

PRESIDENT OUTLINES HIS PEACE PROGRAM IN SENATE ADDRESS

Chief Executive Wants Peace Founded On Equality of Rights --Will Give All Nations Full Opportunity For Development of Resources and Freedom of the Seas--Would Limit Naval and Military Armament--Thinks Plan Would Prevent Future Aggression and Protect Weak Nations

By Robert J. Bender, (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Jan. 22.--Speaking, he said "for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty," President Wilson today outlined to the United States senate a program of peace for the world, which he believed, would keep all the world safe from future aggression.

He declared that the only peace which can last is a peace based upon "equality and a common participation in a common benefit." Guarantees exchanged, he said, "must neither recognize or imply a difference between big nations and small."

H then laid down the following basis for a lasting peace:

Add the authority and power of the United States to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world.

A peace founded on the equality of rights.

A united, independent and autonomous plan.

So far as practicable freedom to all nations for full development of resources and direct outlet to the great highways of the seas.

Freedom of the seas.

Limitation of naval and military armament.

The president explained his course by declaring that it was "inconceivable," that this government should play no part in the "great enterprise" of peace. Owing, he said, to the fact that this government did not wish to withhold its services he felt the people of the United States were called upon "to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it."

In closing his address, the president said:

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful."

"I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would drive them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without."

"Of some form of a league to enforce peace, the president said:

"There is no outwearing alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purposes, all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection."

The president declared they be the American principles and policy.

"We could stand for no others," he declared.

Text of the Address.

Washington, Jan. 22.--For the second time in history, the president of the United States today addressed a session of the senate.

President Wilson's speech follows:

"Gentlemen of the senate: On the eighteenth of December, last, I addressed an identical note to the governments of the nations now at war requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been stated by either group of belligerents the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace."

"I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy. The central powers, united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace. The entente powers have replied more definitely and have stated in general terms indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply, to details, the arrangements, guarantees and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement."

"We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of international concert which must thereafter hold the world at peace."

"In every discussion of the peace that must end this way it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make of virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man must take that for granted."

"I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our government in the days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the nations."

"It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their policy and the approved practices of their government, ever since the days when they set up a nation in the high and honorable hope

(Continued on page six.)

Chicago Color Artist Ends Troubles by Suicide

Chicago, Jan. 22.--Mrs. Belle Switzer, color artist for the Flashograph company, was found dead in her room when Mrs. Sarah Donohue, with whom she has lived for the last two years, went to summon her to breakfast.

Two towels, wrapped about the head, covered a small maalin cloth, which, the police believe, had been saturated with chloroform. No chloroform bottle was in the room, but the police discovered a small cork near the bed. They think Mrs. Switzer threw the bottle out of the window.

Mrs. Switzer, age 30, was divorced from her husband in Des Moines, Iowa, four years ago, but re-married, only to become estranged recently. Letters found in her room indicate her husband has sought aid in freeing himself of an entanglement in which a 17 year old girl had been wronged. One letter, written December 19, says in part:

"Dear Bella: I am writing to you for help. Dear, I have got in bad. You know how, Bella--it's the truth this time. Bella, tell me what to do. She gave me two weeks to think it over. Bella, if she was eighteen it would be better, but she is only seventeen."

MILITIA ORDERED BACK FROM BORDER

Full List of State Troops Relieved From Duty Is Officially Announced

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 22.--General Funston has designated more than 25,000 national guardsmen to leave the border for their home stations at once, in accordance with the order of Saturday. The troops that will move homeward as soon as transportation facilities can be provided are as follows:

Kentucky--Second infantry.

Massachusetts--Ambulance company No. 2, field hospital No. 2.

Minnesota--First infantry, first field artillery.

Oklahoma--First infantry, troops A and B, cavalry; field hospital company, company A, engineers.

Pennsylvania--Second field artillery, company C, engineers; Sixth infantry, eighth infantry, and third brigade headquarters.

Tennessee--Ambulance company, field hospital 1.

Wisconsin--Second infantry.

South Carolina--Troop A, cavalry; troop C, engineers, and field hospital.

South Dakota--Fourth infantry.

Missouri--Fourth infantry.

Montana--Troop A, cavalry.

Nebraska--Field hospital No. 1, company A, signal corps and Fifth infantry.

New Hampshire--First infantry.

New York--Seventy Fourth infantry, field bakery company, supply train, ambulance company No. 4.

North Carolina--First infantry.

Ohio--Fourth infantry, Fifth infantry, Third brigade headquarters, First squadron cavalry.

Iowa--First squadron cavalry, field hospital, No. 1 ambulance corps, brigade headquarters and Third infantry.

Indiana--Second infantry, ambulance company No. 2, brigade headquarters, District of Columbia--Battery B, field artillery.

Illinois--Brigade headquarters and Third infantry.

Delaware--Two battalions of infantry.

Arkansas--First infantry.

Louisiana--First battalion, field artillery, field hospital No. 1.

MIDDLE WEST STORM BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Trains Are Delayed and Street Car Traffic Paralyzed In Cities

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 22.--A blizzard, breaking records for forty years, holds the northwest in its grip. Minneapolis and St. Paul reported the heaviest fall of snow, with 17 inches.

Trains and street car traffic was paralyzed Sunday. The majority of trains scheduled out of St. Paul were annulled.

A milk shortage was predicted today by creamery men of the Twin Cities. They claimed the farmers throughout the surrounding country on whom they depend for their milk supply have notified them that it will be impossible to ship for several days.

Red Wing, Minn., seems to have been the hardest hit of the northwest cities by the storm. It reports a fall of 15 inches of snow. The city is completely cut off from rail communication, with only a limited supply of coal on hand and severe cold weather predicted.

The Chicago Great Western railroad discontinued its trains on the Rochester-Red Wing division at noon Sunday and trains on other lines have been annulled.

The storm line covers South Dakota, East Minnesota, Western Wisconsin,

and extends to the Great Lakes.

North Dakota, Montana and Manitoba report only a small fall of snow but rapidly lowering temperatures. The temperature in the Twin Cities at 5 o'clock this morning registered 15 below.

The Minnesota school board announced there will be no school in that city today.

NO LATE NEWS FROM OPERATIONS OF SEA RAIDER

Belief Prevailent That Field of Operations Has Been Shifted

OFFICIAL NOTICE COMES OF LOSSES TO NEUTRALS

Agents of Allied Steamship Companies Consider Convoys

By Charles P. Stewart.

(United Press staff correspondent.)

Buenos Aires, Jan. 22.--Absence of accounts of depredations by the German raider--or raiders--occurring within the past week and the fact that a vast number of allied war vessels and guardians of neutrality have failed as yet to locate her, led to the belief today that the terror or terrors--had changed the field of operations.

Since the raider despatched the Japanese steamer Hudson Maru to Pernambuco loaded with prisoners, no definite word of the vessel's whereabouts has been received. This was on January 12--10 days ago. The packet boat Bahia reported her belief that the raider had passed her off coast and speeding northward, far off the coast of Rio Grande do Norte.

The most careful questioning of survivors landed at Pernambuco has failed to elicit anything like an admission as to the raider's appearance. The widest variance was developed, giving additional credence to the detailed story of the captain of the captured British steamer Radnorshire that the raider had armed and equipped at least one of her captures, presumably the British merchantman St. Theodore.

The South Atlantic today was literally swarming with searchers for the ship, or ships, responsible for the blow at allied commerce.

Brazil added to her fleet of war vessels watching to prevent violations of neutrality by detaching a number of vessels from her fleet. They will patrol Brazilian territorial waters. Neutral merchantmen arriving at various South American ports reported allied war vessels almost constantly in sight. Five steamships variously reported as merchantmen and cruisers were said to be lurking between Providence and Yacare.

Lack of any recent information locating the German raider, especially in the American waters has no impressed Chile with the belief that the raider has changed its field of operations and that this new field may be the southern Pacific, where the Chilean navy has been called on for vigorous patrol duty.

Dispatches from Rio De Janeiro today carried vigorous denial of the Brazilian authorities of reports that a German gunboat--had been permitted to outfit and take on supplies. The rumors here developed to widespread reports here that such vessels were preparing to make a dash for the open sea to join the raider. The steamer Tinto's escape and reports of her subsequent meeting with a German vessel at sea were reviewed as evidencing extensive German preparations for the raid.

OFFICIAL REPORT RECEIVED

By J. P. Yoder.

(United Press staff correspondent.)

Washington, Jan. 22.--The state department's first official word on the German raider's capture of prisoners in the South Atlantic, including 103 neutrals, came from Ambassador Gerard today in a message saying the total prisoners numbered 400.

There was no mention of Americans in the number, officials said.

The message referred to prisoners on the Yarrowdale, which has arrived at a German port.

The department announced that it had inquired of Germany whether Americans were involved.

At the same time, it indicated that it will demand their release, if Americans were aboard; will stand pat on its position that the Yarrowdale was a peaceful merchantman, inasmuch as she cleared as such from New York; will hold that Germany had no right to take any American members of her crew prisoners.

The department will maintain Germany has no right to convert ships on the high seas into raiders.

Its course will probably be:

To demand release of the prisoners and, it is indicated Germany would not balk at such a request.

(Continued on page six.)

and extends to the Great Lakes.

North Dakota, Montana and Manitoba report only a small fall of snow but rapidly lowering temperatures. The temperature in the Twin Cities at 5 o'clock this morning registered 15 below.

The Minnesota school board announced there will be no school in that city today.

Paulhamus To Start Cannery In Valley

Puyallup, Wash., Jan. 22.--W. H. Paulhamus, president of the Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers' association, who has announced plans for the establishment of canneries at North Yakima, Spokane and somewhere in the Willamette valley, said today that he is planning on visiting Oregon to look over the situation about the middle of February. He says he will visit Salem, Albany, Corvallis, Newberg and Brownsville.

He received a telegram from the Albany Commercial club last Monday urging him to come there. He has written saying he will be glad to have the opportunity of looking over that section of the valley.

If the Willamette valley is successful in getting a cannery, backed by an association as large as the P. & S., it will be an institution that will furnish employment to from 10,000 to 15,000 people during a big portion of the year. This is the case in the Puyallup valley. The P. & S. association has a membership of approximately 1,500 growers. The berry season opens in June and lasts until after October. To harvest the berry crop of this valley, if required between 8,000 and 10,000 berry pickers last year, and even then there wasn't enough. These pickers come from all over the state, but a big percentage of them are local residents--men, women and children, whole families, take advantage of the great amount of work. Each picker is paid 30 cents a crate.

Governor Withycombe Will Occupy Pulpit

Stayton, Ore., Jan. 22.--Having good-humorously promised Rev. E. B. Lockhart, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city, a year ago that he would accept this latter's invitation and "come over and preach" some Sunday for him, Governor Withycombe today told the minister that he could count upon his coming to Stayton and delivering an address soon after the legislature closes, as the first of a series of 10 Sunday night discourses at that church as a part of a forward movement planned by the pastor in the interests of the community life.

Other speakers in the Stayton pulpit, well known in official life, and their topics as arranged by Mr. Lockhart, are: Major Carl Abrams, of the State Industrial Accident commission, on "What I Learned From My Experiences on the Border;" Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction E. F. Carleton, on "Education and Character;" Representative Seymour Jones, on "What the Legislature Did for the Moral Life;" Judge P. H. D'Arcy, on "The Flag;" and Will Hale, superintendent of the State Training School for Boys, on "Why Boys Go Wrong."

L. H. Compton, secretary of the Salem Y. M. C. A., will speak on "The Twentieth Century Young Man;" Attorney L. H. Mahone, of Portland, a former member of the legislature; ex-Mayor Steeves, of Salem, and Attorney Elmer White, of Salem, will also be heard. The governor's speech, which will be the keynote address of the series, will be entitled, "Citizenship."

Bill To Divide Clackamas Is Lost In Senate

Debate Was Long and Some-What Stormy Over Measure

MEDICAL SOCIETY URGES STERILIZATION MEASURE

House Passes Three Bills and Receives Several New Measures

It was a day of oratory in the senate so far as the morning session was concerned. Rev. Edwin Ingalls, of the Jason Lee M. E. church, starting the day with prayer, and the governor with a message brief and unimportant. A petition from the medical society asking the passing of the bill in relation to sterilization of the feeble minded moral perverts and degenerations was received and referred.

Senate resolution No. 30, by Steiwer regarding a change of senate rules as to printing was referred. Then Senator Garland introduced S. B. No. 4, pointing out that the house had refused to concur in the senate resolution for the creation of a joint committee to act in the matter of consolidating boards and commissions, and again asking the house to unite with the senate in solving this question. This started the verbal fireworks. Garland spoke feelingly on the subject. So did Paddy who thought it was no time for petty jealousies, it was an important measure and he was not going to allow his personal feelings interfere with the business the legislature had before it.

Senate resolution No. 30, by Steiwer regarding a change of senate rules as to printing was referred. Then Senator Garland introduced S. B. No. 4, pointing out that the house had refused to concur in the senate resolution for the creation of a joint committee to act in the matter of consolidating boards and commissions, and again asking the house to unite with the senate in solving this question. This started the verbal fireworks. Garland spoke feelingly on the subject. So did Paddy who thought it was no time for petty jealousies, it was an important measure and he was not going to allow his personal feelings interfere with the business the legislature had before it.

Barrett objected, because the senate had offered to act jointly with the house, which had refused and he did not feel it comported with the dignity of the senate to make a second request. Vinton endorsed the resolution strongly. His pride was not hurt so badly it would not recover, and he thought the senate should make the effort to get the house to act with it.

Orton asked: "If the house again refuses to concur will the senator ask still a third time?"

Orton replied most emphatically that he "would if there was any chance of having the offer accepted." Then, just when the debate was getting interesting, Orton, who is on the senate committee named for the consolidation work, asked the matter be made the special order for 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the war of words ended.

Following this Dimick asked the courtesy of the senate he extended the Hon. George W. Joseph, who he described as a distinguished Irishman who at the last session took great interest in the pawn brokers' bill. He is now broke, said Dimick, and is dodging anything that looks like a pawnbroker. Gill wanted to know if a Dimick's remarks were to be considered? and President Meeser said anything goes behind Dimick and Joseph.

Clackamas County Wins

Senate bill No. 29 was reported back by the committee on counties with the recommendation that it do not pass and Orton submitted a minority report, that it do pass, and moved the substitution of the minority report for that of the majority.

The bill was for taking some 13 square miles of territory from Clackamas county and annexing it to Multnomah.

Senator Dimick got the floor and made the first real red-hot argument of the session. He said Mr. Wilson who is backing the bill and who claimed he was overburdened with taxes in Clackamas paid some \$18 in that line, but that he was one of those "who put their property and their religion in their wives' names." It was he and "other suit case residents" who were signers of the petition asking the change. Behind it all though was the Oregon Iron and Steel company which had a large number of town lots it wanted to sell, and which hoped by getting into Multnomah county to have a boulevard built from Portland clear around their property. It was a real estate boom and nothing else. There were from 1,500 to 2,000 people in the district and from 600 to

(Continued from page one.)

and simply inundate you with dampness. We were certainly wet creatures and had to stay wet as there was no place to go on this small steamer."

Saw the First Moro

"My first glimpse of a real Moro was interesting. Never shall I forget one specimen as he came swinging down the road, tall erect, and independence written on his face. No wonder the Spanish never conquered them."

And yet in what the average individual regards as an uncivilized country, Miss Lord saw on the island of Mindanao, the home of the Moro, a little garden spot she describes:

"In the middle of the street was a canal of water where water lilies were with tropical trees, palms, dainty and huge leaved plants, ferns, and on the rocks were great varieties of orchids. It was the prettiest garden effect I had ever seen in the Orient and we all agreed it far surpassed the famous gardens of Japan."

The home of the Moro isn't so far behind the high civilization of Oregon. Regarding the roads, Miss Lord writes:

"How you would love motoring here. It is amazing how wonderful the roads are in this far away land. It is like riding through a park. The roadside is free from all unsightly obstacles, while palms and trees are planted not only for beauty's sake but for the shade. A road keeper is stationed every kilometer and as a prize is offered for the best strip of road, each man takes an interest in his work."

Zamboanga is a long way from Oregon and Salem, yet it has the prison for that island. She writes: "In this

(Continued on page two.)

SALEM GIRL WRITES OF VISIT IN LAND OF THE SULTAN OF SULU

"Of all the beautiful little cities I have ever visited, Zamboanga stands at the head of the list."

It is that Miss Elizabeth Lord, who is traveling in the Philippine Islands with her mother, Mrs. William P. Lord, describes a city at the extreme west end of the island of Mindanao, the land of the Sulu Moros, and but a few hours sail from the home of that famous personage, "The Sultan of Sulu."

To the average Oregonian, the Philippine Islands and especially those in the southern part of the group, are about the jumping off place. Yet when the steamer stopped at the island of Negros, about a thousand miles south of Manila, Miss Lord writes: "Our time on shore was limited, but luckily, I met an acquaintance who possessed an Overland and we all jumped into the machine and had an hour's spin over the most perfect roads in the world, with cocoanut palms and graceful bamboos lining the roadside. In Damaguete, the principal city of Negros, there is a Presbyterian college with an enrollment of 600 students. It is well known for its splendid training and high standards."

Traveling in that far off land, not so very far north of the equator and the home of the typhoon is rather exciting. Of the first night out on the steamer, she writes: "It was a dark sleeping on deck, each party had their own corner, the balmy ocean breezes, plus the hard cocoanut fiber mattresses, assisting us in early slumbers. At 2 o'clock in the morning we experienced a most frightful storm and my first thought was a typhoon. These tropical storms burst out unannounced

BILL TO DIVIDE CLACKAMAS IS LOST IN SENATE

Debate Was Long and Some-What Stormy Over Measure

MEDICAL SOCIETY URGES STERILIZATION MEASURE

House Passes Three Bills and Receives Several New Measures

It was a day of oratory in the senate so far as the morning session was concerned. Rev. Edwin Ingalls, of the Jason Lee M. E. church, starting the day with prayer, and the governor with a message brief and unimportant. A petition from the medical society asking the passing of the bill in relation to sterilization of the feeble minded moral perverts and degenerations was received and referred.

Senate resolution No. 30, by Steiwer regarding a change of senate rules as to printing was referred. Then Senator Garland introduced S. B. No. 4, pointing out that the house had refused to concur in the senate resolution for the creation of a joint committee to act in the matter of consolidating boards and commissions, and again asking the house to unite with the senate in solving this question. This started the verbal fireworks. Garland spoke feelingly on the subject. So did Paddy who thought it was no time for petty jealousies, it was an important measure and he was not going to allow his personal feelings interfere with the business the legislature had before it.

Barrett objected, because the senate had offered to act jointly with the house, which had refused and he did not feel it comported with the dignity of the senate to make a second request. Vinton endorsed the resolution strongly. His pride was not hurt so badly it would not recover, and he thought the senate should make the effort to get the house to act with it.

Orton asked: "If the house again refuses to concur will the senator ask still a third time?"

Orton replied most emphatically that he "would if there was any chance of having the offer accepted." Then, just when the debate was getting interesting, Orton, who is on the senate committee named for the consolidation work, asked the matter be made the special order for 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the war of words ended.

Following this Dimick asked the courtesy of the senate he extended the Hon. George W. Joseph, who he described as a distinguished Irishman who at the last session took great interest in the pawn brokers' bill. He is now broke, said Dimick, and is dodging anything that looks like a pawnbroker. Gill wanted to know if a Dimick's remarks were to be considered? and President Meeser said anything goes behind Dimick and Joseph.

Clackamas County Wins

Senate bill No. 29 was reported back by the committee on counties with the recommendation that it do not pass and Orton submitted a minority report, that it do pass, and moved the substitution of the minority report for that of the majority.

The bill was for taking some 13 square miles of territory from Clackamas county and annexing it to Multnomah.

Senator Dimick got the floor and made the first real red-hot argument of the session. He said Mr. Wilson who is backing the bill and who claimed he was overburdened with taxes in Clackamas paid some \$18 in that line, but that he was one of those "who put their property and their religion in their wives' names." It was he and "other suit case residents" who were signers of the petition asking the change. Behind it all though was the Oregon Iron and Steel company which had a large number of town lots it wanted to sell, and which hoped by getting into Multnomah county to have a boulevard built from Portland clear around their property. It was a real estate boom and nothing else. There were from 1,500 to 2,000 people in the district and from 600 to

(Continued from page one.)

and simply inundate you with dampness. We were certainly wet creatures and had to stay wet as there was no place to go on this small steamer."

Saw the First Moro

"My first glimpse of a real Moro was interesting. Never shall I forget one specimen as he came swinging down the road, tall erect, and independence written on his face. No wonder the Spanish never conquered them."

And yet in what the average individual regards as an uncivilized country, Miss Lord saw on the island of Mindanao, the home of the Moro, a little garden spot she describes:

"In the middle of the street was a canal of water where water lilies were with tropical trees, palms, dainty and huge leaved plants, ferns, and on the rocks were great varieties of orchids. It was the prettiest garden effect I had ever seen in the Orient and we all agreed it far surpassed the famous gardens of Japan."

The home of the Moro isn't so far behind the high civilization of Oregon. Regarding the roads, Miss Lord writes:

"How you would love motoring here. It is amazing how wonderful the roads are in this far away land. It is like riding through a park. The roadside is free from all unsightly obstacles, while palms and trees are planted not only for beauty's sake but for the shade. A road keeper is stationed every kilometer and as a prize is offered for the best strip of road, each man takes an interest in his work."

Zamboanga is a long way from Oregon and Salem, yet it has the prison for that island. She writes: "In this

(Continued on page two.)

ABE MARTIN



Wine, women an' song. Th' songs alone are enough t' put you on th' hummer. Mrs. Tipton Bud's father died 'cause he was 'romisin' checker player in his early days, but grew different.

THE WEATHER

ISWORE OFF BUT THIS DON'T COUNT

Oregon: Tuesday cloudy with generally fair east portion; warmer east portion tonight; southerly winds.