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BOLSHEVIK INTEND TO DRIVE AMERICANS AND JAPS OUT OF SIBERIA

Revolution, Not Reform, Program of Soviet Declares Lenin in First Interview

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 Paris, Aug. 4.—Nikolai Lenin, prime minister of the bolshevik government in Moscow, in the first bona fide interview he has ever granted, asserts that:

The first bolshevik political aim is to drive Americans and the Japanese from Siberia.
 Revolution, not reform, is the bolshevik program.
 The bolsheviks to organize the workers of the world, Americans included, into a single fraternal union.
 The bolsheviks will crush all capitalist, using terror, if necessary.
 The interview follows:

By Edward Ring
 (United Press Staff Correspondent.)
 Budapest, Aug. 4.—(Delayed.)—Premier Lenin, the master bolshevik today gave his first bona fide interview. He replied by wireless to my questions, wireless to Moscow from Budapest. Lenin prefaced his replies with the statement:
 "I answer the questions put to me under the conditions that the answers will be published without alteration or mutilation in the United States."
 Following are the questions and answers as transmitted:
 Question: "What is your political attitude toward the United States and Japan?"

Answer: "With reference to the United States and Japan, our first political aims are to repel their shameful, criminal, bandit-like invasion of Russia that serves only to enrich their capitalists.
 "Many times we have offered peace to these states, but they have not even answered and continue to war upon us, helping Denikin and Kolesnik, plundering the Murman and Archangel regions and devastating especially in eastern Siberia, where the Russian peasants offer the most heroic resistance to the brigands of capitalist Japan and America.
 "Our further economic aim is a single fraternal union of workers and toilers of all countries without exception, Japan and the United States included."
 Question: "Under what conditions would you conclude peace with Kolesnik and Mannerheim?"

Answer: "They have been exposed many times. For example, William Bullitt conducted negotiations with us and with me, personally, in Moscow, in the name of the United States government—also in our letter to Nanchang. It is not our fault if the United States and other governments fear to publish these documents and conceal the truth from the people.
 I will remind you of one of our fund-

all debts to France and other states provided there will be real peace, namely, peace signed formally and confirmed by the governments of England, France, the United States, Japan and Italy, since Denikin, Kolesnik, Mannerheim and others are simply pawns in the hands of the Odessa governments."
 Question: "Has the soviet program undergone reforms or changes since the establishment of your government?"
 Answer: "The soviet government did not have a reformist governmental program, but a revolutionary one. Reforms are secured from the dominating class while the latter's domination continues—consequently, a reformist program consists generally of many points in detail.
 "Our revolutionary program consisted, generally speaking, of one point—overthrow of the landowners' and capitalists' yoke, wresting the powers from them and liberating the working masses from their exploiters.
 "This program we have never altered. Separately, various measures aiming at the realization of our program have often been subject to alterations, enumeration of which would occupy a volume.
 "I will point out one point in our governmental program regarding which there were probably the greatest amount of alterations, namely, crushing the resistance of exploiters following the revolution of July 17, 1917.
 "We did not even close the capitalist papers and there was not even talk of terror. We not only freed many Kerensky ministers, but also released Krassoff, who made war. It was only after the capitalist exploiters began developing their resistance that we began to crush their resistance, applying even terror.
 "It was the proletariat's answer toward such action from the bourgeoisie, just as springs conjointly from the German, French, American and Japanese capitalist efforts to restore exploiters to power in Russia. The Checho-Slovaks are supported by Anglo-French money, while Mannerheim has German-French funds.
 "The unsuccessful conspiracy formed at the surrender of Petrograd by officers was possibly by the Swiss legation participating in the conspiracy, using English and French capital to employ many Russian employees."
 Question: "What is the real character of your program?"

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TROOPS STAND GUARD IN LIVERPOOL STREETS TO PREVENT POLICE RIOTS

Liverpool, Aug. 4.—(United Press.)—Troops remained on guard here during the night, as a result of disorders following the policemen's strikers. They frequently charged the rioters with their bayonets.
 Tanks and machine guns also were on patrol duty, but the rioting and looting continued.
 The tramway and omnibus employes have struck, but declared their action had no connection with the policemen's walkout.
 A destroyer was anchored in the port yesterday afternoon to aid in maintaining order.
 More than a score of rioters were injured when mobs broke down the gates to the dock and looted the ammunition steamer Darinquin. Bacon, ham, lard, rice, sugar and tinned food were removed from the ship and scattered about the streets. The strikers did not participate in the looting and rioting.

Smith Declares Pursuit Of Pleasure Explains Wage Discrepancies.

MOTORS AND PICTURE SHOWS HELD TO BLAME

Gronna Predicts Shortage Of World's Supply Of Wheat In Speech.

AYRE COMPLIMENTED ON WORK IN ARTICLE

Salem Banker Subject Of Life Sketch In Education Journal.

George W. Eyre, who is especially interested in pig clubs for boys and girls, comes in for some very complimentary remarks from the Journal of Education, published in Boston.
 This journal is one of the leading magazines of its kind and is read by teachers and educators throughout the United States. The editor, A. E. Winslow, came out to Oregon to find what the west was doing. He was taken about the county and shown how Oregon school children are working.
 Being interested in children's club work, Mr. Winslow naturally met Mr. Eyre. In the issue of June 26, this is what the Boston educator wrote editorially about Mr. Eyre:
 "But on this memorable mid-April day there was another, more interesting than they, the kind of a man you read about in Collier's Weekly and the Saturday Evening Post—a poor boy in Illinois—a hard working boy on his widowed mother's farm; married a hard working country girl; had a snug time rearing both ends till at the end of the year.
 "The rest is the same old story. He did make good; did pay for the farm; did buy and sell stock; did have a big bank account; did go to Oregon; did buy and market stock out there; did establish a bank in Salem; did decide to boost a lot of boys; did tell the school boys in the county that he would trust a young one of them for a thoroughbred pig without any signature on the note but his own; did lead boys more than a thousand dollars a year without security; did increase the pig industry of Marion county to a great extent, did lose an one note when the father in financial straits took the receipts for the pig instead of letting the boy pay his (confessor); did finance the same boy a second year; did get his money back on the second deal, and charged to profit and loss the money the father captured. We could write pages on the story of this man and the boys he financed."
 "The boys of Marion county you all prize at the state fair in 1918. Their benefactor took every pig-raising boy to the state fair in Portland. He had a big lot of cattle ready for market. The farmer's army collapsed, and because he stayed by the boys he lost thousands of dollars on the cattle, 'but,' he said, 'boys are more important than the cattle market.'
 "On our trip this man signed up boys for pig raising in every school we visited. There were many interesting doings in those country schools revealing the noble work these county officials are inspiring and directing, but there are others, but with us there is no other man who puts boys over the top in the fit and enterprise in such a way as does the man with whom we did Marion county schools on April 15, 1919—George W. Eyre."

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HIGH COSTS DUE TO HIGH LIVING SYAS SENATOR

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Gronna Predicts Shortage Of World's Supply Of Wheat In Speech.

By L. C. Martin
 (United Press Staff Correspondent)
 Washington, Aug. 4.—Declaring that it is the cost of "high living" instead of the high cost of living which is causing trouble in the United States, Senator Smith, South Carolina, today told the senate it's time to stop everybody running to congress with a demand for regulatory legislation to control economic conditions.
 Smith said automobiling, moving picture shows and the pursuit of pleasure generally are to blame for a good deal of the inequality between wages and food prices.
 Smith's speech was part of a lively senate debate on the cost of living.
 A world shortage of wheat was predicted during debate by Senator Gronna, North Dakota.
 "Instead of having 1,250,000,000 bushels as estimated by the department of agriculture, we will have not to exceed 850,000,000 bushels," Gronna said.
 "There will be a shortage of wheat throughout the world and the United States will not be able to furnish all the wheat Europe will need."
 Gronna charged that as much as \$1 a barrel profit is being made in the flour. He announced that the agriculture committee, of which he is chairman, would meet tomorrow to consider measures which might relieve the price situation.
 "But I have not discovered any one remedy for the high cost of living," Gronna said. "Price fixing could be resorted to even if it was extended to all commodities."
 Senator Kirby, Arkansas, charged

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JOHNSON FACING HARD FIGHT TO UPHOLD HIS RULING ON CARL MAYS

New York, Aug. 4.—(United Press.)—Ben Johnson, president of the American league, faced today what probably will be the hardest fight he ever encountered in his long reign as dictator and secretary of war of the younger major baseball organization.
 Colonel Jacob Ruppert and Lieutenant Colonel T. L. Huston, owners of the New York Yankees, threatened to go into court at once with the decision of Johnson which keeps Carl Mays from pitching, and have the "czar" engaged from tampering with the star pitcher recently purchased from Boston. Mays is now under suspension for jumping the Boston club after he had been fined for throwing a ball at a spectator in Chicago.
 The two local owners met Johnson last night and, after a short conference, said Johnson had declared five other clubs protested the sale of Mays and that, therefore, he could do nothing but hand out the suspension. They said he has called a meeting of the American league for this city for tomorrow, which they had declined to attend because they would be greatly outnumbered.
 If a court action is granted to restrain Johnson from keeping Mays idle, the owners said, Mays will work here tomorrow against the St. Louis Browns.

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PRESIDENT'S RAILROAD WAGE SOLUTION MEETS OPPOSITION OF WORKERS

Labor Officials Say Program Outlined by Executive Is "Entirely Inadequate"

Washington, Aug. 4.—A delegation of American Federation of Labor officials, led by Bert M. Jewell of that organization's railway department, called on President Wilson this afternoon and handed him a letter in which it was declared that his plan for settlement of railway workers' wage demands is "entirely inadequate."
 ADD LEAD PRESIDENT.
 Under Wilson's plan, wage demands of 2,000,000 rail workers would be received and passed upon by a committee to be selected under a law yet to be authorized by congress.
 Developments in the railroad situation, brought on by demands of workers for higher wages or a decrease in living costs, came from the White House, capital and labor circles today.
 J. J. Forrester, head of the railroad strike and affiliated employes, said a strike ballot would be taken unless the railroad administration gave a favorable answer to the demands of his brotherhood for a wage increase and changed working conditions.
 The house interstate commerce committee, by a vote of six to five, ordered a favorable report on the Cummins bill to place the rate making power back in the hands of the interstate commerce commission in the face of President Wilson's proposal for a rail wage body with mandatory powers over rates.
 While railway shippers prepared to take their wage demands direct to President Wilson, members of the subcommittee of government officials named to investigate the high cost of living were getting their reports into shape, and many congressmen were preparing bills aimed at high prices.
 Wilson returned from a week-end sail on the Potomac and at once took up the study of the food situation, which promises to dominate official developments in Washington until the problem is solved.
 The machinery of the department of justice, it was learned, was in operation to gather data to be used by the committee of government officials and cabinet members in formulating the plan to reduce prices which the president, after conferring with his cabinet tomorrow, is expected to submit to congress, possibly in the form of a message.
 Belief that the value of wheat is the basis for the high cost of other necessities, appeared to be gaining strength today. Representative Madden, Illinois, was preparing a bill authorizing the government to buy wheat from farmers at the guaranteed price of \$2.26 and resell it at \$1.50 a bushel, the government taking the loss, to be made up out of the \$1,000,000,000 fund established to make good the wheat price guarantee.

The deficit would ultimately be paid in taxes, but it was pointed out, these taxes would not hit the average citizen so hard as the present record breaking cost of edibles.
 Representative Kelley, Pennsylvania, was drafting a measure to open up the boarded food stores throughout the nation. Expected to introduce it in the house this week, Kelley's bill, if it becomes law, will authorize the government to seize the immense stocks of foodstuffs said to be stored in Chicago and other centers, pay the owners a fair price and distribute the stores to the public through the parcel post, under the same plan as that formulated for distribution of surplus army food. His measure will probably carry an appropriation to cover the cost of purchasing the food, and provide for a board of experts to determine a fair price to be paid the owners.
 "Somebody's scheme is being put forward for relief of the high cost of living that it became increasingly manifest, in the opinion of many observers, that some means of food control, similar to that in force during the war, would have to be re-established. Such a move, it was believed would be sure to meet with strong opposition."
 President Wilson may not be able to start his tour of the United States until next month, it was learned. As he has asked congress to remain here during the food crisis, it was considered hardly probable he would leave the city as long as the house is in session.

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LOS ANGELES BOMB PLOT BAFFLING TO OFFICIALS

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 4.—With Oscar W. Lawler, former federal district attorney for southern California, undergoing the heroic "paraffin treatment" for burns, authorities today were following three definite clues which they hoped might lead to the arrest of the parties who blew up the Lawler some Sunday morning.
 "Lawler is resting comfortably," was the announcement of physicians early today. "Mrs. Lawler is doing nicely and there is no question about her recovery."
 The three distinct theories are:
 That the bomb was set by writers of threatening letter which Lawler has received on many occasions in the last ten years.
 That the dynamite was some man whom Lawler sent to prison while he was United States attorney.
 That it was a man connected with a Mexican revolutionary plot who was prosecuted in a middle western state and in whose prosecution Lawler was active.
 There were two distinct blasts, persons living in the neighborhood said. Police say the first explosion must have thrown Lawler and his wife from their bed on the sleeping porch directly above where the bomb was set, and partially wrecked the side of the house.

The second explosion sent a spray of gasoline over the house. In a moment it was a roaring furnace. Lawler and his wife made two unsuccessful attempts to reach their son, Oscar Jr., aged 5, sleeping in the back of the house, and his nurse, Miss Bernice Mills. Each time a curtain of flames halted them.
 Then Mrs. Lawler fainted. A crowd which was gathering outside saw Lawler, his night clothes already burned away, lean far out of a window, his wife's limp body in his arms. Lowering the body as far as he could, he dropped Mrs. Lawler onto an awning, which broke her 20 foot fall.
 Then Lawler climbed to the blazing roof and leaped to the ground.
 Neighbors rescued Oscar Jr. and his nurse.
 So terrific was the explosion that it drove the cap of the five-inch iron pipe bomb through three bulges and a board fence and dented the front of a house 160 feet away. Nitro-glycerine was the bomb's content, power experts said.
 At the hospital today physicians said that only the invention of the paraffin treatment for burns will permit Lawler to live. The skin is burned from more than half of his body, including his back, arms and head.

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ELKS MAKE ELABORATE PLANS FOR CONVENTION

Klamath Falls Meeting To Be Different From Any Yet Held.

Elks from every city and county of Oregon are making plans to leave within a few days for Klamath Falls, where the second annual convention of the Oregon state Elks association will be held. The meeting of the antlered herd of this state will differ from its former meetings or similar affairs held in the past for numerous reasons.
 In the first place, the Elks are first of all, a patriotic order, and during the war took a prominent part in wartime activities. Thousands of Elks answered the call to arms and the honor roll of those who made the supreme sacrifice includes many of the order's membership.
 Therefore, the annual meeting will be in the form of a victory celebration and plans for the assistance of wounded ex-servicemen promises to be one of the foremost topics of the business sessions.
 The entertainment of the large herd of Elks and their families, many of whom will make the journey to Klamath Falls in the shape of a vacation jaunt, is likely to outshine any entertainment ever planned for a body of men and women.
 The usual entertainment accorded to delegates and members who attend conventions in large cities will be missing, it is true, but the natural beauty of the country in southern Oregon will be utilized in a big outdoor picnic. An Elk barbecue will be staged on Thursday, August 15th, at Harriman lodge, on the shores of White Paddies bay, and following the big feed, a vaudeville entertainment will be staged in a natural amphitheater discovered by the Klamath Falls committee some months ago. The acts for this entertainment will be furnished by each lodge of the state, in the form of surprise acts, which will be both novel and entertaining.
 Trips into the wonder spots of the Klamath country, street dances and the old fashioned carnival will be staged in Klamath Falls and every moment of the day.

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CHEAPER BREAD MAY BE RESULT OF PRICE PROBE

Washington, Aug. 4.—(United Press.)—Cheaper bread may be one of the results of the present governmental efforts to reduce the high cost of living.
 Whether the five cent loaf will be put into the market is a question on which officials are at variance, but they agree that if the government allows wheat to sell at the market price instead of the \$2.26 guarantee, a considerable drop in the price of bread will result.
 The price of wheat is one of the things being considered by a committee of cabinet and other high officials who are tackling the living cost problem.
 The proposal is for the government to take over the flour supply of the country at a nominal profit to the millers and sell it back to the public at a loss.
 Officials state, with the price remaining at \$2.26 a bushel, flour can be bought fairly by the government at \$8 a barrel after making allowances for all by-products and a fair profit to the millers.
 In turn the government would sell the flour to the public for \$6, absorbing a loss of \$2 a barrel.
 The total domestic needs for the year are about 250,000,000 barrels, which would require the expenditure of just half the guarantee fund of \$1,000,000,000 provided by congress.

Thus, the farmer would get the guaranteed price for his wheat, the people would be assured of cheaper food and the half of the billion dollars that are spent would be used in reducing prices instead of merely keeping up the price of wheat to the farmer.
 Nearly all food prices are affected by wheat and officials believe lower bread prices would bring down many other articles. Care would be taken if the plan was carried out to prevent any profiteering after the government had reduced the price of flour.
 The act appropriating the government guarantee fund specifically provides that the money shall not be used to keep up the \$2.26 wheat price, but to sell food to the people at a reasonable cost, and many congressmen say such a plan was in their minds when the bill was passed.
 Meanwhile, Representative Kelley, Pennsylvania, was preparing legislation to confiscate all food in warehouses in the country and distribute it through the system being built up to sell the surplus army supplies.
 "The army food is but a drop in the bucket compared with the large amount of food stored in Chicago and other centers, and the cost of living can be forced down by the government putting it on the market through the price fixing system," he said.

