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UNITED STATES WILL BE BONE DRY EXACTLY ONE YEAR FROM TODAY

This Is Eighteenth Amendment To Constitution.—Nebraska Was Thirty-Sixth State To Ratify Act.—All Distilleries And Wine Presses In The Land Will Be Closed On July 1, However, By War Prohibition.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16.—Nebraska today ratified the federal prohibition amendment, being the thirty-sixth and final state necessary under the federal constitution to act in making prohibition part of the constitution. The nation goes bone dry under this amendment on year from today. The Nebraska house ratified the prohibition amendment at 10:25 a. m., the vote being 48 to 0. The joint resolution went back to the senate for concurrence, the original resolution having been amended by the house by the addition of the house signatures.

Eighteenth Amendment
Washington, Jan. 16.—Prohibition became part of the basic law of the United States today. Ratification of the federal amendment by the Nebraska legislature makes that measure the eighteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

All but a half dozen of the 38 states are expected to adopt the amendment in the next few weeks, but the action of Nebraska today gives the ratification of three-fourths of the states, the number necessary to administer John D. Rockefeller the K. O. punch.

One year from today every saloon, brewery, distillery and wine establishment must close its doors unless, as now seems likely, they are already closed at that time by war prohibition, which goes into effect next July 1 and stays until completion of demobilization.

The amendment which outlaws liquor in this country reads:
"Section 1—After one year from ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes are hereby prohibited.

"Section 2—The congress and the several states have the concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3—The article shall be unoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the several states by the legislatures of the several states within seven years of the date of submission hereof to the states by congress."

Passed More Than Year Ago
This is the amendment by congress December 18, 1917, and ratified by thirty six states, a little more than one year later.

And here are some of the things that the amendment will do:
Wipe out at a stroke 335 distilleries, 992 breweries; and over 300,000 saloons and wholesale liquor establish-

SOLDIERS DISCOVER GERMAN EQUIPMENT NOT SURRENDERED

Yanks Seize It Because Of Stipulations Provided In Armistice.

By Webb Miller
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
American Headquarters in Germany, Jan. 14.—(By courier to Nancy.)—Nearly 200 three-inch field guns, several thousand shells and more than \$1,000,000 worth of harness and equipment—not surrendered by the Germans under the armistice terms—were discovered in an isolated workhouse near Coblenz today.

The American immediately seized the whole store, inasmuch as it was not mentioned in German inventories and not given up as provided by the armistice, these munitions became the property of the United States.

A request for \$12,000,000 to pay the Third army's expenses during February has been sent to Berlin.

Motorization of the heavy artillery of the entire Third army is nearing completion. All guns of more than three inch caliber are being equipped with heavy trucks and tractors.

The first German flags to be shown since the American occupation appeared on occasion of the death of Burgomaster Closterman. A delegation asked permission to fly the flags at half mast along the streets through which the funeral procession would pass. The American authorities granted the request. Several American officers in charge of civil affairs who had been dealing with the burgomaster sent flowers.

SCHUBEL OF OREGON PROPOSES RAISE IN INHERITANCE TAXES

Projected Amendment Would Increase Fund To Five Times Present Amount.

In its session of four and one half days there has been introduced into the house 42 bills. All have come up for second reading and referred to proper committees for assignment.

One of the bills introduced this morning by Schubel of Oregon City will probably cause considerable discussion when it comes up the third time for final passage. This is the Schubel bill providing for an increase in the inheritance tax that will bring to the state about five times the amount of the present law.

According to figures obtained by Mr. Schubel, from July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918, the state received \$61,000 in inheritance taxes. If the Schubel bill goes through, on the same proportion, the state would receive \$323,000.

The proposed amendment to the inheritance tax law provides that the increase above \$10,000 of each estate in lieu of tax on individual bequests and inheritances be as follows: Between \$10,000 and \$25,000, one per cent; between \$25,000 and \$50,000, one and one half per cent and a gradual increase until between half a million and one million, the tax would be ten per cent.

Bequests or inheritances received by a brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or any legal descendant of the same must pay an additional inheritance tax as follows: Between \$500 and \$3,000, one per cent; between \$3,000 and \$5,000, two per cent and gradual increase until should the amount be more than \$100,000, the tax would be 50 per cent.

Non resident aliens would be obliged to pay an inheritance tax of 50 per cent on all sums received.

Digging so deeply into inheritances, especially where the amount is rather large is a proposition that will doubtless call for considerable discussion, especially from the Portland representatives.

Bills introduced yesterday afternoon are as follows:
No. 31—By Smith of Portland. To define criminal commercialism and the punishment.
No. 32—By Cross of Oregon City. Relating to the certification of teachers.
No. 33—By Burdick of Redmond. Fixing terms of county court in Deschutes county.
No. 34—By Graham of Forest Grove. Defining who may vote at road district elections.
This morning the following bills were introduced:
No. 35—By Gallagher of Ontario. Relating to size of hedge fences when used for fence inclosures.
No. 36—By Gallagher of Ontario. Relating to assault with intent to kill and punishment.
No. 37—By Gallagher of Ontario. A bill making it a misdemeanor to fail to cause a cancellation of record of a recorded chattel mortgage within 20 days after the mortgage has been cancelled.
No. 38—By Smith of Baker. Relating to irrigation districts.
No. 39—By Gallagher of Ontario. Making it a misdemeanor to prevent competitive bidding on live stock when shipped to a wholesale market.
No. 40—By Brambaugh of Enterprise. Declaring non-judicial days and specifying what may and may not be done legally on such days.
No. 41—By Schubel of Oregon City. Bill to increase the state revenue tax from inheritances.
No. 42—By Schubel of Oregon City. Bill relating to making assessment roll by the tax commission.

ITALY ABANDONS ITS EXTENSION PROGRAM ACCEPTS ALLIED IDEA

This Is Interpretation Put On Resignation Of Entire Italian Cabinet.

Rome, Jan. 16.—The entire Italian cabinet has resigned. Premier Orlando was at work today on the formation of a new cabinet.

Imperialism Steps Out
By Henry Wood
Paris, Jan. 16.—Italy has abandoned its imperialistic program and definitely accepted the British and American ideas of democratic peace settlement. That was the interpretation in some diplomatic quarters today of the resignation of the entire Italian cabinet late yesterday.

Italy's territorial ambitions have constituted one of the stumbling blocks in the peace conferences. The old school Italian diplomats stolidly clung to the determination that the entire program of political and territorial expansion should be carried out. The more democratic members of the government councilled various degrees of modification. This led to a ministerial crisis which reached its climax yesterday.

Foreign Minister Sonnino was recognized as the leader of the clique opposed to any modification of the provisions of the London pact. His attitude resulted in the resignation of Minister Mussolini, who held the portfolio of military and war pensions, and the threatened resignation of other liberal ministers.

Can't Be Superseded Now
The understanding was reached in Italian political circles, some time ago that the solution of the problem would be the ousting of Sonnino, it was reported.

In view of the fact that Sonnino is now a duly accredited delegate to the peace congress, it is doubtful whether he can be superseded. There is no doubt, however, that his attitude in the conferences will be greatly influenced by the cabinet resignation and that he will not feel disposed to pursue his original course regarding the London pact.

In a general way, Italy to date has been aligned with France in the general policies of political and territorial expansion. Italy now appears to have abandoned France and climbed into the American hand wagon.

HOUSE PASSES \$250,000 BILL TO AID RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Was Introduced In Way Of Emergency Appropriation For Oregon Troops.

For the passage of a bill appropriating \$250,000 for the relief of returning soldiers and marines, just 31 minutes were required by the house this morning.

The bill as introduced by Herbert Gordon of Portland was in the way of an emergency appropriation and the half an hour required to pass the bill was merely in the way of complying with the rules of order in putting an emergency bill through.

Members of the house were aware that Mayor Baker of Portland and other prominent Portland officials, appeared before the ways and means committee of the senate last evening with an urgent demand that something be done for the soldiers who were drifting into Portland coming from Camp Lewis and Vancouver.

It seems that government has not taken into consideration that a soldier discharged at Camp Lewis has not in the way of ready money enough to carry him through the winter. In fact it developed at the meeting last evening that thousands of soldiers were coming to Portland almost penniless.

It is felt that the federal government should not have turned them loose so far from home and with not even transportation to their former homes.

more than 100 of the boys had signed the Bolshevik red card in Portland and were lining up with the growing I. W. W. movement.

To Appoint Committee.
The bill calling for the appropriation of \$250,000 of state money provides that the governor shall appoint a commission of five members who shall hold office at his pleasure. That this committee shall be empowered to extend financial aid to returning soldiers and sailors in amounts they shall deem necessary. Also that upon the passage of the similar bill by the senate, it shall become effective at once.

The Portland delegation who came to the city last evening felt that some such action was necessary as a matter of public safety. Mr. Gordon, who introduced the bill said that the government had delayed in taking note of the immediate needs of the returning soldiers and sailors and Mr. Kubli said that the action of Oregon would set the pace for other states, in the care of the returning warriors.

The bill was passed unanimously by the house this morning with an adjournment until this afternoon in order that the bill might be officially signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house.

With the signing officially of the bill today there will be available one quarter of a million dollars of state funds to care for soldiers and sailors who have been honorably discharged but who have not means of subsistence nor work.

DELEGATES WORKING HARD IN PREPARATION FOR FORMAL OPENING

Several Of Most Important Problems Of Initial Sessions Remain Unsolved.

By William Philip Simms
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Paris, Jan. 16.—The associated delegates were working at full speed today to get everything in readiness for the formal opening of the full peace congress Saturday afternoon. Several of the most important problems upon which the initial session hinges remained unsolved. Among these were:
Acceptance of the French outline for the method of operation.
Fixation of the status of the Montenegro delegate.
Determination of whether the Russian soviet government shall be represented.
Decision as to the manner of acquainting the world with what transpires in the conferences.
Order Modified
Although the five principal powers adopted a resolution to limit news of the session to the official communiques, it was believed today that, in view of the concern of protest, the matter would be re-opened and possibly modified.

The French proposal that the conferences be of the star chamber order and that all information be confined to a daily official communique, created consternation among the newspaper correspondents who lost no time in going on record with their objections. It was expected that only such information would be omitted as would be considered prejudicial to the interests under treatment. The correspondents feared this would prevent the acquisition of details from the delegates and would tie up all the sidights which might be of interest to the public.

They organized a special committee of American and British correspondents, who made protest to President Wilson and premier Lloyd-George against the alleged violation of "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at."

Favor Vote Of Entire Body
Certain delegates are understood to favor the entire congress voting on all questions, but Premier Clemenceau, foreseeing the danger of the conference straggling out over a period longer than the war itself, interposed and won his point—that only the interested nations should be present for the discussions.

The question of representation for the Russian soviet, is not considered to be entirely disposed of, as Lloyd-George appears to continue favoring the plan.

The league of nations naturally will be held in abeyance until the conference proper begins. France is thoroughly behind the league in some form. Lord Cecil, the British authority, declared that the French scheme, as outlined by Senator Bourgeois, is the "hardest of the lot" and the most thoroughly worked out.

A resolution has been introduced in the California legislature urging the purchase by the government of Lower California and the Coronado Islands.

THE DALLES FAVORS WOMEN IN OFFICES

Male Politicians Haven't A Look-In When It Comes To Political Plans.

For the man who is looking for a political job, The Dalles in Wasco county, is no place to go. The women seem to have the call in that particular part of the state, as just at present they are holding down the following political plumb:
Representative to the 30th legislative assembly—Mrs. Alexander Thompson.
City attorney for The Dalles—Miss Celia Gavin.
Private secretary for Mrs. Thompson for the present legislature, Miss Celia Gavin.
City treasurer for The Dalles—Mrs. Mabel C. Ellis.
Secretary of The Dalles Chamber of Commerce—Mrs. Winnie Braden, formerly of Polk county.

And it was only a year or so ago that three women were serving on the board of education for The Dalles.

All of which indicates that The Dalles with a coming population of about 6000, is also a coming city besides being a most extremely progressive city.

Mrs. Alexander Thompson is now serving her second term as a member of the legislature. For the 1917 legislature she defeated one of the leading republicans of that section with a majority of 214 and for the 1919 legislature the majority was larger with only a 40 per cent vote. She is a democrat and before Mrs. Thompson was elected in 1915 it was generally conceded that a democrat didn't even have a look-in when it came to running for the legislature from Wasco and Hood River counties. They didn't, but that was before Mrs. Thompson decided to run for the office.

Besides taking a general interest in laws for the betterment of educational institutions, during the 1917 legislature Mrs. Thompson introduced and was instrumental in securing the passage of three important bills, as follows:
A bill providing for eight months as the minimum school term and making eight months of school each year compulsory. Before passage of the bill six months was the minimum.
A bill for the commitment of the feeble minded making their commitment permanent. Before Mrs. Thompson introduced and secured the passage of

SENATE PASSES BILL TO CURB I. W. W. ACTIVITIES

Especially Directed Toward Protecting Boys Returning Home From War.

The senate passed its first bill of the session today. It was Senator Dimick's bill designed to curb the activities of the I. W. W. and of bolsheviks, who wish to promote industrial and political revolution by means of violence. The bill defines criminal syndicalism and sabotage.

Senator Pierce was the only member to speak and vote against the bill, the other 29 senators favoring it, while Senators Eddy, Dimick and Moser made vigorous addresses in its support.

Senator Dimick declared that the bill, under existing circumstances, is one of the prime needs of the day. He said Mayor Baker of Portland had told him that 135 returned soldiers and sailors in Portland had enlisted in the bolshevik movement, and he pointed to Seattle where \$20,000 had been raised to promote the movement.

"Reading of the daily papers will show that this thing is coming westward," he said. "You have to look this matter straight in the face, the issue is here. The time has come when we must say there shall be in Oregon no bolshevism or I. W. W.ism that shall seek revolution by teaching crime and violence."

Labor Not Affected
He said the bill will not affect labor organizations and that such organizations, which are patriotic, should support it.

"It affects no one but the criminal," he insisted.

Senator Eddy pointed to the rise and fall of past civilizations and said those of this time should not be deluded with the idea that they possess some power which holds them above a similar fate unless the present attack at the foundation of civilization is not suppressed. He said the menace of bolshevism was the worst that ever faced civilization.

"There is only one thing to do," he said, "and that is to meet the issue. A new situation demands new legislation. If the legislature refused to act now, it would be a confession that we are so blind that we cannot read the signs of the times, or so controlled by foolish sentimentalism that we would withhold the fire department while the temple of civilization is on fire."

Pierce Opposed Bill
Senator Pierce opposed the bill on the ground that the bill was not the proper method of meeting the issue. He said the bill would be like flaunting a red flag in the face of the bolsheviks, and he argued that perhaps there was need for society to reorganize itself and for the industrial world to be so reorganized that every man would be able to earn a living for himself and family.

He made a motion to postpone consideration of the bill, but it was lost by an overwhelming vote.

The bill which was passed by the house this morning carrying an appropriation for the immediate relief of soldiers reached the senate and was referred to the special committee on construction, which is to report this afternoon, and then the bill likely will go to the ways and means committee.

Senator Thomas put through a motion calling for a report of the resolution committee on a joint session of the two houses next Monday morning to hear recommendations from the members of the highway commission as to needed road legislation. The committee amended the resolution by eliminating the provision for a joint session of the two houses, and substituting a joint session of the senate and house road committees Thursday night of next week, at which time the highway commission or will be invited to speak.

This was opposed by Senator Harley who said he considered it a reflection upon the governor and the highway commissioners to ask them to make a report to the legislature in this manner. But Senator Thomas said he was seeking information and no one could furnish it better than the highway commission.

Asks Explanation
Senator LaFollett said he wanted to know from the commission why it cost \$22,000 a mile to pave a road at Newberg when Marion county has paved roads at \$8000 a mile.

Two special committees were appointed today. One is the reconstruction committee of which the members are Senators Eddy, Bell, Rittner, Moser and Shanks. The other is the joint consolidation committee, of which the senate members are Senators Dimick, Thomas and Eberhard.

Senator Rittner introduced a resolution providing for a joint memorial session of the two houses February in honor of the late Theodore Roosevelt.

The senate passed Senator Strayer's memorial to congress urging relief for the Pacific coast chrome ore miners.

President Vinto today signed the house joint resolution No. 1, ratifying the national prohibition amendment, and on motion of Senator Farrell the pen he used was presented to Senator Eddy.

Passed Memorial No. 2
At the afternoon session yesterday the senate passed senate joint memorial No. 2, by Harley, which urges congress to provide for the construction of the Owyhee irrigation project, in Malheur county, as part of the nation's reconstruction program.

Senator Strayer introduced a memorial to congress, urging the passage of a bill providing relief for miners of chrome ore who are hard hit financially by the early termination of the war.

Much of the afternoon session was given over to an address by L. J. Ad-

WANT CONSTANTINOPE FOR CAPITAL OF LEAGUE

Greeks Believe That This Would Result In Its Internationalization.

By Henry D. Wood
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Paris, Jan. 16.—If Greece cannot have Constantinople for its own seat of government it wants that ancient city to be set aside as the permanent capital of the league of nations.

This developed today during discussion of Premier Venizelos' presentation of Greece's political and territorial aspirations.

Greek delegates pointed out that establishment of Constantinople as capital of the league of nations would automatically result in its internationalization, together with the Dardanelles. It was further suggested that the immediate hinterland on both sides of the strait would be placed under the control of the league. Thus, the freedom of the Dardanelles and elimination of the Turk from Europe—two important problems of the peace settlement—would be settled simultaneously.

Venizelos, who is the most remarkable statesman the near east ever produced, seeks not only complete unification of the Greek people, but permanent settlement of all Balkan and near eastern problems, in the memorandum he has submitted to the peace congress. His claim to Greece's own right to Constantinople is based on both historic and economic grounds. The city was the Greek capital for centuries. Its present population includes 300,000 Greeks and there are 37 Greek schools with 30,000 Greek scholars.

The Greek premier in his memorandum takes up four regions which he desires to incorporate into modern Greece—North Epirus, Thrace, Constantinople, and the Asia Minor littoral.

Would Divide North Epirus.
Venizelos would divide North Epirus between Greece and Albania. He would have the Greece-Bulgarian boundary follow the Ardar and Maritza rivers, thus cutting off Bulgaria from the Aegean sea, giving Greece a great portion of Ancient Thracian Armenia, he suggests, should be made a separate state but the Vilayets of Abruzzo, Aidin, Sanjaks and Iznid, with the adjacent islands, should be annexed to Greece.

The city of Abruzzo, however he would turn over to the new Turkish government, together with its Marmoran port. This settlement would still leave more than 100,000 Greeks in Turkish Armenia, but Venizelos today suggested a reciprocal emigration, these Greeks moving into Aidin and Brusa while the Turks within the Greek provinces move into Turkish territory.

Venizelos reminds the peace delegates that the entente promised Greece important territorial concessions in Asia Minor for her military intervention, which the allies later turned down when Venizelos was in a position to offer it. The premier's memorandum is said to be a great moderation of the original concessions.



(Continued on page two)