundation upon which any institution can rest in permanent security.

Second, the terms of admission to nations that may desire to join hereafter are not fair. To require a two-thirds vote to admit a new nation suggests the social club, where a few black balls would keep out an un congenial applicant. This world league is for the world. The president has well said that our nation is not interested in a league unless all nations are in it. The qualification for admission ought to be fixed, and it ought to be made as easy as possible for those who are qualified to gain admission. Under no circumstances should the consent of more

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SHERIFF WINS DAMAGE SUIT

Jury in Federal Court Brings Verdict for Defendant, W. I. Needham

It took a jury in the federal district court in Portland late yesterday afternoon just about five minutes to bring a verdict for the defendant in the suit of G. D. Trotter against Sheriff W. I. Needham of Marion county. Ten thousand dollars damages were demanded in the complaint which alleged false imprisonment.

About a year and a half ago Trotter lived in Stayton where he became involved in a quarrel and is supposed to have struck a man over the head with a cane. The next day he came to Salem and secured the services of W. C. Winslow as his attorney. The latter called up the sheriff's office and made arrangements whereby Trotter would not be lodged in jail, but would remain in custody of his counsel. Sheriff Needham was out of the city at the time and upon his return took charge of Trotter in Winslow's absence. Trotter claimed he was mistreated by the officer.

Because the plaintiff is now a resident of Vancouver, Washington, it was necessary to try the case in a federal court. County Judge W. M. Bushey, District Attorney Max Gehlbar, W. C. Winslow and Deputy Sheriffs Oscar D. Bowers and George Paulus went to Portland yesterday to testify in the trial.

BIRDMEN WILL QUIT FLYING ON MARCH 15

Training of Aviators to Cease on All But Two Fields in United States

DISCHARGES ARE RAPID

Major General Kenly Is Replaced by Brigadier General Mitchell

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Coincident with the announcement today that Major General William L. Kenly had been replaced as director of military aeronautics of the army by Brigadier General William Mitchell, it was learned that orders have been issued for the cessation of aviation training at all fields in the United States except two, these to be designated by Major General Charles Menoher, director of the air service. These instructions take effect March 15 and thereafter, the work done at all fields other than the two to be selected will have to do only with the storage and maintenance of equipment.

All aviation personnel that can be spared will be discharged by March 21 and the fliers retained at the two training fields to be kept in operation will be, so far as practicable, those who desire to remain in the permanent military establishment.

These orders represent a new effort to keep demobilization up to a schedule and get the total of discharges to the 2,000,000 mark by the end of the present month. The cancelling of General Kenly's wartime rank and his assignment to his own branch of the service, the field artillery, in his permanent rank as colonel, was said to be in line with this policy of reduction all along the line.

The orders also were interpreted as signaling the new status of the air service which is developing and the fact that General Menoher has actually taken hold of the entire service, both production and operation.

The appointment of General Menoher after the resignation of John D. Ryan, formerly civilian director and assistant secretary in charge of aviation matters, meant that the air service was to be combined for peace purposes under a single head, since the bulk of production problems ceased with the termination of hostilities. It also meant that two major generals were assigned to this consolidated service and accounts, in the opinion of officers, for General Kenly's return to his regular army rank.

General Mitchell was an aviator before the war when the service was under the signal corps and virtually all of his duty in the army has been in the aviation branch.

General Menoher has not yet designated the fields at which training for the air service is to be continued. About 30 aviation fields and centers were in operation during the war.

STRIKERS OUBORATED

BUENOS AIRES, March 11.—

There has been no change in the strike situation here and the port workers still insist that their original demands must be met.

RUSSIA IN CHAOS AND DEATH RIOTS

Deaths in Petrograd Reported to Be Mounting to as High as 4,000 Daily from Dread Diseases.

HUMAN FLESH SOLD TO FAMINE STRICKEN

Moscow and Petrograd Reported to Be Without Fuel of Any Kind, Whatever

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Chaotic conditions in Russia, particularly in Petrograd and Moscow, are described in reports received today by the state department. The depths to which the country has been plunged by bolshevik rule was said by the advice to be indicated in a report from Moscow saying that human flesh had been sold to the famine stricken population by Chinese soldiers who later were arrested.

Both Moscow and Petrograd were reported without fuel of any kind. The streets of Petrograd were described as deserted with the exception of soldiers and civilians begging for bread. The deaths in the city chiefly by typhoid and small pox were estimated at 4,000 daily. The Swiss, Danish, Swedish, Dutch and British embassies were said to have been looted.

Conditions in Moscow are reported as better than in Petrograd although all industries in the former city except a few military plants have ceased to operate. The only food available is brought to Moscow by peasants, who sell it at excessive profits, sugar bringing 25 rubles a pound, dog meat seven and horse flesh 21 rubles a pound.

VLADIVOSTOK, Thursday, February 27.—

(By The Associated Press)—At a conference of the Usuri Cossacks assembled at Khabarovsk, the president of the conference was authorized by all-Russian Cossack communities to protest to the Washington government against what was termed illegal interference by the American command in the international affairs of the Usuri Cossack communities as a result of the intervention of a large number of Cossacks, who late in January surrendered and turned over their arms and horses to the Americans.

By invitation, Colonel Morrow, representing the American command, and Colonel Henry H. Styer attended the conference and outlined the attitude of the American staff. He said 450 Cossacks arrived in the American camp on the night of January 28. He did not know why they had revolted. They were disgraced because they constituted a menace to the peace.

The Cossacks, Colonel Morrow said alleged they had suffered long from the Knout and starvation and cold, but had submitted to these things, fearing they would be put to death.

Colonel Morrow explained to the conference that the men had been given the right of self determination and said that the Americans would oppose forcibly any effort to subject them to the will of the conference. A message was read to the conference confirming the statement of Colonel Morrow concerning the reason for the mutiny.

A communication from General Ol the local Japanese commander, said that in view of the refusal of Major General William S. Graves, U. S. A., to recognize the Cossack detachment as a part of the Russian army, discussion of the controversy had been dropped by the Japanese staff and the situation had resulted in a question between the Cossack and American troops. The communication added that if it became necessary to form an allied investigation committee, the Japanese would participate in it.

Some time ago a large number of the Cossacks under General Kalnikoff mutinied and fled to the American lines. They were disarmed and interned. The Japanese requested that the men, together with their equipment be turned over to the Japanese. This General Graves refused.

ARCHANGEL, March 11.—

(By The Associated Press)—Operating 10 guns the bolshevik forces yesterday shelled the village of Vidavka, on the Vaga, almost completely destroying it. Repeated heavy infantry attacks followed, but these were repulsed with heavy losses by the Americans, British and Russians.

The allies were greatly outnumbered, but fought bravely in the snow. The allied troops this morning still occupied the ruins of Vidavka and were ready for new attacks.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 11.—

(By The Canadian Press)—Information received here is to the effect that the

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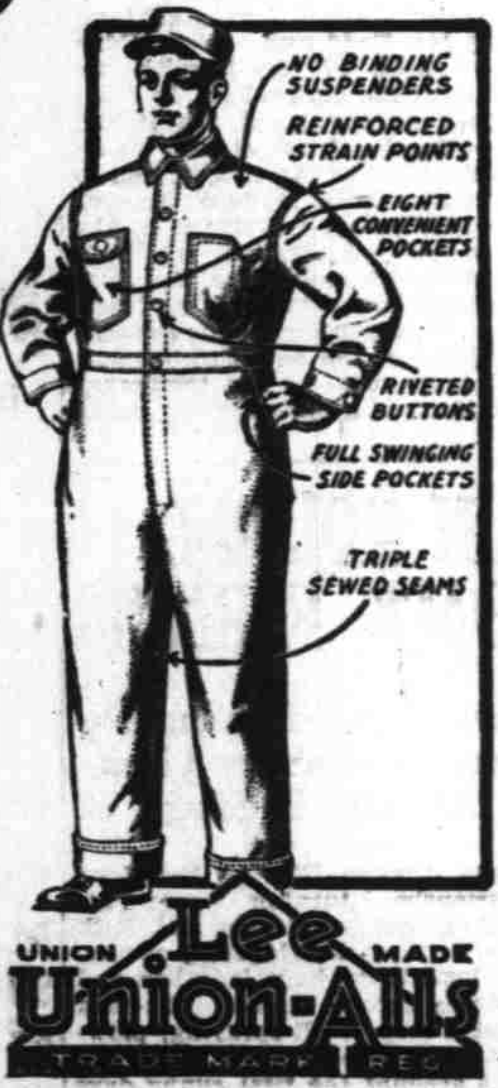
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Other brands in Khaki—reduced from \$4.50 to	\$3.75
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