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portion increasing southerly
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FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 17.

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1919.

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SOUTH GERMAN STATES FEAR THAT PRUSSIA WILL TRY TO DOMINATE

FAVOR BUILDING NEW CAPITAL CITY LIKE WASHINGTON

Majority Socialists Do Not Have Enough Seats To Control National Assembly.

DEMOCRATS PROTEST AGAINST COALITION

Democrat Platform Almost Identical With That Of Majority Socialists.

Berne, Jan. 26.—(Delayed).—The struggle between Prussia and Bavaria for leadership of the new German republic was growing in scope and intensity today.

Dispatches received here indicated that as soon as representatives of the various German states went into conference yesterday to prepare a constitution to submit to the national assembly, the Bavarian ministers attempted to form a coalition against Prussia.

The Bavarians apparently have already succeeded in fixing up Baden, Wurttemberg and Hesse. Anhalt and other duchies are demanding independence from Prussia.

The chance of Berlin becoming the capital of the new republic also appears to be waning. Sporadic demonstrations by the Spartacists continue there, giving rise to the belief that selection of another city would be more politic for reasons of safety, even if no other element were taken into consideration.

Await Action.

The Bavarian constituent assembly has decided to await the action of the national assembly at Weimar before deciding upon Bavaria's form of government.

Sailors at Hamburg are reported to have refused to allow a single ship to leave until working conditions are improved.

Latest reports from Berlin showed the majority socialists will not have enough seats to control the convention, even if the independent socialists return to the Ebert-Scheidemann fold, as expected.

Both majority socialists and the centrists are bidding strongly for support of the democratic delegates. Many Berlin democratic leaders are said to be protesting against a coalition with any socialist party.

Form Agreement.

Inasmuch as it is probable the three conservative groups—the centrists, nationalists and conservatives—will form a working agreement, giving them a bloc of 145 votes, the democrats will hold the balance of power in the assembly's deliberations.

WENT THROUGH CHATEAU-THIERRY DISTRICT AND VIEWED RHEIMS RUIN.

By Robert J. Bender.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, Jan. 27.—President Wilson resumed work on the peace settlement today with the picture of many little American cemeteries, miles of desolate countryside and scores of ruined villages fresh in his mind.

"No one can put into words the impressions I have received in the midst of such scenes of desolation and ruin," he declared after leaving the skeleton of the famous Rheims cathedral yesterday.

President and Mrs. Wilson spent the day in the devastated area. They left Paris in an automobile early in the morning, took lunch at Chateau Thierry and returned from Rheims by train in the evening.

Snow fell most of the time. Old trenches stretched out in thin, white lines across the country; abandoned camouflaging ditches in funeral wreaths beside the roads. Piles of abandoned mounds hid their martial identity under a mantle of white. At Rheims the snow awed amidst the wrecked buildings and splashes of it covered the blackened wounds of the cathedral as though nature were seeking to hide the vandalism of the invaders.

The president's party spent two hours in the Chateau-Thierry region, passing through the ruins of Lucy Torcy and Boursches. At Vaux Wilson stood on a rise near a score of American graves, overlooking Belleau wood while the story of the fighting in this region—where the Second division made history—was retold for his benefit.

The aged mayor received the party at Rheims in rooms with shell pierced walls and ceilings. The president expressed deep emotion in response to the mayor's welcome. The party then went to the cathedral, passing reverently through the ruins.

As the president walked by the side of Cardinal Lucien, he remarked "it's beautiful, even though in ruin." The cardinal presented to him an intact circular centerpiece from one of the cathedral's priceless stained glass windows. Half an hour was spent in the cathedral, looking up at the great holes in the roof and inspecting other damage.

Later the party walked in the streets adjoining the cathedral which were bordered by the wrecks of what were once dwellings. They then motored through the entire city. Clusters of civilians who had returned to take up life in the midst of the wreckage of war, cheered the president as he passed.

STEEL SHIPBUILDERS ARE ORDERED TO SUSPEND WORK

Portland, Or., Jan. 27.—Steel shipbuilders have orders from Washington today to suspend work on all vessels that cannot be completed by July 1.

Twenty five ships, representing a total contract valuation of \$38,000,000 will be affected by the order.

Although there have been some indications of such a move, it had a staggering effect upon officials of the shipbuilding companies.

The impression here is that the government's order applies to all yards in this country.

STATE HOUSE.

S. B. 81. By Ferrell. To punish auto thieves.

S. B. 82. By Thomas and Lachmund. Requiring county courts to advertise for bids for supplies and machinery costing more than \$500.

S. B. 83. By Hurley. Defining mortgage insurance and regulating the operation of mortgage insurance companies.

S. B. 84. By Thomas and Lachmund. Requiring county clerks to contract for printing supplies for county purposes.

ADVISE SOVIETS TO ACCEPT PROPOSAL OF JOINT CONFERENCE

Believed That Bolsheviki Have More To Gain Than Lose By Such Act.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Russian soviet government will be advised by its unofficial representative here to accept the proposal for a joint conference with the associated powers on the Island of Prinkipos, it was learned today.

Jean Longuet, editor of the radical newspaper, Populaire, whom the soviets asked to investigate the proposal, declared in an interview that the bolsheviki have more to gain than to lose by conversations with the associated powers which would permit them to establish their claims and answer their enemies.

Foreign Minister Pichon who bitterly opposed any form of recognition of the soviets before the supreme war council made its proposal, received foreign press representatives at the Quai D'Orsay yesterday.

"We have heard nothing from the bolsheviki regarding the proposed conference," he said.

"The Prinkipos horizon is still very cloudy. The allies intend no recognition of the bolsheviki. They simply desire to hear them, the same as any other faction in Russia.

"I am very sanguine regarding the league of nations, a common text for the outline of which probably will be received by the allies soon."

FUNERAL OF THIRTY SPARTACANS QUIET

German Government Was Prepared For Any Uprising At Event.

By John Grandenz
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Berlin, Jan. 25.—(Delayed).—Altho military officials were prepared for any eventuality, the funerals of Karl Liebknecht and thirty other Spartacists passed off quietly.

More than 50,000 persons marched in the procession, which was five miles long. Fully 20 per cent of those bore wreaths. There was no shouting or cheering.

The government had field guns and machine guns at frequent intervals along the route of the procession and signs were posted warning citizens to remain orderly.

The cortege was headed by a band. Liebknecht's coffin was on a separate wagon and was followed by eight wagons bearing thirty one other coffins.

Liebknecht's casket was first to be lowered in a monster grave in Luisenpark cemetery. A brief obituary was recited and a hymn sung. Liebknecht's widow and two sons stood near the grave until the other coffins were placed and covered with cloths.

Traffic on the subway was stopped for hours as a tribute to the workers.

HERBERT NUNN, STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER REPLIES TO CRITICISM

Makes Few Explanations For Purpose Of Enlightening Public.

The following statement from Herbert Nunn, state highway engineer, refers especially to some remarks made last Friday evening by L. Stipp, an attorney of Oregon City, at a meeting called to discuss road building. The meeting Friday evening was just an impromptu affair as those present were picked up from the state house about 7:30 o'clock.

There was some criticism regarding the work of the state engineer by Mr. Stipp who it is thought is antagonistic towards Mr. Nunn. It will be noted in Mr. Nunn's statement that he feels other parties have inspired Mr. Stipp to make an attack on the state highway commission, and that while Mr. Stipp was honest, there is a chance that he is being used as a tool for certain paying interests not friendly towards the state highway department.

Mr. Nunn's letter is as follows: "I wish to make the following statement to all those interested in good roads within the state of Oregon: A Mr. Stipp has made, within the past few days, several insinuations but no exact statements in regard to the standard specifications of the state highway department and several remarks in general as to engineers, evidently with the intention of discrediting the specifications and engineering as a profession.

One of the statements, as printed, was to the effect that the specifications were so rigidly drawn that the engineer could break a contractor if they were rigidly enforced. This, coupled with another statement that engineering was a tricky profession, would have a tendency to discredit the present highway engineer. Mr. Stipp further stated, according to newspaper reporters present, that the state highway commissioner was ignorant of highway matters and it was within the power of the engineer to use his influence with them to their disadvantage in getting construction handed in an economical manner. He further stated that the remedy for this was a new engineer.

Mr. Stipp has probably overlooked the fact that the state highway commissioners of Oregon are not men who can be influenced by their own engineering department but are men who have minds of their own and have made a special study of types of construction and that with their two years' experience they have established policies which conform to the laws of the state of Oregon and that the engineer's authority goes no farther than their instructions. The statement that the engineer's influence over the commission is a direct insult to such a body of representative men who have long actively interested themselves in the general methods of highway construction.

Mr. Stipp, in making the statement that the specifications of Oregon were too rigid, has overlooked the fact that Oregon's highway specifications have been drawn according to a number of laws on the statutes. He also has overlooked the fact that such specifications are standard throughout all the states with in the United States and that there is little or no difference in those specifications and the specifications of any other state. He does not know that these specifications have to be submitted to the United States bureau of public roads in order that we may handle federal post roads, and that these specifications have been approved and corrected by the United States bureau.

GROUP OF SENATORS AGITATE REPEALING SOLDIERS' FUND BILL

Declare That Mayor Baker Of Portland "Grossly Misrepresented" Situation.

Declaring that Mayor Baker, of Portland, "grossly misrepresented" the situation as to the situation in Portland, a group of senators agree to stand sponsor for a bill to repeal the \$100,000 emergency appropriation passed last week at the urgent request of Mayor Baker.

The bill was passed to give relief to soldiers said to be stranded in Portland, after Mayor Baker had represented that the city was without means of meeting the situation. All was well until the senators read in a Portland paper that Mayor Baker has a fund of \$13,000 which was subscribed for the benefit of the soldiers, but which he says, he is holding for a "real emergency." The money is on deposit in the Northwestern National bank in Portland.

The senators who agreed to introduce a bill to repeal the \$100,000 appropriation are Thomas, Lachmund, Smith of Coos, LaFollet and Strayer.

"Mayor Baker simply gold bricked us out of \$100,000," declared Senator Smith.

"I do not know how any man could insult the senate more grossly than he has," said Senator Thomas. It develops that everything he said up here was a lie. If he comes up here again he ought to be kicked out."

"Wait until he runs for governor, then we can go after him," suggested Senator LaFollet.

"No, he won't get to first base," said Senator Thomas.

Under the emergency law, \$25,000 of the \$100,000 fund was to be paid over to the soldiers and sailors commission upon request. It may be that this sum has been drawn, but if it has the senators will endeavor to put through a bill which will cut off the expenditures of the balance.

The article in the Oregon Journal, which so aroused the resentment of the senators toward Mayor Baker says: "Why is the state asked to appropriate a soldiers' emergency fund and

(Continued on page two)

M'ADOO AGAIN URGES GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF ALL U. S. ROADS

Declares That Future Of Nation's Waterways Depends Entirely Upon This.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 27.—The future of the nation's waterways is "absolutely dependent" upon government operation of waterways and railroads as a "coordinated and articulated system." This was said to Albert Krell of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, today by William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury and director general of railroads.

"It seems to me futile to expend great sums of money on the development of our inland waterways unless our government adopts an intelligent policy about railroad control," McAdoo added.

His telegram was sent in declining an invitation to attend an inland waterways meeting at Defiance, Ohio.

McAdoo declared that unless a long period of government railway control is provided, the government cannot efficiently develop the waterways.

Water Transportation Affected. If the railroads are returned to private control, McAdoo said, "the cut throat competition of the railroads under private control with the partially developed waterways will effectively destroy water transportation as heretofore and the people's investment in these facilities will continue to be of little value."

McAdoo declared the government should control the railroads for five years and during that time should develop "some of the most important existing water routes," and "prove their worth as a part of the great American transportation system."

"I also feel that the government should control the railroads and the inland waterways for a period of five years so they may in turn be coordinated with our government merchant marine," he declared.

He urged that the subject of railroad control be locked at "from the standpoint solely of the American people instead of from the standpoint of the selfish interest of private railroad owners, private steamship owners, private investors or any single class."

Declaring that Mayor Baker, of Portland, "gold bricked" the legislature out of \$100,000 and that he grossly misrepresented the situation as to the situation in Portland, a group of senators agree to stand sponsor for a bill to repeal the \$100,000 emergency appropriation passed last week at the urgent request of Mayor Baker.

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(Continued on page two)

MANUEL REPORTED TO BE IN PORTUGAL NOW AIDING MONARCHISTS

His British Friends Deny That He Has Left His Home In London.—Ornelas, Portuguese Monarchist, Is Under Arrest, According To Dispatches, After Battle With Insurgents When Fifty Were Killed.

London, Jan. 27.—Manuel II, former king of Portugal, is now in that country, according to advices received from Spanish sources today. A Vigo message said he crossed the Mino river in the region of Camina Saturday morning. Persons close to Manuel in England denied he had ever left his home here to join the monarchist rebels.

A dispatch from Lisbon stated that Premier Barchosa had called upon republican political leaders to assist in forming a new coalition cabinet. The situation in the Portuguese capital was said to have turned in favor of the republicans, although many persons were killed and wounded on both sides before order was restored. More than 300 officers have been imprisoned. Direct communication with Lisbon is still cut off. Another report was that monarchist forces were dominating Lisbon and had revoked all the republican laws. Troops had been sent from there, it was said, to Aveiro, Viseu and other points remaining faithful to the republic.

Paiva Couceiro, leader of the royalist revolt, was reported to have sent two emissaries to Vigo for the purpose of opening up telegraphic communication with Portuguese monarchists in Madrid.

Other advices had it that monarchist chief in Vigo had been arrested. Madrid dispatches reported that royalist agitation in Valencia and other centers was growing, but that despite this the monarchist insurgents apparently had become resigned to the failure of their revolt.

Leaders Under Arrest. Madrid, Jan. 27.—Ornelas and other Portuguese monarchist leaders were reported today to be under arrest at Mosanto. They were captured, according to a Lisbon dispatch, after a battle in which the insurgents lost fifty killed and 150 wounded.

The Portuguese war minister has ordered disarmament of all civilians. The republican government has been restored in Viseu, which was one of the royalist strongholds.

HOUSE BEGINS THIRD WEEK BY PASSING THREE BILLS

Would Give Multnomah County Right To Levy Mill Tax For Libraries.

Beginning its sessions of the third week, the house got down to business this morning and passed three bills without much discussion. Of course these bills do not become a law until finally passed by the senate and then signed by the governor.

Business started in by referring two bills for further discussion, although they had been favorably reported out of committee. House bill No. 17, making certain court fees more definite, was passed without discussion, the house asking it for granted the favorable report of the committee as satisfactory.

The second bill passed by the house was permitting Multnomah county the legal right to levy one mill on all taxable property in the county for the purpose of maintaining a library. Other counties in the state levy a half mill tax. As the Multnomah county delegation was favorable to increasing the tax for library purposes, the bill went through without debate.

The third bill to receive the support of the house for final passage was making an addition to the law and penalty in regard to assault with intent to kill. The bill was authored by Mr. Gallagher of Ontario. Instead of the present law of from one to 10 years imprisonment, the new law provides imprisonment for life or for any fixed period in the penitentiary. Mr. Gallagher said that in his county a man went gunning for the county prosecuting attorney and shot him three times. And just because the man happened to recover, there was no reason why the party making the assault should get off so easy. Hence he felt there should be a law making the crime of assault with intent to kill punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life or for some fixed period.

Senator Lachmund, with Senator Thomas, also introduced a bill today to require county clerks to advertise for bids for furnishing printed supplies for all county officials, these supplies to include all books of records, printed stationery, printed forms or any nature or kind.

Bidders within the county must be given preference on the bids up to an amount 10 per cent higher than outside bidders, on bids of \$100 or less, and on bids up to five per cent higher where the amount is in excess of \$100. In other words, no contracts over \$100 the award will be made to the home bidder if he is not over 10 per cent higher than the lowest outside bid.

Bids are to be advertised for six months, in June and December, and bidding will be limited to bona fide printers. In the event an emergency arises so that printing supplies are needed between the regular periods, the county judge is authorized to call publicity to the fact in the manner and form he deems best for his county's interest.

Another bill introduced today by Senator Farrell imposes heavy penalties for auto thieves, and also imposes penalties for the person who takes an automobile belonging to another and uses it, even if it is not his intention to steal it.

This latter provision will hit the many youthful joyriders who steal machines for a few hours ride and then leave the machine standing some place for the owner to find.

The bill also imposes penalties for stealing automobile parts, or robes or other equipment from a machine. The penalty for this is imprisonment in the county jail for not less than two

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Miss Tawney Apple has postponed her wedding indefinitely "cause she can't match some reindeer colored satin. What's become of th' rough neck that used t' make fun of a wrist watch?"

(Continued on page two)