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nesday rain west portion, prob-
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along the coast.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR-- NO. 287.

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STANDS-- FIVE CENTS

PRESIDENT AND PARTY SAIL THIS MORNING ON GEORGE WASHINGTON

Special Train Arrived At Hoboken Docks This Morning At 7:20 And President Wilson Boarded Transport Shortly Before Eight.—Steamer Moved Away From Docks At 10:22, Passing Through Narrows And Entering Lower Bay At 11:10 A. M.—Destroyers Flanked Big Ship

New York, Dec. 4.—President Wilson boarded the transport George Washington for his trip to France shortly after 8 a. m. today.

The president's special train arrived at Pier 4 of the Hoboken docks, where the steamer George Washington is moored, at 7:20 a. m. today.

The military docks on the Hoboken waterfront and the streets leading to them were patrolled by city and military police. A big crowd was on hand, in spite of the earliness of the hour, but none was permitted near enough to see anything.

Arrangements had been made so that the president could step from his car at the entrance of the pier, be taken up in an elevator to the upper tier, and walk aboard the steamer without coming into public view.

A special guard of marines was on hand to honor the presidential party.

Police boats in the North river kept close watch on all craft approaching the George Washington.

The president and Mrs. Wilson were the first to leave the train. A platoon of infantry presented arms. Then the president shook hands with Brigadier General McManus and several other officers and entered the shed leading to the steamer's gangway. Not a cheer was raised as no civilians were in sight, everything being strictly military.

The special train shut the president off from view of a crowd of longshoremen in the street, outside the heavily guarded fence. These longshoremen, employed near the military piers, were the only outsiders allowed within more than a block of the George Washington's wharf.

As the president and Mrs. Wilson started to walk toward the gangway, the 15th infantry band struck up the Star Spangled Banner. The president halted instantly and brought his hat to waist. Every man stood stiffly at attention.

After the president was safely aboard, Rear Admiral Grayson, Presidential Secretary Tumulty and Mrs. Wilson's secretary left the train and went on the steamer. Secretary of State Lansing and the French ambassador, with their wives, next appeared. There was a sharp command and the troops again snapped their arms to the "present."

All of Party Leave Train

A few minutes later all remaining members of the party left the special train and flocked aboard the George Washington.

It was misty morning, with a slight, overcast sky and rain predicted. Later the weather cleared. The breeze was light and it looked as if the president would have a smooth sea for the start of his momentous voyage. When the president arrived at the wharf the battleship Pennsylvania, with Vice Admiral Mayo aboard, was anchored off Staten Island, ready to lead the convoy of fighting ships which will protect the George Washington. A flotilla



PRESIDENT WILSON

CHEERS AND BOOMING OF GUNS SEND OFF PRESIDENTIAL PARTY

President Wilson Appeared Symbolic Figure As He Stood on Bridge of Ship

By H. D. Jacobs
(United Press staff correspondent)

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 4.—President Wilson presented a symbolic figure as he stood on the bridge of the George Washington while the great liner swung from her berth into the tide of the North river today.

Outlined against the bank of gray mist that overhung the water, his shoulders seemed to carry the weight of the hopes and future of the whole nation and the spirit of a hundred million people seemed to merge into the personality of this one man.

From the moment the last line was cast off, the voices of the thousands of people on the piers and docks blended with the roar of steam sirens into a mighty din that continued until the George Washington faded into the fog of the lower river.

Punctuating this ovation were the reports of the presidential salute, fired alternately by the liner and a destroyer escort. The crowds which welcomed the president and bade him bon voyage, apparently were impregnated with a spirit of solemnity in keeping with the portent of the occasion.

Aware of Great Movement
From the highest military and civil

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WILSON TO ADHERE TO LETTER OF HIS PEACE DOCTRINES

President Regards Danger Of Militarism Equally Great On Land And Sea.

WILSON RECOGNIZED AS SMALL NATIONS' SPONSOR

Position In Delegation Has No Precedent In History Of World's Conclaves.

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press staff correspondent)

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 4.—President Wilson sails for Europe today literally to fight that America's peace ideals may prevail.

There is no doubt as to his purpose to demand adherence to the letter as well as the spirit of his fourteen basic principles. He will demand vast reduction of armaments, on sea as well as land, it is believed. And his insistence on the consummation of America's three-year naval building program may reflect his determination to have other nations scale down, or the United States will scale up.

The president, it is said, regards the danger of militarism as equally great on sea and land. It may be said by those who do not favor a joint sea policy of Great Britain and the United States—does not favor the superiority of any nation on sea, but believes the sea should be guarded by the whole world.

Records of Transport Wait

His special train pulled up on the pier siding at 7:20 this morning from Washington about a half hour later the executive boarded the giant former German liner George Washington, resting at Pier number 4, and had breakfast. Awaiting the transport was the huge American dreadnaught Pennsylvania, flagship of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic squadron, ready for its serious duty of being head escort ship.

Other escort ships will be the destroyers Wickes, Woolsey, Lea, Tarbell and Yarnell. In addition, these ten other destroyers—the Mahan, Redford, Breese, Craven, Dorsey, Robinson, Walker, Montgomery, Lamberton and Perkins—will accompany the presidential party for the first 48 hours of the trip and then return.

Met by Divisions of Fleet

Off the coast of France the presidential ship will be met by two divisions of the Atlantic Fleet and escorted to port. Rear Admiral H. G. Rodman will be in command of division nine, which includes the battleships New York, the flagship, commanded by Captain E. L. Beach, Texas, Captain Victor Blue, Wyoming, Captain H. H. Christy, Florida, Captain M. T. Taylor, Arkansas, Captain L. R. Desteiger, Nevada, Captain W. C. Cole.

The other division, number six, which will be under the command of Rear Admiral T. S. Rogers, includes the Utah, Captain P. B. Basset; Oklahoma, Captain Charles B. MeVey; Arizona, Captain John A. Duffin.

It was just three years ago today that Henry Ford sailed on his unique pilgrimage to end the war. At 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon of this date in 1915 his chartered ship, the Oscar II, with bands playing and flags flying, swung out from this same port and headed down the bay.

The ill-fated Ford expedition had as its motto "Get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas." The purpose of the American delegates on their great mission today is "Make a peace that will keep the boys out of the trenches forever."

No Precedent in History

President Wilson's position in this delegation today—as recognized sponsor of the smaller and weaker nations of the world—has no precedent in the history of peace conclaves. At the 1814 congress of Vienna, the only one parallel to the forthcoming convocation, there was no champion for liberty of oppressed nationalities.

Of the great outstanding figures of that congress, Talleyrand, French diplomat, genius, represented the last of the Bourbons, whose chief concern was continuance of royal successions. The Austrian, Metternich, whose influence at the conference was such that he is said to have been "the congress it is," was there to fight for the preservation of the Hapsburgs, when the cause of liberty, as advocated by the allies in the present war, had been driven from power.

Emperor Alexander of Russia then, as Wilson does today, directed his own diplomacy. But he was chiefly concerned in that historic gathering in the seizure of helpless Poland, while President Wilson today is en route to France to fight for the complete freedom of that people.

To Accompany Party

Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp and Captain W. V. Pratt accompany the presidential party and will report to Admiral Benson, naval representative

(Continued on page three)

Special Grand Jury Lays Blame For The Penitentiary Troubles at Governor's Door Influenced By Joe Keller

Indictments Are Expected To Follow Report Filed Late Yesterday.

Gov. Withycombe Is Personally Responsible for the Turmoil, Strife and Incompetency which reign at the state penitentiary. He has promised the men appointed warden full authority over the prison management but he has never kept his promise with them but instead has foisted incompetent employ- ees upon them and has interfered with their management of the prison in such a way as "to undermine their adminis- tration."

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This is the condition found by the five-disinterested Marion county taxpayers who comprise the grand jury which yesterday afternoon completed its investigation of the state prison and filed its report with the circuit court.

The grand jury, assisted by District Attorney Gushard, started out to investigate the parole selling scandal which was revealed at the prison a few months ago, but as the probe proceeded it began uncovering so much filth in the management of the prison that the investigation assumed a much broader scope.

No indictments were returned at this time as Circuit Judge Kelly, with whom they must be filed, is holding court in Albany. It is understood they will be filed when he returns to Salem, probably near the end of this month. These indictments will be an outgrowth of the bartering in paroles which has been going on at the prison, it is understood.

The jury's report completely excoriates the management of Warden Charles A. Murphy, and the warden who preceded him under the Withycombe administration. It refutes absolutely the charges made by the governor that Warden Murphy has been responsible for the extravagance at the institution, and also the charge that the warden has been remiss in his supervision over the commissary department.

Governor Has Undermined Wardens

Instead of upholding the names of the men who have been appointed warden, the report shows that Governor Withycombe has undermined them by forcing them to take and retain employees who were disloyal to them and who are incompetent.

It shows that Parole Officer Joe Keller dominates the prison and the governor. He has such unusual influence over the governor, the report brings out, that he completely controls the granting and revocation of paroles. The jury also found that Keller has solicited money from paroled convicts, and has collected at least \$170 supposedly for his prison loan fund, but he has not accounted to the warden, who is trustee for the fund, for a single dollar.

Frank Davey, bookkeeper, is one of the employees forced upon the warden, and the jury found that his system of bookkeeping is hopelessly inadequate and would bankrupt any private business that would attempt to get along with it.

All that has been said in criticism of the management of the prison under the administration of Governor Withycombe is more than substantiated, as the jury found conditions even far worse than anyone on the outside had known.

Report in Full

The members of the grand jury who made the investigation are George W. Gibbons, foreman, J. M. Hollingsworth, James T. Cooper, N. J. Gochen, B. S. Deak, J. H. Snull and E. M. LaFore. The report follows:

"This grand jury has made an exhaustive inquiry into the condition and management of the Oregon state penitentiary, a public prison located in Marion county, Oregon, together with the various offices and departments connected therewith, and report as follows:

"On the whole, the administration of the present warden has been successful, efficient and economical, insofar as he has had control of affairs. However, there are many matters which he has not been allowed to control, resulting in needless increased expense, decreased efficiency, and, in some instances, injustice to prisoners.

"During his incumbency, as well as during the incumbency of Warden Harry P. Minto and J. W. Minto, the governor has not permitted the warden to have full control of the prison, or such control as is given to the heads of the various other state institutions. In dictating the appointment of subordinates requiring the warden to retain employees who were either inefficient or disloyal to the warden raising the pay of employees hostile to the warden over the warden's protest, as well as refusing to raise the pay of employees who were competent and who were loyal to the warden, he has seriously hampered

every warden and undermined his authority.

Parole Officer Causes Turmoil.

"In addition to this, his personal dictation of business matters and his appointment and retention of a parole officer who personally and individually has done more to undermine prison discipline and general harmony than any other agency, has for nearly four years last past been largely responsible for all the turmoil, strife, and agitation in prison matters.

"The prison buildings generally are badly in need of repairs and remodeling. Prison cells are insecure, small, unsanitary and poorly ventilated. The iron in the cells, as well as the gratings in the windows, is of poor quality and can easily be destroyed by improvised means in the hands of desperate prisoners. Nothing but close personal vigilance on the part of the guards prevents prisoners from practically going when they please. The heating of the cells is from the outside, and as the cells are placed on the tops of each other in tiers, it results in an unbearably warm temperature at times in the top cells while the bottom cells are uncomfortably cold. In addition to this, all the foul air rises to the top cells, making them very unsanitary. Nothing but extensive alteration of entire reconstruction can remedy this general situation. The exits and the operation of the mechanism unhooking the doors in the individual cells are so placed that a fire occurring in a certain part of the building will not permit the removal of the prisoners and might result in the burning of many prisoners, right in their cells, without even a chance for their lives. This situation should be remedied at once. Provision should also be made for the segregation of habitual criminals from first offenders.

Buildings Are Old

"The buildings and equipment of the bakery, kitchen and dining room are generally old, badly worn, out of date and unsanitary. This condition is partly responsible for the lack of cleanliness, neatness and sanitation in these departments. More attention should be paid to neatness, cleanliness, sanitation and order in these departments.

"The pumping plant at the penitentiary furnishes water for the Oregon state hospital and for the state capitol building and grounds. Some of the equipment is old and should either be replaced or completely overhauled. The conditions at the pumping plant, in spite of this handicap, are good, as the building and machinery is kept clean and in good appearance.

"The buildings formerly used by the stove foundry are roomy and are well constructed, but largely unoccupied and the conditions generally untidy. In fact, the conditions inside the yard

with reference to neatness, cleanliness and order, are far from satisfactory.

"The laundry equipment is old and out of date, and is not such as used in modern laundries.

Commissary in Good Condition

"The commissary is an important branch of the institution. The stock is in good condition and well kept. The value thereof is around \$30,000, which is practically double the stock on hand at the beginning of the past biennium. The purchase of this stock, generally, indicates good management, as large quantities of such articles as cloth, sugar and some other groceries have been purchased far below the present market price. With the limited and inconspicuous space available, the commissary supplies are securely kept, and no waste or pilfering is permitted from the commissary. With the exception of this time when the commissary was forcibly entered by breaking of locks, no unauthorized deliveries from the commissary have been made.

"A careful check of the supplies on hand and inventory of the same actually shows a greater amount of stock than the book inventory shows. The method of accounting used in the commissary is excellent. A permanent inventory is kept of all supplies on hand and is kept up daily so that the books continually show the quantity and value of every article on hand, which can be readily verified by an actual count. Products produced by the penitentiary when received by the commissary have no book value placed thereon, as is recommended when supplies are received from the farm they are booked at the reasonable market value at the time and when issued out to the departments, that they be charged at the same price.

Prison Cells Need Cleaning

"The prison cells, yards and buildings inside the walls ought to be a model of order, neatness and cleanliness, so as to constitute an education and an inspiration and example to the men after they leave the prison. The conditions in this respect leave much to be desired and ought to be promptly remedied.

"The rules of the penitentiary established by the approval of the governor place the management of affairs inside the walls, as well as the inspection of cells, cell-houses, kitchen, bakery, dining room, commissary, shops, buildings, and grounds with the deputy warden, who, although once discharged by the warden, was reappointed at the solicitation of the governor.

"The lawns, yards and buildings outside the walls, with the exception of the dairy and farm barns, are in a good condition, and well kept. The garage

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EVERY EFFORT MADE TO GET CASUALTIES

Secretary Baker Declares No Casualty Has Ever Been Held Up.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Unrelenting efforts to get American casualties to this government and get them published as quickly as possible have been made by the war department ever since troops began to take a major part in the fighting last July, Secretary Baker told the senate military affairs committee today.

The committee called Baker and General March, chief of staff, to explain delays, inaccuracies and complaints of every sort with respect to the casualty lists.

Baker declared emphatically that "the war department has never withheld, delayed or held up a single casualty."

"We have repeatedly called General Pershing to do everything possible to get the lists here. We have adopted every suggestion made to us that seemed likely to expedite matters," he said.

Gave Long List

Committee members recited to Baker a long list of individual cases in which relatives were not notified until long after the casualty occurred. Baker said there were many ways to account for individual mistakes, but declared he could give no blanket explanation.

Senator Johnson, California, said that the recent publication of a summary of casualties, showing American losses to be about 264,000 indicated that Pershing has a complete list.

"That is a fair inference," said Baker.

"Then, why can't we get the complete list?" asked Johnson.

"I don't know," said Baker. "Probably it is on the way now, perhaps some further checking up is required. I know that General Pershing is doing all he can. He sends a courier every week and doubtless that courier will bring with him such casualties as are ready when he leaves."

General March said the army identification system is very thorough and has been made absolutely safe by additional safeguards. No time has been lost, March said, for bringing home the American dead. He said no additional appropriation for this purpose will be needed.

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ABE MARTIN



Gran'maw Pash, who has been bedfast for a couple of days, showed some improvement yesterday, but today morning hunger set in. Who recalls the days when every town had a "Hon Ton" restaurant?

Retirement of U.S. Liberty Bonds Has Begun, is Disclosed

Annual Report Of Treasury Department For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1918, Reveals This Fact.—Total Of 250 Million Dollars Of First, Second and Third Bond Issues Had Been Bought Back By Treasury On November 1.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Retirement of Liberty bonds by the treasury has begun. This was revealed today in the annual report of the treasury department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

A total of \$250,000,000 of the first second and third bond issues had been bought back by the treasury on November 1. This does not represent quite five per cent of each issue which under the Liberty loan act, the treasury is permitted to buy back each year.

It was indicated that after this year the full five per cent of each issue would be retired. This will eliminate the piling up of a great sinking fund, reduce the interest payments annually and permit of retirement of all bonds on their maturity date, 20 years hence.

Expenditures 27 Billions

Secretary McAdoo estimates that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, public debt redemptions will aggregate \$695,000,000. The grand total of expenditures for the year is estimated at \$27,718,128,000, which is approximately \$7,000,000,000 more than the estimated total receipts. The recent treasury announcement of a fifth war loan therefore, was accepted to mean that the

next loan, scheduled for early in April 1919, would be for \$5,000,000,000. This belief was based on calculations of further reduction in expenditures, officials said.

In the report, the secretary strongly urges a continuation of the war savings campaign as a peace time measure of thrift. He estimates that the 1919 service of saving stamps should bring into the government more than \$1,250,000,000 or 35 per cent more than during the last year.

New Glycerine Process

Discovery and development of a process of producing glycerine synthetically by fermentation of sugar is disclosed by the report. The discovery was made by chemists attached to the bureau of internal revenue and afforded the assurance that during the latter part of the war there would not be a shortage of glycerine supply for munitions manufacture.

The financial transformation from peace to war was accomplished, McAdoo declared, without "check or financial disturbance of any kind." The credit and business structure of the nation remains sound and strong.

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