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DISPATCHES
SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE.

The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report.

Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday probably rain, west portion, fair east portion, moderate southerly winds, increasing along the coast.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 50.

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL PLANS TO BE ACCEPTED BY ENEMY, IS BELIEVED

In Return For Enactment Of Program Which Will Enable Germany To Purchase Enough Food To Last Until Next Harvest To Turn Over Practically Her Entire Merchant Fleet—These Ships Will Be Used In Repatriating American And Australian Soldiers And Taking Supplies On Return Trips.

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent)
Paris, Mar. 10.—The supreme economic conference is expected to reach a compromise with the Germans at Brussels immediately.
The new plan mapped out by the supreme war council will, it is believed, readily accepted by the enemy. This provides:
First, partial removal of the economic blockade, permitting Germany to export such commodities as coal and potash.
Second, establishment of neutral credits by Germany.
Third, use of Germany's gold reserve if money raised by other means falls short of the amount needed.
Is No Backdown
This program, accurately forecast Saturday by the United Press, constitutes no backdown by the allies. It fits in completely with additional terms included in the armistice during January. Increasingly serious conditions in Germany threatening the present government merely made immediate allied decision on details imperative.
In return for enactment of this program which will enable the Germans to purchase enough food to last until the next harvest is available, in August, the enemy will be required to turn over practically its entire merchant fleet. These ships, which will be used largely in repatriating American and Australian soldiers, will bring back food supplies on their return trips.
Admiral Wemyss to Preside
A report was circulated today that Admiral Wemyss will preside at the coming sessions of the economic council of which Bernard Baruch and Thomas Lamont are the American members.
Foreign Minister Pichon, in his weekly conference with correspondents, said the allies recognized the necessity for sending supplies into Germany knowing that hunger would breed disorder and act adversely to the allies' own interest. He said the allies took the position that they were ready to supply food and find the necessary credits, but that the Germans must first declare themselves ready to carry out the terms of the armistice and hand over their ships.
Pichon said the union of German Austria and Germany cannot be accomplished until it is ratified by the peace conference. This, he said, was doubtful.
The conference is making such rapid progress, according to Pichon, that definite conclusions probably will be reached earlier than seemed possible two weeks ago.
To Punish War Criminals
The preliminary peace treaty, it was learned today probably will include a clause requiring Germany to turn over all officials found responsible for war crimes, to be tried by an international tribunal.
While the responsibilities committee is not expected to complete its report for several days, it is understood a decision has practically been reached in this regard.
Regarding the former kaiser, the

committee is expected to find that he cannot be legally extradited, also that it will be difficult to determine his personal responsibility for the crimes charged against him. A suggestion has been made, however, that the Germans themselves will try to obtain his removal from Holland. If there is no other alternative, it is understood an international indictment will be published, branding Wilhelm as the world's greatest criminal, his punishment being limited to this historical document.

SENATORS DELUGED WITH LETTERS ABOUT LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Majority Of People Writing To Washington, Favor World Constitution.

By L. O. Martin
(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Mar. 10.—The American people are responding eagerly to President Wilson's invitation to discuss the league of nations.
While controversy over war policies drew a tremendous number of letters, nothing in the memory of men now in congress equalled the present avalanche of mail at their offices.
Senators haven't been able to read half the letters addressed to them on the subject, they said today. But what letters have been read show one thing clearly—that the country realizes the vast importance of the question.
Four Classes Reached
Forty seven hundred letters chosen from the files of 15 senators, representing every section of the country and both political parties, readily asserted themselves in four classes.
First, those unqualifiedly for the league, as now proposed, 1678.
Second, those for the league, with qualifications, 1246.
Third, those expressing no opinion, but asking information, 364.
Fourth, those unqualifiedly against the league in its present form, 1508.
More than half the letters, in the first class came from professional and business men, clergymen, scholars, educators, lawyers, writers—men and women alike—and many big business men apparently approve of the league as it now stands. The rest of the letters in the first class based their approval on faith in President Wilson. It may be significant that most of the letters in class one came from the east, New England and the south.
Came from West
The vast bulk of the other three classes came from the middle and far west. Through the "class two" letters ran the strain "we want an end to war but—" and the writers then expressed in various ways their fears that the proposed league would enmesh the United States too deeply in foreign affairs. The Monroe doctrine, American sovereignty and all the other objections already urged were covered in these letters. Many of them complained that President Wilson's attitude is that of a man assuming superior wisdom and unwilling to come down to earth in giving reasons for various provisions.
Teachers Seek Information
Class three, the smallest, came largely from school teachers and women generally. Men apparently have made up their minds rather thoroughly on the league. The information asked was chiefly along the lines of the objections raised against the league in the senate.
Class four contained some bitter letters. In them President Wilson was vigorously assailed, senators criticizing the league were applauded, and in a number more or less thinly veiled threats were made against the government if the league constitution is ratified. Most of the letters of this class, however, struck the same note that ran through all the others—"let us prevent war forever."
Senators of the letters offered substitutes for the proposed league, ranging from a policy of complete American isolation, maintained by force, if necessary, to a policy of diplomacy, the chief feature of which would be keeping European nations constantly in rows with one another so this country would be let alone.

AFFIRMS CONVICTION OF SOCIALIST LEADERS

Supreme Court Decides Against Former Candidate For President.

Washington, Mar. 10.—The supreme court today affirmed the conviction of Eugene V. Debs, former socialist candidate for president, found guilty of violation of the espionage act in a speech at Canton, Ohio, last summer. At the same time, the court upheld the espionage act, which Debs claimed violated the constitutional right of free speech.
Along with the Debs case, the court decided against Jacob Frohwerk, a writer for the Missouri Staats Zeitung, who was also indicted and sentenced under the espionage act.
Indicted On 10 Counts
Following a speech in Canton, Debs was indicted on ten counts, and finally convicted on three. Federal Judge Westenhaver sentenced him to ten years in the Moundsville, W. Va. prison.
In his brief, filed with the supreme court, Debs emphasized that he wished to make his fight for freedom on the grounds that he had been denied his rights of free speech under the first amendment to the constitution.
He also contended that by the introduction of the socialist platform and other utterances and writings outside of the Canton speech the government had tried him on his state of mind as well as his utterances.
Frohwerk's offense was alleged to consist of publication of various articles, which appeared in the Missouri Staats Zeitung.
Fullerton Sentenced To Year In Jail
Eugene, March 8.—James Fullerton, convicted of publishing libelous articles about the university, President Campbell, the faculty and students, was this morning sentenced by Judge Skipworth to one year in jail, one month to be served and the other 11 months to be suspended on good behavior.
In passing the sentence, Judge Skipworth imposed the condition that Fullerton print no more defamatory articles about the university or those connected with it.
Fullerton declared that he would discontinue the publication of the Herald. A motion for a new trial by H. S. Slattery, Fullerton's attorney, was denied.

LEAGUE SUPPORTERS IN BIG CONVENTION

Will Try To Clear Up Objections Raised By Americans And Others.

London, March 10.—The league of nations covenant will come up for discussion by representatives of millions of its supporters here tomorrow.
The discussion will take place at the conference of delegates of various league of nations societies and from ten countries.
Resolutions will be drafted, aiming to amend, clarify and strengthen the constitution. These resolutions will be presented to the peace conference in the way of recommendations. It is planned to have the program completed before President Wilson arrives in Paris.
Premier Venizelos of Greece, Premier Pashitch of Serbia and several other officials of the league will attend. The American representatives will be Arthur Kuhn, Oscar Strauss, Hamilton Holt and Mrs. Fanny E. Andrews.
Study French Objections
The meeting probably will take up the section of the covenant with which France already has declared she is dissatisfied, Kuhn told the United Press today.
"We want to see France's security guaranteed, but not to the extent of formulating laws which would send the United States to war in case some member of the league were attacked, or would force America to maintain permanently a large army on the frontier of freedom."
"We may try to clarify the covenant regarding some of the objections raised by American senators, especially the clause covering a nation undertaking to go to war. This might be subject to several interpretations and we hope to make it clear."
"The meeting was held in London instead of Paris for the purpose of getting away from the peace conference and the atmosphere of officialdom. We wanted a new environment that would give us broader vision. There was no friction with the French. That is evident from the fact that Senator Burgeon will attend the meetings."

FIRST STEP TO BRING DOWN WAR PRICES STARTED THIS WEEK

Industrial Board Will Undertake To Make Reduction In Price Of Steel.

Washington, March 10.—The government this week expects to take its first step to bring down war prices.
Through the newly organized industrial board an effort will be made to realize a big reduction in the prices of iron and steel. There will be a conference here Wednesday of a committee of steel and iron men, recently appointed by the industry and headed by Judge E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation.
The plan is to have the steel men and the board agree on prices at which iron and steel will be sold and the industry has agreed to cooperate in reducing prices to relieve the present business stagnation. The price of pig iron, the basis of the industry, probably will be first to be reduced and the board plans to fix a price that will stand for some time to come so as to assure confidence in going ahead with business projects.
The prices of food, textiles and building materials will be taken up after the steel and iron problem is settled.

DANIELS WILL BRING NAVAL SECRETS HOME

To Sail For Europe March 15—Will Hold Consultations With Admirals.

Washington, March 10.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels plans to bring back from Europe revealed allied and German naval secrets for congress, it was learned today. Daniels originally planned to sail in April, but moved up the date to March 15 so as to be back in time to have his new naval program based on the lessons of the war ready when congress meets. This will be late in May or June, according to present expectations, Daniels said.
Suggesting sinking of the German fleet is one big question certain to face Daniels when he arrives in Paris, although the secretary preferred not to discuss that matter prior to his conference with Admiral Benson there.
Admiral Leighton
Daniels will sail Saturday on the Lovell, arriving at Brest and immediately going to Paris for conferences with Admirals King and Benson. Later the party will go to London and Rome for consultation with the admirals.
One question to be settled during the trip is the debate as to relative merits of heavy dreadnaughts as against light but swift battle cruisers. American naval authorities are hopeful of developing a new type which will combine the speed of one with the defensive and offensive strength of the other.
The German submarine developments and other naval secrets of the navy are now available and Secretary Daniels has announced he will make a thorough study of these.

Berlin Is Ripe For Bolshevism, Writes U.P.-Correspondent

Revolution Appears To Have Got Beyond Control Of Leaders, Although General Strike Was Officially Called Off.—Labor Leaders Are Now Trying To Separate Workmen's Political Demands From Spartacan Terrorism And Violence.

By Frank J. Taylor.
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Berlin, March 10. (Night).—The revolution appeared tonight to have got beyond the control of its leaders. Although the general strike was officially called off yesterday afternoon, following a compromise agreement with the government, fighting was still going on in several parts of the city.
A strong minority, accusing the strike leaders of treachery in phasing into the hands of the government, was demanding complete overthrow of the cabinet and turning the country over to control of the soviets. This sentiment was being fostered by fear of hunger, as well as money and propaganda alleged to be furnished by Russia.
Labor Leaders Anxious
Labor leaders are now trying to separate the workmen's political demands from Spartacan terrorism and violence with which the radical element of the workmen are closely connected.
It was sympathy with the workmen rather than a formal alliance which led the sailors and soldiers of the republic guard to break with the government. These men never had been dependable supporters of the cabinet, but were assigned to patrol the region around the Alexanderplatz last Sunday. Meanwhile the government brought in volunteer troops from the environs. This provoked jealousy and ill-feeling among the guards who sought trouble. Rival detachments met while patrolling. Abusive words led to shooting. This was the signal for six thousand guards to revolt and begin a warfare which wrecked an important business district and caused the heaviest casualties which Berlin has experienced so far.

KOREA WILL DEMAND HER INDEPENDENCE

Now Has Representatives On Way To Peace Conference To Ask Recognition.

San Francisco, Mar. 10.—Korea will demand recognition of her independence from Japan at the Paris peace conference, according to cablegrams received by private sources today. This followed by a few hours a cablegram saying Korea issued a declaration of independence March 1, action being taken by the Korean national independence union in the principal Korean cities.
News of the declaration was withheld owing to Japanese control of wire less and cable lines, according to local Korean representatives, who received their cable advices from the union's representative in Shanghai.
Two Koreans, Dr. Syngman Rhee and Dr. Henry Chung, are in Washington, endeavoring to get passports to Paris to outline the desires of Korea before the peace conference, according to G. H. Ahn, head of the local branch of the Korean Union. Three other delegates are believed on route to Paris from Korea.
First, recognition of the soviets as representatives of the country's economic interests and incorporation of this principle in the constitution. Agreement to enact a law at once recognizing the soviets' powers, duties and means of election. Cooperation by the soviets in social and economic legislation.
Second, the enactment of a law unifying all labor legislation to be presented immediately to the national assembly for codification.
Third, socialization of public industries, especially mines and factories.
Fourth, trial of all military offenses by civil tribunals.
Fifth, handling of food stuffs by municipalities, eliminating the middle man.

Herbert Hoover Says He Must Earn Living

Paris, Mar. 10.—Herbert Hoover, discussing the world crop situation, intimated that he and other members of the food administration would resign in July because of the necessity of earning a living.
"These problems will need to be solved by some one else," he said, in reference to questions of price fixing and food distribution. "I believe neither myself nor most of the men in the food administration will be able to continue in the service of the government after next July. We also must earn a living."

WABASH RAILROAD HEAD DIES

St. Louis, Mo. Mar. 10.—E. P. Kearney, 53, president of the Wabash Railroad company, died of pneumonia here today. He was taken ill Saturday. His home is in New Orleans.

Abc Martin



Nine Of Portland Baseball Squad Leave For California

Portland Or., Mar. 10.—Nine members of the Portland baseball squad and the sporting editors of three Portland newspapers left early this morning for Crockett, Cal., where the training season will be opened Wednesday.
They will find other members of the Beavers and Manager McClellan on the job at Crockett. The southern members of the Pacific Coast league are already lumbering up. The season will be opened April 8.

35 INJURED IN SMASH

Toledo, Ohio, Mar. 10.—Thirty five persons were injured, none fatally, it is believed, when a Toledo, Bowling Green and Southern Traction car, southbound, collided with a Clover Leaf passenger train near here today.

Fullerton Sentenced To Year In Jail

Eugene, March 8.—James Fullerton, convicted of publishing libelous articles about the university, President Campbell, the faculty and students, was this morning sentenced by Judge Skipworth to one year in jail, one month to be served and the other 11 months to be suspended on good behavior.
In passing the sentence, Judge Skipworth imposed the condition that Fullerton print no more defamatory articles about the university or those connected with it.
Fullerton declared that he would discontinue the publication of the Herald. A motion for a new trial by H. S. Slattery, Fullerton's attorney, was denied.

LIBERTY BOND QUOTATIONS

New York, Mar. 10.—Liberty bonds were quoted on the New York Exchange today as follows:
* 3 1/4's, 98.58; first 4's, 94.40, off .10; second 4's, 93.06, off .02; first 4 1/4's, 94.52, off .06; second 4 1/4's, 93.03, off .10; third 4 1/4's, 95.24, off .10
* fourth 4 1/4's, 94.00, off .08.

Government Control Of Telegraph Not Permanent

New York, March 10.—Government control of telegraph and telephone systems is in no sense permanent and the property is to be returned after a limited period, according to Theodor N. Vail, president of the Bell system, in his annual report made public today.
Public ownership is not desirable, according to Vail, and there is no longer any extensive conviction in the minds of the public that there can be effective competition in the electric transmission of intelligence.
The Bell system now operates 10,922,273 telephones and has a wire mileage in the United States of 23,922,323 miles.
The net earnings of the Bell system during the last year were \$54,203,016, of which amount \$35,229,098 in eight per cent dividends was paid out to shareholders. The number of stockholders, now 112,000, increased more than 25,000 during the year.

Knox And Hitchcock To Engage In Joint Debate

Washington, March 10.—At the invitation of the Newark, N. J., board of education, Senators Knox and Hitchcock will engage in a joint debate on the league of nations, early in April, it was announced today.
Knox is the advocate of a substitute plan, the chief feature of which is an international code to be administered by an international court. Hitchcock favors the constitution as drafted.

Hines Accepts Resignation Of John Skelton Williams

Washington, March 10.—The resignation of John Skelton Williams as director of the division of finance and purchase of the railroad administration has been accepted by Director General Hines, it has been announced here. Hines will assume charge of the division of finance personally. He has named Herbert B. Spencer, formerly associated with Williams in the director's office, as director of purchases.
Williams denied emphatically that he intends also to quit as comptroller of the currency. That report Williams characterized as the "work of enemies."

ARREST HUN COMMANDER

Paris, March 10.—General Limon Von Sanders, former German commander in Turkey, has been arrested while enroute to Berlin, according to a dispatch from Constantinople today. He was taken to Malta, from where he will be returned to Constantinople for trial, together with several Turkish officers with violation of the rules of warfare.

Thirty Thousand Ship Workers In Seattle To Return To Work Tuesday

Seattle, Wash., Mar. 10.—Thirty thousand shipyard workers in Seattle together with the Metal Tradesmen of Tacoma and Aberdeen will march back to the shipyards at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and while picking up their tools at the point where they left off January 21, will conclude one of the greatest labor dramas ever witnessed in America.
Forty two out of the 47 shipyard unions of Seattle, Tacoma and Aberdeen voted to end the shipyard strike, according to the findings of a special meeting of strike leaders from the three cities held at strike headquarters here throughout Saturday night and Sunday. The four opposing unions are all local organizations. One Tacoma union refused to vote but declared itself willing to abide by the majority vote. A conference was then held between the Metal Tradesmen, Henry McBride, labor adjustment chief of the shipping board, and yard owners, following which a statement was issued announcing the opening of the yards tomorrow morning. Wages paid will be the same as when the workers struck.

BIG LUMBERMAN DIES

San Francisco, Mar. 10.—Frederick C. Talbot, 57, active for many years in Pacific coast lumber activities, died at the St. Francis hotel today. Death was due to cancer. His estate is estimated at \$50,000,000.
A branch of the state federation of labor has been formed by employees of the various box factories at Klamath Falls.