

COUNCIL OF FIVE TO RULE PEACE AFFAIRS

Lansing, Pichon, Balfour, Tilton and Makino Members.

TREATY SENT TO POLAND

Clemenceau Tells Paderewski Polish Nation Owe Independence to Allied Powers.

PARIS, July 1.—Premier Clemenceau, Secretary of State Lansing, Foreign Minister Balfour, Foreign Minister Pichon, Baron Makino and Viscount Tilton of Italy decided this afternoon to constitute a new council of five. This council of five will have as its members Secretary Lansing, M. Pichon, Foreign Minister Balfour, Foreign Minister Tilton and Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation.

The council will temporarily assume direction of peace conference affairs. A council of ten will not be constituted at present.

Foreign Minister Tilton made it clear at the meeting that Italy desires that all territory taken from Austria be definitely disposed of in the Austrian treaty.

Flume Question Comes Up.
This immediately projects into the foreground the Flume question, which it had been hoped could be avoided.

PARIS, July 1.—In transmitting to the Polish government the treaty which has since been signed by Poland with the entente powers and the United States, Premier Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, has addressed a letter to Premier Paderewski setting forth the reasons why the provisions of the document were considered necessary. Under the treaty Poland agreed to protect minorities against discrimination, to assume payment of such share of the Russian debt as should be assigned to her by the inter-allied commission and to support important international postal, railway, telegraph and other conventions incidental to the establishment of a national standing.

Liberty Principle Emphasized.
Premier Clemenceau here quoted from Lord Salisbury, British plenipotentiary at the Berlin congress, Prince Bismarck, Count de Launay, Italian plenipotentiary, and Count de Tattenberg, Hungarian plenipotentiary, on the occasion in question emphasizing the necessity of establishing the principle of religious liberty. Premier Clemenceau then resumed:

"The principal allied and associated powers are of the opinion that they would be false to the responsibility which rests upon them if on this occasion they departed from what has become an established tradition. In this connection, I must also recall to your consideration the fact that it is through the endeavors and sacrifices of the powers in whose name I am addressing you that the Polish nation over the recovery of its independence is by their decision the Polish sovereignty is being re-established over the territories in question and that the inhabitants of these territories are being incorporated in the Polish nation. It is on the support which the resources of these powers will afford to the league of nations the future Poland will to a large extent depend for the secure possession of these territories.

Sincerity First Questioned.

"There rests, therefore, upon these powers an obligation which they cannot evade. To the extent of the most permanent and solemn form guarantees for certain essential rights which will afford to the inhabitants the necessary protection, whatever changes may take place in the internal constitution of the Polish state.

"It is in accordance with this obligation that clause 23 of the present treaty of peace with Germany. This clause relates only to Poland, but a similar clause applies the same principles to Czechoslovakia and other states. These clauses have been inserted in the treaty of peace with Austria and will be inserted in those with Hungary and Bulgaria, under which similar obligations will be undertaken by other states which under this treaty receive large accessions of territory.

"The conclusion of these facts would be sufficient to show that by the requirement addressed to Poland at the time when it received in the most solemn manner the joint recognition of the re-establishment of its sovereignty and independence and when large accessions of territory are being assigned to it, no doubt is thrown upon the sincerity of the desire of the Polish government and the Polish nation to maintain the general principles of justice and liberty. Any such doubt would be far from the intention of the principal allied and associated powers."

MEXICANS YET ROBBING

AMERICAN PAYMASTER IS RELIEVED OF \$15,000 IN GOLD.

State Department Officials Assert Driving Away of U. S. Workmen Constitutes Overt Act.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Reports of two additional robberies in the Tampico oil fields were received today at the state department. They said that on June 22, the paymaster of the Gulf Refining company was robbed of \$15,000 in gold which he was taking to pay employees and that on June 23 the camp of the National Oil company was raided by men in the uniforms of Mexican federal troops and all the employees robbed.

The Mexican government has committed an overt act of confiscation in preventing American oil well drillers to work on lands owned by American individuals or companies by sending soldiers into the fields and driving away the workmen, state department officials said today.

Complaint was made to the Mexican government on April 2 of this year, it was learned, and then President Carranza announced no permits, provisional or other, would be granted until the companies had complied with the law.

Compliance with the law, it was said by state department officials, would constitute recognition by the companies that the Mexican government owned the oil lands.

EL PASO, Tex., July 1.—The order preventing drilling on land purchased from individual owners in Mexico by Americans is consistent with the attitude of the Carranza government toward Americans and American interests.

esta," Jose N. Quail, a field secretary for the National Association for the Protection of American Interests in Mexico, declared here today. Mr. Quail is here from New York to organize a group of the associations in El Paso.

"This order is in disregard of the warning issued to the Mexican government by Secretary of State Lansing through Ambassador Fletcher in 1918," he continued.

The Carranza government was notified in this protest that the American government would not permit confiscation of property rights legally acquired by its nationals in Mexico.

A concentration camp has been established in the Carranza district where Americans from Parral and the Parral-Jimenes district have gone for protection from Villa bands, an American who was captured by the Carranza forces.

All Americans from Parral have gone to this camp except a few left to care for property belonging to Americans. The Carranza government companies in the Parral district are operating with native labor or have closed down.

Concentration camps are to be established at Chihuahua City and other garrisoned towns, he said.

NOGALES, Sonora, July 1.—Federal troops ambushed a band of men reported to have been Yaqui Indians Saturday afternoon between Tecopa and Ortiz, killing five, capturing and executing four, according to American mine-men from La Colorado, who arrived here last night.

Members of the band were clothing belonging to Harry White and W. P. Tevete, American mining men killed in May in the Yaqui valley. Mining instruments belonging to the looted El Progreso mine were also found in the camp. The band was credited with having murdered 40 Mexicans and two Americans since April, the Americans said.

COMMISSION IS ATTACKED

SEATTLE ATTORNEY CHARGES BIAS IN PHONE CASE.

Appeal Filed in Supreme Court Alleges Rate Body Stacked Cards Against the People.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 1.—T. J. L. Kennedy, assistant city corporation counsel, today filed the city of Seattle's appeal to the supreme court at Olympia from the decision of the public service commission granting an increase in rates to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company. The city's appeal holds that the commission has no jurisdiction to fix rates for the telephone companies operated by the federal government.

Mr. Kennedy further sets forth that the evidence on which the rate increase was granted was incompetent in that it was based on unofficial reports submitted by employees of the telephone company.

The appeal sets forth that the public service commission entered into a private conference with the telephone company in advance of the hearing and reached an agreement to grant the rate increase.

"The statute granted the appellant the right to a hearing, but the hearing was denied," the appeal says. "There was a hearing where the commission went through the motions and by colorable pretense confirmed its private agreement with the telephone company, but the law contemplates a real hearing and not a sham where the cards are stacked in advance."

ARMY CONTRACTS ISSUED

PORTLAND FIRMS SUCCESSFUL FOR REPAIR WORK.

Awards Aggregating \$50,000 Made for Work on Painting, Plumbing and General Replacements.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 1.—(Special.)—Contracts amounting to \$50,000 for repair work at the barracks were awarded at Vancouver barracks yesterday. The improvements to be made include the painting of about 35 buildings, the replacement of the fence on the east side of the reservation and plumbing repairs of considerable extent. The painting contracts include the main barracks, headquarters building, fire station, commanding general's quarters, gymnasium and some smaller structures. Work will commence at once.

Portland concerns mostly were the successful bidders, however the Acme Paint company of this city secured a portion of the work. Kent & Co. were awarded the contract for replacing the fence, and George W. Sykes, a plumber of this city, was successful in getting much of the plumbing work.

According to a statement of Major L. H. Palmer, no new construction is planned at the present time, due to the fact that the war department plans for the fiscal year are not known.

CAFE EMPLOYEES STRIKE

Astoria Restaurants Operate Short Handed After Walkout.

ASTORIA, Or., July 1.—(Special.)—The crews of seven of Astoria's leading restaurants struck at 7 o'clock this morning in an effort to obtain recognition of the union. The hour and wage scales were adjusted amicably, but the proprietors refused to sign the union agreement, because they insist on the right to hire their employees without union interference.

Today four of the affected restaurants are being operated by the few employees who refused to strike and the assistance of the proprietors of the other plants. The other restaurants which they will reopen in a day or two with non-union crews. As a side issue of this strike, all but six of the girls employed at the Hoefler are on strike. They walked out because of the strike at the Hoefler luncheon.

LUMBER MILL BUSY AGAIN

Oregon City Plant, Idle Eight Years, Is Now Cutting Ties.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 1.—(Special.)—After eight years of idleness the machinery at the old lumber mill in the northern part of the city, near Greenpoint, started into motion last night. The mill, which was formerly manufactured by the Jackson Lumber company.

A. O. Jackson is manager of the plant, and about 20 men are employed, most of these being residents of Oregon City and vicinity.

The company has a large camp near Newberg, and is securing the timber from that section. The land upon which the buildings are located is owned by the Crown-Williams Paper company, but machinery and buildings have been purchased by the Jackson Lumber company.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co. Main 353. A 353. Block wood, short slabwood. Rock Springs and Utah coal. Sawdust—Adv.

Drink a cup of Nurea tea every day. Closet & Devers, Portland—Adv.

GERMANS NOW HAVE HUMANITY'S VERDICT

Will They Understand Issues? Is Harden's Query.

AMERICA PRESENTS IDEAL

Tentative Face to Face With Necessity of Complete Reformation of Their Political Religion.

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.

(Copyright by The New York World. Published by arrangement.)
BERLIN, July 1.—(Special Cable.)—The Paris note of June 16 gave to the German people for the first time a clear idea of civilized humanity's verdict over the events of the past five years. This verdict was in some points assailable, and as a whole no more just than could be the verdict of a party embittered by honest sufferings—in this case all humanity.

Nevertheless, it is desirable that this verdict, in a well printed, well bound edition, inviting permanent preservation, should be distributed throughout Germany by millions of copies. For the question of signing was not half so vital for Germany and humanity as the equally important question: "Will 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 industrious and personally honest men and women reach the conviction that not only certain methods but the entirety of their thinking and willing—their political religion—has been condemned by the genius of the age, and that humanity will not rest until this religion has been rendered wholly impotent?"

On the answer to this question hangs a big part of Europe's fate, and not on the fact that the treaty was signed by teeth-grinding and groaning over the misuses of force.

Allied Power Unquestioned.

For the allied powers could enforce their will as fast as they would want, without undue great military measures. If their troops had advanced, the north of Germany would have been cut off from the south and the proclamation of an extensive neutral Rhine republic would have been probable.

In the south, too, section from the empire was possible, as it was still left to be too centralized and too Prussian. If they marched from Cologne to the whole of the industrial region of Germany would be in their hands. If the Polish and Czech-Slovak armies were thrust into the upper Silesian mining region, where they would be helped under the Polish population, Germany's present stock of coal would be used up in from seven to ten days.

After this brief time, there would be neither gas nor electric light, no railroads or machinery would run.

But it was said we should wait that time so as to prove to the world that only cruel force compelled us to sign. The childishly uncomprehensible folly of this counsel doesn't need to be proved to grown-ups with common sense.

More Misery Not Wanted.

Whoever admits he cannot defend himself against acts under compulsion, and only a laughable phantom of honor, which even the unscrupulous Falstaff would spurn, could recommend the sake of showy applause a promising grimace to provoke the employment of brute force upon one's self, which would necessarily bring a new flood of misery on millions of the hungry and weakened.

"Honor," says Schopenhauer, whom his fatherland, like too many great men, mistreated, "is the external conscience, and conscience is inner honor." No man of conscience, knowing Germany's condition, could oppose the idea of denouncing the reactionaries who from the wind of the new nationalism hope there will be an inflation of their slack-hanging sails, in addition to the demagogically masked march of the reactionaries, whose estates lie in Upper Silesia and who in a few weeks has completely discredited himself politically, morally and physically, raising against the idea expressed by the speech of sober common sense.

Among them is Prince Maximilian of Baden, who does not scorn low-down denunciations of the counselors. This is an unimportant scornful fact which I mention as a symptom of our condition today.

U. S. Power Underestimated.

We are experiencing an attempt to bring about a renaissance of the war spirit. Such activities remind one of the time before the decision regarding the submarine war, which forced America into the war. Then it was said that the war could not be won unless we employed our strongest weapon, the submarine.

"Things could not get worse for us," it was said, "only better. The United States having already furnished our enemies with billions of dollars' worth of arms and ammunition, whether they solemnly declare war or not is a matter of indifference. Their troops, even if they should build enough ships, will not cross the ocean or they will come too late through the mine and submarine cordon. We have already waited much too long. Now or never! Victory is sure."

In the Reichstag von Tirpitz' successor, Admiral Capell, said that according to his judgment and of all the experts the danger of seeing Americans on the western coast was very great. A Prussian minister called out that since the American divisions couldn't swim the ocean, their cannon could not fly over it. It was laughable to believe their active participation in the war. Military censorship saw that no warning word, admonishing the dictates of international morality, was audible. Today denunciations replace the military commanders. There are many commanders in this field. Everything else is just as it was then.

Treaty Was Thought Fatal.

"The peace treaty is Germany's death," they said. "If we refuse to sign our own death warrant we preserve our honor and risk nothing, for things cannot become worse, only better. In Italy and France revolution is imminent. England ferments dangerously. Americans, too, fear their troops in Europe will be disbanded. If we remain firm we shall soon receive an incomparably better treaty."

Such was the loose talk one heard on every corner. It was printed and believed. Those who disseminated it cited absolutely reliable reports from neutral and enemy countries, where it was well known that the treaty represented the entente's last bluff, and that without Germany's signature President Wilson could not let himself be seen again in his own country.

With such wretched talk men devoid of conscience sought to influence public opinion, just as in the first weeks of 1917, only this time the masses couldn't be beguiled. The independents and the real social democrats to whom since many hundreds of thousands have flocked, and who, if an election were to be held today, would annihilate the Ebert-Scheidemann party, declared for the signing, and all the indications were that the overwhelming majority of the Germans in town and country were with them.

National Assembly Enraged.

The national assembly, which is identical with the old Reichstag accessory in crime, is led only by inner party political considerations. Each party asks only with what vote it can best hold its voters. Most of the members, who enthusiastically participated in everything from 1914 to 1918, were in a rage over the treaty's harshness. They resembled people who gorge on the most expensive dishes in a luxurious restaurant and then scold the waiter bringing the bill as a scoundrel. To me, too, the bill seemed high. The spirit in which it was added up was not the spirit from which we wait the construction of a new world, but I have often stated why I, unfortunately, realize the mistrust and the ill-will from which the peace document are still colored.

From last November on I would have attempted to create a totally different basis for the negotiations than was done here, and I would not have kept silent either about the wrong of the imperial government nor about the military victories of the allied armies. One does not make a revolution in order subsequently to employ all of one's strength for defense in the overthrow of the system if one doesn't feel one's self bound to this system by a community of those implicated can a peace of pure justice come.

Good Will Is Necessary.

I would have signed not only because there was no other choice but because I should have been necessary of giving this satisfaction to humanity and its moral sources. To the victors of yesterday, partners of tomorrow, I would say: "We have an honest will to fulfill all the duties imposed on us, but we can do so, however, only if your good will helps us like a wise brother, and if your promises are taken into account of nations after a short period of probation is rapidly confirmed by the reality. If your congress cripple us, we cannot progress. If you take our tools, you prevent us from working, which alone can pay our debts."

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