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SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report
Oregon: Tonight and Saturday fair east portion, probably rain west portion; colder tonight east portion; moderate southerly winds.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 26. SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1919. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

Food Situation In Seattle Is Now Becoming More Serious Citizens Desire Martial Law

U of O Library 10th and Walk 13an10

Armed Troops From Camp Lewis Are Moving Just Outside City.---Government Intervention To Relieve Situation Expected Soon.---However Piez Won't Deal With Strikers Until They Go Back To Work.---Government Exerts Persuasion On Labor Secretary To Have Him Order Men Back On Jobs.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 7.---A flat ultimatum to operate all essential enterprises in the city of Seattle under proffered government assistance unless the general sympathetic strike is called off by 8 o'clock Saturday morning, was handed to the general strike committee by Mayor Ole Hanson today.

"I hereby notify you," said Mayor Hanson, "that unless the sympathetic strike is called off by eight o'clock tomorrow morning, Saturday, February 8, I will take advantage of the assistance and protection offered this city by the national government and operate all the essential enterprises."

No official reply was available at this hour.

Quietest City in Country

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 7.—In the second day of the first general strike in the United States, Seattle was today probably the quietest city in the country.

Up to a late hour there had been no show or hint of violence.

Twenty four arrests for minor offenses only, since 12 o'clock yesterday established a low record in police annals of the city.

Curious crowds slowly filled the streets, expecting something to happen to break the tension.

Despite this, preparations at police headquarters were going forward on a gigantic scale. Night sticks and guns were distributed to volunteer patrolmen. By noon more than 3000 special policemen were available for instant call.

The water system, light stations and utilities were roped off and strongly guarded by details composed of police, soldiers and sailors.

Numbers of discharged soldiers and sailors were also offering their services as "moral suasion" videttes to the law and order council of the strikers, asserting that they wanted to be neither deputized nor armed.

"The commercial forces of Seattle, I am sure," said E. B. Ault, editor of the Union Record, spokesman for the strikers, "could secure a settlement of the situation within 24 hours by taking united action in an appeal to the United States shipping board."

Mayor Issues Proclamation

Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle at 11:30 o'clock this morning issued the following proclamation:

"To the people of Seattle:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as mayor, I hereby guarantee to all the people of Seattle absolute and complete protection. They should go about their daily work and business in perfect security. We have 1500 policemen, 1500 regular soldiers from Camp Lewis and can and will secure if necessary, every soldier in the northwest to protect life, business and property.

"The time has come for every person in Seattle to show their Americanism. Go about your daily duties without fear. We will see to it that you have food, water, light, gas and all necessities.

"The anarchists in this community shall not rule its affairs.

"All persons violating the laws will be dealt with summarily.

(Signed) "Ole Hanson, mayor."

Mayor Hanson turned the first transportation wheel since the tieup when he sent out a protected municipal car, with Thomas Murphine superintendent of public utilities as chief passenger.

"It will only tend to aggravate the situation," protested City Councilman Robert Hesketh, labor's representative on the council.

Star Still Published

The Seattle Star, the only newspaper published in Seattle yesterday, proposes to issue again today under the protection of soldiers and police. The Star is being published by union men throughout, although some of the regular union men have gone out on strike. In its edition yesterday, the Star printed the following editorial:

"Under this flag the Star will continue to publish an American newspaper.

"Despite handicaps of today and despite any handicaps that may follow The Star will continue to assume that it is an American institution under an American government. And on that assumption The Seattle Star will continue to publish a newspaper—an American newspaper for American people."

Copies of today's Star will be distributed throughout the city by the police department and copies of page one of the paper are to be posted on bill

(Continued on page two)

PAPER IS PUBLISHED

Armed police, riding on trucks delivered and distributed free through the city copies of the Seattle Star, the only newspaper publishing today and carrying prominently the mayor's ultimatum to labor.

The street in front of the Star had been roped off. Batteries of cameras and motion picture machines clicked over the heads of a dense mass as the presses rumbled and the trucks sped away. Strikers with folded arms looked on but no overt act occurred.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON ARE PACKING PREPARING TO SAIL

Will Not Sail Until Next Wednesday.---Many Costly Gifts Being Stored.

By Robert J. Bender

Paris, Feb. 7.—They were packing up at Murat palace today.

While President Wilson is not scheduled to sail before next Wednesday, his and Mrs. Wilson's gifts and souvenirs were being boxed preparatory to shipment. The pounding of hammers echoed mernily through the ancient house as rare paintings, books, statues, jewelry and cigarette cases were stowed in wooden cases. They weigh hundreds of pounds avoirdupois and are worth hundreds of pounds sterling.

It has not been definitely determined whether the president will return to France, yet the Wilson's are "cleaning house" as though they had no intention of coming back despite the fact they would almost certainly occupy the Murat palace again on a second trip.

The president, despite the long hours he devotes to peace work, finds time to read interesting letters from all parts of the world, many of which he answers personally. One arrived today from Harold H. Rucker seven years old, of Wichita, Kan., who said:

"I am studying as hard as I can in school so I will be able to do some thing important when I am a man."

The president replied:

"I am glad you are beginning early to have an ambition and I hope you will grow up to think of the country you love before you think of yourself."

ASK WAYS AND MEANS FOR $30,000 FOR STATE MARKETING BUREAU

C. E. Pence Said If Appropriation Not Given, Would Submit It To Referendum.

The state marketing bill introduced in the senate calling for an appropriation of $30,000 was up for discussion last evening before the ways and means joint committee.

Declaring that California had solved the problem for producers in stabilizing the markets, Senator S. B. Huston of Portland spoke strongly in favor of the appropriation. Mr. Huston showed that through the state marketing commission California had got the best of the prune situation when the government had commandeered the whole crop. While Oregon was still tied up, he said California had been released, and was disposing of its prunes.

Advertising through the state marketing board had made the people everywhere believe that the California product was the best, even in pears and prunes. Through this advertising in later years when business might become slow, California having convinced people through its advertising, would hold the markets. Oregon would be but little known. The prune growers association in California had appropriated $100,000 this year to advertise its prune and create a market. Oregon was doing nothing.

C. E. Spence spoke in favor of an appropriation for the state marketing bill saying the grange was in favor of it. If the legislature will not establish the marketing commission, he said it would be submitted through a referendum, but this would delay its operation. He preferred an appropriation.

Senator Pierce spoke emphatically in favor of money for state marketing. "This is the most important bill before the legislature," declared the senator. The farming communities have made money during the war but this will not continue. The milk and dairymen are having their trouble and they need the help of a state marketing bureau."

As the joint ways and means committee is not inclined to appropriate money on the spur of the moment, nothing was done to aid the state marketing measure but it may come in later for consideration.

Senator Lachmund told the joint ways and means committee, of which he is a member, some alarming facts about fruit pests and the need of doing something at once to aid a crop that has a $35,000,000 annual worth. All he wanted was $15,000, and the committee unanimously voted it. Hhe showed that California last year gave $148,000 to fight the fruit pests and that Oregon had given not a dollar. Massachusetts a few years ago appropriated $1,000,000 to fight the gypsy moth, but with diseases of oll kinds threatening the fruit industry, Oregon hadn't given a cent. Senator Patterson spoke favoring the $15,000 appropriation.

The Pacific International Livestock association of Portland appeared last evening before the ways and means committee asking for an appropriation, to get it on a paying basis. Portland plans to erect a building covering seven and a half acres, to be the largest of its kind in the United States. Other states give freely for big livestock associations and the Portland men thought Oregon should do the same. No action was taken by the committee as there is a disposition to hold back on special appropriations until the committee can see daylight under the six per cent law. In this instance, thee state is asked to pay only about 10 per cent of the amount raised in Portland and from cattle interests.

To advertise Oregon and get in line with Washington and British Columbia, $50,000 is asked of the ways and means committee for advertising purposes. The Portland men on the committee are strongly in favor of this appropriation. Representative Haines couldn't see his way to give $50,000 to advertise for tourists when the state was holding down all of its institutions to barely enough to exist.

With a bill soon to be introduced to raise the salary of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, Mr. Haines didn't feel like advertising for tourists to the extent of $50,000. Mr. Kubli and Mr. Gordon both of oPrtland favored an advertising appropriation. No action was taken.

Miss Cordelia Marvin, state librarian, was given all she asked for to maintain the state library. Oregon is giving much less than any other state in the northwest for library purposes, according to figures submitted.

BEST REMEDY FOR BOLSHEVISM.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 7.—Increased industrial activity is the best remedy for bolshevism, according to the general trend of opinion brought out at today's conference of army, navy, police, state and federal officials and business men, called by the mayor to consider labor unrest.

Compulsory Arbitration Will Probably Not Be Written Into Constitution of World League

Means Of Handling Refractory Nations Should They Disregard Arbitration Board Remains Mystery.---Among Theories Advanced In This Connection Is That Blockade, Or At Least Boycott, Would Be Employed.

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent)

Paris, Feb. 7.—While it now seems certain that compulsory arbitration will not be written into the constitution of the league of nations, the league will not lack means of enforcing its decision, the United Press learned from an authoritative source today.

Compulsory arbitrations means that disputants would be compelled not only to submit their differences to the league, but would have to abide by its decisions. As the matter now stands the league will force submission of arbitrable questions and will prevent recourse to arms until a decision is rendered. What action will be taken in case a disputant disregards the mandate of arbitration, it is impossible to learn at this time, but it is believed the blockade which proved so effective in the case of Germany will substitute the league's weapon.

Means is Mystery

The means of handling refractory nations, should they disregard the award of the arbitration board, also remains a mystery. Among the theories advanced in this connection was that the blockade, or at least a boycott, would be employed.

Following official announcement that the special committee working on the league constitution was a third through its task, it became known that instead of completing the draft this week as previously announced a week or ten days would be required to finish the work.

Next to the league of nations, the most important committee sessions now in progress are those of the reparation and newly organized blockade commissions. The economic program for the entire world is involved in these discussions. Not only must it be determined what Germany should pay in the way of damages, but what she is able to pay and how she is to earn the money with which to pay. The various powers first file memoranda setting forth their claims. The biggest problem, however, centers on how Germany can pay. This necessitates working out an economic scheme. She must not only make money in marks but in the currency of the associated powers. This means that her exports must exceed her imports, the amount of her credit being in proportion to the excess of her exports.

MAY BE TWO LIBERTY BOND ISSUES DURING 1919 TO MEET BILLS

Revenue Measure Will Mean Average Of $60 Tax Each Individual This Year.

By L. C. Martin
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Feb. 7.—Records of the treasury department and the appropriations committee o fthe house and senate today showed why congress is about to enact the biggest tax bill in history, the six billion dollar revenue measure that will take an average of $60 this year and $40 next year from every individual of the nation's 100,000,000 population.

These records show that the government will cost the people $18,000,000,000 this fiscal year and $10,000,000,000 in the 1920 fiscal year.

The tax bill now before congress raises only one-third of the amount required for the tax-spending year ending June 3, 1919, and only 40 per cent of the tax expenditures for the tax-spending year ending June 30, 1920.

Where is the rest of the money coming from?

There is only one way to get it—bonds. Therefore, unless the tax-spending can be brought to the limits of taxpaying, there will be bond issues not only in 1919 but in 1920.

Cancelled Contracts.

The 1919 tax-spending year congress appropriated more than $36,000,000,000. But the ending of the war caused cancellation of contracts totalling more than $2,000,000,000 and a bill in concels $1,000,000,000 more. The ultimate total of such cancellations will be about $18,000,000,000, or half the sum appropriated. This leaves $18,000,000,000 as the net cost of the government this year

Of this amount the pending tax bill is estimated to raise $6,070,000,000.

Some congressmen say it won't raise more than $5,000,000,000, but if it raises the amount its sponsors hope for, it will leave approximately $12,000,000,000 to be raised by more bond issues.

Appropriations for the 1920 tax year bear out the estimate of $10,000,000,000 which has been made by members of the house and senate and which was forecaste by former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo before the senate finance committee.

Passes 14 Bills.

Congress passes fourteen regular appropriation bills for the support of the government. Those fourteen bills will totel $5,507,000,000 for 1920. this figure is obtained from bills lready passed and departmental estimates on the others. If the army of occupation is kept in Germany a long time or the total armed strength of the United States exceeds 500,000, this figure will be too low, inasmuch as the army appropriation bill carrying $1,916,000,000 is based on an army of 500,000.

On the other hand, if the three year navy program is rejected by congress that means some reduction, as the $746,000,000 navy bill is included in the $5,250,000,000. But in addition to these regular appropriations, there are a number of extras, including:

Paying the guaranteed price for wheat—$1,000,000,000 (estimated).
Interest on bonds $1,000,000,000.
Railroads, $750,000,000.
Pay bonus for soldiers, $400,000,000.
Labor department's housing plan (not yet decided on), $2,000,000,000.
Total, $5 250,000,000.

Army Officials Watch For German Propaganda

By Webb Miller
(United Press staff correspondent)

American Headquarters in Germany Feb. 6—(Delayed)—American army of ficials continue to watch sharply for evidences of German propaganda among the troops and in imposing heavy fines upon every violator.

A Catholic priest was fined ten thousand marks, ($2500) for reading propaganda matter in his church. Another German was fined two thousand marks for cursing and abusing the French before American soldiers.

Ten million marks $2,500,000) was received today as part of the German government's payment of the expenses of the army of occupation. It was announced that twenty million marks mor ewere being sent.

The yowl of a black cat beneath his jail window at Murphysboro, Ill., He thought it an ill omen so he confessed murder.

SENATE IS ELOQUENT IN DISCUSSING LAW ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

Amendment Would Take Power to Alter Rates From Public Service Commssion.

The senate had a real taste of oratory and debate yesterday afternoon when three hours were spent in discussing senate bill 4, introduced by Senator Huston, and which amended the public utilities law so as to take from the public service commission authority to alter rates fixed by franchise agreements prior to November 7, 1912, which is the date the public utilities law went into effect.

In the end the senate voted to kill the bill as everybody knew it was going to do before the debate started. The bill was before the senate as a special order of business and with a majority and minority report from the revision of laws committee. The majority report, signed by four members, favored the bill while the minority report, signed by three members, opposed the bill.

The test vote came on the question of substituting the minority report for the majority report. The motion carried by a vote of 21 to 9. The vote was as follows:

For the report and against the bill—Baldwin, Banks, Bell, Eberhard, Etzy, Farrell, Gill, Handley, Howell, Jones, Lachmund, Moser, Nickelsen, Norblad, Orton, Patterson, Porter, Ritner, Smith of Josephine, Thomas, President Vinton.

Against the report and for the bill—Dimick, Huston, Hurley, LaFollett, Pierce, Shanks, Smith of Coos, Strayer, Wood.

Senators Huston, Strayer and Pierce spoke in support of the bill, while Senators Eddy, Banks, Moser and Howell spoke against the measure.

Should Hold Inviolate.

That franchise agreements should be held inviolate the same as agreements between private persons, was the contention of those supporting the bill, while the opposition insisted that the public service commission, as an agency of the state, should not be limited in its power to regulate rates, whether they were fixed by franchise contracts or not.

"Somewhere I have heard something about a scrap of paper, something about a contract not being worth the paper it is written on," said Senator Strayer "I am a lawyer and know that lawyers spend dys arguing technicilities, but you cannot go out and convince the common people that a contract should be binding between them and not between a municipality and a public utility. When you say a contract is only a scrap of paper you are launching out on a dangerous sea."

Senator Eddy opened the debate in opposition to the bill, and declared that the measure is the most far-reaching attack that has been made on the public utilities law as it would take away from

(Continued on page four)

INVESTIGATORS FIND PRISON WALLS GOOD

Appropiation Will Be Necessary To Remodel Interior, However.

The outer walls and general masonry of the penitentiary are in good condition but the same cannot be said of many parts of the interior, according to a report of the committee appointed from the house of representatives to investigate conditions in the building and so the management. S. A. Hughes is chairman.

The buildings were erected in 1871, the report says. In the north wing the window sashes were bad and the sills rotting. The main structure of the cells were in good physical condition but the committee found the ventilating and sanitary conditions most deplorable.

In the south wind conditions were about the same but some of the walls were cleaking badly

In the kitchen were found cement floors in good condition. But it was in the bakery that dangerous conditions were found as the top of the oven was too near the wood ceiling. To prevent fire the committee suggested wrapping the smoke pipe with asbestos and placing asbestos on the wood ceiling over the stove.

The execution chamber—now in disrepute since capital punishment is not permitted—the committee found in good condition except there was some need of plastering.

(Continued on page three)

ABE MARTIN

We'll be glad when th' country gits th' catsup oftener. Purtyedtyl lof,5 back t' normal an' th' resturants change th' catsup oftener. Purty hair is almost as fatal t' a young man as a goo dtenor voice.

DEPENDENT BOYS NOT TO BE SENT TO STATE SCHOOL IF BILL WINS

House Not In Favor Of Teachers Breaking Cotracts 30 Days Before School.

Attention school teachers! If the bill that passed the house yesterday should finally become a law, school teachers will not be permitted to cancel their teaching contract within two months of the first day of school. Through the present law, the teacher may jump the job just so notice is given 30 days before school begins. Now it may be that the scrap of paper called a contract must be broken 60 days before the first day of school. The house was almost willing to make it 90 days, as it doesn't approve of teachers making a contract for one school and then looking out for a better job.

The bill providing amendments to the working men's compensation act was passed by the house. Among other provisions is one that the employer in case of accident and loss of limb, must furnish an artificial limb. The bill was satisfactory to the labor element.

Notes given for life insurance policies are hereafter to be marked nonnegotiable for 60 days. The bill was passed by the house to prevent shark insurance agents from taking a man's note for the first premium and then at once selling the note. Sometimes

(Continued on page eight)

STREETCAR EMPLOYES WILL GO BACK TO WORK ON TACOMA RAILWAY

Metal Trades Council Asks Governor Lister To Let Hart Act In His Place.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 7.—The general strike in Tacoma gained some headway today. Longshoremen, teamsters and chuffeurs, about 15 per cent of the retail clerks, and some smelter employes joined in the walk out.

At the same time, however, there was a possibility that the streetcar men who who were called out yesterday noon, apparently without union authority, would have the cars running by tonight or tomorrow morning.

New light was thrown on the streetcar situation when it was reported by the carmen and their officers that the only thing standing in the way of their going back to work is the Tacoma Railway and Power company itself.

It was even hinted among the carmen that it was Manager Bean, of the company who was responsible for ordering the men off their jobs. The carmen at their meeting last night repudiated the order which called them out, reaffirming their former vote against the general strike. It was certain that the men were ready and anxious to return to work today but that some mysterious influence was barring them.

(Continued on page four)

GERMAN ASSEMBLY EXPECTS TO HURRY ALL WORK THROUGH

First Act Will Be Welcoming Austria Into German Republic.

By Frank J. Taylor

Weimar, Germany, Feb. 6.—Official welcoming of Austria into the German republic was expected to be the first act of the national assembly, following its organization meeting late today.

The assembly then planned to adjourn until Monday when Chancellor Ebert will formally transfer the government to the new cabinet, which will be formed in the interim.

A caucus held by the majority parties last night revealed that Ebert is the choice for president of the assembly with Philip Scheidemann as vice president.

The work of the assembly was not expected to be long drawn out, as a virtual agreement on all the more important questions had been reached.

Weimar is well guarded in anticipation of Spartacan itnerruption. In addition to a large force of picked policemen, there are infantry, cavalry and artillery units from the front.

Delegates and other visitors have been assigned to a certain place to eat and another place to sleep.

They are provided with cards calling for certain allowance of sugar, fats and other food.

A sudden drop in temperture had not affected the ardor of the delegates, who hurry about in sleighs, lining up support for their pet projects.