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ALLEGED BRIBE CASE DISCLOSED—INVOLVES LOS ANGELES MAYOR

Was Arrested Early This Morning Following Return Of Grand Jury Indictment Yesterday Charging Him With Felony.—Allege That He Is Guilty Of "Asking, Receiving And Agreeing To Receive A Bribe."

Los Angeles, Cal., March 22.—Mayor Frederick T. Woodman of Los Angeles was arrested during the early hours of this morning just as he was entering the Union League club, following the returning of a grand jury indictment late yesterday charging him with felony.

Specifically, it is alleged he is guilty of "asking, receiving and agreeing to receive a bribe" of \$25,000 from George Henderson and George Brown, negro politicians.

Woodman, the indictment alleges, agreed to appoint Sergeant William Blackett, head of the police "metropolitan squad" which has charge of enforcing the "purity" laws, and to give Henderson and Brown protection in an alleged plan to dominate the Los Angeles underworld and keep it free from police interference.

Arrested Henderson and Brown.

Henderson and Brown also were indicted and arrested.

Horace Karr, until recently political editor of a Los Angeles morning paper, is named in the indictment as intermediary, but is not indicted.

The indictment alleges that the \$25,000 was to be paid to Woodman in monthly installments of \$2500 and that \$25,000 actually was paid to Karr at the mayor's direction, although the indictment does not indicate whether Woodman ever received the money from Karr. Woodman's indictment came with a suddenness which was something of a shock to the political circles here, although it had been reported that something of the sort was pending.

"I know nothing of any bribery or other charges of any kind whatsoever," was the comment of Mayor Woodman after his arrest. "You must remember this is election time. It's just a political trick."

The mayor two days ago had announced his candidacy for re-election. He is at liberty under \$10,000 bond.

SITUATION IN EUROPE VERY PUZZLING ONE

Conferees Are Racing Against Tendency For Revolt In Europe.

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent.)
Paris, Mar. 22.—The race between peace, plunder and poverty is now on with the advent of spring.

The question of whether peace, stability and reconstruction are to prevail during the coming months, or whether Central Europe, at least, will be convulsed in a sanguinary struggle, will soon be answered.

Bolshevik forces are known to be concentrating on the Roumanian frontier, others are facing the Poles and by infiltration striking at the roots of that newly formed government. The Roumanians say they have definite information that the bolsheviks intend to strike as soon as the weather becomes favorable. The Poles are now involved in constant isolated struggles and it is believed to be only a matter of time until the full storm breaks.

Are Only Barriers
Roumania and Poland stand as the only barriers between the Russian bolshevik and Central Europe.

Owing to the shortage of raw materials, and consequent lack of equipment, it is said to be a question whether the present Czech-Slovak government survives.

Sooner or later reports from various sources indicate, the Ebert government in Germany is likely to fail. Whether it is before or after peace is signed probably is merely a matter of chance. If the present government is not willing to make a clean breast of Germany's responsibility for the war and accept the treaty as presented, it is predicted the radicals will overthrow it.

On the other hand, if the government signs a drastic treaty without protest, there may issue the same result. Economic experts and leaders declare a chance for people to get back to work and overcome the habits of idleness will be the best antidote for the present unrest.

The situation has set every peace committee here working on practically a day and night schedule. Even the allies insist that the Germans allow Polish troops who have fought in France to return to Poland through Danzig it means they are insisting not only upon aiding Poland, but upon saving Germany from the effects of the bolshevik boomerang launched by the German militarists.

It is a close race. The next few weeks are expected to tell the result.

SOPHOMORES AWARDED PENNANT AT FRESHMAN ANNUAL GLEE PROGRAM

Armory Packed To Hear Endeavors Of Class Of Willamette.

It was "standing room only" at the armory last night, long before the Freshman Glee program started—such an audience as one seldom sees in the building, for the hearts of the public are with the young people. The building was beautifully and tastefully decorated, the crimson and gold streamers that spanned the auditorium contrasting sharply with the masses of evergreens and ferns.

The program was of unusual excellence, there being in addition to the four class songs a violin solo by Lela Ruby; a reading by Gene Sevy and a "cello solo" by Prof. John R. Sites. All these numbers were enthusiastically received. It would be "auff sed" if one were to state that the class songs were up to the standard of other years; but to the minds of the majority of the audience they surpassed all past records and efforts, showing much originality and sentiment in construction. Superficially considered, one would not detect a great difference of quality in the four compositions. Had the decision been left to a popular vote of the audience the result might have been quite different. From a purely musical standpoint the Junior song should have had the honors without question, while in the matter of expressed sentiment there seemed to be very little choice between the Juniors and the Sophomores. However, when the judges had canvassed the four songs and scored on the three qualities—words, music and rendition—the Sophomore class was awarded the pennant, the Seniors ranking second, Juniors third and Freshmen fourth. (The judges who passed upon the compositions were: Words, Miss Cox, Mrs. Leonard Porter and Mrs. Florian von Eschen; music, Mrs. A. A. Schramm, Professor T. S. Roberts, Miss Gertrude Egkin; rendition, A. A. Schramm, H. C. Clark and Rev. H. N. Aldrich.)

Following the announcement of the awards, the pennant—a particularly handsome one—was presented by Prof. Matthews, with a few fitting words of felicitation. Following are the words of the winning song:

Oh Willamette safely harbored
In the hills of Oregon.
We have turned from many a battle
Gory trench, and ruined shrine
To you, dear familiar presence,
That like a star in darkness shines:
We hear the mill stream rippling
Where the poplar buds unfold.
We see your cordial banners
Floating proudly as of old.

Oh Willamette safely enshrined
In the temple of our hearts,
We shall ne'er forget your lessons
Though life's journey take us far,
Ever shall your spirit guide us
Like a bright and glowing star.
For we owe thee, Alma Mater,
Gratitude we scarce can show.
For the joys that gather round us
With the days that come and go.

Chorus—
Oh college days and college ways
To our hearts are ever dear
The friends we've made, the games
we've played,
In memory they are dear:
So here's to old Willamette,
For we profess and prexy, too,
Her athletes strong we hail with song,
Willamette, here's to you.

MILITARY POWER OF GERMANY CUT BY WAR COUNCIL

Allowed 7 Divisions Of Infantry And 3 Of Cavalry According To Terms.

By Ed L. Keen
(United Press staff correspondent.)
(Copyright, 1919, by the United Press)
Paris, March 22.—The extent to which Germany will be rendered impotent as a world dominating military power by the impending peace treaty was fully revealed today for the first time in information obtained by the United Press from authoritative sources.

The terms of the treaty regarding military, naval and aviation questions finally agreed to by the supreme war council are, according to the best information, as follows:

Germany to be allowed a maximum of seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, totaling 100,000 men and officers.

Number of German army officers must not exceed 4000.

Officers employed in the war ministry of the various states must not exceed 300 while the number of civilian employees of the war administration will be limited to 10 per cent of the number of such employees in 1913.

No military air force will be allowed except 100 seaplanes, which will be used in destruction of mines near coasts.

No airships will be permitted within 95 miles of the western or eastern frontiers nor within 95 miles of the Italian and Czech-Slovak boundaries.

The allies retain the right of free neutral passage and landing in Germany until complete evacuation of Germany by the allied troops is accomplished.

Surrender Materials.
All German military aviation materials to be surrendered.

The German fleet, according to the United Press information, will be limited to six battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen type, under the terms arranged. Other naval maximums are:

Six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, twelve torpedo boats.

In replacing the fleet units, new vessels constructed will not exceed 10,000 tons for armored ships, six thousand tons for light cruisers, 800 tons for destroyers and 200 tons for torpedo boats.

Except when ships are lost through storm, etc., no battleships nor cruisers can be replaced until they are 20 years old, according to the proposed terms. Destroyers and torpedo boats must be 15 years old before they can be junked as obsolete and replaced by new vessels.

The navy personnel to be limited to 15,000. This number includes 1500 officers.

Stop Construction.
Warships now under construction in German navy yards to be broken up under allied supervision.

All auxiliary cruisers to be disarmed and returned to merchant ship status.

All submarines to be surrendered to the allies.

Sweeping changes that will enable the allies to always keep a close check on the German military forces are provided by the terms as to armaments, etc., of the German forces, according to United Press information.

Upon authoritative information it may be stated that the changes include the abolition of the great general staff, war school and similar institutions. One military school will be permitted for each branch of the service. These will be used solely for training officers.

So-called veterans' societies and similar organizations, including those using military exercises, will be prohibited.

All fortified work within fifty miles of the Rhine must be destroyed if the terms are carried out, it is said. Construction of new works in this region is forbidden. Retention of existing fortifications on the eastern and southern frontiers will be permitted, military authorities believe.

Limits Placed.
According to the United Press information, the following limits will be placed upon the equipment of the permitted land forces:

Infantry—Rifles 84,000; heavy machine guns, 756; light machine guns, 1131; light trench mortars, 189; medium caliber trench mortars, 63; trench guns, 168; twelve inch guns, 84.

Cavalry—Carbines, 18,000; machine

GIRL CHARGED WITH MURDER OF RIVAL IS NOT HELD IN PRISON

Sheriff Placed Her At House Of Good Shepherd To Get Needed Quiet.

Seattle, Wash., March 22.—Out at the House of the Good Shepherd where all is quiet and restful, the peace broken only by occasional chimes and the soft footed steps and whispers of the sisters, is Ruth Garrison, the confessed modern Bogie. She was taken there yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Connor and Ramage on the order of Sheriff Stringer.

Immediately after her arraignment yesterday in Judge Boya's court a woman's court she was taken to the county jail where a half hour's conference with her attorneys resulted in her being removed to the other institution.

Prosecution Attorney Fred C. Brown was indignant last night over the treatment accorded her.

"She is no better than any other woman prisoner," he asserted, "and I shall object to her being accorded better treatment than any other."

Attorney Objects.
"She is a murderer, not a martyr," said Deputy Prosecuting Attorney John D. Carney, "and there is no sense in trying to make her one. She belongs in jail and should be there."

Sheriff Stringer, on whose order Ruth was taken to the Good Shepherd home told a United Press reporter that he wanted her to be away from every eye.

"I want her to be out there where she can obtain all the rest and quiet she needs," he said. "I don't want her in the county jail with those women up there. It is no place for her. And I don't want her to be where she can be bothered by morbid and curious people who would come to visit her."

Love Letters to Storm.
A few hours after Ruth Garrison reached Seattle last Monday from Okanogan, she wrote a love letter to Dudley M. Storm. It was intercepted in the mails by order of Captain of Detectives Tennant. The letter follows:

"Seattle, Wash., March 19, 1919.
"Lover: Here I am, in my rookiest city ever built. Oh, how I do hate it and everybody in it!
"I'll have to hand it to Clara, she's a peach. Met me at the train; loved and kissed me like a woman for years. She has not said a word so far, except to ask how I felt, etc., and tell me all the news of what has happened since I left. She's here in the bedroom with me now—waiting patiently till I finish this, so she can talk. I rather dread it, but then—Aunt M. and Uncle (Mr. and Mrs. Thompson) are worse than twelve feet of snow.
"Boy—they'll hardly speak; but Clara wanted me to come out here for the night, so thought I'd better. Tomorrow I'm going down to the island, to get things straightened out down there as best I can. Just as you thought, that letter was mostly bluff—the boys aren't worry much one way or the other, as near as I can find out.
"If anything happens down here I'll manage, some way or other, to wire you; but I know it won't. All they want is for me to be home and in misery without you.
"Oh, lover boy! You looked so lonesome there this morning when we left. It hurt me worse than the fact of my having to leave you. I had a wonderful talk with Frank on the way over. Nothing real personal concerning between you and I, but just generally.
"Listen, sweetheart. Frank met the banker, Whitworth, on the train today, and he says he has a five-room house just back of the schoolhouse; and although there's a bachelor living there now, he said he would make him move out for Frank. So Frank says if I may I will pay just his own transportation and wages from the time he leaves here, that he'll bring his wife and come a flying. For the love of Mike take him up on it. Only, please, lover, don't go to live with them, will you?
"It's a shame I stayed and spent all your perfectly good, hard earned money for board; but I surely had a wonderful time with you.
"Please write just as quickly as possible, and send my mail to Camano, Wash. Don't know how I'll ever get used to being a 'miss' again.
"Good night, lover man, and don't ever forget I'm all yours—always.
"Sweetheart Girl."

PRESIDENT MAY STUMP COUNTRY IN INTEREST OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Will Do This Only If Congress Is Unable To Act Separately On Covenant And Peace Treaty, Or Refuses To Ratify It At All.—Wilson Is Now Giving Considerable Attention To United States Finances.

TO BEGIN "STAY-IN-SCHOOL" MOVEMENT

State Superintendent Churchill Plans To Enforce Recent Legislation.

With the enactment by the recent legislature of the law known as the "part time bill," the state superintendent of public instruction, J. A. Churchill, is planning to begin a campaign for a "stay in school" movement. Under this new law all children must stay in school until they have reached the age of 16 years, unless they have completed the work of the first eight elementary grades. If at the age of 15 years a child has not completed the first eight grades in the public schools, he must either stay in school up to the age of 18 years, or until he has completed his work; or, if he be legally employed, he must attend a part time school for at least five hours a week throughout the school year.

Oregon has had for years one of the best compulsory education laws in the nation. In one of the reports of the United States commissioners of education, the Oregon law was cited as a model, and as one which can be most easily enforced. That results are being secured under this law and the general system of the public schools in this state is clearly brought out by the statement of Colonel May at the reception given to him in the governor's office a few days ago. Colonel May told of the large proportion of illiterates among the troops coming from certain sections of the United States, but said that there was no illiteracy in the Oregon regiment. He further stated that the 162d regiment (the Third Oregon) attracted marked attention everywhere on account, not only of the physical appearance of the troops, but of the high average of intelligence which was manifest in the actions and appearance of the Oregon boys.

In order that the state may secure value received for every dollar invested in public education, it is necessary that all children of school age attend school throughout the year. For this reason Superintendent Churchill will send to every county judge and county school superintendent a letter urging them to appoint the truant officer required by law and to see that no parent permits a child under his care to remain out of school. One of the commendable features of Oregon's law is that the child is not held into court but that the parents are made responsible and may be arrested and fined if they do not fulfill their duty.

Paris, March 22.—President Wilson is prepared to make a strong fight to control the United States senate's ratification of the preliminary peace treaty containing the league of nations covenant, it was learned today.

Close friends of the president say that he may stump the country on a speaking tour if the senate is unable to act separately on the league's covenant and the peace treaty or refuses to ratify it. If the people back up Wilson's stand he will demand that the senate ratify the treaty or take the responsibility.

President Wilson is now giving considerable attention to United States finances, foreseeing that some branches of the government may be in serious financial trouble before the end of May, but unable to secure more than emergency appropriations.

While the president has not confided his ideas concerning an extra session of congress to his friends, it is believed he will return to the United States for that purpose by May 15.

When asked by his associates if he would stump the country in the event that the senate did not ratify the treaty, President Wilson said:

"That's a good question."

Hours Representation.
Paris, March 22.—When the supreme war council met today President Wilson was expected to be represented by Colonel House, owing to his more necessary engagement with the league of nations conference, where he is to preside as chairman. The supreme war council is expected to reopen discussion on Germany's frontiers.

Yesterday the council discussed transportation of Polish troops through Danzig. This is considered significant, since it was reported that Germany would refuse to allow the Poles to land at Danzig.

The league of nations commission with President Wilson presiding met today to consider amendments to the covenant proposed during the last two days by delegates from neutral countries.

Must Accept It as Whole.
It is authoritatively learned today that the United States senate will have to accept or reject it in its entirety the preliminary peace treaty with the league of nations covenant included. Separate action on the treaty and the league of nations plan, as planned by republican senators, is thus rendered impossible.

Under the program followed in drawing up the pact, the senate must ratify the treaty without attempting to amend the league of nations covenant included, or refer the entire document back to the president. If this form of opposition to the league of nations plan develops, it will mean a delay in exchanging ratifications among the allied governments and postpone establishment of formal peace negotiations.

Burleson Removes Officials Of Postal Telegraph System

Washington, March 22.—Postmaster General Burleson today removed Clarence H. Mackay, president; W. W. Cook, general counsel; William S. Doegan, secretary and the board of directors of the Mackay company, operating the Postal Telegraph & Telephone system. He appointed A. F. Adams to supersede them in the management.

In relieving the Mackay group from connection with their company, Burleson asserted that they "have failed to carry out the orders and instructions of the postmaster general and have conducted themselves before the public and with the operating force in such manner as to disadvantageously affect the interests of the government."

Burleson's order also included in his removal from control and operation "the owners."

Mrs. Von Hindenburg Says British Began Kiel Revolt

By Frank J. Taylor.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Berlin, March 20.—British sailors dispersed as German sailors, organized and started the Kiel revolt which was the initial movement in the German revolution. Frau Von Hindenburg charged in an interview with the United Press today. Frau Von Hindenburg, who is a sister-in-law and confidante of the field marshal, is a daughter of Prince Muenster and was familiar with the intrigues and intricacy of European diplomatic circles.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg believes the German army was never defeated militarily, but was stabbed in the back by the revolution, according to his sister-in-law.

Portland Has First Case Of "Sleeping Sickness"

Portland, Or., March 22.—Portland's first case of "sleeping sickness" is probably the first one of the kind in the country, inasmuch as it is "complicated"—the victim being the negro wife of a Japanese.

The sufferer is Mrs. Mamie Hinstal. She was seized with the ailment Tuesday night and since then has been aroused to semi-consciousness only for a few seconds at a time.

The Japanese husband has attempted to force liquid food down the throat of the colored woman but has met with little success.

Health officials who investigated the case this morning report it is typical of the strange malady that has appeared in various parts of the country recently.

WAS PHOTOGRAPHER THEN

Santa Barbara, Cal., March 22.—Fourteen years ago Ole Hanson visited Santa Barbara as an itinerant photographer.

He is here today as mayor of Seattle and one of the country's most talked of men.

"I was in San Diego and heard there were lots of people in Santa Barbara," he told at luncheon of the Rotary club here. "So I bought an outfit and, although I didn't know much about photography, came to Santa Barbara, and made close of \$1000 worth of pictures."

Hanson's health seems much improved.

Three Year Contracts For Oregon Hops Made

The Portland advices state that 1919, 1920, 1921 hop contracts have been written the past week in Oregon at 33 cents, while the Oregonian says that 1906's (12 years old) have been sold in England recently at 42 1/2 cents. Both reports are almost too good to believe.

According to export statistics of the government, during 1918 3,070,392 pounds of hops, valued at \$970,598 were exported from the United States to all parts of the world. A few of the countries to which hops were exported in 1918, with the quantities were as follows:

France, pounds	40,000
England	29,500
Canada	147,500
Ireland	16,500
Panama	205,500
Mexico	218,950
Cuba	254,430
Argentina	251,243
Chile	279,229
British India	249,553
Japan	328,113
Australia	290,964
South Africa	146,223

Party three other countries imported hops last year from the United States. Ireland took but 20 pounds, Iceland 184, Siam 262, Congo 220.

It will be noted that Russia, Roumania, Serbia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy and Greece, as well as Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria did not import any of our hops.

British Miners Strike Postponed Indefinitely

London, March 22.—The miners strike scheduled for today which was to precipitate a sympathetic walkout of railway and transport workers paralyzing British industries has been postponed indefinitely.

Under a day to day agreement the miners will continue at work while their representatives take up with the government proposed modification of Justice Sankay's report. Sankay, who represented the government on the parliamentary commission investigating the mining situation recommended concessions to the miners regarding wages and hours, but suggested that the commission continue of nationalization of the mines, reporting in May. The miners report flatly favored nationalization, while the owners were unanimously.

Miss Eunice Smith To Act On Welfare Commission

Governor Olcott announced today the appointment of Miss Eunice Smith, of Portland, as a member of the industrial welfare commission. Miss Smith will act as representative of the employees, the law requiring that one of the commissioners represent the employed class, another the employing class and the third the public at large.

Miss Smith succeeds Miss Margaret E. Howatson, of Portland, who expressed the request that she be allowed to discontinue her connection with the commission. Miss Smith was the only one who was endorsed for a place on the commission.



Abc Martin

Some folks are so hard up for something to worry about that they run over the 'color o' next year's auto license. Never marry a girl that's sore 'cause she's not a nun.

Louisiana From Brest Docked This Morning

New York, March 22.—The auxiliary cruiser Louisiana docked this morning. Aboard were four detachments of the 11th air service construction company of 13 officers and 825 men, casual companies of six officers and 415 men. Six Brest convalescent detachments of seven officers and 559 men, twelve casual officers, 44 nurses, 24 soldiers' wives and 27 wives of naval men.