

WESTON LEADER

VOLUME 41

WESTON, OREGON, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1919

NUMBER 34

RESUME OF WORK OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

Prompt Organization of Both Houses Augury of Successful Session.

Prohibition Amendment Ratified—Soldiers' and Sailors' Commission Formed—No Conflict Over Consolidation—Would Suppress Criminal Syndicalism—State Police Department Proposed—Compulsory Employment of Soldiers.

Salem.—If the prompt manner in which the legislature organized and started to work is an indication of the manner in which the law-making business is going to be conducted it augurs well for a successful session.

There was no bickering in either house over organization. Both the president of the senate, W. T. Vinton of Yamhill county, and the speaker of the house, Seymour Jones of Marion county, were elected without opposition.

The legislative mill began to grind promptly after organization was completed, with less useless debate than during the first week of any session for many years. While fewer bills were introduced than usually appear during the first week of a session, seldom does the initial week see so many important measures brought forward. All told, 50 bills have been introduced in the house and 31 in the senate.

The first important action of the legislature after organization was the ratification of the national prohibition amendment. The prohibition resolution passed the house with only three negative votes, cast by Kubli, Lewis and McFarland, all from Multnomah county. In the senate the resolution was passed by an unanimous vote.

Bill Passed to Relieve Soldiers.
The first bill passed provided for the creation of a soldiers' and sailors' commission for the relief of returning soldiers, appropriating \$100,000 for that purpose. The bill passed both houses with only one dissenting vote, cast by Senator Wood of Washington county.

Governor Withycombe promptly signed the bill and announced the appointment of W. B. Ayer, chairman; John H. Burgard, A. H. Cranston and John H. Stevenson, all of Portland, as the personnel of the new commission.

A technical error was discovered in the soldiers' relief bill by the auditing department of the secretary of state, which is held to render it unconstitutional, and will necessitate sending the bill back to the legislature for amendment.

Consolidation Plans Harmonious.
For a time there were indications of a clash between the house and senate over the consolidation program, but the differences were smoothed over. A practical plan is being worked out under which the joint committee will put into form all proposals for consolidation, elimination or merger of duties of various departments and commissions.

Members who have been here for several sessions declare that never before have they seen the legislature as a whole in such a seeming state of harmony on the consolidation question as now, and it is believed the conflict which blocked all efforts at consolidation two years ago will be avoided.

Radicals to Be Curbed.

A bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Dimick and a somewhat similar bill in the house by Mr. Kubli directed at criminal syndicalism and designed to suppress Bolsheviki and I. W. W. activities. The measures define criminal syndicalism and sabotage, and would curb lawlessness seeking industrial revolution. They would punish by fine and imprisonment not only actual destruction of property, but also the distribution of literature or the teaching of such propaganda. The bills are expected to meet the desire of Governor Withycombe as expressed in his message that a law providing for the punishment of treason be enacted.

State Police is Created By Bill.
Creation of the department of state police is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Orton, of Multnomah.

The bill provides for an appropriation of \$60,000 for the support of the department for a two-year period.

A superintendent of state police, to be appointed by the governor at a salary of \$3,000 a year, and the selection of 12 police officers by the superintendent at salaries of \$1,500 annually

each, are the main provisions of the bill.

Provides for Employment of Soldiers.
First of the reconstruction bills to be introduced in the senate was that of Senator Huston, making employment of war veterans, either soldiers or sailors, compulsory by the state, counties and municipal corporations. The measure applies to veterans of the Civil, Spanish-American and of the recent war who have achieved honorable discharges. The bill provides

that soldiers who have been maimed in action shall be given employment suitable to their physical condition, and, in case any working force of men is cut down, would be the last to be removed from the payrolls.

Tax Limitation Repeal Proposed.

The repeal of the 6 per cent tax limitation amendment adopted by the people at the general election of 1916, is provided for in a joint resolution introduced in the house just before adjournment by Brownell of Umatilla county.

The resolution provides for the appointment of a committee of five members of the house to prepare a measure for adoption by the legislature, and submission by it to the people at the next general election, of a constitutional provision repealing the present 6 per cent limitation amendment.

Want Road Work Started.

A joint resolution introduced in the house by Mr. Bean, calling upon the state highway commission to immediately start work on one or more units of highway work to provide employment for at least 1000 men was passed in both houses. This resolution provides that preference shall be given to returning soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Bean also introduced a joint resolution calling upon congress to enact legislation which will remedy bad conditions surrounding the returning men, because of governmental inaction. This resolution calls attention to the fact that the Oregon legislature has been compelled to appropriate \$100,000 to grapple with a situation which should have been cared for by congressional action.

Prevent Teaching Foreign Languages.

Representative Dodd of Umatilla introduced a bill in the house, making it unlawful for any board of school directors to permit the teaching of any subject, other than foreign languages, in any of the public or private schools of the state except in the English language. Any director permitting such a thing to be done, or any teacher violating the terms of the act is to be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for the first offense, and not less than \$250 nor more than \$1000 for the second offense, with the alternate punishment of imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than one year in the county jail.

Market Commission is Proposed.

Standardization of the sale of all farm and manufacturing products and furthering the market for Oregon goods is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Huston, of Multnomah county, providing for the creation of a state market commission. The bill provides that a market director, appointed by the governor, shall have supervisory control over the sale and marketing of all such commodities, to the end that Oregon products might find a wider market throughout the country.

Land Settlement Act Introduced.

The soldiers land settlement bill recommended to the various states by Secretary of the Interior Lane was introduced in the senate by Senator Eddy. It provides for the appointment of a soldiers' settlement board of three members and carries an appropriation of \$500,000 to meet the state's share of the expense of co-operation with the United States.

Briefly, the bill provides a plan whereby the state is to furnish the land and the United States is to furnish the money for the development of homes for soldiers. The soldiers will be given 40 years in which to pay for the land and 20 years in which to pay for the improvements.

Provision is made that the governor shall appoint the chairman of the soldiers' settlement board, who shall be designated as the soldiers' settlement commissioner and shall receive a salary of \$4000 a year.

Legislative Brevities.

Governor Withycombe's veto of senate bill No. 242, of the 1917 session, proposing an increase in the salaries of certain officials in Hood River county, was sustained by the senate.

A bill to license real estate brokers was introduced in the house by Representative Gordon.

Amendment to the inheritance tax laws so that they shall apply to es-



DISCUSS STRENGTH OF ARMY IN EUROPE GERMANY HAS ELECTION RIOTS

Washington.—What army strength is to be maintained in Europe is under discussion now by American military officials and the allied military leaders. No report has been received indicating the number of divisions to be supplied by the United States, but General March was positive that it would be far less than the 30 divisions given in unofficial reports as the probable American military contribution.

The American force for the occupied zone was fixed by international agreement at the time the armistice was signed. General March said Marshal Foch undoubtedly would refuse to permit a reduction of his total strength to a point where it would be inadequate to handle any possible disturbance.

Demobilization of all army units in the United States has been ordered. General March announced, with the exception of the regular army regiments needed for camp guard purposes and various detachments necessary to continue the demobilization process. The total now listed for demobilization is 1,177,000.

Having procured Oregon's ratification of the national prohibition amendment by a total vote of 87 to 3 in the combined branches of the legislature, the prohibition forces of the state now are to train their "dry" guns on the patent medicines and so-called tonics containing a generous portion of alcohol. President Baker, of the Oregon Anti-Saloon league, is authority for the statement that bills touching on these patent medicines will be introduced.

Representative Cross of Clackamas county would have the school certification law of 1911 so amended that graduates of universities and colleges could teach in grade schools of the state.

Will Demobilize the 13th Division.
Camp Lewis.—Demobilization of the entire 13th Division, Camp Lewis, was authorized. This order involves 10,000 men.

London.—Rioting occurred in Berlin after the Spartans had attempted to destroy the ballot boxes used in Sunday's election, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch.

The Spartans were repulsed everywhere. Fighting took place in Wilhelmstrasse and Hedemannstrasse and at the Halleische Tor. The Spartans also made an attempt to storm the office of the Vorwaerts.

"The course of the elections throughout the German state," says a German government wireless dispatch received here, "has clearly proved that the development of a republic in form of government interests the whole German nation. Participation in the elections was strong everywhere and in the sharpest contradiction to the indifference which vast classes, especially the bourgeoisie, have shown on the occasion of former elections. Especially remarkable was the strong percentage of women among the masses of voters and the perseverance of both male and female voters to vote, despite adverse weather."

BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

There may be 500,000 German soldiers still under arms, according to estimates of military experts of the British army.

By a vote of 50 to 21, the senate adopted a resolution recommended by a majority of the privileges and elections committee, dismissing disloyalty charges brought against Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin.

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, two of the chief leaders of the Spartans and both active in spreading Bolsheviki propaganda in Germany, have been slain, it was officially announced in Berlin.

The Ohio public utilities commission formally rejected the order of W. G. McAduo, as federal director-general of railroads, providing for an increase of zone express rates, so far as its operation in Ohio is concerned.

Senator Chamberlain introduced a bill in the United States senate to authorize the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the regular army. Also one which authorizes the purchase of land for a national cemetery in France.

Seattle.—With 30,000 men involved in the strike, every steel shipyard is closed and wooden yards shut down.

POLES APPROVE MINISTRY PEACE CONFERENCE FORMALLY OPENED

Socialist Minority Alone is Said to Be Against Paderewski.

Warsaw.—The Polish ministry formed by Ignace Jan Paderewski apparently meets the approval of all parties except radical Socialists.

The new cabinet represents most of the parties in German, Russian and Austrian Poland. Bankers of Posen have loaned it 100,000,000 marks.

M. English, a banker of Posen, assumed office as minister of finance. M. Paderewski will take charge of the foreign office with the assistance of five under secretaries.

Secretary Lane Eulogizes Roosevelt.

Washington.—A tribute to Theodore Roosevelt by Secretary Lane was adopted by the house pensions committee as part of its favorable report on a bill, which already has passed the senate, granting an annual pension of \$5000 to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Shipyard Workers Strike.

Seattle.—Between 35,000 and 37,000 members of the metal trades unions in Seattle, Tacoma and Anacortes went on strike, paralyzing the major portion of Washington's shipbuilding industry.

German Arm to Beat Back Poles.

Berlin.—The German government is reported organizing two armies to counteract an invasion by the Poles, threatening Brandenburg. Forces in West Prussia will be under General von Quast and in Silesia under Field Marshal Woyrsch.

Des Moines Troops Riot.

Des Moines, Iowa.—A captain and a first lieutenant are under arrest and three overseas soldiers were tried by summary court martial as the result of a riot which occurred when a city traffic officer arrested a soldier for disorderly conduct.

Helmet to Boost Loan.

Coblenz.—From 60,000 to 70,000 German helmets abandoned by the withdrawing army are being loaded on freight cars for shipment to the United States to be distributed as prizes in connection with the next loan campaign.

King George's Youngest Son Dead.

London.—Prince John, the youngest son of King George, died at Sandringham. He had been ill for some time.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Oats—No. 2 white feed, \$49.50 ton.
Barley—Standard feed, \$48 per ton.
Corn—Whole, \$67@69; cracked, \$53 @71.
Hay—Timothy, \$30@32 per ton; alfalfa, \$27.50.
Butter—Creamery, 63c per pound.
Eggs—Ranch, 57@59c per dozen.
Potatoes—\$1.75@2 per hundred.
Poultry—Hens, 30@32c; springs, 40c; roosters, 23c; ducks, 30c; geese, 20@25c; turkeys, 45c.

Seattle

Hay—Eastern Washington timothy, \$35 per ton; alfalfa, \$34 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 66c.
Eggs—Ranch, 26@29c.
Poultry—Hens, 26@29c; springs, 27c; roosters, dressed, 27@28c; ducks, 31c; geese, 28c; turkeys, 44@47c.

Bolsheviki Get German Arms.

Warsaw.—Bolsheviki troops have slackened their advance at the Polish frontier. The Germans are delaying their evacuation of Grodno for several days, although General Falkenhayne has retired to Suwalki and General Hoffmann has gone to Koenigsberg.

Polish leaders allege Germans are selling arms to the Bolsheviki. The latter are issuing proclamations that they have come to restore order. Dispatches state, however, that Bolsheviki soldiers have been seen carrying banners inscribed with the words "Long Live the Red Terror" and "Death to Non-Workers."

Fifth Loan To Be Last.

Washington.—Only one more big war loan drive is planned by the treasury department, Secretary Glass stated. This will be the Victory Liberty loan, to be floated probably the last three weeks in April. The amount will not be more than \$5,000,000,000 and may be \$5,000,000,000.

Swedes to Fight Russ.

Stockholm.—Swedish military missions have reported favorably regarding sending of a volunteer military expedition into Lithuania to stem the Bolsheviki advance.

PEACE CONFERENCE FORMALLY OPENED

French President Urges the Formation of a League of Nations.

Paris.—The peace conference was formally opened with a speech by President Poincare, of France.

President Wilson nominated Premier Clemenceau for chairman of the congress. The nomination was seconded by Premier Lloyd George in an earnest tribute to the French premier.

President Wilson, in nominating Premier Clemenceau for chairman of the conference, delivered a speech in response to that of President Poincare and paid tribute to Premier Clemenceau.

President Poincare, in his speech, urged the establishment of a league of nations to safeguard humanity from further suffering.

Poincare declared the nations which made sacrifices in defense of right would lay down the rules for the league. Its aims, he said, would be to prevent wars and gain respect for the righteous peace the conference is to establish. Calling attention to the fact that the German empire was born 48 years ago, President Poincare said it had ended its career in disgrace and had sunk into oblivion, perishing by the sword it unheeded.

Premier Clemenceau, who recently declared for the old balance of power, came out in favor of the league of nations in his address.

Preliminary conversations over the structure of the league of nations are, strictly speaking, still in the stage of being discussed in meetings of the supreme council, and are not technically before the peace congress as a whole, but the fact that the congress has advanced this question to the foremost place in its program is taken to indicate that such progress is being made in the supreme council as to warrant expectation that a definite and somewhat detailed program will be soon evolved.

This program, it is believed, will present the common thought of the leaders of the United States, Great Britain and France and therefore may furnish a starting point from which all the peace delegates may participate. President Wilson is personally pressing forward this one feature to the virtual exclusion of all others.

With discussion now past the point where it seems to be agreed there shall be no super-sovereignty, nor a common police force and that the question of whether a nation shall contribute force in carrying out the decisions of the league will be left to each nation individually in each instance, the general plan being most talked about embodies an enlargement of the principles contained in the treaties negotiated by William Jennings Bryan. These provide for a delay of a year before declaring war and investigations by a special commission of all disputes.

PRESIDENT GETS PRESENTS

All Classes of People in Europe Send Gifts to Wilson.

Paris.—President and Mrs. Wilson came to Paris with a very modest collection of trunks and personal baggage, but they probably will be forced to take home a carload. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have received so many gifts in the course of their stay in Paris and their visits to England and Italy that a large quantity of them probably will have to be taken to Washington on an army transport.

Gifts of all kinds and of all values began pouring in the day President Wilson arrived, and they still are coming in a never-ending stream from all classes of people.

Many of the presents are priceless, but the president values most those having a sentimental appeal. These have come principally from children in all parts of Europe and from families that have suffered by the war.

Wire Lines' Return Sought.

Salem.—Prompt return of wire systems to their owners is demanded by the Oregon public service commission in a telegram sent to Charles E. Elmquist, president of the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners, and Mr. Elmquist is authorized by the commission to appear for it before the committee hearing to make decided protest against retention of such lines under federal control.

