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SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report
Oregon, Tonight and Friday
rain west, rain or snow east
portion; warmer tonight east
portion; strong southerly winds

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M'ADOO WOULD FOLD RAILROADS FIVE YEARS

Government Ownership For This Period Would Give Fair Test Of What Nation Could Do.—Fight To Keep Wireless Systems Under Government Control Is Beginning Today.—Opponents Say Issue Will Be Test Of Strength.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Eventual government ownership would result from Director General McAdoo's plan for a five year extension of federal railroad operation, according to belief in the capital today.

McAdoo's plan, revealed in a letter to Senator Smith, South Carolina, and Representative Sims is endorsed by President Wilson. It contemplates testing government control for five years after peace is declared. Either this should be done, he says, or the railroads should be given back to private control as quickly as possible.

Would Give Fair Test.

McAdoo pointed out financial readjustment and conflicts between state and federal jurisdiction make it difficult to continue government control for a short time and do justice to the roads. The five year period, he holds, would permit of proper financing without the present limitations and would give the nation what he says it is entitled to—a fair test of such control under normal conditions.

Experts on railroads declare his system, operating in a world now possessed by broader socialized ideas than ever before, would certainly lead to government ownership. Those authorities say government operation was not properly demonstrated in war times, for those costs went by the board—sacrificed for speed and other considerations.

Kellogg Presents Letter.

Senator Kellogg, Minnesota, today declared Director General McAdoo is trying to "put over government ownership of railroads" against opposition of the American people. This, Kellogg declared, is the meaning of McAdoo's request to congress for a five year extension of government control.

Kellogg, a member of the senate interstate commerce committee, presented McAdoo's letter to congressional leaders, outlining the plan with the statement that it is a most remarkable document coming so soon after President Wilson told congress he had no plan for solution of the railroad problem. Now we are given a thoroughly thought out plan, which McAdoo says was the approval of the president.

PEACE MACHINERY AT STAND STILL PENDING ARRIVAL OF WILSON

Foreign Papers Filled With Doings Of President But Tell Little Of Conclave.

By William Philip Sims.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, Dec. 12.—The peace machinery is at a standstill, pending arrival of President Wilson.

Even informal preliminary conferences have been abandoned until the American executive can be heard personally.

Newspapers of all shades of political affiliation agree that Wilson's influence will be enormous. Little is being published at present regarding the peace congress itself, but columns are being devoted to President Wilson, his principles and his attitude.

Cannot Foresee Friction.

The Temps declares it cannot foresee any friction between Washington, London, Rome and Paris. It says the accord which has existed since America's entry into the war will continue until peace is assured. This unanimity, it holds, will expedite the work of the inter-allied conferences. There is some rivalry among the various political factions as to which shall take the lead in welcoming Wilson. Posters have been circulated by the laborites and socialists, appealing to the people to welcome Wilson as an advocate of their particular brand of principles. The Temps objects to this attitude on the ground that Wilson is the guest of all France.

"He is the guest of no party, no faction, no man," the newspaper said. "As a man of great ideals of justice and liberty, who has touched the heart of all humanity, he is the guest of France. It would signify a reduction of the importance of his visit and ask compromising influences if he were represented as the champion of any party squabble. It marks a great step in civilized society."

Wireless Fight Starts

Washington, Dec. 12.—The much discussed government ownership fight started in congress today.

The first skirmish in the battle that is expected to last through the remainder of this congress and the life of the next, comes on a bill to give the government ownership and control of the wireless systems of the country.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Captain Todd, chief of the radio naval service, are to come before the committee to explain fully their reasons for requesting introduction of the measure, which was favored by Representative Alexander, Missouri, chairman of the merchant marine committee.

Officials of the Marconi company and others interested in keeping the wireless in private hands will be called tomorrow.

Will Attempt to Kill Bill.

While opponents of government ownership will undoubtedly make a show of trying to kill the bill in committee, they are known to be eager to get it

ABE MARTIN

Archie Small is workin' at Hog Island an' carryin' his dinner in a cash box. When a woman says somethin' wouldn't surprise her she means that it would please her.

Educational Courses For Men At Camp Lewis

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 12.—Drill for men of the 13th division at Camp Lewis is cut to six hours daily beginning today. Night work in the barracks has been discontinued.

However, a three weeks compulsory education course has been inaugurated at Camp Lewis to equip soldiers for business life and to aid them in determining what occupations they will pursue upon leaving the army.

Every soldier must attend lectures on the fundamentals of citizenship, commercial law, economics, civics and kindred subjects to be given at the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and Jewish Welfare buildings.

TRANSPORT ON WAY

Washington, Dec. 12.—The transport Martha Washington left France December 9 with 119 officers and 1650 men, besides 539 wounded and sick enlisted men and 35 casuals. The personnel aboard follow:

- 38th division, G.A.D.R.E.S. (training nucleus)
- 110th field artillery, headquarters company and 118th field artillery.

RECLAMATION WORK ON SWAMPS WILL PROVIDE POSITIONS

Secretary Lane's Plan Is To Reclaim Arid, Swampy and Cut-Off Land.

Washington, Dec. 12.—A request for immediate action by congress on Secretary Lane's plan for reclamation of arid swampy and cut-off land, including an appropriation of not less than \$50,000,000, will be presented soon, it was intimated today at the department of the interior.

If jobs are to be provided by reclamation work for returning soldiers a definite program must be mapped out at once, it was said.

While it is considered improbable that the present session will result in the necessary appropriations, interior department officials say they have secured a sufficient number of republicans and democrats are friendly to the proposed measure to see it through at the special session expected to follow.

Irrigation Projects in West.

Secretary Lane's plans call for vast government irrigation projects in the west, for the clearing of extensive tracts of cut over timber lands in various sections of the country, and for the drainage and clearing of large swamp areas.

He proposes to put as many soldiers as may desire to go into the work on the job at \$1 per day each for common labor.

When the land is cleared and made ready for habitation and cultivation it is to be made available for settlement by the soldiers and to be paid for from the period of forty years or thereabouts. Lane also plans government aid in permitting the soldier-farmer to obtain modern farm machinery, housing and the necessary farm livestock and poultry.

Has Made Survey.

The reclamation service already has made a preliminary survey of the lands that can be reclaimed and these are estimated at between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 acres.

It is estimated that the proposed reclamation work will provide employment for every returned soldier who cannot find other work and also that most of the men can be employed in their home states.

GERMANY WON'T HAVE TO PAY FULL ALLIED WAR DEBT, IS BELIEF

Officials Declare That British Demand For Paying Off Debt Is Election Talk.

By Carl D. Graf.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 12.—Germany will not be asked to pay the full allied war debt as Lloyd George has advocated, provided President Wilson's principles obtain in the peace conference.

Officials here privately declare much of the British talk of making Germany pay this enormous debt—Lloyd George estimates it at \$120,000,000,000—is election talk. The American government believes Germany will be about "cleansed" financially when she is done with paying merely the restoration indemnities to be asked of her for Belgium, northern France and elsewhere.

Germany will be working for the allies a long time ahead and will pay in the sweat of her brow, in lowered living conditions and in taxes on all for her brutality and the suffering her atrocity imposed upon the rest of the world.

Believes in Stern Justice.

President Wilson believes, in a stern justice for Germany.

Neither he nor any other American official believes Germany should escape such punishment as will go with territorial readjustments and reparative indemnities.

But President Wilson has declared against "punitive indemnities" and if officials here are correctly informed, he will oppose the Lloyd-George plan of seeking to make Germany pay the allied war costs.

Lloyd-George will have hearty support from the president in seeking to abolish conscription.

Concrete evidence of this support is seen in the fact that the war department has privately let congressmen know that at present there is no plan for universal military training in this country. Germany is soon to face a revision of the armistice terms. The limit expired yesterday. The revised version probably will vary only slightly from the one previously in effect.

SENATOR JOHNSON WANTS TO KNOW U. S. RUSSIAN POLICY

Demands Answers To Questions So Americans May Be Advised, He Says.

By L. C. Martin.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senator Hiram Johnson, California, today introduced in the senate a resolution calling on the state and war departments for a frank statement concerning:

- 1.—The United States government's policy in Russia.
- 2.—Operations of American troops in Russia.

The resolution would call on the state department to "send to the senate all data, documents and information showing or bearing upon our present relations with Russia, as to peace or war, so that the senate and the nation may know why and for what purpose our soldiers are in Russia and what is the policy of the government in reference to Russia."

It would direct the war department to advise the senate of the number of United States troops in Russia, their location and their operations, together with any lists of casualties which they have suffered.

Propounds Questions.

In a speech on the resolution, Senator Johnson propounded a long list of questions to which he declared the American people have the right to demand answers, because "an extraordinary amount of misinformation about Russia" has been given out.

The questions follow:

- 1.—Is it true that the soviet government offered to the American government a basis of co-operation, economic and military, and sought the help of the American government to prevent the ratification of the shameful treaty of Brest and that the American government never replied to this offer?
- 2.—Is it true that the assistant secretary of state, speaking for the president, definitely refused intervention in March last when, if intervention was desirable or possible, then was the time to intervene, before the rigors of starvation, the red terror of the unity of the peasants and workers against the allies had been established? It is true that in this statement there is the language that to intervene in Siberia "would be doing what we are doing in the west" and would subject America and the allies to the same suspicion on the part of the Russian people?
- 3.—Is it true that the Russian soviet government offered a program for making America the most favored foreign nation in trade and commerce and involving the control by the allies of all those supplies most desired by the central empires?
- 4.—Is it true that reports of the American Red Cross remained in soviet Russia until October in perfect safety and reasonably comfort even after we had fighting the soldiers of the soviet government and that the last members of the original American Red Cross mission to Russia left Moscow on the fifth of October and Petrograd on the sixteenth of October in the safe conduct and security or protection of the soviet government?
- 5.—Is it true that the department of state has refused to allow the American Red Cross to ship supplies to Moscow and Petrograd for the relief of the returning Russian war prisoners from Germany, sixty per cent of whom are suffering from some form of tuberculosis?
- 6.—Is it true that the American ambassador in Russia recommended co-operation with the soviet government through the American railroad commission, that the soviet government invited this cooperation and promised control of the Siberian railway, to be placed in the hands of this mission and these recommendations were refused by the American government largely because of misinformation received through the Czeck committee, supported by leaders and representatives of the old regime in Russia?
- 7.—Is it true that refusal of these recommendations prevented the evacuation of large amounts of munitions and war supplies from the western front that subsequently were captured by the Germans in their advance after the Brest negotiations had failed?
- 8.—Is it true that the British high commissioner sent to Russia after the bolshevik revolution, because of his

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Library in Ormison.

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FRENCH DO NOT PLAN TO OCCUPY BERLIN EITHER, IS REPORT

Entente To Send Troops To Prussian Capital For Policing City.

Cologne, Dec. 11.—(Delayed.)—The entente will send troops to Berlin for the purpose of policing the city, it was reported here today.

Persistent reports have come from Germany, particularly Cologne, to the effect that the allies are planning military occupation of the German capital. Each of these reports has been officially denied by Washington.

Not Contemplated.

Paris, Dec. 12.—Allied occupation of Berlin is not contemplated at present, the United Press was informed today by a high officer who is very close to French headquarters.

"The reports from Berlin that the allies may occupy the city are the result of an attempt to lead the allies into revealing their intentions regarding possible extension of their march into Germany," the official declared.

"But entry into Berlin would be dangerous unless it were undertaken by a hundred thousand men. No such action would be taken without the utmost deliberation."

U.S. POST OFFICE FAVORS AERIAL POST

Service Between San Francisco And Seattle Soon To Be Established.

Sacramento, Cal. Dec. 12.—Lieutenant A. F. Hogland, who left yesterday afternoon completed his flight from Sacramento to Seattle and return, was preparing today his report to the commanding officer at Mather Field.

Hogland arrived over Sacramento at 2:15. His trip was to investigate the feasibility of delivering mail between the two cities by the air route.

Preparing Landing.

Eureka, Cal. Dec. 12.—Eureka began today preparing a landing field for an airplane which is expected to stop here on a flight from Sacramento to Portland early next week.

City officials were notified that Lieutenant Colonel Emmons will start his flight from Mather Field.

Establish Service Soon.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 12.—Transcontinental mail by airplanes will become a permanent and practical feature of the postal service, according to a report from the postoffice department at Washington, D. C., to Postmaster E. J. Battle of Seattle today.

A section of the report confirms the news that an aerial mail service between Seattle and San Francisco will soon be established.

WILL HOLD BRIEF CEREMONY AFTER LANDING ON QUAY

George Washington to Receive Presidential Salute Of Twenty-One Guns.

By Fred S. Ferguson.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Brest, France, Dec. 12.—The George Washington, bearing President Wilson and his party, was six hundred miles out from Brest when she last reported by wireless at midnight. The big steamer was making only 15 knots, owing to the heavy seas, but was expected to arrive on schedule, Friday afternoon as the result of her shortened course.

There was a heavy fog and a drizzle of rain off shore.

The present weather is anything but fitted for a celebration but Friday falls on the 15th, the president's lucky number, and Americans here are betting it will clear up.

According to present plans, Wilson will come ashore between 1 and 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. A delegation of socialists, headed by Albert Thomas, mayor of Brest and others will greet him when he lands.

Welcomed by French.

Previously, he will be welcomed aboard the George Washington by Foreign Minister Pichon, Marine Minister Leygues and Andre Tardieu.

Colonel House, General Bliss, General Pershing, Admiral Benson and Admiral Wilson also will board the steamer to exchange greeting prior to the landing of the party. Margaret Wilson will accompany this party.

While socialist leaders and members of the chamber of deputies will await the president on shore, the official welcome will remain in the hands of the French government.

Ships Anchor in Line.

Nine French cruisers headed by the Admiral Ube, four French destroyers, Admiral Mayo's flagship, the Pennsylvania; Admiral Sims' flagship, the Wyoming, the American dreadnaughts Florida, Utah, Arizona, Arkansas, New York, Nevada and Oklahoma and a number of American destroyers will anchor in a double line.

The George Washington will proceed down the lane between the warships receiving the presidential salute of 21 guns from the French craft. The liner will then anchor at the head of the column while the warships pass in review.

When the president comes ashore a brief ceremony will be held on the quay. After this the party will drive directly to the railway station and enroute for Paris. They will not pass through the center of the town. The entire route to the station will be lined with American soldiers.

A company of poilus as a guard of honor also will be present.

Captain Mack, 2:08, Purchased For \$5000.

Race horses seem to be in good demand at the present time. A man named Hards of Goldendale has been making some purchases at good prices in this part of the state, and Mr. Kline of Indianapolis seems out after the fast horses we have in Oregon. Recently he purchased the well known young trotter Captain Mack, from Fred Woodcock of this city, paying \$5000 for him, a pretty high price for an Oregon horse. Captain Mack has a track record of 2:08 and is supposed to be able to make a mile in about 2:02.

OBSERVING HOLIDAY TODAY

Washington, Dec. 11.—The senate committee investigating activities of the German propagandists in this country today observed a holiday while Major E. L. Humes, who is conducting the probe prepared new evidence.

Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer, was expected to appear Friday.

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IF PEACE IS DELAYED WILSON MAY MAKE HIS SECOND TRIP ACROSS

If Treaty Is Not Signed By March When Congress Convenes He Will Return.

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

Aboard the U. S. S. George Washington, Dec. 10.—(10 a. m.)—(By Wireless to the United Press via Paris)—If the peace treaty is not signed before March (when the new congress convenes) it will be necessary for President Wilson to return to the United States and make a second journey to France, was the belief expressed today. It was hoped, however, that this would not be necessary.

The George Washington rounded the Azores this morning and started on her last lap of the voyage. As the liner passed Pont del Gada a Portuguese cruiser fired a salute. The George Washington replied. Then four destroyers of the Brest squadron, which had arrived off the fort, saluted and the liner again replied.

President and Mrs. Wilson stood on the deck and watched the maneuvers of the war ships and getting their first glimpse of land in a week. The president will give a dinner tonight to French Ambassador Jusserand, Italian Ambassador Coler, Secretary of State Lansing and Henry White, republican member of the American peace delegation.

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Adjoining the library is the president's sleeping apartment, which is also filled with innumerable relics, engravings and paintings of the famous emperor. The most striking feature of this room is a wonderful empire bed. All the furniture consists of exquisite examples of the Empire period, though the charm necessarily is broken by the anachronism of a real American desk telephone, on the Empire stand near the bed.

Scarcely perceptible panels in the walls of sage green brocade at both ends of the bed, lead, with the aid of a luring serecy and a charm characteristic of all well regulated French palaces, into Mrs. Wilson's apartment, where Madame La Presidente will make herself at home in the midst of soft, French grey walls, grey satin hangings, brocade cupids and garlands of golden hue.

Mrs. Wilson's Apartment.

The colorings throughout are of the gold and grey. The bed has a panel of fairy like fillet lace as a background to the canopy at the head.

Easy chairs and a chaise longue of brocade invite relaxation from social strain. A perfectly appointed writing table stands between two long windows which overlook the rear of the beautiful park that surrounds the house to the extent of a city block. This, in the heart of Paris!

Off the presidential bed chambers are large dressing rooms and bath

WILSON TO GO SHORE TOMORROW BETWEEN 1 AND 3 P. M.

FIRST FOREIGN HOME OF WILSON IN READINESS

Prince Murat's Residence Has Been Arranged With Care For President's Coming.

By Margaret Robe.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris Dec. 12.—Waxed and garnished by the united hands of the poilus and the doughboys, Prince Murat's sumptuous residence at 28 Rue Moncaux is now ready as the first foreign home of a president of the United States.

All of the wonderful paintings and priceless tapestries which were removed during the bombardment of Paris have now been restored. When the first lady of the land becomes the temporary chateaulaine, she will enjoy the magnificent surroundings of the days of Louis.

The private apartments of President and Mrs. Wilson are on the second floor. They are reached by an impressive white marble staircase from a white marble entrance hall. The walls along the stairway are of varicolored marble except the top landing, which is a vast sheet of mirror.

Opening off the central hall comes first a small private study. It contains a charming inlaid desk where the president may work—if he can, facing a wonderful painting of Cupid and Psyche, almost filling the entire wall above the bookcases.

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(Continued on page six)