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# The Daily Capital Journal

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Weather Report.  
Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday  
continued warm, gentle south-  
erly winds.  
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FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 170---EIGHT PAGES. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1919. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## INTERNATIONAL STRIKE TO FAIL IS PREDICTION

### Proposed Protest Against Intervention In Russia Fizzling Out.

### WALKOUTS OVER UNITED STATES ARE WEAKENING

### Amicable Adjustments In Various Industries Are Indicated Today.

Paris, July 21.—(United Press.)—Advices from European countries, especially the allied nations, indicated today that the international strike, planned by the proletariat as a protest against intervention in Russia and Hungary, had lost its element of danger and in many places would be a complete failure.

Apparently strike leaders either had lost their control or had heeded government warnings.

Only in one country—Norway—were there indications that the situation might prove serious. A general strike had been called for today, following a strike Saturday which forced Christiania to do without light, water, tram car service and newspapers. The government issued an order closing restaurants and ordering three days prohibition of the sale of alcohol.

### French Abandon Idea.

In France the strike had been called off officially. Telegrams from Italy, Austria, Germany and Great Britain indicated the movement had been abandoned, either wholly or partially on account of the pressure of public opinion.

Dispatches from Germany announced that as a result of violent protests from German agriculturists and the public, the world revolutionary idea had been weakened very greatly.

Vienna reports indicated the strike failure there was due to public sentiment.

### CHICAGO LABOR TROUBLES TO MAY BE OF SHORT DURATION

Chicago, July 21.—(United Press.)—Belief that Chicago's strikes and threatened strikes may be of short duration was expressed today following appointment of a board of six union builders to confer with employers who have locked out 100,000 men employed in various industries.

### PROGRESSIVE SEEK HIGH COSTS BATTLE

### Congressional Action To Reduce Present Prices Is Demanded.

By Raymond Clapper  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Washington, July 21.—Demand that congress act to reduce the cost of living was made by progressive republican senators today in statements to the United Press.

"This situation is becoming so bad that the party in power must take some definite action before the next election or accept the consequences," Senator Capper, Kansas, republican, warned. Senator Keay, Iowa, and others recited this opinion.

Congress moved to strike at the high cost of living today when a committee of the senate started in search of profiteers in Washington. Conditions have become so acute here, according to some senators that government employees are quitting and threatening to impair the efficiency of departments.

Sensors hope to throw light on the cause of the high price wave through out the country. Food, clothing and rents will be studied. Wholesale dealers, retailers and consumers will be heard.

"This is of more importance right now than the league of nations," Capper said. "It is causing revolution in Europe and over here people are getting more and more dissatisfied."

"It is the biggest battle facing congress today," Keay declared. "It is a fight that cuts across party lines. It divides those in congress who are trying to solve the high cost of living problem from those who seek to protect special interests."

## League Senators Open Fire On Opposition With Heated Accusations of Petty Politics

Washington, July 21.—(United Press.)—League senators who opposed the opposition to "hell hounds" and "scoundrels" today delivered a fiery attack on them in a speech in the senate.

Harrison dared republicans opposing the league to make American withdrawal from it the issue in the 1920 campaign.

"If you do," he predicted, "you will hear the voice of the people; republican hopes will be forever shattered and your party ignominiously defeated."

He declared opposition to the league is based, first on jealousy of the great prestige obtained by President Wilson, and next on the fear of munition makers in states represented by anti-league senators, that disarmament under the league will cut off their profits.

Compared to "Hell Hounds," "Nothing has been left undone by you," he charged, addressing the league's foes directly, "to have failure written over the conference door at Versailles. Your action is only comparable to the conduct of the never ceasing hellhounds Milton stationed at the infernal gates."

"Never before in the discussion of a great national question has deception been so lavishly practiced and misrepresentation so generously employed. Every alluring piece of sophistry that oratory could command, every cunning device that politicians could conjure have been advanced by the opponents of the league here that in the country reason might be detroned and prejudice aroused."

### Partisanship Evident.

"When opposition to international policies such as will make for the peace and happiness of mankind is founded on rank partisanship and personal dislike—sorely to be shattered the popularity or retard the growing ascendancy of a particular individual, then it is worse than bolshevism gone wild. The treaty is now before the senate for ratification."

is here not because of you but in spite of you—I mean the republican leadership in this body."

Harrison assailed in turn Senators Borah, Lodge and Knox and Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee. They have concentrated "mud batteries" against the league, he said. He charged them with responsibility for China's failure to sign the peace treaty, for widening the breach between the United States and Japan and for trying to arouse the Irish in this country.

### Common Sense to Prevail.

The common sense of the great mass of the American people will prevail against the "prophets of evil," who are demanding rejection of the league of nations, Senator Beckham, Kentucky, predicted in a speech in the senate.

Because all other methods reducing the danger of war have failed, the American people are willing to try the league, Beckham said, rather than run the risk of becoming involved again in war.

"The common sense citizen does not see in the league the many snares and snares' traps and evil demons that have possessed and inflamed the lurid imagination of some orators who are endeavoring to describe it as a veritable Pandora's box of trouble and danger," said Beckham. "Common sense quickly answers those prophets of disaster with the unalterable conviction that if a provision like article ten in August 1914, and had been recognized by the nation who later went to war with Germany, then that war would never have occurred."

### Republicans Challenged.

He charged that personal dislike of President Wilson and partisan politics include the opposition.

Ignominious defeat awaits the republican party in 1920, Beckham predicted.

(Continued on page three)

## REPRESENTATION OF U.S. ON REPARATION COMMITTEE OPPOSED

### President's Request For Approval Of Intention To Appoint Member Signal For Senate Fight.

Washington, July 21.—While President Wilson was confined to his bed today by illness, the struggle over the peace treaty and the league of nations continued at the capitol without interruption. Several senators prepared long speeches, urging ratifications of the treaty.

There was a debate in the foreign relations committee over a letter from the president to Senator Lodge asking that the committee approve his intention to appoint an American member of the reparations committee, to supervise the carrying out of the reparations provisions of the peace settlement before the treaty is ratified.

The committee deferred action on President Wilson's request until tomorrow.

Republicans members vigorously opposed any action by the committee acquiescing in the appointment in advance of ratification.

After Lodge had read Wilson's letter to the committee, Senator Williams, democrat, moving the following resolution:

"That we recognize no jurisdiction in the members of this committee as a committee of the subject matter in its present status, but we think that the president has the power to appoint an American commissioner in order to expedite completion of the details of the proposed treaty."

The effect of this resolution, republicans said, would be complete compliance with President Wilson's request.

Senator Harding, republican, moved this substitute:

"That the chairman be instructed to reply to the president that in the judgment of the committee neither the committee nor the senate has any authority to take action in respect to any treaty provision until the said treaty has become effective through ratification."

To this Senator Hitchcock moved to add the words "and assures that the president alone can take the necessary action to have the United States temporarily represented on any commission of reparations to act provisionally during the period required to reach the ratification of the treaty."

Senator Knox, republican, moved as

## THE FULL PEACE TREATY HANDED TO AUSTRIANS

### Final Section Of Terms Is Turned Over Without Formality.

### FIFTEEN DAYS ALLOWED ENEMY TO FILE ANSWER

### Additional Provisions Revealed Resemble German Pact Closely.

Paris, July 21.—(United Press.)—The Austrians were in possession of the complete terms of their peace settlement today. The remainder of the document—the first section of which was handed to them June 2—was given to their representatives at Germain yesterday by Paul Dutas, secretary of the peace conference, with an utter lack of ceremony. They have 15 days in which to file additional observations.

The principal terms of the treaty are:

Austria must accept responsibility for loss and damages to the allies thru a war of aggression.

She must surrender all of her merchant fleet and a fifth of her river fleet within three months.

She must make reparation within thirty years for damages to allied civilians and their property.

She must abolish conscription and reduce her army to thirty thousand.

She must accept her share of the former dual monarchy's pre-war debt, which is divided among the nations which formerly constituted the empire.

She must reduce all her armaments and surrender all surplus.

She must renounce the Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk treaties.

She must turn over all her cables to the allies.

The definite announcement of indemnities will be determined by a special session of the allied reparations committee, upon which there will be American representatives. Austria will be required to pay "a reasonable sum" within the period extending from the present to May 1, 1921. Before May 11 of that year the committee will advise Austria of the full sum of her liabilities or the schedule for payment.

In raising the money for reparations Austria will make three bond issues. The first shall bear no interest, will be made before May 1921. The second will bear 2 1/2 per cent interest between 1921 and 1926 and five per cent thereafter. The third will bear five percent interest.

Austria also will deliver within three months after ratification of the treaty a fixed number of domestic animals to Italy, Serbia and Rumania. All art treasures will be restored to cities in invaded territories from which they were removed during the war.

Expenses of the army of occupation must be paid from November 11, 1918, until it is withdrawn.

## Carranza Soldiers Are Not Implicated

El Paso, Texas, July 21.—Commenting on a speech made by United States Senator Fall in Washington yesterday that numerous Mexican border raiders had been killed wearing the uniform of Carranza soldiers, military authorities here today denied any Carranza men had been shot in the Big Bend, Texas, district, where most of the raids have occurred.

The securities were taken out by wealthy men who desired to escape their share of the burdens arising from peace payments. In some cases, airplanes were used to take out great stores of securities. In other cases, directly after the armistice, it was possible for the wealthy to pack up their tangible assets and move quietly into Switzerland, or some other neutral country, where the securities were safely stowed away out of the reach of the German government.

Only today there came news from Vienna of a considerable movement of Austria and Hungarian paper out of the country. One estimate was that recently \$1,000,000 worth of notes and other securities had been smuggled out of the country—with quite evident signs that the movement had the same purpose behind it as the earlier German smuggling.

The government is now seeing to it that no great sums of money or paper are allowed to slip through the boundaries unless for legitimate purposes. Germany complains that her ability to meet foreign claims has been materially decreased by the acts of war-swollen profiteers and wealthy citizens who chose to take their wealth away rather than aid in rebuilding Germany, where in these profits were made.

Incidentally, Switzerland and the other neutral countries have made vast profits through the war; while the access of wealthy Germans with their fortunes makes money flow rather freely. Switzerland has been for some time the playground of Europe, owing to the close

## BOCHE FORTUNES ARE SNEAKED ACROSS LINE

### Taxable Treasure Is Taken Out Of Country To Beat Indemnity Levies.

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

Berlin—(By Mail.)—Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries at present house a vast treasure in German and Austrian securities. Their worth can only be guessed, but it is estimated that they run into many millions of dollars.

These securities have been smuggled out of Austria and Germany against the time when their owners would have to help pay the German war indemnities. Because of the movement of these valuable papers, the German government made strong complaint in the course of the peace negotiations. It pointed out that a vast sum of money had gone out of the country, which, without the aid of the extent in recovering, probably could not be reached.

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## FRISCO TELEPHONE WORKERS STILL OUT

### Operators And Linemen Plan To Press Demands Despite Union Heads.

San Francisco, Cal., July 21.—Not a striker returned to work for the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company here this morning, striking operators said. They stated that a number of girls started for the exchanges to go to work but were met by heavy cordons of pickets who persuaded them to remain out.

A meeting in session today further plans for resistance of international officers' orders to return to work, following yesterday's mass meeting when the workers voted not to return to work as ordered by international officials.

Oakland strikers took the same attitude, and this morning no strikers returned to work there, union heads asserted.

Returning to work—Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Bellingham, Eugene, San Jose, Santa Rosa, Fresno, Bakers, Santa Barbara, Pasadena and San Diego.

Against returning to work—San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, Modesto, Marysville, North Yakima.

San Francisco operators and electricians are seriously considering continuing the strike regardless of the action of other localities. Local operators voted 114 to 43 for staying out, while in Oakland they voted 332 to 2 for continuing the strike.

Complete results of the referendum will be announced at mass meetings of operators and electricians here and in Oakland tomorrow afternoon.

## Portland Phone Operators And Linemen Return To Work

Portland, Or., July 21.—(United Press.)—Normal telephone service was restored here at 8 a. m. today when the operators who have been on strike three weeks returned to their positions.

At the same time the electrical workers who have been on strike 20 days, went back to work. They voted unanimously yesterday to return.

In order to absorb the strikebreakers and at the same time employ the returning strikers, the telephone company will for a time consent to a stipulation of labor. It probably will temporarily discontinue the school of instruction.

Joe McO's has sold his farm as it was too confined. When a woman gets too much change back she thinks it's luck.

## Lecture on Russia In Time of Bolsheviki Revolution Opens Chautauqua Season In Salem

The 1919 session of the Ellison-White chautauqua opened auspiciously in the big tent last night with a round of "everybody sing," with "Big Doc" Epley on the platform, bulging out the canvas with his optimism and enthusiasm, and Director John Todd, of the Apollo club, doing the artistic thing in solo work. The audience was gratifyingly large considering the opening night, the "temperament" of the thermometer, the church services and the "joy ride" absentees.

Dr. Epley, who has played "daddy" to the chautauqua so long that it has become an obsession, was particularly jovial in the announcement that a large proportion of the tickets pledged had been taken up without the necessity of solicitation, and that the guarantee had been fully covered.

Superintendent Emery, one of the liveliest wires that ever carried voltage to the circuit, jolled the audience on the fact that Salem was making the finest showing in this respect of any city in their circuit. He assured them that the program before them was the finest ever put on by the Ellison-White people.

The prelude of the evening was furnished by the McDonough-Engelston entertainers. They are merely a duet in number but a quartet in the variety of their program numbers—a sparkling repertoire of songs and readings.

The alleged lecture of the evening was not a lecture at all, but a personal account of experiences in "darkest Russia" by Rev. Dr. Joseph Clare, the plump, jovial, keen-eyed and keen-witted ex-pastor of an English-American church in Petrograd. His address constituted the most enlightening exposition of present and past conditions in Russia ever given in Salem, and for a hour and a half he held his audience in close interest.

Dr. Clare was not only closely in touch with some of the leaders in the Russian revolution, but was an eye witness of some of the terrible scenes enacted on the streets of Petrograd. More than once, his own life was in danger,

and for months his own family was forced to share with the wretched population in the struggle for food and fuel to merely sustain life.

No academic discussion of the situation could give such a vivid picture of the causes that led to the chaos in Russia as these personal observations of Dr. Clare—the pathetic helplessness and ignorance of the peasantry on the one hand, and the infamy of the political leaders who betrayed them into the hands of the Germans on the other. The speaker went on to show that Russia has suffered more than all the powers together, for in addition to a death list of 2,500,000 during the war, not less than 10,000,000 have starved to death in the empire; and millions more are doomed to starve.

The feature of this morning's session was a strong address by Superintendent Emery on the subject of "Human Relations"—replete with sound advice and carrying a vein of humor. This afternoon there was a popular scientific lecture of unusual excellence by Dr. A. D. Carpenter—"Worlds in the Making"—in which the eminent astronomer presents some of the greatest marvels of the universe in a manner to be grasped by the ordinary mind.

This evening there is a double treat in store for the audience in the prelude concert by the Fillion Concert Party and a timely lecture by Captain Hindley, taking the place of Edward Trautz, who was obliged to cancel his lecture on the circuit on account of illness.

The concert company is made up of a trio of the most talented musicians in chautauqua work—the well known violinist, Portland Philon; Fern Goltra, a lyric soprano, formerly with the Chicago Grand Opera association; and Mary McKinnon, a pianist and accompanist of the finest technique.

Captain Hindley, who is rated as one of the strongest speakers on the circuit, will have a big subject—"America at the Parting of the Ways"—in which he will deal with some of the greatest political, economic and industrial problems of the day.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ASKS INFORMATION ON MEXICAN DAMAGE

### Full Details Of Outrages Since Fall Of Diaz Is Requested In Resolution As Reported Today.

Washington, July 21.—The foreign relations committee today ordered a favorable report on Senator King's resolutions requesting the state department to furnish the following information about the Mexican situation:

What steps have been taken, if any, to press for collection of damage claims of American citizens against the Mexican government; the number of American citizens killed in Mexico since Diaz retired; the number forced to flee and the value of the property they left behind; the number now there and the value of their property; and the number of nationals of other countries killed by Mexicans since Diaz' time.

The state department was advised today of the robbery by bandits of the Atlantic Refining company's oil loading station at Puerto Lobos, Mexico, of about \$10,000 last Wednesday.

## DETAILS OF BANDIT ROBBERY OF YANKEE SAILORS REPORTED

Washington, July 21.—The following dispatch from Commander E. D. Finney of the U. S. S. Topiha was received at the navy department this afternoon, giving further details of the Mexican bandit robbery of American sailors on the Tamez river:

"The motor sailing launch of the U. S. S. Cheyenne that was involved in the robbery by Mexicans on July six contained a party of 13 men, all of whom were unarmed. Three Mexicans constituted the bandit party. They held up the men in the Tamez river, which at the place is very narrow. Two of the Mexicans were armed with rifles. One of the men withdrew shortly after they had arrived. All of them were dressed as civilians. The authorities of the Mexican government to whom the matter was referred expressed deep regret that the incident should have occurred and stated that they were attempting to ascertain the identity of the thieves. At the present time, these attempts have been entirely fruitless, for none of them has either been identified or captured. I am personally acquainted with the Mexican commander and I believe him to be in good faith on the proposition."

Volney H. Hart, aged 64, a prominent resident of Seattle for 25 years, died in that city Monday night.

## RATE HEARING FOR COLUMBIA BASIN IS OPEN

### Interstate Commerce Commission Takes Evidence In Portland.

### ASTORIA JOINS FORCES WITH WASHINGTON PORTS

### Lawyers For Puget Sound Com-tenders Confident Of Winning Out.

Portland, Or., July 21.—(United Press.)—The important Columbia basin rate case opened here today before interstate commerce commissioners Hall, Daniels and Eastman.

Probably fifty lawyers, representing the many port and business interests involved were assembled with their masses of evidence when the case was called at 9 a. m.

The hearings will continue here one week and the commissioners will then move to Seattle where they will hold court on the same case for a week. The decision probably will be given out in Washington.

The pleasant air of confidence displayed by the big lawyers from Seattle and Tacoma proved somewhat baffling to their opponents of the Columbia river ports, who had not been able to determine just what line of defense would be followed by the men from Puget Sound.

All were assured that the three commissioners had come with open minds to decide the most far reaching rate case ever placed before them on the Pacific coast.

"Those whose interests are vitally affected may rest assured there has been no pre-judging of the case," said Commissioner Henry Clay Hall.

This case is directed at the railroad administration and is an attempt by the Inland Empire Shippers league, Port-

## RACE RIOTING KEEPS CAPITAL POLICE BUSY

### Military Authorities May Take Hand In Preventing Recurrence.

Washington, July 21.—(United Press.)—Major Pullman, head of the Washington police, was expected to confer with military authorities today and obtain reinforcements for his men to guard against possible renewal of fighting between whites and negroes here.

Disturbances last night and early this morning took the form of numerous fist fights between groups of whites and negroes along Pennsylvania avenue. There was a clash in front of the district building, which corresponds to a city hall.

A negro was chased around the treasury building. Another was pursued in front of the White House.

There were fights in front of some of the principal hotels. Soldiers, sailors and marines were conspicuous among the white belligerents. About a dozen scattered arrests were made, but the scurrilousness was so widespread the police were handicapped.

In some instances it was reported taxicabs were seized by the whites and used in the pursuit of negroes. Structures were boarded and negroes dragged to the street.

Although fists were for the most part the only weapons a few clubs and slugs were made with stones carried in handkerchiefs were used. Estimates of the injured varied widely, most of them being so slightly hurt they were not taken to hospitals. It was believed, however, that not more than 100 were really injured, although others received black eyes and bruises.

One crowd of whites cruised for blocks on Pennsylvania avenue, attacking negroes, but finally was kept at bay by a crowd of negroes who assembled in a side street. Negro chauffeurs on police patrols were sent home, the authorities hearing they would be inadequate to care for all the calls, some injured lying on the sidewalk twenty minutes before surgeons came.

Feeling has been running high during the last weeks because of attacks on white women by negroes. The first fighting broke out late Saturday night.

