

22 NATIONS TO SEE TREATY PRESENTED

Minor Powers Admitted to Versailles Meeting.

PACT IS SAID TO BE READY

Marshal Foch Protests That France Is in Danger.

TREATY IS HELD UNSAFE

Chinese, Portuguese and Italians File Objections to Different Parts of Proposed Agreement.

PARIS, May 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—It was decided late today that the following delegations which were to be excluded by the treaty were to be admitted to the congress at Versailles tomorrow when the peace terms are handed to the Germans: China, Siam, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, Liberia and Honduras.

Countries on the original official list of those to be represented are: The United States, Great Britain and her dominions, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, Serbia, Greece, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

PARIS, May 6.—The peace treaty was presented to the minor powers at a secret plenary session this afternoon which adjourned at 5:30 o'clock. The draft of the treaty is considered now as having passed the final stage before being presented to the Germans.

Foch Expresses Fear.

Marshal Foch, in a speech at the plenary session, declared that the treaty given France was inadequate from a military point of view and said it was his personal conviction that the treaty should not be signed.

The marshal emphasized the necessity of France's holding the bridgeheads along the Rhine and said that occupation limited to 15 years was not sufficient.

The Chinese delegates presented a brief, formal and dignified protest concerning the disposition of Kiao Chiao. The Portuguese delegates expressed dissatisfaction regarding the treatment accorded Portugal.

The protestations made by the various delegations are not regarded as serious as definite reservations were made by the protestants. Italy was represented at the session by Signor Respi.

Italy Makes Reservations.

The Italian spokesman said he declined to make reservations concerning any provisions in the treaty not acceptable to Italy.

Lu Cheng Hsiang, the Chinese foreign minister, asked for reconsideration of the decision regarding Shantung and Kiao Chiao.

The Chinese foreign minister said that in the opinion of the Chinese delegation the decision had been made without regard for justice or for the protection of the territorial integrity of China. He said that if reconsideration was impossible, he desired to make reservation on behalf of China.

PARIS, May 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The credentials of the Italian delegates to the peace congress were handed this morning to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles. This official announcement was made this evening.

Italians Still Loyal.

Members of the Italian delegation now in Paris stated that dispatches in German newspapers suggesting Italy had broken with the allies have made it imperative for the Italians to demonstrate that they are still loyal to the allies. Marquis Imperiali, Italian ambassador at London, represented Italy at the meeting of the organization committee of the league of nations this afternoon.

VERSAILLES, May 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The interallied and American economic delegates resumed their deliberations at the Trianon Palace hotel at 10:30 o'clock this morning under the chairmanship of Major Ekbraynt of France.

PARIS, May 6.—The supreme economic council has decided, pending the signing of the peace treaty, to suspend the financial blacklist and neutral countries are free to extend credits of any kind to Germany or German citizens.

Economic Threat Is Made.

The complete isolation of Germany is being considered by the council of foreign ministers of the peace conference as a measure to be adopted in the event that Germany refuses to sign the peace treaty.

The plan for the measure was submitted to the ministers by the supreme economic council.

The clause regarding responsibilities, which was not acted on at the previous session of the plenary conference is understood to have been incorporated in the final draft of the treaty. This provides for the trial of the German emperor for a "supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties" by a tribunal composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

PARIS, May 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"The supreme economic council held its sixteenth meeting May 5, under (Concluded on Page 2, Column 1.)"

ANGER OF JAPANESE TOWARD U. S. GROWING

AMERICANS DECLARED TO BE TROUBLE-MAKERS.

'Hypocrite,' 'Despot,' 'Transformed Kaiser' Among Epithets Applied to President Wilson.

TOKIO, May 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The anti-American campaign in the Japanese press continues with renewed force. No serious overt acts have been committed against American property, but evidence exists that the newspaper agitation is inciting popular feeling against America and thus paving the way to possible open demonstrations.

The belief is expressed that the basis for the agitation is fear of the growing influence of the United States in international affairs and that it will act as a curb on Japan's aspirations in China and Siberia.

After declaring that renewed attempts for anti-Japanese legislation on the Pacific slope indicate that the Americans persecute Japan in everything while wearing the mask of liberty and fairness, the Hochi Shimbun charges the Americans with having incited the Chinese to make the secret treaty public and also accuses American missionaries of fomenting the Korean insurrection.

The Yordzu Choho says the Americans responsible for attempts at anti-Japanese legislation are nothing better than barbarians.

"Hypocrite," "despot," "transformed kaiser," "man with the voice of an angel but with deeds of the devil," are some of the epithets applied by the newspapers to President Wilson.

OLE HANSON NOT LAWLESS

Statement That He Advocates Public Hangings of I. W. W. Denied.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, Wash., speaking on his tour of the country in the interest of the victory loan, issued a statement denying stories published throughout the country quoting him as saying that he was going to resign as Mayor of Seattle to take the law in his own hands and advocate public hangings of the I. W. W. and anarchists.

Mayor Hanson's statement follows: "Certain stories are being printed in the press quoting me as saying that I would resign as Mayor of Seattle and take the law in my own hands and advocate public hangings of the I. W. W. Every such statement published is absolutely untrue in substance and in fact. I have never advocated lawless acts by anyone at any time. I desire this denial to be as sweeping as possible."

RAID ON I. W. W. DENIED

Industrial Workers Charge Unfair Inspection of Luggage.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Several delegates to the I. W. W. convention in session here today reported that they were aroused at 5 o'clock this morning by persons who insisted on looking through their luggage. Chief of Police Garrity and Stephen J. Barry, head of the local bureau of the department of justice, both denied that there had been any such raids.

Chief Garrity said that he expected to make several arrests before the convention adjourns, but he did not say who the persons were nor of what they were accused.

NEICE-NURSE GETS \$50,000

Aberdeen Bachelor, 64, Rewards Relative Who Came to Give Aid.

ABERDEEN, Wash., May 6.—(Special.)—Fred Matthews, 64, resident of Aberdeen for 50 years, died last night at his apartment here. Mr. Matthews had been seriously ill for some months and had been cared for by Miss Eldridge, a niece, who came to Aberdeen upon notice of his serious illness.

Matthews was a bachelor. He leaves an estate valued at about \$50,000, which is left by will to the niece who nursed him during his illness.

POLES CHEER MR. WILSON

National Holiday Celebrated First Time Since 1791.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Hugh Gibson, American minister at Warsaw, cabled the state department today that for the first time since 1791 the Polish national holiday was celebrated in Warsaw Friday in the presence of high officials of the republic.

There were repeated demonstrations in front of the hotel where the American minister lives, the crowds cheering President Wilson and the people of the United States.

YANKS SAIL FOR FRANCE

One Thousand Officers and Men to Replace Occupation Army.

NEW YORK, May 6.—One thousand officers and men will take the place of as many troops with the American army of occupation in Germany called today for Brest on the steamship Agamemnon.

Most of the officers were in service in camps in America when the armistice was signed.

REDS WARNED BY POLICE

Buenos Aires Takes Steps to Curb Spread of Propaganda.

BUENOS AIRES, May 6.—An edict against anarchists was posted in Buenos Aires today by the police. Immediately after the edict was posted the publisher of the radical newspaper *Bandera Roja* took the next boat for Montevideo.

TEACHERS' DEMAND DECLARED UNJUST

Flat Increase of All Salaries Criticised.

PURPOSE DEFEATED, IS CHARGE

Low-Paid Pedagogue Said to Bear Burden Under Plan.

PORTLAND SCHEDULE HIGH

Investigators of Committee of One Hundred Report Legality of Special Tax Levy Doubtful.

Clouds of misapprehension surround the request of Portland public school teachers for an increase in salaries, to be voted upon at a special school election on May 10, according to a report submitted last night at the Hotel Portland by a committee composed of L. J. Goldsmith and C. Henri Labbe, a subcommittee of the committee of one hundred.

Claims that if the 20 per cent increase granted by the voters it would result in an increase of \$2.7 per cent over wages paid in 1910 to teachers of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades and an increase of 73.3 per cent over wages paid in 1910 for teachers in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades of the public schools, are made.

Although the report itself bears no recommendation, figures are submitted tending to show that the issue has not been placed fairly before the voters and that, in addition, the teachers of Portland are now receiving higher salaries than are paid in Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

Tax Levy Declared Forbidden.

By way of introduction the report cites the fact that the proposed increase in teachers' salaries of \$200 for each teacher receiving less than \$3000 a year, amounting to a total of \$230,000, is defeated, and that "the 5 per cent tax limitation law forbids any tax levying body to levy a tax to raise a larger amount of revenue for purposes other than the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon, than the total amount levied by it the year immediately preceding for purposes other than paying of bonded indebtedness, or interest thereon, plus 6 per cent thereof."

It is also stated that under the amended teachers' tenure act, after serving as probationary teachers for two years, no teacher may be dismissed or transferred to a lower kind of service or one carrying a lower salary without the consent of the teacher, except after a full hearing before a commission created to hear such cases. The subcommittee states that upon investigation it is found practically impossible to remove a teacher and that every contested case thus far has been decided in favor of the teacher sought to be dismissed or transferred.

Following a renewed agitation for (Concluded on Page 15, Column 3.)

International Situation.

(By the Associated Press.) ALL is in readiness for the presentation this afternoon of the peace treaty to Germany.

The small powers have been apprised of the contents of the momentous document and all that remains is to call the German delegates before the peace congress at Versailles and hand to them the treaty.

The terms admittedly will be hard for Germany, but it is asserted that there is only one road for her to follow if she is to obtain the return of peace and the chance to rehabilitate herself economically. Acquiescence even to a demand for the trial of their former imperial master, William Hohenzollern, which is understood to have been incorporated in the treaty, is to be required. Reports say the complete economic isolation of the country is being considered if Germany should decline to affix her signature to the treaty.

There is still dissent among the allied and associated powers over some provisions of the treaty. Chief among the objectors is Italy, with Plumo and the Dalmatian coast the point in dispute. Italy's chief delegates to the peace conference did not visit Versailles yesterday afternoon when the treaty was read to the smaller powers, but are expected to be present today. Their credentials already have been handed to the Germans.

Italians were represented at the session Tuesday by Signor Crespi, who made reservations concerning any provisions of the peace treaty which are not acceptable to Italy.

The Chinese delegates have reiterated their protest concerning the disposition of Kiao Chiao and Portugal expressed dissatisfaction against the treatment accorded the republic.

Marshal Foch also has expressed opposition to the treaty as it stands and declared it to be his personal opinion that it should not be signed as the military security given France is inadequate.

Nevertheless the treaty as formulated is to be placed in the hands of the Germans, according to the latest reports from Paris.

Allied troops, including a small detachment of Americans, have defeated the bolsheviks and captured the town of Mesalskaya, on the Murmansk in northern Russia. On the Archangel front, the first allied river flotilla has reached the fighting front as a result of the ice having passed out of the river, under the spring thaw.

The independence of Finland the de facto government in that country have been recognized by Great Britain, according to an announcement in the house of commons in London.

12 ARMY CAMPS ARE SOLD

Material of Hastily-Constructed Bindings Bring \$548,000.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Approval of the sale of 12 army camps, eight national guard concentration sites and four small miscellaneous camps, for a total of more than \$548,000 was announced today by Acting Secretary of War Crowell.

War department officials showed satisfaction over the results of the material covered by this sale consisting almost exclusively of hastily-constructed buildings and some stored equipment. The government reserved for its own use the base hospitals and storage warehouses.

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 1.)

ROBBERS ARE SEEN YET MAKE ESCAPE

Men Disappear Round Curve as Posse Comes.

SEARCH CONTINUES ALL NIGHT

Looters of Washougal's Bank Separate, Divide Money.

RADICALS ARE BLAMED

Two of Men Identified as From Hillsdale; All Three Have Worked in Shipyards.

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 6.—(Special.)—Telephone messages received here at 10 P. M. from Washougal said that shooting had been going on near Cape Horn between the fugitive bank robbers and the posse along the river front for over an hour. One deputy sheriff was reported to have been wounded in the arm.

WASHOU GAL, Wash., May 6.—(Special.)—Arrest of an alleged aide of the robbers and evidence indicating that the robbery of the Clarke County bank at Washougal Monday by three youths was the result of radical socialist propaganda picked up by the men when working in the shipyards and was an effort at "a more equal distribution of wealth"; that the three robbers have split into a pair and a lone hand, dividing their swag first; that they are without food, but are well armed and provided with plenty of cash, and that they planned the robbery while camping on an isolated peak of rock just east of Cape Horn, are developments of Tuesday's steady pursuit of the men.

Poses are covering the country from Klinker's ranch, near Skye, to beyond Cape Horn, and it is not believed the three men can escape capture. Two of them were seen by one posse today and chased on a gasoline speeder up the Spokane, Portland & Seattle tracks, but managed to elude their pursuers and took hiding in some of the rougher country along the Columbia river.

Escape Is Narrow.

Their escape was of the narrowest. In fact, in making their get-away they crept through the lines of a posse headed by former Sheriff W. D. Sappington of Clarke county while Sappington himself was looking for them in a cave opening from the rocky palisades of the Columbia just above Cape Horn.

Near Klinker's ranch, due north of Washougal, on a wooded hill rising from Bear Prairie and overlooking the Washougal river, Sheriff Johnson of Clarke county and a posse is tonight combing the brush and timber for one of the bandits; while above Cape Horn station, an equal distance east of Washougal, former Sheriff Sappington and Deputy Sheriff Sweeney of Skamania county, with a large posse, is keeping vigil to prevent the other two hours.

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 1.)

RAILROAD COST IN 15 MONTHS \$418,000,000

DEFICIT IN FIRST 3 MONTHS OF 1919 \$192,000,000.

Marked Reduction of Freight Traffic Held Responsible for Bad Financial Showing.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Director-General Hines in a discussion of recent railroad earnings tonight disclosed that:

The government's deficit in operating the railroads for the first three months this year, or the difference between net earnings and one-fourth of the guaranteed compensation was about \$192,000,000 for all roads under federal management.

The government's loss for 1918 was \$226,000,000. The entire government loss incurred in 15 months of federal operation was \$418,000,000.

Marked reduction of freight traffic under records of similar periods of the last two years were responsible for the bad financial showing and conditions in April, though not yet reported fully, show no promise of improvement.

Despite the big government deficit, the director-general does not contemplate any general increase in the rates of rates, but prefers to wait restoration of normal business conditions.

The government also incurred a deficit of about \$14,540,000 in eight months' operation of the American Railway Express company, the consolidated express corporation, up to March 1, 1919.

TRAIL BLAZER, 71, IS DEAD

David Meiklejohn One of First Residents of Butte.

BUTTE, Mont., May 6.—David F. Meiklejohn, trail blazer of the west, one of the first residents of Butte and known in pioneer days as an Indian fighter, died today at the home of his son in Los Angeles. He was 71 years old and was born in Scotland. His parents resided in Missouri in 1857.

He was a deputy United States marshal at one time. Eleven years ago he went to Mexico, where he engaged in mining, going to Los Angeles, which had been his home since.

LIEUT. GLEN IN NEW YORK

Portland Lad, Stanford Freshman, Was on Verdun Front.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Glen, 1123 Hassalo street, received word yesterday that their son, Lieutenant Hugh H. Glen, had just arrived in New York Portland as a private in the 118th Engineers.

Lieutenant Glen was born in Portland and spent all his life here until he went to Stanford university in California. He was struck on the Stanford freshman crew when he left school to enlist. He was on the Verdun front at the signing of the armistice.

WASHINGTON BOYS ARRIVE

Transport, Having on Board Canadian Troops, Reaches Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 6.—Several Washington men were among the Canadian soldiers who arrived here today from Vladivostok on the liner Montecasse.

They were Daniel Ashman, Yakima; Vincent Lyons, Tono; Charles Woodbridge, Brewster; J. T. McNeill, Norman; B. Fowler and Otto Revelle, Spokane. Portland men aboard were G. F. Sebalin and John Boyle.

AIR SERVICE TO EXTEND

Planes to Carry Mail Between Cleveland and Chicago.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Air mail service between Cleveland and Chicago will be established May 15 with trips daily except Sunday.

The postoffice department said the service would extend to New York as soon as sufficient machines were obtained.

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GIRL SLAYER BARES SECRET OF MURDER

Unconscious Spells Told by Ruth Garrison.

LIFE HISTORY IS REVIEWED

Love Affair With Douglas Storrs Admitted by Witness.

BODY MARKS ARE SHOWN

Girl, Calmly and Deliberately, Tells of Incidents Leading Up to Death of Mrs. Storrs.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 6.—(Special.)—Ruth Garrison, 18-year-old girl on trial for the murder of Mrs. Grace Elizabeth Storrs, took the stand in her own behalf this afternoon, as the first witness for the defense, and told of her meeting with Douglas Storrs and the infatuation that followed. She was called as Attorney Thomas Ashken, her counsel, concluded his statement of what the defense would prove, the burden of which was that Miss Garrison was not mentally responsible.

Calmly and deliberately the girl told of her love affair with the husband of her victim. Her mother, seated beside her counsel, wept as the girl related her story.

She said she did not know Storrs was married until after she had gone out with him four or five times, and only learned it when she telephoned to him and Mrs. Storrs answered.

Unconscious Spells Told.

She was asked if the spells of unconsciousness continued while she was under treatment.

"Yes," she replied. "Sometimes when Dr. Plummer was present and sometimes when he was not."

"Did you ever have these spells at night?"

"Yes, sometimes when I tried to get up everything would turn black."

After the completion of the operation, she said, she went to Queen Anne high school "top" while, but soon dropped out and returned to Camano. There she worked in a store for a few months and came to Seattle, finding employment as a typist for an abstract company and working at the county auditor's office, and later working for an advertising agency before going to work at the attorney's information bureau at the courthouse, where she met Storrs.

Meeting With Storrs Recalled.

Asked as to her first meeting with Storrs, she said he first spoke to her casually at her desk at the courthouse, which was in the hall, where persons passing by could speak to her.

"Were you ever introduced?" she was asked.

"No," she replied, "we were not."

"One evening," she said, "when I had my hat and coat on he came up to me and asked if I was going up the hill. He said he would like to take me. I said 'Yes,' and went with him to see me again at 8 o'clock."

"Did you know he was married?"

"No."

"When did you first learn that he was married?"

"One time I called up his mother and she told me to call the Belvedere Vista apartment. His wife answered the phone. That was the first I knew."

Body Marks Are Shown.

"Did you ever go with him afterward?"

"Yes, frequently."

"Did you ever go out of the city with him before you took an apartment downtown?"

"Yes, one day we were walking downtown together and he suggested that we go to Everett."

Early Life Is Reviewed.

Resuming the stand, the girl told of her early life, confining her answers to a brief statement of what was asked of her. She said she was born in Bristol, Va., November 18, 1900. Two years later, she said, she was taken to Everett by her parents. She lived at Everett two years and then the family went to Camano, where she resided until she came to the Broadway high school and later went to work in Seattle.

She was asked if she was always well in her school days.

"No," she replied. "I had fits of unconsciousness. When I was seven or eight years old, after I was skipping rope and fell down senseless, I was unable to walk for two days afterwards."

She said she had attended high school at Coupeville for a year before coming to Seattle. In Seattle she lived with her sister, Mrs. C. W. Rice. "I was present in the courtroom this afternoon. Others of the Garrison family present were Porter Garrison, a brother, and the mother of the accused girl.

Mental Condition Affected.

"I had to stop Broadway High school because of trouble with my nose," she testified. "Dr. Copeland Plummer treated me and performed an operation, by which paraffin was injected into my forehead."

In answer to Attorney Anken's (Concluded on Page 22, Column 3.)

