



TREATY WRANGLES NEAR END, REPORT

Japan May Solve Shantung Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Diplomatic discussions with Japan over the Shantung provision in the peace treaty have reached a stage where President Wilson is represented as very hopeful of developments that will clear the air and remove much of the opposition to the provisions in the senate within a few days.

This interpretation of the president's expectations was expressed by Senator Spencer, republican, Missouri, after a long talk with Mr. Wilson today about the treaty. The senator declined to go into details as to the exact steps being taken, and both the White House and the state department were silent on the subject. There were indications, however, that the negotiations with Japan, though quite informal in character, had as their object such a declaration from Tokyo that would satisfy China and result in her acceptance of the treaty.

Reservations Are Discussed.

Senator Spencer also discussed at length with the president the subject of reservations in senate ratification of the treaty. He stated that he had prepared a draft of reservations which he had submitted to the president. It is understood, at the suggestion of Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee. The draft is in said to have been shown to other republicans of varying shades of opinion, but Mr. Spencer made it clear in presenting them that he alone stood sponsor for their phraseology.

The reservations covered the Monroe doctrine, withdrawal, shantung, determination of the Shantung provision, and dependence of action under article 10. Mr. Spencer told the president that without some such qualifications the treaty could never be ratified, while if they were included ratification would come quickly.

Wilson to Consider Plan.

He said Mr. Wilson promised to give the proposed reservations his earnest consideration and conveyed the impression that he personally was not opposed to such a course except for the complications that might result should the treaty be returned for renegotiation.

Regarding Shantung, Senator Spencer would not say on what assurances the president based his hope of important developments in the near future. It is understood, however, that a full account of the feeling aroused here against the Shantung provision has gone forward to Tokyo as a result of a conference yesterday between Katsuli Debutchi, the Japanese charge d'affaires, and Secretary Lansing. There were indications that no reply to these representations had been received to-night.

The president has been told by republican senators that most of the senate opposition to this provision would disappear if he were able to induce Japan to give such assurances for future return of Shantung to China as would result in the latter signing the treaty.

Declaration Is Desired.

It is believed that view has been reflected in the conversations with Tokyo and that the suggestion has been made that this end could be accomplished by a formal declaration to China or to all of the allied and associated powers.

Before he went to the White House Senator Spencer put into the senate record a copy of the plea regarding Shantung made at the Versailles conference by the Chinese delegates, revealing among other things that China considered Japan's promises to restore Kiao Chow as "illusory" because they made no provision for return of the adjacent territory dominating it.

The reservations submitted by Senator Spencer are in some respects similar to the interpretations proposed as a middle ground by former President Taft and are understood to follow in general the plan discussed among the group of republicans favoring a league. They would provide:

Interpretations Are Outlined.

That the Monroe doctrine is "an essential national policy" whose application and enforcement must be determined "by the United States alone."

That "internal questions entirely domestic in character, such as immigration and the tariff," are to be "determined solely by the country in which they arise."

That the United States "cannot bind itself in advance" to make war "without the express authorization of congress at the time."

That the right of a nation to "withdraw contains the right of a nation to determine for itself" whether it has fulfilled its obligations as provided in the covenant.

That the Shantung settlement is viewed with "deep regret" as "detrimental to the peace of the world."

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 1.)

OREGON MAY SECURE FOREST AIR PATROLS

GOVERNOR ACTS PROMPTLY TO WIN GUARDIAN PLANES.

Government Offers to Establish Bases at Portland and Roseburg for Protection Work.

Because of the seriousness of forest-fire conditions in Oregon, the United States government appears ready to detail army planes for immediate patrol work under the direction of state and federal forest officials.

Indication that the planes may at once be available for this work was received yesterday by Governor O'Leary from Colonel H. H. Arnold, chief of aviation of the western department at San Francisco.

Just before leaving Salem yesterday for Portland in an army plane Governor O'Leary received a telegram from Colonel Arnold paving the way for demand for the planes. This demand the governor immediately made and while here expressed the belief that the machines will be provided within the next few days.

The message from Colonel Arnold was this:

"Telegrams from Liberty Temple at Portland indicates necessity of establishing airplane bases at that city and Roseburg for forest fire patrol work. Has any official request been made, or will any such desire be expressed?"

Yesterday the attitude of Portland business men and shippers as to the principles that should be regarded in fixing rates. Owing to limitation of time in submitting direct evidence, the larger aspects of the situation were introduced by attorneys for the Puget sound communities and counsel for the railroad administration.

The executive secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, in answering questions, said that it is the expectation of Portland that the interstate commerce commission will decide what is the advantage of the water-level haul; that it is one of the fundamental conditions of the Portland situation that cannot be overlooked in considering the economic features of the traffic movement in the Columbia river basin territory, and that the Columbia river route is the natural road over which such traffic should move.

City Held Penalized.

It raised the question, the witness said in reply to Attorney C. A. Hart, as to whether a natural advantage is to be recognized elsewhere, but penalized when possessed by Portland. No recognition for shorter distances, or for lower costs, no profit from volume of business that flows down stream, and no density of traffic that wins reduced charges, had been given to Portland by the railroads, said the witness. The intensely artificial and quite abnormal competitive system that has grown out of the northwestern railway struggle was declared to have been the reason.

"It was particularly pointed out that no advantage is given Portland as regards the Yakima valley, distance being the stern limitation; and that Portland enjoys nothing in southern Idaho, but on the other hand, must meet San Francisco at Pocatello, again."

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 4.)

DODSON SETS OUT PORTLAND'S CLAIM

Chamber Secretary Powerful Rate Witness.

UNJUST SITUATION IS BARED

City Deprived of Benefits Its Advantage.

PENALIZATION IS CHARGED

Oregon Metropolis Said to Have Been Deprived of Trade by Railroad Arrangements.

Members of the interstate commerce commission sitting as division No. 3, hearing the evidence in the Portland rate case, heard from W. D. E. Dodson yesterday the attitude of Portland business men and shippers as to the principles that should be regarded in fixing rates. Owing to limitation of time in submitting direct evidence, the larger aspects of the situation were introduced by attorneys for the Puget sound communities and counsel for the railroad administration.

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(Concluded on Page 2, Column 4.)

ALL BEER IS BEER, SO HOLDS FEDERAL JUDGE

TRIFLING ALCOHOLIC CONTENT IS VIOLATION OF LAW.

Government Scores Important Victory Under Wartime Prohibition Brewery Regulations.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Beer is beer and need not be intoxicating, and so long as it contains as much as 1/2 of 1 per cent alcohol its manufacture or sale in violation of the wartime prohibition act, Federal Judge Page held today. He overruled the demurrer of the Stenson Brewing company, setting forth that the government's information failed to charge that the company's beer was intoxicating. The company then entered a plea of not guilty.

The government's victory was regarded important by the district attorney's office in that, as under Judge Page's finding, the burden of proving a beverage intoxicating and in fact violating the question as to its intoxicating quality is lifted from the government.

INSURANCE FIRMS' INFLUENCE FOUND

Charges Against Accident Board Held Biased.

SPECIAL INQUIRY IS OPENED

Subcommittee to Gather Allegations and Defense.

A. C. DIXON IS CHAIRMAN

Following Preliminary Investigation, Open Meetings Are to Be Held in Portland.

SALEM, Or., July 25.—(Special.)—Members of the state industrial accident commission summoned before the committee appointed recently by Governor O'Leary to investigate charges preferred against the commission by Attorney Lee Roy Keeley of Portland, Milo King of Gresham, and in resolutions adopted by three Oregon labor unions, today made it plain that evidence had been unearthed indicating that certain accident insurance companies were in a measure responsible for the accusations that the affairs of the commission were handled in a loose and unbusiness-like manner.

A committee composed of Robert S. Gill, representing the state at large, Frank Green and J. H. Brooks, representing employees, and A. C. Dixon, representing employers, was appointed to formulate complaints in detail against the commission, and request the commission to make specific the general charges included in their briefs to the governor.

Complete Report Sought.

The commission, in turn, will be furnished copies of these charges, and requested to present a specific written explanation of each accusation and to elaborate to substantiate such explanations.

It was also stated by the investigators that the commission will be asked to furnish a detailed report of the working plans of the department, the method of handling claims, copies of such reports as they have made and other information dealing with the subject at issue. Suggestions will also be asked with reference to improving the law to make it more workable.

In its probe from another angle, the committee will ask Governor O'Leary to take such steps as necessary to place all justified complaints before the investigators and to hear all persons who have justified grievances.

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RICH WOMAN ADOPTS ARMY CAPTAIN AS SON

SEATTLE MAN, BACK FROM WAR, HEIR TO \$300,000.

Acquaintance With Mrs. Grace Duff of New York Formed 10 Years Ago in Hospital Work.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 25.—(Special.)—N. Wardall, aged 41, captain in the army and just back from a campaign in France, has been legally adopted as a son by a woman 13 years older who possesses \$300,000. In addition, he has become the father of a 12-year-old girl, Mrs. Grace Duff, wealthy New York woman and daughter of the late Josh Billings, noted humorist, in Mrs. Wardall's benefactor.

Mr. Wardall is a former Seattle soundman. He is a lawyer and prior to his army service was a member of Wardall & Wardall of this city. The news of the adoption came as a great surprise to his friends here, many of whom knew of his acquaintanceship with Mrs. Duff.

Mr. Wardall left Seattle two years ago with a company of the 8th division. He returned to the United States recently and obtained his discharge at a cantonment near New York.

Mr. Wardall's acquaintance with Mrs. Duff is of ten years' standing. She was greatly interested in the National Hero Hospital Society, so was Mr. Wardall. At present she is an executive officer of the organization and just prior to the war Mr. Wardall was in the society's books as a national lecturer.

In 1913 Mr. Wardall and Mrs. Wardall were separated and at that time Maxine, their daughter, then 3 years old, went to New York to live with Mrs. Duff. Mrs. Wardall is at present making her home in New York City.

Information received here indicates that Mr. Wardall is the only heir to the Duff fortune.

SIBERIA NEEDS U. S. ARMY, SAYS WILSON

Guarded Railway Considered Check on Anarchy.

ROVING BANDS MENACE ROAD

Supervision Must End When Troops Are Withdrawn.

JAPAN PACT IS FACTOR

President Declares Line of Supplies Must Be Maintained to People Who Fought for Allies.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President Wilson informed the senate today in response to a resolution by Senator Johnson, republican, California, that the presence of American troops in Siberia was a "vital element" in the restoration and maintenance of traffic on the Siberian railroad and that under the agreement with Japan they could be withdrawn only when the American railway experts operating the road were withdrawn.

The president said Siberia could be protected from a further period of chaos and anarchy only by keeping the railroad open and that lacking the prime essentials of life the people there were looking to the United States and the allies for economic assistance. This already is being extended and additional supplies are to be sent forward.

Roving Bands Menace Railroad.

Roving bands having no connection with any organized government in Russia are menacing the railroad, the president said, and consequently protection by the military is necessary.

American troops, he said, now are engaged in guard duty at Vladivostok and around Verkhne Udinsk. A small body also is at Harbin.

The original purpose of the American military expedition, Mr. Wilson wrote, were two-fold—the saving of the Czechoslovak forces—and the steadying of the efforts of the Russians at self-defense or the establishment of law and order in which they might be willing to accept assistance.

Constructing Engineer Aided.

Major-General Graves, commanding the expedition of 8000 men, was specifically directed not to interfere in Russian affairs, the president said, but to support wherever necessary John F. Stevens, the American railway engineer, who is carrying out the work of rehabilitating the Siberian railroad under the direction of the inter-allied committee.

The president in his communication, detailing at great length the activities of the American military and railroad forces in Siberia, said that the decision to send American troops to Siberia was "taken in conjunction with Japan and in concert of purpose with the other allied powers, first of all to save the Czech-Slovak armies, which were threatened with destruction by hostile armies apparently organized by and often largely composed of prisoners of war."

The second purpose in view was to steady any efforts of the Russians at self-defense or the establishment of law and order in which they might be willing to accept assistance.

Japan's Plan Accepted.

The net result was a successful reunion of the separate Czech-Slovak armies," the statement continued, "and the substantial elimination in eastern Siberia of the active efforts of enemy prisoners of war. A period of relative quiet then ensued."

"In February, 1918, as a conclusion of negotiations began early in the summer of 1915, the United States accepted a plan proposed by Japan for the supervision of the Siberian railways by an international committee, under which committee John F. Stevens would assume the operation of the Russian railway service corps."

Railway Corps Organized.

"At the request of the provisional government and with the support of Mr. Stevens there was organized the so-called Russian railway service corps, composed of American engineers. As originally organized this corps constituted 14 skeleton division units."

"Owing to the bolshevik uprising and the general chaotic conditions, neither Mr. Stevens nor the Russian railway service corps was able to begin work in Siberia until March, 1918. They have been able to operate effectively only since the railway plan was adopted in February, 1919."

"In accepting the railway plan, it was provided that some protection should be given by the allied forces. Mr. Stevens stated frankly that he would not undertake the arduous task before him unless he could rely upon support from American troops in an emergency."

Order Maintained Along Line.

"Accordingly, as provided in the railway plan, and with the approval of the inter-allied committee, the military commanders in Siberia have established troops where it is necessary to maintain order at different parts of the line. The American forces under General Graves are understood to be protecting parts of the line near Vladivostok and also on the section around Verkhne Udinsk. There is also understood to be a small body of troops at Harbin."

"The instructions to General Graves (Concluded on Page 3, Column 1.)

PORK PRICE SETS RECORD

\$23 a Hundredweight Is Paid for Live Hogs.

That American pork-eaters are able and willing to pay any kind of a price for that commodity was evidenced at the North Portland stockyards yesterday, when a lot of extra quality live hogs changed hands at the record price of \$23 a hundred. The previous day's top quotation, \$22.75, was counted a phenomenal one, and it was, but yesterday's market went it a quarter better.

"There's no use saying we've reached the limit even yet," said a dealer, "for we don't know what the future may develop. For the time it looks as if there were no such thing as a prohibitive figure in the pork market."

BERGER'S PROGRESS SLOW

Wife Reads to House Committee

From Book on Socialism.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Investigation of Victor Berger's fitness to sit in the house as representative of the 6th Wisconsin district because of his conviction on charges of disloyalty did not proceed far today.

Berger brought his wife with him and she spent two hours reading to the house committee from a book on socialism while the representative-elect frequently interrupted her to explain exactly what was meant.

ARMY ROMANCE FINISHED

Soldier and Nurse Find Fruitgrowing Too Prosaic.

HOOD RIVER, Or., July 25.—(Special.)—Suit for divorce has been filed by C. B. Compton, Decatur orchardist, against Marie E. Compton.

Mr. Compton last December received his discharge from the regular army at El Paso, where he had been stationed with the United States guards. While at El Paso he met Mrs. Compton, lieutenant-colonel William S. Neely nurse in a government hospital. They were married and came immediately to the orchard home.

The complaint alleges that Mrs. Compton was dissatisfied with ranch life, and through attempts to persuade her husband to seek city employment made life burdensome for him.

The complaint also alleges that Mrs. Compton is 43 years old, although she gave her age as 32 before marriage.

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BURGLARS MAKE ESCAPE

Glenwood Safe Crackers Believed on Way Towards Portland.

HOOD RIVER, Or., July 25.—(Special.)—It is believed by local authorities that burglars who blew the safe of Murray & Fitzgerald, Glenwood, Wash., merchants, crossed the Columbia at an early hour yesterday morning and made their escape over the Columbia River highway.

After the sheriff's office received notice of the theft from the sheriff of Klickitat county, Goldendale, a watch was placed on all ferries. It was learned, however, that machines had crossed at daybreak yesterday morning.

The burglars, it is thought, headed toward Portland.

TELEPHONE RATES RAISED

Recent Wage Increase Causes Boost in Service Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A raise of telephone service rates "on account of recent increase in wages" was announced by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company in advertisements appearing in late editions of San Francisco afternoon newspapers today.

The new scale is effective tomorrow and is established, the advertisement says, under authority of Postmaster-General Burtonson.

MR. WILSON KEEPS PLANS

President Aims to Review Pacific Fleet August 15.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President Wilson has not abandoned his plan to reach San Francisco in time to review the Pacific fleet when it arrives there August 15, navy department officials said today. The president plans to leave Washington between August 8 and 10, they said.

At the White House it was announced late today that the itinerary of the president's trip would be announced within the next two or three days.

DRIVER FACES CHARGES

Occupant of Auto Killed in Collision; Manslaughter Alleged.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 25.—A charge of manslaughter was filed in superior court here today against Melvin A. Mooser, driver of an automobile in which Isaac A. Jacobs was riding last night when he was killed in a collision with another machine. Bonds were fixed at \$10,000. Mooser was under the care of a physician today.

Avery Wheeler, driver of the other car, was severely injured.

MORE OFFICERS WANTED

Bill Introduced to Increase Personnel in Army by 8500.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A bill authorizing an increase of 8500 in the officer personnel of the army, was introduced today by Chairman Wadsworth of the senate military committee at the request of Secretary Baker.

Mr. Baker said at least 15,000 officers would be needed to maintain the organization of the construction, air and other services of the army built up during the war.

CABLE'S FIRST USER DIES

William F. Archibald Telegrapher for 67 Years.

NANAIMO, B. C., July 25.—William F. Archibald, who handled the first cable message ever sent across the Atlantic, addressed by the late Queen Victoria to the president of the United States, died here yesterday.

He was 81 years old and had been a telegrapher since the age of 14.



SEATTLE LOOT RECOVERED

Sextet of Alleged Burglars Bagged by Police.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 25.—Five men and one woman were in the city jail tonight charged by the police with having been members of a gang of burglars who have been systematically looting Seattle homes for the past month. Loot recovered by the police was said, amounted to more than \$3000.

Most of the crimes charged against the gang were daylight robberies.

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