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The Daily Capital Journal

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 day fair, gentle winds mostly
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FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 66. SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1919. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO RESUME FIRST PLACE IN PEACE CONFERENCES

READING OF NEW COVENANT FOR THURSDAY

Revised Draft Completed By Printers. Several Amendments In.

MONROE DOCTRINE AND JAP CLAIMS THREATENED

International Socialist And Labor Congress Asks Changes.

By Fred S. Ferguson.
 (United Press Staff Correspondent.)
 Paris, April 1.—The league of nations will again occupy a prominent role in the peace work Thursday when the full league committee will meet to receive the new covenant from the drafting committee.

The re-draft, which was completed by the printers late yesterday, contains 26 articles, the same as the original draft. It is regarded as being considerably improved in wording and carries several amendments.

Amendments May Lose.
 The amendment covering the Monroe doctrine, Japan's claims for racial equality and France's recommendations for an international general staff may be brought up Thursday, but no definite information could be obtained in this regard. In some quarters it was believed they would all be abandoned.

These four important new amendments were submitted yesterday by a committee representing the recent International Socialist and Labor congress in Bern.

The league of nations legislative body shall include representatives of the minority parties in the various parliaments, as well as those of the majority parties, in order that it will come nearer being representative of peoples rather than governments.

Irish Voice Sought.

Some sort of representation shall be provided for nationalists within nations—obviously referring particularly to Ireland.

Indications Point To Five Per Cent Interest On Bonds

Washington, April 1.—Announcement of a five per cent interest rate on the \$200,000,000 war finance corporation bond issue caused much financial speculation today as to its effect on the Victory loan. This rate is three-quarters per cent higher than any liberty bonds have carried. It is quoted only by a farm loan board loans.

A few officials thought the five per cent rate might be indicative of the interest to be offered at the victory issue.

Opinion was freely expressed in official quarters that coming just before the fifth-rent government loan, the finance corporation interest rate could hardly be placed three quarters per cent above that of the popular issue without disquieting effects.

These officials hold that the war finance corporation's \$200,000,000 in one year "fives" will prove so attractive as to absorb much ready money that otherwise would have gone for victory bonds.

NEW THREAT AGAINST HUN GOVERNMENT SEEN

Rhineland Strike Called For Wednesday Presents Serious Aspect.

By Frank J. Taylor
 (United Press Staff Correspondent.)
 Berlin, Mar. 31.—The general strike declared in the Rhineland by the soviet for tomorrow is regarded as the possible beginning of a new campaign to overthrow the present government. Its full extent will not be certain before it actually gets under way.

Among the demands being made by the soviet are:
 Disarmament of all troops.
 Arming of the proletariat.
 Freedom for all political prisoners.
 Immediate and close relations with the bolsheviks in Hungary and Russia.

TRANS-OCEAN FLYER TO START BY APRIL 10

Hawker Awaits Assembling Of Machine On New Foundland Coast.

St. Johns, N. F., April 1.—Pilot Hawker of the Sopwith airplane with which an attempt will be made to fly from New Foundland to Ireland, declared today he expected to start not later than April 10.

Both Hawker and his navigator are confident, but they express absolute confidence in the success of the venture. They feel sure the Sopwith plane will be the first to fly across the Atlantic.

Machine Not Break.

The machine was taken to the flying field in sections and now awaits the arrival of mechanics en route here. They are aboard the steamship Kyle, jammed in the lee off Low Point. This will delay erection of the airplane considerably, but will not cause the start of the flight to be postponed later than April 10, Hawker insists.

Describing his plane, Hawker said: "The machine is by no means a freak, but follows the general lines of construction adopted by the Sopwith war plane designers. It is 46 feet wide and 31 feet long with a flight duration of 25 hours at 190 miles an hour. During a daylight-to-dusk duration test, Commander Grieve and I covered over 900 miles in nine hours and five minutes—exactly half the distance between New Foundland and Ireland. We used 140 gallons of petrol—slightly over one third the capacity of the tanks.

May Light On Sea.

"We propose leaving St. Johns about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and traveling through the night, we hope to pass the south coast of Ireland shortly before noon the following day, English time, arriving at the Brooklands airfield near London at 4 o'clock, a total flying time of 19 hours and 30 minutes.

"In case we are forced to descend into the sea, the fitting of the fuselage is so constructed that it forms a boat large enough to support us both in water for some time."

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WILSON'S PLAN TO HASTE WORK FAILS TO HURRY

Delays Continue To Bar Progress On Framing Of Final Treaty.

"BIG FOUR" IN CONTACT WITH GRAVE QUESTIONS

Injection Of Hungarian Problem Into Debates Proves Real Puzzle.

By Carl D. Grant.
 (United Press Staff Correspondent.)
 Paris, April 1.—Despite president Wilson's insistence at recent delays there was strong evidence that the "big four" was still encountering bars to progress when it resumed its sessions today.

Separations, French territorial claims and the Hungarian situation were under discussion yesterday afternoon.

Some of the more optimistic delegates believed the reparations question would be rapidly cleared up, leaving unforeseen changes in the present demands on various interests. Others, however, declared the matter of reparations was still far from settled, although admitting there seems to be a tendency to square all demands with Germany's ability to pay.

The "big four" problems were further tangled by injection of the Hungarian question yesterday afternoon.

The "little five" or foreign ministers council, was called in to discuss it, but decisions, if any were reached, were not revealed.

The French has succeeded in bringing up the question of the left bank of the Rhine before the "big four." This matter also was considered at yesterday's session, but as in the case of other matters, no statement was made regarding what happened.

President Wilson's closest friend, Mr. Bussell, said that he would publish to the world the causes and sources of delay in the peace work if speedier action were not forthcoming. He was representative as being hopeful this would not be necessary. In all quarters, it was agreed, however, that he has brought strong pressure to bear on his colleagues.

Warning Made In Speech.

Wilson's warning to his conference regarding delays is understood to have taken the form of a speech, in which he told them the world is expecting facts and results. He is said to have declared he expected they would get his viewpoint and achieve results.

The president's speech followed a long address by Premier Clemenceau regarding French territorial claims. Afterward the conference settled down to work and are reported to have accomplished more in the last half hour of the session than in several days preceding.

May Admit Soviets.

London, April 1.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News said today that allied statesmen have submitted a proposition to the Russian soviet government whereby the bolsheviks would be admitted to the peace conference under certain conditions.

According to the correspondent, the bolsheviks would be required to cease financing propaganda, discontinue fighting and allow certain parts of Russia the right of self-determination.

Wilson Releases Packers From Government Control

Washington, April 1.—All packers were released from federal control of the food administration license system by proclamation of President Wilson, effective today.

The president signed the proclamation in Paris, the food administration announced here today.

The proclamation provides "that all persons, firms, corporations or associations engaging in importing, manufacturing, including packing, storage or distributing fresh, canned or cured beef, pork, mutton or lamb" have been released from license by the food administration.

The president's proclamation removes all restrictions on margins of profits, which have been maintained during the war by the food administration. These restrictions were framed to allow only a 10 per cent profit to the packers on their turnover and a nine per cent profit on their total business.

CHICAGO CAMPAIGN CLOSES AMID SCENES OF VIOLENT DISORDER

Stink Bombs And Fights Are Features Of Bitter May-orality Scrap.

Chicago, April 1.—Four hundred thousand voters more than half the city's registration was enticed by election board officials to have been cast up to noon today in the Chicago mayoralty race. Chief Clerk Sullivan of the board predicted heavy voting would continue until the polls close at 4 p. m. and that practically every registered voter will cast a ballot.

Complaints were made to the state attorney's office that gunmen were intimidating voters in some precincts. Police reserves rushed to polls where disorders were reported, found most of the stories exaggerated.

Chicago, April 1.—Appealing to every passion and prejudice imaginable, workers for five mayoralty candidates fought the election up to the polls of Chicago. The fight lay between William Hale Thompson, Robert M. Switzer and MacLay Hogue.

The exciting campaign ended last night in wild scenes in various parts of the city. Clashes were numerous and hostilities finally became so bitter that stink bombs were resorted to. Banners were torn down resulting in numerous fights between rival supporters and men and women shouted themselves hoarse from scores of hand-wagons that paraded the Loop district until far in the night.

Committee To Look INTO FEASIBILITY OF MUNICIPAL PHONES

Municipal ownership of the city's telephone lines came up for serious consideration at the meeting of the city council last evening. The city fathers thought so favorably of considering city owned telephones, that Mayor Albion was instructed to appoint a committee of three to investigate and report.

The idea of the city owning its own telephones was suggested last evening by E. T. Bussell, consulting engineer, who assisted City Attorney Macy at the telephone hearing a few days ago in Portland. It was at this hearing that the telephone company asked of the public service commission, permission to radically increase telephone rates in Salem.

Salem Rates Siga.

Mr. Bussell said that Salem was paying a higher rate than any of the cities in the valley and he saw no reason why the telephone company should pick on this city for its radical raise in rates.

Illustrating what the telephone company proposed to do, Mr. Bussell said that it was asking of the public service commission the right to raise business telephones from \$3 a month to \$4.50; residence phones from \$2 a month to \$2.75; two party lines from \$1.75 a month to \$2.25; four party lines from \$1.50 a month to \$2, and suburban phones from \$1.50 a month to \$3.

The plant of the telephone company in Salem is appraised at \$300,000, Mr. Bussell said. Now if the public service commission does permit a raise in rates, he thought the city should do something for itself.

Seattle Takes Over ALL TRACTION LINES

City Pays \$15,000,000 For Private System—Many Changes Made.

Seattle, Wash., April 1.—The city of Seattle is today owner and operator of the complete Stone-Webster traction system here. Final details of the \$15,000,000 purchase were cleared up last night. The city began operation at 11 p. m.

The deal, according to traction officials, makes Seattle the largest municipal street car center in the country with the possible exception of Cleveland, Ohio.

Express service that will cut down the time from the center of the city to practically all the outlying residential district—in many cases as much as fifteen minutes—will be the first great improvement in the operation of Seattle traction lines.

This according to Thomas P. Murphine, superintendent of public utilities, together with the installation of safety zones in the downtown districts to make possible speedier loading, will be one of the first important changes in operation of the street railway system.

Portland To San Francisco Fare Higher Under New Rate

Portland, Or., April 1.—The railroad passenger fare between this city and San Francisco became \$22.46 today, an increase of \$2.46 over the former rate. This is in accordance with a new tariff which went into effect on the Southern Pacific lines "this morning," making a uniform fare of 3 cents a mile over the system, except where the fare has been more than 3 cents. No reductions have been made.

Land Sales to Japs Matter of Private Business Is Belief

Official Washington Turning To Theory That Transactions In Lower California Have Little International Significance.—Mexican And Japanese Diplomats Minimize Importance Of Rumored Deals.

Washington, April 1.—The proposed sale of Mexican lands in Lower California to Japanese interests appears to be merely a private transaction without international significance, officials here believed today.

In the absence of any official announcement on the subject, the view conveyed by officials today was that unless it was clear that a carefully laid plan of aggression by some foreign government was behind such transactions as are reported going in Mexico, the United States government might not interfere.

Advices at hand here, it is understood, indicate that neither the Mexican or Japanese governments are involved in the deal in Lower California.

Washington, April 1.—While awaiting official word from Mexico regarding the reported land concession in Lower California to Japanese interests, diplomats, officials and members of congress today discussed the situation at length. Mexican and Japanese diplomats continued to minimize the importance of the alleged movement of Japanese interests, while members of congress saw in the action serious danger.

Some of the latter who are opposing the proposed league of nations say that the situation proves conclusively the necessity of adhering to the Monroe doctrine in whatever league may be formed.

Mexican Ambassador Bonillas, in an interview with the United Press today belittled the "jingo attempts" to create ill-feeling between the United States and Mexico through the "Japanese buy-aloo" as groundless and malicious.

Regarding the report that Mexican land is being confiscated by the government and sold to the Japanese, Bonillas said: "The exploitation of lands in Mexico by the government can only be effected through lengthy official procedure after its owners have refused to make a sale. Titles Not Effected."

"The negotiation would go through local, state and federal channels and would become publicly known. Much American land in Lower California has been untenanted by its owners in the past few years. Permission to till all vacant lands has been given residents of the state by executive order. This order in no way affects the title of ownership of the land but some evidence believe that it means confiscation. The Mexican embassy has reserved no confirmation of the Mexico City announcement of negotiations of Japanese corporations for agricultural concessions in Lower California."

Bonillas, however, sees no menace to the Monroe doctrine or defiance to the United States in such proposals. He pointed out that the Mexican constitution permits Japanese immigrants to become citizens and own property, as do all the other Latin American republics.

As shown how groundless the fears of a Japanese foothold in Lower California may be, he recalled the Magdalena bay incident in which Japan was reported to have attempted to obtain a coaling station in Mexican Pacific waters. This report, he declared, had no other basis in fact than the employment of Japanese fishermen by a Mexican fishing corporation.

President Alone Can Save Debs From Serving Sentence

Washington, April 1.—President Wilson alone can stay the hand of the law, which has ruled that Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader and general times candidate for president of his party's ticket, will go to jail for ten years for violation of the espionage law.

The supreme court by refusing yesterday to grant Debs an appeal from the court's own decision against him, has left him no other recourse, save the president. Whether the socialist leader will appeal to the president for clemency is unknown here.

With threats by Debs' followers that there will be strikes, bolshevik uprising and other disturbances, if he goes to the penitentiary, this case has aroused widespread interest.

The president, of course, cannot act until Debs or some one representing him formally presents an appeal for pardon. This goes first to the department of justice, where the attorney general studies the case and makes recommendation either for or against pardon or reduction of sentence. The president then acts.

Essen Strike Pends
 Copenhagen, April 1.—A general strike was scheduled in Essen for today. The workers demand recognition of the soviet system, a six hour day and a 25 per cent increase in wages.



A woman'll stick 't' any man as long as she thinks some other woman would grab him. Miss Tawney Apple is takin' brewin' lessons.