

PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR PACT ON LEAGUE

Senators Hold Conference at White House.

FULL REPORT IS TAKEN

Wilson Tells Committee He Thinks Japan Will Get Out of Shantung.

(Continued From Page 4.)

The part of any member of the league, what article 10 and 11."

The president: "Why, senator, it is surprising that that question should be asked. If we undertake an obligation we are bound in the most solemn way to carry it out."

Senator Harding: "Suppose something arises affecting the peace of the world, every nation in the league takes advantage of the construction of the league you place upon these articles and says, 'Well, this is only a moral obligation, and we assume that the nation involved does not deserve our participation or protection, and the whole thing amounts to nothing but an expression of the league council.'"

The president: "When I speak of a legal obligation, I mean one that specifically binds you to do a particular thing under certain sanctions. That is a legal obligation. Now, a moral obligation is, of course, superior to a legal obligation, and if I may say so, has a greater binding force."

Armed Activities Likely.
The president thought a moral obligation, because of the element of judgment, less likely to involve the country in armed participation in trifling matters.

The senators got into a discussion over whether congress would decide what course the United States would take. Senator Hitchcock suggested that after the American representatives on the council had conferred in the council's recommendation "it would then be up to congress to decide."

The president: "You are right. The men who were discussing these very important matters were all the time aware that it would depend upon the approving or disapproving state of opinion of their countries and their representatives in the council would vote in matters of this sort."

Replying to Senator Borah, the president said that the defensive treaty with France rested on the same basis as articles 10 and 11—moral obligations.

Senator Pittman suggested that even if the council unanimously advised it was still "up to congress either to accept or reject that advice."

To this the president gave his assent. Senator Johnson, reverting to the example of aggression in Italy, asked whether "that compelling moral obligation would require us to use such means as would seem appropriate, either economic or moral."

Secret Treaties to Be Reconsidered.
Senator Borah asked if Great Britain and France insisted upon maintaining at the peace conference the secret treaties with Japan regarding Shantung.

The president: "I will put it this way. They felt that they were bound by them. But when they involved general interests, such as they realized were involved, they were quite willing. Indeed, I think, desirous that they should be reconsidered with the consent, so far as they were concerned, of the other parties."

Senator Moses asked whether a secret agreement with reference to Avlonia was pressed at Versailles. The president replied he had heard of it, but never had seen it.

Senator Moses: "The purpose of my inquiry was to ascertain whether there was any intention of the treaty and textual agreement which transferred parts of the territory of independent nations to another."

The president: "Only those that you have spoken of."

Senator Moses: "Shantung and Avlonia."

The president: "Only those that we have had under general discussion. I cannot enumerate them. But there are none that have not been produced so far as I know. That answers the question."

Return of Shantung Discussed.
Senator Swanson: "Would it be proper to tell us of your understanding with Japan as to the return of Shantung, a question which has been very much discussed?"

The president: "I have published the wording of the understanding, senator." (Here the president repeated it.)

To a query as to what sovereignty Japan retained in Shantung, the president replied:

"She has not retained sovereignty over anything. I mean, she has promised not to Senator Borah has asked whether this understanding was oral or otherwise. This was technically oral, but literally written and formulated and the formulation agreed upon."

Senator Johnson: "When, Mr. President, is the return to be made?"

The president: "That was left undecided, but we were assured at the time that it would be as soon as possible."

Senator Johnson: "Did not the Japanese decline to fix any date?"

The president: "They did at the time, but I think it is fair to them to say they could not at that time say when it would be."

Senator Johnson asked whether the economic privileges retained would give Japan "a fair mastery" over the province.

The president replied that while he did not feel qualified to judge, he would regard that as an "exaggerated view."

Senator Knox: "Mr. President, the economic privileges that they originally acquired in Korea, and subsequently in inner and outer Mongolia, and in northern and southern Manchuria have almost completely developed into a complete sovereignty over those countries. Have they not?"

The president: "In the absence of a league of nations they have."

Senator Knox: "You think the league of nations would have prevented that?"

The president: "I am confident it would."

Senator New: "Mr. president, does not this indefinite promise of Japan's suggest the return of Shantung as soon as England's occupation of Malta? She has occupied Malta for something like a century, I believe, under a very similar promise."

The president: "I hope you will pardon me if I do not answer that question."

Duty of Mandatory Told.
Senator Fall asked who would defend the mandate territories against external aggression under the league and the president replied that primarily the duty would rest with the mandatory power.

Replying to another question regarding the form of Japan's promises to return Shantung, the president said: "They are evident in a process verbal of the so-called council of four."

Senator McCumber: "Is there any objection to this being produced before the committee?"

The president: "I think there is a very serious objection. The reason we

PRESIDENT SAYS CHANGE IN LEAGUE PACT MEANS DELAY

American Ideals and Ideas Held Safe in Covenant as it Stands; Monroe Doctrine and Domestic Questions Not Affected; Danger in Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—President Wilson began his conference with the senate foreign relations committee at the White House today with an opening statement on the peace treaty and the league of nations.

"Mr. Chairman: I am sincerely glad that the committee should have responded in this way to my intimation that I would like to see of some of it. I welcome the opportunity for a frank and full interchange of views. I hope, too, that this conference will serve to expedite your consideration of the treaty of peace. I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits upon decision of the senate with regard to the terms of the peace."

Peril in Postponement.
"I venture thus again to charge my advice that the action of the senate with regard to the treaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment because the problems with which we are faced are of the most pressing and critical character, requiring for their proper solution the most intimate and disinterested co-operation of all parties and all interests, and cannot be postponed without manifest peril to our people and to all the national advantages we hold most dear."

"The copper mines of Montana and Alaska, for example, are being kept open only by a great cost and loss, in part upon borrowed money; the zinc mines of Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half capacity. The lead of Idaho, Illinois and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former market; there is an immediate need for cotton bolls and also for lubricating oil which cannot be met—all because the channels of trade are barred by war when there is no

Cotton Situation Similar.
"The same is true of raw cotton, of which the central empires alone formerly purchased nearly four million bales. And these are only examples. There is hardly a single raw material, a single important foodstuff, or a single class of manufactured goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal, profitable production waits on peace."

"Our military plans of course wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or what our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace not only, but also until we know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations or by the concerted action of the great peoples. There is more than that difficulty involved. The vast surplus properties of the army include not food and clothing merely, but also tools and machinery, normal production, but great manufacturing establishments which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools, and all sorts of merchandise, which must be sold until peace and military policy are definitely determined. By the same token there can be no properly studied national budget until then."

Advantage For Other Nations.
"The nations that ratify the treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium and France, will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets of Central Europe without competition from us, if we do not presently act. We have no colonial agents, no trade representatives there to look after our interests."

"There are large areas of Europe whose future will be uncertain and questionable until their people know final settlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain them. Without determinate markets for their products, their production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled conditions of employment. There can be no easy normal industrial credits because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business."

"But I will not weary you with obvious examples. I will only venture to repeat that every element of normal life amounts us depends upon the awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace and also that we cannot afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the winter's suffering, which unless we find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world, and which, if we do not bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those wrought by the war itself."

Doubts Not Understood.
"Nothing, I am led to believe, stands in the way of the ratification of the treaty except certain doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the covenant of the league of nations, and I must frankly say that I am unable to understand why such doubts should be entertained. You will recall that when I had the pleasure of a conference with your committee and with the committee of the house of representatives on foreign affairs at the White House in March last, the questions now most frequently asked about the league of nations were all canvassed, with a view to their immediate clarification. The covenant of the league was then in its draft subject to revision. It was pointed out that no express recognition was given to the Monroe doctrine, that it was not specifically decided that the league should have no authority to act or to express a judgment on matters of domestic policy, that the right to withdraw from the league was not expressly recognized, and that the constitutional right of the congress to determine questions of peace and war was not sufficiently safeguarded. On my return to Paris all these matters were taken up again by the commission on the league of nations and every suggestion of the United States was accepted."

American View Accepted.
"The view of the United States with regard to the questions I have mentioned had in fact already been accepted by the commission and there was supposed to be nothing inconsistent with them in the draft of the covenant first adopted—the draft which was the subject of our discussion in March—but no objection was made to saying explicitly in the text of the treaty that it was supposed to be implicit in it. There was absolutely no doubt as to the meaning of any one of the

constituted that very small conference was so we could speak with the utmost assurance of restraint, and I think it would be a mistake to make use of those discussions outside. I do not remember any blurring of discretion of my own, but some

How Soon Is Possible?
Senator McCumber: "In those conversations it was fully understood that Japan was to return Shantung as soon as possible. Was there anything stated as to what was meant by 'as soon as possible'?"

The president: "No. We relied on Japan's good faith in fulfilling that promise."

Senator McCumber: "Then as soon as

possible" would naturally mean as soon as the treaty has been signed under which she accepts the transfer from Germany."

The president: "I should say that it would mean that the promise should begin then."

Asked whether Japan could not be depended upon to carry out her agreement in good faith, the president said: "I have every confidence that she will."

Ratification Helpful to China.
Senator Pomeroy suggested that if the treaty failed of ratification Japan would have Shantung practically at her mercy, whereas if it were ratified

resulting provisions of the covenant in the minds of those who participated in drafting them, and I respectfully submit that there is nothing vague or doubtful in their wording."

"The Monroe doctrine is expressly mentioned as an understanding which is in no way to be impaired or interfered with by anything contained in the treaty, and the expression of regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine was used, not because any of the conferees thought there was any comparable agreement anywhere else in existence or in contemplation, but only because it was thought best to avoid the appearance of dealing in such a doctrine with which no single nation. Absolutely nothing is concealed in the phrase."

Domestic Issues Eliminated.
"With regard to domestic questions, article XVI of the covenant expressly provides that, if in case of any dispute arising between members of the league the matter involved is claimed by one of the parties and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law, society within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make recommendations as to its settlement." The United States was by no means the only government interested in the explicit adoption of this provision, and there is no doubt in the mind of any authoritative student of international law that such matters as immigration, tariffs, and customs are incontestably domestic questions with which no international body could deal without express authority to do so. No enumeration of domestic questions was undertaken because to undertake it even by sample, would have involved the danger of seeming to exclude those to be mentioned."

"The right of any sovereign state to withdraw had been taken for granted, but no objection was made to making it explicit. Indeed, so soon as the views expressed at the white house conference were laid before the commission it was at once conceded it was not best to leave the answer to so important a question to inference, but a proposal was made to set up a tribunal to pass judgment upon the question whether a withdrawing nation had had in fact fulfilled all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant."

Question Left to Conscience.
"It was recognized that that question must be left to be resolved by the conscience of the nation proposing to withdraw, and I must say that I did not seem to me worth while to propose that article be made more explicit. I knew that the United States would never itself propose to withdraw from the league if its conscience was not entirely clear as to the fulfillment of all its international obligations. It failed to fulfill them and never will."

"Article X is in no respect of doubtful meaning when read in the light of the covenant as a whole. The council of the league can only 'advise' upon the means by which the obligations of that great article are to be given effect. Unless the United States is a party to the policy or action in question, her own affirmative vote in the council is necessary before any advice can be given. The affirmative vote of the council is required. If she is a party, the trouble is here anyhow. And the unanimous vote of the council is only advice in any case. Each member is free to reject it if it pleases."

Obligation Moral, Not Legal.
"Nothing could have been made more clear to the conference than the right of our congress under our constitution to exercise its independent judgment in all matters of peace and war. No attempt was made to question or limit its right to exercise that judgment. Indeed, undertake article X, to 'respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league' and the engagement constitutes a very grave and solemn moral obligation. But it is a moral, not a legal obligation, and it is a moral obligation which we put its own interpretation upon it in all cases that call for action. It is binding in conscience only, not in law."

"Article X seems to me to contain the very backbone of the whole covenant. Without it the league would be hardly more than an influential debating society."

Separate Interpretation Favored.
"It has several times been suggested in public debate and in private conference that interpretations of the sense in which the United States accepts the argument of ratification should be embodied in the instrument of ratification. There can be no reasonable objection to such interpretations accompanying the act of ratification provided they do not form a part of the formal ratification itself. Most of the interpretations which have been suggested to me embody what seems to me the plain meaning of the instrument itself. But if such interpretations should constitute a part of the formal resolution of ratification, delays would be the inevitable consequence inasmuch as all the many governments concerned would have to accept, in effect, the language of the senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete. The assent of the German assembly at Versailles, in effect, was obtained among the rest, and I must frankly say that I could only with the greatest reluctance approach that assembly for permission to read the treaty as we understood it and as those who framed it quite certainly understood it."

Others, Too, Could Qualify.
"If the United States were to qualify the document in any way, I am confident from what I know of the many conferences and debates which accompanied the formulation of the treaty that our qualification would be immediately followed in many quarters in some instances with very serious reservations, and that the meaning and operative force of the treaty would presently be clouded from one end of its clauses to the other."

"Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, if I have been unreservedly plain and plain-spoken in speaking of the great matters we all have so much at heart. If excuse is needed, I trust that the critical situation of affairs may serve as my justification. The issues that manifestly hang upon the conclusions of the senate with regard to peace and war are of the most vital importance and so clearly insusceptible of compromise on one side or postponed that I have felt it necessary in the public interest to make this urgent plea, and to make it as simply and as unreservedly as possible."

Funeral Held for Albany Woman Who Died on Visit to Astoria.
ALBANY, Or., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Mary L. Lewis, a well-known resident of Wells, five miles northwest of Albany, was buried Tuesday at North Palestine cemetery. She died in Astoria Monday, while on a visit to her son, Ralph Lewis.

Mrs. Lewis was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, April 13, 1853. She had lived at Wells for more than 30 years. Besides her husband, Haman Lewis, she is survived by three sons, Davis, Ross and Ralph Lewis.

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China at least would have the moral assistance of the powers for protection of her rights."

The president: "I conceive one of the chief benefits of the whole arrangement that centers in the league of nations to be just what you have indicated—that it brings to bear the opinions of the world and the controlling opinion of the world on all relationships of the hazardous sort, particularly those relationships which involve the rights of the weaker nations. After all, the wars that are likely to come are most likely to come by aggression against the weaker nations. Without the league of nations they have no buttress or protection. With it they have the best protection of the world, and inasmuch as it is the universal opinion that the great tragedy through which we have just passed the covenant would have occurred if the central powers had dreamed that a number of nations would be combined against them, so I have the utmost confidence that this notice herefore that the strong nations of the world will in every case be united will make was extremely unlikely."

Senator Johnson asked if the copies of the process verbal were among the private papers of the council of four.

The president: "I would not call them private papers. I have a copy. Senator, I regard them as a public trust, not private papers, and I can assure you that they will not be destroyed."

The president added that he would feel it his duty "to leave those papers where they could be made accessible" at any future time.

Council Would Consider Shantung.
In reply to another question the president said he had no doubt that should China make complaint to the league council about Shantung the council would consider her claim promptly.

In reply to questions by Senator Johnson the president said the United States was not cognizant of secret treaties when it entered the war. So far as he knew, no secret agreements were made among the allies after the United States entered the war.

Senator Johnson: "When our government, through you, Mr. President, in January, 1918, made the 14 points as the basis for peace, were these points made with the knowledge of the existence of the secret agreements?"

The president: "No, oh, no." Senator Johnson: "Did the peace intended then by the expression of those 14 points to supplant the aims contained in the secret treaties?"

The president: "I knew nothing of them, necessarily not."

Senator Johnson: "Did China enter the war upon the advice of the United States?"

Entry Followed U. S. Advice.
The president: "I cannot tell. We advised her to enter and she soon after did."

Senator Johnson asked whether the United States had promised China to protect her interests at the peace conference.

The president: "We made no promise. She knew that we would do as well as we could."

Senator Johnson: "You did make the pledge to do it, too, did you not?"

The president: "Oh, indeed I did, very seriously."

Senator Johnson: "And the decision ultimately reached at the peace conference was a disappointment to you?"

The president: "I may frankly say that it was."

Equality Claim Not Pressed.
The president referred to the fact that the Japanese had presented a resolution for racial equality, "but rather as an expression of opinion or hope, and it was not pressed for action."

Senator Johnson: "May I ask, if permissible, how the representatives of the United States voted on that particular proposition?"

The president: "I think it is very natural you should ask that. I am not sure that I am at liberty to answer because that touches the intimacy of a great many controversies that occurred in that conference and I think it is best in the interest of good international understanding that I should not answer."

When a question was raised as to why the policy of the United States to that time had been one of preparation for the peace treaty was not adopted, the president replied:

Answer Not Given.
"It was not an explanation creditable for anybody, but it is an international secret," and he suggested that the answer be left out of the record.

After discussion the answer was not given at all.

Senator Johnson again brought up the Shantung settlement, asking:

"Did Japan decline to sign the award made or provided in the peace treaty?"

The president: "Her representatives informed us, Senator, that they were instructed to sign in that award."

Senator Johnson: "Was the decision reached because Japan declined to sign unless that decision was reached in that way?"

The president: "No, I do not think it would be true to say 'yes' to that question. It was reached because we thought it was the best that could be gotten out of the view of the engagements of Great Britain and France, and the necessity of a unanimous decision, which we hold to be necessary in every case we have decided."

GIRL, 8, IS HIT BY AUTO
LEOLA WILSON IS PERHAPS FATALITY INJURED.

Car Driven by R. Rossumy Reported to Have Traveled 35 Feet After Hitting Child.

Leola Wilson, aged 8, of 344 1/2 East Morrison street, was perhaps fatally injured yesterday when she was struck by an automobile driven by R. Rossumy, 227 Front street, at Second and Salmon streets. She was rushed to Good Samaritan hospital, where it was said the child was in a critical condition.

According to witnesses, Rossumy was traveling at 35 miles an hour at the time when his light auto truck bore down on a group of three children, of which the Wilson girl was one. The other children were not injured. According to a report made to the police, Rossumy's truck traveled 35 feet after hitting the child.

The child's mother, Mrs. Ora Wilson, is the support of the family of three children and she was engaged in canvassing for household articles last night. Her authorities were unable to get in touch with her. The child's father is an invalid and at present is in California.

MRS. M. L. LEWIS BURIED
Funeral Held for Albany Woman Who Died on Visit to Astoria.

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WAR ON PROFITEERS AT STOCK-TON CAUSES REDUCTIONS.

Distributors Break Away From Producers' Association and Buy Direct From Dairymen.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 19.—A milk war has broken out in Stockton. Following the campaign being made against the milk profiteers by the newspapers, several big distributors have broken away from the milk producers' association and are buying direct from the dairymen. The result is that milk is being sold in Stockton today at 12 cents a quart by the larger distributors and as low as 10 cents a quart by some of the smaller firms.

K. Sulberg, manager of the Stockton Dairy company, today said that he had decided to do it, too, did you not? The result is that milk is being sold in Stockton today at 12 cents a quart by the larger distributors and as low as 10 cents a quart by some of the smaller firms.

Milk is now being sold for 12 cents a quart and 7 cents a pint by Sulberg. While some of the distributors are selling for 6 cents a pint and 10 cents a quart. The old price of 14 cents is not prevailing anywhere in Stockton and the law of supply and demand is operating freely.

MOTH SPRAY DUE AUGUST 20
O. A. C. Entomologist Recommends Protection for Fruit.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The last coding moth spray, which will decrease the extent of wormy apples from the September start, is due August 26-28 in the Willamette valley and adjacent localities. L. L. Lovett, college station entomologist, poor control last year resulted in worm injury to 30 per cent of the fruit. Little injury was done to the fruit.

Early pears probably need no spray, says Professor Lovett, but for late varieties not now covered or that must remain on the tree well into September the spray will prove good insurance. Lead arsenate powder, 3 or 3 1/2 pounds, is used to 100 gallons of water. Twelve bushels of the paste is recommended for this spray.

VANCOUVER HITS HOARDERS
Council Asks Northwest Cities to Join Petition to Congress.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Hoarders of food came under the fire of the city council yesterday morning last night when a resolution was adopted calling upon the cities of the northwest to join in petitioning congress to adopt measures to release the present store of food supplies held by speculators.

The city clerk was instructed to forward copies of the resolution to senators and representatives in congress.

Cocoanut Oil Makes a Splendid Shampoo
If you want to keep your hair in good condition be careful what you wash it with.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and is very harmful. Multified cocoanut oil shampoo (which is pure and entirely greaseless) is much better than anything else you can get for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get multified cocoanut oil shampoo at most any drug store. It is very cheap and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.—Adv.

LEMON JUICE FOR FRECKLES
Girls! Make beauty lotion for a few cents—Try It!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well and you have a quart of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and rosy-white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless and never irritates.—Adv.

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