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The Daily Capital Journal

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day rain, west, rain or snow
east portion; fresh southeast
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FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 4.

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1919.

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BOAT WORKERS REFUSE TO AGREE TO 48-HOUR ARMISTICE IN BIG STRIKE

Situation Has Been Referred To President Wilson In Paris.—Commander-in-Chief Tugs And Manning Them With Navy Men Is Possible Course Of Settlement.—New York Is Threatened

New York, Jan. 10.—Tug and ferry-boat men today refused to agree to a 48-hour armistice in their strike, which has tied up New York harbor.

The railroad administration asked the strikers to enter into an armistice so that food and fuel could be brought into the city and ocean steamers now lying in the lower harbor could be loaded.

A number of individual boat owners offered to grant the workers' demands, but union leaders declared all such propositions had been refused. The men will stick together to the finish, it was stated. Harbor traffic was at a complete standstill.

Unless harbor traffic is resumed very soon New York will be on very low food and fuel supplies, the lower bay is congested with incoming steamers, unable to dock and conditions will be exceedingly grave, it is believed.

The harbor remained bare of shipping this morning. Commuters were unable to cross the bay and rivers on ferries and the tube trains were jammed to suffocation. Serious freight congestion is feared. A number of steamers are lying at quarantine. Sixteen thousand boatmen were out this morning. They demanded more pay and shorter hours. The government blames the boat owners for the trouble as they refused to arbitrate the question of hours of work.

Referred to Wilson.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The New York harbor strike has been referred to President Wilson in Paris. He has been advised by cable of the serious situation. At the white house advisers were expected from him soon.

The government will step in to settle the strike unless boat owners and mar-

Sentence Withheld Until Motion For New Trial Made

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Victor Berger, congressman-elect from Wisconsin, and four other socialist leaders face sentences of from 10 to 20 years in prison or fines of from \$1000 to \$10,000, or both. The others are Irwin St. John Tucker, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Kruse and Adolph Germer.

Verdict of guilty to charges of violations of the espionage act was returned late yesterday after nearly six hours jury deliberations.

Sentence was withheld by Judge K. M. Landis until motion for new trial had been heard January 23. The convicted men were given their liberty on \$10,000 bonds each.

66th Congress to Decide

Washington, Jan. 9.—The effect of Victor Berger's conviction for violation of the espionage act on his being seated in the next house of representatives can not be determined until the sixty-sixth congress meets.

Under the constitution each house of representatives is judge of its own membership.

ABE MARTIN



The trouble with farmin' is that there's allus somethin' 's do when you're loafin'. "It makes me as hot as a Ford," said Tell Binkley when he heard th' Crown Prince talks some o' rummin' fer city clerk o' Berlin.

AMERICANS READY TO BEGIN REAL BUSINESS OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Considerable Difficulty Encountered In Formally Beginning Meeting.

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Jan. 10.—The American peace delegation was ready and anxious today to get down to business.

President Wilson and his fellow commissioners were inclined to feel there have been enough "shows" and to believe the best plan is to go to work immediately. But as time slips by, preliminaries to the formal conference become more confusing. It is impossible to tell one hour what is likely to happen in the next. Baggage for conferences are being broken right and left. Dignified diplomats are arriving at various places on the minutes for their engagements, to find there has been a hitch somewhere and that they must sit and admire the wall paper for half an hour, while affairs are being straightened out.

Anxious for Show

The French are anxious to have some sort of a "show" to mark the start of the formal conference, including an address of welcome by President Poincare. Wilson much prefers individual conference between representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States, calling in other allied delegations, as the conference develops and thus permitting the conversations to evolve gradually into the peace conference proper. The initial session of the entire congress which would be open could then be as showy as desired.

When the French had decided they were ready to stage the opening session in the Quai D'Orsay (foreign office), they issued an announcement to that effect without previously notifying any of those most interested.

Unaware of Meeting

Even Premier Clemenceau was unaware of the meeting, which was set for Thursday afternoon, as he had arranged a conference with Colonel House at 4 p. m. on that day.

The announcement, which had resulted in throbbing newspaper articles, necessitated hurried telephoning everywhere. The announcement was withdrawn.

The president is keeping the American commissioners on the jump by his unexpected strolls into headquarters at the Hotel Crillon. It is never known when he is coming.

AMERICAN TROOPS WON'T ENTER BERLIN

Government Believes No Good Could Come At Present From Such Action.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The American government has no present intention of sending its forces to Berlin.

That fact was learned on high official authority today in the wake of the Prussian capital revolution and the news that doughboys would be welcomed.

The propaganda in favor of American occupation emanates mainly from the middle of the road group.

The United States government believes that intervention internationally now would provoke trouble rather than settle it.

While early advisers indicate a trend toward defeat of the Liebknecht group it is pointed out here that the Spartacus men, as the aggressive force, are seeking to dominate the ensuing elections, even though past tests have shown they constitute a minority. Should the Spartacus group gain control, indemnities will be refused, it is said, and the only way to collect them will be by force.

Roosevelt Left Estate Worth 500,000 Dollars

New York, Jan. 10.—Theodore Roosevelt left an estate estimated to be worth \$500,000.

The will, it became known today, bequeathes the entire residue of the estate in trust to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt also left a trust fund of \$60,000, inherited from his father, to his five children, in equal portions. He also left to his children in equal parts all of his plate and silver.

Portland Has Jay Walking Ordinance Effective Today

Portland, Jan. 10.—Stop-Look-Listen!

That's what Portlanders had to do today when they came to street intersections in the congested business district—not just those who glided along in limousines, but those who rode on Shank's horses.

The city council, the other day, decided to pass an ordinance which stipulates that streets shall be crossed except at intersections.

To assist Portland citizens in following the "straight and narrow path," white lines have been painted on the pavements.

Influenza has reduced the attendance at Centralia schools from 568 to 252.

ACCORD BETWEEN BRITAIN AND U. S. GROWING DAILY

Lord Cecil's Plan For League Is In Line With Wilson's Ideas On Subject.

WOULD ADMIT GERMANY AS PROBATION MEMBER

American Delegates Studying Plan Proposed By English Concerning League.

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Jan. 10.—The British may have the honor of fathering the definite plan for application of President Wilson's principle of a league of nations.

The impression was growing here today that plans formulated by members of the British war cabinet may finally be adopted by the peace conference. It is known that the American delegates are sympathetically studying ideas advanced by the British officials and it is believed the president, who has formed his own plan, is inclined toward the British program.

Added strength has been given to this view by the fact that Lord Cecil, assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs, who long ago took an advanced attitude on this subject, is engaged in constantly lengthening conferences with the American representatives. Other influential members of the British cabinet also submitted data regarding the league of nations, which the Americans are studying thoroughly and with growing approval.

Cecil's plan, it is known, contemplates far more power for the league than has been suggested from other allied sources. It is believed also that he is inclined toward Wilson's attitude, that Germany should be admitted to probationary membership. Cecil has often expressed the view that formation of the league is the most important and should be the first work of the peace conference.

IS HAPPY ANYWAY

London, Jan. 10.—Agreement of Great Britain and the United States on the broad outlines of the peace settlement is a happy augury for a satisfactory conclusion of the Paris conference. American Ambassador Davis declared here today in a speech at Pilgrims' club. He was entertained there at a luncheon, to welcome him to England.

Davis paid deep tribute to former Ambassador Page, who recently died, and to the war records of the British empire. He praised the increasing spirit of friendliness and cooperation between the United States and Great Britain and spoke with great pride of America's part in winning the war.

With regard to the peace settlement and the agreement of his own country and Great Britain, Davis declared he believed the two nations would be as harmonious as to the details of peace as they were on its broad general outlines.

"I am sure the same great ideas and purposes animate Britain and America," he said. "And therefore I am sure there can be no rightful conflict between our freedom interests in the final adjustment."

"We ask to be set free from the constant fear of war."

"The doctrine of arms and the ability of irresponsible powers to do mischief," he said, "must give way to the rule of common right."

"We propose," he asserted, "to create a due safeguard for the maintenance of justice and liberty."

MANY MORE TROOPS DUE TO ARRIVE SOON

Mostly Eastern And Middle West Detachments Aboard Celtic And Huron.

FAMILY MURDERED AND BURIED IN OWN HOME

Heads Of Victims Had Been Removed And Were Not Found In Ruins.

Oxford Junction, Iowa, Jan. 10.—The five members of the Frank Blizek family, whose bodies were found in the ruins of their burned home near here late yesterday, were murdered, according to evidence gathered by the coroner of Jones county at the inquest today.

According to E. L. Magruder, an attorney assisting the coroner, the head of each body was missing, while other parts of the bodies were not badly burned.

Beside the body of Blizek, the bodies of his wife, daughter, Mary, aged 14, Lucille, aged 4, and a son, Frank Jr.

(Continued on page two)

STRIKES IN BUENOS AIRES IS CAUSING MANY CASUALTIES

President Irigoyen Urges Argentine Congress To Declare Military Law.

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BERLIN EXPERIENCES HORRORS OF BOMBING ATTACK DURING NIGHT

Government Aviators Reported To Have Attacked Silesian Railway Station.—Fight For Control Of German Government Machinery Turning Decidedly In Favor Of Chancellor Ebert, Say Dispatches Today.—Students At Berlin Organize Cavalry Regiments.

Copenhagen, Jan. 10.—Berlin has at last experienced the horror of a night bombing attack.

A dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende today reported that government aviators attacked the Silesian railway station with bombs Wednesday night, killing 65 persons.

The most intense fighting occurred that night in the central and southwestern portions of the city, the dispatch said. Casualties were reported to be heavy.

Capture Public Buildings.

London, Jan. 10.—The fight in Berlin for control of the German government machinery is turning decidedly in favor of Chancellor Ebert, according to the latest advices reaching London today. Government forces were reported to have captured practically all public buildings. Martial law had been proclaimed throughout the city and reinforcements were pouring into Berlin all day yesterday to clinch the apparent victory over the Spartacists.

The insurgents were driven from the telegraph offices by artillery fire. Spartan headquarters set up in the central post office building had been isolated by the cutting of telephone and telegraph wires. The Spartacists apparently held the water works and power plants, resulting in much of the city being without water and light.

The government is estimated to have more than 80,000 troops under arms at strategic points throughout the country. Students in Berlin were reported to be organizing a cavalry regiment to aid the government.

The Germanian declared that more than a thousand Russian bolsheviks in German uniforms were fighting on the side of the insurgents in Berlin.

New outbreaks were reported in some places yesterday, including Spartacist riots at Essen, Dresden and Dortmund.

Is Master of Situation.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Chancellor Ebert is master of the situation in Berlin, a Zurich dispatch to L'Information declared today.

RULES COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE BUREAU WAR RISK INSURANCE

Colonel Lindsay Head of Bureau Will Not Oppose Making Of Investigation.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Congressional agitation for action against the war risk insurance bureau came to a head today when Chairman Fox called the house rules committee together for a hearing on the McFadden resolution to investigate the bureau.

Pou's action follows months of charges that the bureau is "inefficient, criminally negligent" and "extravagant."

Colonel Henry D. Lindsay, recently made head of the bureau, according to friends in congress, will not oppose the investigation and may even request the rules committee to authorize it.

Republicans and democrats who want the investigation may hope, through it, to show:

The reasons why thousands of allotments have been delayed or never paid at all and why rules for conversion of the insurance of discharged soldiers have not been promulgated to months after signing of the armistice.

Whether political favorites have been given high administrative places in the war risk bureau, while experienced insurance men have been put to work in minor jobs from \$1800 to \$2500 a year.

McFadden came before the rules committee today prepared to back his demand for an investigation with letters from enlisted men, mothers and wives of soldiers, Red Cross workers and from some officials of the bureau itself.

Fairbanks Will Stage Liberty Loan Film With McAdoo One Of Co-Stars

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10.—A government propaganda film in behalf of the fifth Liberty loan in which Douglas Fairbanks may number William G. McAdoo, director general of railroads, as one of his co-stars, is being planned, it has been announced here.

Frank R. Wilson, director of publicity for the Liberty loan and Secretary Tamm, outlined the plan in telegrams to Fairbanks. The film is to be known as "The Fool Killer."

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WORLD CITY TO BE AN AID TO THE TRADE AS WELL AS TO THE FARMER

Its Aim Is Betterment Of Agricultural Conditions In All Countries.

Its aim is betterment of agricultural conditions in all countries, the various national wills.

The aim of the institute is, in brief, the betterment of agricultural conditions in the different countries in the interest of world agriculture.

One of the best ways of improving agricultural production is to demonstrate what has been done and how it has been accomplished. The farmer, either alone or through his association or his government has held a large place at about the founding of a capital city exhibits and world's fairs. It has been a paying investment. The world administrative center would offer an even greater incentive and a greater opportunity. Even alone, though more often through their associations and their governments, the farmers could maintain a continuous exhibit at this permanent world center. To those who exhibited it would mean new markets for their seeds and grains, their animal and vegetable products; and to those who viewed the exhibit it would mean an incentive to improve their products.

Organization In Great Help.

Abundant testimony can be produced to show what can be accomplished through more organized production. Denmark in particular is a good example. Half a century ago, Denmark was a barren waste of sand dunes and many of her people were in poverty. Since then she has undergone an agricultural evolution and today is one of the most prosperous countries of all Europe. Her farms are fertile and productive, her people are well educated, industrious and prosperous.

In no country in the world do insects impose a heavier tax on farm products than in the United States. The losses resulting from the depredations of insects on all the plant products of the soil, both in their growing and in their stored state, together with those on live stock, exceed the entire expenditures of the national government, including the

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