

ALLIES DECREE THAT GERMANY MUST PAY

Justice for War Victims Is Aim of Conference.

SPECIAL RULES TO GOVERN

Fixing Value of Damages Will Be Determined by Allied and Associated States.

BY JAMES M. TUOHY.
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PARIS, April 25.—(Special Cable.)—The recommendations made by the commission on reparation, the text of which treaty was tabled to the World and The Oregonian, but suppressed by the British censor, were of a thoroughly exhaustive character, covering every conceivable species of war damage.

The subcommittee has proceeded on the principle that no claim can be framed so as to involve payment twice over, either to the same or to different persons, for the same injury; that where an injury is caused under enemy responsibility, the damage will include all actual and necessary consequences of such injury, that cases must be capable of being verified with reasonable certainty by some kind of proof; that statistical computation may be applied in default of direct evidence, subject to verification; that the cost of reparation of things injured, whether movable or immovable, cannot apply to the provision of more expensive substitutes.

As to the methods of fixing the value of damage, the committee has determined by the allied and associated states, each having regard to its own cases, damage will be valued on the basis of replacing every person having the right to reparation in the same position as he would have been if he had not suffered damage resulting from the state of war.

An increase of value arising from a rise in prices may be taken into account; cost of construction, replacement or repair will be arrived at by replacing, at the corresponding pre-war cost, an appropriate co-efficient, calculated for each category of property in accordance with the market price at the date of conclusion of peace—materials, labor and all other factors being considered.

Interest to Be Charged.
Damages resulting from levies or seizures of sums of money, including forced subscriptions or assets of any kind expressed in cash, damage incurred for the relief of the population of invaded territories or of interned civilians, is to be taken at the capital value of the sum involved, with interest at 5 per cent from the date of the damage to the conclusion of peace. The right is fully reserved to regulate the payment for these damages in any manner determined by agreement, as well as to decide questions as to reciprocal claims or debts arising from pre-war contracts between subjects of the enemy and the allied and associated powers.

Damages from loss on securities is valued on the basis of their average price on 1914 or, in case the securities were issued after July 1, 1914, on the basis of their issue price, provided that such price not lower than the average price for the first quarter of 1913.

Special Rules to Govern.
Damage caused to industrial property, through the enemy's knowledge of special manufacturing processes and commercial damage resulting from the enemy's knowledge of books, correspondence, etc., is to be valued in accordance with the market price at the date of conclusion of peace, as well as upon between the allied and associated powers.

Damages to a state include the extraordinary expenditures that state has been obliged to bear in consequence of invasion or occupation, insofar as such expenses have not been included in other claims.

ALLIES DIFFER ON BILLS.

America reserved its opinion regarding this category on the question of principle, while Great Britain, Japan and Portugal declined to accept the definition of loss incurred by allowances to refugees and to all persons wholly or partly, deprived of their right to work, as well as all expenditures incurred by a state or any authorized persons, for food transport or for the relief of the populations of invaded territories; expenditures incurred for special allowances and bonuses of every kind to military victims of war, or persons claiming under them; expenses for prisoners of war injured in life or death by acts of cruelty or violence committed or ordered by the enemy; the cost of assistance by a state to prisoners of war and allowances to the families of mobilized persons; all expenditures or charges resulting from the state of war imposed upon the associated powers and the expenses of the maintenance of enemy prisoners of war and those interned. If the damages incurred by persons include the destruction, deterioration or depreciation of immovable property, on land or sea, belonging to private persons or public persons other than the state.

WILSON MIGHT RUN AGAIN

Third Election Easily Possible, Declares Attorney-General.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—"If President Wilson is elected, he would be nominated and would be re-elected. I do not think there is any doubt of that."

This is the optimistic prediction of Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer in a statement issued today regarding the reports that Mr. Wilson might seek a third term.

Incidentally, Mr. Palmer, who last night spoke in this city, disclaimed any personal presidential ambitions, and emphatically said that the determination of justice would enforce prohibition following July 1.

"We are going to have woman suffrage," said Mr. Palmer. "It has been a long time coming, like prohibition, but it will come, and I think it is a good thing."

ITALIANS POUR INTO FIUME

(Continued From First Page.)

sect to error." Premier Orlando continued: "And I add the error is all the easier as the problems to which the principles apply are the more complex. Humanity is such an immense thing, the problem raised by the life of the people are so infinitely complex, that nobody can believe that he has found in a determined number of proposals as simple and sure a way to solve them as if it were a question of determining the dimensions, the volume and the weight of bodies with various units of measure."

"While remarking that more than

once the conference nearly failed completely when it was a question of applying these principles, I do not believe that I am showing disrespect toward this high assembly. On the contrary, these changes have been and still are the consequences of human judgment. I mean to say only that experience has proved the difficulties in the application of these principles of an abstract nature to concrete cases. Thus, with all deference, but firmly, I consider as unjustified the application made by President Wilson in his message of his principles to the Italian claims."

Declaring that one could not accept without reservation the statement that the downfall of the Austro-Hungarian empire implied a reduction of Italian aspirations, the premier added: "It is even permissible to believe even the contrary, that is, that at the very moment when all the varied people who constituted that empire sought to organize according to their ethnic and national affinities that the essential problem caused by the Italian claims can and must be completely solved."

"Now, this problem is that of the Adriatic, in which are summed up all the rights of the ancient and the new Italy, all her sufferings throughout the centuries, and all the benefits she is destined to bring to the great international community."

ITALIANS ARE ALL "HOT UP"

Mobs Yell Loudly for Fiume and Parade Through Streets of Rome.

BY BEATRICE BASKERVILLE.

(Copyright by the New York World, Published by Arrangement.)

ROME, April 24.—(Special Cable.)—The Italian press is all "hot up" over President Wilson's pronouncement, which is regarded as accusing Italy of imperialism. In noisy protest, processions march through the city shouting "Sonno, Orlando, Fiume, Spalato."

The atmosphere of the city recalls that which permeated it during May, 1915, when public opinion in Rome induced the government to join in the war.

Educated Romans believe President Wilson was misled by his talk with Signor Leonida Bisolatti, the socialist leader, during the president's visit to Rome. They think Mr. Wilson believed that Signor Bisolatti's Adriatic policy was supported by the mass of public opinion.

The truth is that Bisolatti himself more than once said: "I am isolated."

"I am isolated," Signor Bisolatti is utterly incapable of forming a ministry now because the Italians are united in support of Foreign Minister Sonnino.

ITALIANS REMAIN ALOOF

(Continued From First Page.)

Indications of the character of the state guests who had displaced civilian lodgers and forced them to seek other shelter in crowded Versailles. The detective did not interfere with traffic in the streets or in the park.

The Germans will not be expected, and probably do not desire, to extend their movements into the general quarters of Versailles.

Nor is it expected that the Germans will seek to extend their promenades far and wide through the vast park of the Versailles which stretches from their hotels in one direction far beyond the great Palace to the Bois de St. Germain, and in the other to the Trianon and the Bois de Boulogne.

A plenary session of the peace conference will be held Monday to consider the report of the committee on the future of the Danzig corridor, and also such portions of the peace treaty as may be completed by that time.

POLISH CLAIMS RECOGNIZED.

Reconsideration of Polish claims relative to Danzig has resulted in a decision concerning the future status of that city which goes considerably further toward satisfying Polish demands than had been contemplated.

"The free city of Danzig" will be created virtually as an autonomous republic within the Polish state, represented in international relations by Polish diplomats. Poland will be guaranteed free use of the Danzig transportation facilities and will be given control of the Vistula water route and freedom of cross, not only through the "Polish corridor," but also through German territory if necessary.

Polish control, however, will not extend to the internal affairs of the city. Germany will be guaranteed freedom of passage across the Polish corridor to east Prussia.

BERLIN, April 25.—(By the Associated Press.)—Professor Walter M. A. Schuecking, one of the German delegates to the peace congress at Versailles, declared today that the powers of the German delegates would be quite sufficient to enable them to sign the peace treaty on the spot. Naturally, he added, the national assembly must sanction the treaty.

Professor Schuecking's statements were made in an interview with the Zeitung am Mittag. Continuing, he said: "The importance of the delegation should be appreciated as an indication that the imperial government reckons on real negotiations. The contents of the latest note permit the conclusion that opponents are in principle inclined seriously to negotiate with us."

"I personally am optimistic enough to hope that French reports of the contents of the treaty are materially inaccurate and that, therefore, an acceptable preliminary peace may be garnered within the next few weeks, even though special distributions may be protracted for months."

PARIS, April 25.—The French cabinet and the members of the French peace delegation held a meeting today to exchange views regarding the work of the peace conference. Marshal Foch gave the cabinet details of the military point of view concerning problems submitted to the conference.

Besides Marshal Foch and other members of the conference delegation present were Jules Cambon, Captain Tardieu, Finance Minister Klotz, Foreign Minister Pichon and Premier Clemenceau. President Poincare presided at the meeting.

John F. Stone Recovering.

HONOLULU, T. H., April 25.—John F. Stone, secretary to the governor of Hawaii and former Oregon boy, successfully passed through an operation a few days ago. The operation was made necessary by an ulcer of the stomach. It was performed by another Oregonian, Dr. George F. Straub. Mr. Stone is recovering rapidly.

The number of telephones in use in the United States at the close of 1917 was equal to one for every nine persons.

ITALIAN PRESS VENTS WRATH AT PRESIDENT

Excited Latins Wildly Fume at Mr. Wilson's Words.

APPEAL MADE TO AMERICA

Belief Seems to Exist That Stand of President on Fiume Will Be Repudiated by U. S. People.

ROME, April 25.—(By the Associated Press.)—"What happened in Paris is altogether monstrous," says the Giornale d'Italia in its comment on the peace congress. "Against the Italian appeal to the common sense of the American people asking them whether they consider the attitude of their president just and straightforward one."

"President Wilson forgot his principles regarding the freedom of the seas and the equality of races and distributed Germany, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgarian territories among the French, Bohemians and Jugo-Slavs, remembering his principles only to snatch from Italy the fruits of her sacrifices and her victory. We are tranquil, trusting in justice and right and in the knowledge that a large majority of the American people do not share the opinions in Paris."

Therefore, we do not consider the generous American nation responsible for the eccentricities of its president."

Italian Press Talks Wildly.
After describing Premier Orlando's reply to President Wilson as a proud and thrilling document, the Courier d'Italia says:

"The American people cannot be in agreement with a man who so haughtily arrogates to himself the right to decide the fate of Europe."

The idea Nationalist declares that not one Italian would dare to sign a peace as proposed by President Wilson.

"The Italia considers that President Wilson has perhaps irretrievably jeopardized the peace of the world."

The newspapers announce that patriotic societies are urging the Italian people to address an appeal to the American people and the American senate and house of representatives.

The Epoca in its comment on the developments in Paris says:

"It is no more the Kaiser but another man who presumes to decide the destinies of peoples."

PARIS, April 25.—The newspapers here are unanimous in the opinion that the departure of Premier Orlando from Paris does not constitute a rupture in relations. "It is not adieu," says the Petit Journal, "but au revoir."

Parliamen Expresses Hope.
The Petit Parliamen is particularly optimistic, saying that the critical tension exists no longer and there are several forms of compromise possible.

A part of the French press manifests some impatience that new complications should arise at the moment when the German plenipotentiaries are about to arrive. The Echo de Paris fears that "as a sequel of the methods employed all alliances may totter."

LONDON, April 25.—The peace conference crisis continues to be the paramount topic of comment in London's morning newspapers. The support given to President Wilson's and Italy's views are, respectively, about evenly divided, but with two or three exceptions, opinions are expressed cautiously and with a manifest desire to show friendliness for both Mr. Wilson and Italy and to avoid saying anything likely to hinder the speedy restoration of harmony.

The Post refers to Mr. Wilson's "wild West diplomacy," and says: "Mr. Wilson's attitude toward the allies is like that of the rich uncle, and they have accepted his manners out of respect for his means."

The Express announces that "Premier Orlando has gone home and we commend his example to Mr. Wilson."

ITALIAN CABINET MAY FALL

British Press Generally Thinks It Up to Latins to Change Stand.

BY JOSEPH W. GRIGG.

(Copyright by the New York World, Published by Arrangement.)

LONDON, April 25.—(Special by wire.)—Few voices are raised in the British press in sympathy with the attitude of Italy in the Adriatic situation and these are confined to ultra-tory organs like the Globe and Evening Standard. They have long been battering at the league of nations structure and their present attitude is not so much pro-Italian as anti-league of nations.

It is regarded here as a certainty that the Italian cabinet must come to grief in the near future unless it changes its policy.

Both American and British business men expressed the opinion today that the Italian leaders had dealt a heavy blow at their country by raising the anti-American and anti-British storm which has been raging in Italy for many days and which, from all accounts, declared today that the powers of the German delegates would be quite sufficient to enable them to sign the peace treaty on the spot. Naturally, he added, the national assembly must sanction the treaty.

The Manchester Guardian utters this warning to Italy: "The support for world peace, is worth a good deal more than the security which any particular state could possibly hope to derive from adding a strip to its own frontier or driving a wedge into that of a supposed enemy."

The London financial district is considerably agitated by the Italian attitude and there has been a decided fall in Italian rentes, which finally lost six points on the stock exchange. But international bankers are more immediately concerned about a possible industrial upheaval following the present tense situation in Italy.

International Situation.

(By the Associated Press.)

ALTHOUGH Vittorio Orlando, Italian premier, has withdrawn from the peace conference and returned to Italy, he still is in communication with conference circles in Paris. The French premier, Georges Clemenceau, received a message from the Italian statesman Friday morning, but no hint as to its contents has been divulged. Signor Orlando dispatched the message while on his way to Rome. Baron Sonnino, Italian foreign minister, will leave Paris for Rome Saturday, according to announcement.

The departure of Premier Orlando is defined in conference circles not as a rupture, but as a suspension of Italian collaboration in the actual peace conference. In some quarters the expectation has been put forward that Signor Orlando will return to Paris in time

for the delivery of the peace terms to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles, about May 1 or 2. It is expected that the Italian delegates remaining in Paris will continue to collaborate on various secondary inter-allied commissions.

The American delegates seem confident that a settlement will be reached after a conference of Premier Orlando with the Italian parliament. At Italian headquarters the seemingly irreconcilable spirit at first manifested has visibly diminished. "Wait and hope" was the watchword expressed at the Italian headquarters Friday.

President Wilson outwardly has displayed no disposition to yield to the Italians and the opinion voiced in American circles is that only through a change in the attitude of the Italians can an agreement be reached.

From Italy comes word that in Rome and other cities there have been demonstrations in which the manifestos have cheered the United States, but uttered expressions of animosity toward President Wilson.

An American officer arriving in Paris from Fiume reports that 14 Italian divisions have been moved there and that virtually all the inhabitants of the city, with the exception of Italians, have departed.

The advance guard of the German peace delegation reached Versailles Friday.

An official Rumanian statement announces that the Hungarian soviets continue to meet with defeat at the hands of the Rumanians.

TEACHER FIGHTS FOR JOB

BOARD CANCELS CONTRACT FOR 1 1/2 DAYS' ABSENCE.

Summons of Attorney to Appear as Witness at Vancouver Cause of South Bend Woman's Trip.

SOUTH BEND, Wash., April 25.—(Special.)—Miss Frances Sullivan, a teacher in the Raymond high school, has appealed to Miss Edith Boyd, county superintendent, for a review of proceedings under which the Raymond school board declared Miss Sullivan's contract null and void.

The board declared Miss Sullivan's contract null and void because she was absent without leave one and one-half days because she answered the summons of a Vancouver attorney to appear there as a witness. The board says she was not subpoenaed and therefore not forced to attend, and that she made no effort to secure postpaid permission. They also held that Miss Sullivan did not obtain permission from proper authorities before leaving and that the action tended to demoralize discipline in the schools.

Miss Sullivan contends that she secured permission from the high school principal, in the absence of the county superintendent. She claims that her contract was canceled without a public hearing and that she was given no chance to defend herself. She has retained Fred M. Bond, a South Bend attorney, to present the case before Miss Boyd.

CITIZENSHIP IS WITHHELD

Legal Technicalities Keep Canadian From Getting Final Papers.

SALEM, Or., April 25.—(Special.)—Joseph W. the afternoon of the twice endeavored to become a citizen of the United States, and despite the fact that he has voted in many elections and has exercised all the rights and privileges of an American citizen, he is still an alien.

Wall made his second appearance yesterday in naturalization court, but was denied final papers because he had not exercised the rights of citizenship for five years prior to 1914. Wall was born in Canada and came to this country when a youth. The failure of his father to become a citizen before the son became 21 years of age made it impossible for the son to apply for citizenship. He must now wait another two years before he can apply for his final papers.

TREES SERVE AS TOWERS

Great Value in Wireless Communication Demonstrated.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A covery that every tree is a potential wireless tower was announced today by Major-General Squier, chief signal officer of the army, revealing another war secret and telling the story of how the American army with a string of stations using tree-tops as antennae, read messages from ships at sea and the principal European radio stations.

General Squier made his disclosure in a paper read before the Physical Society of America, meeting here. Afterward he took the scientists out into the woods near the bureau and demonstrated a portable field laboratory erected there for experiments in development of the discovery.

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PAPER MADE OF BAGASSE

New Industry Established in the Island of Hawaii.

HONOLULU, T. H., April 25.—(By Mail.)—The first bagasse paper mill in the United States or its possessions is operating at Oloa, on the island of Hawaii. At present only mulching paper is made, but at some future time it is intended to make various grades of paper. The paper is made from the refuse of sugar cane. Bagasse is the dry fiber left after the sugar has been ground from the cane.

Formerly bagasse was used only as fuel. Mulching paper is used to cover the sugar field in aiding cultivation. The sugar cane, having a firm stalk, breaks through the paper, while weeds, because of weak stalks, die.

POSTAL RATE CUT URGED

1917 Act Held Burdensome to Newspapers and Subscribers.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The American Newspaper Publishers' association, at the closing session here today of its annual convention, adopted a resolution urging the incoming congress to repeal or amend the act of 1917, raising the second-class postal rates.

The resolution declared that such rates "create an undue financial burden and are burdensome alike to newspapers and their subscribers," were ill-suited to the needs of the country.

LOSS IS ONLY 9 PER CENT

Sale of Surplus Supplies by War Department Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Prices received by the war department in the sale of surplus supplies totaling \$140,000,000, the war department announced today, averaged 91 per cent of the initial cost. Military railway material disposed of brought \$71,000,000, exactly what these supplies cost the government.

Aircraft production material was sold at 90 per cent of its cost and ordnance supplies brought 87 per cent.

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Saturday Positively the Last Day of This

Sensational Apron Sale!



Brand New Bungalow Aprons in the Best Styles and Made of Standard Percales and Heavy Chambray Have Been Reduced for Saturday's Selling to..... **98c**

Not more than three to any one purchaser.

None to dealers.

No phone or mail orders filled at this sale.

Neglect to attend this sale and you will miss one of the greatest saving opportunities presented by this or any other store in the Northwest. And such a sensationally low price is only possible because of our good fortune in securing a special lot of Bungalow Aprons direct from the manufacturer at an extraordinary price reduction on a spot cash transaction. We now pass this saving on to you.

Included are most all styles—middy, side fasten, shoulder fasten; also in novelty models. All are well made of standard percales or heavy chambray, in pink, blue and gray colors; in plaids, stripes and neat figures. They are fine Coverall Aprons with big pockets and wide belt, and are actually priced for this sale at less than wholesale quotations. You could not purchase the material alone for the price we quote. Saturday for the finished Apron..... **98c**

Georgette and Taffeta Dresses at \$27.50

At this special price you have choice from beautiful Georgette and Silk Taffeta Dresses in many flatteringly becoming models in the close figure drapes and mystic modish wrappings of the season's most favored models. Included are all sizes for the young miss, the average figure, and for those who are fashionably stout.

We've a Splendid New Stock of

Glove Silk Underwear for Particular Women

Chemise, Union Suits, Vests and Bloomers in All Styles and at All Prices. High standard Silk Underwear fashioned and finished in a perfect manner—distinctive garments, that have met every demand for under silks and have proven very popular among particular women. Here you'll find all sizes and styles in Chemise, Union Suits, Vests and Bloomers. All are most moderately priced.

Children's School Shoes

In our Basement Shoe Section we place on special display well-known and reliable footwear for children. Prices will be found very attractive.

Children's Patent Mary Janes, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, at..... **\$2.50**
Misses' Patent Mary Janes, sizes 11 1/2 to 2, at..... **\$3.00**
Women's Patent Mary Janes, sizes 2 1/2 to 6, at..... **\$3.50**
Little Gents' Gunmetal Shoes, sizes 9 to 13 1/2, at..... **\$2.00**
Boys' Gunmetal Shoes, sizes 1 to 6, at..... **\$2.50**
Men's Gunmetal Shoes, sizes 6 1/2 to 11, at..... **\$3.00**

Drug Sundries

One Bar of Creme Oil Soap FREE with each purchase of three bars for 25 cents. Four bars for 25 cents AT THIS SALE.

Hind's Cream..... **45c**
Santiseptic Lotion..... **45c**
Telya Cream..... **50c**
Java Rice Powder..... **45c**
Diana Rice Powder..... **39c**
Palm Olive Cold Cream..... **47c**
Sanitol Cold Cream..... **25c**
Cocoanut Oil Shampoo..... **45c**
3 1/4-inch Powder Puff..... **15c**
Palmer's Lotion Soap..... **25c**
Jergen's Violet Glycerine Soap, 3 for..... **25c**
Woodbury's Facial Soap..... **23c**
Resinol Soap..... **25c**
Luxor Toilet Water..... **\$1.00**
Melba Toilet Water..... **50c**

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the principal office of Merck & Co., No. 45 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 9th day of May, 1919, 8000 shares of the capital stock, par value \$100 each, out of a total authorized and outstanding issue of 10,000 shares of Merck & Co., a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of New York.

Full description of, and information concerning the property to be sold, terms and conditions of inspection and sale, and the order thereof, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director, Bureau of Sales, 110 West 42d Street, New York City.

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