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# The Daily Capital Journal

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Weather Report  
Oregon: Tonight rain west  
portion, cloudy east portion;  
Wednesday rain, brisk south-  
easterly winds.  
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FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 7.

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS  
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## WILSON IS EXPECTED TO SUBMIT PEACE TREATY TO PEOPLE OF AMERICA

### Would Put Endorsement Up To Public Opinion Rather Than Hostile Congress.

By Robert J. Bender.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
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Paris, Jan. 14.—President Wilson is expected to go before the American people after the treaty is signed to urge its ratification and solid support of the new world thought it embodies.

Thus, shattering another precedent, the president would put the verdict of endorsement of the peace settlement up to public opinion rather than to a hostile congress, it was pointed out.

The belief was expressed by friends today that Wilson will take the opportunity this fall, taking the opportunity to urge new domestic policies that lend themselves to changing international ideals. He is expected to give the key of his policy when he addresses congress after his return from Europe. His course after that will be determined largely by the attitude in Washington.

Will Return to France.  
That the president will return to France to be present at the actual consummation of peace seems to be a foregone conclusion. Much of his future domestic policy will rest on the final details of the peace settlement. He hopes that peace will insure the possibility of a new kind of trade relations, built upon friendship rather than upon treaties and jealousies.

The presence of Vance McCormick, Bernard Berch, Edward Hurley and Charles Schwab will enable Wilson to study domestic problems in relation to foreign affairs. He can keep pace with developments and will be in a position

to arrive at a definite policy that could be launched immediately after the treaty was signed.

The president brought the American travelers and peace delegates together for the first time at a dinner in the White House last night. This was believed to have resulted in steps toward coordination of their work which will continue in close relation as the negotiation progresses.

### "Criminal Syndicalism" Hit Hard By Senator Dimick

"Criminal Syndicalism" is a new term which made its appearance in the senate yesterday in a bill introduced by Senator Dimick to curb the activities of lawless I. W. W. or others who seek to promote industrial or political revolution by violence.

"Criminal syndicalism," says the bill, "is hereby defined to be the doctrine which advocates crime, violence, sabotage, or other unlawful acts or methods or any such acts, as a means of accomplishing or effecting industrial or political ends, or as a means of effecting industrial or political revolution."

A penalty of one to five years imprisonment or a fine from \$200 to \$1000 is provided for anyone guilty of teaching by word of mouth or writing, the expediency of crime, criminal syndicalism, or sabotage as a means of effecting industrial or political revolution.

This penalty is also provided for anyone guilty of belonging to an organization which teaches or practices such crimes, or who consorts with others for the purpose of committing such offenses.

## SENATORS KENYON AND BORAH SOUND WARNING

### Declare That Old Political Parties Will Be Soon Replaced By New Ones.

By L. C. Martin  
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Jan. 14.—That a new alignment of the people is coming up that will sweep away existing political parties unless they face and solve adjustment problems was the warning sounded today by Senators Kenyon and Borah, progressive leaders.

They cautioned against "ostrich tactics" as a means of disposing of the menace of bolshevism in the United States. They urged honest, fearless, straightforward tactics by the government and political leaders to cope with reconstruction problems affecting the great mass of the American people.

After sounding the warning to "stand pat" in both parties that "a terrific jolt is coming to them from the American people" unless present conditions are remedied, Borah and Kenyon outlined ways of meeting the bolshevism menace to this country.

Sentiments of Progressives  
Their statements to the United Press today represented the sentiments of the progressive group in the senate.

"Those in power, whether in political parties or in the government, who blind themselves to the menace of bolshevism in the country are courting disaster," said Kenyon. "The workers of this country recognize the menace. They don't want bolshevism. They fear it. But they realize it is spreading here and that something must be done to stop it. They look to their leaders to stop it."

Appeals are being made to republican and democratic party leaders to put their respective parties on record for a broad, wise governmental welfare policy that will recognize the rights of the workers as they have never been recognized. One of the most conservative men in the republican party discussed the question with me recently because of requests from his constituents that he get congress busy on welfare legislation. He is a party leader, a presidential possibility. He realizes the menace. But the party leaders do not.

People Want Action  
"What the people want is action, not talk; results, not promises. The wise political party is the one which will go on record for and then obtain laws like the following:

"One—Creating at once a commission on public works to cooperate with the states in pushing necessary public work during hard times and to act as a buffer in absorption of surplus labor in the reconstruction period. This will remove the unemployment menace, which is growing by leaps and bounds.

"Two—Creating a national employment bureau to cooperate with the states.

"Three—Providing help in establishing homes for workers. Finance this in a plan similar to the farm loan plan.

"Four—Vocational training for all.  
"Five—Extending soldiers and sailors insurance to men in industry.  
"Six—Establishment of courts of mediation and conciliation (voluntary).  
"Seven—Old age, sickness and disability insurance."

Borah, a bitter foe of the doctrine of wiping out bolshevism by repression or force, said:  
"One hears upon every hand these days the doctrine of force. We are to force peace and we are to have force to maintain peace, we are to have force to end our labor disturbances. Instead of talking force and repression, let us preach co-operation and tolerance. Bolshevism is the fruit of force. We must kick the psychology of war from our midst. We must avoid ostrich tactics if we don't want a terrific jolt from the people."

General Principles  
"There are a few general principles which, if we adhere to them, will simplify the situation:  
"One—We must get back absolutely to the constitutional government, to the principles upon which our fathers built, and eschew all arbitrary measures.  
"Two—We must establish complete freedom of speech and of the press. No man in these times should be embarrassed in the free and open discussion of great public questions upon which depends our whole future."  
"Three—The principle of the law of cooperation in the industrial world should be substituted for the old law of tooth and claw. Labor must understand that it has an interest in the great industries of the country, aside from the mere question of wage.  
"Four—A system of taxation must be devised equitable and fair between all parties, but always based upon the principle of ability to pay.  
"Five—The people and the government must get closer together.  
"Six—The perfectly unconscious waste of money must cease. I do not believe the disposition to waste public money ever had such a hold upon conservative men in the republican party discussed the question with me recently because of requests from his constituents that he get congress busy on welfare legislation. He is a party leader, a presidential possibility. He realizes the menace. But the party leaders do not.

FOR EARLY CONVOY  
Washington, Jan. 14.—The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy home:  
Second battalion and machine gun company of the 367th infantry (93d division); First and Third battalions, medical detachment and machine gun company of 369th infantry (93d division); supply company and First battalion of 370th infantry (93d division).

DAVIS COMES TO PEN  
Portland, Or., Jan. 14.—Arthur C. Davis, who pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing the East Side bank, will be taken to the penitentiary at Salem today or tomorrow.

Davis was sentenced to serve from

## ONE HOUR SESSION IN HOUSE SETTLED TODAY'S BUSINESS

### Speaker Jones Announced Committee Assignments Just Before Adjournment.

### HERBERT GORDON HEADS WAYS AND MEANS BODY

### Action On Prohibition Post- poned Until After Govern- or's Inaugural Address.

A session of one hour was all that was necessary this morning for the house of representatives to dispose of the business on the calendar and to adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon to hear the inaugural address of Governor Withycombe.

The strain as to who would draw prizes in committee assignments by Speaker Seymour Jones is now over as the speaker announced his assignments just before adjournment. On the all important ways and means committee, Herbert Gordon of Portland drew the prize as chairman. Other members on this committee are Haines of Hillsboro, Kuhl of Portland, Barnhart of Enterprise, Thompson of The Dalles, Childs of Linn, Brand of Roseburg and Looney of Marion.

House bills introduced Monday afternoon were called for a second reading and referred to the proper committees. When the house joint resolution offered by Elmore of Linn for ratifying the prohibition amendment to the United States constitution, a motion to lay it on the table was carried. It seemed that the members of the house were waiting to hear just what the governor would say in his inaugural address on the subject and for that reason no action was taken on the prohibition amendment.

A bill presented by Kuhl of Portland that may attract some attention provided for exemption from taxation, money, notes and accounts in addition to the usual tax exemptions. Another that may call forth some debate was the resolution of Mr. Kuhl relative to the taxation of machinery and other merchandise in which the opinion of an expert is required to form a proper estimate of value.

House bills have so far been offered as follows:  
No. 1—By Mr. Kuhl. Defining the crime of criminal syndicalism and prescribing punishment therefor.  
No. 2—By Mr. Scheibel. Providing for board of conciliation and arbitration.  
No. 3—By Mr. Scheibel. Relating to the ownership of lands in the state of Oregon by aliens.  
No. 4—By Mr. Lewis. Providing for annexation of territory and cities or towns.  
No. 5—By Mr. Lewis. Making it unlawful to construct any dam or dike or causeway over, across or in any navigable water of the state.  
No. 6—By Mr. Lewis. Giving any city or town certain territorial jurisdiction and authority.  
No. 7—By Mr. Lewis. Amending section 28, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to assignments.  
No. 8—By Mr. Weeks. Regulating fencing against stock where prohibited from running at large.  
No. 9—By Mr. Coffey. Appropriating money to complete building at Champano.  
No. 10—By Mr. Coffey. Relating to the exchange of bonds by the state.  
No. 11—By Mr. Coffey. Providing for the advertisement of sale of school district bonds.  
The following house resolutions have been offered:  
No. 1—By Mr. Sheldon. Supplying members with code and session laws, etc.  
No. 2—By Mr. Haines. Providing members and chief clerk with stamps, wrappers and newspapers.  
No. 3—By Mr. Sheldon. That newspapers be turned over to R. B. Goodin of the state board of control for distribution to state institutions.  
No. 4—By Mr. Edwards. Relating to invitations to ministers to offer prayer at opening sessions.  
No. 5—By Mr. Idleman. Extending courtesies of the house to representatives of the press.

Only one house joint resolution has been offered and it is as follows:  
No. 1—By Mr. Elmore. Ratifying prohibition amendment to United States constitution. This was referred to the committee on resolution and when called up this morning was laid on the table for early action.

Another result of peace is thinning out the ranks of the newshyres.

We won't feel so badly imposed upon when the days lengthen out so that the street lights will have been turned off before we get to work.

School teachers must feel cheap when they read about people getting paid double time for overtime. It used to be "Huh? What? What'd ye say?" but now it's "Beg pardon?"

## IS OPPOSED TO FIVE YEAR PLAN URGED NOW BEFORE U.S. CONGRESS

### Public Service Commission Re- plies To McAdoo's Govern- ment Control Plan.

"We are opposed to the five year plan now urged before congress for the reason that industries and short line roads of this state cannot endure a continuation of the extreme handicap under which they have patriotically endeavored to operate during federal control."

In this language the public service commission went on record in opposition to McAdoo's plan for giving government control of the railroads a trial of five years under peace conditions, in a lengthy telegram sent last night to Charles E. Elmquist, who had requested an expression of the commission's attitude for use before the senate committee having the matter under consideration. The commission's reply says further:

"Shippers cannot continue paying a greater proportionate increase in rates than that of their competitors of more favorable locations when they all reach the same competitive market in the east. Railroad officials, under whatever title they may act, being clothed with federal authority with responsibilities, approaching obligations, to the roads which they formerly represented, cannot fairly and equitably at the same time act as original arbiters and judges in controversies that constantly arise as between shippers and railroads, and it will continue to result in more or less confusion and delay, unfairness to shippers and unsatisfactory service to the general public. The undetermined legal aspect of the state jurisdiction coupled with the uncertainties of redress, force the opinion that any extension of the period of federal control as at present constituted is a disadvantage for the people in general throughout the west, and very inadvisable.

"Consideration should be given to

(Continued on page two)

## ALLIES DEVELOPING CONCILIATORY SPIRIT

### Clemenceau Has Reasonable Attitude Toward Territorial Ambitions.

(United Press staff correspondent)

Paris, Jan. 13.—The allies are developing a spirit of conciliation of several matters that have loomed as possible stumbling blocks, it was learned from authoritative sources today.

This was said to be particularly true of French and Italian territorial claims.

Premier Clemenceau, for instance, was reported as presenting a reasonable attitude toward territorial ambitions. He is not urging France's claim to the Saar valley and is insisting only on some method of guaranteeing the safety of French frontiers. Neither is he pushing the expected demand for control of all Syria. Instead, French claims in this quarter are extremely mild.

Italy's claims regarding Dalmatia are receiving little sympathy and it is believed she is coming around to the point of view of the other conferees, who are making clear that she will not receive certain territories for which some elements in Italy are clamoring. Some other solution of Italy's problems regarding security of the Adriatic is certain to be achieved.

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ABE MARTIN  
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During the short recess the opponents of the resolution withdrew their opposition and when the committee turned in a favorable report it was adopted unanimously.

The first resolution introduced in the senate, when it took up the first order of business following completion of permanent organization, was presented by Senator W. A. Dimick of Clackamas and provided for a joint committee on consolidations. The committee is to have three senators and three representatives as its members.

The second resolution introduced in this session was presented by Senator B. L. Eddy of Roseburg and provided for the ratification of the national prohibition amendment to the federal constitution. Senator Eddy had hoped to have his resolution the first matter of business to be considered, but Dimick was ahead of him.

These two resolutions providing for a committee to revise the calendar, for stenographers and clerks at \$5 a day, for postage and sets of law books.

Senator Dimick introduced a resolution providing that no overtime should be paid to the clerks and stenographers while another resolution extends an invitation to the Salem ministers to ar-

(Continued on page two)

## SENATORS AREN'T AFRAID OF "FLU" HERE IN SALEM

### They Voted To Accept Offer From Health Board For In- oculation, However.

### SENATOR PIERCE DIDN'T WANT IT COMPULSORY

### First Resolution Provided For Joint Committee On Consolidations.

Dr. A. C. Sealey, state health officer, has notified the senate to have all members ready for vaccination tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. He will be ready with a large quantity of anti-flu serum.

Members of the legislature will be just as safe from flu in Salem as any place else, declared Senator W. D. Wood county, this morning when the question of accepting the offer of the state health board to inoculate the members of the legislature with anti-flu serum was before the senate.

The senate voted unanimously to accept the offer from the health board, which was transmitted in the form of a telegram from Dr. A. C. Sealey, acting state health officer, to Secretary of State Olcott.

Senator Smith of Coos suggested that the flu serum be tried on the desk clerks and newspaper reporters first and if it did not kill them the senators would try it.

"In all seriousness," said Senator Wood, "I think this offer of the state health board should be accepted. It is all right for our good Christian Science friends to make jokes of it, but it will be a good idea to inoculate them. The medical profession does not claim that inoculation will prevent the influenza, but it will modify the disease and make it easier to throw it off."

Senator Pierce objected to making the inoculation compulsory and it was decided to leave the matter to the individual choice of the members, but the state health officer will be invited to come to the capitol and vaccination will be in vogue.

Senator Moser introduced a memorial to the United States senate, urging immediate favorable action on the pending equal suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. The rules were suspended and the memorial was adopted and sent over to the house.

Senate bill 242, passed by the 1917 session and vetoed by the governor after the last legislature had adjourned, was reported to the senate by the secretary of state, and was referred to the committee on counties. The bill provides for an increase in the salaries of county officials of Hood River county. It is the only senate bill which was vetoed by the governor after the close of the last session.

After two or three tie votes and considerable discussion in humorous vein, the senate adopted a resolution introduced by Senator Pierce putting a ban on smoking while the senate is in session.

A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the resolution and the vote stood 15 to 15. Then Senator Pierce moved to consider the resolution at once. Again the vote was a tie. Senator Moser moved to adjourn until 2 o'clock, and Senator Pierce moved to amend by providing for an adjournment of 15 minutes, in order to give the resolutions committee time to report on the resolution. By a majority of one the amendment carried.

During the short recess the opponents of the resolution withdrew their opposition and when the committee turned in a favorable report it was adopted unanimously.

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## GOVERNOR WITHYCOMBE GIVES BIENNIAL MESSAGE

### "Question Of Land Settlement Especially As It Affects Returning Soldiers And Sailors Is Probably Most Important Problem Confronting People Of Oregon," He Says Invites Examination Of State Prison.

The text of Governor Withycombe's biennial message, follows:  
To the members of the Thirtieth Oregon Legislative Assembly:

In extending a warm greeting to you all, I can assure you that I approach this pleasant opportunity with a full heart and with a candid desire for wholesome co-operation.

Situation Without Precedent.  
It is your responsibility to lay the foundation for a partnership between state and nation in the matter of rearranging public affairs, and institutions to meet a situation that has borne no parallel since the birth of this commonwealth. In many of the serious questions which will be put forward during the next forty days, you will have no precedents to guide you. Though living in the present day and participating in contemporary events you will, in a certain positive sense, be pioneers, and you will, therefore, be obliged to face your work courageously and with a vision that carries you above partisanship and beyond the restricted limits of sectional antagonism and personal ambition. I have no hesitation in expressing full confidence in your integrity, honesty of purpose, wisdom and foresightedness.

Vision Is Needed.  
This message was prepared in harmony with custom and in accordance with my constitutional duty as chief executive of this state. It will deal only with those matters which appear to me, after retrospection of a four years' administration, as affecting the best interests of the whole state at a time when many large developments are in the process of incubation. Let us endeavor to look ahead with a vision that will detect all possibilities, mobilizing our best thoughts and energies in the hope of rendering the maximum degree of service. As architects planning for the future through legislative enactments, it is your task to draw up such specifications as will represent the true sentiment of Oregon citizenship.

Patriotic Record.  
It is not necessary for me to remind you of Oregon's prominent patriotic record and of the importance of preserving her prestige by reconstruction legislation that will ring true to the Oregon standard of excellence. Surely no living Oregonian worthy of the name can be unconscious of pride in the past and ambition for the future.

Oregon, blessed with generous, patriotic people, contributed far more than her proportionate share to the great trinity of war necessities—men, money and materials. She responded with alacrity to every call for patriotic endeavor and time after time was first of all states in support of the country's cause.

It will never be said of Oregon that she thought more highly of her dollar than of the destiny of her noblest sons. Therefore, every effort possible will be made to provide proper care for the boys returning from the service. This general subject should not be approached in a spirit of common charity. It does not involve charity but rather duty and debt.

Land Settlement Problems.  
Probably the most important problem confronting the people of Oregon today is the question of land settlement, especially as it affects the returning soldiers and sailors who are entitled to every encouragement as they return to civil life. Whatever plan may be adopted by this legislature must offer something tangible and must be practical. Fortunately you have an opportunity to develop Oregon on a business basis at the same time you are furnishing assistance to returning service men and to citizens generally.

There are four phases of land settlement work to be considered: the clearing of logged-off lands, the reclamation of irrigated lands, the drainage of swamp lands, and the subdivision of farms in humid sections.

Congress will undoubtedly make some provision for federal assistance in this work, but it will probably be conditional upon state cooperation. This will, of course, involve a new system of financing. Under our present six per cent limitation there is only one way, as I view it, that we could undertake this enterprise, and that would be through a rational bonding system which would meet with the approval of the electorate of the state.

We have approximately 3,000,000 acres of privately owned logged-off land in Oregon, much of it being excellent agricultural soil. This land should be purchased by the federal government or the state, divided into organized districts, improved and allotted in units to prospective settlers. These settlers should be required to make a reasonable initial payment and to meet the unpaid balance on long-term installments at a low rate of interest following the amortization plan.

Oregon logged-off land will cost about \$100.00 per acre to be cleared. This would offer a splendid field for co-operative work between the federal and state governments. Large numbers of men could be employed to clear the

land under modern methods and part of their earnings retained as partial payment for cleared land.

Since the logged-off lands are now owned by private individuals, it might be possible for the federal government to acquire the stump land by exchanging timber in the forest reserve on an equitable basis to be determined between the government officials and the owners of the logged-off lands. The federal government has about 14,000,000 acres of timber land in the Oregon forest reserve and much of this timber is now ready for the market.

Irrigation projects should also be directed, the land subdivided into units and the same system of financial aid followed in establishing the farms and herds and erecting the necessary buildings, including a modern inexpensive home. A similar plan could be followed in the drainage of swamp lands.

Present Commission Honorary.  
Oregon has undertaken the subdivision of farms in a voluntary way through the services of the honorary Oregon land settlement commission, which was appointed by me a year ago. I suggest that this commission be made permanent by proper statutory enactment and furnished funds to work with.

The administration of the work in irrigated sections should be sort with the desert land board, but the work of subdividing the farms and the settling of the logged-off lands as well as the drainage districts should, I believe, be under the administration of the Oregon land settlement commission.

The natural aptitude of the prospective settler and his experience in farm work must be considered constantly in a study of this question, for, in developing any farm unit, much will depend upon the occupant himself, particularly his desire to develop the property and his application to the work. For this reason great care should be exercised in selecting settlers only practical farmers or those who show likely promise of developing into successful farmers.

The legislative committees formulating land settlement legislation will, no doubt, derive considerable profit from a careful study of "The Soldier Settlement Act," suggested by Secretary of the Interior Lane and from conference with members of the Oregon land settlement commission, who have given the subject much constructive thought, and who have placed Oregon at the forefront of the nation in this important work.

Returning Soldiers.  
Machinery must be set officially in motion to place available positions at the disposal of returning service men and, in this connection, I commend to your legislative generosity the suggestion that preferential rights be granted them in contracts of employment on public work, such as highway construction. A state executive committee appointed by me some weeks since to arrange a proper reception for returning fighters is preparing a census of available positions and doubtless a reasonable appropriation will be asked to finance its worthy endeavors.

I feel that steps should be taken toward the compilation of a reliable, permanent history of Oregon's participation in the world war so that the achievements of our boys can be preserved to posterity. The state librarian, having been appointed by the council of defense as state war historian, has undertaken this work on a comprehensive and thoroughly practical plan. I suggest that a suitable appropriation be set aside for this commendable purpose. There will be other ways of honoring and perpetuating the memory and deeds of the Oregon soldiers, and no one and no doubt this legislature will exercise the pleasant duty of determining upon an official state memorial.

Absentee Voting.  
In my last message, addressed to the 1917 legislative assembly, I urged the adoption of legislation extending the electoral franchise to soldiers who may be absent from the state while engaged in the service of their country. For obvious reasons it may not be possible to amend our primary and election laws so that men serving in a foreign land could cast their ballot under all circumstances, but in fairness to the men, consideration should at least be given a system of direct mail voting that would not interfere with military efficiency.

Surely these men, though temporarily absent from home, are as much citizens as ever, and the very reason for their absence makes our obligation toward them the stronger. Soldiers on active duty are also entitled to their other civil rights and to protection in the form of moratorium for a reasonable time after their return.

Treason.  
It is not generally understood by the people of this state that there is now no penalty in Oregon for treason. Before the abolition of capital punishment conviction of this crime brought the death penalty, but today there would be no way to enforce that sen-

(Continued on page three)