

U. S. POSSESSION OF
HOMES DISKEDBritish Press Fears Americans
Will Lead on Sea.

PEACE TREATY IS TARGET

Radical Labor Says Wilson's Aims
Have Been Defeated in Secret and
Compromised on Essentials.

BY JOSEPH W. GRIGG.

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lished by Arrangement.)

LONDON, May 9.—(Special cable.)—In some quarters critical comment continues on the reports that the United States will possess all the German lines that it has captured in her ports. So also it does on the provisions of the peace treaty. This criticism is heard often from those who have misgivings about the size of the indemnity which Great Britain will obtain eventually. They compare this with the tangible assets which will be the United States in shaping her destinies as Great Britain's chief competitor on the high seas.

The first comment on the British press on the terms of peace showed contrasts less sharply defined than might have been expected; but later views present wider discrepancies.

Disaffection Is Expressed.

Those who demanded a big indemnity are not satisfied and, on the opposite extreme, in the hands of radical labor in the Daily Herald, which says President Wilson was defeated in secret and compromised on essentials, and adds:

"Militarism is perpetuated everywhere except in Germany."

On the other hand, the Liberal Star heads its editorial:

"We Salute the League," and declares:

"So long as it stands like a shining angel our tormented world may march toward the promised land of brotherhood that is its goal. It is but bare justice to recognize the part played by Prime Minister Lloyd George and his colleagues in saving and safeguarding President Wilson's ideals. Great Britain and the United States have tolled together to make the great pact secure."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The treaty attempts to steer its way between a policy of crippling and crushing and a plan for conciliation in which the enemy will be included eventually. The principles which the allies impose on Germany are not applied to themselves with as little delay as possible. Unless all the world disarms, it is vain to hope that one nation of 250,000,000 can be kept permanently disarmed."

Trouble Foreseen for Premier.

The reactionary Morning Post now seeks some solace in emphasizing the fact that out of the 100,000,000 Germans no longer exists and that the British empire is proportionately strengthened, saying:

"Let us work to make this exchange of power not merely a name, but a reality."

The Globe, also reactionary, stamps the peace terms as unsatisfactory and prophesies difficult times for Premier Lloyd George when he returns.

ALASKA BUILDS HIGHWAYS

Total Expenditure of \$4,923,596 Is Made Since January, 1905.

CORDOVA, Alaska.—Since January, 1905, when the Alaska board of road commissioners came into being, 480 miles of road and trails have been completed in the territory, representing a total expenditure of \$4,923,596.

These figures are the latest published in the annual report of the board just issued, with a statement by Major W. H. Vaughn, president. The report summarized construction and other activities up to March 31, 1919.

Of the total mileage of roads and trails, the report states, 2566 miles comprise a connected system reaching from Valdez and Chitina to Eagle, Fairbanks, points above the Arctic circle, to the lower Yukon delta, and other Yukon river points by a second system of 2746 miles, which begins at Seward and serves the Iditarod, Ophir and Inland districts, and adds. In addition to these two systems, there are 288 miles of short local roads and trails.

Differences in costs of construction in Alaska and in the states are forcibly brought out in the report. Nearly \$1000 a mile was the cost of 410 miles of road from Valdez and Chitina to Fairbanks. In the states, normally, \$5 will hire a team and driver for one day and the owner of the team will be paid 10 cents a day. The report says, "It costs \$5 to feed one horse one day, and many other costs are in the same proportion."

COLOMBIA TRADE IS LARGE

South American Country Possesses Variegated Resources.

NEW YORK.—Colombia is one of those countries whose comparative resources have been obscured in the public mind by political questions. And yet the trade of Colombia with the United States is one of the most important, although not one of the largest, which merchants here have built up. During the war, of course, the whole of the export and import trade of the country was monopolized by the United States. Colombia is fortunate in the possession of variegated resources in attractive quantities, with a constantly increasing output. One of her chief possessions is her deposits of platinum, which are second only to those of Russia and were indeed the chief source of supply for all the allied nations during the war. Colombia has been able, as a result of this favorable situation, to use the strength of her trading position and her buying power to increase at a gratifying rate. Travelers returning from Cartagena report that the improvements in the country are remarkable. Obsolete mining machinery has given place to the most approved modern methods. The extent of the large cattle ranches has been greatly increased and the country is rapidly increasing its output of agricultural products. The demand for American goods is being particularly noteworthy. Their attitude toward the products of the United States is more favorable, and the market should increase in comparative importance.

DEVASTATION IS COMPLETE

Former Prosperous Valley of the Meuse Desolate Waste.

LIEGE.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Along the route from devastated Louvain to this desolate city tall smokeless chimneys line the formerly prosperous valley of the Meuse. Idle coal mines, huge plants which belched fire and sizzled with the gurgle

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The whole Berlin press showed equal restraint, the solitary headline which betrayed human emotion: "Germany's End as a Great Power," appeared in the Evening Express. The only noteworthy Kreuz-Zeitungs' sole comment was, "The main thing now is to keep cool and wait the German version," which indicates that a word has been given the press by the government.

Calmness Is Advised.

The government organ, Vorwaerts, also pleads for calmness, saying:

"The peace terms are certainly hard, even cruel. The conference stands in fear of the irreconcilable Clemenceau and French imperialism. We would advise ourselves if we prefer to believe that the French imperialists are not just as deaf as the German imperialists at Eerst-Litvovsk."

Vorwaerts warns the people against being swept into any of the hysterical howlings of the pan-German press and, apparently, prepares the public for Germany's submission by concluding:

"Such impossible conditions will be frustrated ultimately by their own excesses. Clemenceau will not break the historic last word, for there are other forces in France which Clemenceau will have to fear. The people themselves will speak the last word. Despite the resistance of the imperialists, who are drunk with victory, the peoples will, sooner or later, triumph over the dictators of the peace according to the principles of justice."

Run People Held Blemish.

The Catholic organ, Germania, says: "It is all thorns and no roses for Germany. The dismemberment of the empire is so extensive that Germany will sink to the insignificance of a small power."

The alien must ask themselves whether an army of 100,000 is sufficient to maintain order in these bolshievist times; and if the league of nations falls as it must after the Paris resolutions, who will fight then for Germany's right and freedom in case of a conflict. One wants to punish those who are guilty, but not to let the same time the whole German people, who had no control over the war or warfare, are punished for all eternity."

Germany criticizes the terms of the treaty, one by one, and insists that the demand for the reduction of the German army cannot be met, that disarmament must be universal and equally by all nations, and that it can best be put into practice if Germany becomes a member of the league of nations.

Terms Declared Too Hard.

The Tageblatt says: "The terms must be badly informed."

"The terms must be badly informed. If they are 100,000 men can even half way preserve internal order. We must decline to be placed by the entire in a condition of political anarchy. One can only have a sad smile for the demand for the immediate payment of 11,000,000,000. Occupation of the Ruhr is a punishment for the rest of Germany."

The Lokal Anzeiger sees in the terms "no vestige of the true basic character of a league of nations which rests on equal rights, no thought of peace or of justice," and expresses the belief that Germany ought to be able to make up her mind quickly about the terms.

The government tonight published its own death warrant by going on record as rejecting the terms of the peace. The government also issued a statement to the public that Germany will endeavor to bring about negotiations on the points impossible of acceptance and hopes to find a way out.

Political circles believe, tonight, that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau will resign rather than subscribe to the present terms and that the cabinet members of the Ebert-Scheidemann government will follow suit, making way for the independence to socialize the treaty and shoulder the responsibilities.

TOLEDO LABOR STILL IDLE

If Mayor Fails to Reach Compromise, Police Will Act.

TOLEDO, O., May 9.—An effort to end labor troubles which have resulted in closing down the Willy-Overland automobile factory and three other manufacturing plants, and the throwing out of work of approximately 15,000 men and women, will be made tomorrow by Mayor Cornelius Schreiber. Mayor Schreiber addressed Overland workers today and announced that tomorrow morning he will confer with Overland officials in an effort to settle the differences over the strike. A committee of five of the workers will accompany the mayor.

In the event the conference proves unsuccessful, Mayor Schreiber will guarantee the Overland and other plants sufficient police protection and ask that the manufacturing plants be reopened immediately. Officials of the Overland company declared they were forced to close their factory because of insufficient police protection.

DEVELOPMENT IS IN VIEW

(Continued From First Page.)

Interests have been looking forward to the development of this tract ever since they made the purchase. For some time they have been negotiating for a lease of the United Railways property, but the Hill interests about 12 years ago. The line originally entered Portland, but the tracks between Linnton and this city were torn up several years ago. This was done when a five-cent

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RIVER PLATE BLACKLISTED

Shipping Board to Send U. S. VESSELS ELSEWHERE.

BANKS RECOMMEND SPECIAL CLAUSE

Insuring Cargoes Against Labor Troubles.

NEW YORK.—Conditions in the harbor at Buenos Aires have shown little change in the past fortnight. The United States shipping board has announced that it will allocate no more of its vessels to the River Plate trade for the present. This means, of course, the practical cessation of direct trade with Buenos Aires. Shipments are being made in some cases to Montevideo and other ports. Banks interested in insurance, but a word about the terms thereof, that the same shall be held covered afloat or ashore and on or between steamers or other conveyances, until delivered at original port of destination. Or in case the goods are not forwarded, until the shipper or consignee, in case the said merchandise is detained at any port, on the port or place where the original voyage or transit is abandoned; but only against the same risks as are covered by the original contract of lading, including expenses or damage due to deterioration, delay or handling."

This clause has now practically become standard and is put on practically all bills of lading covering River Plate shipments.

Unexpectedly, on the basis of information received here, was the action of the Argentine senate in voting down the convention recently entered into between their government and the United States and the governments of Great Britain, France and Italy on the other, for the establishment of a customs union between the Argentine and the United States, valued at \$200,000,000 in the Argentine for the purchase of foodstuffs there. The senate is reported to have believed that the convention would be a detriment to agricultural interests because the minimum price fixed by the president was too low to enable the Argentine to export its products.

An interesting summary of the future prospects of Argentina, the Argentine has just been prepared by Robert S. Barrett, commercial attaché to the United States embassy at Buenos Aires. Mr. Barrett writes in part:

"It cannot be expected that the United States will continue to supply Argentina with raw materials, such as imports of cotton and woolen goods, glassware, chinaware, drugs, heavy chemicals, cardboard, and certain raw materials, when normal conditions are restored in Europe, but, on the other hand, imports of such goods as iron and steel, lumber, petroleum products, machinery, furniture, boots and shoes, cement, automobiles, office supplies and specialties, in which America had a large part before the war and which have been reduced by war conditions, will be greatly increased."

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