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 nesday fair east, rain west, por-
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FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 35.

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS
 STANDS—FIVE CENTS

GERMAN CABINET HAD DECIDED NOT TO SIGN TERM OF ARMISTICE

But Intervention Party Leaders Caused Change in Attitude, It Revealed Today.—Erzberger Had Determined, His Own Responsibility, to Refuse Extension Unless Expressly Ordered To Do So.

By Frank J. Taylor.
 (United Press staff correspondent)
 Weimar, Feb. 17.—Intervention of German party leaders was all that prevented the armistice being broken off at the last minute, it was revealed today.

The cabinet had already decided it was impossible to accept the new conditions, and only changed its attitude after strong representations by the political spokesmen of the German people.

After determining that the terms were too drastic, the cabinet resolved to call in party leaders for endorsement of its position, before definitely ordering Matthias Erzberger, chairman of the armistice commission, not to sign the renewal.

The politicians, however, took an opposite view and eventually succeeded in persuading the cabinet members to reverse their decision.

Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau thereupon resigned, but later decided to remain, if the government, rather than he personally, should "take the responsibility for the consequences."

The order to sign was sent to Erzberger after four o'clock Sunday afternoon. It is understood that it was received only a few minutes before the time set by Marshal Foch for acceptance or refusal—six o'clock. Erzberger said he had determined on his own responsibility that he would not sign the extension unless expressly ordered to do so.

The entire session of the national assembly tomorrow will be devoted to the discussion of the armistice.

Block In Marshfield Business Section Burns

Marshfield, Ore., Feb. 18.—A block in the business section of Marshfield was practically devastated by fire early this morning.

It is feared a man named Ingram lost his life.

The damage is estimated at \$150,000. Several rooming houses were destroyed. Many thrilling rescues were made from the five story Lloyd hotel, which was one of the first buildings to go up in smoke.

The fire started in the Liberty restaurant. A defective flue is blamed. Ingram was in the Lloyd hotel which was filled with guests, directly behind the restaurant.

Besides the hotel and restaurant, total losses were suffered by the Tills Guarantee and Trust company; Nicholson Drug store; Simpson pool hall, and a new restaurant owned by a Mrs. Blyx of Eugene. The Gertrude jewelry store burned but much of the stock was saved. The Pioneer Hardware company, the Stauff grocery and the Scandinavian-American bank were damaged.

Dr. H. B. O'Brien of Pasco, Wash., announces that he has succeeded in tracing the influenza germ. Discharges from the patient are the source of contagion and drinking water is the chief medium of transmission.

ABE MARTIN



Georgette waists make fat graveyards. Why does a chicken pass a hotel?

POWERS AT LOSS HOW TO HANDLE SITUATION IN NORTHERN RUSSIA

Winston Churchill's Proposal Is Understood to Have Been Tabled.

By Fred S. Ferguson.
 Paris, Feb. 18.—The associated powers today were apparently completely at sea regarding a Russian policy. Although the supreme war council has re-opened the question, it is understood that no progress has been made toward a definite solution.

The one thing that seemed certain was that British and American troops will be withdrawn from northern Russia as soon as practicable. While it is possible that this may not be accomplished before the ice breaks up in the spring, it is said that steps are already being taken to facilitate evacuation. This policy apparently will be adhered to in the face of renewed efforts by the French to obtain armed intervention on a large scale.

It was still doubtful today whether the proposed joint conference, originally scheduled to open last Saturday at Prinkipos, will go through. A decision on this is expected within a few days.

A proposal by Winston Churchill, British minister of war, that was said to include provision for declaration of a state of war if necessary, is understood to have been tabled by the supreme council, the majority of the members disapproving. Churchill has returned to England.

Soldiers Of Northwest Arrive From Overseas

Newport News, Va., Feb. 18.—Bringing more than two thousand men, most of them from Kentucky, Washington, Oregon and California, the transport Mercury arrived today from Pauline, France.

On board is the 69th coast artillery, complete with 37 officers and 1,708 men; 54th ammunition train complete with 12 officers and 567 men; 839th stevedore company, 3 white officers and 241 enlisted men. Among others is a detachment of battery E, 61st coast artillery, 64 civilians, 26 casual officers and Bordeaux convoy detachment number 95, total 2,774.

BORAH DECLINES TO TALK 'LEAGUE' AT WHITE HOUSE

Refuses Invitation Of President To Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

WOULD NEVER FAVOR SOCIETY OF NATIONS

By L. C. Martin.
 (United Press staff correspondent)
 Washington, Feb. 18.—Senator Borah today declined President Wilson's invitation to dine at the White House and discuss the league of nations. He based his declination on two points:

1. The league of nations is a treaty, and as such it is subject to the ratification of the Senate.

2. The league of nations is a permanent organization, and as such it is subject to the approval of the people.

(Continued on page eight)

Transport George Washington To Arrive In Boston Monday

Boston, Mass., Feb. 18.—The transport George Washington, bringing President Wilson from France, probably will reach Boston next Monday, in the opinion of naval officials here, who pointed out that the big liner's speed will be guaged by that of the naval vessels in the convoy.

The latest information is that the president will leave for Washington within twelve hours after his arrival, a fact which is being considered in plans for his reception.

The vessel at which the presidential ship docks will be heavily guarded by police and it was stated today that, although radicals of the National Women's party may try to stage a demonstration, steps will be taken to see that the executive party is not annoyed and that a radical demonstration will not be tolerated.

(Continued on page three)

AMBULANCE CHASERS ATTACKED BY BILL

Fishermen Win Out In House In Fight Against Cannery On Rogue River.

Swinging into a steady gait of passing bills, the house of representatives accomplished a fair amount of real business Monday afternoon.

The grist as ground out is about as follows:

Ambulance chasing lawyers were given a knock in the bill making it unlawful to solicit personal injury business. In Portland it seems to be quite common for hungry lawyers to follow people who have been injured to the hospital and solicit business. If the bill becomes a law, the same lawyers will be obliged to be more careful.

As the law now stands, when the supreme judges of Oregon are sitting in bank, the concurrence of four justices is necessary to pronounce a judgment. A bill that passed the house provides that in case of disqualification of any justice and the participating judges being equally divided, then such division shall operate to affirm the decree or judgment appealed from.

Counties are empowered to spend money to erect suitable memorials or arches as memorials to the men who were in the war. The limit of expense is placed at \$5,000. As the bill passed the senate, it may become a law.

It was once said that the congress of the United States could not abolish an office after an office holder got in, as the combined office holders would not stand for it. However, there is one office in Oregon and that is superintendent of Water Division No. 1. But this was easy. The bill has passed the senate and everything has been arranged and it suited the governor.

The United States employment office came in for some criticism by the house. But as the senate had passed the memorial petitioning congress to continue the employment service, the house by 36 votes joined in the petition. Kuhl and Dennis thought it might put out of business other employment agencies.

Don't Want Land Sold.
 Senator Patterson's memorial to congress, asking that land on the watershed from Corvallis to Oregon City be withdrawn from sale was almost unanimous.

(Continued on page three)

MEETING AT PARIS WILL MARK TIME PRIOR TO PRESIDENTS' RETURN

There Are Numberless Problems Both Large and Small Yet to Come Up, But Most Important of These Will Be Postponed Until Wilson Can Again Attend Conference—Special Committee is Working on Subject Of Amount Of Indemnity Germany Can Pay.

By Ed L. Keen.
 (United Press staff correspondent)
 Paris, Feb. 18.—The peace conference is expected figuratively to mark time until President Wilson returns from his brief furlough in the United States.

While the foundation for the peace settlement has been firmly laid, the conferees realize that the structure cannot be completed without the guidance of the spokesman of a people totally disinterested in European affairs. Work on the details of the various problems will continue during the president's absence, but it is understood that no momentous decisions will be made until he again takes his seat at the peace table, probably the middle of next month.

The peace conference formally opened just a month ago today. In that month events moved faster than even the most sanguine delegate believed possible. Yet, there are countless problems, large and small, of which the conference has barely scratched the surface. In the solution of these, the conferees will be confronted by constantly overlapping and conflicting claims, necessitating the presence of an international umpire for which office President Wilson is admitted by the conferees themselves and the European peoples, as well, to have qualified.

Affairs Moved Swiftly
 The constitution of the league of nations, recognized as the groundwork as the entire peace settlement has been completed.

But the draft is at best a tentative affair. When it comes up for debate in the general peace congress it is believed practically certain that some amendments will be made. Meanwhile, the league is before the court of public opinion and is sure to be discussed by the parliaments of the various signatory nations.

Inasmuch as these parliaments will be required to ratify the treaty of which the league constitution will be a part, they are expected to attempt some modification or extension of the text before according it their approval. Parliamentary ratification of treaties in some countries is not mandatory of course, but in the case of the pending peace settlement all precedent will be waived in favor of this democratic custom.

The menace of militarism apparently has been removed, so far as the enemy countries are concerned. The new armistice terms accepted Sunday by Germany are understood to render her absolutely impotent in a military way, while her allies have been helpless since they first signed their respective armistices. Militarism as applied to the associated powers is still practically an unsolved problem. The league of nations' draft provides limitations of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety, but leaves the interpretation of this largely in the hands of the executive council of the league.

This particular point is sure to be desirable of obtaining military security against any repetition of the German coup of 1914.

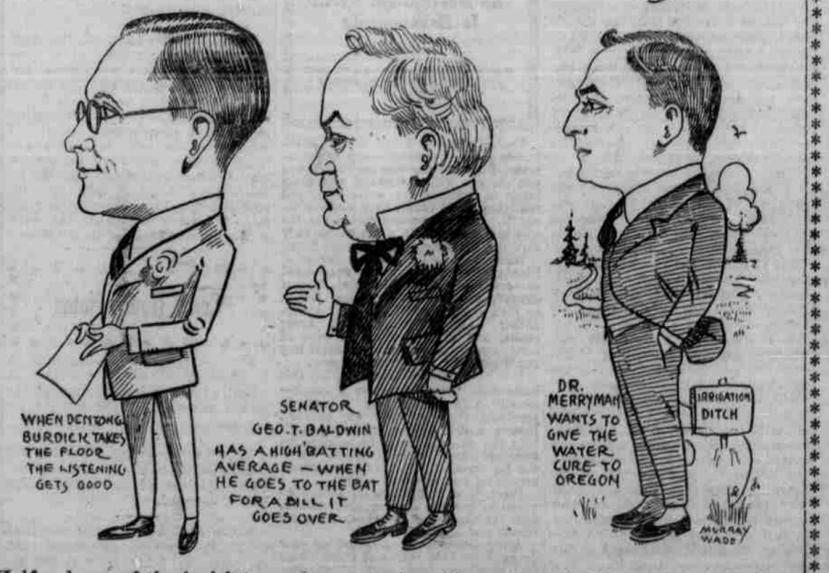
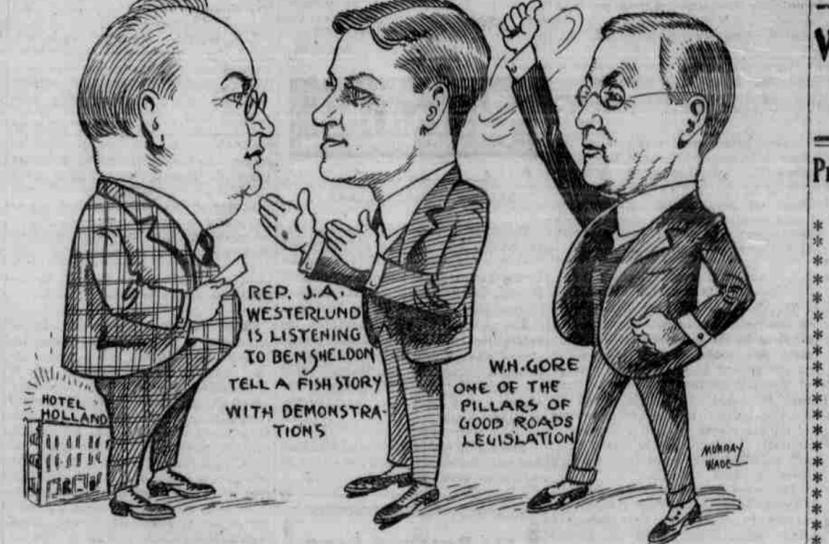
Freedom of Seas Disposed Of
 "Freedom of the seas," which was one of President Wilson's 14 points and which for a time seemed to conflict with British ideas, was disposed of in the league of nations draft.

The principle was originally designed for protection of neutral rights in war time. The league organization is such that in case of war neutrality will be practically impossible.

In the matter of indemnities, an agreement has virtually been reached that Germany shall not be compelled to pay the war costs of the associated powers but that she shall make full reparation for material damages.

(Continued on page three)

UNDER THE CAPITOL DOME.



Half a dozen of the legislators who are trying this week to finish up the work of the session by the time the limit expires Friday night.

WOMEN IN MEN'S PLACES LOATH TO GIVE UP WORK

Present Status Of Big Questions At Conclave

League of nations—Constitution completed.

Armistice—Extended indefinitely, rendering Germany impotent militarily.

Militarism—Military and naval armaments to be limited under league of nations, which also provides for settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

Freedom of seas—Originally intended for protection of neutral rights, eliminated under league of nations which abolishes neutrality as defined in past.

Reparation—In hands of special committee, reported making good progress.

Responsibility for war—Special committee investigating individuals responsible, laws inflicted and punishment.

Boundaries—Being determined by the supreme war council, assisted by several special committees.

Colonies—Territories and islands previously held by enemy countries to be placed under protectorate, by league of nations.

Labor—Special international labor committee investigating economic and social problems already planned and establishment of permanent international labor bureau in connection with league of nations.

Women—Special committee to be established for advising delegates questions involving women and children.

Russia—Allied Russian policy undetermined further than British and American troops to be withdrawn.

Germany—Provisional constitution adopted and provisional government established with Friedrich Ebert as president.

Austria-Hungary—Empire divided into separate republics of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia.

Labor Officials Not Worried Over Situation.—Say Adjustment Will Come.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Women who took men's jobs for war work are refusing to return to peace time pursuits.

This is shown today by reports of the United States employment service from all the industrial centers of the country. Practically everywhere, it was stated, where women stepped into men's jobs they are making a determined effort to hold them.

The best estimates of the employment service show that about 1,500,000 women out of 11,000,000 female workers were doing men's work when the war ended, and reports indicated the number has been reduced only slightly.

The large majority of women in overalls, officials stated, did not step out of home life to do their patriotic duty for the country, but were attracted from the ranks of women who are compelled to work. Higher wages was the cause and the women are loath to give up their places and higher wages.

The determination of the women, officials admit, is one of the contributing causes of unemployment of men, but they point out that these women must work to live and if they are to relinquish their work to men other employment must be found for them. In many cases the women are backed by employers who believe their labor can be obtained at a lower figure than that of men.

Calls for Women Workers Less
 Calls for women workers have been gradually decreasing ever since the armistice was signed, the employment service reports show. November 250,000 requests for female help were received. During the last week the demand was down to 25,000.

Opposition to the women competing for men's jobs is clearly manifest at the convention of the American Federation of Labor and has been in the Detroit and Cleveland constitutions, where the union tried to force out the women who were backed by the companies.

"The federation does not want to drive women out of industry," Frank Morrison said today, "but it believes there is work for women and work for

(Continued on page three)