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The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report
Oregon: Tonight and Thursday rain, increasing southerly winds.

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FEW REPRESENTATIVES OF RUSSIANS MAY BE AT PEACE CONCLAVE

While Decision Of Allies Is Uncertain Russia Will Not Be Crushed Militarily Full Recognition Of Soviet Government Compromise Measure Is Looked For.

By William Philip Struss
(United Press staff correspondent)
Paris, Jan. 22.—That a limited number of representatives of the Russian soviet government will attend the peace conference seemed certain today. It was learned that an agreement had practically been reached by the supreme war council in this regard. Official announcement was expected before night.

The British delegation is understood to have taken the lead in pressing this solution of the difficult and important Russian question.

The original British plan, as announced by the United Press on January 11, was for the associated powers to send a special commission to investigate conditions in Russia. This met with American approval to such an extent that the personnel of the proposed commission was even discussed, the names of Edith Root and William Howard Taft being mentioned.

Further consultation among the associated delegates, however, resulted in the British presenting another plan

1918 CROP OF PRUNES OUT BY END OF WEEK

First Season When Whole Supply Is Cleaned Up So Early In Year.

This week will practically see the finish of the packing of 1918 crop prunes. Ever since the opening of the season the fruit has been going out of Salem at the rate of two or three cars a day or about a million pounds a week. A large part of them are put up in handsomely labeled boxes which carry with them an advertisement of one product to all creation.

This is probably the first season when the crop was all cleaned up so early in the year. Packers state that so far from asking a market for prunes they could still contract immense quantities of them if they could get them. The price has held up to the last notwithstanding the withdrawal of government contracts, as the world demand is so great that there is no possibility of a drop.

The unparalleled success of the prune industry in 1918 will have the double effect of opening up a broader market and of encouraging the planting of a great number of new orchards. It is now to be expected that the Willamette valley will ever again see such a combination of conditions as brought prosperity to the prune men this year, but the local packers are of the opinion that there will be a steady growth of the industry throughout the next five years. They believe that period will see thousands of acres of prunes planted in the northwest, and a doubling of the number of driers and packing plants.



What's become of 'ole fashioned mother that would think 'gain't bed till all 'th' children go to bed? Some folks are too lazy 't go ahead when they know their right.

SHIPWORKERS STRIKE MAY SPREAD TO OTHER TRADES, IS BELIEVED

Employers Said They Were Prepared To Pay Builders Highest Wages In World.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 22.—Seattle's big shipyard plants continued idle today while leaders of the Metal Trades Council worked busily at their headquarters, answering a flood of inquiries and getting the full machinery of the strike in motion.

Sub-committees sat to hear cases where workers were in need of relief and funds were being forthcoming to prevent the strike being marred by any instances of family destitution.

Officials of the Puget Sound Maritime District Council of Carpenters were again in session continuing their opposition to the walkout, of which they declare they have been made unwilling victims.

W. L. Hutcheson, international president of the carpenters' organization, is expected to arrive in Seattle shortly to assist in negotiations between the carpenters and the employers.

Declaring that they were prepared to pay Seattle shipbuilders the highest wages paid in the world, but could not meet the metal trades' demands, the shipyard employers issued the following statement today:

"We regret the action of our employees in rejecting our offer and striking without a referendum vote to determine the attitude of each and every employe on the questions involved. We are fully confident that the large majority of our employes were adverse to the strike.

"The average rate of wages on the basis of our offer, would be the highest in the world.

"Effective several months past, the wages of common laborers were advanced to \$4.65 a day, and there are now in the Seattle yards exactly ten men of this class receiving \$4.16 a day. All the men on the second and third shifts receive an additional bonus of 10 per cent, and also all shifts receive double time for overtime."

With 30,000 men involved in the walkout, every steel yard is closed and

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BRITISH HAVEN'T ANSWERED SINN FEIN CHALLENGE

Irish Act. In Eyes Of English Law. Is Most Flagrant Form Of Sedition.

IRELAND STANDS AS REPUBLIC ON PAPER

Used Gaelic Language In Practically All Of Proceedings Of Parliament.

Dublin, Jan. 22.—The British government today had not yet answered the Sinn Fein challenge of Irish independence issued at yesterday's initial meeting of the "Irish parliament."

A remarkable situation was presented by the imperit authorities' continued silence regarding an act that, in the eyes of the British law, constituted the most flagrant form of sedition.

Ireland stood before the world today as a republic on paper. Its duly elected representatives had exercised the right of self-determination to the fullest extent; had even selected delegates to represent it at the peace congress as a separate entity. This was accomplished under the very nose of Viscount French's military government.

The meeting yesterday, which lasted only an hour and a half, passed off without incident.

The government authorities made no effort even to police the Mansion House, the Sinn Feiners providing their own guards to maintain order.

Two Thousand Present.

About 2000 persons were present, including many women and children. The proceedings were conducted largely in Gaelic, although the declaration of independence was read in English and French. Charles Burgess acted as chairman.

The peace delegates selected were Count Plunkett, Professor Edward De Valera and Arthur Griffiths. The latter two are in prison. The aged count apparently will have to go to Paris alone to present Ireland's claim for the right of self determination. He must travel on British passports.

The parliament opened at 3:30 yesterday afternoon with a prayer by Father O'Flannagan in Gaelic. Then the famous room of the Mansion House was filled with strange Gaelic accents which came haltingly from unaccustomed lips. The first brief words in English were spoken at 4:20 when E. J. Duggan translated the Sinn Fein declaration of independence.

Read Appeal for Recognition.

Later the chairman employed English in excitedly suppressing a demonstration at the mention of the name of Sir Edward Carson, leader of the anti-home rule faction. The only other time when any language but Gaelic was used was when Count Plunkett translated into French an appeal for world-wide recognition of Irish independence, insisting that the existing "state of war" between the English and the Irish could terminate only in complete independence. Removal of the British garrison from Ireland was demanded.

Twenty-nine Sinn Fein members of the British parliament were present. The others are in jail.

MR. THOMPSON RAPS SALEM FOR VOTING DOWN ROAD ISSUES

Highway Commission Believes All Long Roads Should Be Paved Soon.

The city of Salem was handed a nice little jolt by W. L. Thompson, state highway commissioner, in his address last evening in the house of representatives when speaking of what had been done in road construction during the past 18 months.

"The farmers of Marion county have said they were willing to bond the county for good roads," Commissioner Thompson said, "but the town of Salem voted it out. It is hard for me to understand it. Yet I believe Salem will help Marion county build local roads."

Mr. Thompson believes that in counties even where the farmers have voted against road bonds, that things now look different and that a road bonding bill presented would have the support of the farmers. In his home county, Unadilla, while the farmers were at one time four to one against bonding, now he felt a county road bonding bill there would easily pass.

The average cost of building roads has been \$17,500 a mile, Mr. Thompson said. Since the state highway commission had been in existence beginning with April of 1917, he said it had constructed 50 miles of principal highway, 111 miles of macadam, 134 miles of grading, built 40 bridges and surveyed 902 miles of road. Western Oregon had received 58 per cent of the funds expended, eastern Oregon 33 and intermediate points the remainder.

In giving the amount of money spent in equities, Commissioner Thompson said \$6688 had been used in Lane county, \$7910 in Linn and \$5083 in Marion county. It is well known that Marion county voted against the \$6,000,000 bond bill but the commissioner remarked that the counties that voted against the bill were among the first to ask aid in road building.

The building of local roads will not be considered by the state highway commission and Mr. Thompson asked that such requests be not made. While some political roads had been constructed, he was against laying out of any such roads. The big thing, he said, was to complete the great highways north and south and east and west and then devote energies to local roads.

Although a bill had been introduced in the senate allowing the commissioner a \$4000 salary, Mr. Thompson said the state could not hire the commissioner. That the state couldn't put up a

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BERLIN PAPERS THINK HERR NAUMAN WILL BE FIRST GERMAN HEAD

And That Ebert Will Remain Chancellor, For Erzberger Is Only Candidate Who Has Chance To Replace Him.—Conservative Element Will Control German National Assembly If Coalition Can Be Affected Among Three Parties Constituting That Faction.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—(Delayed)—Berlin newspapers generally predicted today that Herr Naumann, democrat, would be the first president of the new German republic and that Chancellor Ebert, majority socialist, would remain as head of the ministry.

The German democratic party is a combination of the old progressives and liberals. The dispatch would indicate that a coalition government is probable, with a liberal element in control.

Majority Socialists Lead

Up to yesterday noon the returns indicated election of the following delegates:

Majority socialists 114.
Democrats 53.
Christian peoples' party (Catholics and protestants) 40.
National party 24.
Independent socialists 19.
Peoples party (non-Germans) 11.
(The total number of delegates to be elected is 433.)

Berlin reports today indicated that an agreement had been reached to hold the national assembly in Weimar, capital of the province of Saxe-Weimar, Eisenach. (Weimar is located on the left bank of the Ilm, 13 miles east of Erfurt. It has a population of about 35,000.)

WAVES OF IMMIGRATION TO SWEEP ACROSS WORLD

This Is Predicted Unless Conference Exercises Great Foresight In Problem.

(United Press staff correspondent)
Paris, Jan. 22.—A tidal wave of restless humanity will sweep across the world like the invasions of Huns and Goths in the middle ages, unless the peace congress exercises foresight in handling the vital problems of immigration.

An economic, industrial and social calamity can be averted only by satisfying the peoples' "land hunger" and elevating their social status.

This was the view expressed today by the American commission which has been investigating conditions in European countries.

"The world is restless," was the way Frederick C. Howe, commissioner of immigration for the port of New York, summed up the situation. For many years he sat at America's gateway, Ellis Island, and watched the incoming human tide. He just returned to Paris from Southern Germany, where he accompanied a French mission. The view of his associates who visited other parts of Europe coincides with him.

"The soldiers of Great Britain, France, Italy, Scandinavia, Germany, Austria and the Balkans are thinking in terms of land," said Howe. "A way must be found to satisfy this land hunger. And because the peoples are impoverished, and the necessity urgent, it must be land capable of immediate production—not land requiring a generation to develop."

"In southern Germany where industries are at a standstill through lack of materials of one kind and another, the people face a desperate situation. They are turning their faces toward the border and are considering the possibility of finding homes elsewhere."

"Italy's population actually increased as a result of the war. Normal emigration was dummed up while hundreds of thousands of men returned home to fight."

"The movement of peoples is not solely westward, however. Hundreds of thousands of Europeans, for one reason or another, returned from America to their homes each year. The war stopped this ebb, particularly for citizens of neutral countries. Multiply this annual emigration by four and you have a vast army waiting impatiently in America for an opportunity to go back to their home land. Many of these are dissatisfied with their position in American society, where they are regarded as menials. They expect to return home and buy farms and become important and respected citizens. Instances of this attitude are not isolated but general. There also is a widespread resentment among the immigrants from neutral countries over what they consider America's rough shop treatment of them in war time. This provides the incentive for many to return home. There is no doubt that many European nations are considering legislation for restriction of emigration, hoping to keep their people at home. On the other hand, America and other lands of promise doubtless will instinctively put up barriers, especially since they desire to protect the interests of these returning soldiers."

"The peace congress should take up the problems presented by this situation and work out comprehensive plans from the standpoint of the world's interests."

SENATE PASSED ALL BILLS SUBMITTED THIS MORNING

Voted To Give Preference To Soldiers And Sailors Out Of Employment.

With but three senators voting against it, the senate today passed Senator Huston's bill providing that all public officials must give preference to soldiers and sailors in all public positions and on all public contract work. The only condition is that the soldiers must be equally as competent as other applicants.

No extended debate took place when the bill came up for final action of the senate, but an impassioned plea for the bill was made by Senator Huston, who was stirred by an opposing speech by Senator Smith of Josephine county.

Senator Smith had declared that he did not think the soldiers were entitled to the preference being given them, and insisted that the bill was carrying patriotism too far.

"Perhaps some of us were too old for the draft," he said, "but we are entitled to consideration for jobs the same as the soldiers."

Senator Huston replied that he was surprised and grieved at the remarks of Senator Smith. He pictured the sacrifices the boys had to make who gave up their jobs and offered their lives in the service of their country.

"If some slacker or some skulker stayed at home and has taken the jobs which the boys had to leave," he said, "do you think the boys who are coming back should not be given preference in public employment? Do you think that these slackers and skulkers should have an equal chance with the boys who enlisted at great sacrifice to themselves and who were ready to give their lives, if necessary?"

Senator Jones also spoke in opposition to the bill, saying he did not approve of it in its present form.

Three Opposed Bill.

The bill was passed by a vote of 24 to 3. The three negative votes were cast by Senators Jones, LaFollett and Smith of Josephine. Senators, Banks, Eddy and Moser were absent.

The senate passed a memorial to congress, urging that the moral support of this government be given to the Armenian republic.

Altogether the senate passed 11 bills this morning, every bill coming before it receiving favorable action.

The first bill passed today, and the third bill to be passed at this session, was senate bill 29, by Banks, which provides that physical education must be taught in the public schools. Not less than 20 minutes a day must be devoted to that subject.

Another bill passed repeals the existing law which gives district attorneys one-third of the amount of fines collected for violation of the fishing laws. This bill was introduced by Senator Norblad of Clatsop, who declared that the present provision in the law opens the way for a district attorney and a justice of the peace to enter into collusion to impose heavy fines and divide the booty.

Another bill by Norblad, which was passed, prohibits district attorneys from using their official stationery in connection with their private law practice.

Other bills were passed as follows:

S. B. 22—By Pierce—Allowing the public to use crematories owned by the state.

S. B. 25—By Strayer—Providing that service may be had upon foreign corporations which are not authorized to do business in this state by serving the corporation commissioner.

S. B. 19—By Baldwin—Relating to requirements of state banks which become members of the federal reserve banking system.

S. B. 17—By Bell—Authorizing the administrator of an estate to borrow money on the property.

S. B. 23—By Norblad—Relating to the boundaries of school districts.

S. B. 14—By Huston—Providing that women attendants must accompany all female persons committed to a state institution.

S. B. 20—By Baldwin—Providing that the superintendent of banks may transmit to the federal reserve bank copies of reports made by state bank members of the federal reserve system.

Talked Of Bolshevism Yesterday.

At the afternoon session yesterday the senate spent most of its time fighting over the emergency appropriation bill providing relief for soldiers.

"In connection with this bill we have heard a lot about the Bolsheviks and I want to say in addition that we have been fed a lot of 'bull-shveiki,' said Senator Eberhard, when the senate ways and means committee had the topic under consideration. The bill had passed the house as an amendment to the one passed last week and which was faulty.

But in spite of that sentiment, which was strong among the members of the ways and means committee, the senate yesterday afternoon refused to accept the recommendation of the committee to cut the amount in half or to insert a provision that the soldiers and sailors

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IVAN G. MARTIN HAS BUSY DAY IN HOUSE

Introduces Eight Bills Just As A Starter.—Has More To Offer Later.

Ivan G. Martin, one of the representatives from Marion county had a busy day yesterday. During the first week of the session Mr. Martin had offered no bills but just reserved a good line for a first offering beginning with house bill No. 100. His bills are as follows:

No. 100 referring to the adoption of a child. There is a law providing that the nearest relative must consent in writing to the adoption of a child. The bill of Mr. Martin amends the bill providing that in case of an illegitimate, the consent of the mother only is necessary.

No. 101. Making it unlawful to sell gasoline with a specific gravity of less than 58. Just at present 56 is legal. California requires 58 and some states 60. It is a bill to raise the standard of gasoline.

No. 102. In case of death of a person is caused by an unlawful act of another or the omission of another, personal representatives may maintain an action at law against the estate. The law is intended to rather fill in on the present law. For instance, if a man kills his wife and then himself he first becomes the heir of his wife, and in such cases, the relatives of the wife would receive none of her property. The law proposed by Mr. Martin makes it illegal for the man to inherit under such circumstances.

No. 103. There is a law that the homestead claim may not exceed in value more than \$1500. Yet there seems to be a conflict in some decisions, especially in case a man selects as a homestead a lot of higher value than \$1500. The law proposed by Mr. Martin makes the limit \$1500, and to clear up several legal points.

No. 104. Refers to when an employer discharges an employe. The proposed law provides that in case of a strike, wages due shall be paid at the next payday, if such a time does not exceed 30 days. If the next payday is

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Prohibition Does Not Affect Price Of Hops

Portland, Or., Jan. 22.—Notwithstanding the fact prohibition is scheduled for the United States, the highest price ever recorded for hops is on record here today.

Nine thousand bales of Oregon hops sold yesterday for \$500,000, at the rate of 25 cents a pound. The contract, in part for delivery of 3000 bales a year for three years.

A London firm is the buyer. The Oregon hopman has been independent of the American brewer ever since the armistice was signed, when English demands became strong.

Soup kitchens are now in satisfactory and profitable use in some of the schools in Medford, the school board having assisted financially in the purchase of the necessary equipment.

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MANUEL ARRIVED IN LISBON, ACCORDING TO UNVERIFIED REPORT

Other Dispatches Say He Has Discouraged Leaders Of Royalist Conspiracy.

Madrid, Jan. 22.—Manuel II, former king of Portugal, has arrived at Lisbon aboard a ship of unknown nationality, according to an unconfirmed report received here today.

(This dispatch is not confirmed from any source, Manuel was last reported to be in England, where he took up his exile in 1910.)

Other dispatches said that Manuel's representatives in Portugal had issued a manifesto in his behalf, discouraging the leaders of the royalist conspiracy. These reports said that Lisbon is quiet and that military police are guarding the governor's palace.

Premier Barbosa, who became head of the government following the recent assassination of President Paes, was reported to have been arrested in Oporto, where he went to take action against the conspirators. He was released after signing an agreement to adhere to the monarchy.

Contrary Advice Received

Contrary advice said that Manuel had been proclaimed king in Lisbon, that a new cabinet had been formed and that the royalist ministers had occupied the official palaces.

Monarchist forces were reported to have been completely victorious thru out the northern provinces.

Valencia was occupied by 1500 royalist troops after a brief resistance.

Flags of the republic are said to have been publicly burned in towns throughout the country. Many republican leaders are understood to have fled across the Spanish frontier, but others have been stopped at the boundary and placed under arrest.

A state of siege has been proclaimed throughout Portugal, according to some reports. The radical revolt, which developed soon after the assassination of President Paes, has been lost sight of in the new struggle between the republic and monarchist factions.