

CHINA 'SOLD OUT', CHARGE BY LODGE

Senate Treaty Debate Hot on Shantung Proviso.

BORAH SEES AID TO JAPAN

Acceptance of Grant Would "Help Make Great Power."

HITCHCOCK DEFENDS PLAN

Polons Drop League of Nations and Assail Deal in Far East; Ask for Details.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The stormy Senate fight over the peace treaty shifted away from the league of nations covenant today and broke with a new fury about the provision giving Shantung peninsula to Japan.

In five hours of debate the treaty opponents charged in bitter terms that the Tokio government had wheedled Shantung from China at the peace table without a shadow of a cause except the ambition of conquest, and supporters of the treaty defended the course of President Wilson in the negotiations by declaring the only alternative was failure of the whole peace conference.

Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee declared Shantung was a "price paid" for Japan's acceptance of the league of nations. Senator Norris, republican, Nebraska, charged that Japan in 1917 secretly had inveigled the European allies into a promise to support her Shantung claims.

Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, asserted that if the United States would either underwrite the Shantung agreement or accept the challenge of another power, the country would choose the latter course.

Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, ranking democrat of the committee, replied that the German rights in Shantung were obtained legally by treaty in 1918 and were won fairly from Germany by Japan long before the United States entered the war. Senator Williams, democrat, Mississippi, said the president had to accept the Shantung settlement or come home without a general treaty of peace, and that Japan never would give up the peninsula unless forced to do so by war.

In the end the senate adopted without a record vote a resolution by Senator Lodge asking the president for any available information about a secret treaty alleged to have been negotiated between Japan and Germany in 1918 embodying a plan for Russian rehabilitation and promising Japan's indirect protection of German interests at the Versailles negotiations.

Verisimilitude Asked.

A sweeping request for information about the cover-up at Versailles was sent to the White House by the foreign relations committee, which adopted a resolution by Senator Johnson, republican, California, calling for all proposed drafts for a league covenant, for reports of the arguments relative to the league, and for all data bearing upon or used in connection with the treaty of peace.

At its meeting the committee began the reading of the treaty, covering in less than two hours about one-fifth of its sections, and passing over for future consideration the league covenant, the boundaries of Germany and many minor provisions. The reading will continue at a long session tomorrow, the senate having adjourned tonight until Thursday when the committee would not be interrupted in its work.

There was no discussion of President Wilson's offer to consult with the committee on doubtful points of the treaty, nor was any attempt made to have the committee open its doors to the public. It was said these questions might not come to a head for several days after the reading of the document was finished.

Lodge Speech Bitter.

In discussing the Shantung matter, Senator Lodge was bitter and caustic in his remarks.

"Shantung was a price paid and all the world knows it," Mr. Lodge said. "There is no statute of limitations that runs against a great wrong like that."

Recalling how Germany secured the Shantung concessions and how Japan succeeded Germany by virtue of war, Senator Lodge continued:

"England and France took Belgium away from Germany during the war, does that give them a claim to Belgium? Shantung was not enemy country like Belgium. It was handed over to Japan against the protests of some of our delegates and experts charged with this question. It was handed over because Japan's signature was needed to the league. It was done as a necessity. It takes the territory of a friend, an ally who had been loyal, and hands it over to a great military power in the east."

Japan Aided, Is Charge.

"Japan is building up a vast power in China," continued Senator Lodge, "and we in this treaty are helping her do it. When Senator Hitchcock declared that whatever China lost by the Versailles treaty she gained 'something more valuable than all else, protection under article 10,' there was a burst of laughter on the Republican side of the chamber.

"Sensational laugh" shouted Senator Hitchcock, "but they know that in the past China always has been despised and that under article 10 she will be protected. The same senators who now

DOWSEY NOT SLAIN, SAYS CORONER'S JURY

DEATH OF INVESTIGATOR LAID TO NATURAL CAUSES.

Government Inquiry Into Alleged Fraud in Shipbuilding to Continue at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 15.—After deliberating less than one hour, the coroner's jury impaled to determine the cause of the death of Frederick A. Dowsey, special agent of the United States shipping board here, May 2, returned a verdict that Dowsey died of natural causes, probably apoplexy, and was not murdered as had been alleged.

Conflicting evidence was given the jury by several physicians. Deputy Coroner Frank Koepfl of King county, who assisted in the autopsy on the body immediately after it was found in a washroom in an office building which houses the shipping board offices, said he believed death came from natural causes and that the wound on Dowsey's head, which has led to the murder theory, was caused when the victim fell. Other doctors with the exception of Dr. A. M. McWhinnie, who first reached Dowsey after death came, substantiated Koepfl's statement. Dr. McWhinnie told the jury death came suddenly, but in his belief not of natural causes.

G. M. Douglas, shipping board disbursement clerk, who discovered Dowsey's body, told of seeing two men leave the washroom shortly before he entered, but said he would be unable to identify them. Dowsey, it is said, was investigating alleged irregularities in connection with the northwest district of the shipping board at the time he died.

Government agents will continue to investigate the case, federal officials declare.

TOSSING OF MATCH COSTLY

Flames Started in Gasoline Ruin Books of Medford Physician.

MEDFORD, Or., July 15.—(Special.)—Dr. E. H. Porter cleaned up his private office in the Medford sanitarium last night. He washed the baseboard and the book shelves of his medical library with a deodorant containing three pints of gasoline in a pan. Then he dusted and rearranged his books and as he stepped back a few feet to admire his work, struck a match to light his pipe, tossing the lighted match into the pan of gasoline.

MURDER CONFESSION MADE

20-Year-Old Clerk Says He Killed Employer.

AVON, N. J., July 15.—Edward O'Brien, the 20-year-old clerk arrested here charged with the murder of Gardner E. Hull of the New York stationery firm of Hull & Deppisch, made a second written confession today, according to the police, in which he admitted that the hammer blows which killed Mr. Hull were struck by him and not by his companion clerk, Edward E. Paige.

In his first confession he had accused Paige of being the actual murderer, and Paige is under arrest in Philadelphia. Both were employed by Hull & Deppisch.

GIRL, 11, WADING, DROWNS

Margaret Melendy, Daughter of Portland Teacher, Steps Into Hole.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 15.—(Special.)—Margaret Melendy, 11-year-old daughter of I. A. Melendy, teacher in the Franklin high school in Portland, drowned in the Willamette river at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Four children were wading. Margaret Melendy and her brother stepped into a deep hole. A younger sister rescued her brother, but was unable to reach Margaret. A call for assistance was sent. The body was found 30 minutes later.

The tragedy took place at Peach Cove, opposite New Era. The body was sent to Portland tonight.

7 BERRY ACRES NET \$3300

H. L. Morrell of Clackamas Has Good Year With Strawberries.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 15.—(Special.)—H. L. Morrell, one of the strawberry growers of Clackamas county meeting with success in growing this fruit, has harvested his last crop for this year.

Mr. Morrell has seven and one-half acres in strawberry plants at his home at Willamette, two and one-half acres of which are two-year-old plants, two acres in one-year-old plants and three and one-half acres in plants that were set out last year.

From these berries Mr. Morrell has made a profit of \$3300 and he expects to make \$5000 next year.

WOMAN SLAYER CONVICTED

New Orleans Widow, 60, Found Guilty of Shooting Publisher.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Mrs. Vera Trepagnier, 60 years old, a widow of New Orleans, was found guilty in criminal court charged with the murder of Paul Frederick Volland, publisher, last night was found guilty of manslaughter.

Mrs. Trepagnier charged Volland had refused to settle with her for publication of a libelous article in Washington and during an altercation over the miniature original, she shot him at his office. The state did not ask the death penalty.

CRUELTY IN ARMY CAMPS IS BARED

Assaults on Overseas Prisoners Alleged.

FOOD AND BEDDING HELD POOR

Soldier Rolled in Mud by Superior, Witness Testifies.

'HARD BOILED' SMITH TRIED

Former Service Men Tell House Committee Offenses Committed Without Provocation.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Six former American soldiers testifying today before a special house committee investigating alleged cruelties to military prisoners in France, declared that merciless assaults were committed without provocation on the prisoners by arrogant officers in charge of the prisons and camps. Only one of the witnesses, all of whom were charged with being absent without leave, was convicted, the others having been acquitted of the charge and dismissed.

"The bastille," "the stockade," "prison farm No. 2," and "St. Ann's hotel," also known as "the brig," were the places named by the witnesses as the scene of the alleged cruelties, which were said to have extended over several months in 1918. Some officers in charge of the prison camps, it was said, have been convicted by courtmartial and others were awaiting trial.

"Hard Boiled" Smith Convicted.

Lieutenant "Hard Boiled" Smith, one of the prison camp officers, was mentioned frequently, while others named were Lieutenants Mason and Sullivan and Sergeants Ball, Wolfmeyer and Bush.

"Did they try the general in charge of the camp?" asked Chairman Royal Johnson, who left his seat in congress to serve with the army abroad.

"Not that anyone heard," responded the witness.

When Lieutenant "Hard Boiled" Smith was tried at Tours early this year a hundred witnesses appeared against him and he was convicted, testified Sidney Kemp, New York City.

"Fifty witnesses who I can name will verify everything said here and tell more, too," asserted Kemp.

Food and Beds Declared Poor.

Several of the soldiers testified that in addition to being beaten, food in small amounts and of poor quality was supplied and that the bedding was poor, sometimes the mattresses being in mud under a small tent.

"A prisoner was smiling and an officer says, 'take that smile off, or I will,'" A. H. Mendelberg of Baltimore. (Concluded on Page 5, Column 1.)

HEAT IN PORTLAND RELIEVED BY WIND

MERCURY IN OTHER CITIES OF OREGON RANGES UP TO 110.

Roseburg Swelters Under 100 Degrees and Endures Water Shortage; Pendleton Is Hottest.

City	Temperature
Portland	89 degrees
Medford	104 degrees
Astoria	102 degrees
Seaside	98 degrees
Clatskanie	95 degrees
Pendleton	110 degrees
Roseburg	109 degrees

With a moderate wind sweeping up the Columbia river and across Portland, helping to cool the city, the temperature yesterday dropped 11 degrees from Monday's record mark. The highest point reached during the day was 89 degrees, recorded late in the afternoon.

But while Portland gained relief from the intense heat, other Oregon towns were not so lucky. Medford, smugled closely between the high mountains in the Rogue river valley, sweltered under a 104-degree temperature. Yaktima and Walla Walla, Wash., attained the same record. They were the hottest places in the United States or territories. Spokane reached the 102 mark, while at Baker in eastern Oregon it was 98.

The eastern and southern cities lived in comparative coolness. While yesterday was not as hot as the preceding day, it was far too hot for ideal weather, and the Portland people see little hope in the weather man's prediction of fair, and continued warm.

URGENT APPEAL SENT

"Fire danger in forests of Idaho appalling, with ever increasing menace. We must have additional federal aid. State associations already have spent \$25,000 putting out four fires on the public domain, for which we should be reimbursed. The state will co-operate in organizing and superintending crews. Great fire raging now on a 15-mile front in the Thunder mountain district, and has crossed the south fork of the Salmon into forest reserve. Going three weeks. After the fire was well started federal authorities tried to stop it with 47 men.

"Inaction of your department probably due to lack of funds, but it was appalling to us. The hazard of these fires is the greatest ever known, and involves millions in economic loss unless handled rapidly and intelligently. This is the first year we have ever had to fight big fires in May, and the country is like tinder through lack of moisture. We will go the limit. Can we get emergency funds for fighting fire on the public domain?"

New Fire Reported.

Walter Mann, supervisor of the Idaho national forest reserve, sent an urgent call to Supervisor Grandjean at Boise this morning for a force of fire fighters to combat the flames in the Thunder mountain district, which he reported to be spreading. Twenty-five men were secured who will leave in the evening. (Concluded on Page 2, Column 5.)

IDAHO SEEKS HELP IN FIGHTING FIRES

Secretary Lane Asked for Immediate Response.

BLAZE HAS 15-MILE FRONT

Thunder Mountain Region Is Roaring Furnace, Report.

LOSS OF MILLIONS SEEN

First Time in History That May Has Seen Such Widespread Danger, Say Officials.

BOISE, Ida., July 15. (Special.)—Governor D. W. Davis today made a direct appeal to Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, for assistance in fighting the raging fire in the Thunder mountain district. He voiced strong sentiment in favor of quick action, as the fire is spreading in many directions and threatens the national forests and also millions of feet of lumber owned by the state of Idaho and private interests.

The telegram, which was also sent to Representative Addison T. Smith, is as follows:

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PITTSBURG FORCED TO STOP BREWING BEER

DEMURRERS TO VIOLATION CHARGES OVERRULED.

New Orleans Brewers, Indicted for Making Beer Exceeding One-Half Per Cent Alcohol, Win Point.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Brewing of beer in Pittsburgh will end, for a time at least, as the result of Federal Judge Thompson's action in overruling demurrers of officers and directors of the Pittsburgh and Independent Brewing companies to charges of violation of the wartime prohibition law, according to an announcement late today by Attorney William J. Brennan, counsel for brewers and saloon keepers in Allegheny county.

BOSTON, July 15.—A ruling given today by Federal Judge George W. Anderson that the sale of beer which is not intoxicating is not illegal under the present wartime prohibition act, led to the quashing of the government's least case against Sanford F. Petts and Leopold H. Vogel, liquor dealers of this city.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 15.—Federal Judge Foster today sustained a demurrer filed by officials of the American Brewing company to an indictment charging that the manufacture of beer of more than one-half of one per cent of alcoholic content was in violation of the wartime prohibition act. Government counsel announced an appeal would be taken.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A man's right to keep liquor in his own house, which stood the test before the home judiciary committee, must take its chance now in the house. Notice was served today on the committee by one of its members that when the house resumes consideration of the prohibition measure an amendment would be offered to make it unlawful for a person to retain possession of liquor stored prior to July 1.

The committee in framing the general enforcement measure, eliminated the section which would have made home storage illegal, but the big majority polled yesterday by prohibitionists was accepted in some quarters to mean that the bill in certain respects will be made still more drastic.

FORD ALTERS VIEW OF WAR AND PEACE

New Conflict Favored if League Plan Fails.

AGENT WRITES PROPAGANDA

Manufacturer Testifies He Did Not Read Own Articles.

IGNORANCE IS ADMITTED

Witness at Trial of \$1,000,000 Label Suit Reiterates Belief That All History Is "Bunk."

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 15.—A great change has come over Henry Ford's view of international relations since he blossomed out as a pacifist propagandist in 1915, for now, according to his testimony in his \$1,000,000 libel suit against the Chicago Daily Tribune, he favors another great war without delay if the present plan for a league of nations fails.

The Henry Ford, who in 1915, was opposing the sending of the national guard to the Mexican border and urging the United States to take the lead in disarmament, asserted today that he is now for "preparedness to the hilt" if it appears that this new war is necessary. He took the position, as a witness that now is the time to establish universal peace, and that if the great war which ceased in the field last November does not result in a league which will assure that peace there can be no better time than the present to renounce the strife.

Articles Written by Agent.

According to Mr. Ford, most of the pacifist propaganda distributed broadcast in his name was written by Theodore Delavigne, a publicity agent employed by him to educate the public, as he put it, to the waste and horror of war, and that needless. More often than not, Mr. Ford said, these arguments were sent out without his having read them at all. He repeatedly stated, however, that he assumed full responsibility for the propaganda, and in his answers to interrogations propounded by Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson, representing the Tribune, he reaffirmed all of the essential sentiments put in print by Mr. Delavigne.

He interposed one important qualification regarding the use of the word "preparedness." What he meant, he said, was "over-preparedness." In 1916, he said he prepared the United States was sufficiently prepared for defense and hence he opposed additions to the army and navy.

Mr. Ford's Statement Criticized.

Mr. Stevenson pointed out that in not one of the propaganda articles was the term "over-preparedness" employed, but that instead Mr. Ford urged that the United States should assume leadership in complete disarmament in the belief that the rest of the world would follow this example.

"I still think it is a good plan," said the witness.

Outstanding features of the day were: Production of the "flag of humanity" or "world brotherhood" flag constructed by Ford employees without authorization by Mr. Ford, but inspired, apparently, by one of his utterances.

Mr. Ford's admission that he still considers wars of aggression as murder and professional soldiers, not even excepting General Grant and General Pershing, as murderers.

History Still "Bunk" to Mr. Ford.

His reiteration that to him history was so much "bunk" and an admission that on many subjects he was ignorant, although he did not consider himself an "ignorant idealist" as charged by the Tribune in the alleged libelous editorial of June 22, 1916, headed, "Ford Is An Anarchist."

He said that when a war is unavoidable that conscription is the fairest method of obtaining an army.

The witness said he did not know the cause of the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, but said that slavery caused the civil war and that the war with Spain was to free Cuba. He did not recall that the sinking of the Maine precipitated matters.

"I have read quite a little history," said the witness.

"And you consider it bunk?" asked Mr. Stevenson.

"It is bunk to me."

"Flag" Kicked Under Table.

While the testimony was proceeding the "flag of humanity" was kicked under a table, where it remained in a dusty and neglected heap. Counsel for the Tribune, inspired by Mr. Ford's statement that "flags were something to rally round" and that there should be a flag under which the whole world might live in peace, have been trying to get this flag over since the trial started, two months ago. Mr. Ford said that he had never seen it before.

Mr. Ford characterized a war of aggression as one where one country wanted to burglarize another.

"Perhaps the Kaiser wanted to do that," illustrated the witness. "An army might be used to burglarize Mexico—take their natural resources, I mean. Anything above a defensive army could be used only for that."

"Isn't it true that you opposed even the army that we had?" asked Mr. Stevenson.

"No, it isn't."

The lawyer countered with this excerpt from Mr. Delavigne:

"Even as it stands today, think of

TAKING IT APART TO SEE IF EVERYTHING IS ALL RIGHT.



FUNDS ASKED FOR WOUNDED

Rehabilitation Will Cost Not Less Than \$25,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Appropriations of at least \$25,000,000 will be needed this year for rehabilitating and educating wounded soldiers, sailors and marines, the house appropriations committee was told by James P. Munroe, vice-chairman of the federal board for vocational education.

The committee was holding hearings on the sundry civil bill, which President Wilson vetoed Saturday because it limited funds for assisting the wounded service men.

\$70,000,000 IS STORM LOSS

87 Dead and 14 Boats Sunk by Chilean Hurricane.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 15.—Eighty-seven persons are known to have been drowned and the loss of life may have been much greater in a hurricane which swept this port Saturday and Sunday.

Fourteen vessels of various sizes were sunk and about 100 lighters and other small craft were destroyed. The property loss is estimated at \$70,000,000.

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