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REVENUE BILL GIVES DISCHARGED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS BONUS

Chairman Kitchin Of Ways and Means Committee In National House of Representatives, Presents Conference Report On Act's Six Billion Dollar War Revenue Bill, Greatest In This Nation's History.

By L. C. Martin
Washington, Feb. 6.—The biggest tax bill in American history was submitted to congress today for final approval.
When Representative Kitchin, chairman of the house ways and means committee, presented the conference report on the war tax bill to the house he announced it will gather from the people \$6,070,000,000 in taxes for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1919, and in succeeding years a little less than \$4,200,000,000.
While big incomes and swollen profits bear heavy taxes, the man of small and moderate means has a heavy burden.
Senator Lodge, republican leader, has publicly expressed the fear that it "imperils business," which, he says, is facing a very difficult year.
Kitchin announced today he plans to call the conference report up Saturday. He expects approval in one day. The senate will probably take it up next week if Kitchin gets it through the house as quickly as he hopes. Senate approval probably will take long-er.
The normal income tax for 1918 is 6 per cent on incomes up to \$4000, and 12 per cent on higher incomes. After 1918 the normal is 4 per cent on incomes up to \$4000 and 8 per cent on those over \$4000. The present normal is 4 per cent on incomes up to \$6000, 6000,000 in taxes, the bill gives every soldier, sailor and marine and all women nurses in the American forces a bonus of \$50 upon discharge. This means an appropriation of more than \$400,000,000.
Following are the chief provisions of the bill:
Income tax on individuals.
Exemptions of \$1000 for a single person and \$2000 for a married one, with \$200 additional for each dependent under the age of 18, remain at present.
The income sur-tax rates begin at one per cent on incomes of \$5000 to \$6000 and run to 55 per cent on incomes over \$1,000,000.
Present sur-tax rates are lower on the middle and higher incomes, the highest rate in the present law being 50 per cent on incomes of more than \$1,000,000.
Partnerships and public service corporations pay the tax as individuals, not as corporations.
The corporation income tax for 1919 is 12 per cent and thereafter 10 per cent. The present rate is 6 per cent.
Special provision is made for corporations owning oil or gas wells or mines. Because of the hazards and the rapid depletion a special deduction for depletion and improvements is allowed. It

U. S. SENATE RENEWS DISCUSSION ABOUT BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITY

Thomas Says We Must Take Action If We Don't Want Sample Russian Anarchy.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Discussion of bolshevik activities was renewed in the senate today when Senator Thomas, Colorado, read a telegram from a Seattle attorney, assailing strikes there.
Thomas declared "the time is here when we must abandon our policy of trusting to luck and hoping with an optimism that will bring us to the precipice that things will right themselves."
"We must decide whether America is to be for Americans and instead of striving for party advantage we must see to the strict enforcement of the laws, and the constitution."
Thomas declared the Seattle strike appears to be heading toward Russian bolshevism.
He said that if the state wide strike threatened in Washington in sympathy with Seattle workmen becomes a fact, and strikers attempt to exercise state governmental functions, as some of those in Seattle have exercised municipal functions, we "shall have a full fledged experiment in Russian bolshevism."
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CONSTITUTION FOR LEAGUE IS NEARING COMPLETION TODAY

Initial Draft May Be Presented To General Congress This Week.

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent)
Paris, Feb. 6.—Prospects for completion of the initial draft of the league of nations constitution in time to present it to the general peace congress this week, were understood to be bright here today.
As the special committee having the work in charge considers the various problems contained in the 22 articles of the tentative program, the conferees are said to be rapidly approaching an agreement, the speed with which the details are handled is increasing as the sessions continue. The two questions presenting the greatest difficulty of solution are:
Means by which the league will enforce its decisions.
Apportionment of representation on the administrative council of the league.
Boycott Most Effective
The majority of the conferees are believed to be agreed that the most effective weapon of the league will be an economic boycott made possible through a blockade enforced by an international fleet to which naturally Great Britain and the United States would be the chief contributors. But some members of the committee are said to hold out for the substitution of moral for physical forces. These members reiterate that the main object of the league really is the promotion of understanding between nations that will render wars unlikely rather than forcible prevention of wars after they have been caused by political or economic jealousies. Those who favor an international police force agree to this promise, yet hold that the league must possess some weapon in case any misunderstandings do arise.
The reported conflict over representation arises from the fear of small nations that the big powers will dominate the league. Efforts are now being made to dispel this fear which is held to be unfounded.

GERMAN ASSEMBLY MEETS AT WEIMAR

Is Composed Of 421 Members Including 35 Women, Elected By Popular Vote.

Weimar, Feb. 6.—The first popular national legislative assembly in the history of Germany is meeting here today to write a constitution for the people of the former German empire.
The assembly, composed of 421 members, including 34 women, was elected by direct popular vote of the whole people, and is decidedly socialist in complexion. The membership is divided among the political parties thus:
Socialist party 164
Christian Peoples' party 88
Democrats 77
German national party 34
Minority socialist 24
German People's party 23
Bavarian Peasants league 4
Guelphs 4
Wuerttemberg Bourgeois party 2
Peasants' and Workmen's democratic league 1
This gives the majority socialists a plurality, with other socialist groups so well represented that a constitution that would be called radical in any of the older countries of the world is practically assured.
As for monarchists and anarchists, they are not even thought of by the lawmakers assembled here for the historic founding of a Teutonic democratic republic.
The little city of Weimar, selected for the national assembly when it became evident that Berlin, with its Kaiser traditions and its militaristic atmosphere, would not be acceptable to the democratic Germans, is little more than 30,000 in population, and possesses none of the facilities usually thought essential for a national capital. It is the capital of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and is situated on the left bank of the Ilm. It was founded by the Goethe atmosphere. Goethe's house, now the Goethe national museum, is one of the show places of the city. Schiller's house also is one of the public assets, and a famous Goethe-Schiller monument adorns the square in front of the theater, which has been turned into a national assembly hall for the present gathering. The two great poets sleep in the same vault in the cemetery.

Union Leaders Say Seattle Strike Is a Successful Move

LITTLE BUSINESS IS BEING CARRIED ON THROUGHT CITY

Strikers Do Not Ask Anything But Concession To Demands Of Shipbuilders.

STREET CAR LINES HAVE ALL STOPPED RUNNING

Telephone And Electric Power Are Obtained As Result Of Volunteer Workers.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 6.—Seventy thousand union men are idle in Seattle and 100,000 other workers have been thrown out of employment here following the walkout of 95 per cent of the men affiliated with the central labor council at 10 o'clock this morning.
Desultory business is being carried on in a few scattered business establishments and restaurants. Streetcars are stopped but telephone service and electric power are obtainable as the result of the efforts of volunteer electric workers who answered an appeal issued by the mayor.
Labor's own police force of 200 former service men is patrolling the streets in addition to 1000 extra city policemen sworn in this morning. There have been no disturbances up to noon today. The labor council at the request of the metal trades council is a decided success, union leaders declare.
Shortly after noon the streetcar employees joined in the strike and an hour later hardly a car was moving down town. It was stated at the carmen's headquarters that authority to go out had been given.
The barbers announced they and their bosses were "taking a vacation" but denied they were on strike. Japanese barbers also closed up shop.
Failed to Materialize.
Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 6.—The general strike ordered by the central labor council for 10 a. m. today failed to materialize at noon, although a number of unions walked out and there were possibilities of the strike spreading during the afternoon.
At noon light, water and power service was being fully supplied, the street cars were running and all the most important necessities of the city were being furnished.
Strike leaders, however, expressed confidence that the outside electricians, who voted strongly against the general strike and who in a large measure hold the key to the situation, would walk out before night. The outcome of a meeting between the electricians and the executive board of the central labor council was expected to determine their action.
A walkout of all streetcar men early in the afternoon appeared likely.
At the headquarters of the carmen in the labor temple a telegram was received notifying them that the international union had given its sanction to the carmen's strike in Seattle and asking that action be deferred here until a vice president of the international arrives.
Some of the largest unions in the city flatly refused to walk out. The smeltermen refused to abide by the decision of the labor council and all men were at work.
The longshoremen also refused to walk out, although it was expected they would probably be forced out later.
Strike Begins on Schedule.
Seattle, Wash., Feb. 6.—The first general strike in the United States began here at 10 o'clock this morning. Practically all industry was at a standstill. Streetcar and jitney service was stopped. Milk will be distributed only to the extent of supplying the needs of hospitals and babies.
The unions plan to run 15 public eating halls where the general public as well as the strikers will be given meals at stated hours at small cost. Practically all restaurants closed this morning even before the strike hour.
Unions allied with the printing trades are not on strike. This includes every department. Newspapers will, therefore, continue to publish here. The threatened closedown of the light and power plants did not occur.
The strike affects approximately 70

DEMANDS OF STRIKERS

Shipyard workers on strike during the past two weeks demand \$5 minimum for common labor; \$7 for mechanics; \$8 for machinists. Today's general strike is in sympathy with shipyard strikers and does not demand concessions of any other character.

000 workers directly. Of these 30,000 are shipyard workers and the others are sympathy strikers.
Mayor Hanson is prepared to swear in 10,000 policemen to maintain order, if necessary, he declared today. Extra details of police have been called to duty and it is reported that details from the army encampment at Camp Lewis and from the Bremerton navy yard and the University Training Station are prepared to take a hand in the situation should the emergency arise.
The strike committee has issued a statement that it will maintain its own police, but will not furnish them with guns. "Moral suasion" will be used to disperse crowds.
No trouble has ensued during the two weeks of the shipbuilders' strike, but no attempt had been made by the shipyard owners to open their yards.
The unions have declared they will not tolerate disorder on the part of their men. They have organized a police force of their own, equal in size to the city police force and have a well established system of soup kitchens and benefits designed to prevent suffering.
It remains to be seen what will be the attitude of the unions in case Hanson tries to keep wheels turning through his plan of volunteer labor.
Citizens and merchants, fearing a complete tie-up and a possible famine, have for several days been collecting food supplies from all nearby cities. Portland commission men have been forced to keep floors of men working nights to take care of rush orders from this city. So great has been the demand that Portland reports a temporary scarcity of supplies for her own people.
The strike of ship workers, which began more than a week ago, came when Chairman Piez of the shipping board refused to grant demands for a wage higher than that granted by the Macy award. The ward was 30 cents an hour. The ship workers demanded a \$6 minimum for common labor and \$7 an \$8 a day for skilled labor.
Piez declared in numerous statements that the board could not in fairness to shipworkers in other districts go above the Macy award, which had been sanctioned by officials of the American Federation of Labor as well as representatives of the shipping board. Piez has published his statements in several full page advertisements in newspapers up and down the coast.
He characterized the strike here as a "crossed mistake" because the shipbuilding industry is "at stake."
Seattle unions are very strong and the radical element here is well developed.

Washington, Feb. 6.—"Watchful waiting" about summed up the official attitude here. No "official word" has come through to the department from its investigators due to the slowness of commercial telegraph wires. And the department won't act until it does get that "official information."
General impression about the labor department was that there would be no intervention unless unusual circumstances were reported by the investigators.

OPPOSES PROMISCUOUS VOTING AT ELECTIONS

Present Law Making Property Requisite To Vote On School Taxes Still Stands.

The house believes it is dangerous business to let the bars down for promiscuous voting at school meetings or elections where a tax is to be levied, and the bill proposed by Richards of Portland letting down all sorts of bars was killed easily yesterday afternoon when the boys from the country were heard from.
Benn didn't think it right to permit those who have no personal or real property in a school district to vote a tax upon the district. Jones of Newport said out his way the lumber companies own a lot of land and the men with five or six children with no property could have nothing to say about schools.
Gallagher suggested that if a lumber company wanted to carry a vote in its interests, it could import a few hundred dogs. Woodson of Heppner, one of the heavy weights of the house, said if the bill passed, every weary Willie that had lived in Portland 30 days would have the right to vote on levying school taxes.
There is just a suspicion that when Richards of Portland introduces a school bill he has some ax to grind and he generally meets with defeat. The Marion county delegation voted solid against the bill and it failed to pass. As the law now stands, there is a property qualification for voters at school meetings or elections and also for voting for school directors.
Mr. Graham of Eugene was successful in having his legislative service and reference bureau bill pass the house. It provides that five professors from the University of Oregon be appointed to conduct research work into questions of importance and give their information to prospective law makers. As it doesn't cost anybody anything to have the bureau appointed, the bill had easy passage.
A bill fathered by Mr. Childs of Brownsville passed the house with no opposition. It provides that teachers may conduct eighth grade examinations. The present law puts the examinations up to a director or anyone he appoints.
The state highway commission will be permitted to employ counsel and to buy anything it needs in the way of supplies and equipment. The bill was introduced by Dennis and is supposed to be satisfactory to the "interests."

Madame Neurgiga, the palmist, is payin' her annual visit an' may be con-sultin' on affairs o' th' heart an' wri-st watches in th' parlor o' th' Palace hotel. A bank never loses an opportunity to close.

PRUNE GROWERS TO MEET TOMORROW TO TALK ADVANCEMENT

Figures Show That Prune Drying Methods Could Be Improved Upon Greatly.

As a means of obtaining much needed information as to methods and costs in the evaporation of prunes in this valley, Manager W. T. Jenks, of the Willamette Valley Prune association, has sent out to the leading growers an elaborate questionnaire, covering every detail of drying operations. Thirty seven growers responded, and the figures they give are interesting—suggestive—almost astounding in the wide range of costs. They suggest that some of our growers are operating under a handicap either as to equipment or methods. They show above all things the need of getting together, comparing notes, and standardizing on methods and prices.
The questionnaire called for the type of drier used, size of trays, height of air shaft, size of heat chambers, kind of stove or furnace, the degree of heat used, the number of hours required to dry fruit, number of hands employed, the amount and cost of wood, and the final cost per ton of the dried fruit.
Out of 37 operators, 24 had used the tunnel type of drier and 13 the stack type.
It is evident that very few of the growers kept exact tally on their operations and the results can be no more than rough averages. Thus it appears that those who used the tunnel type of drier required on the average approximately 36 hours to finish their fruit, while those who used stacks required an average of about 33 hours. The figures on both types ranged from 20 hours up to 48 hours.
Further computation shows that in both types of driers it required all the way from two thirds of a cord to one and one fourth cords of wood to dry a ton of prunes, though in the general average it was shown that with the tunnel type it required 1454 cords of wood to dry 1588 tons of prunes, while with the stack drier it required 598 cords of wood to dry 575 tons of prunes.
Figures Startling
The figures as to total cost of drying are startling—almost pathetic, if they are authentic, for they show a variation running all the way from \$15.50 per ton up to \$48 per ton. The general average on both types of driers show a cost of approximately \$26.80 per ton for drying.
All types of stoves and furnaces were used. Many utilized the ordinary hop stove, while the minority used brick furnaces. The great majority made use of ly in the process—from one to two pounds to 50 gallons of water.
Now out of this mass of contradictory figures, it is the hope of Manager Jenks that some conclusion can be arrived at as to the best methods both as to operation and equipment. There is something radically wrong somewhere when it costs a grower \$48 a ton to dry his fruit. For the sake of getting at something concrete in this matter he has called a meeting of prune growers to meet in his office tomorrow (Friday) afternoon at 1:30 o'clock for the purpose of canvassing the whole situation. This is an important conference and growers are urged to be present and be ready to talk facts, for out of this may come benefit to the whole industry.

Newspapers Not Able To Issue In Seattle

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 6.—With Seattle in the grip of the first general strike in America's history, the city was left this afternoon with only haphazard means of learning details of its plight.
Of the three afternoon newspapers, the Star alone got out an edition this afternoon. With the news boys out in sympathy with other strikers, there was no means of circulating the papers.
Stereotypers had voted to go out, but their international union refused to sanction the vote. Acting as individuals, they walked out in all newspapers except the Star, where, for some time, it was uncertain whether they would work.
Finally at 2 p. m. they made plates, but gave no assurance they would continue to do so.
The Union-Record, the official organ of the unions, got out one edition early today.

Nation-Wide Strike Pends

New York, Feb. 6.—William J. Dowen of Indianapolis, president of the bricklayers union, today predicted a nation-wide strike of bricklayers and non-building workers, as a result of the threatened lockout of bricklayers and engineers in this city, who struck in sympathy with the carpenters. Two million men, he estimated, would participate in the strike.

ABE MARTIN



Dr. A. C. Seeley of State Board of Health Playing in Hard Luck

Ways And Means Committee Couldn't See Why He Wanted So Much Money.

Dr. A. C. Seeley, health officer for the State Board of Health, played in hard luck last evening with the joint ways and means committee which is trying to please everybody in appropriating funds and at the same time get under the six per cent appropriation law.
Two years ago the State Board of Health was given \$24,000 for its work. Dr. Seeley came before the committee last evening asking for \$95,225. After the committee discussed his proposed plans, it voted to give him \$24,000, figuring there would be no more need of money in that work for the coming two years than for the past two.
Dr. Seeley had planned to divide the state into five districts and employ five doctors at \$2000 a year each who should go about investigating. His plans also included several specialists who were to draw good salaries.
Mrs. Alexander Thompson, who is on the committee, attempted to get the doctor to go more into details as to his proposed plans but could get no satisfactory answer. She said: "The state health department comes here with a great comprehensive plan requiring the expenditure of almost four times the amount it received two years ago. Yet Dr. Seeley did not know how to answer questions, nor give us any idea of how he was going to handle all this money. If such radical changes are contemplated, why cannot he tell us about it?" Other members of the joint committee thought the same and the pruning knife was got out and the \$95,225 asked for was at one slash cut down to \$24,000.
Mrs. E. T. Moore, superintendent of the blind school was given practically all she asked, except a slight reduction in the estimation of maintenance. She was allowed \$1300 to furnish an attic for a dormitory, \$1425 for furniture and general furnishings and \$1900 for repairs, as the buildings are old and in not very good condition. The committee also favored giving her money to pay for operations when it was thought that such operations might restore to sight any of the children in the institution.
Miss Cornelia Marvin, state librarian, told the committee so many good things about the work of the state library in her rapid fire machine gun talk of half an hour that it was almost inclined to give her every dollar asked for while under the spell of her oratory. "Oregon has the most liberal use of books of any state in the union," declared Miss Marvin. "It is the poorest supported financially of any state library in the country. There is no institution in the state that comes in contact with so many people as the state library. Every post office in the state has sent in requests for books. Oregon can beat the world when it comes to the library question."
Senator Strayer was a little in doubt about Oregon's state library hearing the whole world, but Miss Marvin had the figures to prove it. This evening the committee will decide just what to do.

(Continued on page two)

(Continued on page eight)