

FRENCH TREATY IS GIVEN TO SENATE

President Wilson Urges Ratification of Measure.

COMMITTEE TAKES CHARGE

President Refers to Obligation to France Which United States Never Can Pay.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The special treaty with France, promising immediate American aid to that republic in repelling any unprovoked attack by Germany, was sent to the senate today by President Wilson.

In his message urging ratification of the president declared it promises a "temporary supplement" to the treaty with Germany and the league of nations covenant designed to give France protection in an emergency "without awaiting the advice of the league to act." He pointed out that a similar promise had been made by Great Britain and said that by the obligation the United States but partially discharged a debt to France, which "nothing can pay" in full.

The senate, where the president's failure to submit the treaty sooner has been under repeated fire from republican members, received the measure in open session and referred the treaty without discussion to the foreign relations committee.

There was no reference in the message to the senate criticism, which was based on a clause of the treaty requiring that it be submitted to the senate of the United States at the same time as the treaty with Germany. It was pointed out by the president July 10. The message did refer to this clause, however, saying it was provided that the two treaties be "of equal consideration at the same time" and adding that as an opportunity now had been offered to examine the Versailles treaty, it was opportune to present the other.

Messenger Carries Message.

Departing from his custom of delivering his message to congress in person, the president transmitted the treaty and his request for ratification by messenger. Both became public by the senate's unanimous agreement to remain in open session while the message was read and to print it and the treaty in the record. The request that this course be followed was made by Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee.

Although the committee has made no definite plans, it is likely that the treaty will be taken up by it within a few days and considered jointly with the Versailles treaty. Before this is done, however, the committee will hear several of the experts who advised the American peace delegation on economic subjects. Bernard Baruch, the first to be heard, will appear at a public hearing Thursday.

League Is Discussed.

The senate spent most of the day discussing the league of nations. Senator Thomas, democrat, Colorado, in an address expressing doubt as to the efficacy of the league in attaining international concord, told his colleagues he had not yet decided whether he could support it. Senator Gay, democrat, Louisiana, urged its ratification without reservation and Senator Nelson, republican, Minnesota, announced while he wanted to see it ratified, he thought reservation necessary.

Treaty Is Presented.

The president's message follows: "Gentlemen of the senate: "I take pleasure in laying before you a treaty with France, the object of which is to secure to that republic the immediate aid of the United States of America in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her on the part of Germany. I earnestly hope that the treaty will meet with your cordial approval and will receive an early ratification at your hands, along with the treaty of peace with Germany. Now that you have had an opportunity to examine the great document I presented to you two weeks ago, it seems opportune to lay before you this treaty which is meant to be in effect a part of it. "It was signed on the same day with the treaty of peace and is intended as a temporary supplement to it. It is believed that the treaty of peace with Germany itself provides adequate protection from her recent enemy on the east, but the years immediately ahead of us contain many incalculable possibilities. The covenant of the league of nations provides for military action for the protection of its members only upon advice of the council of the league—advice given, it is to be presumed, only upon deliberation and acted upon by each of the governments of the member states only if its own judgment justifies such action. "Need Is Shown. "The object of the special treaty with France which I now submit to you is to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her by Germany without waiting for the advice of the council of the league of nations that such action will be taken. It is to be an arrangement, not independent of the league of nations, but under it. "It is therefore expressly provided that this treaty shall be made the subject of consideration at the same time with the treaty of peace with Germany, that this special arrangement shall receive the approval of the council of the league, and that this special provision for the safety of France shall remain in force only until, upon the application of one of the parties to it, the council of the league, acting, if necessary, by majority vote, shall agree that the provisions of the covenant of the league afford her sufficient protection. "Debt Not Yet Paid. "I was moved to sign this treaty by considerations which will, I hope, seem as persuasive and as irresistible to you as they seemed to me. We are bound to France by ties of friendship which we have always regarded, and shall always regard, as peculiarly sacred. She assisted us to win our freedom as a nation. It is seriously to be doubted whether we could have won it without her gallant and timely aid. "We have recognized the privilege of assisting in driving enemies, who were also enemies of the world, from her soil, but that does not pay our debt to her. Nothing can pay such a debt. She now desires that we should promise to lend our great force to keep her from again being the power she has had most reason to fear. Another great nation volunteers the same promise. It is one of the fine reversals of history that that other nation should be the very power whom France fought to get us free. "A new day has dawned. Old antagonisms are forgotten. The common cause of freedom and enlightenment has created new comradeships and a new perception of what it is wise and necessary for great nations to do to free the world of intolerable fear. Two governments who wish to be members

of the league of nations ask leave of the council of the league to be permitted to go to the assistance of a friend whose situation has been found to be one of peculiar peril, without awaiting the advice of the league to act.

Duty Is Seen.

"It is by taking such pledges as this that we prove ourselves faithful to the utmost to the high obligations of gratitude and tested friendship. Such an act as this means to me one of the proofs that we are a people that sees the true heart of duty and prefers honor to its own separate source of peace.

"WOODROW WILSON. "The White House, July 29, 1919."

At the suggestion of Chairman Lodge the treaty was referred to the foreign relations committee without objection or discussion.

AUSTRIA MAY NOT SIGN

TREATY PROVISIONS HELD TO BE EXCESSIVELY SEVERE.

Financial Terms Would Force All Into Bankruptcy, Says Representative at Conference.

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LONDON, July 29.—(Special Cable.)—Dr. Renner, Austrian plenipotentiary in Bern, Switzerland, to consult with ministers who have gone there from Vienna to meet him. "There is great danger," he said, "that the peace labor of these many weeks will be fruitless. The terms offered us would mean the destruction of German-Austria, and, finally, they would mean bankruptcy, not only for the government but also for all the banks, insurance companies, for the social insurance system and for individuals.

The tragedy of it is that we are to be ruined, not by the demands of the great powers, but by the terms they put forward in favor of the Czechs, Poles and others. It is proposed to saddle a state of 6,000,000 people with the largest part of the debts left behind by a state of 20,000,000. "Equally impossible are the territorial conditions. With heavy hearts we renounce the idea of saving our German brethren in Czecho-Slovakia, but we cannot accept German South Tyrol, German South Styria and parts of our purely German Lower Austria. There can be no sense and no reason in depriving Austria of these."

Rate Case Is Resumed

(Continued From First Page.)

It was indicated by Mr. Hall that night hearings will be necessary. None was held tonight, he said, due to the transfer from Portland.

Time Asked For.

It is expected that the hearing will be resumed tomorrow with further testimony by J. P. Newell, which he has been asked to prepare and will be continued with the cross-examination of Mr. Gilman.

In discussing distribution of time for the remainder of the hearing G. C. Fulton of Astoria has asked for half a day, the defendant railroads for two more days and the Puget sound intervenors for at least two more days. This would occupy more than the remaining time allotted for the hearing.

Mr. Gilman summarized his testimony in the statements that Portland and Puget sound terminals have equal rail and water freight rates, but that Seattle had paid more attention to ocean commerce than Portland and therefore had made more advancement. Portland now has the same opportunity, he said. His cross-examination tomorrow is expected to be most searching.

Barrier Is Removed.

The work done by the government on the Columbia river bar, said Mr. Gilman, "has removed the barrier to navigation. There is 40 feet of water on the bar now and the width for passage varies from 2500 to 3200 feet. Mr. Gilman then reviewed the growth of Seattle and Tacoma's ocean commerce, beginning with the Alaska gold rush and carrying it through the world war, when he said, they had taken advantage of their port facilities and shipping lines to engage in trade with Russia through Siberia and the orient. "Responsibility Is Placed. "The responsibility for Portland's not engaging in sea commerce on as large a scale as Seattle, Mr. Gilman said, "rested solely with Portland. The city now was turning its attention to the sea, he said, and was improving its facilities. "Milling activities in Portland are very marked," said Mr. Gilman. "The city also has steel shipyards which are unequalled in another American port, and importers and exporters are establishing themselves and getting into the shipping game."

MICHIGAN AFTER PACKERS

Inquiry to Be Made as to Price-Control by Larger Firms.

DETROIT, July 29.—Operations of the big packing companies and other concerns dealing in foodstuffs are to be investigated by Attorney-General Clegg, to determine whether prices are controlled in violation of Michigan's anti-trust law. "In making this announcement today, Mr. Clegg said, "the investigation showed any combines violating the state laws, an effort will be made to bar them from doing business in the state."

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TREATY LAUDED AND RAPPED IN SENATE

Senator Gay Thinks Measure Ranks Second to Scripture.

THOMAS DOUBTS EFFICACY

Heart of Humanity Little Changed by Treaties, Says Coloradoan, and "Peace of Force" Is Feared.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The league of nations was praised in the senate today by Senator Gay, democrat, Louisiana, as "the practical application of the principles of the American government to the problem of reconstruction of the world under the clearest and best adjustment of governmental affairs ever put in operation since the Divine Master came to earth and preached the gospel of peace and good will to all men."

The speaker eulogized President Wilson for his efforts at the peace conference and declared the sentiment and best interests of the country demanded ratification of the peace treaty, leaving to the future the adjustment of any details. "League Held Worth Trial. "This league is not a panacea for all the evils which have afflicted the nations, but if it shall prevent even one war it will have served humanity and civilization," he said. "Expressing doubt as to the merits of the league of nations and pointing out that either the league covenant or the 'peace of force' with which it is linked must in the end perish, Senator Thomas, democrat, Colorado, told the senate he had reached no final decision as to the treaty. "While hoping that the war had so uplifted human morality and intellect as to make permanent peace possible, Senator Thomas said he could see 'no evidence of such a change.' "The world is today more turbulent, and scarcely less bloody than before signing of the armistice," he said. "The people of no nation on earth seem inclined either to peace or to the arts of peace."

Peace Up to English-Speaking People.

"My study of the causes of human strife has convinced me that the optimism regarding the establishment of permanent international relations of any sort must prove disappointing. I am also aware that we cannot return to the old conditions exact to avoid the old consequences. Hence this address is not a plea for treaty rejection. It may be better in operation than it seems in theory. I am not yet prepared to pass final judgment upon its merits. "But I have learned that a league for peace is the unwelcome companion of a peace of force. Their ways are divergent, their objects antagonistic, their details inconsistent. The league proposes a plan for a new order in world affairs, the treaty perpetuates the old order. The treaty is doubtless the best that the conflict of ideals and interests could have produced. But its contending elements cannot co-exist. If the conditions of the world persist the league will perish. If the covenant survives, the treaty must temper its harsher elements and conform with the mission of the league. "If I could write a covenant for a league to enforce peace, I would confine it to the English-speaking nations and colonies of the world. If they cannot save the world it is past all redemption."

Oil-Price Probe Granted

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION WILL INVESTIGATE.

Senate Adopts Resolution by Senator Poindexter—British Activity Referred To.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—After brief debate the senate today adopted a resolution by Senator Poindexter, republican, of Washington, authorizing the federal trade commission to investigate recent increases in the market price of fuel oil in the United States, and especially on the Pacific coast. "Action by the senate was taken after Senator Phelan, democrat, California, had charged that British interests were attempting to acquire vast oil interests in California and that Great Britain was endeavoring to corner the world oil industry. "Senator Walsh, democrat, of Montana, urged prompt legislation to develop oil lands. "Senator Smart said he had reports that Secretary Daniels would oppose all oil land leasing bills now before congress. Senator Walsh said he could not believe the secretary "would stand alone among all public men" in opposing oil-land development. "Senator Henderson, democrat, of Nevada, today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to investigate the practicality of using oil shale as a commercial product. It was referred to the mines committee.

KAISER PLEADS FOR CHAPEL

Thought of Catholic Services in Posen Castle Called Unbearable.

LONDON, July 29.—The Berlin newspapers say the former German emperor has written to the Archbishop of Posen, asking him to preserve the Protestant chapel at Posen castle for Protestant services. "The former monarch said that it would be unbearable to him to have Roman Catholic services celebrated in the chapel, into which he had put his

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Early in 1918 the government notified us that we should confine ourselves to its contracts until completed and forbade our taking any commercial work. It has not been a question of securing business, but the problem has been to procure sufficient supplies, increase our factory facilities and train men to install and maintain the equipment in about fifty different parts of the United States at the same time.

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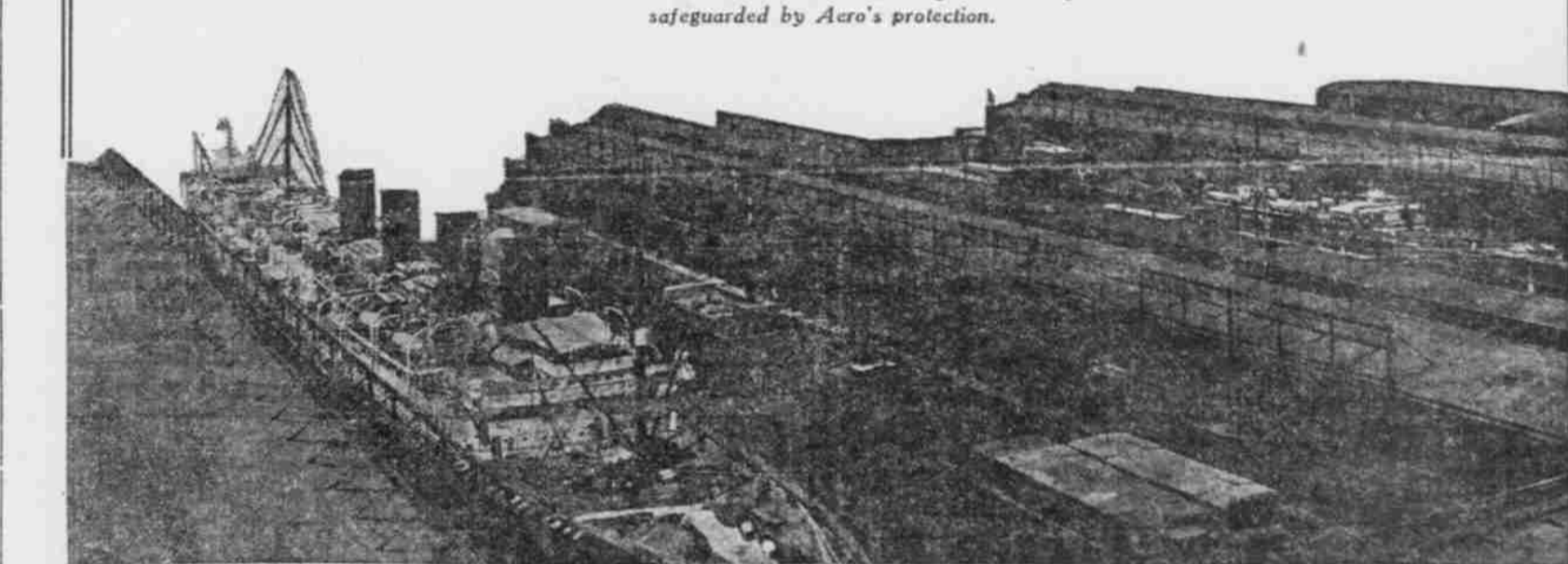
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who the soul and in which he prayed for victory for Germany.

Hillsdale Man Hurt.

Frank Galloway of Hillsdale, Or., was picked up on the road near the city limits Monday in an unconscious condition and sent to Good Samaritan hospital. His skull was fractured. Police believe he had been struck by an automobile.

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