

TREATY STEP TOWARD NEW WORLD METHODS

Pact With Germany Helpful and
Hopeful, Lansing Avers.

AGREEMENT NOT PERFECT

Great Danger Yet Exists in World,
Secretary Asserts—Vigilance and
Co-operation Are Required.

PARIS, July 12.—Before leaving for the United States yesterday, Secretary Lansing made the following statement to the American correspondents:

"Many thoughts rush to mind on leaving the peace conference after six months of effort. Never before has such an international gathering been held, for there has been the meeting grounds of 27 nations to liquidate a world war and establish a new order and a laboratory where already a system of world co-operation has been born out of necessity.

"Out of it all has come the most important international document ever drawn—the treaty of peace with Germany, a document which not only meets the issues of the present war, but also lays down new agreements of the most helpful and most hopeful character. The nations are bound together to avert another world catastrophe, backward peoples are given a new hope for their future; several racial entities are liberated to form new states—a beginning is made toward removing unjust economic restrictions, and the great military autocracies of central Europe are destroyed as the first step in a general disarmament.

"The treaty is, of course, not all that we had hoped for. It could hardly be expected to be. Too many conflicting interests were involved as well as too many legitimate demands which would tax the most perfectly balanced mind. Nearly every one will find in it weaknesses, both of omission and commission, provisions inserted which might better have been left out, and provisions left out which might have been inserted.

"Such a document must, however, be examined, both against the background of its creation and in the large sweep of its spirit. From that point of view we may call it a stepping stone from the old international methods to the new. If it still holds some of the distrusts and hatreds of the war which Germany has full well earned for herself, if its construction has been hindered by memories of secret pacts and promises, it must be borne in mind that it carries with it the evident purpose to throw off the old methods of international intrigue and plotting.

"But the present treaties are but the starting point of world reconstruction. Now that the general principles have been laid down, it remains to execute them. And by that I mean, not so much retributive action against nations which have recently run amuck in the world, but rather the cleansing and healing processes that shall make good our hopes and aspirations.

"Undoubtedly there is a great danger in the world today. Many people have thought that the mere signing of a treaty with Germany marks the ending of the world. Public opinion seems to have breathed a sigh of relief and looked back into the past. Common sense of thought on world problems is weakening now when it is most essential, and the forces of disintegration and reaction have been given a freedom of action far greater than when the world was on its guard.

"The situation today is serious. Western civilization is threatened by the shock of four and a half years of destruction. Industry and commerce are not yet restored. All of Europe is impoverished; Paris is starving; its whole political life is in a state of chaos. Russia and Hungary are now gripped by subversive political doctrines; Austria-Hungary and Turkey as empires have ceased to be; Poland and Czechoslovakia are struggling to their feet as members of the family of nations. All that complicated machinery of society which took decades to elaborate and a world war to tear down cannot be replaced overnight by a wholly different machinery.

"Many problems remain unsettled. Territorial adjustments to secure the rights of people to live under their own flag as far as possible in the tangled skein of European nationalities may be made effective. Attainment of the Polish frontiers on all sides, particularly in east Prussia, is very difficult. The Teschen coal fields are still a source of contention between Poland and Czechoslovakia. Hungary is interrupting the trade of all central Europe. The Adriatic problem is still unsolved, as well as the fate of those large territories formerly under the Turk, including especially Asia-Minor and Armenia.

"World statesmanship will be sorely tried in the next few years. Two things are essential. First, an alert, intelligent, interested public opinion, and second, co-operation of the nations. The former is needed both as a check on any sinister purposes that may crop up and as the great support for common action. The second is essential, unless the nations are to return to a selfish particularism which can only breed the most dangerous disputes.

"The peace conference has been history's greatest instance of a unified world statesmanship directing the moral and material resources of the world's family of nations. To allow the spirit behind it to disintegrate at this moment of emergency, when united action is imperative, would be fatal to all the hopes of permanent peace with which we entered the war.

"If it is true that one nation can destroy the equilibrium of all, it is all the more true that each nation is now bound by its own law of self-preservation to co-operate with the others to check troubles before they get their headway.

"So, I leave for home tonight, pleased but not overconfident with the outcome of the past six months, and hopeful, but not in the least unmindful of the problems of the next few years."

COUNTY HAS MARTIAL LAW

Race Rioting at Longview, Texas,
Cause of Declaration.

LONGVIEW, Tex., July 12.—Martial law was declared today in Longview and the rest of Gregg county, as a result of race trouble here precipitated by a fight Friday between white men and negroes, and marked by the slaying of one negro early today after he had resisted arrest.

There was no further disorder today.

EX-SOLDIER SLAYS WIFE

Bride of Two Weeks Is Killed With
Shotgun.

UKIAH, Cal., July 12.—Herman J. Knaesche, an ex-soldier, confessed to

Sheriff Ralph Byrnes today that he had shot to death his wife, Frieda Knaesche, a bride of two weeks.

Mrs. Knaesche was found dead at the family home here Wednesday. The brief married life of the Knaesches was darkened by the husband's discovery that his wife was an invalid. Knaesche had brooded over this for some time.

Wednesday, Knaesche told the sheriff he appeared before his wife with a shotgun in his hands. She shrank from him.

"When she expressed fear of the gun, the impulse was irresistible," Knaesche told the officer. "I followed her into the house and shot her. She ran to the sleeping porch and I followed. When she fell upon the bed, I fired the second shot.

"I was mad! I cannot explain why I did it."

COLUMBIA BRIDGE PAYING

INTERSTATE BRIDGE PROVING
AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.

At Present Rate, Earnings Will Re-
pay Entire Cost Within the
Next Ten Years.

If the net earnings of the interstate bridge across the Columbia river continue to stack up at the present rate, the structure will be paid for within 10 years, slightly over a quarter of the cost of construction is covered by the tolls for the first two and a half years of its existence, which total \$635,022.94.

Operating and other expenses have thus far reached \$96,192.25. The net proceeds are split between Multnomah and Clark counties, three-fifths to the former and two-fifths to the latter. The monthly toll roll maintains an average of \$2000 for 30 employees on the bridge.

Profits from the bridge have shown a steady increase. For the first nine months after its opening on February 14, 1917, tolls amount to \$142,481.01 and expenses to \$25,265.31. The following entire year \$223,224.87 was collected and \$28,296.94 spent. Up to July 1 of 1919, \$105,217.06 was taken in and \$26,527 expended. It is estimated that the gross earnings for the year will easily pass the \$250,000 mark, as July, August and September bear the burden of heavy travel.

Without deducting the interest on bonds for the various years from the share of profits received by Multnomah county it is shown on the records that for the nine and a half months in 1917 the county received \$62,549.65 net from the bridge. For the entire year of 1918, \$125,072.47 came in and for the first six months of 1919, \$91,530.23, making a total of \$289,152.25. Interest and the retirement of \$50,000 worth of bonds leaves a balance of approximately \$190,000.

In 1917 the interest was paid by Multnomah county by direct taxation, whereas Clark county raised its share from sale of bonds. To build the structure the sale of \$1,750,000 worth of the securities was necessary. Multnomah county issuing \$1,250,000 worth. These run for a period of 25 years and are retired at the rate of \$50,000 per annum.

15,000 TROOPS DISEMBARK

RETURNING OFFICERS CRITICISE
BREAST AUTHORITIES.

Port Managers Accused of Over-
crowding Transport; Four Rus-
sian Brides Among Arrivals.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Four transports arrived here today from Brest with 15,000 troops, the Cap Finisterre bringing 3976, the cruiser Pueblo 1689, the cruiser St. Louis 1483 and the Imperator 9452.

Criticism of the port authorities at Brest was voiced by army officers, 1000 of whom arrived in the Cap Finisterre's stateroom. They declared the transport had been overcrowded.

The Cap Finisterre, according to her officers, has space for 824 first-class passengers, but they were required to transport more than 1800, including 557 women passengers—warfare workers and "war brides."

Lieutenant William S. Cannon of San Francisco died at sea after being operated on for appendicitis.

Four of the 167 "war brides" aboard were Russian wives of American soldiers who fought with the 339th infantry operating out of Archangel.

CROWD SEES OIL DRILLING

Hundreds of Grays Harbor Citizens
Go to Moelaps.

ARREDEN, Wash., July 12.—(Special.)—Hundreds of Grays Harbor citizens went to Moelaps today to see in operation the drilling rig of the Standard Oil company of California. Drilling of this first of a series of oil wells to be sunk by the Standard Oil company on Grays Harbor started at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. It is estimated that four to six months will be needed to put the well down to 2500 feet, by which depth oil is expected. If oil is to be found in that particular spot.

Officials of the company say this well will cost more than \$100,000.

UNREST GROWS AS FRENCH CELEBRATE

Gap Between Bourgeoisie and
Proletariat Widens.

MARNE SEEMS FORGOTTEN

Tidal Wave of Labor Agitation
Threatens to Stop Work in All
Industries on July 21.

BY LINCOLN EYRE
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PARIS, July 13.—(Special Cable.)—It is in an atmosphere charged with the sinister lightnings of economic, industrial and political unrest that France has begun the official celebration of her victory. At a time when, theoretically, the nation should be united in common rejoicings over the glorious triumph of her own and her allies' cause, there are heard, instead, on every side, incessant mutterings of discontent.

The specter of class strife daily grows more visible to all observers. Daily also the crushing pressure of the high cost of living, the price that the masses must always pay for victory—bears more heavily upon a people who are sadly worn by five years of war.

Strike Causes Bitterness.

In Paris the first of the three days set apart by the government as a period of jubilation, one found every cafe and restaurant tightly closed as the result of a strike of waiters. Out of this strike there has developed in the last 24 hours a spirit of bitterness and violence wholly incommensurate with the issues at stake, but highly significant of the strained relationship between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

Tens of thousands of visitors who have come to the French capital to witness the victory celebration have been obliged to eat food obtained in delicatessen stores or go hungry. The walk-out of the waiters is the least serious of all the prevailing strike movements. It is a small drop in the bucket compared with the tidal wave of labor agitation due to commence within 24 hours, with the stoppage of work in practically all industries on July 21.

Severe Measures Planned.

The government plans to take severe repressive measures against the elements which are promoting this far-flung demonstration, the ostensible basis of which is purely political and very largely bolshevik. Today the police are protesting against their militarization and demanding assurance of a weekly day of rest. They are also threatening to go on a strike on July 20 if their demands are not satisfied.

Should the police carry out their threats to strike the situation on July 21 would be of a most perilous character. Meanwhile the government programme for the victory parade on the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille arouses almost universal dissatisfaction.

"Trickery, incoherence and improvisation," are the words used in a headline of Le Matin to describe the confused nature of the government's arrangements.

The Marshal Joffre incident has told tremendously against the prestige of the Clemenceau cabinet. After having, apparently, forgotten altogether the victory of the Marne, the government, with inexplicable tergiversation, first announced that Marshal Joffre would sit with President Poincaré on the reviewing stand and that he would parade the whole distance alongside of Marshal Foch.

It is an open secret that Joffre has never been in the government's estimate terms with either Poincaré or Clemenceau and the public is quick to resent the suggestion that because of personal animosity it has been sought to force the first marshal of France into the background on the crowning day of his country's glory.

Government Is Criticized.

The sudden demolition of the hastily-built grandstands on the Champs Elysees, which were designed to accommodate privileged persons invited by the government, has created amusement tempered with indignation. Parisians are resentful because this blunder has cost the national treasury some \$600 francs.

The tribunes which were to provide seats for the favorite friends of the government never should have been built, the newspapers are saying. Once erected, however, the papers add that they should have been used to seat crippled soldiers and the widows and orphans of soldiers for whom there are

now no official seating accommodations.

As for the decorated scheme, an eminent French artist, has characterized it as "decorated but not impressive."

Celebration's Background Dark.

The decorations were by no means completed on the Champs Elysees this morning. They reminded one of a stage being set for a scene in a play with thousands of soldiers acting as scene shifters. There is much criticism of the fact that the cenotaph, erected under the Arc De Triomphe in memory of the nation's dead, is to be wheeled away on Monday morning to make way for the parading troops to pass under the arch. The perambulator effect is denounced generally as painfully lacking in dignity.

No doubt exists of the whole-hearted desire of Parisians fittingly to celebrate the restoration of peace and a renewal of tranquillity and prosperity rather than the defeat of their enemies. It is merely the external character of the celebration which fails to win their approval—that and the regrettable background provided for a festival that should be one of unadulterated joy.

BRYAN TO GO TO ASHLAND

BILLY SUNDAY ALSO ON SOUTH-
ERN OREGON CHAUTAUQUA.

Accommodations for Campers Are
Being Enlarged in the City
Parks of Ashland.

ASHLAND, Or., July 12.—(Special.)—With Billy Sunday leading off in a line-up of attractions the southern Oregon Chautauqua will open on Friday, July 18. Other headliners include William Jennings Bryan, the Czechoslovak band and Private Peat, the well-known Canadian soldier.

Ashland's new Chautauqua auditorium seats 4000 people. Applications for tenting space indicate that at least twice as many parties will camp here as last year, when several hundred lived under canvas during the Chautauqua. Extensive enlargements of the camping grounds in the city parks are planned to accommodate the crowds.

Friday a great picnic gathering will include all organizations and societies of the Rogue River valley and north-eastern California. The afternoon feature includes a musical programme and an address by Dr. Joseph Clark of Petrograd and London, on "The Riddle of the Russian Revolution." Friday night, after a song service conducted by Walter Jenkins of Portland, Rev. Billy Sunday will speak. This will be service men's day, all service men in the valley being honor guests.

Miss will supervise junior Chautauqua work in the children's pageant, "Uncle Sam's Experiment." The week's programme will close with an illustrated lecture, "Closing Days of the War," by Henry Warren Poor.

Dozens of automobile tourist parties are stopping over to take advantage of Chautauqua. The city is well filled with summer visitors and the combination of the attractive Lithia park and the Chautauqua programme promises to bring a crowd which will be double that of former years.

BERNSTORFF SEES HOPE

EX-AMBASSADOR ADVOCATES
PRO-AMERICAN POLICY.

Revision of Peace Treaty Declared
Possible Only Through
League of Nations.

BERLIN, July 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—Count Von Bernstorff, former German ambassador at Washington, writing in the weekly Democratic Germany, advocates a pro-American policy and points out a revision of the treaty of peace can come only through the league of nations.

"When Germany is received into the league," he says, "she can hope for a world order checking imperialism by individual powers and bringing about a system binding peoples together across the frontiers of states. I hardly need to point out that such a policy would lead us to the side of the United States. There the idea of a league of nations is a living one. There the principal champion of the league idea will be at the helm for another 20 months."

Count Von Bernstorff says that socialism is unpopular in the United States, and therefore if Germans wish to cultivate friendly relations with that country they must convince Americans not only that militarism is dead, but that new Germany has no intention of fostering a socialist world revolution.

RECRUITING PLAN IS NEW

Parties Sent Out in Northwest Re-
port Daily by Telegraph.

TACOMA, Wash., July 12.—(Special.)—Recruiting parties throughout the northwest telegraph reports of their daily progress to Camp Lewis headquarters. Officers in charge have a check on each day's work.

The success of the new plan has been

Permanent Positions for Young Women

Permanent and temporary positions open for young women as telephone operators with or without previous experience.

Applications will be received during the present strike at any Central Office in Portland or Room 601, Sixth Floor, Telephone Building, Park and Oak Streets; or Room 226 Morgan Building, Washington street between Broadway and Park street. Telephone Broadway 12000.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

excellent, say the officers detailed to this service. In Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana good fields have been found and many men who served in the war are re-enlisting.

TRADE LICENSES ISSUED

British Board of Trade Preparing
for German Commerce.

LONDON, July 12.—With a view to raising the blockade the board of trade has issued general licenses under trading with the enemy legislation, authorizing, with certain reservations, the

resumption of trade with Germany and German-Austria.

The licenses do not remove the existing restriction upon the export of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany and German-Austria with respect to pre-war transactions.

Moose Drive Starts in Sheridan.

SHERIDAN, Or., July 12.—(Special.)—The Moose lodge has started its drive for new members and the re-establishment of the lodge which was broken up a few years ago. John Durham, deputy national director is here now attending to the reorganization. The new lodge

will have one of the best equipped club-rooms in the state. The Moose director here has not yet been appointed. At the Portland, July carnival held here the Moose lodge entered a beautifully decorated float which took second prize.

NORTHWEST HEADQUARTERS SAN FRANCISCO



BELLEVUE HOTEL

On account of the large celebration in San Francisco between June 25 and 30, San Francisco bound visitors are urged to make arrangements for hotel reservations.

H. T. Lundberg—E. L. Drury,
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