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SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report.
Oregon: Tonight and Saturday fair; light to heavy frost in morning; moderate southwest winds.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 92. SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1919. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

MAY DAY PLANS LAID BY REDS CHECKMATED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Prompt and Decisive Action By Authorities Rout Radical Demonstrations.

Wrecking Of Brownsville, Pa., Municipal Building By Bomb Only Number On Suspected Nationwide Program Of Destruction To Succeed.—Boston And Cleveland Rioters, Arrested By Scores, Arraigned In Courts To Face Charges Today.

Brownsville, Pa., May 2.—The Brownsville municipal building was badly damaged and the office of Burgess Charles H. Storey was wrecked early today, when a bomb placed under the burgess' office exploded. No one was injured.

Eight prisoners in the city jail in the basement of the municipal building were buried in the debris. They were rescued uninjured by the police.

The placing of the bomb is believed by the police to have been part of the May Day plans of radicals in this vicinity.

100 Held In Boston.

Boston, Mass., May 2.—(United Press)—More than one hundred persons were arraigned in court here today as a result of May Day riots late yesterday afternoon in which four persons were shot and hundreds injured in street fighting. The persons shot, including two policemen, will recover.

Following the riots that the special police patrolled the Roxbury district last night, while crowds of boys and men and many women walked the streets, some armed with clubs and iron bars, searching persons who took part in the parade of radicals which started the riots.

Cleveland Reds Sentenced.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 2.—(United Press)—Municipal judges today imposed workhouse sentences—the maximum—on 55 of the 134 persons arrested in connection with the May Day riots in which one man was killed and more than 200 injured.

Seven charged with carrying concealed weapons, shooting and other serious offenses, had been ordered held for examination by the grand jury.

United States District Attorney W. C. Clegg announced that he would ask Washington to deport all foreign born men not citizens who had taken part in the riots, if such action is possible.

Police Chief Smith announced that the red flag should never again be permitted in any parade in Cleveland.

Police held C. E. Ruthenberg responsible for the demonstration.

Ruthenberg, who was recently released from the Canton, Ohio, workhouse where he served a term for disloyal agitation during the war, organized the red flag parade, police said.

The authorities today were consulting as to what charges would be preferred against Ruthenberg.

Hyland Hears Protest.

New York, May 2.—Mayor Hyland may receive a delegation of sailors today carrying a protest against action of the police in riding down soldiers and sailors near Madison Square Garden last night.

Mounted police charged the uniformed men when the latter congregated in the street apparently with the intention of marching on Madison Square Garden, where a Tom Mooney protest-meeting was in progress. A number of the men were knocked down and complaint was made to newspaper reporters by several men that convalescent wounded, who had nothing to do with the trouble, were clubbed.

The clash ended a May Day of scattered disorder, the largest of which was at the offices of the New York Call, socialist daily, where police reserves were called. Soldiers raided the office in the mistaken belief that a bolshevik meeting was going on there.

At the Madison Square Garden meeting a resolution was presented favoring a five-day strike starting July 4 in protest against imprisonment of Tom Mooney. The resolution was adopted by acclamation amid cheers.

Portland Is Quiet.

Portland, Or., May 2.—There was no use for the members of the Multnomah Guard and a large force of police and deputy sheriffs which was mobilized for any emergency during the May Day observance here yesterday afternoon and evening.

The demonstration, which was held under the auspices of the socialist party, was a tame affair. At no time during the afternoon and evening did the crowd reach 200 and averaged 200. The crowdsmen and officers, numbering 200 were held in the courthouse near the park where the socialists conducted their meeting. Five hundred additional guardsmen were mobilized at the armory during the evening.

There was no radical outbreak during the afternoon or night sessions. Speakers pleaded for the release of political prisoners and the withdrawal of American troops from Russia.

Chicago Not Effected.

Chicago, May 2.—With the threatened explosion by radicals of a giant socialist cannon cracker, in Chicago on May Day fizzled out like a squib, police today were keeping their anti-riot organization intact, in preparation for the national I. W. W. convention here May 5.

The firm attitude of the police and federal agents dissipated any plans the radicals might have had for a demonstration, police officials declare. They said the open evidence of riot guns and some 2000 reserve officers to use their firearms, showed plainly the risk of starting trouble.

to be in the latter city. The package had been through the mails.

C. R. McLaughlin, treasurer of the De Jonge concern, said the company had been manufacturing the kind of paper in which the bombs were wrapped only a short time, but had sold large quantities in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and other large cities.

Experts are now working with Police Inspector Faunt in an effort to identify the finger print found on the bomb sent to the mayor.

Total Now Twenty-five.

New York, May 2.—(United Press)—Twenty-five bombs are known today to have been placed in the mails addressed to financiers and government officials in all parts of the country. The total

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Hanson Appeals To Mayors To Stamp Out Bolshevism

Kansas City, Mo., May 2.—(United Press)—Mayors of all American cities today had the appeal of Ole Hanson, mayor of Seattle, to close all I. W. W. halls, imprison "the teachers of force and violence" and suppress the red flag as a means of rooting out radicalism, here.

The Seattle mayor in a proclamation, said the radicals have a vast organization in every country in the world and its existence in this country is a menace not to be overlooked.

With the statement that "the red flag of syndicalism cannot wave on the same planet with our emblem of liberty and freedom," and that "one or the other must fall," Hanson urged concerted action against spread of radical teachings.

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A. E. F. In Europe Will Be Reduced To Units Of Army Of Occupation By July 1.

Paris, May 2.—(United Press)—The American expeditionary force will be reduced solely to the army of occupation along the Rhine as rapidly as possible, it was announced today.

Three hundred thousand American soldiers will be sent home during May and a final number in June. After the first of July the use of the French ports will be abandoned. American controlled railroads returned to France and American military police withdrawn.

Antwerp will then become the American supply base under command of Brigadier General W. D. Conner. Communications hereafter will be through Belgium.

COUNTY COURT FIRM IN DEMANDING EQUAL ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

Judge Bushey Suggests Term Of Construction On Proposed Good Roads Program Be Shortened

Judge Bushey and the Marion county commissioners are in favor of spending money for market roads, but they insist that the money should be spent equitably.

In a letter addressed to T. B. Kay, chairman of the Marion county good roads committee, the county court says: "Our only aim and suggestion is to treat each and every section of the county fairly, and not to pave one section of the county at the expense of another. In addition to that, to see that the county undertakes and finances no more than we may reasonably expect to perform."

Seven Years Too Long

The letter to Mr. Kay is in response to a request in which the county court was asked to state its position more fully in regard to the proposed plan as outlined by the good roads committee. The letter says: "If every tax payer would share the benefits of the program equally, it would not be so bad. But there are many taxpayers who will not only fail to participate in the benefits in any appreciable degree, but are practically deprived from hoping for anything in the way of direct benefits for a period of seven years in the future."

As the court believes that a wait of seven years for some localities is too long, the suggestion is made that the period of construction be made much shorter.

50 Miles To Be Improved

The letter states that in addition to the Pacific highway, paved by the state, the county has 100 miles of main traveled highway. On a basis of \$15,000 a mile including roadbed, the cost would be \$1,500,000. As to the other 50 miles recommended by the good roads committee, the county court is of the opinion the roads are in a hilly country and would require an exhibitant sum for reducing them to the five per cent grade.

In regard to these 50 miles the letter says: "If these other fifty miles were thoroughly graded so that they are well drained and if the grades were reduced to a reasonable percentage and if they are hard surfaced and gravelled, they could be placed in excellent condition for many years at an estimated expenditure of approximately \$200,000, making a total expenditure of about \$1,700,000."

"It appears also that by keeping up the tax levy to a maximum and by receiving such other funds as are reasonably certain, which your committee has considered, this program may be completed in about five years. It is of importance that this first program be completed at the earliest opportunity, in order that the hundreds of other miles of roads that must naturally be

ITALIANS WAIT BID TO RETURN

Latin Representatives Yet In Paris Say Rome Delegation Must Be Invited Back To Conference.

Paris, May 2.—Italian representatives remaining in Paris were circulating reports today that their peace delegates will not return to Paris unless they are specifically invited by the other allies.

According to information from authoritative sources, it is doubtful that such an invitation will be extended although some "quiet" efforts may be made to induce the Italians to come to Paris to participate in signing the peace treaty with Germany.

Bill Cite London Pact.

The claim is made by Italians here that the pact of London prevents any peace being signed without them. When this theory was advanced during the conference which preceded the Italian withdrawal, it was pointed out that the publication of the pact preventing a separate peace could be interpreted as recognizable only so long as Germany continued a military menace. Signing if the armistice was held to have removed this menace and abrogated that particular section of the secret treaty.

Conferences Resumed.

Versailles, May 2.—(United Press)—An Italian today participated in an official peace conference for the first time since withdrawal of her main delegates.

Signor Jung, Italian economic expert, attended the meeting of allied and German financial representatives here this morning. At the time Premier Orlando, Foreign Minister Sonnino and others of the principal Italian representatives left for Rome, it was announced that Italian economic experts and other minor representatives would remain in Paris.

The financial experts met in Trignon Palace hotel. The Germans were represented by Dr. Warburg and Herr Melchior, the allies by John W. Davis, L. L. Klotz and others.

LIBERTY BONDS QUOTATIONS

New York, May 2.—Liberty bond quotations: 3 1/2's, 98.72; first 4's, 93.84; second 4's, 94.04; first 4 1/2's, 95.90; second 4 1/2's, 94.12; third 4 1/2's, 95.32; fourth 4 1/2's, 94.26.

Abe Martin

RICKARD MUST NAME FIGHT SITE SUNDAY

Failure To Select Location On Time Will Postpone July 4 Fight.

New York, May 2.—If Tex Rickard stages his Willard-Dempsey fight on July 4, he must name the site for it tomorrow or else give it to the public on Sunday, which is not likely.

Articles of agreement signed by Rickard and the two boxers stipulate that the battle ground must be named sixty days before the date of the mill. Therefore the date will have to be advanced from Independence Day, if a site is not obtained by May 4.

Some of the best informed pugilistic followers have clung to belief throughout the period of waiting that Akron, Ohio, or some other Ohio city would be selected for the encounter. Ohio has permitted boxing for some time and has seen two championship bouts of importance within recent years—to say nothing of numerous scraps in the state by Jack Britton and Ted Lewis, when either held the welterweight title. The game has been conducted here as such a place that little opposition would be found.

One good thing about near beer, you kin pay fer it without feelin' it. Gum Sargent wuz in town t'day. He's a progressive farmer an' owns two cars an' buys his butter.



Battleship Oregon May Be Turned Over To Oregon Or City Of Portland Soon

Washington, May 2.—(United Press)—The historic battleship Oregon may be turned over to the state of Oregon or the city of Portland to be maintained by Oregonians for exhibiting purposes. Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt stated today.

The Oregon and three other Spanish-American war type battleships are to be put out of commission. Navy officials do not wish to scrap the Oregon as they will do with the other three vessels, because of its historic interest. If Oregon or Portland will apply to the navy department, Roosevelt thinks it will be possible to turn the ship over if it can be maintained by west.

"WIGGLES" IN WATER NOT LEGAL GROUND IN ACTION FOR SUPPORT

If the rainwater in the barrel is full of "wiggles," and there is no other water on the place fit to drink, and if the wife refuses to drink the water so full of little tails and she leaves none until the husband puts down a well, can he refuse to support her?

This is the legal problem put up to Max Gehler, district attorney. The letter comes from not so very far from Salem. She states in her letter that they have only the water in the barrel, or from a well belonging to a neighbor which is in the barnyard. She believes both the rainwater with the wiggles tails and the water from the well in the barnyard have been the cause of her rheumatism and stomach troubles.

To test the water, she sent a sample to the state board of health and according to the report, there was enough bacilli in it to give the average person all sorts of rheumatism, chills, stomach troubles and a general grumpy disposition.

In reply the district attorney wrote: "Be it advised you there is no criminal statute by which you can make him support you. All you can do is to have him punished for failing to support you with out just or sufficient cause."

"Your husband naturally has a legal right to fix the family domicile and naturally has a right to refuse to support you unless you reside there. If, however, the conditions are such that the state board of health has declared them seriously injurious to your health as you claim, there would be no such obligation on your part, as there is no law that can require you to drink three hundred and fifty bacteria per cc., or to drink rain water from the rain barrel that is full of wiggles. Under no construction of the law would you be expected or required to live under such conditions."

"I would suggest that you call these matters to your husband's attention so that he may be fully advised in regard to the matter before you finally leave him."

"In case he refuses to support you under these conditions, if you wish to advise me, I will be very glad to take it up with him."

GERMANS TO BE GIVEN 15 DAYS TO ACCEPT OR REJECT PEACE PACT

Monday or Tuesday Set For Treaty Presentation--Oral Discussion To Be Nil.

By Fred S. Ferguson (United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, May 2.—The Germans will be given a maximum of 15 days after the presentation of the peace treaty to finally accept or reject the peace terms, it was learned from an authoritative source today.

While the date for presentation has not yet been definitely determined, it is expected to be Monday or Tuesday with the latter likeliest.

There will be no oral discussion between the allied and German commissions. During the 15 days allotted to them, the enemy representatives may present propositions to the allies in writing, replies will be made in the same way. If the Germans present a proposal during the last few days of the period the allies will have the right to exceed the 15 day limit in making a reply. But the Germans must complete the discussion among themselves, as well as at Versailles, and present all proposals within the time limit. These details of procedure have been definitely decided upon.

Two Meetings Only

In addition it has been determined that the treaty will be handed to the Germans in the presence of plenipotentiaries of all the allied belligerents. Those nations which merely broke relations with Germany will not be represented.

Under the present arrangements there will be just two meetings at Versailles—at which presentation of the treaty and its signing will take place. The remainder of the procedure will be limited to exchange of written communications between Versailles and Paris.

Jules Cambon, head of the allied credentials committee in yesterday afternoon's meeting is understood to have expressed hope that the meeting would "lead to a lasting peace."

DES MOINES CLOSED TO REDS

Des Moines, Iowa, May 2.—Meetings of L. W. W. will never be tolerated in Des Moines, Mayor Tom Fairweather told the United Press today.

"The 'wobblies' are a disgrace to any community and their conventions don't help a soul, not even themselves," said the mayor. "As long as I am mayor, the organization will never get a live here."

Sons of Champog Leaders Recall Old Tales of Gathering

While pioneers from all parts of the state are to celebrate Saturday the 70th anniversary of the Champog meeting of May 2, 1843, which definitely brought this part of the northwest under control of the American settlers, it may be of interest to know that there now live in Salem but two survivors of the next generation of the 52 Americans who voted right on that historic occasion.

These are Olive Beers, son of Alanson Beers, who was most active at that meeting and who was one of an executive committee of three, and Abner Lewis, son of Reuben Lewis. Alanson Beers came with Methodist missionaries to the valley in 1837 and Reuben Lewis came in 1842 with Francis Xavier Mathews and others, known historically as the White party.

The motion put before that meeting, called to form a government of the northwest, and especially Oregon was as follows: "We the people of Oregon territory, for the purpose of mutual protection, and to secure peace and prosperity among ourselves, agree to adopt the following laws and regulations, until such time as the United States of America extends their jurisdiction over us."

When the motion was put at Champog, May 2, 1843, the vote was so equally divided that Dr. Babcock who was presiding could not make a decision and was inclined to let the matter drop to be called up another day. But Joseph L. Meek called for a divide, calling on all who favored the report to follow him.

The division was then made and there is a story that Matthews had a hard time bringing over to the American side two French Canadians. Anyhow, when the counting was over there was found to be 52 votes for the American side and 50 for the French Canadians and Hudson Bay employees who were opposed to American rule. The defeated one rode away and the Americans formed a provisional government.

Of the 52 who attended the meeting

At this meeting David Lee presided. Jason Lee was suggested for governor, but as there was a disposition not to antagonize the French Canadians, Father Blanchet was chosen as chairman. This meeting was adjourned to June 7, 1841, but Father Blanchet asked to be excused and did not take part.

A committee report brought the next meeting up to October of 1841. Dr. McLoughlin, Hudson Bay agent, advised against the meeting. The missionary party then dropped its plans for a provisional government.

But there was a temporary government to probate estates as Dr. L. L. Babcock was named an assessor judge with probate powers. Owing to the opposition of Dr. McLoughlin, during the winters of 1841 and 1842 there was only a debating society at Oregon City to keep alive the idea of a provisional government.

The sixth meeting was called for

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