

HUNGARY RESTORES RIGHT OF PROPERTY

Communist Measures Abrogated by New Government.

ROUMANIANS MAY REMAIN

Supreme Council in Paris Not to Ask Troops to Quit Budapest Immediately.

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 11.—Hungarian communists' measures abolishing private property have been abrogated in a decree issued by the Hungarian government, according to a dispatch from Budapest.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The peace conference, it has been known today, is changing entirely its attitude toward the Roumanian army in Budapest. The conference, it is learned, is not disposed to ask the Roumanians to leave the Hungarian capital immediately, despite the fact that the supreme allied council asked the Roumanians not to enter Budapest.

While the supreme council is indulgent over Roumanian seizure of shipping in Hungary preparatory to shipping them to Roumania, many delegates to the conference are of the opinion that it will be necessary for the Roumanian troops to remain in Budapest to steady the situation, at least temporarily.

The council today was still without a direct reply to the ultimatum which it sent Roumania last week.

ISHII CONCEALS TREATY

(Continued From First Page.)

The much-debated provisions of article 10 of the present covenant for guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the league members is almost identical with a clause in the American draft.

The American plan provided for an "executive council" similar to the "council" of the final covenant and a "body of delegates" similar to the "assembly." Instead of requiring that decisions of the council should be by unanimous vote, however, it was provided in the American draft that the three nations could veto any decision. The mandatory system of administering weak nations was embodied in the American proposal and the American registration and publication of all treaties. It did not contain the extensive provisions in the final covenant for deciding whether a question arising was international or purely domestic in character.

Executive Council Personnel.

The executive council was to be made up of representatives of the great powers and of a lesser number of smaller nations, while each member would be represented in the body of delegates at one of the great powers. Whereas the selection of the smaller nations represented in the council is to be made by election of the assembly, under the covenant as now contemplated, the American plan proposed that they be "drawn in annual rotation from two panels, one of which shall be made up of the representatives of the states ranking next after the great powers and the other of the representatives of the minor states, such a number being drawn from these panels as will be but one less than the representatives of the great powers."

Instead of having an especially appointed delegate, each nation would be represented in the body of delegates by its ambassador or minister resident at the seat of government where the meetings were held. The government acting as host would be represented by its foreign minister or his deputy.

Wide Power to Prevent War.

In virtually the same language as in the final covenant, the draft would give the league power to take any action deemed "wise and effective" to prevent war. "When any war or threat of war arose," the body of delegates would be empowered "to discuss either by direct negotiation or by any other means, any matter likely to lead to a war, and to make any recommendation or proposal for the settlement of the dispute."

A permanent secretariat and staff was provided for, and the draft, like that finally adopted, provided for arbitration by the council and by specially appointed arbitrators and not by a permanent arbitration court. Resort to war would be prohibited pending arbitration and if arbitration were found impracticable the members would agree to submit the matter to the council "for such mediatory action or recommendation as it may deem wise in the circumstances."

Like the covenant adopted, the draft would empower the council to recommend what military or naval force "the members of the league shall severally contribute" to deal with a covenant breaker. The members also would agree to break off commercial intercourse with any power which began war without submitting to arbitration and to unite in blockading the ports of such a power.

Freedom of Seas Clause.

The section of the American draft dealing with freedom of the seas read as follows: "When the rights of belligerents on the high seas outside territorial waters shall have been defined by international convention, it is hereby agreed and decided as a fundamental covenant that no power or combination of powers shall have a right to overstep in any particular the clear meaning of the definitions thus established; but that it shall be the right of the league from time to time on special occasions to close the seas in whole or in part against a particular power or powers for the purpose of enforcing the international covenants here entered into."

Along lines similar to those followed by the final covenant the draft proposed establishment of humane labor conditions, just treatment of racial minorities, freedom of religion and prohibition of discrimination in international commercial and financial dealings.

The preamble and numerous other sections of the draft are almost in the exact words of the covenant as finally approved. Many of the arbitration provisions are virtually the same in the two drafts. The American draft also contained the plan finally adopted for a council and a larger assembly and embodied a disarmament programme similar to that in the final covenant. It also provided for an economic boycott of covenant breakers.

The American plan contained no provisions for withdrawal from membership and made no reference to the Monroe doctrine. It also contained a provision not finally accepted under which the league would "inquire into the feasibility of abolishing compulsory military service."

High Sea Rights Protected.

There was also a provision in the American plan, omitted from the final draft, which would declare it a "fundamental covenant" that no power should overstep international agreements for rights on the high seas.

In transmitting the American plan for the league of nations the president said, in a memorandum, that the league was not a formal treaty but a collection of nations commission and that such memoranda were taken, it was agreed, should be confidential.

Senator Lodge had the American draft of the league covenant printed in the congressional record and also the president's letter of transmittal to him. Neither was read.

The president's letter to Senator Lodge said in part:

"I have at last been able to go personally over the great mass of papers which remained in my hands at the close of my stay in Paris, and am disappointed to find that it is in no respect a complete file, the complete files remaining with the American commission."

Data Held Confidential.

"You ask for all drafts or forms presented to or considered by the negotiators, relating to the league of nations, and particularly the draft or form prepared or presented by the commission of the United States. There are no formal drafts in my possession, except that presented by the American commissioners, and this I take pleasure in enclosing along with the formal report of the commission on the league of nations."

You also ask for all proceedings, arguments and debates, including a transcript of the stenographic reports of the peace commission relating to the league of nations, and particularly the league of nations, finally adopted and all data bearing upon or used in connection with the treaty of peace with Germany now pending.

Stenographic reports were taken of the debates on the league of nations, and such memoranda as were taken, it is agreed, should be confidential.

The reason for regarding as confidential intimate exchanges of opinion with regard to many delicate matters will, of course, be obvious to you, and I beg to say that I am following the example of the representatives of other governments in making this explanation.

Lansing Describes Conversations.

In his testimony Secretary Lansing described his conversations with Viscount Ishii, Japanese ambassador, during which, he said, the ambassador concealed his knowledge of the secret Japanese treaty disposing of Kiaochow.

On September 5, 1917, Mr. Lansing said, during the negotiations leading up to the Lansing-Ishii agreement, Viscount Ishii told him that he had assured Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, that Japan "but would have to retain the German Pacific islands because no Japanese government could stand without retaining them."

"Did Viscount Ishii make any further statement regarding the disposition of German claims in China?" asked Senator Borah, republican, Idaho.

"No," replied Secretary Lansing.

Existing Understanding Hidden.

"But you know now that at the time Japan had an understanding with Great Britain for Japanese control of Kiaochow and that Ishii concealed that from the secretary of state?"

"That's the truth," Secretary Lansing said. "I first heard of the secret treaties on the subject between Japan and Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy in February of this year at Versailles. He said he had investigated 'very thoroughly' and that these secret treaties never were published in Russia."

Secretary Lansing said neither former Premier Viviani of France nor former Foreign Minister Balfour of Great Britain had mentioned any secret territorial agreements when they visited the United States just after this country went to war. He did not mention the agreement binding on the United States.

Secretary Lansing said it was he who suggested the reaffirmation of the open-door policy in China.

Secret Treaties Not Binding.

Discussing the Paris negotiations, Secretary Lansing said the American delegation did not consider itself bound by secret treaties.

Senator Pomerene, democrat, Ohio, asked if China had any knowledge of the negotiations leading up to the Lansing-Ishii agreement.

"Not until it was negotiated," Mr. Lansing replied.

Senator Pomerene asked when China made exceptions to the agreement and Mr. Lansing said he never understood China had taken exceptions, but later had "made a declaration."

Mr. Lansing added that he did not regard the Lansing-Ishii agreement as absolutely "binding upon the United States," but rather as an "agreement similar to the Root-Takahira and other understandings" for action.

Explaining in detail the negotiations

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2.)

CRUSH "TRAITS," S SLOGAN OF CHINESE

Economic War on Japanese Started in Honolulu.

GENERAL BOYCOTT URGED

Nippon's Attitude and Alleged Stranglehold on Shantung Held to Justify Drastic Action.

HONOLULU, T. H., July 29.—(Special.)—Honolulu Chinese have taken the aggressive against the Japanese and a society known as the Chinese Crusaders of Hawaii has been organized to carry on the battle. The

Under this plan the saving to the consumer in France, officials of the ministry said, had not resulted in a decrease in the price of other food necessities. In France today eggs are selling at the equivalent of \$1.20 a dozen and butter at \$1.50 a pound.

Their experience, the officials added, had demonstrated that it was impossible to fix prices by law and that the true economic basis of food control is that of stabilizing prices by mutual agreement between the producers, the consumers and the government.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The house of commons tonight passed the second reading of the government bill providing for prosecution and penalties for persons guilty of profiteering. The vote was 251 to 8.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The city of San Francisco applied today to the local zone supply officer of the army for 18 carloads of the canned food-stuffs which are being shipped to all parts of the country under orders from Washington to reduce food prices. This would be one of the largest orders yet placed.

The state fish exchange reduced the retail price of salmon to 25 cents a pound today, a reduction of about 10 cents. The exchange officials said

SENATORS PROBE WASHINGTON FOOD COST.



—Photo copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
United States senators named on a committee to investigate food and rent prices in District of Columbia—Left to right: Nathaniel B. Dial of South Carolina, Morris Sheppard of Texas, Davis Elkins of West Virginia, Arthur Capper of Kansas and L. Heister Ballou of Delaware, chairman.

Chinese are aroused over a statement said to have been published in a Japanese paper in Shanghai. The alleged statement was:

"The Chinese people are by nature a race of such low-down slaves that dogs or pigs would not eat them. This kind of a race is nothing but a mass of filth upon the surface of the earth and a hindrance to the welfare of the world."

The Chinese Crusaders of Hawaii issued a proclamation against the Chinese of the islands to this effect yesterday.

"You are all aware of the fact that according to the recent decision of the Paris conference, all of Germany's rights in Kiaochow and Shantung provinces are transferred to Japan."

Government Held Muzzled.

"You no doubt realize that this decision not only gives Japan a stranglehold upon Shantung, but it also places her in a position to threaten the sovereignty of our government at Peking."

In view of these facts, all the patriots in every part of the country are raising their voices in a mighty protest against this unjust procedure.

"We all realize that our country is not strong enough today to fight Japan in a military way. Therefore it is necessary to attack her with the only weapon at hand—an economic boycott—breaking off all business relations with Japanese people, no matter where they reside."

"Such a boycott, if carried out systematically and permanently, would suffice to reduce Japan to a mediocre power. Regarding Japan's policy toward China, it has been stated often that Japan wishes no exclusive rights or privileges in China."

Dictatorship Declared Aim.

"Nothing could be fairer in sound—but the facts show that Japan has been standing China up with a gun and demanding exclusive concessions and the right to dictate the financial, military and commercial future of the country; to control its revenues, to command its army, to manage its industry, to interfere unerringly to the undoing of China and the elimination of interests of all other countries therein."

In carrying out this policy, she is not opposed by any of the European powers, who are pledged to help her in her efforts to establish a private sphere of influence in China."

"America is the only country which has voiced any protest against Japan's policy of aggression. It is our duty to join in this protest and to demand that Congress will consider the matter of enough importance to justify breaking off its diplomatic relations with Japan."

The proclamation ends with an appeal to all Chinese to unite and crush the "tyrannical power from the orient."

NATION WARS ON COSTS

(Continued From First Page.)

alone, in conjunction with Chairman Murdock of the federal trade commission, which would license all dealers in food, fuel and wearing apparel, with licenses revocable on proof of profiteering.

Retail food merchants are beginning to feel the effects of the distribution of surplus foodstuffs by the war department. It was indicated today when the department announced officially that prices of certain foods were being readjusted "to make them accord with reductions which have occurred (since August 3) in the retail market to similar commodities of like grade."

Legislation proposing the licensing of corporations having a capital or assets of \$10,000,000 or more engaged in interstate commerce and authorizing federal supervision over the issuance of stocks and securities was introduced today by Senator Kellogg, republican of Minnesota.

License Revocation Provided.

Licenses would be issued by the federal trade commission, which would have supervisory jurisdiction over the corporations, and in case of illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade it would have power to revoke the licenses.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Officials of the French food ministry, in view of the food situation here, are displaying deep interest in the discussion in the United States of the question of reducing the price of wheat by a congressional appropriation to finance its sale below the guaranteed price to the producer of \$2.26 per bushel.

The farmers in France are guaranteed an equivalent at \$3.25 a bushel for wheat produced.

The French government, it was said at the ministry today, had subsidized the millers, making it possible for them to sell flour to bakers at rates which permit standard bread to be sold to the consumer at about 6 cents a pound.

BAKER FRIGHTENED BY I.W.W., SAYS WITNESS

Grant of Agitators' Demand Reported Ordered.

SPRUCE DEAL IS RECALLED

Government Said to Have Paid Exorbitant Prices—Leadbetter Appointment Referred To.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Before a congressional committee investigating charges of extravagance against the government bureau of aircraft production, Charles R. Sligh, a furniture manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Mich., deposed today that in 1917 Secretary of War Baker telegraphed officials in charge of the lumber situation in the northwest to grant the demands of the Industrial Workers of the World.

He said this was when the I. W. W. had created a reign of terror throughout the lumber camps. Strikes and sabotage prevailed while the government was at war and in urgent need of spruce lumber for airplanes.

Congressman Fear questioned the witness at length in regard to the telegram, but Sligh said he never saw the telegram, but that he learned upon good authority that it had been sent.

The witness said that the late Governor Lister of Washington, while sympathetic with the I. W. W., guaranteed safety to troops and civilians sent to the spruce forests to work for the bureau of aircraft production.

Delay and Losses Caused.

The attitude of the I. W. W., the witness said, caused the government several months' delay and a large financial loss in aircraft production.

Mr. Sligh said that the government paid \$20 a thousand feet more than the market price for spruce lumber. The high price for lumber, he said, was agreed upon between government officials and representatives of the Multnomah Lumber & Box company of Portland, Or. The reason given was that the government considered the lumber worth the price paid because of the war emergency.

Various officials of the bureau of aircraft production were characterized as inefficient by Mr. Sligh, who included Colonel P. L. Deeds, head of the equipment division at Washington, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce P. Disque in the category and stated that the latter had grossly exaggerated amounts of spruce produced under his administration of the spruce division at Seattle, Wash.

Portland Man Involved.

Appointment of F. W. Leadbetter of Portland, Or., as a major and his assignment to Washington in charge of purchasing fir and spruce caused Mr. Sligh, he said, to resign because he considered the appointment a "humiliation."

After Leadbetter was placed in charge of purchasing, existing contracts for 15,500,000 feet of fir and spruce were increased from \$55 to \$65 per thousand feet, Mr. Sligh said, after delivery was not made in the specified time.

Production of fir and spruce in many places decreased to one-third because inefficient men were placed in charge of departments, according to Mr. Sligh. The witness criticized federal and Washington state officials for failure to make the necessary steps to put an end to the reign of terror caused by the strikes of the Industrial Workers of the World in the northwest after this country entered the war.

Wholesale Waste Charged.

Mr. Sligh was questioned regarding his resignation from the army. He said he retired because of demands made by representatives of the companies supplying lumber to the government. He said he was succeeded by Major Leadbetter.

William A. Hyde, a surveyor, told the committee that there was no regard for economy in the use of dynamite by government employees in the spruce forests. He said that where one stick of dynamite would have been sufficient, seven frequently were used.

Aberdeen Moose to Dedicate Temple.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Aug. 11.—(Special.)—Aberdeen Moose will initiate a class of 200 at the dedication on October 1 of the new Moose temple. The building is a two-story structure. The lodge hall, banquet hall and kitchenette will be on the upper floor.

Opera Star at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, T. H., July 29.—(Special.)—Miss May de Souza, international comic opera star, is a visitor to Honolulu. She is here on a tour of the islands. She has been playing in Australia for some months past and came here to join Richard Klegin, who will have the opening scene of his movie picture, "Win a War," filmed here with Miss Souza in the leading role.

Storm May Miss Gulf.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Indications are that the tropical storm in the Gulf of Mexico will not pass into the Gulf of California. The weather bureau at noon today said the disturbance is reported moving westward at about 10 m.p.h. and is apparently of slight intensity.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

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Special Instructions Will Be Given This Week in the

Care of Silver—Its Correct Use
The Proper Appointments of a Dinner Table
How to Lay a Breakfast Table for Two

Miss Wilkinson, special representative from the makers of the famous

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will be in our Silverware Shop until Saturday and will be glad to answer any questions about the silver or its use.

1847 Rogers Bros. silver plate is guaranteed for seventy years—a lifetime. It is the same splendid ware that our grandmothers and great-grandmothers used. Many of these old pieces are still in active service.

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Cooking Is Not as Good as Mother's.

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Mrs. Ginger is giving free domestic science lecture-demonstrations in the MEIER & FRANK Auditorium every afternoon this week.

By Request the Time Has Been

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A modern blue and white kitchen has been built on the stage for her use—just the kind of kitchen in which it is easy to cook well. A kitchen cabinet equipped with the proper utensils helps to save many steps each day because everything has a place—and every article is in the most convenient spot. The range is electric and has "hot," "medium" and "slow" heat for different kinds of baking. There is a practical, compact dishwasher that saves hours of work in the week. There is a shining blue and white refrigerator correctly insulated so that ice is economized.

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