

BURLESON SEEKS TO END KEYMEN'S STRIKE

Postmaster-General Promises to Order Conference.

PHONE STRIKE CANCELED

Head of Operators Union Calls Off Walkout on Coast Set for Wednesday, Announced.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 15.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, announced today that Postmaster-General Burleson had promised to give orders which would result in conferences between representatives of the striking commercial telegraphers and representatives of the companies.

At the conference, he said, machinery for "settling difficulties" would be arranged.

Mr. Burleson's action in recognizing the electrical workers' union, thereby averting a strike, will not affect the resolutions which have been presented to the convention asking for his removal, sponsors of these resolutions announced. They declared that these resolutions would be pushed "to the limit."

Miss Julia O'Connor, president of the Telephone Operators' Union of America, announced today that she had sent telegrams calling off the strike of telephone operators on the Pacific coast scheduled for Wednesday. This action was brought about by the decision of Postmaster-General Burleson at Washington yesterday in granting the requests made of him by the telephone operators.

Miss O'Connor is attending the labor convention here.

LOS ANGELES, June 15.—Telephone operators, linemen and switchboard men, who are members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at every point on the Pacific coast, will walk out tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, according to an announcement made here tonight by Fred Spencer, a member of the executive board of local 376.

No orders have been received by Pacific coast unions from either Miss Julia O'Connor, head of the operators' division of the brotherhood of electrical workers or from brotherhood headquarters at Springfield, Ill., calling off the strike, according to Mr. Spencer and were such orders received he continued, it would be impossible to avert the walk out.

WILSON'S HELP IS SOUGHT

Union Official Asks President's Intervention Will Be Asked.

NEW YORK, June 15.—President Wilson will be asked to intervene in the strike of the commercial telegraphers of the Western Union and Postal systems, Percy Thomas, vice-president of the union, said today in a meeting of the strikers today. Mr. Thomas, who is in New York, said that he would ask the president to ask the aid of the executive branch of the American Federation of Labor in bringing the strikers' claim before the president.

He maintained that recognition of the electrical workers' union by Postmaster General Burleson left Mr. Burleson no alternative but to extend the same recognition to the commercial telegraphers.

Mr. Thomas said he would ask the executive council to lay the facts before President Wilson and that he felt confident the president would recognize the justice of the telegraphers' demand for recognition of their union and their right to collective bargaining.

MT. ANGEL GRADUATES 13

YEAR HELD MOST SUCCESSFUL IN COLLEGE'S HISTORY.

Diplomas Awarded by Archbishop Christie; F. J. Loneragan of Portland Addresses Class.

MOUNT ANGEL, Or., June 15.—(Special.)—With the annual annual banquet last Tuesday evening, Mount Angel college closed the most successful year in its history. The entire day was given over to the various closing exercises and several hundred guests were entertained.

The closing meeting of the College Athletic association was held Monday evening.

Following solemn high mass in the college chapel Tuesday morning, Archbishop Christie of Portland, awarded diplomas to graduates and gave medals to seven students. Among the recipients of diplomas and medals were several discharged soldiers, some of whom had seen overseas service. The graduates were: Theodore J. Bernards, McMinnville; Joseph A. Wanderlich, Verbena; Alois J. Jentges, Green Creek, Idaho; James W. Foley, St. John, Newfoundland; Herman E. Jacob, Tillamook; Fred H. Theuer, Salem; Bernard J. Kopp, Albany; Arnold B. Schoenbachler, Mount Angel; Anthony J. Spenger, Sublimity; Day J. Travis, Mount Angel; Thomas E. Shea, Astoria; Peter J. Wolf, Mount Angel; and Camillus G. Wolf, Mount Angel.

Gold medals were awarded in the senior department as follows: General excellence, Herman E. Jacob, Tillamook; Christian doctrine, Peter J. Loneragan, Portland; English, Guy J. Matuszewski, Portland; elocution, Rudolph A. Zeller, Portland and James Leo Kennedy, Vancouver, B. C. Junior department: general excellence, Rex Brumback, Farmington, Idaho; commercial department, general excellence, Louis Ullman, Mount Angel.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Frank J. Loneragan of Portland.

PERSHING CHIEF OF STAFF

(Continued From First Page.)

are so obvious as to require no pleading. Were they to be ignored it would lay the administration open to charges of discrimination which nobody would like to see repeated, having in mind the case of General Wood himself.

Wilson Pleased With Pershing.

It is known that President Wilson is thoroughly pleased with the manner in which "Black Jack" Pershing has discharged his difficult duties and, on the other hand, General Pershing is deeply grateful for the implicit confidence and unwavering support the president has given him. One hears little or no talk of political ambitions on the general's part and it is doubtful if he is being given serious consideration by either party, and more doubtful if he would welcome such attention. He thinks of himself as a soldier and

as a matter of fact, has no political affiliations, which is at once his strength and weakness.

I can say positively that those closest to President Wilson strongly favor the plan to make General Pershing chief of staff and this includes high officials of the war department, although Secretary Baker has rather a leaning toward General March. The contemplated change would not reflect upon the latter, particularly since General Pershing is senior to him. But to allow General March to remain in his present position would be to exaggerate the value of the work he has done, concerning which there are sharp differences of opinion.

March's Ability Not Exceptional.

Men who were thrown into immediate and personal contact with General March in Washington, men whose judgment is always cool and unprejudiced, say they did not find him to be possessed of any exceptional ability. They say he is too distinctly inclined to red tape methods and too strict in his insistence upon military etiquette and dignity which not infrequently delayed matters when delays were menacing. It is said, too, that he has been around General March, notably General Goethals, deserved much of the credit for supplying the expeditionary troops.

Secretary Baker, however, has an available complement to himself because, as a close observer succinctly describes the situation, the combination worked out well. Secretary Baker possesses ability and a little decision while General March had decision but little ability. Outside of Secretary Baker, General March's relations with the war department were a series of unalloyed pleasure as Mr. Stettinius and the three assistant secretaries of war, Keppel, Ryan and Crowell can testify.

Secretary Baker, from whom the recommendation to make General Pershing chief of staff has come, has not made it public yet but there is reason to believe he will do so in a few days. The present outlook is that Pershing will be back around the middle of July. When his return he will probably receive the thanks of congress.

ACID BURNS KILL AUTOIST

Sheepman Pinned Under Car for 24 Hours Succumbs.

HEPPNER, Or., June 15.—(Special.)—Patrick Parley, a prominent sheepman whose home was near Heppner Junction, about 40 miles north of Heppner, died Saturday evening a few moments after being taken from under his car, which had been pinned down for 24 hours. Acid from the broken battery jars had burned the flesh from his leg to the bone. He was still conscious when found and asked for a drink of water before death ended his sufferings.

Mr. Parley was in Heppner Friday on business, leaving here about 4 P. M. for home. He was only a mile or so from home when his car left the grade and turned over, pinning him beneath. The road being an unfrequented one, he was not found until 24 hours later. He leaves a widow and five children, besides two brothers, James and Peter Parley, and a sister, Mrs. Frank Monahan of Heppner.

BERRY PICKERS PLENTIFUL

Oversupply of Harvesters Feared by Federal Bureau.

HOOD RIVER, Or., June 15.—(Special.)—As a result of cool weather and slow maturity of the fruit, berry growers have experienced no shortage of pickers. The free government employment bureau operating here by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has furnished the growers with 325 harvesters. Mr. Green fears, unless steps are taken to ward Portlanders, that an oversupply of pickers may, as the result of the ending of the Rose Festival, arrive from Portland this week.

The harvest of berries of the lower valley has passed the peak. In Hood River, where the berries are in the best condition, growers have picked the best of their crop. Newly arrived pickers yesterday were sent to the upper valley. Up to last night, total of 48 cars of berries had been shipped from the valley, more than half of the season's tonnage.

THREE INJURED IN CRASH

Car Driven by A. I. Mow Goes Over Embankment and Overturns.

LEWISTON, Idaho, June 15.—(Special.)—A car driven by A. I. Mow of Lewiston, was overturned on a quarter-mile road on the Lewiston-Alpowa road about six miles from the Snake river Friday and overturned, seriously injuring Mr. Mow and his daughter. Mr. Mow and his daughter are in St. Joseph's hospital, the former having sustained a broken leg and severe head cuts, while Miss Mow was badly bruised on the leg.

The car had been at Moscow for the commencement exercises of the University of Idaho, Miss Mow having graduated with this year's class.

HOOD BUILDING IS ACTIVE

Two Large Structures to Rise During Present Summer.

HOOD RIVER, Or., June 15.—(Special.)—Two new business structures are rising here now. The Hood River Fruit company is constructing a two-story concrete building on a quarter-block at the corner of Columbia and Third streets. The new building will be used to house a new orchard supply and implement department. Stranahan & Slavens, local contractors, are the builders.

The Hood River Fruit company will break ground this week for a concrete warehouse 100 feet, at the corner of Cascade and Fourth streets.

Heppner Drought Broken.

HEPPNER, Or., June 15.—(Special.)—The rather protracted drought has been broken in Morrow county, the last few days frequent showers having visited the different sections. The country weather is good for the wheat crop, which was beginning to suffer for moisture. Indications are for more rain and the prospects for a good crop are increasing daily.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., Main 353, A. 353, also wood, shingles, shingles, Rock Springs and Utah coal; sawdust—Adv.

Drink Nureya Ceylon-India-Java tea. Closset & Devers, Portland—Adv.

TREATY "PEACE OF MIGHT," HUNS AVER

Allies Are Held to Have Forsaken Justice.

GERMAN PROTEST ISSUED

President's 14 Points Declared to Have Been Accepted and Return to These Demanded.

(Continued From First Page.)

betrayal of all the world's cherished hopes of peace.

Rights Declared Violated

In the counter-proposals Germany demands immediate admission to the league of nations as part of the spirit of the armistice agreement and as necessary for the acceptance of the proposed military, naval and air terms. She then analyzes the territorial changes demanded, claiming that the right of self-determination has been wilfully violated throughout.

Germany bitterly assails the abolition of all German rights outside of Europe as irreconcilable with the preliminary negotiations, and as wholly impossible to a great people, who not only have supreme needs for markets and supplies, but who have shown themselves capable of sharing the world's task of civilization.

Sovereignty Held Infringed.

Germany is wholly unable to accept the reparations commission set up by the allies as involving an infringement of her sovereignty, but proposes a co-operative German commission to work alongside it. She accepts responsibility only for civilian losses in occupied Belgium and France and agrees to maximum payments of 100,000,000 marks provided the other terms as to colonies, overseas trade and territories are accepted as she proposes.

As to deliveries of ships, raw materials and machinery, Germany can meet the allied claims only in part, largely because of decreased production.

Germany demands that in the economic provisions she be treated on a basis of equality and reciprocity and not in the one-sided way outlined. She agrees to freedom of traffic on German rivers and within Germany, but always on condition that there be no interference with German sovereignty. Similarly with the renewal of treaties lapsed through the war, she expects reciprocal treatment, rather than the assumption by the allies of the right to say what engagements are or are not to become operative again.

New Count Is Proposed.

The Germans refuse to accept the trial of the former German emperor, or to sanction his extradition to Holland, on the ground that no German subject can be brought before a foreign court without an established law or legal basis. Similarly she cannot agree to extradite other subjects accused of violations of the laws and customs of war.

Germany proposes an international court of neutrals to judge the facts of crime, the punishment to remain with the national courts.

The labor clauses as a result she cannot agree to an international conference to examine the allied proposals, the German proposals and the Berne resolutions.

A bitter protest is entered against the occupation of the Rhine provinces and the demand made that all allied troops be withdrawn within six months of peace.

Germany has agreed to an independent Polish state, but the terms of the treaty include in its area a number of totally German towns and extensive German tracts of land for military or economic reasons, without regard to nationality or history. It is contended.

This particularly applies to upper Silesia and strong protest is entered. Germany cannot consent to the severance of east Prussia from the German empire. Germany is ready to cede Poland such west Prussian territories as are indisputably Polish. It is demanded that Danzig remain with the German empire, but Germany is ready to make Memel, Konigsburg and Danzig free ports in order to secure to Poland the promised access to the sea and to grant special transit facilities under specified conditions reciprocally applied.

Discussion Rights Assisted.

It is contended that the allies also accept President Wilson's 14 points and that therefore a solemn agreement as to the basis of peace exists between the two contracting parties. The practical application of these principles must be negotiated upon, the reply says, and Germany asserts her right to a discussion.

Chapter 2 deals with the alleged contradiction between the draft of the treaty and the agreed basis of peace. Various allied statesmen are cited as having declared that the war was not against the German people, but against an imperialistic and irresponsible government. It is urged in the reply that the allied powers now are dealing with the German people, ruling its own future for itself—a fact which has been utterly disregarded in the draft treaty.

Argument is presented against the separation of purely German territory from the empire and against the isolation of east Prussia and making Danzig a free city.

League Membership Desired.

As to the league of nations, Germany, the reply says, has repeatedly been promised that the league of nations would unite the belligerents, conquerors as well as conquered, to secure the world against further disasters. But the status of the league has been established without German help, and Germany is not even invited to join the league.

The right of self-determination of

nations has been proclaimed, says the reply, by President Wilson, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill, Lord Grey, Signor Orlando and Premier Lloyd George, but the treatment of the inhabitants of the Saar region and of the district of Eupen, Malmedy and Moresnet does not comply with such a solemn recognition of this right. The same, it is added, is true with regard to Alsace-Lorraine, the cessation of which, without consulting the population, would be a new wrong.

The third chapter deals with possible results of the treaty as drafted. The Germans claim it involves the utter destruction of German economic life. Germany's creditors could not obtain the immense sums required from a pauperized country. By the elimination of Germany the world, already impoverished by war, would become infinitely poorer.

Treaty Held Celebration.

The world now requires an international community of labor, it is argued, to which Germany agrees. But the proposed treaty is merely a celebration of the last triumph of imperialism and capitalist tendencies. The delegates appeal to the innate right of men and nations. The proposed treaty is chaotic and incompatible with respect for this innate right. In the resolve, however, to fulfill her obligations Germany makes certain counter-proposals.

Calling attention to the fact that Germany already has submitted her own proposals for a league of nations, the German delegates agree to negotiate on the basis of the allied proposals if Germany is admitted on equal terms as soon as peace has been signed. This is on condition that clauses are inserted guaranteeing complete equality in trade conditions, freedom from external interference and the prevention of economic warfare and exclusion of the process of disarmament.

Germany agrees to the basic idea regarding army, navy and air regulations, and especially the abolition of compulsory military service, if this is the beginning of a general reduction of armaments and abandonment of compulsory military service. A period of transition must be allowed, during which Germany may retain such forces as are required to preserve internal order before reducing her army to the 100,000 limit.

On condition that Germany enters the league at once she agrees to dismantle the fortresses in the west and establish a neutral zone. But no special supervision of the process of disarmament, except that of the league, can be admitted, and an extension of time must be granted after discussion on the basis of equality.

Oral negotiations to settle details with respect to the surrender of warships and aviation measures are proposed.

Saar District Considered.

Much space is devoted to territorial questions, all the disputed territories being taken up. Particular attention is paid to the Saar district, with its important coal mines. The population of this district, it is asserted, has been attached to Germany for more than 1000 years, and the people today are as German as they were 1000 years ago. The separation of the Saar district from Germany, says, is to compensate France for coal destroyed in the north.

But, it is contended, such a question can only be settled on an economic basis, not by tearing away a nationally undisputed territory and degrading the league of nations by involving it in the decision.

The German government declines to make any reparations in the form of punishment, and still more emphatically refuses to make reparations in the form of the population the punishment intended for the whole community. The annexation of the Saar district to France would mean the creation of another Alsace-Lorraine, Germany claims, and says the whole question must be reconsidered.

Still insisting that the greater part of Alsace-Lorraine is German, the Germans admit that, according to present conceptions of right, an injustice was committed in 1871, when the people were not consulted. Germany, therefore, has promised reparations, but there will be no reparations to cede Alsace-Lorraine with its immense economic wealth to France at once.

A choice between a union with Germany as a free state and complete independence.

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Lane Road Work Looms.

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FRENCH DENY U. S. IS BURNING EQUIPMENT

Paris Newspaper Report Called Untrue by Officials.

SCRAP HEAP STARTS TALE

Fire Used in Salvage of Machines Said to Have Caused

Rumor to Spread.

BY WILLIAM COOK.

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PARIS, June 15.—(Special cable.)—The French office for the liquidation of war material this morning sent to the American authorities a formal denial of the charges made in an article published in Le Matin. This reported that the American army was burning war equipment because the French government would not buy it or allow private French firms to buy it. The material mentioned comprised automobiles, tractors and motorcycles.

Julius Greene Adams, executive secretary of the American office for liquidation, informs me that Le Matin's report was in part true but not for the reasons stated. At Romorantin the American army has a huge assembly camp for disabled machines. The automobiles and tractors sent there were passed usually through other stations first, where the machines were overhauled and any spare parts were taken out, or the machines were sent to repair shops when repairs were possible. The others were sent to Romorantin as junk, and as such were burned that the iron and steel might be used. It is supposed that a Frenchman, seeing the material, thought it fit for use and wanted to buy it.

France Still Buying.

Mr. Adams said the French government was still buying from the Americans, although as far as automobiles and such like were concerned, the sales have been small because France herself has surplus mechanical traction material.

Arrangements are being made whereby all claims emanating from French officials or individuals against the American authorities would be covered by American material belonging to the army. The reason for this is that the Americans wish to leave France only after having settled up for all damages and claims. Once the army has liquidated any claims against the United States authorities will be referred for settlement to the French government.

American Food Sold.

"France has already bought great quantities of food, particularly of flour and vegetables, from the Americans in France," said Mr. Adams. "When the liquidation of materials takes place, and it is expected within two weeks—the total cost to France will run into hundreds of millions of dollars. But one wonders where France will find such a huge sum of money."

"The French people are great admirers of American mechanical material and it was reported somewhere ago that the French government would not allow its citizens to buy American goods for fear French constructors would meet too much competition from the American machines."

EUGENE DENTIST HONORED

Captain Waldo Adams Cited for Gallant Service Overseas.

EUGENE, Or., June 15.—(Special.)—Captain Waldo J. Adams, a dentist of Eugene, now with the army of occupation and stationed at a German prison camp near Berlin, has been cited by General Pershing for distinguished and exceptional gallantry in action at Verdun, France, on September 26, 1918. Word of the citation, which was awarded March 27, reached Mrs. Adams in Eugene yesterday.

Captain Adams enlisted in the dental corps in Eugene and was commissioned a first lieutenant. This was his rank when he was cited, but he has since been advanced to the rank of captain.

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