

## PEACE TO HALT FOR FURTHER REVISIONS

### Treaty to Include All Foe Nations, Is New Plan.

## DELAY MAY RUN INTO MAY

### Reasons Thought to Be So as to Shape Policy on Reds.

## DIFFICULTIES ARE MANY

### Other Causes for Postponement Believed to Be Need of Settling Differences Among Allies.

BY HERBERT BATAUD SWOPE. Copyright by the New York World. Published by Arrangement.

PARIS, March 26.—(Special Cable.)—Peace with Germany is to be held up until a treaty embracing all other enemy nations shall be ready. Accompanying this statement, which was authorized directly by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George and Clemenceau, were unofficial assurances that this plan will "not entail any serious delay." Those best informed fear the contrary will be true and that it will be well into May before the Teutons will be asked to sign the peace document.

Those holding this view—and their opinion is worthy of serious attention—say there are reasons behind the change in the programme which do not appear on the surface. One primary reason has to do with the need of developing a definite policy toward bolshevism and applying it to Hungary; and another reason is found in the need of settling certain differences among the allies concerning reparations and other matters, time being required for adjustments.

**Secret Meeting Is Held.**  
In respect to the matter of reparations the important fact should be noted that the French and British, within the last few days, have come nearer the American attitude than ever before. Information that a secret meeting justified the expectation that the conference will define reparations as applicable to war damages and not to war costs.

It is possible to say further that claims already approved will run slightly above the German capacity to pay, but there will be possibility of questions of punitive indemnity.

**Three Activities Are Noted.**  
Three main activities are characterizing the peace conference, each possessing special significance as to the final treaty—two being favorable to its speedy completion and the third indicating delay.

First was the convention of the neutral powers on the league of nations, presided over by Lord Robert Cecil in E. M. House's rooms, at which suggestions of non-belligerents were heard. Second was the conference of Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando and President Wilson at the British Premier's house, at which General Allenby was questioned as to the mandates for Asia and the third was the serious block in the economic commission because of French insistence that German exports and imports be subjected to heavily restrictive taxation.

**Deadline Is Result.**  
It was on this latter point that President Wilson supported the American section under Messrs. Bernard N. Baruch and Thomas W. Lamont in opposing the plan, and insisting on complete economic freedom after the war, his position being outlined in a dispatch sent a few days ago. Since then the French have stressed their demands for imposts upon German commerce, and the deadlock resulting is threatening the progress of the treaty making.

It is hoped that English support will cause the French delegates to abandon their position and grant full opportunity for Germany to do business so that she can pay the reparation claims.

The French attitude is based on the general policy of a country which demands protection from Germany militarily, politically, territorially and economically. In spite of this choke point, members of the American and British commissions to-night expressed themselves as being hopeful that the completed draft of the treaty would be ready for consideration Saturday and that the German delegates would be called surely within another two weeks.

**Amendments Are Presented.**  
The other two incidents were perhaps of greater importance from the standpoint of actual value. Public interest centered mainly in the miniature peace conference staged at the Hotel Crillon when 29 representatives of as many nations discussed the details of the league of nations constitution and presented such amendments as they deemed wise.

Thirteen neutral countries were represented, the other seven countries being France, America, Britain, Italy, Greece, Serbia and Belgium. The details have been sent to America in an official communication, but certain aspects of the meeting were not included therein. There were two conspicuous absentees.

## 'BIG FOUR' IN CONTROL OF PEACE CONFERENCE

### COUNCIL OF TEN IS DECLARED TOO CUMBERSOME.

Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando Deciding Factors in Peace Treaty.

BY JAMES M. TUOHY. Copyright by the New York World. Published by Arrangement.

PARIS, March 26.—(Special Cable.)—The eclipse of the council of ten and the emergence of an informal council, "the big four"—Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando—as the deciding tribunal of the conference is the most significant evidence available of a renewed resolution to speed up a treaty of peace.

The French semi-official explanation is that progress became impossible because of the cumbersome size of the council of ten, which, with its secretariat, its experts and stenographers and its other attaches, really became a council of 40.

The council of four sit alone and unattended, although should the occasion arise, they summon experts. When Premier Orlando is present, Clemenceau acts as his interpreter, as Orlando does not speak English.

The council of four issues no communiques. Credit for this reform lies with Lloyd George, who at the last week-end withdrew himself to Fontaine Bleu. There he drafted a memorandum setting forth the drawbacks of the existing system, suggesting the suppression of the council of ten, outlining the procedure of the council of four and declaring secrecy imperative. President Wilson supported the proposals made in this memorandum, as did Clemenceau. This plan is in full operation and with highly satisfactory results, it is said. The British anticipate that a preliminary peace treaty will be ready inside of ten days.

## ROYAL STATUES DISLIKED

### Socialists in Bavaria Demand Industry Shall Have Material.

BERLIN, March 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—Independent socialists in Bavaria have demanded that the government melt all statues of former royalties and statesmen, including that of Bismarck. Materials of the statues, they ask, shall be given to industry. The national flag, the independents demand, shall be converted into clothing for children.

## BUTTE SOLDIER NOMINATED

### William Cutts Beats William Dunn in Democratic Primary.

BUTTE, Mont., March 26.—Check of the poll books of the municipal primaries last Monday by the city council tonight showed that William Cutts, recently discharged from army service with rank of captain, defeated William E. Dunn for mayor, who was recently convicted of sedition, by a majority of 108 votes for the democratic nomination.

## FLAG WILL BE LOAN PRIZE

### State Having Largest Oversubscription to Receive Capital Emblem.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The state attaining the largest oversubscription to the victory Liberty loan will be awarded the American flag which floated over the capitol dome on a number of historic occasions after the United States entered the war, the treasury announced today.

## HUGHES OUTLINES LEAGUE CHANGES

### European Aggression Is Now Feared.

## HOME RULE TO BE GUARDED

### "Trouble Breeding" Guaranty Would Be Revoked.

## LIMITATION MADE DEFINITIVE

### Settlement of Purely American Questions Declared to Belong to American Nations.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Seven amendments to the league of nations covenant intended primarily by their author to insure the American continent against European aggression, to protect the United States from enforced administration of foreign territory and to revoke the "trouble breeding" guaranty of the existing political independence of member nations, were proposed here tonight by Charles E. Hughes.

Minor suggestions of the former republican presidential candidate were that definite limitation be placed upon the league's field of inquiry, reserving to the several nations exclusive control of immigration, tariffs and other internal problems and that provision be made for the withdrawal of states from the organization.

In an address before the Union League club, reviewing exhaustively the terms of the proposed covenant, Mr. Hughes declared that the American people "were entitled to a better piece of work."

**Amendments Outlined.**  
The "Hughes amendments" suggested, "aside from formal improvements," were stated as follows:  
1. Explicit provision as to the requirements of unanimity of decision.  
2. Suitable limitation as to the field of the league's inquiries and action, so as to leave no doubt that the internal concerns of states, such as immigration and tariff laws, are not embraced.  
3. Providing that no foreign power shall hereafter acquire by conquest, purchase or in any other way any possession on the American continent or the islands adjacent thereto.  
4. Providing that the settlement of purely American questions shall be limited primarily to the American nations, and that European nations shall not intervene unless requested to do so by the American nations.  
5. Omitting the guaranty (of the existing independence of member nations) of article X.  
6. Providing that no member of the league be constituted a mandatory power without its consent, and no European or Asiatic power shall be constituted a mandatory of any American people.  
7. Providing that any member of the league may withdraw at its pleasure on a specified notice.

Mr. Hughes criticized severely the

**Mandatory Powers Limited.**

Without its consent, and no European or Asiatic power shall be constituted a mandatory of any American people.

Mr. Hughes criticized severely the

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS OR RUIN, SAYS DAILY MAIL

### CERTAIN PROBLEMS ARE STILL TO BE SOLVED.

London Editorial Declares It Folly to Overlook Them, and Equally Foolish to Exaggerate.

LONDON, March 26.—(Special.)—"The league of nations or ruin" is the headline over an editorial in the Daily Mail today, which runs:

"The league is a matter of vital concern to the allied people. All their best are bound up with its success. There is no reason why a provision should be solved before the new league work smoothly, and it would be foolish to overlook them, but it is equally foolish to exaggerate their difficulty.

"Most important of these is the American fear that the league may involve some danger to the Monroe doctrine. There is no reason why a provision giving the sanction of the league to the principles of the Monroe doctrine should not be inserted in its final constitution.

"The second problem is raised by the wide difference in race and in the standard of life between the states which are friendly and allied.

"The third problem concerns the sacrifice of national independence that each of the partners to the league must make. If no one is willing to make this sacrifice the world will have to look forward to a fresh era of armaments, furious international competition and war, which will mean the suicide of civilization."

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## NAVAL RECOGNITION IS ASSURED PACIFIC

### Equal Division of Fleet Is Held Necessary.

## COLUMBIA BASE IN BALANCE

### Naval Affairs Committee Pass Day in Portland.

## LUNCHEON IS GAY FEATURE

### Visitors Agree Increased Facilities Are Needed for Adequate Protection of Coast.

BY BEN HUR LAMPMAN.

Eight representatives in congress, colleagues on the naval affairs committee yesterday, gave Portland more than a cursory glance yesterday, and vowed that they like the city, its people, its progress and its pertinacity. But they said little or nothing about the concise purpose of their visit, which has much to do with the proposed establishment of a naval base at the entrance of the Columbia.

What they did say, laying stress upon the fact that their conclusions as to the Columbia river site must be taken into advisement before any recommendation is made, is that the great American fleet, present and future, must be split evenly between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts.

This arrangement, they pointed out, will necessitate vastly enlarged naval bases and facilities on the western shore of the nation.

**Committee to Visit Astoria.**  
Members of the committee, who are to leave this morning for Astoria, where they will personally inspect the indicated site at Tongue Point, and the present admittedly inadequate coast defenses, are Lemuel P. Padgett, democrat, of Tennessee; Daniel J. Riordan, democrat, of New York; William B. Oliver, democrat, of Alabama; Carl Vinson, democrat, of Georgia; William J. Browning, republican, of Illinois; Frederick H. Hicks, republican, of New York; Fred A. Britten, republican, of Illinois; and C. N. McArthur, republican, of Oregon.

"We have adopted the course of keeping our eyes and ears wide open, and our mouths shut," laughed Representative Padgett, past chairman of the committee and chairman pro tem. during the tour of the Pacific coast.

**Mr. McArthur Favors Base.**  
In Oregon for a four-day sojourn, during which they will hear arguments for a naval base, or at least a submarine and aviation base, on Tongue Point at the Columbia's mouth, the visitors arrived yesterday morning from California, where they have been engaged in similar investigation.

Strictly speaking, but seven of the committee arrived yesterday, for Representative McArthur of Oregon preceded the other members by several days.

## PERSHING PAYS HONOR TO NORTHWEST HEROES

### MEMBERS OF 41ST DIVISION LONGEST IN SERVICE.

Letter to Governor Olcott Says Boys Had Hardest Career of American Forces.

SALEM, Or., March 26.—(Special.)—Tribute to the splendid service given by soldiers from the northwest, comprising the 41st division, is paid by General Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, in a letter to Major-General Traub, commanding officer of the 41st. A copy of General Pershing's letter was received today by Governor Olcott from Major-General Traub, now stationed at Camp Pike, Ark.

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to extend to you and the officers of the 41st division my compliments upon their excellent appearance and bearing at the inspection in the embarkation camp at Brest just previous to your departure for the United States," reads the letter.

"The 41st division has had the longest and hardest career of service in the American expeditionary forces. One of the first five divisions to arrive in France, organized and trained as a combat unit, it was immediately broken up and a majority of its personnel was sent to combat units, and the part these men played is a matter of history.

"Those who remained with the 41st division to handle and prepare replacements for battle have had a hard and unexciting part to play. Yet the division's accomplishment has been as important as the work of any of those units who had the better fortune to remain as combat divisions and win glory at the front.

"The officers and men may return home with the knowledge of duty well performed, and the assurance that they have won the confidence and respect of their fellows in the American expeditionary forces."

## DEATH SWEEPS LABRADOR

### Fifty Per Cent of Population in North Dies During Winter.

MONTREAL, March 26.—Fifty per cent of the inhabitants of northern Labrador perished during the winter from an epidemic of influenza, smallpox and measles, according to dispatches to the Montreal Star sent by mail to Battle Harbor and by wireless to St. John, N. F.

Forty Newfoundlanders wintering on the coast for the purposes of trade perished at Nain with 40-odd Eskimos, representing nearly the whole population of that settlement. "Okak, with a population of over 200, is entirely wiped out. At Hebron 200 died.

It is estimated that only 400 inhabitants from Goochwater bay to Nain are left alive, the dispatches say, but the full extent of the calamity will not be known until the opening of navigation in the summer. Medical aid was unobtainable.

## 91ST BOYS TO LAND SOON

### Two Artillery Detachments to Reach New York Saturday.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 26.—A detachment of the 347th field artillery, one officer and 140 men, and a detachment of the 248th field artillery, one officer and 47 men, all of the 91st division, will reach New York on the Aquetania on next Saturday.

They will be sent to Camp Lewis.

## COMMISSION LETS PAVING CONTRACTS

### 17 Miles to Be Acted on This Morning.

## WESTERN HIGHWAY LOCATED

### Engineer Instructed to Prepare for New Improvements.

## FEW SOLDIERS WANT WORK

### Proposals of Cement Companies Are Rejected as Excessive—Asphaltum Contract Divided.

DAY'S DOINGS OF STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Awarded contracts for 32 1/2 miles of road construction.  
Ordered preparations for paving 62 1/2 miles of roads.  
Ordered grading for 20 miles of roads.  
Held up paving awards for 17 miles of road until this morning pending discussion of royalty.  
Located the west side route of the Pacific highway.  
Located Columbia highway from The Dalles to Chenoweth.  
Abandoned force account project when only seven soldiers came to work.  
Arranged for road operations in 11 counties.  
Rejected cement bids as excessive.  
Contracted for 10,000 tons of asphalt, 60 per cent with the Standard Oil company and 40 per cent with the Union Oil company.

More than 116 miles of road construction was handled yesterday by the state highway commission, in addition to 17 miles of hard surface held in abeyance until the commission meets at 9:30 o'clock this morning at the courthouse. Contracts awarded were for construction of 1000 feet of approach to the overhead at Divide, in Lane county; two and seven-tenths miles of grading in Yamhill on the Tillamook road; one and seven-tenths miles of macadam in Wheeler county; 2 1/2 miles of grading and gravel in Umatilla county.

Paving ordered, with the engineer instructed to make the necessary preparations without delay, was as follows: Columbia county, paving from Clatskanie to Deer Island, 20 miles.

Washington county, paving Hillsboro to Gaston, 11 1/2 miles.

Hood River town to Multnomah county line, paving, 20 miles.

Wasco county, paving from The Dalles to Chenoweth, three miles.

Yamhill county, paving from Sheridan to McMinnville, eight miles.

Grading preparations ordered were: Columbia county, grading from Scappoose to Deer Island, 14 miles.

Clackamas county, grading from Oregon City to Multnomah county line, by way of Oswego, and grading from Canby to Aurora, six and four-tenths miles. This Clackamas county work will be paved as soon as the grading is ready to receive a surface.

**Western Route Located.**  
One of the most important decisions of the commission yesterday was the location of the west side route of the Pacific highway, over which there has been a controversy for nearly two years. The commission went over the ground for two days this week and arrived at a determination yesterday.

The policy of the commission has been to run the state roads along a straight line, avoiding detours, and this policy was a factor in arriving at the decision. The location is from Newberg to McMinnville, via Lafayette, instead of via Dayton, and from McMinnville south through Homes Gap and Amity to Rickreall and Monmouth, straight through to the Benton county line and direct to Corvallis. Between McMinnville and Forest Grove the location is via Carlton, North Yamhill and Gaston. On this latter section, the road, after leaving Forest Grove and going through Gaston, passes through Wapato and follows the west side of the railroad track to Carlton, where it crosses to the east side of the track, thence to St. Joseph and on to McMinnville.

The effect of this routing decided on places Independence and Dallas on stubs or spurs. The commission next extended the post road project out of Salem, now seven miles, to Dallas.

**Foothill Route Located.**  
Location of the road toward Tillamook in Yamhill county was designated as the present main traveled road from Sheridan to Willamina. The Columbia river highway was located from The Dalles to Chenoweth, which is a route along the foothills. This latter project has been ordered prepared for paving as soon as possible.

In considering paving, the commission ruled that on the projects designated only those parts be paved which are ready for paving. This means that on some of the projects there will be short gaps here and there which will have to wait a year to be surfaced. These spots are generally short. Commissioner Benson, in moving that the Columbia highway from Hood River to

(Concluded on Page 3, Column 1.)



1—Representative William J. Browning of New Jersey. 2—Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia. 3—Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois. 4—Representative Frederick H. Hicks of New York. 5—Representative Daniel J. Riordan of Tennessee. 6—Representative C. N. McArthur of Oregon. 7—Representative William B. Oliver of Alabama. 8—Women of the party, left to right—Mrs. George A. Thayer, Mrs. William J. Browning, Mrs. Daniel J. Riordan, Mrs. VIII Brown, Miss Jeanette Duncan. 9—Members of the Portland women's reception committee—Mrs. C. H. Carcy, Mrs. C. H. Martin, Mrs. J. N. Teal, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery.