



AGREEMENT ON FOE COLONIES REACHED

Diplomats Keep Secret Details of Settlement.

ARMY TO BE SENT TO TURKEY

Burden of Supplying Military Force to Be Divided.

LEAGUE PLAN IS STUDIED

British and French Accept Wilson's Proposal in Principle, but With Reservations.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—The supreme council, it is officially announced, today reached satisfactory provisional arrangements dealing with the German colonies and the occupied territories of Turkey and Asia.

The council decided that the military representatives of the allied powers at Versailles should meet and report on the most equitable distribution of the burden of supplying military forces for the purpose of maintaining order in Turkey, pending action by the conference regarding the government of Turkish territory.

Two Meetings Are Held.

The official communication on the peace proceedings today reads: "The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the allied and associated powers, as well as the Japanese representatives, today held two meetings at the Quai d'Orsay, the first from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M., and the second from 3:30 to 6 P. M.

The exchange of views continued on the German colonies in the Pacific and in Africa, in the presence of the representatives of the Dominions and M. Simon, French Minister of the Colonies, and of the Marquis Salvago Raggi (Italy).

In the afternoon satisfactory provisional arrangements were reached for dealing with the German colonies and the occupied territory in Turkey in Asia.

Belgian View Explained.

At the forenoon meeting the Belgian delegates were present. M. Hyman, Vanderveel, and Vanderveel were accompanied by M. Ortiz, who explained the Belgian point of view concerning the Congo.

"It was further decided that the military representatives of the allied and associated powers at Versailles should be asked to meet at once and present a report as to the most equitable and economical distribution among those powers of the burden of supplying the military forces for the purpose of maintaining order in the Turkish empire pending the decisions of the peace conference regarding the government of Turkish territory.

Plan's Principle Accepted.

The British and French governments have accepted in principle President Wilson's plan concerning mandates from the league of nations for the administration of captured territory. It was stated by Captain Andre Tardieu, of the French peace conference delegation, today. The acceptance, however, is subject to learning under what conditions the league of nations for the administration of captured territory.

This plan in its practical application now is under examination before the supreme council of the peace conference.

The discussion on the subject of mandates over the German colonies was proceeding among all the powers with a unanimity of sentiment and the desire to reach a unanimous agreement, Captain Tardieu asserted. This applied to Japan as well as to the other powers with colonial interests, he continued.

French Not Wholly Satisfied.

Captain Tardieu declared France desired the Kamerun and Togoland which, owing to the character of their population and the proximity of the French colonies, France was in the best position to administer.

The direct annexation of the colonies would have been preferred by France, Captain Tardieu said, but the idea of mandates was being carefully examined with a view to determining how it could be applied practically.

A universal conference of all states desiring to participate in a league of nations will be the final act in the formation of the league, Leon Bourgeois, the French authority on a league of nations, declared today. This conference would be held after the peace conference had approved the scheme now being drafted by representatives of the great allied and associated powers.

Each Must Make Reparation.

The universal conference will pass upon the admission of each state into the league and enemy states will be accepted on the same footing as others. The enemy states, however, Mr. Bourgeois said, must give proof that they no longer foster lust of conquest and that they will "pay fully for the devastation and ruin they have caused."

No distinctively American plan will be submitted initially to the committee of the peace conference appointed to work out the details of the constitution and the functions of the league of nations, it was learned today. The American representatives, it appears,

LEAGUE OF NATIONS HELD SEWING CIRCLE

ADMIRAL MAYO ADVOCATES INCREASE IN AMERICAN NAVY.

Race Between England and United States Is Suggested as Result of World War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In urging immediate naval expansion today before the House naval committee which votes tomorrow on the Administration's new building program, Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, said:

"The league of nations is rapidly getting down to a sewing circle with no means of enforcement and no international police force. Now is the time to go the limit in expanding our Navy. Do you think that this is the opportune time to expand because other countries will stop building because of war debts?" asked Representative Kelley of Michigan.

"Partly, but not primarily," responded Admiral Mayo. "We cannot now because the world expects it, but to do it later might cause trouble and it certainly would cause inquiry."

"I think that England will always try to keep ahead of the world," he continued.

"Then it is a race between us and England," said Mr. Kelley.

"It may be," answered the Admiral. "No matter what the peace conference does," he declared, "nothing this Congress can do will be up to our naval requirements. There was never a time when it was so necessary for the United States to be thoroughly prepared."

Construction of a new type of big naval ships which embody features of the dreadnaught and the battle cruiser was recommended by Admiral Mayo. He favored 12-inch armor, instead of 16-inch now carried by the dreadnaught.

LOST BATTALION MAN HOME

Emery Bronson, Pendleton, Wounded, 5 Days Without Food.

PENDLETON, Or., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—Emery Bronson, one of the two Pendleton boys who were with "Go to Hell" Whittlesby's famous lost battalion, arrived home yesterday, having been discharged because of wounds received in action.

Bronson went over the top first September 24, and October 2, the first day of the six during which the battalion was surrounded by the enemy, was wounded in the right hand and right knee by shrapnel. For the other five days he lay in a pit without food and with scant medical attention.

Robert P. Ingalls, the other Pendleton boy with the lost battalion, was killed.

LISTER DECLINES VACATION

Washington Governor Directed by Physician to Remain at Home.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 30.—Governor Ernest Lister, who has been ill several days, today was instructed by his doctors to remain at his home until Monday. The Governor is not at all a well man, one of his doctors said.

Governor Lister's friends are of the opinion that he is by no means as well as he himself thinks he is. He has been under several times to take vacation and a needed rest, but has declined to leave his work until after the Legislature adjourns.

DICKSON EXPRESS EDITOR

California Board of Control Member on Los Angeles Paper.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Edward A. Dickson, member of the State Board of Control, has been named editor of the Los Angeles Express, it was announced here today by Guy C. Earl, brother of the late E. T. Earl, who owned the Express.

James B. Bloor will retain his position as managing editor, Earl said.

MOB DISREGARDS VERDICT

Louisiana Negro, Convicted of Murder, Is Lynched.

MONROE, La., Jan. 30.—A mob last night lynched Sampson Smith, a negro convicted at Columbia yesterday of the murder of Blanchard Warner, a white man.

The jury's verdict had specified that capital punishment should not be inflicted.

SECRET POLICY OF U. S. ROILS SENATE

Private Peace Agreements by Colonel House Scored.

SENATOR BORAH VOICES FEAR

Internationalization Scheme Develops Opposition.

HIDDEN METHODS ALARM

Idaho Senator Criticizes American Delegation at Paris for Obligating Nation in Secrecy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Vigorous opposition to plans reported from Paris for the internationalization of former German colonies was made in the Senate today by Senator Borah, of Idaho, Republican. The speaker said he was not in favor of the United States assuming any "obligation to control or be responsible for any part of the German possessions."

Senator Borah said Australia, in demanding the German islands of the Pacific, had announced a Monroe Doctrine for Australia, and added:

"If we, as a member of a league, interfere with the Monroe Doctrine of Japan or of some other nation, how long would it be before they would interfere with our Monroe Doctrine?"

Secrecy is Assailed.

The Idaho Senator criticized reported private conferences between Colonel House and General Smuts regarding disposition of the German colonies at which it was said an agreement had been reached to sustain the secret treaty between England and Japan for disposition of certain German possessions in the Pacific.

Senator Borah said this was another exhibition of secret diplomacy and declared that a league of nations based on secret proceedings would be an "infamous institution."

Senator King, of Utah, Democrat, defended the action of the American commissioners in holding private conferences, declaring such conferences were necessary to formulate views for presentation to the peace conference.

Publicity is Opposed.

All the meetings of the peace commissioners should not be "heralded from the housetops," asserted the Democratic Senator.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The discussions of the Paris conference regarding the future of the former German colonies is being followed with intense interest here. In some sections of the press there is a feeling of uneasiness.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

TWO PORTLAND SHIPS REINSTATED BY BOARD

WORK TO CONTINUE ON ADVICE OF OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

Favorable Material Situation Declared Responsible for Late Order From Washington.

Two of 16 steel vessels, each of 5800 tons, on which work was ordered suspended at the plant of the Northwest Steel Company, were reinstated yesterday on telegraphic instructions of the United States Shipping Board. The reason assigned was that the material situation was in such condition they could be completed rapidly.

No instructions have reached the city relative to six of the same type ships at the Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporation's yard that come within the scope of the suspension edict, or regarding four vessels of the 3500-ton class at the Albina Engine & Machine Works. The 3500-ton steamers at the C. M. Standifer Construction Corporation's Vancouver steel yard have not been affected by the suspension.

The original mandate was for the stoppage of work on such steamers as could not be completed by the end of the first half of 1919. Immediately afterward it was said the action was due to a decision of the Shipping Board to cease the construction of 5800-ton carriers and smaller types, for it had been determined to turn out larger steamers. That may restore to the Portland yards replacement contracts equivalent to the amount of tonnage lost through the suspension.

DISCHARGE SYSTEM SCORED

Secretary Olcott Unable to Obtain Release of Employees.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The failure of the Government to release soldiers to fit existing conditions is scored by Secretary of State Olcott in a telegram today sent to Senator Chamberlain, in which he declared:

"I don't understand the attitude of the Government in view of the far-heralded cry for work for returned soldiers. I have endeavored for two months to secure the release of four enlisted employes for reinstatement in positions. Need them badly. In no instance have I succeeded in securing discharge. It is discouraging."

WOMEN TO BE HONORED

Members of Third Army Start Fund for Memorial.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Jan. 29.—Correspondence of The Associated Press.—A movement to erect in Washington, D. C., a monument to "American womanhood in commemoration of her loyalty, sacrifices and devotion to the American Expeditionary Forces," has been started by the Third Army.

It is proposed that General Pershing appoint a committee to take up the work and that only members of the American Expeditionary Forces, the Navy and the Merchant Marine be permitted to contribute to the fund. Under the proposed plan enlisted men would give a dollar each and officers three dollars each.

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FORCE ACCOUNT IN ROAD WORK SCORED

Highway Commissioner Makes Comparison.

ECONOMY INCENTIVE ABSENT

Clackamas County's Claims Are Met With Statistics.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS GET JOLT

"State Receives Dollar's Worth of Road for Every Dollar Spent," Declares W. L. Thompson.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—Oregon has received a dollar's worth of road for every dollar spent, declared W. L. Thompson, acting chairman of the State Highway Commission tonight in a statement which virtually amounted to a complete refutation to all criticism directed against the commission.

Every argument advanced against the policy of the commission, its method of operation, its specifications, its attitude toward maintenance force accounts and contracts, its costs and similar matters were taken up one by one and answered.

The statement was made in the open meeting called to give critics an opportunity to air their views. When Commissioner Thompson completed his statement he had covered the ground completely and had fanned out the arguments of the obstructionists.

Through Highways Needed.

The greatest good for Oregon is the policy of the commission, according to the speaker's announcement. The commission has followed the broad-based plan of pushing toward completion the primary trunk roads of the state, rather than consuming money in the building of feeders or laterals or market roads. The great need of Oregon is through highways east and west and north and south and to build these the commission is committed.

The altruistic attitude of Multnomah County was held up to the audience. Mr. Thompson showed that Multnomah, which contributes 40 per cent of the money spent on roads, has not received and does not ask that a dollar be spent in that county, that all Multnomah asks is that the primary trunk roads be completed.

The speaker also showed that the commission has undertaken to provide improvement for the main traffic arteries, and automatically these arteries tap the most densely populated sections and where the land is more valuable.

In statistics prepared by the en-

BILL TO BAR GERMAN IN SCHOOLS MAY PASS

SENATE SENTIMENT SEEMS IN FAVOR OF CURBING TONGUE.

Opposition to Measure Argues for Hun Language as Means of Combating Teuton Trade Efforts.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—"I don't want my children to be taught what we all know to be the prevailing language of hell,"

This was the argument against the teaching of German in the public schools of Oregon as advanced on the floor of the Senate today by Senator Farrell, of Multnomah, who voted to adopt a majority report of the educational committee, which favored the passage of Senator Dimick's bill prohibiting the teaching of German in all state-aided schools.

A spirited debate ensued when a minority support for the indefinite postponement of the bill also was reported, but the Senate voted to approve the bill with only eight dissenting votes.

Senators Strayer and Norblad led the debate in opposing the bill. Both asserted it to be a childish move to prohibit the teaching of German, now that the inevitable question of trade supremacy is soon to be in the fore. They characterized the bill as a "hymn of hate." Senator Pierce, in supporting the bill, said that the teaching of German in the public schools at La Grande had poisoned the minds of his two daughters until their brothers had donned the American uniform and left for the front.

The bill is on the calendar for final passage in the Senate tomorrow. It is believed the opposition to it will gain strength in view of the high vote recorded for it today.

CHEAP TEXTBOOKS SOUGHT

House Measure Proposes Furnishing Volumes at Cost.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—Under the terms of two bills introduced today by Representative Bean, the textbooks for elementary and high schools of the state would be furnished at cost, plus the cost of distribution, either by printing or securing the volumes at wholesale.

One bill carries an appropriation of \$5000 to establish a revolving fund for that purpose and authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to handle the work of production and distribution.

The other bill abolishes the State Textbook Commission and throws its work upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WOMEN STILL ARE NEEDED

War Workers Hold "Carry On" Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Termination of the war, with a consequent lowering of Army morale, has intensified the need for women war workers in the United States and overseas. Five hundred prominent women today met at a "carry-on" meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association workers held at the home of Mrs. Vincent Astor.

Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., both of whom returned recently from France, were among the speakers.

EXPRESS ROBBERS GUILTY

Thirteen Railway Messengers Convicted to Larceny of Goods.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Thirteen railway express messengers, employed on runs between New York and Boston, today pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny of goods in transit.

Twelve were sentenced to terms of from four months to one year. It was charged that thefts involving approximately \$100000 had occurred during the last 15 months. Goods valued at \$10,000 had been returned, it was stated.

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ALBERS' MEN URGED TO FIGHT FOR U. S.

Defense Produces Witnesses, Many in Uniform.

EMPLOYEES TELL OF LOYALTY

Rational Self Lost Through Drink, Says Doctor.

ATROCITIES HELD AS LIES

Some Declare Defendant Never Entered Word Against America so Far as They Had Heard.

Witness after witness was called yesterday by the defense in the Federal Court espionage case against Henry Albers, former president of Albers Bros. Milling Company, to testify that the defendant, while president of the firm and after America had entered the war, had encouraged the enlistment of his employees in the United States service, and had told the young men they should answer the call.

Several of the witnesses appeared on the stand in uniform. Numerous employees and officials of the company testified that Henry Albers had never, to their knowledge, uttered a word against America or its military and naval forces. In fact, at- titude had been one of consistent loyalty throughout, and that he had originated and maintained the policy of holding positions open for such of his employees who entered the service.

National Self Is Lost

Dr. E. A. Sommer, member of the School Board, and at present director of the influenza fight in the city, appeared as a witness for the defense, testifying that he had been summoned on numerous occasions, during a long term of years, to care for Henry Albers when the defendant was in the throes of suffering, resulting from protracted drinking. At such times, the witness positively asserted, Albers lost all semblance of his rational self, and would be unable after sobering to recall his words or actions.

Contrasted to this testimony was that of the remainder of the Government's witnesses, who attributed to Henry Albers many seditious utterances, alleged to have been made both in San Francisco and Portland, including the flat declaration, immediately after America entered the war, that he was a German spy and did not care who knew it.

Boasts Told by Witness.

David McKinnon, superintendent of construction at the Standifer Steel Company's plant at Vancouver, testified that two or three months following the outset of the world war, in 1914, he met Albers in San Francisco. They were old acquaintances. "Well, what do you think about our British cousins?" is the query that he says Albers put to him.

"They are no cousins of mine," replied McKinnon.

"Never mind," said the defendant, according to the witness, "before we get through with them we'll kill every man, woman and child in England!"

The witness said that the boy, "stuck in his craw," and that, after America declared war, he reported it to the United States District Attorney at San Francisco.

"What caused you to report this remark," inquired Mr. McGinn, of the counsel for the defense.

"Because I have a wife and child of my own!" snapped the witness.

Automobile Ride Recalled.

Tiquancy was lent to the morning examination of witnesses by the appearance of Miss Olga Gomez, a San Francisco pianist, who testified for the prosecution regarding remarks Henry Albers is alleged to have made on an automobile ride in that city, in April, 1918, in company with herself, another young woman and Jack O'Neal. The witness formerly resided at Milwaukie, Or.

Miss Gomez said that she first met Henry Albers when he entered the Sutter street barber shop, in San Francisco, to have his nails manicured; that they talked of mutual friends in Portland, and that the conversation then veered to the war.

"Mr. Albers changed right away," testified the witness, "changed his line of conversation and started to—something, I remember, he stated very distinctly that he was a Kaiser man from head to foot." The taxi cab ride was later arranged, the witness stating that Albers first visited a nearby bar.

Revolution Declared Near.

Founding vigorously on his knee during the ride, the defendant uttered several seditious remarks, declared Miss Gomez, among them being, "I am a millionaire, and I will spend every cent I have to help Germany win the war."

"Deutschland uber alles" was another exclamation attributed to Albers on that ride. Warned by his companions, he responded, said the witness: "I don't care! I am a spy—a spy. I am ready to be shot right now for Germany! There will be a revolution in the United States."

The advantages that fall to the lot of window-cleaners were demonstrated in the testimony of Henry Cerrano, called by the Government, who testified that the latter part of 1915, while washing office windows at the Albers plant, the defendant entered the room and ex-

