

EX-KAISER MUST PAY PENALTY, SAY FRENCH

Without Trial, Society of Nations Held Vain.

FULL EXPIATION DEMANDED

Views of Leading Statesmen Differ on Some Points, but All Hold Justice Must Be Done.

BY WILLIAM COOK. (Copyright, 1919, by New York World. Published by arrangement.)

PARIS, Jan. 6.—(Special Cable).—“Either Wilhelm II will be tried by a court of nations or the society of nations will be but vain words.” Under this heading Le Matin prints two columns of interviews, granted its correspondents by prominent Frenchmen, which show the divergence of views concerning the former Kaiser's fate and his responsibility for the war.

Among those who express their opinions concerning the former Kaiser are two Socialists. It is noteworthy how their ideas differ from those of other Frenchmen. These Socialists, Albert Thomas, leader of the Socialist party, and Marcel Sembat, Socialist Deputy for Paris, are openly opposed to having the former Kaiser tried by a society of nations composed of belligerent countries.

Neutral Tribunal Desired. Sembat, though he approves of the idea of an international tribunal, should be tried by an international tribunal, wants such a tribunal to be an impartial and neutral one. But he hopes the German people will try their former Kaiser, or else sink with him in sharing responsibility for the war.

Thomas, remarking upon the moral attitude of those who have suffered from the punishment of the “criminal Emperor,” fears the jurists would uphold a principle of retroactive effect. Le Matin has put forward a difficult task for the society of nations, though the French public and press are unanimous in demanding that the ex-Kaiser be handed over to the allies for trial. Following are some answers sent to Le Matin:

Strict Justice Demanded. Deputy and ex-Premier Paul Painleve—It is certain that the society of nations, to justify its existence, will have to rest upon a universal morality. These laws should imply chastisement of all guilty persons, no matter how high they may be. As regards the Kaiser's responsibility and that of his advisers, it is indispensable that all light be thrown about it and the responsibility shall be apportioned. All crimes against the rights of people, as defined at the beginning of the war, should be punished in conformity with strict, feasible justice.

Senator d'Estournelles de Constant—If the allies agree that there is to be moral justice for great and small, they will ask the Dutch government to extradite the Kaiser. Supposing this request is granted, the allies will have to decide whether to send him to a competent to accept their complaints and pronounce judgment. For my part I see no higher jurisdiction than the court of the Hague. The society of nations can but be what in fact it now is—the society of allies. The allies alone have the right to bring Wilhelm II to justice.

World Crime Committed. Deputy Albert Thomas, leader of the Socialist party in the French Chamber of Deputies—I do not know if the future society of nations will establish on the fate of Wilhelm the Second, but what is known is that before the conscience of the universe, for the first time, the problem of responsibility for the war presents itself. The civilized world aspired to peace. Some one willfully disturbed it. For the civilized world this constitutes a crime. Who committed it? The peace conference and later the international conference—I mean one where every country will have representative to decide the future regime of the world—should place the question of responsibility ahead of all other questions.

The more one is convinced that a just and lasting peace cannot rest on an equilibrium of contradictory ambitions, or imperialistic ambitions, the more one seeks to find it on the principle of people's rights to dispose themselves and the more one is brought to think of the responsibilities. It is up to the more resolute supporters of the society of nations to establish it. After that we will see what shall be done with the Kaiser.

Let Germans Be Judges. Marcel Sembat, who has been welcomed by the society of nations? I approve of it. In my opinion, however, it would be better for the German people to judge the Kaiser. If they will, they will make it their own. It is his military staff, after the war, was as it was during the war. In that way it will bring about a definite break with other peoples. To have Wilhelm tried by the allies? No, a thousand times no. A victor does not try a vanquished enemy. The society of nations, not a society composed of all the belligerent countries, but a fraction of the society of nations composed of neutral nations,

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Edward W. Haines, Representative, Washington County. W. B. Dennis, Representative, Yamhill County.



H. C. Wheeler, Representative, Lane County. S. H. Hughes, Representative, Marion County.

E. W. Haines, Representative for Washington County in the 1919 session of the Legislature, has in the past served through four sessions, being elected on the Republican ticket. Born in Iowa, he came to Oregon as a boy and settled in Washington County, which has since been the scene of his activities. He received his education at the Pacific University at Forest Grove and, after graduating, he taught school for two years. He has been a banker, merchant, farmer and part owner in a public utility, the local lighting system. Mr. Haines was president of the senate in the 1907 session and had served as president of the Oregon State Bankers' Association.

H. C. Wheeler, Representative for Lane County, was born in that county 24 years ago, is a farmer, especially interested in educational matters. He is chairman of the county marketing committee, member of the County Fair Board and member of the State Agricultural Council. Mr. Wheeler has served one term as clerk of the Union High School district, served for 15 years as clerk of the school district, and has been Director of the School Board for eight years and chairman for four. He is a Republican in politics.

W. B. Dennis, one of the developers of Yamhill County and who is a Representative of that county in the 1919 session of the Legislature, is a native of Ohio. After receiving his education in Ohio and Kentucky he engaged in the newspaper business as a reporter, published a farm paper and in 1890 moved to Port Townsend, Wash., where he purchased the Daily Leader. Eight years later he went to Spokane and took up mining, and in 1900 he became interested in the Black Butte quick-silver mine in Lane County. In 1910 he organized the Carlton Consolidated Lumber Company and the Carlton & Coast Railroad Company, and has been president of the Carlton Board of Trade. At present he is farming. Politically he is a Republican.

S. A. Hughes will for the third time serve Marion County in the Legislature when the 1919 session opens. Mr. Hughes was a Representative in the sessions of 1909 and 1913 and his record was such that he had no difficulty in being elected last year on the Republican ticket. Mr. Hughes is a building contractor and has lived most of his life in Marion County. He was born in 1864.

should take the matter of the German Emperor in hand. Trial and judgment of this nature alone, in default of condemnation by the German people itself, will find a place in history.

Maitre Henri Robert, leader of the Paris bar—The Kaiser should be taken before an international tribunal composed of allied representatives. This tribunal should pronounce judgment without any right of appeal. Guilty of the most abominable crimes, Wilhelm should be given the extreme penalty.

Such Death Too Easy. But such a death for him would be too pleasant, too quick. The man who has made the whole civilized world suffer, who has brought tears to mothers' eyes, should be condemned to live and have his place under a strong guard on a far-away island, difficult of access and where it would be impossible for him to escape. It is by virtue of an unequalled chastisement that the society of nations will give the world proof of its power.

WILSON TO REPORT SOON. (Continued From First Page.) also guarded by secret service men and Italian carabinieri and police. Turin, the capital of the dominions of the House of Savoy—the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Sardinia, which became the Kingdom of Italy—prepared an enthusiastic welcome for the President. Thousands of workmen took part in the demonstration. They were in the streets, crowded the streets through which the Presidential procession passed. Brilliant decorations adorned all the buildings.

Batteries Announced Arrival. The batteries from the hill announced the President's arrival at 9 o'clock and after the formal greetings the party proceeded, amid acclamations, to the Municipal Palace, where the President was presented with a parchment granting the citizens freedom of the city and similar documents granting him citizenship of all the communes of Piedmont. The mayors of these communes, some of whom had traveled over Alpine glaciers, formed an exceedingly characteristic group of several hundreds. For the most part they were typical mountaineers and quaintly attired.

MILAN, Sunday, Jan. 6.—In speaking to a large delegation which welcomed him to Milan at the Royal Palace today, President Wilson said: “I cannot tell you how much I appreciate I am by your coming in person to give me this greeting. I have never known such a greeting as the people of Milan have given me in the streets. It has brought tears to my eyes, because I know that it comes from their hearts.”

Mean Peace Not Wanted. “I can see in their faces the same thing that I feel toward them, and I know that it is an impulse of their friendship toward the Nation I represent as well as a gracious welcome to myself. I want to re-echo the hope that we may all work together for a great peace as distinguished from a mean peace. May I suggest that this is a great deal in my thoughts?”

ENGLAND AND U. S. STANDBY TOGETHER

Freedom of Seas Point Declared Fully Settled.

CONTRAST SEEN IN FRANCE

Belief, However, Is That Clemenceau's Recent Speech Gave Personal, Not Official Views.

(Continued From First Page.)

dispatches, Mr. Wilson could not and did give assurances satisfactory to “Britannia's” rulership of the waves.”

The President had indicated that this would be the course by saying before his visit to England that he recognized the peculiar position of England due to her island empire.

British Adherence Is Won. It had been expected that he would find the British public opinion in general, but he did not, except by indirection in several speeches. In conference with Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Balfour, the President made plain his interpretation of the clause in his 14 points relating to sea power in such a way as to win the adhesion of the British leader.

They also reached common ground concerning the subject of reparation, sometimes called indemnities. It is a conciliatory attitude, however, that on the same day that President Wilson announced that his visit to England had brought about such results as justified his statement that the terms of the agreement M. Clemenceau should have uttered that speech which now is being variously interpreted.

Contrast Seen In France. His defense of the old order of things, especially of the balance of power, is in sharp contrast to the Wilsonian attitude on that subject. The press here and in London felt a certain delicacy about mentioning the divergences themselves, but they printed fully in the newspapers here the American newspapers' comment showing how the two sentiments had been matched.

No false importance should be attached to the French chief's speech, it was felt, because it was a personal one rather than official views, but if a line of cleavage were drawn it would be found that the Wilson doctrine commended itself to the French more than that of the French premier.

Psychological Moment Seen. “From a psychological standpoint, easily the most interesting passage, insofar as the effect on the audience was concerned, was the President's remark that he would not trade with people whom you do not trust and who do not trust you.”

Confidence Is Essential. “Confidence is the basis of everything that we must do, and it is a difficult feeling that these ideals are sustained by the people of Italy and by a wonderful body of people such as you have in the great city of Milan.”

France Is More Exposed. Nor did the Premier's words lend themselves to the theory that he opposed the big principle of the President Wilson espouses. They are not in opposition as to the end sought, but rather as to the means. Perhaps France's exposure to the German attack is concerned makes her view the peace situation in a different light from the others. But whatever the cause it is the health of the world that is at stake, closer communion between America and Britain than between them and the others.

Genoa's Welcome Uproarious. Hundreds of Thousands Greet American Executive. MILAN, Sunday, Jan. 6.—(By The Associated Press.) President Wilson returned from Rome to Milan today, stopping at Genoa en route. There he was greeted by hundreds of thousands, who acclaimed him in the most extravagant terms and even attempted to kiss his hand or clothing, as he passed through the dense crowds surging and heaving about him.

Early Return Home Likely. President Expected to Make Second Trip to Paris. PARIS, Jan. 6.—President Wilson will return to the United States to attend the closing sessions of the present Congress, according to present plans, and will come back to France for the later sittings of the peace conference.

Genoa, Sunday, Jan. 5.—In his speech here today in front of the statue of Columbus President Wilson characterized Genoa as a sanctuary for America. He was deeply touched, he said, by the gift presented to him of the works of Mazzini and copies of autographs of Columbus. The students of the city presented the President with a student's cap, which the President told them he would be greatly honored in wearing.

the formation of a sound peace with the Kaiser's former realm, while a Bolshevik victory would seriously affect the present plans. Such influences as can be wielded by the allies and other factors external to Germany are all on the side of the provisional government, which seemingly shows an intention to good faith and a responsiveness to its obligations that the extreme elements are only too anxious to repudiate.

Germany's Attitude Uncertain. Communication is frequent between the allies and the interregnum government through Herr Erzberger and the German armistice commission and directly through Premier Ebert in Berlin. Among the reasons delaying the conclusion of the peace sessions is a desire to have Germany indicate which path she will follow, as the attitude of the conference must be different toward the Bolsheviks than toward a regular government.

Britain to Name Envoy Soon. Britain's will be named within a few days. It can be definitely said that Chancellor Bonar Law will not be among the plenipotentiaries, as Premier Lloyd George explained to American correspondents when they saw him two days ago that Mr. Law will be required at the House of Commons as Premier. Nor is Lord Reading likely to be among the mission from Great Britain, though he will be there as its chief advisor on American affairs.

From reports in England it is probable that a colonial premier will be named on the peace mission, the chances favoring Premier Ebert of Canada, Messrs. Lloyd George and Balfour are certain to be among the delegates, while the fourth may be a labor man, such as Mr. Thomas or Mr. Clines.

Attorney Chosen Legislative Clerk. EUGENE O. KING, an attorney of Cottage Grove, who acted as legal deputy to Sheriff D. A. Elkins during the past year, has been selected legislative clerk by E. W. Wilson, Representative from Lane County, and will leave for Salem to take up his new duties this week. It is indicated that Mr. King will be chief clerk of the judicial committee of the Legislature, of which Mr. Bean is to be chairman.

Portland People Reach Siam. A cablegram received yesterday by R. F. Barnes from C. A. Steele, who left Portland two months ago, advised that Mr. Steele and wife and children had arrived safely at Bangkok, Siam, two weeks ago because of storms. Mr. Steele, who spent his young manhood in Portland, was for six years general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Bangkok, and is now back there to serve a like period in the same capacity.

ATTEMPTED COUP IN WARSAW FRUSTRATED

Non-Socialists Fail in Attempt to Seize Power.

DICTATOR HOLDS HIS OWN

Soldiers Expected to Assist in Entrance Fail to Appear; Several Ministers Arrested.

(By the Associated Press.)

WARSAW, Sunday, Jan. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Members of the Conservative and Liberal parties of Poland, under the leadership of Prince Eustache Sapieha, made an attempt early today to gain control of the government because General Pilsudski, the dictator, refused to resignize the Cabinet and admit other parties than the Socialists.

The attempt up to this hour apparently had been unsuccessful. The day passed without casualties, except for the accidental killing of one soldier, who attempted to prevent the arrest of M. Thugut, Minister of the Interior.

One of the measures of Prince Sapieha, who was aided by 300 civilians, was to order the Premier, Stanislas Moraczewski, Minister of the Interior Thugut, Foreign Minister Yasilewski and the Chief of Police of Warsaw. It is reported that six members of the Cabinet are still prisoners and may be kept as hostages, although this is denied by the headquarters of General Pilsudski in the Belvidere Palace.

Prince Abandons Project. A group of the opposition forces went to the Belvidere Palace, where they were arrested when they said they had come to speak with the newly formed temporary government.

BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Polish troops have occupied the railway station at Crosschik, four miles from Bentschen, and have sent an ultimatum to the German commander in the latter place demanding that he surrender. The demand has been refused, according to the Tageblatt. (Bentschen is near the boundary between the provinces of Posen and Brandenburg and is about 43 miles southwest of Posen.)

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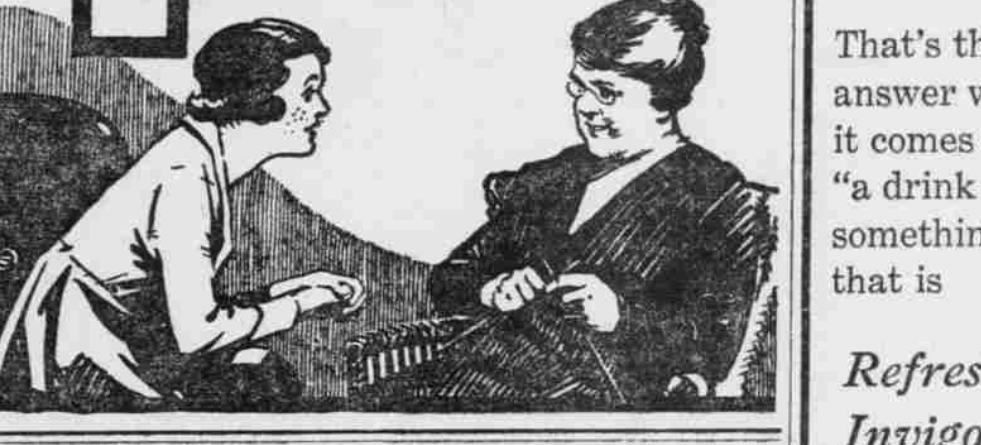
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