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The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report
 Oregon: Tonight and Thursday rain west portion, rain or snow east portion, cooler tonight southwest portion, moderate south to west winds.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 24. SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1919. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FORMALLY OPENS AT WEIMAR ON THURSDAY

Many Plans Submitted, One Finding Greatest Support Among Responsible Delegates, Provides For No Radical Departure From Existing Armaments.—League May Have Power To Fix Size Of Armies.

By Frank J. Taylor
 (United Press state correspondent)
 Weimar, Feb. 4.—The fate of Germany, nationally and internationally, hangs on the results accomplished by the national assembly, which formally opens here Thursday.

The assembly, which really is the first congress of the new republic, must untangle the intricate maze of problems brought about by the war. A group consisting largely of farmers, mechanics and other common people must undo the work of Germany's former rulers—the war lords and their junker supporters.

A minority of disgruntled members have already opened a campaign of political sabotage to prevent the assembly accomplishing its purposes, but the government, with the vast majority of the people behind it, is determined that nothing shall interfere with stabilization of political and economic conditions and is prepared to go to any extreme to protect the assembly.

Weimar was actually the capital of Germany today, through the presence of Chancellor Ebert, his cabinet and their entire staff who have arrived here from Berlin. Ebert himself will open the assembly Thursday with an address to the various bureaus, each of which has some particular phase of reconstruction to work into concrete form for presentation to the delegates as a whole.

Philipp Scheidemann is scheduled to begin the political debates Saturday. There are many cross currents in the

DELEGATION FROM MARION COUNTY IS SAT DOWN ON HARD

House Also Scores School Teachers For Methods Of Hunting Positions.

The Marion county delegation is not especially strong on log rolling and this morning when the bill came up for allowing a ten cent bounty on gophers and moles, the house turned it down good and strong.

It seems there is a general bill to be passed permitting counties to name their own bounties, but this bill provides the amount needed for bounties shall be in the annual budget.

But the Marion county delegation wanted its special bill passed in order that within 90 days after being signed by the governor it would become a law and the ten cents for moles and gopher scaps in force.

Mr. Hughes asked that the bill be taken from the table where it was laid yesterday and voted on at the request of the Marion county delegation. It was taken up and the vote of 29 against rather indicated that what the Marion county delegation wanted out but little figure with the house. Speaker Seymour Jones, who was on the floor at the time, remarked that as the house would not pass a bill that interested Marion county alone, he would not feel called upon to vote in favor of special

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JURY DECLARES ALBERS GUILTY ON TWO COUNTS

Returns Sealed Verdict After Over Three Hours Deliberation Yesterday Evening.

RESULTS ANNOUNCED AT TEN O'CLOCK TODAY

Statements Made By Wealthy Miller In Tein October 8. His Undoing.

Portland, Or., Feb. 5.—Henry Albers was declared to be guilty on two counts of making seditious utterances with intent to incite disloyalty when the verdict, which was sealed by the jury



Western Press Association Photo
 HENRY ALBERS

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SENATE VIEWS SALARY RAISES INTRODUCED TODAY SUSPICIOUSLY

Patterson Of Poik Is Preparing To Wage War On All Such Bills.

When senate bill 107, introduced by Senator Bell and providing for an increase in the salaries of various Lane county officials, came up for final passage in the senate this morning rumblings ahead for all salary bills became audible.

This particular bill was laid on the table for the reason that the two Lane county senators, Bell and Jones, have been unable to agree on the bill. Senator Bell wants the bill to pass as it stands, while Jones wants some amendments. The senate told the two members to get together before trotting a salary raising bill out on the floor of the senate.

Senator Pierce wanted to put the bill over until next Monday afternoon, and in the meantime gather all the salary increasing bills into a bunch and hold them for that occasion. But other senators objected to this, so the bill was merely laid on the table to await the pleasure of the senate.

Indications point to a much more stormy voyage in the senate for salary bills than they are having in the house where so far the sailing has been comparatively smooth.

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DELEGATES DISCUSS SCHEMES TO ENFORCE DECISIONS OF LEAGUE

Fate Of Germany, Nationally And Internationally, Hangs On Results Accomplished By This Congress.—Ebert Addresses Assembly Tomorrow And Scheidemann Begins Political Debates Saturday.

By Fred S. Ferguson
 (United Press state correspondent)
 Paris, Feb. 5.—The peace delegates were working today on the most difficult problem involved in the creation of the league of nations—the force with which the league will make its decisions effective. Opinion seemed to be divided as to whether this force should be moral or physical. Many plans had been submitted, ranging from complete abolition of armaments to organization of an international military and naval police under a single commander. The plan finding the greatest support among responsible delegates, however, provides for no such radical departure. It proposes merely the reduction in each nation's armament to a point consistent with the maintenance of domestic tranquility; the league itself to be the ultimate judge as to the size of the army and navy to be needed by the member nations. The manner of raising armies would be left to the individual countries. Great Britain and the United States almost certainly would rely on volunteers, attracted by good pay. France and Italy possibly would return to conscription, on the ground they could not pay wages corresponding to those in the British and American armies. But whereas France had a conscript army of 800,000 before the war, it probably would need only 20 or 25 per cent of that number under the league. In case of Great Britain and

AFFAIRS ARE HUMMING BUSILY IN THE HOUSE

Paving And Highway Construction Take Up Considerable Time.

Friends of the paving combine apparently had control of the public meeting last evening of the joint committee of roads and highways.

The great \$10,000,000 road bonding bill, which is still held up and possibly scheduled for a final day appearance, was read before the meeting, but no action taken. Senator Orton declared that he wanted the bill introduced at once and not as a last day bill as the \$5,000,000 road bill two years ago.

Representatives Dennis and Gort, who are on the roads committee in the house and thought to have leanings towards the Warren Construction company, blocked all efforts to discuss the big road bill.

Another meeting for a roads discussion was announced for Thursday evening. Senator Ritner, a member of the sub-committee named to consider

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SEATTLE MAYOR SAYS MUNICIPAL PLANTS WILL NOT BE CLOSED

Labor Officials Estimate That Walk Out Will Total 75,000 Men.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 5.—Seattle will be in the grip of the first general city wide strike ever attempted in an American city, within 24 hours, unless some unexpected development intervenes to stop the mass walkout of 95 per cent of the union workers affiliated with the local central labor council.

The few scattered unions which voted against the strike, or which have been refused strike permission by their international, will be forced out of employment in most cases by the shutting off of supplies and power. Individual workers in unions voting against the strike are expected to take "holidays" if opposed to their union's action.

Mayor Ole Hanson has issued the following statement:

"Certain things are necessary to the preservation of life. Water, light and food are essential. The city government will continue to operate its light and water plants. It will care for sanitation. If the men now on the job quit, other men will be substituted. The seat of government is still at the city hall. The mayor and the chief of police, together with their legally chosen assistants, are the peace officers of the city, and will continue to police the city of Seattle. Our function is to preserve order and protect life and property.

"This will be done."

Ten o'clock tomorrow morning will see the city thrown into idleness by the walkout of union workers estimated at 75,000 by labor officials today.

Refuse Exemption

The electrical workers union has voted overwhelmingly to refuse exemption from the city's general strike to municipal light and power employees Leon Green, business agent of the electrical workers declares that the strike will last but a few days, and that the tying up of the power supply will be the deciding factor in establishing a victory for the workers. Streetcar men will hold a mass meeting early tomorrow morning to con-

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LEWIS CRITICISES GENERAL MAURICE'S LEAGUE STATEMENT

Borah, Who Opposes Confederacy Of Nations, Comments Favorably On Speech.

Washington, Feb. 5.—General Frederick Maurice's views on the league of nations, as given in an interview with the United Press, were criticized today by Senator Lewis, strong advocate of the league, and commented on favorably by Senator Borah, who opposes it.

Lewis, who professes to have a clear understanding of President Wilson's ideas regarding the league, declared Maurice is wrong in his interpretation of what the United States must take upon itself. Maurice says the United States must be the financial backer of the league.

"The United States," he said, "will not, under any circumstances, become a money lender to the world in general in peace time. For specific purposes and in cases where the need is well established, the United States

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STATE SCHOOLS ARE TREATED LIBERALLY BY WAYS AND MEANS

Segregation Quarters Will Be Provided At Boys' Training School.

When it comes to caring for the deaf in the state, and for the people with tuberculosis and for the boy who has gone wrong and sent to the Oregon training school, the hard hearts of the joint committee of ways and means softened its members are inclined to be liberal notwithstanding they are facing the necessity of cutting down all appropriations in order to get within the 6 per cent limitation.

E. S. Tillagast, superintendent of the state school for the deaf, showed that while Oregon expends annually \$276,156 for each individual in the school for the care of its deaf, the cost in Washington is \$332.24, in North Dakota \$351.46 and in California \$387.87, while in Idaho it costs per annum \$406.00. Mr. Tillagast asked for \$72,610 and said he could not get along with the proposed cut to \$65,000.

Dr. G. C. Bellinger, superintendent of the Oregon state tuberculosis hospital, was given \$138,000 for the maintenance of his institution for the coming two years. He asked for \$148,150 and this included \$15,000 for a new pavilion, \$3500 for a superintendent's home and \$1500 for open air porches for nurses. These were all allowed. The cut of \$10,150 was on maintenance as it was thought that on account of the war being over, within the next two years the cost of maintaining would be reduced. The estimate was made last October. Hence the institution received practically all it asked for, especially in the way of buildings and equipment.

The state training school for boys was given special consideration and everything that the superintendent asked was allowed and this even included the salaries of two assistants to be used in working out certain segregation plans of Mr. Gilbert. As the estimate was made last October on war prices, there was a slight reduction in maintenance.

The big thing now planned for and allowed by the committee was in allowing Mr. Gilbert money to work out his plans of segregation. With the extra two employees, Mr. Gilbert said that he could segregate the really bad boys and these will at once be given separate quarters. "A certain proportion of the boys are degenerates," said Mr. Gil-

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ABE MARTIN

"THE TROUBLE WITH PEACE IS IT'LL MAKE HOBS CHEAPER"

WILLARD CONFIDENT HE CAN WHIP JACK

Rickard Says Champion Has Begun Series of Systematic Trainings.

New York, Feb. 5.—Jens Willard is confident that he can defeat Jack Dempsey or any other man in a bout of any length and under practically any conditions.

That is the word brought back here by Tex Rickard, the promoter who has equipped his own record in signing up Dempsey and Willard to battle for the championship. He made the statement as he sat waiting for Keenan to fill an engagement that resulted in the latter agreeing to sign for Dempsey when guaranteed \$27,000 and a third of the motion picture privileges.

Rickard, however, added that Willard is quite aware that he is not going to box Moran and has started the most serious training since he met and defeated Jack Johnson in Havana. According to the promoter, Willard began looking for a couple of big huskies to take back to Kansas to help him get in condition. A few weeks of gymnasium work, Rickard said, will be followed by two weeks at Hot Springs and a trip to the mountains. Then the more serious work of conditioning will begin.

Rickard still is in doubt as to the probable scene of the bout next July 4. He would like to stake it in New York if the boxing bill now before the legislature passes, but realizes that the public does not desire to see merely a ten round affair between the big fellows. He wants to send them over 20 rounds if possible. He leans very strongly to the west and is believed to have his eye on Colorado.

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LITTLE NATIONS LOOK TO AMERICA TO HELP

Wilson Aware That People Of U. S. Will Not Be Entirely Willing To Do This.

By Robert J. Bender
 (United Press state correspondent)
 Paris, Feb. 5.—The impression was growing today that the United States must assume the role of godfather to many of the small countries and communities, willingly or unwillingly, if the league of nations is to achieve all that is intended. Not only have these peoples begun to look to America as a protector, but the big powers are showing a disposition to regard America as the one nation which can exercise a mandatory over certain territories without engendering international jealousies.

President Wilson appreciates that one of his hardest tasks would be to convince the American people that the United States must be willing to take a large share of the responsibility and expense of aiding small nations. Yet Great Britain, France and Italy certainly are opposed to assuming the whole burden, including military and naval expenses. And the direct appeal of some of the war stricken communities to the United States for protection—including Armenia and Constantinople—puts the question plainly before America as to whether she is ready to support the president's plans for the league of nations.

The president is expected to outline the situation fully to the American people after his return from France, probably through an address to congress

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UNDER THE BIG CAPITAL DOME.



Four of the Legislative Heavyweights Who are Active in the Work of the Present Session.