

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

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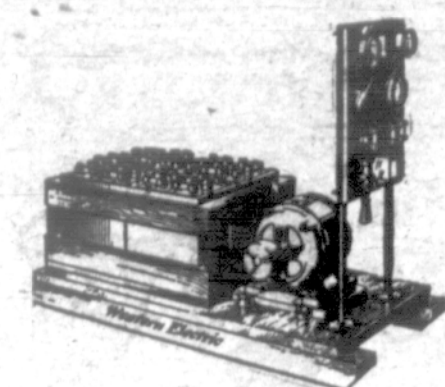
Moro, Sherman County, Oregon. Friday, March 7, 1919.

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RESUME OF WORK OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

Thirtieth Assembly Adjourns
After Holding Over For
Five Days.

Salem.—The 30th assembly of the state legislature completed its labors after a session which extended five days over the 40-day constitutional period. By holding over a few days the session closed without the customary midnight confusion and turmoil during closing hours, with measures being killed and passed while many members were so tired out they were unable to fully appreciate what was going on.

Usually there is more or less criticism of a legislature after the session closes, but the sentiment seems to be that the 30th session has to its credit achievements which surpass those of any previous session in recent years. Early in the session it appeared as though the appropriations called for by various measures would exceed the 5 per cent constitutional limitation, but the ways and means committee held down appropriations and kept within the limit. The committee reported adversely all save really meritorious salary measures, and mustered enough votes to defeat those to which it was opposed.

The following is a brief summary of the important measures passed:

Ten million dollar bond issue for good roads.

Proposal for 1-mill road tax to raise \$1,000,000.

Increased license tax on automobiles will add an additional \$400,000 to state's funds. Tax follows: For motor vehicles up to and including 23 horsepower, \$15; for motor vehicles up to and including 26 horsepower, \$22; 30 horsepower, \$28; 36-horsepower, \$38; 40 horsepower, \$48; in excess of 40 horsepower, \$58.

Definite policy of expenditure of \$5,000,000 for a comprehensive building program of permanent improvements for the state and for the opening wedge toward an eventual gigantic scheme of land settlement, based on the premise of aiding the soldiers, sailors and marines first, but not to overlook the private citizen.

The legislature definitely passed an act providing for a land settlement commission and appropriating \$50,000 for that purpose. The \$50,000 bond issue that is passed up to the people will broaden the service to be rendered by the land settlement commission.

As other aid to returning soldiers and sailors the legislature passed a \$100,000 emergency fund, for their immediate relief, the money from this fund to be loaned to the needy ones. Out of this was also taken \$50,000 to be used in New York for helping the men landing there from overseas on their way back to Oregon. The legislature also will submit to the people for their approval a proposal to provide state aid to the soldiers who desire to receive education, this provision to consist of \$200 a year for four years to the men who qualify under the act.

Some important changes were made in educational legislation. A minimum wage of \$75 a month was provided for the teachers of the state. The state provides for vocational education in connection with the schools. Educators consider this one of the most important victories of the session, despite the fact that the measure invoked but little discussion during the passage through the legislature. Provision was also made for part-time schools, and in this was enacted a provision raising the school limit age from 16 to 18 years, another change which has been fought by school men.

Famous oleomargarine bill is hailed as a victory by the dairying interests. Provides for a license tax on the manufacturer, wholesaler and some of the distributors of oleomargarine, but not on the retailer. One exceedingly important piece of legislation was the passage of the bill providing for a board of conciliation and arbitration. Board, however, has no inherent powers to force a settlement of labor disputes and must depend upon publicity attendant upon its findings.

Bill defining criminal syndicalism covers a wide field in the effort to suppress tendencies toward bolshevism. The red flag was also made taboo in another act.

Labor won one of its biggest victories this session by passage of the Home bill, which legalizes labor unions and writes upon the statute books of the state practically a replica of the Clayton amendment to the federal Sherman anti-trust law. This bill, among other things, prevents the issuance of injunctions against strikes that are peacefully conducted.

Powers of board of health enlarged, especially in the handling of epidemic conditions, and codifies the laws already in force.

A great sheet of amendments to the irrigation laws were passed, being mainly detailed in their report.

D. C. ROPER



Daniel C. Roper, Uncle Sam's collector of internal revenue, is the man who handles your income tax money.

U. S. TO HELP SOLVE LABOR PROBLEMS

Washington.—Opening the White House conference of governors and mayors on peace time business and labor problems Monday, President Wilson promised that the federal government would consider itself the servant of the states, municipalities and counties in solving readjustment problems, and would perform its duty guided by suggestions of the conference.

"The president said he hoped the conference discussion would assume a wide range, including means of restoring labor conditions to a normal basis as soon as possible, and to effecting such fresh allocations of labor and industry as the circumstances may make necessary."

Touching upon the peace conference, he said the conferees at Paris regarded themselves only as servants of about 700,000,000 people of the world, and not as their masters.

Consequently, said the president, the conferees are anxious to keep in closer sympathy with the peoples whom they represent, "to find out how we can best assist in making their lives what they wish them to be by giving them the opportunity that they ought to have."

WAR DEATH TOLL IMMENSE

Total of 7,354,000 Are Reported Killed in Battle.

Washington.—Battle deaths during the war among all participants so far as available statistics show, were given by General March as 7,354,000. This represents only men killed in action or died of wounds.

In the list prepared by the general staff, Russia led with a total of 1,700,000; Germany was second with 1,600,000 and the United States last with 50,000. Approximate figures for other nations were: France, 1,355,000; England 706,700; Italy 460,000; Turkey 250,000; Belgium 102,000; Roumania 100,000; Serbia and Montenegro, 100,000; Austria-Hungary, 800,000; Bulgaria 108,000.

Conviction For Seditious Talk Upheld
Washington.—Without passing specifically on the constitutionality of the espionage act, the supreme court in effect sustained federal court decrees convicting Abraham L. Sugarman, of Minneapolis, under the act. Sugarman was sentenced to three years' imprisonment because of statements made in a speech.

1,301,859 Released From Army Service
Washington.—Demobilization of the army had released up to February 28 1,301,859 officers and men, General March announced. Of the total, 77,542 were officers. Demobilization orders now have reached a total of 1,871,000.

THE MARKETS

Portland

Barley—Standard feed, \$42.50 ton.

Corn—Whole, 36¢@66¢; cracked, 56¢@68¢.

Hay—Timothy, \$30@32 per ton; alfalfa, \$25.50.

Butter—Creamery, 56¢ per pound.

Eggs—Ranch, 42¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 30¢; roosters, 18¢; stage, 21¢; ducks, 40¢; geese, 20¢; turkeys, dressed, 41¢@45¢.

Seattle

Hay—Eastern Washington timothy, \$38 per ton; alfalfa, \$34 per ton.

Butter—Creamery, 59¢.

Eggs—Ranch, 44¢.

Poultry—Hens, heavy dressed, 38¢@40¢; light, 36¢@38¢; live, 36¢@37¢; springs, dressed, 40¢; ducks, live, 39¢@40¢; dressed, 41¢@42¢; geese, live, 33¢@34¢; dressed, 28¢; turkeys, dressed, 45¢@48¢.

REPUBLICANS BLOCK MUCH LEGISLATION

Deliberate Attempt to Hamper
Administration Charged
By President.

Washington.—Upon the adjournment of congress Tuesday with important legislation killed by a republican senate filibuster, President Wilson issued a statement declaring that "a group of men in the senate have deliberately chosen to embarrass the administration of the government, to imperil the financial interests of the railway systems of the country."

Republican Leader Lodge declined to comment on the president's statement. He declared, however, that three-fourths of the republicans sincerely deplored failure of the railroad appropriation. The few republicans who insisted upon filibustering to defeat the bill, it was stated were "beyond control," telling their leaders that their action was personal and not a party affair.

Among the bills that failed was one appropriating \$750,000,000 for the railroad administration, without which, some administration leaders say, the railroads must be returned to their owners before the middle of April.

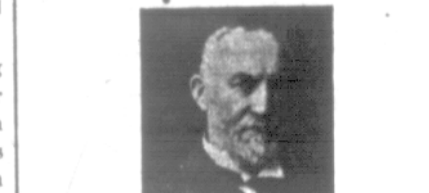
Just before adjournment, President Wilson, in his capitol office, authorized final notice to the republicans that their efforts to force an immediate extra session had failed; that he was unshaken in his determination not to call congress until his work at the peace conference was done.

Adjournment marks the passing of democratic control at the capitol. The congress that passed at noon Tuesday began in April, 1917, passed the German war declaration, and its almost continuous sessions have been marked by unprecedented legislation and controversy.

Big bills that failed included both the army and navy appropriation measures. Only two important measures that ran the gauntlet of the last 48 hours of filibustering were the Victory Liberty Loan bill and the \$1,000,000,000 wheat guarantee bill.

GOV. WITHYCOMBE OF OREGON DIES

Salem, Or.—James Withycombe, fifteenth governor of Oregon, passed away peacefully at his home, 895 Chenebeka street, this city, at 8:45 o'clock tonight. He was 64 years old. His death was due to a general breaking down in health that had been coming



on him for months and he had visibly weakened since the strain of war work had fallen away from him, leaving in its place a decided reaction.

His death came peacefully after a day which had been spent in the service of the state as far as his weakened condition would allow. He passed on a number of bills and vetoed one.

With the death of Governor Withycombe, Ben W. Olcott, secretary of state, automatically becomes governor and remains also as secretary of state.

IDAHO AMENDS PRIMARY

County Offices Only Are to Be Filled
By Old Plan

Boise, Idaho.—After ten years of experiments the state of Idaho gave up the direct primary system of nominations and returned to the convention plan. Governor Davis signed the amended new election law which repeals the direct primary.

Hereafter only candidates for county offices and precinct committeemen will be nominated at the primary. County conventions will nominate delegates to the state conventions of the different political parties and at the state conventions all candidates for state and congressional offices will be nominated.

37 Senators Against League of Nations

Washington.—Thirty-seven of the 49 republican members of the senate in the next congress, which will act on the peace treaty, have served notice on the president and the peace conference that they cannot support the League of Nations constitution in its present form. A resolution which was offered in the senate by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, declared that the league constitution as submitted by President Wilson "should not be accepted by the United States" and called upon the peace conference to conclude peace at once with the enemy and reserve the peace league plan for later "careful and serious consideration."

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A. M. PALMER



A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, who was appointed attorney general by President Wilson.

WILSON WISHES TO RETURN TO WRITING

Washington.—In regard to published reports that President Wilson told democratic committee men who lunched with him that he would not accept nomination for a third term, it was stated at the White House that the subject of President Wilson again being a candidate was not mentioned. It was explained that the president merely remarked to his guests that he yearned to get back to writing and that he had in contemplation the compiling of a history.

Some of those who attended the luncheon said they gained the impression that the president meant he would retire to private life at the end of his term.

It also was stated that the president evinced deep feeling against opponents of the league of nations. He was said to have expressed the view the league should be an American and not a partisan issue, but if the republican state committees should reject a proposal to endorse the league, the democratic state committees then would be free to act independently.

BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut was elected chairman of the national democratic committee.

President Wilson nominated Norman B. Hapgood, former editor of Colliers Weekly, as American minister to Denmark.

Cessation of war activities permitted government expenses in February to drop to a little more than half the rate for the past three months.

George F. Edmunds, former United States senator from Vermont, died at Pasadena, Cal., following a lengthy illness. He was 91 years old.

Casualties on American railroads during 1918 resulted in the death of 9567 persons and injury of 70,970, the interstate commerce commission reported.

A cablegram from the American military attaché at Rome to the war department announced that the 332d American infantry had been ordered concentrated at Genoa.

Mayor William Hale Thompson was renominated by the republicans and County Clerk Robert M. Switzer was nominated by the democrats in Chicago's mayoralty primaries.

General Pershing notified the war department that "divisions now in the American expeditionary forces excepting those with regular army designations" would be returned to the United States in the order of the arrival of their respective divisional headquarters in France.

Mr. Hoover Director of U. S. Relief.

Washington.—Herbert Hoover has been appointed by President Wilson as director-general of the American relief administration created under the new \$100,000,000 European famine relief bill, with full authority to direct the furnishing of foodstuffs and other urgent supplies purchased out of relief funds and to arrange for their transportation, distribution and administration.

Gillett Defeats Mann for Speaker.

Washington.—Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, will be speaker of the house of representatives in the 66th congress. Mr. Gillett overwhelmingly defeated Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, present minority leader of the house, in the caucus of republican members of the new house.

550 Ship Contracts Cancelled.

Washington.—Contracts for the construction of 550 vessels of 2,700,000 deadweight tons at an estimated cost value of \$400,000,000 have been cancelled since the signing of the armistice and in the period just previous to the signing, according to Edward M. Marley, of the shipping board.

CENTRAL GERMANY IN GRIP OF BIG STRIKE

Terrorist Attacks on National
Assembly Are Denounced
in Manifesto.

Berlin.—Central Germany is in the throes of a widespread political strike affecting large parts of Saxony, Thuringia and Anhalt, and through its effects upon railroad communications is casting a sinister shadow over the entire nation.

The government has issued a long manifesto from Weimar denouncing the terrorist attempts to get rid of the national assembly. It proclaims faithfulness to the principles of democracy.

The manifesto denounces strikes, saying:

"Every strike brings us a step nearer to the abyss. Only work can save us."

The manifesto promises the socialization of suitable industries and establishment of industrial councils representative of all the workers and freely elected. It closes with a strong note, asserting the determination of the government to wage relentless war against terrorism, concluding:

"Whoever assails the life of the nation is our enemy."

MILITARY TERMS OF TREATY SUBMITTED

Paris.—Marshal Foch presented to the council of the great powers the military terms to be incorporated in the peace treaty.

The military terms provide for the disarmament of Germany down to 20 divisions of 10,000 men each, including 15 divisions of infantry and five of cavalry. Severe restrictions are placed on the manufacture of all classes of war materials, and the commercial use of the airplane is limited to the minimum.

The naval terms now before the council provide not only for the complete suppression of Germany's submarine equipment, but also for the termination of all submarine warfare by all nations throughout the world, thus ending the use of the submarine in naval warfare.

The proposal for the destruction of the large German warships is approved in the report by the British and American naval authorities, but the French still make reservations against the destruction of these ships.

GERMANS ATTACK POLES

Resumption of Hostilities in Posen Violates Armistice Conditions.

Posen.—The Germans after three days of comparative quiet, resumed attacks all along the line upon the Poles Sunday, according to reports from the Polish-German frontier.

Germany has violated the terms of the armistice granted by the entente allies in the new attack on the Poles in the east.

One of the specific conditions laid down by General Foch and accepted by the German armistice delegates was cessation of activities in Posen pending the outcome of the peace conference. German government officials at the assembly at Weimar, however, denounced this stipulation and defied the allies, as also did the German troops in Posen.

Wilson and Taft Confer.

New York.—During President Wilson's visit of less than four hours in New York Tuesday, he spoke on the League of Nations to 5000 persons at the Metropolitan opera house, held a short private conference with former President William H. Taft, and received a delegation of 20 Irishmen who requested him to present the subject of self-determination for Ireland at the peace conference, and then boarded the steamer George Washington, which sailed Wednesday for France.

Government Will Retain Railroads.

Washington.—Director General of Railroads Hines announced that with the approval of President Wilson the railroads would not be relinquished from government control until there has been an opportunity to see whether a constructive permanent program of legislation was likely to be adopted "within a reasonable time."

Foch Demands German Merchant Fleet

Copenhagen.—Marshal Foch has demanded the immediate delivery of the German mercantile fleet without regard to the question of food supply, according to a dispatch from Weimar, where the German national assembly is in session.

House Favors Irish Freedom.

Washington.—By a vote of 216 to 41, the house has adopted the resolution expressing the hope that the peace conference would "favorably consider the claims of Ireland to the right of self-determination."