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LEY NEWS SERVICE.

# The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report.  
Oregon: Tonight showers,  
cooler and partial clearing  
Friday, moderate south to west  
winds.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 125.—EIGHT PAGES. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1919. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND BUSES SEVENS—FIVE CENTS

## STRIKE IS IN BURLESON'S HANDS NOW

### Settlement Of Threatened Nation-Wide Walk-Out Of Telegraphers Rests With Postmaster General.

### PRESIDENTIAL ACTION WITHHELD UNTIL LAST

### Washington Union Leaders Say Operators In Offices In Capital Will Quit And Tie Up Business.

Washington, June 9.—(United Press.)—Settlement of the threatened nationwide strike of telephone and telegraph workers rests at present with the postmaster general and labor department, it was stated authoritatively here today.

Action by the president, it was stated, will not be resorted to until these two agencies have definitely failed to secure any agreement between the workers and the companies.

Neither the postoffice department or labor department today gave an intimation as to what were the lines on which they were working to avert the threatened walkout.

Official Action Expected.  
Washington, June 9.—(United Press.)—Some official action to forestall the threatened strike of telegraph and telephone workers scheduled for Wednesday was expected here today.

President Wilson, according to White House officials, has been fully informed of the facts in the strike. There is no intimation as to what action the president may take, but it was stated positively that he will not remove Postmaster General Burleson despite the storm of protest against Burleson's conduct of the wires.

Burleson yesterday held all day conferences with wire and telephone officials but declined to make any statements as to what course of action he any, had been determined upon.

Officials of the Washington union today declared that telegraph business will be completely tied up here if the strike goes into effect on Wednesday, despite the fact that the locals here and in New York admitted to be among the weakest in the country.

A tieup of business here would seriously cripple if not totally halt government business, it was pointed out today.

The prospect that the strike may tie up the cables to Europe, thereby cutting off President Wilson from communication with Washington was also causing concern among officials here, even though interruption of cable service as far as the president's messages are concerned would only be a few hours.

Portland Operators Aroused.  
Portland, Or., June 9.—Officials of the Commercial Telegraphers Union here are considerably aroused over the discharge of two young women by the Western Union company.

It is alleged that Miss June Capelli and Miss Leo Radvis were discharged Saturday because officials of the com-

(Continued on page three)

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**Abe Martin.**  
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## Separate Peace Proposal Bobs Up In Senate; Race To Ratify Treaty Forseen

Washington, June 9.—(United Press.)—Republican leaders in the senate are giving serious thought to the possibility of a separate peace between the United States and Germany.

In none of them would voice as yet today for publication, it can be stated that they are fully aware that one result of senate opposition to the league of nations covenant, and the treaty may be a separate peace.

They foresee an attempt to create a "race" between allied nations and the senate to ratify allied nations and the officials provides that it shall become valid when ratified by three of the allied or associated powers. That is, if England, France and Italy—all bound not to make separate peace—should ratify the treaty before the senate does, it would end the war so far as those nations are concerned and allow them at once to resume commercial relations with Germany.

Would Handicap U. S.  
The United States, however, as the senators view it, would be left with a state of war with Germany still in existence and the other nations given a head start on resumption of business dealings.

That this possibility will be emphasized to the senate, republican senators have no doubt. They are not disturbed by it, however, declaring they see no calamity in it.

Congress declared war on Germany, and can quite as easily declare the war ended, in these senators opinion. Then by a separate treaty of amity of commerce, relations could be resumed.

## STORRS SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS IN STATE PEN

### Convicted Seducer Of Ruth Garrison Gets Maximum Penalty For Crime.

Okanogan, Wash., July 9.—Dudley M. Storrs was sentenced to five years in the state penitentiary at Walla Walla—the maximum penalty for the seduction of his wife's sister, Ruth Garrison—when he appeared before Judge John S. Jurey shortly before noon today.

Storrs received the verdict with flushed face—in marked contrast to his usual pale countenance during the trial. Prior to sentence being imposed by Judge Jurey, Storrs counsel, P. D. Smith, argued for two and a half hours on a motion for a new trial and on a second motion for an arrest of judgment and on a third motion that the verdict was not sustained by the evidence.

"The keynote of this case revolved around the indisputable fact that Storrs' counsel urged Judge Jurey to alter the sentence to read 'Moore reformatory,' instead of 'penitentiary at Walla Walla' but the court refused to change its original sentence.

After the sentence Storrs made the following statement:  
"I said last night that Judge Jurey would haul back his trusty right and throw the book to me, and believe me, he ran true to form."

Ruth Garrison was taken from her cell and put aboard a train with her guard en route to Walla Walla soon after the sentence was pronounced.

Judge Jurey fined Storrs' bail from \$1500 to \$5000 pending an appeal to a higher court.

## One-Third Of Oregon Crop Pledged To Organization Of Fruitmen Now Forming

Portland, Or., June 9.—One hundred delegates representing all the fruit growers organizations of Oregon are in session here today with the purpose of forming a permanent incorporation.

R. C. Paulus, general manager of the Salem Fruit Union, is presiding as temporary chairman.

It is planned to amalgamate all fruit growers' associations of the state into one large organization which would handle all Oregon fruit products under one brand, eliminating excessive overhead expenses, etc.

It was stated at today's meeting that more than one-third of the entire Oregon fruit crop had been pledged for the association before today's meeting, and that business totaling \$5,000,000 is in sight for next year.

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**TROEH WINS SHOOT**  
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Los Angeles, Cal., June 9.—Frank M. Troeh of Vancouver, Wash., won the three-day Vernon gun club trap shoot which closed with yesterday's events. He scored 589 out of a possible 600, beating Fred Blair of Burcks, by one bird.

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**MINE HOUSES BOOZE**  
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Ely, Nev., June 9.—Officers set out to get the "low down" on bootlegging activities hereabouts. They raided the drifts of the Blue Mule mine 606 feet underground and seized 200 quarts of whiskey.

Search for the liquor supply has been carried on for several months.

## SPEEDING PROCESS BEING APPLIED TO COUNTER PROPOSALS

### Optimistic Yankee Delegates Say Treaty To Be Completed by June 20.

### ALLIED ANSWER READY BY FRIDAY IS BELIEF

### Germany May Be Admitted To League After Short Term Of Probation.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Paris, June 9.—A speeding process, similar to that adopted for completing the German treaty, is now being applied to the counter proposals. The more optimistic members of the American commission predicted today that the treaty would be signed by June 20, allowing five days to a week between the time the reply is placed in the German hands and the date to be fixed for their final answer.

The latest indications are that the allied answer will be ready for presentation Friday.

Reparation Settled.  
Allied experts were reported to have reached an agreement whereby the specific amount of reparations will not be put in the treaty but France and Belgium will negotiate establishment of the definite sum of their claims so Germany will learn the total indemnities she is to pay within two or three months after the treaty is signed instead of having to wait two years, as first planned.

The league of nations commission was understood to have reached an agreement on the reply to the German demand for immediate admission to the league. While the agreement is not to be ratified by the big four, it was said to provide that Germany shall be admitted after a brief period of probation although she will be excluded from executive council.

Mandatories Denied.  
The territorial committee, it was reported, has recommended rejection of Germany's demand for mandatories over certain of her former colonies. This decision was said to have been reached despite the suggestions of American experts that she be given administration of her former territories in East Africa.

Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau returned to Versailles yesterday from a conference with German government officials in Cologne.

Colonel Broussard plans to go to London the latter part of this week in connection with preparations for the first meeting of the league of nations council in that city.

Provisions have been made for receiving American occupation of the Hotel Crillon, to autumn, so that Secretary Lansing, Henry White, General Bliss and various experts may remain to clean up unfinished business of the peace conference.

## LABOR LEADERS MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

### Difficulty Expected In Restraining Radical Demand For Control.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Atlantic City, N. J., June 9.—Five hundred and fifty labor leaders from all parts of the nation assembled here today for the American Federation of Labor's thirty-ninth annual convention. This convention is one of the most important in history of the organization in the opinion of many delegates. With labor troubles threatened in this country and with discontent sweeping Europe, President Samuel Gompers was, in the belief of scores, faced by a difficult task in holding the more radical elements in check and at the same time obtaining the maximum concessions from employers.

While Gompers, Secretary Morrison and others today were confident of retaining A. F. of L. leadership and refused to admit a possible cleavage in the ranks, it was openly stated that the radicals were planning a fight unless their policies were approved.

Among the important questions coming before the convention are the reconstruction program, the league of nations, the peace treaty, Mooney and Debs cases, the telegraphers strike and prohibition.

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**CONGRESSIONAL FLASHES**  
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Washington, June 9.—The house appropriation committee today reported the railroad appropriation bill, carrying \$750,000,000. This is \$450,000,000 less than Director General Hines asked to the railroad administration revolving fund.

## A. F. of L. Gives Unqualified Endorsement of League and Peace Treaty in Resolution

Atlantic City, N. J., June 9.—(United Press.)—Unqualified endorsement is given the peace treaty and league of nations covenant by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor in its report, submitted to the annual federation convention, opening here today.

The basic principles of a lasting peace are in the treaty, the report says, and adds that with a peace so built "the world has in truth been made safe for democracy."

The covenant of the league of nations, the report continues, "must meet with the unqualified approval and support of the American working people. It is not a perfect document and perfection is not claimed for it. It does, however, mark the nearest approach to perfection that has ever been reported in international affairs of mankind."

"We declare our endorsement of the triumphs of freedom and justice and democracy as exemplified in the covenant of the league of nations."

Discussing the peace treaty as a whole the report states:  
"Labor Clauses Endorsed.  
"The introduction of nine specific labor clauses in the peace treaty declares that the 'well being, physical and moral of the industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance.'"

"No such declaration has ever been written into international law through any previous treaty of peace and it is due to the efforts of American labor more than to any other single factor that it appears in this emphatic form in the present treaty."

The report reviews the Pan-American labor conference held at Laredo, Texas, in November.

A long reconstruction program called the "most complete and most constructive yet made in this country" is set forth in the report.

The measures making up the program are:  
Democracy in industry.  
The report declares it essential that workers should insist upon their right to organize into trade unions; that legislation should be passed making it a criminal offense for employers to attempt to interfere with the rights.

Unemployment.  
Unemployment, the report says, is caused by under-consumption which, in turn, is caused by low wages.

Wages.  
After declaring that there is no method of obtaining just wages except through the trade union movement, the report says:  
"The workers of the nation demand a living wage for all wage earners, skilled or unskilled—a wage that will permit the workers and his family to live in health and comfort."

Hours.  
The report reiterates the demand for an eight hour day with overtime prohibited except in emergencies.

Women in Industry.  
Women, the report says, should receive the same pay as men for equal work performed and must not be permitted to perform tasks disproportionate to their physical strength.

Child Labor.  
"Exploitation of the child for private gain must not be permitted," the report says, calling for laws to protect children.

Status of public employes.  
Public employes should have the rights as citizens.

Cooperation.  
The report recommends solution of production, transportation and distribution problems through cooperation, declaring the middle man can be eliminated in this way.

The people's final voice in legislation:  
Report recommends legislation to allow laws once held unconstitutional to low laws once held unconstitutional to Political Policy.  
Report opposes a "political party" and says better results can be secured to labor by non-partisan support of candidates known to be friendly.

Government Ownership.  
Public and semi-public utilities should be owned, operated or regulated by the government in the interests of the public," the report says. Whatever disposition is made of the railroads, rights of employes must be protected.  
Encouragement of merchant marine under government control is recommended with granting to seamen same rights as other workers.  
Waterways and Water Power.  
Legislation for development of water power by the federal government and states is recommended.  
Ownership of Land.  
To wipe out "evils of tenant farming," the report recommends a graduated tax on all usable lands above the amount cultivated by the owner with provisions whereby tenant farmers or others may purchase tracts.  
Regulation of Corporations.  
The report calls for federal licensing with federal supervision over stock and bond issues.  
Freedom of Speech.  
The report asks removal of restrictions on freedom of speech.  
Workmen's Compensation.  
Wiping out employers liability companies operated for profit is recommended.  
Immigration.  
Barring immigration for at least two year and Americanization of aliens already here asked.  
Taxation.  
Taxes on profits such as not to discourage enterprise and progressively increasing taxes on incomes, inheritances and unused land recommended.  
Education.  
Development of school and state colleges, rights of teachers to organize for more pay and labor representation on school boards is asked.  
Employment Agencies.  
Federal, state and municipal employment agencies should replace private agencies.  
Housing.  
Establishment of a governmental system of credits to encourage home building and owning asked, with recommendation that states and cities be allowed to take up housing projects.  
Militarism.  
Report "insists" that state militias be organized on democratic principles so as "to never be diverted from its true purpose."  
Soldiers and Sailors.  
Continuing pay of soldiers until they secure employment recommended, also development of land in interest of service men.  
Report shows that the membership of the federation is 3,350,000.

## PRESIDENT IS BEHIND LEAK PROBE

### Wilson Wires Approval Of Investigation To Hitchcock; Bound To Observe Pledge To Allies.

### WALL STREET BARONS CALLED AS WITNESSES

### J. P. Morgan And Frank A. Vanderlip To Testify Before Senate Investigation Committee.

Washington, June 9.—(United Press.)—A message from President Wilson to Senator Hitchcock, bearing on the treaty leak investigation was received at the White House today. The message was rushed to the code experts for decoding immediately after its receipt.

The text of the president's cablegram to Senator Hitchcock follows:  
"Tunahy, White House, Washington.  
"Please convey the following to Senator Hitchcock: I am heartily glad that you have demanded an investigation with regard to possession of the text of the treaty by unauthorized persons."

"I have felt that it was highly undesirable to communicate the text of the document which is still in negotiation and subject to changes. Any one who has possession of the official text has what he has clearly not acquired to have or to communicate."

"I have felt in honor bound to act in the same spirit and in the same way as the representatives of the other great powers in this matter and am confident that my fellow countrymen will not expect me to break faith with them."

"I hope the investigation will be most thoroughly prosecuted."  
"WOODROW WILSON."

Bankers Are Called.  
Washington, June 9.—(United Press.) The senate foreign relations committee today subpoenaed J. P. Morgan, Frank A. Vanderlip and other big New York bankers, as witnesses in the investigation of the "treaty leak."

The entire list of those subpoenaed follows:  
Jacob Schiff, Henry P. Davidson, Thomas Lamont, Paul Warburg, Morgan and Vanderlip. The committee instructed Lamont to bring with him all correspondence between Morgan & Company and its Paris and London agents, with relation to the peace treaty and the league of nations, particularly the letters written to Davidson while he was abroad as head of the American Red Cross.

Soon after the senate met, Senator Borah put into the record a copy of the peace treaty text which he said had been handed to him by Francis Hunt, a Chicago newspaper man.

Democrats demanded a roll call on the question of putting the treaty in the record.

The roll was 47 in 2 in favor of publication.

The committee's action closely followed presentation by Senator Hitchcock of a cablegram to him from President Wilson in which the president denied Hitchcock's demand for investigation of the charges of Senators Borah and Lodge that the text of the treaty is in the hands of New York persons.

Wilson Message Read.  
Hitchcock presented the cablegram as soon as the committee met, in public session to lay plans for the "leak" investigation as authorized by the senate last week under the Hitchcock resolution.

Following presentation of the president's cablegram Senator Borah was asked to state to the committee what information he could give that would be helpful in learning who has the treaty and how they got it.

"On March 6," said Borah, "I began an investigation to find out what interest in or connection with the league of nations great international bankers of New York had. I learned that all were deeply interested in the league and were working for its adoption in this country. They were assisting, I found in various ways, by contributions, public speeches, interviews and other methods."

"I became convinced they were supporting the league, not through any patriotic motives, but for private reasons."  
"I do not intend to give the source of my information, which came in no to various ways, but I will give the committee the results of it. I now ask."  
(Continued on page three)

