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ON TRAINS AND NEWS
 STANDS—FIVE CENTS

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING PROVIDED IN BILL IN U. S. SENATE

Senator New's Measure Would Make All Men Over eighteen Subject To Call For Training During One Year, Preferably In Nineteenth Year.—These Men Would Be Members Of Reserve To Be Called In Case Of War.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Universal military training is provided for in a bill introduced today by Senator New, Indiana.

The measure provides:

That all men over 18 shall be subject to a call for training.

That the training period shall not be longer than a year and that training shall be given in one continuous period.

That following training, men so trained shall become members of the national reserve subject to call in case of war.

That training shall be given preferably to the nineteenth year.

That exemptions may be granted for incompetency, in case congress does not provide an equivalent.

That a man exempted one year must continue to register yearly until his twenty-sixth year.

The president is empowered to divide the country into training zones of areas and registration and classification boards are provided for. The men of the reserve are to be classified by ages and those of the youngest class called first in case of war.

Won't Endure Militarism.

In a speech in support of the bill, New declared that American people will

not endure any permanent military policy which smacks of militarism. For this reason, he said, the 500,000 standing army proposed by Secretary Baker should not be authorized.

Universal military training, New declared, frees the country from militarism.

"It provides," he said, "the only guarantee against maintenance of a regular army larger than the country needs or is willing to support."

"Let us confront the fact. We do not know what obligations are being prepared for us in Paris, but we do know that we have duties toward ourselves and toward posterity. It may be well to make the world safe for democracy. Let us first make it safe for ourselves."

"This is a national issue and I am firmly convinced that now, not at some nebulous, future indeterminate date, is the time to come to a decision concerning our military policy for the future. Today we can take advantage of the experience which has been gained and continue the application of its lessons. Demobilize completely and it will be too late. We shall have to start all over again and I, for one, am not willing to permit the loss of what we have gained."

"WE NEVER LET CONTRACTS ONLY TO LOWEST BIDDERS" DECLARES MR. THOMPSON

Public Meeting For Discussion Of Roads And Paving Held Last Night.

"We have never let a contract except to the lowest bidder. We have not let a contract to the Warren Construction Co. excepting when they were the lowest bidder," declared W. L. Thompson, state highway commissioner, at a public meeting held last evening in the house of representatives, called by the joint ways and means committee of the house and senate to discuss the road situation in Oregon.

This statement was made by Mr. Thompson in reply to the insinuation that the state highway commissioners were letting contracts favoring the Warren Construction company. He further declared that contractors had made no money during the past two years on Oregon road contracts and that many had gone broke, due to the sudden advance in cost of materials.

Referring to the contracts on the Salem-Aurora road, Commissioner Thompson said that the specifications for the job were passed on by engineers of the bureau of public service roads of the United States and that even if the contractors did make \$2000 a mile, it was but a fair profit, considering investment and general depreciations of plants. As for the much talked of Clackamas county roads, the state of Oregon would not accept such roads nor had the commission accepted any such road.

Irregularity Somewhere

"If Clackamas county did construct roads, as the figure claimed, it rather bought the asphalt at one third less than the market price, or it failed to put into the pavement the amount of asphalt required by the state's specifications. Either that, or the county did not lay the pavement the required five inches."

As to the ten years maintenance contract with paving concerns, Mr. Thompson declared that the commission would not require a 10 year maintenance if it found it advisable not to but that it did expect to require a five year maintenance bond from responsible contractors.

"Make regulations for weights that may be carried on the highways," urged Mr. Thompson. "This problem of heavy trucks is the great problem of maintaining and building roads that will stand. There is no objection to the tax on gasoline but there is some objection to taxing distillate. The legislature is supported in providing for a double automobile tax. Instead of taxing the farmers' trucks, put the tax on heavy trucks engaged in passenger and heavy freight business."

"The people of the state commend the legislature in passing the \$10,000,000 road bond bill. But if you men have the nerve, you should put an

emergency clause on the bill to keep such men as C. E. Spence and others from putting us against a referendum. The people are with you."

Mr. Thompson also complimented the legislators on the fact that there was no lobby of any kind hanging around on road legislation.

Mr. Booth Speaks

R. A. Booth spoke briefly on the work being done by the commission and what it hoped to accomplish. "I don't like to serve on this commission but I'll not be run off by grafters and politicians," said Mr. Booth.

Judge Bushey speaking briefly said: "I have no instructions to cast on any one. We know what our roads cost. My opinion is that we can build roads like the contractors and beat them at the game. I'm not saying anything against the state highway commission and I'm not finding fault. All we want is good roads for the money and we will assist the road commission."

John R. Penland, former city engineer of Albany, quoted prices of pavements laid in Albany of five inch asphaltic concrete with a three inch asphaltic concrete with a three inch base and two inch top. In 1914 the actual cost was 65 cents a square yard, not including overhead. In 1915 it cost \$1.05 a square yard. He said the pavement was satisfactory and that for an overhead expense, about 10 cents a square yard should be added. Mr. Penland thought the cost of building a pavement now would be about twice that of 1915.

W. J. Culver, Marion county road master, said the county had laid pavement on a gravel road bed for 67 a square yard in 1915 and that the road leading from Salem to Silverton laid in 1915 cost 86 cents a square yard with the county paying 7 cents a yard rent for use of the paving plant.

C. E. Spence, master of the state grange, said that he did not speak as an expert on roads. He did claim that most of the promises made when the \$8,000,000 road bonds had been voted, had not been carried out by the commissioners. From the report of Clackamas county paving, Mr. Spence quoted 79 cents a square yard as the cost of a five inch paving in 1916. In 1917 the cost was 91 cents and in 1918 \$1.91 1/2 a square yard to the county, three inch base with a two inch top.

Could Lay Road Cheaper

Mr. Spence claimed that a contractor could not lay a road as cheaply as a county, as he had organization expenses, high priced officers, high priced attorneys, law suits to defend, expensive offices and a lobby at the legislature.

"I've always favored taxation for roads," declared Mr. Spence. "I am for good roads all the time. It is unfair to say I am opposed to good roads because I opposed the \$8,000,000 road

LAFOLLETTE'S BILL ABOLISHES OFFICE OF PAROLE OFFICER

He Seeks To Put End To Prison Difficulties By Abolishing This Position.

If the bill introduced in the senate today by Senator LaFollette is enacted into law, State Parole Officer Joe Keller will wake up one morning about 90 days after the legislature adjourns and find himself out of a job.

The bill abolishes the office of state parole officer and hands the duties over to the warden of the penitentiary. Another bill was introduced yesterday afternoon by Senator LaFollette amending the parole law relative to reports which are to be made by courts to the parole officer.

Senator LaFollette read the report of the Marion county grand jury, which, after an exhaustive investigation found that Keller was the chief cause of all the strife and trouble at the pen since Governor Withycombe put him on the state payroll three or four years ago. He says the cause of trouble should be removed and his bill is the means by which he hopes to accomplish that result.

But the senator must know that he is going up against the power of the executive office and the influence of a crew of state appointees who will rally to save the governor's favorite appointee from being severed from the state's payroll.

The grand jury found that Keller was wielding an influence over the governor which made him practically dictator of the governor's policy in connection with the prison. It found that Keller obtained or stopped paroles at his pleasure, and that through his running to the governor with tales of prison affairs undermined various wardens and eventually got their official seals.

Senator LaFollette is going to attempt to end the mess by decapitating the chief messenger.

OLD AGE PENSION TO BE INCLUDED IN U. S. POLICIES

War Time Insurance May Be Converted Into Any Of Six Different Policies.

PLAN ALSO TO INCLUDE DIVIDEND FEATURES

Death Awards Since Government Entered This Field Aggregate \$294,720,500.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Provisions approximating old age pensions are to be included in the new government insurance policies, it was officially stated today. The policies into which the present war time insurance may be converted number six—ordinary life, 20 payment life, 30 payment life, 20 year endowment, 30 year endowment and endowment, "age 62."

In each of the six policies are included clauses which provide for the continuous payment of allowances in event of total disability of the insured during the life of the policy. The policy holder will draw the regular allowance although payment of premium may have stopped, it is explained.

The new federal policies also are planned to include participating dividend features, officials said. Reserves of the government bureau—if a proposed amendment to the insurance act passes congress—will be invested in government securities, insuring a fund upon which to draw as "profit."

It was indicated the reserves will be invested in bonds of the farm loan banks, which at present are yielding about 4 1/2 per cent.

Announces Awards Today.

Death awards since the government entered the insurance field were announced today at 34,969 aggregating \$294,720,500. During the month of January, including estimates on the claims to be received today, the death awards totaled 10,999, amounting to \$102,231,000, Colonel Henry D. Lindsley, chief of the bureau, reported.

In allotments and allowances and accrued death claims disbursements of the bureau amount to \$363,130,607 since it began operations.

Practically all of the certificates for war time insurance have been mailed out, Lindsley said. Of the 4,480,000 policies outstanding, 4,220,000 have been sent to the beneficiaries of the soldiers, sailors and marines who carry the

BILL WOULD KEEP RURAL DOGS AT HOME NIGHTS

House Grinding Away On All Sort Of Bills, Favors Extra Pay For Soldiers.

There was no oratory nor even a disposition to orate in the house this morning. It was just plain business from the start and the reading clerk kept matters humming until the noon hour.

Speaker Seymour Jones announced that the last day for the indiscriminate introducing of bills would be next Monday. After that day, a bill must be passed on and recommended before a special committee before it may be introduced in the house.

The morning session started in with the reading of a resolution by the Farmers' Union of Oregon, asking that something be done to recover the school land of the state that had been secured by fraud several years ago.

A memorial to congress passed the house in which the Oregon legislators went on record as favoring the payment to every discharged soldier of a six months' salary and a civilian suit of clothes or the price of a suit.

Another resolution favored by the house was one asking congress for relief on railroad rates on materials used in the construction of roads in the state.

When the administration assumed charge of the railroads the rates took a sudden jump. The legislators of the house want the rate for road building materials restored to the figures in the tariff in effect before the administration took over the railroads.

Representative Dennis of Yamhill county introduced a bill on the dog question. It provides that dogs over six months old shall be kept at home from 8 o'clock in the evening until 6 o'clock in the morning unless under immediate control. Also that when a dog barks round a farmer's house ten days, said farmer is legally to be regarded as the owner. The bill is to protect sheep and other stock and provides the manner of proceeding in case of damage. If the bill becomes a law, dogs will have to stay home at night or run a chance of getting their owners in trouble. This is especially true of the rural dog.

Representative Burdick who has been confined to his room by the flu for the past week, had a bill introduced which provides that county school districts with less than eight months of school for the present school year shall not be debarrred from receiving its regular allowance of school funds. The present law provides that if a school district has less than eight months of school in a year it shall not benefit by the school fund. The law was proposed to relieve those districts that closed for several months on account of the influenza.

School teachers in Portland receiving less than \$2000 a year may receive a raise in salaries if the bill proposed by Mr. Richardson becomes a law. It passed the house this morning with 34 votes. To officially pass, a measure must receive 31 votes. Mr. Richardson won fame a few years ago in representing his wife in her suit against the school board of Portland when she discharged her on account of getting married. She won. Mr. Richardson is a lawyer.

Insurance.

Insurance written by the government has reached the astounding total of \$39,232,557,500—about \$12,000,000,000 more than the combined insurance outstanding of all commercial life insurance companies in the United States. The average of insurance carried by men in the service is \$8,750.

The bureau, however, is still writing insurance. Applications are coming in by the hundreds daily.

SELF DETERMINATION IS NEXT GREAT ISSUE IN PEACE CONFERENCE

Now That "Satisfactory Provisional Agreements" Has Been Reached Regarding Disposition Of German Colonies, World Congress Now Takes Up Other Questions.—Other Statesmen Bow To Wilson's Ideas.

By Fred S. Ferguson.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The next great issue to be settled is self-determination, it developed today. Preliminary steps toward consummation of this vital principle was expected to be taken when the peace bureau resumed its sessions this afternoon.

The agreement reached yesterday regarding disposition of German colonies does not apply to European territories—contrary to general belief—according to authoritative information. The reason is that these peoples are too far advanced in every way to permit outsiders to administer their affairs.

The Dalmatian question, it was pointed out, is still unsettled, although by accepting the principle involved in yesterday's colonial agreement, Italy abandoned the argument of "security" which was Australia's chief contention. Similar cases include the Czech-Slovak claim to German territory within and bordering Bohemia, and France's desire for "more secure frontiers" along the west bank of the Rhine.

While it was frankly admitted in certain quarters today that the self-determination issue perhaps will precipitate more bitter disagreements even than those which were settled yesterday a great step was taken toward fixing the principles of self-determination when the inviolability of the armistice terms was practically conceded.

U. S. Influence Weighs.

Official announcement that "satisfactory provisional agreements" had been reached regarding the disposition of German colonies and occupied territories in Turkey and Asia means that the opposed powers have accepted President Wilson's program for placing all disputed areas under administration of the league of nations with interested powers acting as trustees. It was announced today.

erican pressure that swung the allies into line on the Russian proposal and American influence that resulted in unanimous adoption of the league of nations principle after some of the European nations had fought for retention of the old "balance of power."

The victory was not without its scars however, if the attitude of the Australian delegates, following the unfavorable decision regarding their colonial claims is a criterion. It was no secret today that the Australians, while admitting that Wilson was working only for the realization of a vital principle, felt that the United States had failed to distinguish between measures that were essential to Australia's national safety and petty territorial ambitions. The president, during the course of a long conversation with Premier Hughes yesterday, reiterated that America appreciated Australia's economic and political claims regarding the former German colonies, etc., the president failed to concede an inch of ground on the main issue.

Referring to his conversation, one Australian delegate said: "I am convinced that if ours was the only case, President Wilson would have been with us."

The far-reaching effect of the decision regarding Australia's specific claims may be judged by a statement Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy, made to Hughes, following the latter's presentation of Australia's case.

"You have stated our case regarding Dalmatia exactly," said Sonnino.

Nat C. Goodwin, Famous Comedian, Passes Away

New York, Jan. 31.—On the eve of his sixth marriage, Nat C. Goodwin, famous comedian, died in his apartments at the Hotel Claridge here early today. Sobbing beside his bed as life passed out was Miss Georgina Gardner, 23, whom Goodwin, 62, was to have wed next week. She was taken to her room bordering on a state of collapse, it was said.

Miss Gardner was a member of Goodwin's company which was producing "Why Marry?" now a road show. The last appearance of the couple together was last Saturday night.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed, but friends said the body would be taken to Roxbury, Mass., for burial. Goodwin's aged parents now live in Roxbury, where Goodwin was born. His mother is reported to be quite ill.

The actor was one of the founders of the Lambs club here and a prominent member. Friends in this club probably will take part in a brief funeral service at Campbell's morgue here today.

DAYLIGHT SAVING DUE SOON.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Its eight weeks from Sunday until we move up the old time piece and start daylight saving again.

The law provides this skip of time shall take place at 2 a. m. on the last Sunday in March.

TWO POPULAR SPEECHES

Two set speeches are most popular in the house of representatives. The first, regardless of on what side a question a representative may be speaking is, "I yield first place to no man in the matter of patriotism etc."

This is especially handy if the speaker is orating on a red flag or criminal syndacalism proposition. But the expression that is used several times a day and every day is, "Mr. Speaker, what bill are we voting on?"

PACT WITH ITALIANS IS CAUSING BIG PROBLEMS

Controversy Between Jugo-Slavs And Italy Brought On By Secret Treaty.

(Written for the United Press.)

Washington, Jan. 31.—The controversy between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs growing out of the secret treaties of the allies, in which the United States had no part, is one of the most serious menaces to harmonious agreement on a peace settlement.

There seems to be no way for President Wilson to clear the peace table of this embarrassing complication without first forcing destruction of the secret treaties. This can be done only if the peoples of the United States and the allied countries understand his position and are willing to back him in this difficult but seemingly necessary undertaking.

The trouble between the Italians and their new eastern neighbors arises from the London Pact of 1915. Article IV gives her Dalmatia and adjacent islands. The Jugo-Slavs contend that Italy has never political or ethnological claims to these territories, and a crisis of extreme delicacy had been precipitated that already has warranted some measures of intervention by the other allies. According to the census of 1910, the population of Dalmatia was 645,696. Of these, it is estimated that 60,000 are Italians. The Slav inhabitants number approximately 480,000 and only about 30,000 of these speak Italian.

Principal Reason.

The principal reason why Italy wants Dalmatia is found in the formation of the littoral. On the Italian side, the Adriatic is shallow and sandy; it is a nice place for children to bathe, but is no place for shipping. The Dalmatian coast, on the other hand, is broken by bays and gulfs, and fringed with islands; and almost every mile has a commodious harbor for merchant vessels or a well-sheltered base for warships.

France and Great Britain are obligated to back Italy's Dalmatian claims, in spite of the new Jugo-Slav nation, which presumably until recently, has also been kept in ignorance of the secret treaties. They pledged themselves to do so in the treaty of 1915, and if they don't Italy can seek revenge by opposing French and Brit-

MAKE NO RETALIATION

Washington, Jan. 31.—No retaliatory measures against Great Britain will be taken by the war trade board because of recent import restrictions against American goods, it was announced today.

fish claims in other districts. For instance, another secret memorandum provides for the partitioning of Arabia between France and Great Britain. If, at Versailles, France and Great Britain should balk at the treaty of 1915, Italy's representatives may well be expected to protest against the fulfillment of the arrangement regarding Arabia, and other secret understandings which are equally important to them.

One of the claims which Great Britain is expected to make under the shadow of the secret agreements is the exclusion of Germany from trade with China. Another will be an extended sphere of influence in Mesopotamia, including the world's richest oil regions. France and Italy are expected to demand an equal participation with Great Britain in the division of European Turkey. All of these agreements are mutual. They stand or fall on the common determination of the powers that made them to abide by them.

ABE MARTIN

