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The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report. Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday fair; heavy to killing frost tonight, light easterly winds.

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PRESIDENT THREATENS "PITILESS PUBLICITY" FORCE PEACE ACTION

WILSON WOULD HASTEN WORK FORCE OF OPINION

Threat Expected To Put New Life Into Conference Members.

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES DEAF TO U. S. SENTIMENT

Chief Executive Says He Will Tell All World Cause Of Delay.

TO VISIT BELGIUM

Paris, March 31.—President Wilson probably will make his long delayed trip to Belgium in the interim between calling the German delegates to Versailles and their arrival, it was learned today.

The president attended church yesterday for the first time since his return to Paris.

By Carl D. Groat. (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, March 31.—President Wilson was understood today to have threatened to use the club of "pitiless publicity" in an effort to speed up the peace conference.

Wilson's action, according to belief expressed in certain official circles, will eliminate much of the controversial matter that has reduced the peace conference to practically making time in the past few days.

Many allied representatives, it was said, do not appreciate that sentiment in the United States will not permit indefinite prolongation of the discussion owing to America's desire to get its soldiers home from Europe as speedily as possible.

According to persons close to the president, he is said to have intimated to the others of the "big four" that unless their sessions begin to show real results he will publish to the world the facts of who is delaying the peace settlement and why.

Prompt Action Needed. Things must come to a head quickly, according to the impression obtained by American congressmen after a conversation with the president yesterday.

The president frankly discusses many peace problems and said he wanted to (Continued on page five)

Abe Martin



Another awful waste of time is, workers over the domestic affairs of the world. Some folks don't like it when a fellow succeeds even if he's working for the Lord.

Americans In Siberia Refuse To Aid Japanese In Blow At Bolsheviks

London, Mar. 31.—American troops refused to cooperate with the Japanese in fighting the bolsheviks near Blagovestshensk, War Minister Tushka declared in answering questions put in the Japanese house of representatives Wednesday, a Tokio dispatch reported today.

Asked if the Americans' refusal to cooperate with the Japanese amounted to subsidization, Tushka replied that the orders of General Otani, allied commander in that region, are effective only when consistent with the principles of America's national policies. The American attitude, he said, probably was due to a difference between the Americans and Japanese as to what constitutes bolshevism.

Blagovestshensk is in the province of Amur, just inside the China-Siberian frontier, 600 miles northwest of Vladivostok.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS LAND COMMISSION

Legislation Had Emergency Clause So Committeemen Begin Work At Once.

Appointment of the Oregon state land settlement commission, as provided by an act of the recent legislature, was announced by Governor O'Connell. The act providing for the creation of the commission may immediately proceed with its work.

The following members were named by the executive: Emory O'Connell, Portland, president of the Northwestern National bank.

Robert N. Stanfield, Stanfield, prominent farmer, stockman and capitalist of eastern Oregon.

Whitney L. Boise, Portland, virtual father of the land settlement act, and prominent in affairs of Portland and the Willamette valley.

G. H. Baker, Bend, secretary of the Central Labor council of that city, and endorsed by leaders of the state federation of labor.

Charles Hall, Marshfield, president of the Bank of Southwestern Oregon and of the Cook and Curry Telephone company and prominently identified with varied industries in southern Oregon.

Selection Made Carefully. Selection of the personnel of this board was made only after days of consideration and after conferences with friends of the measure," said Governor O'Connell in making public the names of the members.

It became apparent to me early in my consideration of the act that with but five members on the board it would be impossible to see that all interests were directly represented and obviously it became necessary to exert every effort in covering the field as broadly as the limited size of the commission would allow.

Aside from the numerous interests involved, geographical considerations had to be given careful attention as a matter of justice to all the state.

Land settlement legislation is in an experimental stage, particularly in this state, and as a result the success or failure of it will depend largely upon the personnel of the commission.

Mr. Emory O'Connell, president of the Northwestern National bank in Portland, is acknowledged to be one of the financial leaders of the state; he has been active in land settlement problems from the start and was a member of the old voluntary commission appointed by Governor Withycombe.

Mr. Whitney L. Boise was one of the prime movers in the land settlement question from its inception, was also a member of the old commission, and it was largely through his activities that the present bill was enacted into a law.

Mr. Robert N. Stanfield is known in every section of the state. He is a practical farmer, with large holdings that he has developed by his own activities and aside from his large stock interests has placed his grain and other farming activities on a most scientific basis.

Transportation Provided For Civilians In Buda Pest

By Edward Bing. (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

BudaPest, March 29.—A Hungarian steamer was being prepared today to convey down the Danube to Belgrade any allied or neutral citizens who wished to leave the city. The trip will be made under the British flag.

The Red army is increasing daily. Eighty women at Szekesfehervar volunteered but were refused.

A soldier, convicted of robbery by the revolutionary tribunal at Kecskekmet was promptly executed. This was the first execution since the soviet government was established.

The educational commission has introduced the study of Marxism in the schools. It has also asked university students to assist in teaching the illiterate population to read and write.

Horse racing has been prohibited, and all the race tracks will be utilized as vegetable gardens.

Cleveland Socialists Approve Program Of Reds

Cleveland, Ohio, March 31.—Cleveland's socialist party today was lined up with the Russian bolsheviks and German Spartacists. At a meeting here yesterday it adopted a program providing for:

Establishment of a proletarian dictatorship and overthrow of capitalism.

Organization of workmen's and soldiers' councils to take over the government.

Direct mass action instead of present political methods.

Electing of socialists for the purpose of "obstruction only."

Propaganda for revolutionary industrial unionism.

A new international socialist party with the bolsheviks, the Spartacists and other left wing groups as members.

The meeting was secret. Six hundred members with paid up membership cards were admitted. They include girls and women with children in their arms.

FLORAL SOCIETY URGED GET BEHIND GARDEN

Organization Requested To Assist In Creating Interest Among Boys And Girls.

Superintendent Todd, of the city schools has recently received bulletins, literature and blanks from the national bureau of education, appealing to the instructors to take up the matter of garden instruction and practice among the pupils, as a means of supplementing the work that is done—supposed to be done—by the boys and girls clubs in adding to the food production of the United States.

SHIPWORKERS NORTH PACIFIC YARDS VOTE TO DISOBEY STRIKE ORDER

Seattle Men To Stay At Work And Tacoma Unions Refuse Walkout.

Seattle, Wash., March 31.—There will be no shipyard strike in Seattle tomorrow, April 1.

Despite the fact that Metal trades unions have been voting on the April 1 postwar strike proposition during the last week, no immediate action is contemplated.

The result of the vote will not be made public until Friday night, at a meeting at the labor temple.

Ballots cast during the last week will be taken to Portland to be officially checked by committees of the Pacific Coast District Council.

In the meantime, local Metal Trades officials are awaiting the return of their delegates from the Washington, D. C. war conference, who wired Saturday asking that no strike action be taken before their arrival.

Tacoma Opposes Strike. Tacoma, Wash., March 31.—Results of last week's referendum show on a coastwide strike for April 1 show seven Tacoma Metal Trades unions against the strike, six in favor, and four not voting. The boilermakers' ballot is still out.

The voting will not affect the coast shipyard situation, as the proposed April 1 strike has been postponed indefinitely.

Metal Trades officers expected that a final count would show the total individual votes of the union membership in favor of the proposed strike, as the unions with the largest membership have been pro-strike.

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"BIG FOUR" SEEK TO PRUNE FRENCH CLAIM FOR GREAT INDEMNITY

Lloyd-George Suggests Compromise Reducing Amount Asked By French.

Paris, March 31.—When the "big four" resumed its sessions today the question of reparation was expected to be the principal subject of discussion.

An effort was to be made to dispose of this problem, which is understood to have been chiefly instrumental in delaying the peace work during the past week.

Premier Lloyd-George, it was learned, was prepared to offer a substitute for the French plan presented last week which proposed that France's share of indemnities be \$16,000,000,000.

A prominent financial expert told the United Press today that the "big four" had obtained the advice of several financiers in the matter and that he understood the French proposal had been headed off.

French Claim Opposed. While the informant did not reveal the exact nature of the financier's advice, he indicated that President Wilson and Lloyd-George felt that \$16,000,000,000 was excessive, inasmuch as from \$25,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000 has been agreed on as the maximum of reparation. He added that the situation is such that the French cannot expect to get an excessive amount.

Reconciliation of the French viewpoint with that of the other allies was admitted to present difficulties, but the problem will be approved sympathetically, it was said. France has insisted on Germany paying a large proportion of the cost of the war. If she does not get as large an amount as she anticipated, then French people will be taxed heavily and will resent it, according to French officials. On the other hand,

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Washington Asking Full Information On Concessions To Japs

State Department Asks American Embassy At Mexico City For Full Report On Alleged Development Grant. In Lower California.—Official Word Yet Lacking.—Matters Of Irritation Between United States And Japan Accumulating Rapidly.

Washington, Mar. 31.—The state department today asked the American embassy at Mexico City for a full report on the alleged concession of land in Lower California to Japanese interests.

In making this announcement the department added it had no official word from Mexico on the reported concession, was unable to determine as yet whether the land was the same as that to be sold two weeks ago by the California and Mexico Land Company to Japanese interests, whether the concession had actually been made or report of it merely sent out as a "feeler."

SPRING TERM CLOSURES —NEXT BEGINS JUNE 2

With Exception Of One Verdict, Every Case Was Found For Defendant.

The spring term of the circuit court, with Judge Percy Kelly presiding came to a close Friday evening, March 28. The summer term will begin June 2.

In the term of court just closed a record in the findings of the jury was made quite different from the usual jury. With the exception of one verdict, every case on trial was found by the jury for the defendant.

The one case in which the plaintiff won was that of B. M. Endicott and Walter Winslow using the city of Turner for an attorney's bill. There was a difference of about \$62 between the bill presented to the city of Turner and what the Turner aldermen thought was right. Hence the Salem attorneys brought suit and introduced evidence from other lawyers to such an extent that the jury decided that Messrs. Endicott and Winslow were entitled to the fee they charged. The city of Turner will pay the full bill besides all the expenses incurred in the suit.

The first case called for the past term of court was Sears vs. Danzer. It was a case of not having settled over a year with a tenant and finally Mr. Sears claimed that Mr. Danzer used some hay not belonging to him. The jury figured that Mr. Danzer owed nothing and Mr. Sears will pay all costs for bringing the suit.

Suit For Damage To Tree. The second case called was entitled Hancock vs. The Sunnyside Telephone company. Mr. Hancock claimed the company had injured a tree to the extent of \$500 and sued for triple damages. He didn't get any but will be obliged to pay the costs of the suit.

The next suit was that of Underwood against Conklin, involving a question of average in a land deal. The case was not suited and a directed verdict on the grounds that the time for filing suit had expired. Here again the defendant won.

The suit of Serry vs. Sycorson involved stock in a sawmill at Gates and suit was brought for \$2500. As Mr. Serry lost, he pays the expenses of the suit.

In the next case, that of Hallberg against the Cherry City Mills, counter claims were put in by the defendant. Instead of Mr. Hallberg winning his suit for \$128, the jury figured that he owed the mill about \$29.60. This he will pay besides the costs of the suit.

A bridge across the Southern Pacific right of way between Turner and Salem was the cause of another suit. There was some doubt as to who was responsible for the condition of the bridge. But Mr. LaPoint sued the railroad and lost. He claimed criminal negligence on the part of the railroad. Mr. LaPoint will pay the costs of the suit.

Ring Given Defendant. In the case of Cropp vs. Olson, involving possession of a diamond ring valued at \$250, the jury gave the ring to the woman who claimed it had been given her by Dr. Cropp shortly before his death, January 5, 1919. The administrator of the estate of Dr. Cropp, not being satisfied with losing, has filed a notice of a petition for a new trial.

In the case of the state vs. Roy Green the Oregon Electric brakeman who was charged with contributing to the delinquency of a child, here again the jury gave its verdict for the defendant.

A dispute is being carried for sheep was the cause of the case entitled La Follette vs. Jones. The jury decided in favor of the defendants. It figured that Mr. Jones was entitled

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FIRST INFANTRY UNITS OF NINETY-FIRST ARE BACK

Transports Maui, Siboney And Alaskan Dock In New York This Morning.

New York, Mar. 31.—The following transports arrived here today: Maui, Siboney and Alaskan. The Culgoza is scheduled to arrive this afternoon.

Returning on the Maui was Brigadier General Sanford B. Stansberry, commanding the 73d infantry brigade headquarters and companies of the 116th infantry, 95 officers and 2817 men, the majority of whom were from Camp Sherman.

Other organizations were casual companies 1255, New Jersey, 1227, South Carolina, 1228, Illinois, and 726, watered, and special casual company 741, 73d infantry brigade headquarters, 15 casual officers and 1001 convalescent detachment numbers 131 to 136 inclusive.

On the Alaskan were the 246th infantry field and staff, Second and Third battalion headquarters, company, supply company, mess detachment, medical detachment and companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, forty officers and 2081 men, and casual companies 604 and 611.

Siboney Has 21st List. There were 3297 officers and men on the Siboney, of the following organizations: 263d infantry, headquarters, Second battalion supply company and companies F, G and H, 39 officers and 2611 men; 364th infantry, field and staff, headquarters, Third battalion, ordnance and medical detachments, headquarters, supply and machine gun companies and companies A, B, I, K, L, and M, 51 officers and 2069 men; casual company number 612, New York; special casual companies 618 and 619, St. Nazaire convalescent detachment number 130 and two casual officers.

The Culgoza has 104 men of the following casual companies: 383, Arkansas; 283, Texas; 274, North Carolina; 280, scattered; 292, Texas; 295, Pennsylvania.

The French liner La Lorraine arrived later with 880 passengers including 287 officers and soldiers of the following casual companies: 2478, regulars; 2477, scattered; 2478, South Carolina; 2479, Nebraska; and 2481, scattered; special casual company 2474, for discharge and four casual officers.

Camp Lewis Men Aboard. The 347th field artillery, fifty officers and 2798 men from Camp Sherman, Funston, Lewis and Dodge, arrived at Camp Merritt today, having reached port yesterday on the Aquitania. They will be returned to the camps from which they were mobilized, probably in a week or two.

The other organizations arriving on the Aquitania went to Camps Mills, Dix and Upton to be "cleaned up" before being sent to their initial camps. They were: 83th division headquarters and headquarters troops; 166th field

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SUBMARINES TO HELP LOAN

Washington, March 29.—Five German submarines, manned by American crews, will leave for the United States in time to boost the fifth liberty loan, Admiral Sims informed the navy department.

One of the five is the U-117, a big ocean mine layer, on its return trip to American waters. It planted mines along the Atlantic coast last year. Because of weather conditions, it is not expected they will arrive much before the latter part of April. In addition, it is expected that one of the big cruise submarines will be procured later. American naval experts will study the boats during their stay here.

SENATE MAY FIGHT OVER LEAGUE PACT

First Skirmish Expected While Next Congress Is Being Organized.

Washington, Mar. 31.—The first skirmish in the league of nations battle probably will be fought while the next senate is being organized, shortly before the opening of the coming extra session.

The senate foreign relations committee, makeup of which will be determined at that time, will be the center of this preliminary encounter possibly indicating which way the sentiment in the senate is swinging.

After the peace treaty, with the league covenant in it, is sent to the senate, under present rules of procedure, it will be referred to the foreign relations committee.

This committee may report it favorably, or report it without recommendation or amendment.

Parties Each Want Majority. While the committee report in no way will indicate the final senate action, both friends and opponents of the league are alive to the preliminary advantage of a committee report favoring their side.

For this reason, both sides are trying to organize the foreign relations committee so that they will have the majority on it.

The first fight will come in republican caucus, when an effort will be made to fill the three or four republican vacancies on the committee, with league opponents.

The next part of the battle will be between republicans and democrats as to whether there would be nine republicans and eight democrats or ten re-

Race Problem Conspicuous

The situation, as regards the Japanese claim for race equality as an article of the league of nations is clothed in secrecy at Paris but is conspicuous for the silence surrounding it there and the fireworks attending the issue both in the United States and Japan. The two other issues are growing more and more prominent and there is likelihood of a showdown—in friendly diplomatic fashion—on all three.

Mexico has suddenly injected herself into the situation, according to advice here, by granting concessions to a Japanese corporation to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California. The land in question is understood to have been the property, by concession in 1894 of the Mexican Land company. But the Mexican government says this concession is now void and the property belongs to the government.

That the state department will inquire into the reported deal—if it already has not done so—was considered certain today. Two weeks ago, when it was reported that Japanese interests were trying to acquire a tract of land in Lower California from the California and Mexican Land company of Los Angeles, the state department intimated such a purchase by the Japanese could not be viewed without concern and this was taken to be friendly notice to Mexican and Japanese interests also. By forwarding and publishing the senate resolution of 1912 opposing the sale of any property by American as a base from which to attack the United States—the state department is believed to have acted not merely to keep clear its skirts of American citizens.

Friction Is Magnified. Since then the state department has disclosed no further communications on the subject. This government is trusting to the moderation and good judgment of the present Japanese ministry to prevent any straining of existing amicable relations; it can be stated authoritatively today.

Meanwhile the jingo press of Japan, a few headstrong military leaders and other extremists outside the Tokyo government, have tried to nag and stimulate some little friction, particularly in Siberia. Cable dispatches today reported the Japanese war minister announced in the diet that American troops in Siberia had refused to fight with the Japanese against the bolsheviks, owing to an apparent difference in the respective Yankee and Japanese viewpoints as to what constituted a bolshevik.

This difficulty—not regarded as serious here—is understood to have had its inception in the refusal of General Graves, commander in chief of the United States Siberian forces, to give military support to Kulechak, Denikin and other would-be dictators of the Russian conservative factions.

Japs Favor Factious. Graves, guided from Washington, took the position that American arms should not be used to further any imperialistic or monarchist schemes. He insisted on maintaining the original purpose of helping the Czecho-Slovaks through Siberia and preserving order among quarrelling factions. The Americans, contrary to the Japanese, refused to take sides in these factional fights.

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