

CO-PROPRIETOR PLANS MAY CHANGE TREATY

Proposal to Incorporate Reservations Is Launched.

McNARY FAVORS NEW IDEA

Wording of Proposed Resolution Is Made Public, Showing Manner of Application.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The reservation proposal agreed to by seven republican senators as the basis of ratification of the league of nations covenant is so worded, it became known tonight, that the "reservation" and "understandings" enumerated shall become "a part of the treaty" and shall not stand simply as a detached interpretation by the senate.

While some of the sponsors of the program regard it as merely interpretative in effect, clarifying the language of the covenant without changing the meaning of any provision, others of the seven believe it goes further and greatly softens certain features, which they say, violate national rights.

The reservations as agreed to in definite terms are embodied in a proposed ratification resolution, reading as follows:

"That the senate of the United States advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with the following reservations and understandings, to be made a part of the treaty by the instrument of ratification:

"1. That whenever the two years' notice of withdrawal from the league of nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in article one, the United States shall be the sole judge whether or not the obligations of the league shall be terminated at the time of withdrawal.

"2. That the senate of the United States reserves to itself the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its internal affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce and other purely domestic matters, shall remain within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not, by this covenant submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or the assembly of the league of nations, or to the decision or ratification of any other power.

"3. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States involves the right of self-determination of any people, or the Monroe doctrine, or is preserved by any treaty contained in the constitution.

McNary for Compromise.
The seven republicans who agreed to this proposal as a basis for the effort to bring on a middle ground between the two extreme groups in the league plan in general outline, were Senators McNary, Oregon; McCumber, South Dakota; Clegg, Ohio; Cummins, Wisconsin; Wilson, New Jersey; Kellough, Minnesota; and Lenroot, Wisconsin.

It became known tonight that the proposed resolution had not been presented to either Republican Leader Lodge or to Senator Hitchcock, administration spokesman in the senate, and that the efforts of the group sponsoring the plan probably would be directed for the present toward influencing their number in order to hold indisputably the balance of power.

Negotiations with administration leaders along the general line have been in progress, however, for several days.

Direct Ratification Blocked.

League opponents declared today that all possibilities of unreserved ratification of the league have been removed by the willingness of Senators McCumber and McNary, regarded as the warmest friends of the league among the republican majority, to accept reservations. To this administration senators replied that a vote on ratification still was a long way off, adding that, with seven republicans lined up for reservations of the character proposed, there was no longer a possibility that more radical qualifications could be included in the ratification.

Although the McCumber-McNary reservation programme held the center of interest in discussions among senators, several other features of the treaty controversy came to the surface in the senate and at a public hearing of the foreign relations committee. President Wilson submitted a short protocol to the Versailles treaty containing a number of supplementary provisions, and "Chamberlain" into the record an agreement heretofore unpublished in this country, in which Mr. Wilson and Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George had embodied certain regulations for the government of the Rhine provinces.

Mr. Lodge also presented a copy of the treaty between the "big five" powers and Poland, not yet submitted to the senate for ratification. The only address in the senate regarding the Versailles treaty was by Senator Fall, republican, New Mexico, who opposed the league and criticized President Wilson for his course in the Versailles negotiations.

Before the foreign relations committee Bernard M. Baruch, economic adviser to the American peace commission, replied to a number of questions regarding reparations sections of the treaty. He said he doubted whether Germany ever could pay the amount of indemnity that would be assessed against her, and maintained that even if the United States were to receive no part of the indemnity, it was "important in dollars and cents" that an American representative on the reparations commission, which is to supervise collection of the bill from Germany.

Senator Watson, Indiana, was the only republican senator who saw President Wilson to discuss the treaty.

RAILROAD SHOPMEN STRIKE

(Continued From First Page.)

number of men on strike, union officials believe.

The local unions disregarded the advice of their international officers at Washington, who have been conferring

with the railroad administration, and who yesterday instructed the men not to strike.

The request for increased wages from 68 to 85 cents an hour for machinists and from 46 to 60 cents an hour for helpers was made the first of the current year, the union men said, and action had been repeatedly postponed.

Many Men Are Out.
In the Chicago district alone more than 100,000 men are directly affected, according to union officials, and they claimed that all the men had dropped their tools.

While news of strikes in local railroad shops was coming in here tonight, Chicago found some local relief in announcement of the settlement of the traction strike on city lines, both elevated and surface. By a majority of 386 the strike, in effect since Tuesday, was voted off.

The vote was taken on acceptance of a proposition agreed upon by representatives of the union and the companies last Monday, but which the membership rejected that night, voting to strike immediately. Radical leaders dominated that meeting, union officials declared, and the referendum vote was taken today.

Vote Is Divided.
The surprising feature of the voting was the majority of 665 against accepting the offer by the surface lines. The elevated employees voted 1944 in favor of the proposition and 913 against.

The combined vote rules, however, as both unions are directed by one executive board.

The men gain an increase from 48 to 55 cents on surface lines and from 51 to 57 cents on the elevated roads, with the eight-hour day, time and one-half for overtime work and a rearrangement of runs.

The total vote of both elevated and surface unions showed 6360 in favor of accepting the offer and ending the strike, and 5574 against it.

OMAHA, Aug. 1.—Street railway employees voted last night to give the executive committee power to call a strike. No action will be taken until Monday.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 1.—Two thousand employees of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad shops here went on strike today. The men claim that the wage agreement, expected several days ago, was not forthcoming. Boiler-makers and helpers, car repairmen and helpers, machinists and tin fitters are the strikers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The strike of railroad shop men called by the Federated Shopmen's union has met with little response in the eastern region, according to an unofficial statement given out tonight at the office of the regional director of railroads.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.—Approximately 30,000 shop men employed on 11 railroads in the southeastern states went on strike today in accordance with a resolution adopted at a convention of the shopmen of this district held in Atlanta last month. Shopmen employed by all railroads south of Washington were affected by the strike.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 1.—Fifteen hundred shopmen employed by the C. & N. W. P. railway at Silvis, Ill., went out on strike today in accordance with the strike call issued in Chicago.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 1.—Employees of the Tri-City Railway company early this morning voted unanimously to strike. The strike tied up street car transportation in Davenport, Ia., Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and adjacent towns and on the Muscatine, Ia., and the Davenport and Clinton and Davenport and Muscatine interurban lines. The company offered the men 60 cents an hour maximum wage, contingent on its getting a seven-cent fare.

WALLACE, Idaho, Aug. 1.—Orders for taking a strike vote in mines of this vicinity were posted today by the union. The men are demanding wage increases of 50 cents a day, recognition of the union and an eight-hour day, "from collar to collar."

MATES AND MASTERS STRIKE

Lumber and Freight Carriers at San Francisco Tied Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—A strike of mates and masters here today resulted in the tying up of several lumber and freight vessels in the coastwise trade, according to the shipowners' association of the Pacific, the organization of owners and agents. The men are striking for a wage of \$140 for second mates to \$275 for masters.

They demand also that third mates be added to the trade union, and such an officer, the shipowners said.

SEATTLE, Aug. 1.—Seattle shipowners said today the strike of mates and masters had not yet spread to Puget Sound, although the same demands were being made here. A strike movement may be made here late today, it was said.

SPECIAL INQUIRY IS ASKED

President Moves in Strike of Railroad Shopmen and Others.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—President Wilson today asked the senate to create a special investigating commission to pass on the wage increases asked by the railway shopmen and other railway employees.

Officials of the railroad administration look to international officers of the shop crafts to settle the strike. An agreement made yesterday between the union officials and Director-General Hines the men were to remain at work pending consideration of their demands.

JAPAN'S WORD HELD GOOD

Baron Goto Asserts Nation Will Observe Shantung Pact.

(Copyright by the New York World. Published by arrangement.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.—(Special Cable.)—Japan will keep faith in its engagement concerning Shantung, according to a statement by Baron Goto to the Manchester Guardian. "Talk is heard," he says, "that the Chinese fear Japan will not carry out her promise to return Shantung to China, and this fear seems to be shared by other foreigners also. Japan has always strictly observed her treaty obligations and has never had occasion to apologize for non-performance of her promises. The treaty between China and Japan in 1915 clearly stipulated that Japan will eventually return Shantung to China. That engagement leaves not the slightest doubt that Japan will turn Shantung over to China, for Japan has never been accused of breaking faith."

HUNS ADOPT CONSTITUTION

National Assembly at Weimar Votes Approval, 262 to 75.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The German national assembly at Weimar approved the new German constitution yesterday by a vote of 262 to 75. Konstantin Fehrenbach, president of the assembly, formally declared the constitution adopted.

The opposition votes came from the German national people, the German peoples and the independent socialist parties.

TAXPAYER MUST AGREE FASION "GAS" BILL

Treasurer Will Pay Account Today Unless Enjoined.

ATTORNEY GIVES NO CHOICE

Opinion Says Commissioners Are Final Judges of Just Debts Held Against County.

If any taxpayer intends to protest the payment by County Treasurer Lewis of \$225 for gasoline used in the private automobiles of County Commissioners Holman and Hoyt and the county machine driven by Commissioner Muck, he must move fast.

It is probable that the question of honoring the warrants may come before Mr. Lewis today, and if he acts on an opinion submitted to him by District Attorney Evans yesterday as to the legality of the commissioners' ordering payment of the bills over the protest of County Auditor Martin he will dig into the county treasury.

County Clerk Beveridge yesterday drew up the warrants as commanded by the commissioners, acting as their agent in the matter with no legal right to protest their action whether or not he believed the proceedings proper.

These warrants are now awaiting issuance to the Standard and Associated oil companies. They will be taken to the window in the office of the county treasurer and, in the probability, cashed, unless someone starts proceedings this morning to enjoin Mr. Lewis from honoring the warrants. There have been several rumors that prominent taxpayers were to fight the action of the commissioners in this case, but none has yet appeared.

District Attorney Evans, in an opinion prepared under his direction by Deputy District Attorney Mowry, holds that a section of the state statutes does not mean what it says. In other words, section 3049 of Lord's Oregon Laws, which declares in effect that no warrant shall be valid unless the demand for which the same was issued shall have been first duly audited and approved by the county auditor, does not mean that at all, says Mr. Evans in the light of a recent interpretation of the supreme court of Oregon.

The supreme court found, in spite of this section of the laws, that the "ultimate authority to pay or refuse to pay" was lodged in the board of commissioners, and that the board could approve a claim the auditor had rejected.

Further, Mr. Evans holds that County Treasurer Lewis has no discretion in the matter but to obey the order of the commissioners that the warrants be paid. He cannot question the validity of the order, it is said, as he is a ministerial officer and has no judicial power to pass on the regularity of the acts and proceedings of other officers.

CONGRESS STAYS ON JOB

(Continued From First Page.)

by other causes, "commonly known as profiteering."

L. E. Shepperd, chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, accompanied by national officers of that organization, called on President Wilson yesterday in the eastern region, according to an unofficial statement given out tonight at the office of the regional director of railroads.

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furniture, building material, tools, iron, steel, coal products, electricity, transportation and rents would be defined by the government, which would continue operations for five years, would adopt regulations for the distribution, transportation, sale, handling and storage of the necessities and to issue licenses for dealers to conduct business. Dealers would be required to mark the original cost and sale price for necessities to the extent of 35 per cent.

It was learned late today that the official with whom Attorney General Palmer conferred late yesterday regarding living costs, would meet again next Tuesday. It was understood the committee was instructed to inquire especially into charges of "profiteering."

Julius Barnes, director of the United States grain corporation, has been invited to attend Tuesday's meeting.

No relief from present high prices in food is in the federal reserve board's monthly review of business conditions issued today, which notes that July saw increases in many lines.

"There is a disposition to accept present price levels and to expect a continuation of the prevailing level for some time to come."

Labor Shortage Feared.
"Instead of a fear of unemployment, which had been expressed during the early part of the year," the board said, "the reports received manifest the fear of an impending shortage of labor."

The exodus of alien workers was blamed in part.

The agricultural outlook on the whole was reported favorable with indications that the cotton crop would be much shorter than previously indicated. Manufacturing conditions active, marked advances in prices having occurred in cotton goods, with many mills overhauled. Export orders were said to be large. Raw wool still in heavy demand and revival in building was continued.

PACKERS OFFER TO HELP

Investigation of Business Is Invited, Says Word to Wilson.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The American meat packing industry today telegraphed directly to President Wilson an offer to co-operate in every way possible in his cabinet investigation of the high cost of living, and to place unreservedly before the committee appointed by the cabinet all facts relating to the packing business.

This action was taken through the Institute of American Meat Packers, representing the five larger packers and about 200 smaller firms in various parts of the country.

The telegram to the president, signed by Thomas E. Wilson, president of the institute, said as chairman of the executive committee of the institute, says: "The Institute of American Meat Packers, speaking authoritatively for its 200 members, invites a thorough investigation of their business and audit of their books by capable certified public accountants. Such an examination will disclose the exact facts and, we are sure, will show that there can be no responsibility for the prevailing high prices of meats and other products which they handle."

BILL WOULD LIMIT PRICES

Commission to Fix Charges for All Necessities Provided.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Prices for necessities would be limited to their present level by a bill introduced today by Representative Hudnut, democrat, Indiana. The president would be directed to appoint a war trade commission of five members to fix maximum sale, use and service prices for all necessities—Food, clothing, foodstuffs, medicines.

League's Power Is Doubtful.
Sacrifices must be made, or else the so-called league of nations will effect only the economic rule and political mastery of the strongest, who will be able to maintain peace only so long as others feel themselves unable to break this domination. Forces will strike against each other, and as there can be no success in bringing about agreement between the warring interests, war will occur, and no league of nations will be able to prevent it.

Every nation will ally itself as ap-

pears to be to its advantage. War to the nation which, in such an outbreak does not take sides but attempts to remain neutral. Maintenance of peace will be possible only in the case of the Roman empire, if there is a master and arbiter whom all the others obey.

Under such a system, however, the spiritual development of the human race would suffer considerably. All competition would cease, all progress would be checked and even the leading dominating nation would go to ruin, because it would have no rival.

Eternal Peace Scuffed At.

It is an utter mistake to believe that progress of humanity is possible in eternal peace. Freedom alone engenders progress, and only by fighting is freedom to be won and maintained.

If, according to my view, a league of nations is in itself impossible because it must be shattered against the self-consciousness and the egotism of nations, it is doubly impossible in a time like ours, which is completely overturned and is standing on its head; in our time, which sows hate and grows war, and in which the work of civilization is a hopeless task.

Under such a system, however, the spiritual development of the human race would suffer considerably. All competition would cease, all progress would be checked and even the leading dominating nation would go to ruin, because it would have no rival.

League of Nations Doubtful.

This leads me to the question as to what I think of the league of nations. My answer is simple. I don't think anything of it; I take no stock in it, not that I spurn the thought in itself. The idea is worthy of a human spirit and of noble aspiration, but I consider it impossible to make the league effective, the first reason against it being itself and the second being because of our times.

As to the first objection, I believe that the practical interests of peoples and of states always will outweigh or obtain preponderance over mere ideal strivings. It will prove impossible to bring the interests of differentiations into such harmony that they will be inclined to sacrifice their separate advantages in order to promote the common interest.

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believe that will be possible in the long run.

As the late war conceals in itself a new war, the German nation will rise again, and the more the hate and the spirit of revenge make themselves felt in the German consciousness, the more violent will be the reaction.

This should be told particularly in North America today, in order that American policy may fit in with it. Whether the reaction will set in sooner or later, or by what political phenomenon it will be accomplished one cannot now say.

But come it will. That is my firm conviction.

"FLYING VISIT" IS MADE

Medford Commercial Club Chief "Drops In" at Medford.

ASHLAND, Or., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—President George Teichler of the Medford commercial club arrived in Ashland today via airplane from Grants Pass, taking this means of travel to expedite the work of completing arrangements which the Ashland, Medford and Grants Pass commercial clubs are making for entertaining the National German nation will for a while coexist itself with the position to which the late war has relegated it. But it is a grave error and delusion to

Hart of Medford, is making passenger flying trips from the local field today and tomorrow. It will be flown to Klamath Falls for the Elks' convention.

Sugar Board Manager Dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Edward S. Kelley, assistant treasurer and manager of the United States sugar equalization board, former vice-president in charge of traffic of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, died today in a St. N. J. hospital from peritonitis, following an operation for appendicitis. He was 61 years old and leaves a widow.

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