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The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report. Oregon: Tonight and Sunday... Rain or snow east portion; colder east portion tonight; people southerly winds shifting to westerly.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 49. SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

PLAN TO FEED PEOPLE OF STRICKEN AUSTRIA APPROVED BY COUNCIL

This Principle May Be Extended To Re-Victualing Germany.—Provisions Are Permitted Them To Buy In Export Trade, And Second, By Allowing The To Establish Neutral Credits.

By Fred S. Ferguson (United Press Staff Correspondent) Paris, Mar. 8.—The supreme war council, discussing the problem of supplying food to the enemy countries today, was expected to reach an agreement by Monday. It was believed that certain concessions would be made to relieve the situation resulting from the dismemberment of Austria and allied economic commissions at Spa. The conferees already have approved of feeding the people of dismembered Austria, whereby the blockade will be lifted. This principle may be extended to Germany. It was understood, through adoption of a resolution directing the supreme economic council to carry out the provision of victualing that country contained in the armistice. Program Under Consideration. From authoritative sources, it was learned the program now being discussed under which the Germans will be able to buy food, provides: First, for permission for the Germans to engage in export trade, particularly with such commodities as coal and potash, of which they have a plentiful supply. The money thus obtained will be applied on food payments. Second, for establishment of neutral credits by Germany. Third, for use of gold assets if necessary. The latter method would be permitted only as a last resort if money raised through other means proved insufficient. It is estimated that Germany has \$500,000,000 in gold. The French are understood to have tentatively agreed to such a plan, but have insisted that first the financing of Germany should be undertaken by an American loan, taking long term notes in payment for food. This, the Americans refused to consider.

WOMAN PRESIDES IN HOUSE. Sacramento, Cal., March 8.—For the first time in the history of the Golden State a woman has presided over the house of the California legislature. Miss Estro Broughton, assemblywoman from Modesto, took the chair in the lower house on the invitation of Speaker Wright and wielded the gavel during part of the Friday afternoon session. Miss Broughton is not a stranger in the halls of the law makers. She served in previous sessions as an attaché. NAVAL CASUALTIES. Washington, Mar. 7.—Naval casualties were reported today as follows: Lieut. Joseph H. Williams, U. S. N. R. F. died of gunshot wound received on board U. S. S. Brooklyn; address Paterson N. J. Ensign James S. Eadie, Plushing N. Y.; died of pneumonia at St. Nazaire hospital, France. Boatswain Arthur Grove, Lucerne Minn., died U. S. naval hospital Brooklyn, of injuries. Albert P. Hadel, chief machinist mate, Rosbury Mass., died of airplane accident.

OLD FENCE ROW CAUSE OF A FRIENDLY SUIT. A little strip of land something over half a mile long and varying in width from 100 feet to 148 feet, has been to some extent a source of trouble to several owners of the original donation land claim of Fabian Maloin, located in T. 5, S. R. 2, W. and at time threatened the friendly relations of neighbors. Finally to decide definitely who was the owner of the land and to avoid any special ill feeling among neighbors, a friendly suit was brought in this term of the circuit court before Judge Bingham, entitled, Felicite M. Manning and V. A. Manning against Mary F. Gregoire. In the decision rendered yesterday by Judge Bingham, the land in question, amounting to 8.68 acres, was definitely decreed to be the property of Mr. and Mrs. Manning. In 1860 the donation land claim of Fabian Maloin was sold, one half to one party and the other half to another. Along in 1869 a fence row was run and a fence built. But from time to time as different parties became owners of the land there was always a question as to whether the old fence row really divided the property correctly. It was admitted by one of the owners about 40 years ago that the present fence built on the old fence row was not rightly located. But in the friendly suit brought to

Court Decides That Possession For Forty Years Gives Title. (Continued on page three)

INVESTIGATE RIOT OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS OCCURRING AT RHYL

Twenty Of Ring Leaders, Said To Be Of Foreign Extraction, Under Arrest.

London, March 8.—Official investigation was being made today of the riot of Canadian soldiers at Rhyll in which from five to twenty seven were killed and 29 to 73 were wounded. The disturbances began Tuesday night and continued throughout Thursday night. Several of the 25,000 soldiers awaiting transportation home at Rhyll decided to hold a demonstration to air their grievances, over delayed demobilization and non-receipt of back pay. The outbreak is said to have started at a shout of "Come on, bolshewiki!" The rioters seized stores, fired on the officers' quarters, and soon gained control of the camp. They also raided the barracks of the women's auxiliary corps and looted it of clothes. A major of New Brunswick, who had won the Victoria cross, is said to have been trampled to death in an attempt to defend the officers' quarters. Called Cavalry. Cavalry was called to the camp Wednesday but did not use arms. This afternoon a large number of the rioters started to march to Aberystwyth, three miles southeast of Rhyll, but were cut off and turned back by troops from Chester. The disturbances apparently were suppressed Thursday, but the rioting was renewed that night. Friday morning a major general who arrived at the camp from the war office in an airplane addressed the men and assured them that their grievances would be adjusted immediately. He promised that they would be demobilized at the rate of ten thousand a week and said that the next four transports would be placed at their disposal. Returned to Quarters. The soldiers returned to their quarters and so further trouble had been reported today. Twenty of the ring leaders, alleged to be of foreign extraction, are said to be under arrest. Owing to the lack of official information, no definite report has been received of the casualties. One report said that 12 officers had been killed. The damage was estimated at \$250,000. Other dispatches describing the riot filed Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday during the night, having been apparently held up by the British censor. Rhyll is on the Irish sea, 20 miles southeast of Liverpool.

ARMY OF 509,909 WILL BE MAINTAINED SAYS CHIEF OF STAFF MARCH

Men Who Enlist Will Fill Places Of Soldiers Who Enrolled In Emergency.

Washington, March 8.—The war department will hold an army of 509,909 until congress provides otherwise, Chief of Staff March announced today. This army will not be reduced under any circumstances, March stated, until congress passes a law outlining the permanent military organization. He declared that the United States could not get along with a small army. This is the strength asked by the war department in the military bill which failed to pass congress. Demobilization figures given by General March show 419,555 men called for the United States up to March 3, and 354,824 had landed in the United States up to March 7. The number ordered demobilized is now 1,613,000. Total Casualties. The total American casualties during the war were 240,197, March announced. Americans who took part in action against the enemy in France numbered 1,390,000, he added. These included 1,100,000 divisional troops, including replacements; 240,000 corps and army troops; 50,000 in the service of supply. March stated that battle casualties, including killed, wounded and missing in action and prisoners by divisions were as follows: Second division 24,429; First division 23,974; Third division 16,356; Twenty-eighth division 14,417; Thirty second division 14,368; Fourth division 12,948; Forty second division, 12,292; Ninetieth division 9,710; Seventy seventh division 9,422; Twenty sixth division 8,300; Eighty second division 8,300; Fifth division 8,290; Seventy eighth division 8,133; Twenty seventh division 7,947; Thirty third division 7,860; Thirty fifth division 7,747; Eighty ninth division 7,693; Thirtieth division 6,893; Twenty ninth division 6,972; Ninety first division 5, 838; Eightieth division 5,133; Thirty seventh division 4,303; Seventy ninth division, 3,223; Thirty

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THINK THAT GERMANY MAY BE RESORTING TO HER USUAL TRICKERY

Speculations Rise To Motive In Breaking Shipping Contracts With Allies.

Washington, Mar. 8.—Germany's refusal to turn over her merchant ships for shipment home of American troops has aroused the widest speculation and comment among officials and diplomats here. In the absence of details of her action at Spa, officials here know only that Germany has broken the contract her officials signed with Chairman Hurley of the United States shipping board, and other allied representatives last January to turn over her merchantmen. Possible motives for Germany's action are believed to be: First, her internal condition—particularly as regards food—may be such that her present government is afraid to turn over the vessels for fear of giving the Spartacist group a cry of protest. Second, the strong sailors councils at Germany's ports may have served notice on her government that the ships could not leave unless they were manned by German sailors (not provided in the contract Hurley offered and had accepted). or. May Be Using Trickery. Germany may be resorting to her old trickery and seeing discontent growing in England at the delay in shipping troops home, has thrown a hitch into the program of turning thousands of tons of shipping over to Great Britain as well as the United States for troop transport, thus aggravating the unrest. In all events, it is held certain here that her action is timed to end, if possible, the allied delay in sending food-stuffs into Germany. To meet any situation which may arise out of the present "serious problem" most of the United States government will be in France. President Wilson is on his way. Secretary Lansing is already there. Secretary Daniels will be there within a couple of weeks, Secretary Baker will arrive in France probably before the middle of April and Chairman Hurley of the shipping board is expected to

DR. DONEY ADDRESSES GRADUATING CLASS

Spoke In Interesting Manner On His Subject, "A Safe Democracy."

President Doney, of Willamette, addressed a very attentive and interested audience, both on the floor and on the platform, at the mid-year graduation exercises at the high school last night, and his subject—"A Safe Democracy"—was peculiarly fitting for the group of bright, eager young graduates, soon to enter into the fabric of democracy on their own account. He spoke in epigrams, and he pinned down his premises with thumb-tacks of humor. He made a keen analysis of the trial of ethical elements—liberty equality and fraternity, illustrating by great events of the present era how these qualities have been opposed and endangered by human selfishness and by ignorance. He indicated the part that education must play in the world program of the future, impressing upon the graduates that it was their part to magnify the things that make for harmony and progress. This was the third time Dr. Doney had been called upon to address a graduating class in the high school, and again the pleasure was mutual. Following the address, Principal Nelson spoke briefly in presenting the class to the board of education, and Chairman Clark of the board, prefaced the presentation of diplomas with a few words of felicitation as to the commendable work done by the class of twenty three graduates, fourteen of whom were to follow up their high school course with work in higher institutions. Along with the addresses were a number of selections from the high school chorals, who are showing themselves a credit both to their instructor and to the school, by the exceptionally fine quality of their rendition.

CALLED OFF GENERAL STRIKE, AND WORKERS WILL GO BACK MONDAY

Settlement Of Berlin Revolt Reached After German Cabinet Granted Soviets Constitutional Recognition.—Some Fighting Continues In Parts Of City, But American Mission Is Still Safe In Adlon Hotel.

By Frank J. Taylor. (United Press Staff Correspondent) Berlin, March 8.—The general strike was called off by its leaders this afternoon. Work will resume Monday. A settlement was reached on the basis of a compromise reached with the German cabinet, whereby the soviets are granted constitutional recognition. Despite the action of the strike leaders, some fighting continued in parts of the city. Hold Off Superior Forces. 5 p. m.—At this hour the rebels are battling desperately in the northeastern section of the city behind cobblestone barricades and walls of print paper. They were holding off a vastly superior government force. The Alexanderplatz had been battered until it resembled a front line village. The Kaiserstrasse was strewn with dead and wounded. The latter were without medical attention. It was unofficially estimated that the fighting has resulted in the killing of 300 and the wounding of 500, mostly rebels. Additional regiments have arrived from eastern Prussia to assist in the work of mopping up. The members of the American mission are still safe in the Adlon and Palace hotels, the fighting having died down in the immediate vicinity of these per. They were holding off a vastly superior government force.

Our Boys With Golden Stripes Are Home Again

Companies M and L Are Feted By Admiring Crowd In Portland Last Night.

By Gertrude Robinson. Anyone with a tongue in his head can strike a dramatic pose and say: "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou, oh moon, in the valley of Ajalon." But it is an obvious fact that the celestial orbs will pay no attention whatever to the command. By the same token, anyone who was lucky enough to force his way through the crowd at the Union depot last evening could order the policeman at the gate to set him through, into the holy of holies where the returning soldiers were. And the policeman at the gate would look him over with a calculating eye and if the little admittance badge was not in evidence the words were wasted. One could wheedle and plead; one could even so far forget one's manners and grow angry and threaten. The blue-clad men at the gates obeyed no one but Jesus with the magic badge. Maybe Refusal Was Kind. Perhaps if one's eyes were very blue and there was a hint of a brogue in one's voice the refusal in which the men were rolled into oblivion was very kindly. But refusal it was, and not the broadest of brogues or eyes the color of County Clare could mediate it. But to begin at the beginning. It was raining, of course. None of your patterling French rain, mind you, that soaks one through and leaves a chill in one's bones and a hunger in one's heart for the sight of dripping Oregon skies, and damp Oregon fields. Just a friendly quiet drizzle to remind the boys that they were home again. Portland Was Eager. Portland ebbed and throbbed about one, jostling one's elbows, rudely knocking one's hat at all kinds of rakish angles, stopping on one's toes and poking one's back with sharp umbrella handles. Portland followed one along the street and looked over one's shoulders as one stood before the hotel register. And "Oh!" said Portland, raising her eyebrows quizzically as she read one's signature, "you're from Salem!" For all the world as though it were Salem's fault that some of her pet bills had been killed in the legislature. Company M Was "Open Sesame." "So is Company M," one retorted, and behold! immediately a change. Down came milady's eyebrows. Down went milady herself in a courtesy as profound as a colonial mesdame. Hailing from the city of the capital building is one thing; coming from the home town of Company M is another matter altogether. Wearing one's rue with a difference, at it were. And after that the metropolians were yours. Was Happy Crowd. Those crowds! I wish you could have seen them. They splashed through flooded gutters, they laughed at each other and called to each other, and waited patiently, expectantly in the snow, wet drizzle for the parade to swing down the roped-in streets. It was slow in the forming, the parade. Coming over the Union Pacific the train was naturally late. Then there were so many to greet—they had been gone so long! But it came at last, led by the Multnomah Guard band, marching down the slippery streets gaily, holding their heads bravely, and smiling—always smiling. There is something quite different in a doughboy's smile, did you ever notice? Something that you can't define—a wistfulness born perhaps of a long absence from the homeland and tender memories of little wooden crosses and "buddies" they shall never see again. The whole affair set one wondering. Was it yesterday or was it a hundred years ago that these same lads went swinging down these same streets with the breath of autumn all about them and a stupendous duty ahead of them, calling for an equally stupendous courage? And oh say! you could see, by the street lamp's pale light, the colors they had carried and fought for and brought home again stained and unquivered, fluttering from every available finger staff and decking all the posts along the way of the parade. Had Seats of Honor. On to the auditorium they went, the crowds with them, and into it immense hall where cheer after cheer shook the stately building as they filed in and took up their seats of honor in the front of the room. The noting many or of the city made a speech—at least I suppose it was a speech and then Lieutenant Compton of Salem rose to address the assembly. He didn't want to speak, he said he didn't, but the joy that shone in his face and bubbled over in his voice belied his words. He couldn't have kept still if he had been supposed to. Not in a million years! There was an old woman in the rear of the building. She was a very little old woman and her white hair made a halo about her wizened face. She was dressed all in black with a sarvese and with two stars at her throat. "The only thing worse than having a boy in France" she said tremulously to a bystander. "It is not having had one there." And just as she turned away I noticed that one of the stars in the service pin was gold. A Truly Happy Event. There was a funny old man whose name could never in the world be anything but O'Reilly, who chuckled to himself all during the addresses and kept his eyes fixed on the back of a flaming auburn head among the returned heroes directly in front of him. There was a pretty girl, almost lost in a large fox fur, who cried quietly through it all and left before the merry-making began. No Place for Tears. No place for tears, that auditorium, when the boys were at last turned loose. No place for anything but the most perfect joy and good will. They danced and talked, and danced and sang and talked, and danced and talked some more. Oh! but there was a multitude of things to talk about! The arena land and the strange people; the girls who didn't begin to compare with the Oregon girls, for all the talk about their piquant beauty. The rain and the mud and the trip home—trouble on the Bay of Biscay and a necessitated delay of two precious days. Enter Company L in the person of a handsome young sergeant vouchsafing a precious bit of information. "France! Sure! she certainly has the beautiful cathedrals and classy chateaux but oh lady! lady! that little old state in New York harbor—" and the expressive jawling with which he concluded, spoke

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