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OPPONENTS OF LEAGUE ARE SCORED

Senator McCumber, Answering Charges Of Knox, Denounces Opposition As Playing Petty Politics.

SEES RUIN IN AMERICAN REJECTION OF COMBINE

Three Resolutions Providing Separate Peace With Germany Being Prepared For Senate Action.

Washington, June 18.—American rejection of the league of nations will set every other great nation to devising "means for the wholesale destruction of nations" and would be "an unpardonable crime against future generations," Senator McCumber, North Dakota, asserted today in the senate.

McCumber, chief republican proponent of the league, declared that in his 20 years service in the senate he has known "but one instrument whose terms were so wilfully misinterpreted and so grossly misrepresented" as those of the league covenant.

Of the Knox resolution McCumber said:

"The senator from Pennsylvania in his resolution asserts that some provisions of this league in effect violate the constitution, from which I infer he means that such provision was never contemplated in the constitution or that it is contrary to the spirit and purpose of that instrument. I feel quite certain that the senator will never go on record as declaring that an agreement made by this country with another country or with other countries whereby upon the happening of a contingency agreed upon by all the nations shall not together to effectuate the purposes of agreement would be violative of any provisions of the constitution."

"Sheppard Hits Anti"

"And I say candidly that you may defeat this treaty, this league of nations; you may scatter abroad criticisms that are unjust or baseless; you may appeal to a national pride and to the selfish side of our natures and thereby destroy at this time the hope that has been in the heart of every thinking, feeling, loving human being for centuries that the time would come when the same law which governs the rights of individuals would be applied to shield the lives of nations. But as sure as this is done and the world suffers another such calamity, deeper than the hatred toward the statesmen of the world who have failed in this great opportunity to league together to shield poor, innocent human beings from such suffering and calamities as have been visited upon them because there is no law to check a great powerful nation from criminal aggression."

Senator Sheppard, Texas, also met anti-league argument in a speech today with the statement that congress will be a check upon the league of nations and a permanent guardian of American sovereignty under the league.

By L. C. Martin
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, June 18.—Separate peace with Germany is provided for in at least three resolutions being prepared by senators for introduction at the proper time.

Refusal of Germany to sign the allied treaty or her signing of it, or the defeat of the Knox resolution in the senate are among events which senators said, are likely to be the signals for introduction of separate peace resolutions.

Senator Fall, New Mexico, author of one of the resolutions expects to introduce it as soon as the German delegates sign or refuse to sign the Paris treaty.

Senator McCumber, North Dakota, author of the resolution which declares the objects for which the United States entered the war, have been accomplished, and announces the end of the state of war between the United States and Germany.

Senators said there is no doubt of the power of congress thus to declare at an end the war it declared in existence.

This step, they add, would give those who doubt that refusal of the senate to ratify the treaty unamended would mean continuance of the state of war, defeat of the Knox resolution

AMERICAN RAID NOT TO CREATE A BREAK

Expedition In Mexico Regarded As "Closed Incident" By Carranza.

Washington, June 18. (United Press.)—American expedition into Mexico is regarded by the Mexican government as a "closed incident." There will be no formal protest to this government, it was authoritatively stated today. Before this word was received here it had been expected that a formal protest would be filed.

Strong representations have been made by American officials in Mexico to the Mexican government for protection of Americans in the disturbed area of Mexico, the state department announced today.

A state department dispatch from Mexico City is quiet and there is no evidence of ill feeling by Mexicans toward Americans.

Mexico City newspapers have published, without editorial comment, particulars of the action of United States troops in crossing the border. A resolution to interrogate President Carranza regarding the incident is said to have received little support in the chamber of deputies.

Casualties Number 18

Washington, June 18. (United Press.)—American casualties in the skirmishing around Juarez were two civilians and two soldiers killed, two soldiers severely wounded and eight soldiers and four civilians slightly wounded, General Caball advised the war department today.

The civilian casualties were the result of shots fired into El Paso by the Villistas.

Americans Leaving

El Paso, Texas, June 18.—Americans in Chihuahua are believed to be hurrying today toward the border to escape Villista reprisals for the defeat inflicted on the bandits by the American expedition into Juarez today.

The number of Americans in Chihuahua is estimated at more than 100, exclusive of the Mormon settlers in the Casas Grandes district.

While Villista sympathizers here assert that the rebels would hardly find any danger to the success of their revolutionary movement by increasing American opposition through massacres, many mining companies have ordered their American employees to come out of northern Mexico at once. Carranza troops have been sent to Parral, an important mining center to protect Americans there. United States citizens in out of the way places were directed to go to Chihuahua City, Torreon and other guarded centers. As the railway south of Juarez has been put out of commission by the bandits, some Americans may have difficulty in reaching the border.

The body of Emil Lindholm of Aberdeen, Wash., who had been missing for the month of the Columbia, was found Saturday night near Columbia beach. He had been missing since May 25.

Germans Anxiously Waiting For Change in Government, But Not To Bolshevik Rule

By Carl D. Groat
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Berlin.—(By Mail.)—Will Germany go bolshevik? That is a question one hears frequently in the United States, along with an expressed doubt that such an outcome will result from her present condition.

The answer here is the same—it is doubtful if Germany goes to the extremes to which Russian bolshevism did, but that further changes in the social, political and industrial structure can and may be effected is granted by the keenest observers.

But, by and large, the German has been too long accustomed to taking orders, to leading an ordered, quiet life, to suddenly burst out into the extreme of bolshevism. On the other hand, however, there is a possibility that a socialism more far reaching than anything this country has so far experienced, will come to pass.

The radicals, verging on bolshevism, want to see capitalism done away with, and are anxious to have a socialism installed which will make the gulf between classes less marked than now. However, they believe in effecting this gradually and without bloodshed and rioting. They do not claim that the soviet system must necessarily be installed, but they do contend that the old order of things ought to end, and they complain that too much of the "kaiserlich system" has been retained.

Industry has undergone some changes since the revolution, but these reorganizations do not reach into the political system. For instance, in each factory, no mercantile establishment there is a "Betriebsrat" or council, which decides the industrial problems of that particular place. The Betriebsrat is a sort of union within a union. The various trades still have their general unions, but in addition these

LABOR FEDERATION ASKS PRESIDENT TO REMOVE POSTMASTER

Convention Passes Resolution Demanding Dismissal Of Burleson.

ACTIVITY OF RADICALS PROMPTLY CHOKED OFF

Portland And Seattle Men Assuming Roles Of Red Leaders At Session.

By Alvin E. Johnson
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Atlantic City, N. J., June 18.—The American Federation of Labor convention today adopted a resolution asking President Wilson to remove Postmaster General Burleson from office.

This was the resolution:

"That the American Federation of Labor, speaking directly for four million organized wage earners and firm in the belief it reflects the sentiments of the American people, request President Wilson immediately to remove Postmaster General Burleson."

The convention continued its conservatism today. Every resolution having the slightest tinge of radicalism was throttled.

The hottest fight this morning centered on a resolution by Marion Ottes to establish May 1 as the day for the general termination of contracts. The conservatives, sensing an attempt by the radicals to create a "May Day" defeated the resolution.

The convention voted to appoint a committee to study the "depreciating value of a dollar" and make recommendations to congress.

Conservatives Control

Radicals in the convention appear to be armed with arguments, while the conservatives are armed with votes. Therefore, although the radical element today planned an assault on the leadership of President Samuel Gompers, it was predicted they would have to take it out in talk. No real attempt is expected to be made to defeat Gompers for re-election when the time comes to vote, and no opposition slate has materialized, but the radicals assert their arguments will tend to restrict the influence of Gompers and conservatives in the federation.

James Duncan, Seattle; C. A. Strickland, Portland, Ore.; and J. Deutlebaum, Detroit, have come to the fore as leaders of the more radical spirits in the convention.

Duncan announced the chief question for debate today was his own resolution introducing the initiative and referendum into the federation's laws.

(Continued on page three)

Congressional Flashes

Washington, June 18.—Repeal of the daylight saving law to take effect the last Sunday in October was voted today by the house.

Efforts to make the repeal effective before October were defeated.

Opponents of daylight saving in the house today won the first test vote on the repeal of the law when by a vote of 103 to 84, they offered immediate consideration of the repeal.

When the repealer, providing that the daylight saving plan shall be permanently abandoned October 31, was called up by Representatives Walsh, Massachusetts, and La Guardia, New York, tried to delay consideration.

A resolution protesting against any proposal to give Great Britain a mandate over Mexico was introduced in the house today by Representative Fitzgerald, Massachusetts.

He urged congress to express "the feeling that the United States is simply able to take care of any situation under the Monroe doctrine that may arise in Mexico."

CELEBRATION PLANS NEARLY COMPLETED

Decoration Of Buildings In Business District Proposed At Meeting.

Plans for the great Fourth of July celebration in Salem are now fairly under way, according to the report of the chairman of the various committees and everything points to a most festive event in connection with the homecoming celebration for the returned soldiers.

Merchants of the city will be asked to not only fly a few patriotic emblems on the front of their stores, but to really decorate their buildings and to put on a genuine festive Fourth of July appearance.

The famous Cherrier float which received so much attention in Portland at the Rose festival will be one of the leading features of the parade. This float is conceded to be the finest of its kind that has ever been shown in Oregon. It attracted more attention in Portland than any one feature of the parade.

Industrial interests of the city have been enlisted in doing their part for the big parade on the morning of July 4. The big plants have been asked to take part in the parade, not with just common floats but with something that will be truly representative of the growing industries of the state.

Prizes will be offered for floats representing cities outside of Salem. Additional prizes will be given to individuals for the most artistic decorated automobiles. It is well understood that no auto with just a few decorations will be permitted in the parade. This parade is to be a big affair and cars must be decorated in accordance with the spirit of the day.

The big Fourth of July parade will include the battalion drill, all returned soldiers of the late war, Spanish war veterans, as well as veterans of the Civil war.

For the afternoon of the Fourth, there will be the big community sing and concert at Marion square, the big affair of its kind ever offered in Salem. And then for the returned soldier, there is the banquet to be given at the armory on the evening of the Fourth, with the war mothers in charge.

In the evening of the Fourth there will be folk dancing by members of Mrs. Ralph White's dancing classes. And each evening, beginning with July 2, there will be dancing on Court street opposite the post office, under the auspices of the Cherriers.

For those who enjoy merry-go-rounds and such, there will be the Browning amusement company which has been granted the exclusive use of part of Court street and Court. The entertaining features of the celebration will be in and around the court house square.

There is a disposition on the part of the committees in charge to put on a Fourth of July worthy of the time, the place and the year, and this of course includes the baby parade on the afternoon of the Fourth.

Appropriations of House Average \$75,000,000 A Day

Washington, June 18.—The house in one month has made \$75,000,000 a day available for expenditure by the several government departments. Here's how it has been apportioned:

Railroad administration \$750,000,000.
War department \$718,000,000.
Navy department \$601,000,000.
Agriculture department \$32,150,000.
General deficiencies \$21,550,000.
Indian bureau \$15,500,000.
District of Columbia \$14,150,000.
Urgent deficiency \$45,000,000.

The city of Butte has adopted an ordinance making it mandatory to keep all dogs within enclosures or chained.

CZECHS AND POLES TO AID ALLIES IF ENEMY REFUSES PEACE TERMS

Small Powers Will Plug Up Holes In Iron Ring Around Germany.

PLANS INCLUDE DRIVES FROM ALL HUN BORDERS

Occupation Of Berlin Not Contemplated Except As Blow At Morale Of People Within Old Empire.

By Henry Wood
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Paris, June 18.—The Poles and Czechs-Slovaks will join the allies in throwing an iron ring around Germany, in case she chooses war rather than peace, according to authoritative information obtained today.

Marshal Poch's plans in the event that the Germans refuse to sign the treaty, provide for rapid contraction of this ring, with the consequent overrunning of Germany from three sides. The Poles would advance from the east, the Czechs-Slovaks from the south, and nearly a million French, British, Belgian and American troops from the west, while on the north the British fleet would bottle up Germany's ports and complete her economic helplessness.

Most Pressure in West

The greatest pressure would, of course, be exerted by the allied armies now stretched along the German frontier, from Holland to Switzerland. Opposed to the combined forces of the allies, the Poles and Czechs-Slovaks, the Germans could muster no more than half a million men, in the opinion of French military authorities. More than half of these are now concentrated against the Poles. Other regiments are distributed throughout Germany at points where political disturbances are likely. A maneuvering army of scarcely 100,000 men, under General Luttwitz, is now concentrated in central Germany. It is this force which would have to bear the brunt of meeting an allied advance from the west.

Without airplanes and with inadequate military and transportation facilities, German resistance apparently would be only nominal.

Poch's program, however, provides for invasion on the basis of Germany's maximum military effort.

Berlin Minor Objective

While occupation of Berlin would be an objective, should it be necessary for the allies to advance that far before the Germans capitulate—the allied military authorities admit that seizure of the capital would be important only through its moral effect. The main objective of the allies, it is learned from reliable sources are:

First—Occupation of those productive interests most vital to Germany's existence.

Second—Complete severance of the country from west to east.

Third— utter crushing of Germany from all four sides, as described above.

The principal work of the Polish and Czech-Slovak armies would be occupation of Upper Silesia, with its important coal mines.

The opinion prevails among allied military men that these combined measures would leave Germany no other course than to sign the treaty, and that quickly.

In an order signed by the public service commission the D. W. R. & N. company is allowed to discontinue its Tuesday special livestock train from Butte Oregon points.

ARE MARTIN

Mrs. Tipton had bought a new 30 foot extension cord for her electric iron as she kin-threw it further. The word "ruthless" will be out of a job now that the submarine is to be junked.



19 Garfield School Pupils Got Perfect In Attendance

The following pupils of Garfield School were neither absent nor tardy during the entire school year:

Kenneth Hewitt, Minnie Schrode, Evelyn Johnson, Eldon Foster, Walter Siegel, Kenneth Reely, Eugene Fischer, Lillian Walters, Leona Geer, Gwendolyn Hulbard, Eugene Walters, Jimmie Emmett, Stanley Price, Wills Simpson, Gwendolyn Jarman, Arlie B. Anderson, Norman Winslow, Earl Wherry, Ernest George Selby, Jr.

A majority of the labor unions of Spokane have voted favorably on the rejection of a \$100,000 labor temple.

Phone Service Paralyzed In Central California—8000 Men And Girls Quit

San Francisco, June 18.—The first step toward settlement of the strike of telephone employees which has paralyzed California exchanges and spread to Nevada, was taken today. Company and union officials arranged a conference to be held tomorrow night.

State wide organization of handling the strike was effected here today when a central strike committee was named to take charge. R. K. Swaine, Los Angeles, is chairman and G. A. W. Gunstler, Oakland, is secretary. Delegates from all parts of the state attended.

San Francisco, June 18.—With the unions claiming 8,000 girls and telephone wire workers on strike, telephone service in central and southern California is paralyzed today and the girls' organization is receiving offers of financial assistance from other unions. The company insists the employees broke their word and walked out before the meeting they had arranged for tomorrow could be held.

Stockton, Cal., June 18.—All of the male employees of the telephone company and a number of the girl operators went on strike here this morning. Union officials claim that the number of girl strikers is increasing. A sufficient number of operators remain at work to give toll and local service.

SOLDIERS AID BILL CONFUSING IN FORM

Attorney General Requested To Straighten Out Provisions Of Measure.

The secretary of state's office is daily receiving many inquiries regarding the provisions of the law approved by the people at the special election held June 3, 1919, providing state financial aid to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines enlisted or inducted into the service from the state of Oregon who desire to pursue a course of study in an institution of learning in the state.

In view of the fact that the provisions of this measure are somewhat indefinite, it is not possible," said Deputy Secretary of State Sam A. Kozier, "to specifically advise inquirers just exactly what procedure is necessary on their part in order to secure any benefits accruing under the provisions of this act."

In the first place, an institution of learning, public or private, as therein mentioned is nowhere defined. Further, the act provides that all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines are granted the right and privilege of state financial aid to an amount not exceeding \$25 for any one month and not exceeding \$200 for any one year for a period of not more than four years. Yet it provides further on that upon the approval of the soldier's application by the executive head of the institution he desires to attend, the secretary of state shall pay over to such institution monthly, a sum not exceeding \$25 and the institution is required to provide lodging, board and other necessities required by such applicant to enable him to pursue the course of study he desires.

"Many of the soldiers desiring to avail themselves of the privileges and benefits of this act doubtless wish to maintain themselves, and further, very few institutions of learning in the state are equipped to board and lodge students. It is with a view of reconciling the several apparently conflicting provisions, as well as securing a legal determination of the intent and purpose of the act that the attorney general's opinion has been requested."

"Under the existing conditions," says Mr. Kozier, "it is possible only for the secretary of state's office to provide inquirers with a copy of the law and advise them of the fact that its provisions are more or less indefinite and consequently referred to the attorney general for a legal determination. It is the desire to have the attorney general define the scope of the law, an institution of learning as contemplated thereunder, how the funds and to what extent they may be made available, as well as when the benefits thereunder begin to operate. In due course, publicity will be given the attorney general's opinion through the press."

Refusal Means Revolt

But if the present government can not use the way clear to sign there appears to be no question that an "estate" (substitute government) will be immediately organized, with the independent socialists dominating. Such a government would unquestionably accept the terms with the support of the bulk of the German communists.

The cabinet met informally at noon today to discuss the new summarization but no decision was reached, as far as could be determined. Brockhoff-Jantzen and his retinue were expected to reach here at midnight and Brockhoff was scheduled to go before the cabinet tomorrow morning. It is doubtful if the national assembly will discuss the terms formally before Friday.

Germany has until 7 o'clock Monday evening to consider her answer, and it was apparent today that she would make full use of this period.

Willamette Valley Boys Of Artillery Units Home

A large contingent of the 146th and 148th Artillery have recently been turned loose at New York, among them the following Willamette Valley boys: Sergeant Lyle Jensen, Junction City; Ralph Stewart, Albany; James B. Rader, Eugene; Walter C. Newman, Clatskanie; Everett E. King, Milwaukie; Ira H. Peterson, Corvallis; Cecil J. Martin, Milwaukie; Andrew S. Allen, Corvallis.

HUNS FEAR PENALTY OF NOT SIGNING

German Cabinet Opposed To Signing But Feels Consequences Might Be Worse Than Submission.

AMERICA IS BLAMED FOR SEVERITY OF NEW TERMS

Rejection Of Peace Means Overthrow Of Present Government And Formation Of New, Is Belief.

By Carl D. Groat
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Weimar, June 17.—(Night.)—The German cabinet discussed the allies' reply to the counter proposals in a conference this afternoon lasting for several hours. At the conclusion of the session the official spokesman made the following statement to the United Press:

"The inclination certainly is all against signing the treaty. Absolutely the only deterrent to such a course is consideration of whether the fate of Germany would be worse through refusing to sign than through signing."

Foreign Minister Brockhoff-Jantzen arrived here from Versailles early today. He refused to make any comment on the allies' reply to the German counter proposals.

Government troops reached the city during the night, apparently to guard against a possible coup d'etat.

Consequences Feared

Germany fears the consequences of rejecting the revised peace treaty. This attitude was apparent in government circles here today.

Opposition to the pact has not abated one whit, following receipt of official summarization of the revised terms from Versailles by telephone and telegraph. But the prospect of allied invasion and economic blockade, bolshevism and food shortage was obviously the dominating influence here.

Astonishment and anger at what is regarded as a stiff disregard of the German counter proposals were voiced on all sides. No government official could be found who looked upon the concessions as sufficient. The tendency now is to criticize America for the situation Germany now finds herself in, rather than Great Britain or France.

The general sentiment was expressed, however, that signing by the present government is impossible. One authority declared it was doubtful even if Foreign Minister Brockhoff-Jantzen will return to Versailles, especially in view of the demonstration by French civilians there as the German delegates was about to entertain for Weimar. The staying of the delegates with the consequent injury to France, Denmark and other allies, is regarded as a breach of all diplomatic amenities. It was suggested that if Germany's decision is adverse, Secretary Rauten in Versailles would be merely instructed to report this fact.

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