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RUSSIA IS CERTAIN TO HAVE REPRESENTATION AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Associated Powers Have Reached Conclusion That Discussion Of World Peace Would Be Futile Without Consideration Of Vast Populations Of Northern Country.—Program For Investigation Of Actual Conditions In Russia Was Fully Discussed Today.

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Paris, Jan. 15.—Representation for Russia at the peace congress was expected to be definitely determined upon at today's session of the inter-allied war council.

The associated powers have reached the obvious conclusion that discussion of world peace would be absolutely futile without the vast population of Russia being considered. They also are understood to realize that the Russian problem cannot be solved without the consent and cooperation of the people themselves.

A program for official investigation of actual conditions in Russia to be fully discussed today. This, it was believed, will result in a commission being sent into that country which would report directly to the conference. Upon the report would be based some program of recognition for the soviet government and other factions that they might send accredited representatives to Versailles.

Formal action was also to be taken today on the question of granting representation to the British dominions. This not only carries out the league of nations idea, but is significant as bringing additional western thought into the conference. America's entrance into the war transformed the issues from European to world wide scope, and now old world political ideas are in contact with those of the new world. Canadian and American ideals, for instance, are closely allied.

Provisional agreement has already been reached regarding delegates for British dominions. It only remains for this agreement to be confirmed. Under the present scheme Great Britain and her colonies would vote separately,

the latter being drawn in only when questions directly affecting them are discussed, thereby eliminating the very remote danger of a "packed convention."

The only countries, in fact, whose representation has not been at least tentatively fixed are the two which made separate peace settlements with the central powers—Russia and Rumania.

There seems to be no obstacle in the way of granting delegates to the latter, the number being the chief matter under consideration. Russian representation obviously will take more time and discussion.

Opposition Not Final.

The feeling prevails now that Foreign Minister Pichon's bitter opposition to even partial recognition of the Russian soviet government, based on a suggestion of the British government favoring such recognition, need not be considered final. In this connection, it was authentically reported today that there is nothing mysterious in the fact that the American delegation know nothing of the British proposal until Pichon's published statement.

The proposal was forwarded to Washington through the usual channels. Counsellor Polk of the state department erroneously assumed that President Wilson would be advised directly which undoubtedly would have been the case if this particular subject had come up in the course of the diplomatic conversations.

But this was only one angle of the problem, which the various governments are constantly exchanging upon. Furthermore, it was explained Wilson was not in contact with the British representatives when the subject became ripe, being in Italy at that time.

The "mystery" therefore, is regarded as an unfortunate slip up.

MANY CONJECTURES CONCERNING PEACE PROGRAM ARE RIFE

Premier Clemenceau Will Probably Preside At Formal Sessions Of Council.

By William Philip Simms
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Paris, Jan. 15.—Three questions dominated general discussion of the conference program today as the time approached for the first full session of the peace conference—set for Saturday afternoon. They were:
Will the session be open or secret?
Will the bolshevik problem or the league of nations come up first?
Will Premier Clemenceau or President Wilson preside?
These, together with a score of minor puzzles are solved or unsolved, as fast as one newspaper editor succeeds another, or a correspondent meets one of the conferees.

Nothing authoritative could be obtained whether the conference will be open or secret. As to the question what should be broached first, Clemenceau already is pledged to bring up the league of nations at the outset. The bolshevik problem probably will come next. It is understood that the situation of Poland and similar questions will be taken up in the general Russian discussion.

Will Have Chairmanship.
It is generally agreed that Clemenceau will be given the chairmanship through diplomatic precedent. President Wilson does not take precedence over Clemenceau because he merely acts as his own premier, hanging the mantle of the presidency on the same peg with his hat and overcoat as he enters the council chamber.

Invitations have been addressed to representatives of associated nations big and small to attend the opening session in the Quai D'Orsay Saturday afternoon, the time being definitely set for 2:30. This was done through secretaries of the five big powers. After the initial meeting, it is understood the work of the five principal nations will be conducted largely by committees, all debates being entirely informal.

The minor nations will be called into conference then as soon as the committee completes their studies on matters directly affecting them.

UNANIMOUS DECISION FOR DRY NATION NOT DELIVERED BY HOUSE

Three Multnomah Representatives Cast Votes Opposing Measure.

On the second day of its session the house of representatives went on record as favoring a dry country, ratifying the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution by a vote of 53 for and three against.

It seems that the governor hoped to make the ratification unanimous. But with three Multnomah representatives opposed to prohibition the best that could be done was to call the roll and D. C. Lewis, K. K. Kubli and E. C. McFarland, all of Portland, had the pleasure of standing by their record, each voting no.

Representative Lewis said he was dry and had been dry since he left his mother's arms. He wanted to be relieved of the necessity of voting yet at the same time wanted his position on prohibition made a matter of record in the journal of the house.

Gordon of Portland thought it was cowardly for a man to ask to be relieved from voting. Lewis attempted to bring a resolution before the house referring the prohibition question to a vote of the people. He was very much worried lest the passage of the bill would take from the state its sovereignty right to control its own affairs.

K. K. Kubli said he was very much embarrassed to differ from so many of his friends in the house but as he had firm convictions along certain lines he felt constrained to oppose national prohibition.

Mr. McFarland of Portland made no attempt to explain why he was against national prohibition. He was contented to vote no without making an explanation.

Representative Lewis said that the governor had asked him to refrain from voting no in order that the house might go on record unanimously. There was some disposition to excuse him from voting but when it was found that others intended to vote no, it was brought to a square test, putting every man on record.

W. P. Elmore of Brownsville, who spoke in favor of the bill, from his standpoint of fighting liquor for the past 30 years, was given the honor of making the closing talk in favor of national prohibition. An interested spectator was J. M. Shelley of Eugene who claimed that he was responsible for the first legal step in the state to bring about ratification when 16 years ago he fastened the bill for the Australian system of voting.

RIOTS IN GERMANY DUE TO SHORTAGE OF FOOD

Furnished Foods So That Further Army Occupation Would Be Unnecessary.

By Fred S. Ferguson
Paris, Jan. 15.—Fear that further occupation of Germany would be necessary if a serious food shortage developed, prompted the allied food council to permit importation of supplies into that country, the United Press is able to state authoritatively today.

Bolshevik riots in industrial centers such as Berlin are based upon food difficulties, it was established. It was further ascertained that while Germany's supplies are sufficient for the moment, the people are rapidly consuming their stocks and would face actual starvation before spring.

To Insure Stability
It was upon representations of the allied military authorities that the council decided it was vital to permit Germany to import foodstuffs. This would insure establishment of a stable government, it was declared, and prevent the necessity for further encroachment by the allied armies upon German territory.

Under rules of The Hague convention, provisioning of the people will devolve upon the armies of occupation. When the Germans own supplies are exhausted, if it were not necessary to occupy additional territory, the obligation naturally would increase in view of the conditions revealed by the allied military investigations, it is pointed out that if Germany succumb to anarchy she will be unable to make peace and restitution and indemnities would be impossible. Germany, however, must pay for every pound of food imported to save herself from dissolution.

The allies, it was learned today, have instructed Marshal Foch to enforce all provisions of the new terms included in the armistice in connection with its prolongation. No haggling such as Germany has been showing a marked tendency to indulge in, will be permitted.

The new terms also include transfer of all gold in the reichbank in Berlin to Frankfurt, where it will be placed under allied control.

CONGRESS TO DEMAND REDUCTION OF ARMY

This Action Results From Attitude Of Public That Militarism Be Swept Away.—Secretary Of War Baker Has Submitted His Plan To House And Senate Leaders.

By L. C. Martin
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, Jan. 15.—The smallest army compatible with national safety is to be the demand of congress when it takes up the regulation plan just submitted to the house and senate leaders by Secretary of War Baker.

Senator Chamberlain and Representative Dent, chairman of the senate and house military committees, today were studying the draft of a peace time army plan which Baker submitted confidentially yesterday. No hint of the details of this plan has been allowed to reach congress generally.

But whatever plan Baker and the general staff have worked out, congress knows what the country wants in the way of an army, leading members of both houses declared today.

The public's attitude has been fairly plain in hundreds of letters to congressmen. These letters are practically unanimous in demanding that every vestige of militarism be swept away.

MORE OREGON TROOPS LANDED IN NEW YORK HARBOR THIS MORNING

Boys Of 346th Field Artillery Disappointed In Not Getting Into Fighting.

New York, Jan. 15.—The United States cruiser St. Louis arrived in New York harbor today bringing American troops.

On board were 45 officers and 1254 enlisted men. Of this number 300 were sick or wounded.

Twenty two cases of influenza were reported during the trip across.

The men of the 346th field artillery aboard were from California, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho.

They were loaded down with trophies from the battlefields, gathered just after the armistice was signed.

The men all of whom trained at Camp Lewis, said they sailed for France on July 13 on the steamer Baltic, and encamped near Bordeaux after a trip via Liverpool. Later they were moved to Neufchatel, near Nancy.

On November 8 they were ordered to begin moving into battle. November 11, as they were on the even of going into action, the armistice ended hostilities.

The 346th artillery embarked at Brest for the return trip home on January 2. The trip across was uneventful except on the second day out when the ship ran into a severe storm. There was one death from influenza.

Enthusiastic Reception
The returning artillerymen were given an enthusiastic reception upon their arrival here. The mayor's committee met them as they entered the harbor and put aboard cigarettes and newspapers.

At the dock an army band played patriotic selections as they passed ashore. They were greeted by representatives of the Salvation Army, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. who gave them sandwiches and hot coffee.

Immediately upon debarkation the artillerymen were taken to Camp Merritt by special train. Later they will go to Camp Lewis for demobilization.

Battery A with Captain Hamilton Gardner of Salt Lake City was the first unit to leave the transport.

"We sure were a disappointed bunch when the armistice was signed before we got a crack at the Hun," declared Private L. R. Greenman of Portland, Or. He said the regiment was about to move to the firing line with its motor batteries of French 75's when the fighting was stopped.

Captain Benjamin B. Foster of San Rafael, Cal., was in command of battery B. He said that the artillerymen had undergone a most intensive training program and were about to be rushed into the St. Mihiel sector when the armistice came.

Among the members of this battery who landed were Privates Lyle Anderson, Boise, Idaho; Paul W. Wood, East Helena, Mont.; and A. C. Clayton, Kingman, Ariz.

Glad to Get Home
"We are surely glad to get home although our experience in France was well worth the trip," said Walter Thompson, Spokane.

"The French people treated us well."

Captain Charles Fortig, Spokane, Wash., was in command of battery C. Other members of the battery were Privates Harry Jackson, Pocatello, Idaho, and Bud Lewis of Twin Falls, Ida.

Others on board included Lieutenant E. C. Compton, San Francisco; John L. Foradotto, Seattle; and Peter McIntyre, Pendleton, Ore.

The boys of the 346th artillery were confident that their lucky number was in "13." From the time they sailed from New York, until they returned, "13" followed them with the best luck.

According to the artillerymen "13" was with them as follows:
Sailed from New York, on the Baltic, July 13.
Passed Statue of Liberty at 13 minutes past one, the thirteenth hour.
Thirteen days going across to England.
Camp De Souge, France, for embarkation home on Friday, December 13.
Reached Brest after 13 days journey.
Sailed from Brest with 1300 men in regiment.

"CIVILIANS SHOULD HANDLE FEELING OF GERMANY"—WILSON

If Germans Fail To Agree, Then Marshal Foch Will Dictate Terms.

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Paris, Jan. 15.—President Wilson is determined so far as possible that civilian representatives shall control the machinery for feeding Germany. But, if the Germans fail to agree to the proposition advanced by the civilians, Marshal Foch will dictate the terms.

Edward Hurley and Admiral Benson representing the United States in company with the allied commissioners were en route to Treves today to meet the German delegation and take up with them the proposition of turning over transportation of food. When the question came up at the conference of the associated powers the president maintained that the best results could be obtained by putting execution of the plan in the hands of civilians instead of military officials. He obtained sufficient support, particularly from Great Britain to carry his point. One of the principal American objectives just now is to get American soldiers back home. Wilson hopes to obtain German acquiescence to the allied proposals, so that German ships will relieve the present transportation burden.

Railroad Problem Will Go To Republican Congress

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senate democratic leaders have decided the railroad problem must go over to the republican congress.

They have given up hope of framing and passing bills, disposing of the railroads before March 4, it developed today.

Republicans, however, will make an effort, however, to prevent President Wilson from turning the roads back before the 21 month period is up. Senator Cummins will introduce a resolution to that effect as soon as the present hearings are over, he said today.

Would Give Soldiers \$10 For Every Month In War

Olympic, Wash., Jan. 15.—Every soldier or sailor of Washington will be paid \$10 for every month of war service, out of state funds, if the bill ready for introduction by Senator George B. Lamping of King county is passed. It would appropriate \$750,000 for the purpose and is endorsed by the war veterans associations of the state.

Hindenburg Will Protect German Eastern Frontiers

London, Jan. 15.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been made generalissimo of German forces for the protection of the eastern frontiers, the Zurich correspondent of the Journal wired today.

This action is taken here to mean that Germany is taking precautions against an invasion by Polish forces or by the Russian bolsheviks.

SALEM HOSPITAL GOES TO MCKINLEY SCHOOL

This Was Definitely Decided At Meeting Held Yesterday Evening.

The Salem Hospital will be removed to the McKinley school building, now vacant, as soon as the necessary remodeling can be done to equip the building for hospital purposes.

This was definitely decided at a meeting held last evening between the board of education and the Salem hospital executive committee. The McKinley building was built to accommodate 200 pupils and besides the eight large rooms, has two rooms in the basement.

Upon presentation to the school board that the Salem hospital was not a money making affair and that when any money was accumulated it was invested in equipment, the board of education offered the building to the hospital free of rent.

Part of the agreement was that the Salem hospital was to have possession of the school building until Sept. 1, 1920 and that it was to return the building to the board of education in condition for school purposes. The Board of Education, knowing that the school building would be vacant for the next two years thought it best to have the building occupied and heated rather than to be unoccupied.

The Salem hospital executive committee will begin at once to remodel in the way of erecting eight foot partitions in the rooms and provide other equipment necessary for hospital purposes. This will probably cost the hospital about \$2,500.

Condition Of Colonel Is Very Satisfactory

Paris, Jan. 15.—The condition of Colonel House, though still confined to his bed with indigestion, is very satisfactory, Gordon Auchincloss, his son-in-law informed the United Press today. He added that House expects to be out within a few days.

Airplanes Available For Patrol Service In Forests

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 15.—A number of aviators and airplanes are to be made available by the war department for lookout and patrol service in the forests of Idaho and Montana during the coming fire season, according to Henry E. Penn of Gagnon, Utah, at a meeting of federal foresters here Tues-

BAKER MAY BE NEXT TO RETIRE FROM CABINET

Is Not Thought Probable, However, Until He Finishes Up Important Business.

By Carl D. Groot
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, Jan. 15.—There is a prospect that Secretary of War Baker, will retire from President Wilson's cabinet, according to persistent rumors here today.

If he does, he will return to Cleveland and re-establish his law practice. His reason for resigning would be a financial one, say those in touch with him.

Some of his friends suggest that he may be persuaded to remain if given the post of attorney general.

Baker has been under heavy expense while holding his cabinet place.

In the liberty loan drives it is known that he not only "did his bit," but borrowed money to buy more bonds.

Baker is scheduled to make a trip to Europe soon to assist in winding up the war department's business. It is unlikely he would quit before a number of contract matters are cleared away and the army organization bill disposed of.

Incidentally, Baker is mentioned occasionally as a presidential possibility.

Enemy Prisoners Will Rebuild Wrecked France

Paris, Jan. 15.—Enemy prisoners of war will get a chance to rebuild what they have wrecked in France, according to a decision of the French cabinet, announced today. The prisoners will be employed at once on reconstruction work in the devastated regions. Two hundred thousand are expected to be laboring by March 20.

Charles W. Gorman, a prominent politician of the state of Washington, and state printer under Governor Meade, was stricken with paralysis while talking in a hotel at Olympia Saturday night.

INAUGURATION WAS WITHOUT CEREMONY

Governor Withycombe Said In Address That Prison Conditions Were Improved.

Governor Withycombe was officially inaugurated yesterday afternoon before the joint assembly of the senate and house of representatives, members of the supreme court and state officials. He was sworn in by Chief Justice McBride.

There was no pomp or semblance of glory in the proceedings. After the senate had been admitted there was first the official canvass of the vote for governor with the announcement that James Withycombe had received 81,067 votes and William Pierce, democratic nominee, 65,440 and Grant, 6480. Following the official announcement of election, the governor was sworn in.

Before reading part of his inaugural address the governor congratulated the house on its prompt organization and getting down to business. Explaining that the address was lengthy, the governor said he would call attention to special matters of interest.

Reference was made as to what should be done for the homecoming soldiers, saying that some plan for land settlement that is practical should be offered. The natural resources of Oregon, its trade opportunities and the building of ships in Oregon were briefly referred to.

As to the penitentiary, which the governor said was a sensitive subject—one that had been the football of politicians—things were moving along very nicely now. The new warden was complimented for the work he had done in his one year's term. The governor thought the population of the penitentiary might now increase since the war was over and that some effort should be made for the building of a cell house.

As to the flax proposition, the governor said the past two years had been the most unfavorable for flax culture in the past 40 years and he believed that it had not been successful. He claimed that if this last season had been favorable for flax the state would have cleaned up \$50,000.

As to the prohibition amendment he said: "I do hope this prohibition amendment will be unanimously ratified. Oregon has always gone over the top for all that has been good and wholesome."

MOLASSES EXPLODE
Boston, Mass., Jan. 15.—Ten persons were killed and fifty injured when a truck load of molasses casks exploded at the plant of the Cuban Distilling company today.

It is believed that the huge casks of molasses which were loaded on a truck standing in the street had fermented.

VOTE OF SENATE PLACES OREGON FAVORABLE TO NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Senator Thomas Protests Against Bonding Bills Being Slipped Through.

Ratification of the national prohibition amendment, by unanimous vote, and a vigorous protest by Senator C. M. Thomas against big highway bonding bills being slipped through the legislature during the closing hours by special interests, featured this morning's session of the senate.

With the passage by the senate of house joint resolution No. 1, by Elmore, Oregon takes its place in the list of states which have ratified the national prohibition amendment. The Elmore resolution did not reach the senate until after a similar resolution by Senator Eddy had been passed, but as soon as it was read Senator Eddy moved the suspension of the rules and the immediate adoption of the resolution. As he said he wished to give Mr. Elmore, a veteran in the ranks of prohibition advocates, the honor of being the father of the resolution which places Oregon on record for national prohibition.

Senator Eddy said he would have the committee in the house kill his resolution.

ABE MARTIN



"I don't admit it. I do not possess the ability to enact the legislation which we were sent here to enact. I do not admit any such thing. I do not admit it."

(Continued on page three)