

STRIKERS AND TROOPS CLASH IN STUTTGART

Gas and Electric Supplies Shut Off in City.

FOOD SITUATION SERIOUS

Movement to Overthrow Present Government Believed to Be the Real Reason for Disorders.

STUTTGART, April 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—A proclamation of a general strike of working people throughout Württemberg yesterday was met by a counter strike on the part of the bourgeoisie. Street fighting developed in the afternoon and three persons are believed to have been killed, while many were injured.

The casualties occurred when a column of strikers, holding a demonstration for their demands, met a large detachment of government troops with machine guns and armored cars. The troops insisted that the strikers disperse. The strikers refused and adopted a threatening attitude. After several warning shots, the troops fired. There was some brief hand-to-hand fighting, after which the demonstrators were driven off and order restored for the time being.

Food Situation Serious. Stuttgart, however, is growing nervous. The gas and electric supplies have been shut off and the food situation is serious. Although the demands of the strikers are ostensibly for the removal of martial law, the release of political prisoners and new elections for the parliament and workers' councils, it is believed in government quarters that they are working systematically under the surface to bring about the downfall of the government, by which they hope to endanger the national government. It is claimed that it is intended that the strike here shall spread all over Germany.

The majority socialists have not taken a definite attitude in the situation and seemingly are divided. The independent socialists and the Spartacists are working together. Only two newspapers, one majority socialist and one independent, are permitted to appear.

Strike Spreads in Other Cities. The general strike does not appear to have affected industrial cities of Württemberg except Göppingen and Esslingen.

BERLIN, April 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Zeitung Am Mittag announced a strike in Berlin of the metal industry, involving all categories and including draftsmen and foremen, numbering roughly 30,000 men.

COPENHAGEN, April 2.—A dispatch received from Muelheim-on-Ruhr says that all the workers employed in the great metal works owned by the Thyssen firm have gone on strike.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, April 2.—The forces of law and order are today the complete masters of the situation in Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The labor organization of the city, Frankfurt ad Moselle, has ranged itself on the side of the authorities.

Plunderers Are Killed. When attempts to plunder in the Altstadt quarter were renewed prompt action resulted in the effort being nipped in the bud. Twelve would-be plunderers were killed. Of these four were women. Reports show strikes at Essen and Bochum have only slightly extended.

LONDON, April 2.—Several hundred persons were killed in further rioting at Frankfurt-on-the-Main yesterday, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. In the fighting at Stuttgart yesterday, the message added, a violent crowd attacked the town hall, which was occupied by government troops. The crowd, however, was beaten off.

PARIS, April 2.—(Havas.)—Germany will not persist in her opposition to the use of Danzig by Polish troops on the way from France to Poland, according to advices reaching Paris newspapers.

AMERICAN FOOD ARRIVES

Two Cargoes of Wheat and Flour Landing at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, April 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—The quiet which had set in at this port after the departure of German ships for allied ports in happily disturbed now by the arrival of clanking of cranes and windlasses lifting the precious cargoes of American wheat out of the holds of the West Carfax and Lake St. Clair, the first American relief ships to arrive here.

The unusual spectacle of huge piles of sacks of wheat and flour is attracting numerous sightseers to the piers, apparently in the hope of obtaining some of the coveted grain which may be spilled.

The limits of this curiosity has prompted itself, however, has prompted

WHAT Oswald Garrison Villard did not say to the Associated Press in his Paris report on German conditions is contained in a special cablegram from him in this week's issue of

The Nation

10c

On sale at all news stands.

Subscriptions \$4 a year.

BELLARS

6 BELLARS

Hot Water

Sure Relief

FOR INDIGESTION.

the American commission in charge of food distribution to throw a strong cordon of American guards around both ships and only the men engaged in discharging the cargoes are permitted on the wharves. Even the workmen are subjected to scrutiny at the end of the day and are not permitted to leave until they have passed inspection.

None of the flour is permitted to go to waste and all that leaks from broken or damaged sacks is carefully gathered up and put in new containers. The quality of the flour excites admiration from the onlookers. It invariably is referred to as the "choicest California flour," probably because both ships are said to have cleared from San Francisco and passed through the Panama canal.

The crews of the American steamers are permitted shore leave only between 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

The red flag which had been flying from the tower of the city hall here since the revolution last November, has been hauled down.

FRYAT KILLING IS PROBED

Execution of British Captain Subject of German Court-Martial.

BERLIN, April 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—An investigation into the case of Captain Charles Fryatt of the British mercantile marine, who was executed by the Germans in 1916 after his conviction by a German court-martial of having attempted to ram the German submarine U-33 with his steamer, the Brussels, is being conducted by a national court-martial. Representatives of various governments attended and a large number of witnesses, including Captain Danzer of the U-33, appeared for examination. Rechal read this excerpt from the testimony at the court-martial of Captain Fryatt:

"The first witness, Danzer, testified that the U-33 sighted a steamer while about to submerge and signaled it to stop instantly on pain of a shot from the submarine. The Brussels, however, he said, evidently had seen the submarine first and made directly for it, getting up steam as it advanced. Danzer said he tried to get the submarine to stop, but without success, and that he was unable to submerge again. It was impossible to discharge a torpedo because the steamer was only 150 yards away. Another witness said the order to submerge was given by the U-boat sank 35 feet in two minutes. The crew, it was testified, saw the shadow of the British ship pass overhead."

JAPAN ASKS EQUAL RIGHTS

(Continued From First Page.)

that Japan has enjoyed a civilization all her own for many ages. It was a civilization born of the highest sense of honor, of the sense which the west could not understand nor appreciate because we had lived apart as a hermit nation.

Through the expedition of Commodore Perry and the efforts of Townsend Harris (the first American consul-general to Japan), we joined, as equals, to the world. We took on a new ambition, which was to interpret the civilization of the western nations which we had learned to recognize and to which we felt that we were entitled to share.

Perry Expedition Recalled. "You will note here that America was the first country to agree to make a treaty with us abolishing extra-territoriality. You must remember that we did not ask to join this first league of nations. We were forced to do so.

"Our policy was to use our power and forces to compel us to open Japan to intercourse with the western world. We were not to be deterred by the fact that Japan, that we did yield, because it has been of great benefit to our country.

"And now we are asked a second time to join a league of nations. But how? As equals? If so, we are ready. We want to consider with the greatest care the interests of all our associate nations in such a league, because by no other policy can the league of nations succeed.

"No Asiatic nation could be happy in a league of nations in which sharp racial discrimination is maintained. While we feel very keenly on this point, our precise position must not be misunderstood or misrepresented.

"We are not too proud to fight, but we are too proud to accept a place of admitted inferiority in dealing with one or more associate nations. We want nothing but simple justice. We are glad to join the league of nations and to do our full share in the maintenance of the world's peace and order, and the reign of justice for all peoples.

Root Proviso Approved

"We do not wish to impose upon our laboring classes as immigrants upon any of our associate countries. We recognize that this question is one with which each nation must deal individually, and we have voluntarily shown our good faith by our observance of the so-called gentleman's agreement with the United States and this notwithstanding that the principle of non-contracting of the measures adopted by the western powers, in forcing the doors of our hermit kingdom.

"We do not object to the proviso suggested by E. H. Root safeguarding his country on the subject of internal administration. His proposition applies alike to all countries. We want no special privileges.

"What we do say and feel is that we are entitled to a frank and open admission by the allies with whom we have fought and will fight for a free and civilized world, beside whose sons and daughters have died, that the principle of equality and justice is a fundamental tenet of the league. This applies, of course, only to the conduct of government and cannot govern the likes or dislikes or even the tastes of individuals which are their own.

"We see difficulties in the way of a permanent and successful operation of this league of nations unless the contracting parties enter it with mutual respect. Marriages of convenience too often breed distrust and discord rather than contentment."

BOYS INJURED BY AUTOS

Mrs. H. G. Patterson Falls While Stepping From Streetcar.

Two boys were bruised in automobile accidents last night. Gus H. Hushman, 415 East Seventh street, driving west on East Morrison near Eighth street, ran down Van Hayden of 172 East Eighth street. The boy was removed from under the car and taken to his home.

Everett Young, aged 7, of 2974 Pine street, was struck and knocked down by an automobile driven by Abe Rosenbloom, of 228 Anthony street, on First street, between Pine and Oak streets. He was taken to his home.

Mrs. H. G. Patterson, 40, of 4109 Sixty-third street, Southeast, was bruised and suffered lacerations to her head when she fell while getting off a street car at Fifth and Oak streets yesterday. She was taken to the Good Samaritan hospital.

Albert Visits French Officials.

PARIS, April 2.—(Havas.)—King Albert of Belgium today called on President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau, with whom he had lengthy conversations.

Only One "BROOKS QUININE" To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROOKS QUININE Tablets. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE, Care a Cold in One Day, 20c—Adv.

ALLIES TO PREVENT GERMAN MONOPOLY

Red Demands Continue to Engage Paris Conference.

BOTTOMS ARE TAKEN OVER

After-War Restrictions Bound to Affect Germany's Ability to Pay Injured Nations.

BY HERBERT BATARD SPOPE. Copyright by the New York World. Published by Arrangement. PARIS, April 2.—(Special Cable.)—While the questions of reparations, boundaries and bolshevism continue to engage the attention of the peace conference the problem of economic relations with Germany has assumed a tentatively settled phase and it herewith presents an outline of the terms, which are of vital interest to all the world, especially to American commercial life.

It must be borne in mind that the conditions are liable to alteration because of the factor of reparations which is intimately associated with the subject, but the provisions as indicated represent minimum views of the French and British, and may prove acceptable to the Americans if the council of four indorse them.

War Contracts Canceled. According to my information, which has been confirmed by British sources, all of Germany's immensely valuable war contracts are to be canceled. This will amount to more than a billion dollars yearly, and will take from Germany her dominance in the control of Algerian grain, the base of aluminum.

Furthermore, she will lose her position of mastery in a large part of the North and South American markets, which will militate against her private business relations with firms operating in America, Britain, France and other countries. Conversely, it will end contracts under which information firms did business in German borders, which, while profitable to them, was greatly to their detriment.

Her great wealth-producing patent rights will continue to be used by her enemies, although she will be paid for this privilege, but not on a royalty basis. In other words, her monopolies in such things as coal tar products and dyes will be broken and thus her world-wide sales will be destroyed.

Practically all her economic shipping now being used by the allies will remain in their hands as part of reparations. The court must be made for shipping space for German products, for unless she is permitted to trade she must die commercially.

The council also is bound to have high effect upon her capacity to pay extended reparations, especially if the territorial limitations for her affect her earning capacity. If the Rhine province is returned to her, the Saar valley given to France, she will lose much of her iron production, most of which lies west of the Rhine, and a large share of her coal deposits along the Saar.

Reparations Serious Problem. These points are being given proper consideration, not because there is a slight shadow of doubt as to what should be inflicted upon the Teutons, but because if the impositions are made too heavy they will be unable to pay, and the league will be brought into question.

Through all the consideration of economic and kindred subjects one rule runs, and that is to preserve the inviolability of private property.

Such wealth as may be taken from Germany will be taken from her national and not individual property, though it will finally come to the same thing, since private property held by the various allies will be charged off against German reparations.

Reparations were discussed today by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Poincaré. The French are described as slowly swinging to the American point of view, which condition has been brought about by the practical supervision of Louis Klotz by M. Leussier as minister of reconstruction, and who is considered to be more moderate in his views. The council will be advised by French delegates to give sanction to the idea of mobilizing all the border countries against Russian bolshevism, but they are not inclined to withdraw the plan advanced by Marshal Foch.

On the contrary, they have about reached a decision foreshadowed in these dispatches yesterday to withdraw all troops from Russia, including those operating around Odessa.

Reports from Lenin direct show that the Russian leaders are not projecting an aggressive military campaign against the other countries, and this attitude is affecting the conference's decisions. The report made by Messrs. Bulliet and Steffens, outlined before, is still officially secret, though no reason is given for its suppression except that it favors the bolsheviks.

LEAGUE PACT IS REVISED

(Continued From First Page.)

may name additional states, whose representatives shall be members of the council. The council, with like approval, may increase the number of states which the body of delegates may select to be represented upon the council.

"The council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year at the seat of the league or at such other place as may be decided upon.

"The council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world.

"Each member of the league shall be invited to send its representatives to sit as members at any meeting of the council during the consideration of matters especially affecting the interests of that member.

"All the meetings of the council voting shall be by states; each state represented on the council shall have one vote and may not have more than five representatives."

Unanimous Vote Provided For. Article 5 is similar to old article 4, except that here, as in the new, the consent of the council shall require the agreement of all the states represented at the meeting.

Article 6 shows only trifling verbal alterations from former article 5. Article 7 is virtually the same as old article 6.

Article 8 deals with the reduction

of armament and shows several textual changes as to give it full effect. The members of the league recognize that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

"Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every 10 years."

Limits of Armaments Are Fixed. "After these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the council."

"The members of the league agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war tends itself to very grave objections. The council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those states which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

"The members of the league undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, the naval and military programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to all like purposes."

Article 9 is the same as in old article 8, except a reference reading article 8 should read articles 8 and 28. Article 10, which is of high import, and article 11 remain practically untouched, except that here, as in other sections, the phrase "high contracting parties" is changed to "members of the league."

Arbitration Is Provided. Article 12, which bears on measures to prevent war, is strengthened and simplified and now reads:

"The members of the league agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture of peace, they shall submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council; and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report of the council."

"In any case, under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute."

Article 13 reflects one significant amendment which ties the members of the league to an agreement not to make war upon other members which have accepted the league's rules.

Good Faith Is Insisted. The new motto is inserted in the next to the last sentence of the article, which now reads:

"The members of the league agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the league which has accepted the league's rules."

Articles 14 is changed to read: "The council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of any international character which the parties there submit to it, and also to pronounce upon any legal questions referred to it by the council or by the body of delegates."

In article 15 the word "prefer" in the first sentence is altered to "submit," which makes the action more of a mandate and less a matter of volition. From there on the succeeding paragraphs of the section upon legal questions are unchanged.

"The council shall endeavor to effect settlement of the dispute, and when it has failed to do so, it shall make a public statement of the facts of the dispute and the terms of the settlement, which the council may deem appropriate."

Facts Shall Be Given World. "If the dispute is not thus settled, the council, by majority vote (this is a new and important clause), shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper with regard thereto."

"Any state represented on the council may make public a statement on the facts of the dispute and of its conclusion regarding the same."

"If a report of the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute (separately or jointly), which complies with the recommendations of the report.

The wording of the original draft reads: "If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the parties to the dispute the contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations."

"If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them and is found by the council to be out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report and shall make no recommendations as to its settlement."

The last paragraph of old article 15 remains unchanged except for the addition of the words when concerned by the representatives of those states represented on the council and of a majority of the other states, members of the league, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall make the same force as a unanimous report by the council."

Article 16 Remains Untouched. Article 16, which carries great weight, remains untouched save for the first sentence and the last. The new sentence begins: "Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its covenant under article 12, 13 or 15, it shall be deemed to have committed an act of aggression."

The next important change lies in the introduction of the words, "They will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory," etc.

Article 17 in its revised form shows only slight changes in terms, which do not at all affect the sense of the paragraph.

SOLDIERS WANT CITY LIFE

Washington Troops Do Not Favor Return to Small Places.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 3.—Returned soldiers of Washington present the biggest problem to the demobilization service of the Y. M. C. A. and the national war council, especially in that they show a disinclination to return to the small rural communities where many of them came from, according to a statement of Frank E. Sicker, executive director of the service today. Having tasted the activity of larger centers, the men, he said, are no longer content to revert to a previous hum-drum existence. The situation which he described as unfortunate and alarming, he said, is blamed largely by traveling Y. M. C. A. secretaries on the communities themselves which have not kept in tune with the spirit of American energy.

Their attention called to this phase of reconstruction problems, Mr. Sicker said, commercial organizations and prominent citizens of many towns have responded with plans for civic improvements to meet the situation.

Dry slabwood and inside wood, green stains, for cash, Holman Fuel Co., Main 353, A 355—Adv.

NEED OF COMPROMISE REALIZED BY FRANCE

Fatal Results of Continued Discussion Feared.

BRITISH AGAIN OPTIMISTIC

Appeal to Entire World by French Government on Question of Reparation Suggested.

BY JAMES M. TUOHY. Copyright by the New York World. Published by Arrangement. PARIS, April 1.—(Special Cable.)—The tone of the French press today afforded clear evidence of realization of the fact that the moment has arrived when French territorial and reparatory claims must submit to the spirit of compromise.

It is apparently recognized that another week of unproductive discussion by the "big four" would be fatal to the peace conference, and that decisions must at last be reached on crucial points.

Inquiries in British quarters show that the spirit of optimism once more prevails, while French sentiment is that of unwilling acceptance of hard and undesirable conditions.

Appeal to World Suggested. One gathers in French official circles that the idea has been mooted of appeal to the entire world by the French government in respect to reparations. This course has been suggested through uneasiness over the effects of disillusionment upon the French people, when the fact shall be publicly known as to the views of the "big four" concerning German financial possibilities.

Regarding the Hungarian situation the French claim to have proof that President Premier Karolyi, in making way for a bolshevik government, acted on the prompting of Germany, the idea being that Hungary's lapse might intimidate the entente into granting favorable terms to Germany and Austria, lest they follow the same road.

British Favor Neutral Danzig. In regard to the Danzig problem, the British are evidently hopeful that Premier Lloyd George's suggestion of neutralizing Danzig and the disputed corridor under a Polish-German committee will be adopted in principle, as the British are determined to place 3,000,000 Germans under Polish rule solely.

General Mangin is busily engaged in forming a staff for service in the Balkans, where he plans to co-ordinate the command of the troops of various nationalities into a unified force for the protection of that region against the bolshevik menace.

FORMER IDAHO MAN SOUGHT

Governor Davis Desires to Make Appointment.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 2.—An effort is being made here to deliver to Captain Albert H. Connor, former speaker of the Idaho house, and recently discharged from the army, a message from Governor Davis appointing him commissioner of law enforcement for Idaho. When the message was taken to Walter Reed hospital, where Captain Connor has been recovering from wounds sustained in the Argonne fighting, it was learned that he had been discharged March 21. From there he presumably went to Camp Meade, but so far he has not been located there.

LOUISE BRYANT IS BARRED

Berkeley Mayor Refuses Socialist Lecture Public Audience.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 2.—Mayor S. C. Rivington today issued instructions to Chief of Police August Volmer not to allow Louise Bryant, a national socialist lecturer, and wife of John Reed, to speak in the auditorium of the Burbank school on Friday evening. He said he did not intend to allow any bolshevik meetings to be held in this city.

Malheur River Rising Rapidly.

VALE, Or., April 2.—(Special.)—The Malheur river is higher than for several years. Warm weather is melting the snow in the central Oregon hills. Actual flood conditions are not expected.

No Medicine-Chest Without Its Family Laxative

From the baby to the grandparents a good laxative is the necessary medicine in the little ills. It wards off serious sickness and saves doctor's bills. Many a cold has been prevented from running into gripe and pneumonia by its timely use.

Many a racking headache has been quickly dispelled by it. And it is a laxative rather than a drastic cathartic or purgative that should be in every family medicine-chest, for a laxative can be used at all ages.

Thousands of good American families have for more than a quarter century used a combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin known to druggists as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It is a laxative- tonic that acts on the bowels and stomach. Infants take it with perfect safety, and it is equally effective for grownups.

Grandparents are now seeing their children give it to their babies. It is excellent for all the family in constipation, headache, dyspepsia and similar ills.

The druggist will refund your money if it fails to do as promised.

PRICE AS ALWAYS

In spite of greatly increased labor costs due to the war, by sacrificing profits and cutting the price, we have maintained the price at 25c per bottle. The new war taxes have been added to the price. The price of the bottle is 25c. The price of the bottle is 25c. The price of the bottle is 25c.

FREE SAMPLES.—If you have never used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin send for a free trial bottle to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 445 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. If there are babies at home, ask for a copy of Dr. Caldwell's book, "The Care of Baby."

Dr. Caldwell's SYRUP PEPSIN The Perfect Laxative

There's something about them you'll like.

Twenty to the package

Herbert

London Cigarettes

There's something about them you'll like.

Twenty to the package

Herbert

London Cigarettes

There's something about them you'll like.

Twenty to the package

Herbert

London Cigarettes

There's something about them you'll like.

Twenty to the package

Herbert

London Cigarettes

There's something about them you'll like.

Twenty to the package

Herbert

London Cigarettes

There's something about them you'll like.

Twenty to the package

Herbert

London Cigarettes

There's something about them you'll like.