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## DRAFT OF WORLD CONSTITUTION IS ADOPTED BY PEACE CONFERENCE

President Wilson Recommends League Of Nations Organization Before General Conclave This Afternoon.—It Was Accepted As Drawn Up, Except For Clause Providing For International Police Force, Or General Staff.

By Fred S. Ferguson.  
(United Press staff correspondent)

Paris, Feb. 14.—The first world constitution was made public this afternoon when President Wilson read the draft of the league of nations organization before the general peace conference.

While not containing provisions for any sort of international police force, the constitution includes stringent measures designed to prevent future wars.

In case any nation makes war without first submitting the questions at issue to arbitration, the following possible courses are open to the league:

Severance of diplomatic relations between members of the league and the belligerent power.

An economic blockade of the nation offending arbitration.

Recommendation by the executive council for the use of force.

Use of force, however, will leave to each power freedom of action under its constitution to make the necessary declaration of war.

The international police force, or general staff, was urged by French and put to vote yesterday.

After a stirring speech by Senator Bourgeois, it was overwhelmingly defeated.

**Czecho-Slovaks Favored It.**  
Only the French and Czecho-Slovaks voted favoring it.

With this feature eliminated, the constitution was adopted unanimously.

The constitution includes a preamble and 27 articles, having been increased from the original 22 articles during yesterday's session.

The last articles are devoted purely to parliamentary matters. The others cover organization of the league.

Congratulations on securing adoption of the league's constitution poured into American headquarters before this afternoon's plenary session.

Members of the league constitution committee declared it was the "golden day of history."

They declared that despite contrary rumors, the French are solidly behind the constitution.

The constitution provides that representatives and league officials shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and that the buildings of the league shall enjoy "extra-territoriality."

**Treaty of Covenant.**  
The full text and covenant of the league of nations, was officially announced today as follows:  
"Covenant preamble:  
"In order to promote international cooperation and secure international peace and security by acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by firm establishment of understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments and by maintenance of justice and scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in dealings or organized peoples with one another, powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the league of nations:  
Article 1. The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be affected through the instrumentality of the body of delegates representing high contracting parties at meetings at more frequent intervals of executive council and of permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.  
Article 2. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the jurisdiction of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such a place as may be found convenient, and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties.  
Each of the latter shall have one vote but may have not more than three representatives.  
**Executive Council.**  
Article III. The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states, shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit.  
Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states representatives (—) shall be members of the executive council.  
Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or failing any such decision at the seat of the league and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.  
Invitations shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which such matters, directly affecting its interests are to be discussed and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such powers so invited.  
**Majority Rules.**  
Article IV. All matters of procedure at meetings of delegates or of the executive council, including the appointment of committees, shall be regulated by the body of delegates of the council and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.  
The first meeting of the body of delegates and the executive council shall be summoned by the president of the United States.  
Article V. The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at (—) which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required under the general direction and control of a secretary-general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council; the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary-general, subject to confirmation by the executive council.  
The secretary-general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the executive council.  
The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the states—members of the league—in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the universal postal union.  
Article VI. Representatives of the high contracting parties and of those of the league, when engaged in the business of the league, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials, or by representatives attending the meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extra-territoriality.  
**About Admission to League.**  
Article VII. Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as stated, to be invited to adhere to the covenant, requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.  
No state shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and unless it shall conform to each principle as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval, military forces and armaments.  
Article VIII. The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state; and the executive council shall also determine for the consideration of the body of delegates what military equipment and armaments are fair and reasonable in proportion to (Continued on page eight)

## CHANGE IN PASSING ON SCHOOL BUDGET GETS APPROVAL OF HOUSE

Should This Bill Become Law, Mass Meeting Would Decide On School Finances.

Having tried the system of approving a school budget by a popular vote, it may be of more than unusual interest to the school voters of Salem to know that a bill has passed the house by a big majority abolishing the present election system and returning to the old style method of approving the budget.

The bill provides that on or before the last day of October in each year, the district school board shall prepare a budget for the ensuing year. Also that the board shall call a meeting within 30 days after the budget has been prepared. That notice of such meeting shall be given in the newspapers in three successive issues, the first notice to be published at least within ten days of the meeting.

Any school elector attending such meeting shall be accorded a hearing on any item of the budget. After the school board has finally determined upon a statement of expenses in its budget, the school clerk reports same to the county superintendent, county clerk and county assessor before November 1 of each year.

Two years ago the legislature changed the old law regarding the approval of the school budget, putting its approval to a popular vote of these entitled to vote at school elections. Experience has shown that people throw out the state pay but little attention to these elections, unless here is a fight against the school board. In Salem, there was no fight on at the 1917 election, but in 1918 a determined effort was made to discredit the Salem (Continued on page two)

## BOLSHEVIKS AND OTHER RADICALS ARRESTED BY SEATTLE AUTHORITIES

Seven Alleged Radical Leaders Are Being Sought.—Thirty Nine Men Of Anarchistic Tendencies Already Held, Among Whom Are John J. Axtell, William Moran, Walker C. Smith, and F. J. Cassidy, All Prominent In Strike.

## ANTI-PATENTED PAVING BILLS PASSED SENATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

After a verbal battle which lasted a day and a half, the senate passed the four anti-patented paving bills shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The test vote came on senate bill 67, considered the most drastic from the viewpoint of the patented paving companies, and stood 21 to 9. The supporters of the bill had counted only on 17 votes, so four others lined up with them after the debate began.

Throughout the long verbal battle all day yesterday, as was the case on the previous afternoon, the senate chamber was crowded with spectators.

After the backbone of the opposition was broken on senate bill 67, the other bills, which are a part of the general scheme to curb the paving trust, were passed under suspension of the rules without debate.

The debate was on the question of whether the minority report of the roads committee on senate bill 67 should be substituted for the majority report, and after Senator Handley had moved the previous question late yesterday afternoon, as a means of forcing the issue to a vote, Senator Moser asked him to yield in order to allow Moser to explain the amendment he had offered the previous day.

Senator Handley yielded and Moser wound up his talk by moving to go into committee of the whole to consider his amendment. This motion was put and carried before Senator Handley realized the significance of the move. After the senate was organized into a committee of the whole, Handley attempted to raise the point of order that his motion for the previous question was never put to a vote, but he was ruled out of order by Senator Eddy, who was in the chair, on the grounds that his point of order had to do with the actions of the senate and could not be considered by the committee of the whole.

Senator Orton then moved that the committee arise and report progress, and Senator Eddy ruled that motion out of order as the committee had not yet disposed of Senator Moser's motion to amend. Orton appealed from the ruling, but the chair was sustained by a vote of 19 to 9.

The committee of the whole voted in favor of the Moser amendment and approved the bill as thus amended. Then the committee arose and made its report, with President Vinton again in the chair.

Senator Ritter asked what had become of the minority and majority reports which had been the subject of the debate for a day and a half.

"They are gone, dead and buried," replied Senator Moser.

"This was a parliamentary trick of yours, then?" asked Ritter.

"No, it was a step taken in the interests of the people of Oregon," replied Moser.

Thus the two reports were shuffed off without the question of the adoption of either one coming to a vote.

Senator Pierce and Senator Norblad made the two principal addresses on the bills yesterday afternoon, but just before the first bill was brought to a final vote, Senator Shanks rose to say that if the state's public officials are honest this legislation is not needed, and if they are not honest the bill will accomplish no good results.

"While I am going to vote for this bill, I want to say that the people who think this will stop the work of crooked contractors are the worst footed people I know," said Senator Huston.

Senator Orton read a telegram he had just received from Highway Commissioner Thompson asking the legislature not to pass legislation which will tie the hands of the commission.

The Moser amendment very largely met the objections raised by Commissioner Thompson in the opinion of Senator Ritter, who said, however, that he would vote against the bill because Highway Engineer Nunn had stated to the roads committee that the bill was unworkable.

The Moser amendment adds these (Continued on page seven)

## SATURDAY TO DECIDE OUTCOME OF STRIKE SITUATION IN BUTTE

Firemen And Policemen Still On Jobs Although Pay Is In Arrears.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 14.—Upon the strike vote of the union engineers Saturday night will depend whether the strikes riving up Butte, will be broken, or whether they will continue indefinitely.

Mayor W. H. Maloney made this prediction to the United Press today in the course of an extended statement covering the strike situation as well as the city's financial condition.

Maloney's action at the office of the strike in threatening to discharge all firemen and policemen at noon of that day because they could not be paid was one of the outstanding features of the strike, and was exclusively carried on that day in United Press dispatches.

Butte policemen are still unpaid and apparently will remain so for some time because firemen refuse to cash their warrants, feeling that the military will police the city. Firemen are being paid, however.

"The Butte strike situation," said Mayor Maloney, "has resulted in the following conditions:  
"Following the cut of wages by operators of the copper mines, amounting to a dollar a day and loss of Sunday work a certain element claiming to be the only union of miners in Butte, picketed the mines and so intimidated the miners that they ceased work.  
"Nothing to do.  
"Since then streetcar men, machinists and several smaller organizations have ceased work, largely because there is nothing for them to do, in the face of the attitude of the miners who have not cared to go to work because of the influence of the small numerical opposition.  
"All miners' unions declare the strike was not declared by their organization, but by mass meeting. Two central labor bodies, one controlled by the element referred to, unable to declare a strike, voted to instruct delegates to (Continued on page three)

## HARD SURFACE ROADS SUBJECT FOR MEETING

Business Men And Farmers Talk Tomorrow On Advisability Of Paving.

A million dollars and the future advancement of Marion county are at stake in the mass meeting of farmers and business men to be held at the Grand opera house tomorrow afternoon. The initial steps were taken in an informal meeting of rural representatives in this city last Saturday toward the permanent improvement of the main highways of Marion county. Those representatives were practically unanimous in favor of bonding the county in an amount sufficient to harden surface those stretches of highway that carry the greatest amount of traffic, approximate 35 miles. There is no question as to the need. There is no question as to the benefits to be derived. The question to be threshed out and winnowed tomorrow is whether the voters of Marion county are willing to pay the price of more rapid development and greater prosperity. In the final analysis it is a parallel case with a farmer mortgaging his place in order to buy modern equipment and thoroughbred stock so as to double the income of his property. Every citizen who is interested in this matter should consider it his duty to attend this meeting, and his privilege to express himself. It is to be demonstrated whether or not Marion county has broadened its perspective enough to see this problem in a different light and to reverse its action of two years ago.

## Today's Conference Talking International Police Force

By Robert J. Bender  
(United Press staff correspondent)

Paris, Feb. 14.—The question of establishing a big international military and naval police force under the league of nations was to be threshed out in today's meeting of the league of nations committee.

The proposal was understood to have been submitted by the French delegates, American and British delegates are said to be opposed to it.

President Wilson in his address to members of the French association for a society of nations at the Murat palace, indicated he was convinced that the work of the league of nations will not be completed before his return to the United States.

"I am confident that after my return to France we will celebrate its completion at least in its advanced stages," he said.

## TWO LARGE JEROME MINES CLOSED TODAY

Smelters Are Next Expected To Stop Output On Account Of Lack Of Ore.

Jerome, Ariz., Feb. 14.—Two of the largest mines in the Jerome district closed today in compliance with Tuesday's announcement that they would close if the strike of miners was not ended by Thursday morning.

Troops were placed on guard at the approaches to all of the mines.

Closing of the smelters is expected to follow soon on account of lack of ore.

Hundreds of men were thrown out of work by the tie up, which mine officials predict is likely to last from six to eight months.

Distress from unemployment already is evident here. Many of the miners are already leaving but express little hope of being able to secure work elsewhere on account of conditions in other copper mining fields.

It is understood the mine owners feel the present copper prices do not warrant continued operations if they are to be faced with labor difficulties.

The strike started when some elements of the men refused to accept a 75 cent daily cut in wages.

**AGITATORS SECURE WRIT**  
New York, Feb. 13.—Forty nine alien agitators waiting deportation at Ellis Island secured writs of habeas corpus to halt return to their home countries. The writs were returnable in court today.

## ABE MARTIN

A girl that's all right don't need much nose an' a phony complexion in her business. Never tell a single woman she don't look it.

## UNDER THE CAPITOL DOME.



Legislators who are frequently seen in action during the sessions of the lower house

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