

# PRESIDENT TO VETO LODGE'S BILL IF PASSED

## Wilson Says He Can and Will Turn Down Concurrent Resolution Declaring War At End; Constitution Is Cited.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Lodge concurrent resolution which declares the vetoed by President Wilson house and senate, in the officials today. They cited the president has this power.

This came as an evident surprise to supporters of the Lodge resolution which was introduced in congress just before adjournment. They believe the executive had no authority to interfere with a concurrent resolution and that the Lodge measure could be passed by both houses, thus ending the war without adoption of the peace treaty. Discovery of the constitutional authority which hitherto has seldom, if ever, been exercised by a president, was considered a blow to their plans.

The administration supporters cited article one, section seven, paragraph three of the constitution as their authority. It reads as follows:

"Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and the house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill."

The administration contends, undoubtedly gives Wilson authority to veto the Lodge measure.

**Veto Is Certain.**  
The president apparently is determined to veto Lodge's proposal, confident that two-thirds vote cannot be marshalled in congress to pass it over his head. Thus he plans to prevent the war being officially ended until the peace treaty has been adopted.

At Speaker Gillette's office it was stated that it was not customary to send concurrent resolutions to the president, but that in this case it would undoubtedly be necessary under the constitution. His opinion was expressed after the constitutional provision had been scanned. Before that, the impression was that it was not necessary to send such resolutions to the White House.

Senator Lodge, author of the resolution, was in Boston, it was said at his office.

**Old Opinions Support.**  
Administration officials also declared that in an opinion rendered in 1884 by Attorney General Cushing, stated that congress could not pass any law which in effect "coerces the discretion of the president except with his approval, unless by a concurrent vote of two thirds of both houses upon his previous refusal to sign a bill."

Another opinion on this question, cited by the administration, is contained in a report by the senate judiciary committee, made January 26, 1897, as the result of an investigation of the question as to whether a concurrent resolution required the president's signature.

"Whether concurrent resolutions are required to be sent to the president of the United States must depend not upon their mere form but upon the fact whether they contain matter which is properly to be regarded as legislative in its character and effect," the report stated. "If they do they must be presented for his approval. Otherwise they need not be. The nature or substance of the resolution and not its form controls the question of its disposition."

Senator Underwood conferred with Secretary Tamm at the White House today on the democratic program. Senators Hitchcock and Underwood will leave Washington immediately for a brief rest before the recovering of congress.

## BREWERS PROTECTED TEMPORARILY TODAY BY RESTRAINT ORDER

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 21.—Judge John C. Pollock, in the federal court here today granted a temporary injunction restraining District Attorney Walter Henley and the collector of internal revenue from interfering with brewers in the manufacture and sale of beer.

Judge Pollock declared he was not ruling on the constitutionality of the war time prohibition act, but that "a reasonable doubt existed."

The result of the ruling is that the manufacture and sale of 2.75 beer here is permitted. The court ruling does not affect the rate of whiskey or its release from bond, the decision specified.

The decision was in the case of the Griesedick Brewing company of St. Louis against District Attorney Henley and George H. Moore, collector of internal revenue.

Four other breweries here joined in the suit.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE GIVEN SUGAR CONTROL

Washington, Nov. 21.—To meet the sugar shortage throughout the United States, President Wilson today issued a proclamation transferring to the department of justice the powers of the food administration.

Assistant Attorney General H. E. Figg will be placed in charge of the department's work dealing with sugar.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 21.—Evidence that 400,000 sacks of sugar, totalling 40,000,000 pounds, are now stored in southern California sugar refining centers has been gathered by agents of the Los Angeles Retail Grocers association, Secretary B. C. Shurleff declared today.

Despite this stock, he declared, grocers cannot buy sugar.

## FUTURE OF SEATTLE RECORD CASE PUT UP TO FEDERAL COURTS

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 21.—United States Commissioner R. W. McClelland handed down a decision in the Union Record case today, which seemed to pass to the United States district court the responsibility for future developments, and apparently leaves it to that court to decide whether or not the Union Record plant shall remain in the hands of the government or be returned to its owners pending trial of sedition charges.

McClelland said it was not within his province as a United States commissioner to say whether or not the Union Record plant is being illegally held.

"My understanding of the testimony of Deputy United States Marshal Tobey," McClelland says in his decision, "is that he took the property of the Union Record on November 13, and later the same day gave them up. If that is true, the writ of seizure is dead. If it is not true, the writ still stands and the defendants may bring in a motion to quash the writ. If Tobey seized the Union Record on November 14, he did so without authority from the commissioner."

The facts in the case, he said, must be determined by the United States district court.

## Coolie Labor Proposal Is Gaining Favor Says Jordan

Portland, Or., Nov. 21.—The exclusion law be amended so that coolies can be admitted and employed as laborers on western farms is meeting with much favor, according to Frank C. Jordan, California secretary of state, who is in Portland today.

Jordan is sounding out public sentiment in western states regarding the movement. He says he has found very little opposition to the plan so far.

## Leavenworth Authorities Probe Prison Fire Cause

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 21.—Prison authorities today were investigating a fire of "undetermined origin" which early today destroyed the Exchange building and six temporary wooden structures within the confines of Fort Leavenworth here.

The blaze broke out in the Exchange building, surrounding structures were dismantled to prevent the fire reaching the older and permanent buildings of the disciplinary barracks.

## \$50,000 Retirement Fund For "Y" Workers Announced

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 21.—Announcement of a gift of \$50,000 for a retirement fund for Y. M. C. A. workers was made in today's meeting of the "Y" convention here. The donor was unnamed.

The plan provides that secretaries may retire after reaching the age of 60 and receive half pay from then until death.

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FORTY-SECOND YEAR

## RATIFICATION TO BE ISSUE OF 1920 CAMPAIGN

Leaders Of Both Parties Look For Next Presidential Race To Be Decided On Grounds Of Peace Fight.

By Raymond Clapper  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Nov. 21.—Ratification of the peace treaty appeared today to be shaping itself into the big issue of the 1920 presidential election. Many prominent men of both parties here look for a final fight before the country with the voters deciding whether the United States shall enter the league of nations and, if so, with what reservations. In this struggle party lines may be broken down.

Should the senate fail to ratify before the 1920 fight gets under way there will be clear cut issue, with President Wilson possibly again forced to take the stump in support of the treaty. It was predicted.

**Wilson Opens Fight.**  
President Wilson threw down the gauntlet when he wrote to Senator Hitchcock on the eve of the vote that the Lodge reservations would nullify the treaty. This charge, according to republican senators today, forced the entire majority party to rally around Lodge.

This is the explanation of the unbroken front which Lodge put up during the battle in the final hours of the extra session. It was known that "mild reservationists" on the republican side were ready to support Hitchcock in certain compromise proposals, but when the president attacked Lodge all the republicans resolved to stick with their leader, although in some previous stages of the fight they had opposed him.

**Hot Session Foreseen.**  
Indications today were that a bitter contest will start when the treaty comes up again next session. By its action in refusing to ratify, the senate wiped the slate clean and will have to begin all over again. The treaty will go to the foreign relations committee first.

The crucial struggle will come within the committee this time, according to present plans. The treaty will not be reported out until reservations have been agreed upon, which will meet the approval of two-thirds of the senate. Proceedings on the senate floor will be cut and dried, it is expected. Within the committee, republicans of the Johnson-Borah-Moore-Knox group will try to shelve the pact.

The real issue at the polls, according to the outlook today, will be whether the treaty is to be reported out of the committee or permitted to lie there forever. Candidates will stand for one or the other of these courses, it was predicted and the people must decide. Meanwhile the nation faces the problem of a technical state of war with Germany.

## PRESIDENT HARD AT WORK ON MESSAGES OF VITAL IMPORT

By Hugh Baillie  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Nov. 21.—President Wilson within ten days, will make his supreme effort to end inroads of the bolshevik into America's social structure and at the same time, make the United States a member of the league of nations.

The president today was working vigorously on two state documents which he intends shall be the most compelling of his administration. One of these is a message to congress, to be delivered December 1 and the other the message to the new industrial commission, called to bring about peace between labor and capital, which probably will convene here the same day congress meets.

Wilson is writing a strong appeal to congress to take up again and ratify the peace treaty. He is preparing an argument which the administration hopes will bring about a compromise and speedy ratification. If it doesn't then the president is ready to see the fight carried into the 1920 national election in which, however, he will not participate beyond urging voters regardless of party affiliations to demonstrate they want the United States to join the league.

Wilson is anxious to go before congress and deliver his message in person. This is opposed by his physicians.

**I. W. W. HALL RAIDED**  
Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 21.—Six men, said to be former soldiers, late today raided a building used as headquarters by I. W. W. and other radicals. Literature was piled in the street and burned.

## New Proposal to End Strike Will Be Made by Union

Washington, Nov. 21.—A proposal for settlement of the coal strike will be made to operators by miners late today, President John Lewis of the miners' union, announced.

While Lewis refused to say what demands will be made by the miners, it is understood their proposal will be for an increase of about 25 cents a ton or ten cents more a ton than operators offered yesterday.

Lewis made his announcement just before opening of the afternoon session of the scale committee and after a talk with Secretary of Labor Wilson.

## PAGE CONSIDERS TREATY DEFEAT AS MISFORTUNE

By Thomas Nelson Page  
(Former ambassador to Italy)  
(Written for the United Press)

Washington, Nov. 21.—I consider defeat of the peace treaty as an immeasurable misfortune. Those who have assumed the most terrible responsibility which any man has assumed in our time. Its effect must be to plunge Europe into even deeper chaos, from which America can hardly escape entirely. Those who were most against the treaty and the league of nations were the Germans, the extreme Sinn Feiners, the I. W. W. and the bolsheviks. Those who have just killed the treaty, however sincere their motives, have given these causes great rejoicing.

**Treaty Not Perfect.**  
None maintain that the treaty of the league was perfect. But everyone knows in his heart that it was a better treaty and sanction than was hoped for one year ago.

Just one year ago and a little more, America and the world were holding their breath at what was happening in France. We were vowing to God that if peace were vouchsafed us, that thing which was destroying the world and had swept away so many millions of men should never come again. The ruins of France and Italy still were smoking. Our men were dying by thousands in the Argonne and along the other fronts to save the world and it was saved.

**No Excuse for U. S.**  
I was present when David Lloyd-George laid the treaty of peace on the table of the house of commons and declared that the league of nations was the only means of future safety in sight and that he could not imagine how any sensible man could oppose it being fully tried out. Since that time the treaty has been approved by all the allies.

But the senate of the United States has rejected alike the treaty and the league of nations. Thus the United States and China stand out alone against the treaty and league. China may have a defensible reason, but what reason have we? If the treaty did not protect America then human intelligence has no sound basis.

**Europe Hard Hit.**  
Europe is in a condition bordering on chaos and this is not likely to bring order there. The first thing will be Germany's relief from the exacting terms of the treaty. Can it be that she now will put forth her efforts to pay the great reparation amount imposed upon her unless indeed she recognizes that the present situation offers the unexpected chance for her to conquer the world once more commercially? If not this, then the result must and probably will be in any event re-establishment of great armaments.

**Means Big Armaments.**  
The league of nations, having been repudiated by us, the result to us is clear. It means we must inaugurate here a great armament. We, Germany and China stand outside of the league, which at present constitutes a sort of inchoate alliance of those who have entered it. The present situation as I see it is that we have had a chance to escape from being overwhelmed in what threatened to be a universal deluge and the senate has thrown it away. We must now find some other ark of safety.

The chief builder of the ark that promised us rescue worked himself nearly to death to save us. And if looks as if those who were not called in to help build the ark have sunk it. What will they give us in its place?

## Fatal Accidents During Week Number Only One

Douglas Kelly, a logger of Selah, Wash., was the only workman to lose his life in an accident in Oregon industries during the past week according to reports made to the state industrial accident commission. Of a total of 471 accidents 454 were subject to the provisions of the compensation act, 15 were from firms and corporations that have rejected the provisions of the act and two were from public utility corporations not subject to the provisions of the act.

## U. S. PROCEEDS WITH CARE IN MEXICAN CASE

Carranza Government Expected To Comply With Demand For Release Of Jenkins And Avert "Crisis."

Washington, Nov. 21.—The United States regarding the Mexican situation as delicate, will proceed with the greatest caution in the case of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent imprisoned at Puebla, it was learned today at the state department.

Responsible officials would not predict possible action in event the Mexican refused to release Jenkins, as demanded by this government in a sharp note. Nothing has happened to change the belief that Mexico will comply with America's demands that a crisis will vanish, it was stated.

**"Crisis" Is Denied.**  
"There is no crisis and there will be none," Mexican Ambassador Bonillas told the United Press today. "I trust to the good judgment and good sense of American authority and the American people. It is just a case of the finagling press trying to inflame the people. When the true information is known, this case will be like so many others, in which crisis were supposed to exist."

At the Mexican embassy it was predicted that Mexico's reply probably would be a recital of the reasons for Jenkins' arrest, if he was arrested, with an explanation that whatever action was taken was based on law.

**No Talk of Action.**  
"As far as we know there has been no arrest of Jenkins," an embassy official said. "He was merely called before a court to make a declaration."

The state department information is that Jenkins was put in the penitentiary at Puebla.

As for punitive action in case Mexico remains defiant, there was no talk today of a military expedition. It would take 450,000 troops three years to "pacify" Mexico, according to war department estimates. A battleship might be sent to the Tampico district to make a demonstration, it was suggested, but no official steps in this direction have been taken.

**By Ralph Turner**  
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Mexico City, Nov. 20.—News that the American state department had declared further detention of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, would "seriously affect relations between the United States and Mexico," created a stir in limited circles tonight. Dispatch of the note had not yet been generally known.

A dispatch from Puebla stated that Jenkins, whose second arrest on a charge of collusion in connection with the recent kidnaping took place after he had been released from detention on similar charges, still was in custody. It was said the judge at Puebla had not considered his case because today was a holiday.

## BRITAIN TO "CARRY ON" IN EFFORT TO PERFECT LEAGUE

London, Nov. 21.—Despite America's failure to ratify the covenant, Great Britain will deal in its power to make the league of nations effective, Andrew Bonar Law, spokesman for the government, intimated in the house of commons this afternoon.

During discussion of the American senate's action, Sir McLean asked assurances that Great Britain would "not back determination to do all in its power to take the lead in making the league effective."

"There is no need to doubt it," Bonar Law replied, "but it is a mistake to assume that all help from America is gone."

Bonar Law was bombarded with questions regarding the situation resulting from the United States senate action. He indicated it would not deter the other nations ratifying the treaty from carrying out its provisions.

Sir Samuel Hoare asked whether the situation would have any effect on the Anglo-Franco-American treaty "Our undertaking in this was contingent upon its being carried out by the United States," said Bonar Law. "The senate has not yet ratified this treaty."

## CAR SYSTEM FOR RENT

Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 21.—Walla Walla will lease her car system for \$12,000 a year from the traction company, if recommendations of the public service commission are followed. The company is scheduled to quit, claiming it cannot operate at a profit.

## October Exports Far In Excess of September Mark

Washington, Nov. 21.—Exports during October totalled \$632,000,000, an increase of \$25,000,000 over September and \$130,000,000 over October, 1918, according to a statement issued by the department of commerce today.

Imports totalled \$416,000,000, a decrease of \$20,000,000 from September, but an increase of \$169,000,000 over October of last year.

Exports for the ten months ending with October totalled \$5,561,000,000, an increase of \$1,440,000,000 as compared with the same period in 1918. For the ten months this year imports amounted to \$3,130,000,000, a gain of \$643,000,000 over the similar period last year.

## LABOR FACTIONS SEEK CONTROL OF LOGGING CAMPS

(Capital Journal Special Service.)

Silverton, Or., Nov. 21.—Silverton today was the scene of a silent battle between organizers for the Timber Workers Union, the I. W. W. and the Four L's with the state looking on ready to act as arbitrator. Following a meeting in the opera house here last night when Otto Hartwig, president of the State Federation of Labor, and Philip Holden, organizer for the Timber Workers, spoke to an audience of 100 loggers from the surrounding camps, discussion was rife of the affair on the street corners, in pool halls and the camps.

Preparatory to meet any similar action that was reported to have occurred here to disrupt Mr. Holden's work when he spoke several days ago, a truckload of Timber Workers came from Salem to the meeting last night. Whatever action was manifest at that meeting to block the plans of organization of the Timber Workers did not show itself last night, and Hartwig and Holden conducted the meeting uninterupted.

**Investigation Reports.**  
The report that officials of the sawmills and camps here are discharging men if they don't join the Four L's and discharging them if they join the Timber Workers is being investigated by the state. Following a conference yesterday at Salem between Holden and State Labor Commissioner Grun it was announced that the state would take a hand if affidavits proving that the men were being discharged could be obtained.

When Holden spoke here several days ago the streets, following his departure after a heated debate at the opera house, were littered with I. W. W. literature. It is reported. Mill men who were interviewed, however, say they saw none of the literature; but do say that they heard I. W. W. threaten to "get" Holden or any Four L man.

Opinion here today among the loggers and mill men runs in favor of the Timber Workers, who have assured them, they say, a "square deal." They claim that the Four L leaders have failed to keep their assurance with the men in the matter of advancing the wage scale when the price of lumber boomed.

**Protests Organization.**  
In his talk last night Mr. Hartwig protested the necessity of organization. He defined the radicals who are now working havoc in all parts of the country as "new members of unions who have come to feel what they can do, and are trying to turn the world over in 20 minutes." He cautioned conservation on the part of every union man, urging this as "Americanism." He emphatically declared that no member of the I. W. W. would be admitted to any A. F. of L. organization.

President L. J. Simeral, of the Salem Central Trades & Labor council, presided at the meeting last night. He read a long list of war activities Mr. Hartwig had been connected with, intending to refute the accusation made at the last meeting here that the Timber Workers was an I. W. W. movement.

## Daring Wyoming Bandit Still Free; Pokes Fun At Officers Pursuing Him

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 21.—(United Press.)—William Carlisle, elusive train robber, has the whole western country guessing today. He dropped into the Casper telegraph office Thursday, left a message "thanking" the Union Pacific for the "haul" he made on the Los Angeles Limited last Tuesday, and then disappeared.

The posse, United States cavalry and railroad officers are helplessly waiting for his next appearance, holding trains with full steam up at several points in Wyoming to dash quickly to the scene.

Carlisle's daring has so gripped the west's fancy that the public quite generally hopes he makes good his escape. The authorities, however, regarded him as the greatest menace to safe travel in Wyoming history and are determined to take him dead or alive.

Carlisle has never shed human blood. His chivalrous refusal to rob women passengers is now matched by the discovery that during his penitentiary term he was a wizard at crocheting blouses and weaving hair hirlars.

His pictures, spread broadcast over this region, but more particularly his enormous hands and feet, have made him a marked man.

## COAL SHORTAGE GROWING ACUTE OVER COUNTRY

Nation Facing Fuel Famine As Miners And Operators Vie In Wordy Wrangle To Settle Wage Difference.

(By United Press.)

While coal miners and operators debated in Washington on a wage scale several sections of the country, particularly middle west and southwest, were facing an increasingly serious situation today as a result of the fuel shortage.

Curtailment of train service, abandonment of non-essential industries, rationing of reserve supplies and re-establishment of "lightless nights" were being reported in an effort to conserve the diminishing coal supply. In many places only a few days reserve remained. Above all was danger of a nation-wide freight embargo, admitted by Rail Director Hines to be a possibility should the situation show no improvement within a month.

**Harding's Proposal Discussed.**  
Meanwhile the proposal of Governor Harding of Iowa that the chief executives of bituminous producing states seize and operate the mines in an effort to bring about normal production was meeting with varied responses.

Governor Cox of Ohio, in a message to the United Press, supported Harding's plan while Governor Cornwall of West Virginia believed it would be playing into the hands of the radicals and Governor Sprout of Pennsylvania regarded such action as unconstitutional.

"If the dispute affecting the mining industry is not settled soon, it will be necessary for governmental interference, to take the shape of operation of the mines," wired Harding.

**Plan Not Legal.**  
"It would be far better for the federal government to do it, but if it does not, the responsibility falls to the states."

Several merely declared Harding's

(Continued on page eight)

## FRISCO SHIPYARDS CLOSED SINCE OCT. 1 BY STRIKE TO REOPEN

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—Shipyards in the San Francisco bay district will reopen next Monday, the California Metal Trades Association and Foundrymen's Association announced today. Unless all the men who have been on strike return to work others will be imported to fill their places, the announcement said.

"Signed requests of more than 11,000 men make this a sacred obligation," declared a statement issued at noon.

The wages in effect prior to the strike will remain in force and will continue for a year.

**The statement continues:**  
"All the yards and shops cannot operate at anything like capacity with the number of men that have applied for work. It will be necessary to obtain the services of other men. No attempt will be made to bring in workmen for ten days from the date of opening."

"This is to provide opportunity for men who have hesitated to report for duty. If on December 3 the places are not all filled we will announce in papers throughout the northwest, in southern California and the east that places are open in the shipyards of the San Francisco bay district and that all men will be permanently employed in order of their application."

"We earnestly wish, however, to avoid this action."