STEEL WORKERS ASK PRESIDENT FOR HELP

Wilson Visited by Delegation of Corporation's Men.

STRIKE NOW FORBIDDEN

Employes at Gary, Ind., Urged by Committee Not to Let Company Precipitate Walkout.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—President Wilson is to be asked to take a hand in the controversy between the steel workers and the United States Steel corporation in an effort to prevent a general strike.

This announcement was made today by the committe of the steel workers, who charged that the steel corporation was trying to force the issue before the president could have an opportunity to pass upon the merits of the controversy.

In a telegram to the union of steel workers at Gary, Ind., the committee said the workers were not to strike "under any circumstances" until the strike date had been set by the committee. The Gary union had telegraphed that the steel workers were being discriminated against and "discharged wholesale for the purpose of forcing a strike."

President Gompers and the steel workers' committee declined to discuss their conference with the president, saying as they left the White House that any statement would have to come from Mr. Wilson.

SENATORS SLASH TREATY

(Continued From First Page.)

international law and would be impossible of enforcement. He characterized them as constituting "not the treaty, but the truce of Versailles," and as laying the foundation "for centuries of blood-letting."

During the day another of the treaties negotiated at Versailles was sent to the senate by President Wilson. It was the treaty made with Poland by the principal powers and signed on June 28. With it the president sent an agreement for occupation of the Rhine signed by the United States and other powers on the same day.

Further Data Requested.

Submission of the Polish treaty, the Rhine agreement and other data was requested in a letter sent to the White House several days ago by the foreign relations committee, but to this request the president made no reference in his letter of transmittal. Attention was called to the subject, however, in a brief statement by Chairman Lodge in the senate and later Mr. Lodge made public the letter of request for the data.

The data called for and not received included another and previous Rhine agreement and any available drafts of the treaties now under negotiation with Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey and Hungary.

A British print of still another Versailles treaty, an air convention between the United States and various other nations, was put into the senate record by Senator Knox. An explanatory note heading the convention said it had not been signed, but was being given to the public for their information. Mr. Knox said this plan apparently had been followed out in every country except the United States.

"I think we should renounce in favor of Germany any and all claims for indemnity and see that she gets credit for what we renounce.

"I see no reason why we should be parties to imposing upon Germany a treaty whose terms, our negotiators say, she will not be able to meet, a treaty that robs our ancient friend, China, in a way disapproved by our negotiators; a treaty that lays the foundation for centuries of blood-letting into which we should not be drawn, a treaty, that contrary to our own judgment, fails to fix the amount of indemnity to be paid, leaving that vast question to the whim of a majority of a commission on reparations, a treaty predicated upon the assertion that a stricken and helpless world requires our counsel and support but leaves to the beneficiaries the decision as to the measure and character of the benefactions they are to receive; a treaty that with ominous words presages our involvement in the eruptions of suppressed volcanic world conditions; a treaty that would require us to underwrite all the regional understandings between nations recognized by the league, most of which are based on oppression of weak nations, many of which are yet secret and undisclosed, and when disclosed might drive us to acts of injustice similar to that in which the president felt himself compelled to acquiesce in the case of Shantung."

Separate Peace Urged.

Senator Knox said a state of peace actually would be established in the world as soon as three of the great powers had ratified the treaty, and that the United States should make her own peace status complete by a concurrent resolution of congress.

Declaring the foreign relations committee had tried in vain to get important data relating to the treaty, the senator said the people at last were waking to the true issue as the facts about the Versailles negotiations leaked out.

"Little by little," he continued, "they are bringing a divulgence of the facts connected with the treaty, and they may now hope finally to see the whole of the great gaunt tragedy into which those whom they had charged with protecting them were about to betray them.

"What is it about these things that the people cannot know? What is there to hide from them? Must we take this thing, as the German people must take it, 'unsight and unseen'? Are we to be no more advantaged than our fallen enemies?"

Germans to Build Counter League.

Calling attention that Russia was not included in the peace settlement, he continued:

"Think you Germany—smarting and staggering under the terms of this treaty, will supinely rest content with the dole of grace and sufferance we are vouchsafing her. That people will no more cease to plot and plan to recover their former high estate than did Satan plunged into the abysmal depths of hell."

Stripped of its idealistic phrases, Mr. Knox said, the treaty really was but an alliance among five great powers, against whom Germany would try to bring a stronger alliance. The real interest of France, he said, was in gaining the friendship and not the enmity of the German people.

"The instrument before us," he said, "is not the treaty, but the truce of Versailles.

Toll Levied on Germany.

"It takes Germany's territory, European and foreign, without compensation; it takes from her practically all of her ocean shipping, and a large portion of her inland vessels; it deprives her of all special benefits of treaties and conventions; it takes her cables; it compels her to supply large quantities of raw materials; it internationalizes her great river systems and throws them open to traffic of all nations on a national basis, as if they were the high seas; it opens her coastwise shipping to all nations; it compels her to grant exceptional import and export privileges and to accept important restrictions; it closes out German interests in practically the whole civilized world, it closes out the interests of that same world in Germany.

"Having done all this, it assesses against her provisionally, with a stipulation permitting an increase, a debt of 120,000,000,000 gold marks, which is in addition to the property restored in kind and to the value of boats, gold and securities delivered; it makes her responsible for these damages inflicted not only by herself, but by her allies, and even by the allied and associated powers themselves, with a list of items which includes some admittedly contrary to the rules of international law hitherto existing; finally, and in addition, she is compelled to answer to her own nationals for the value of the property taken by the allied and associated powers.

"The United States is bound up in every one of the obligations and duties incident to the enforcement of these terms with the great responsibilities attached threto."

Small Peoples Heard.

At a public hearing today the committee received the cases of India, Lithuania, Esthonia, Ukraine and Latvia, Dudley Field Malone of New York, appearing for Hindoo organizations, told the committee that Great Britain used India at Versailles merely to increase her voting power, while she was tightening her "despotic" rule over the Indian population. The other nations, though representatives of the American Mid-European association, asked recognition of their independence to form a chain of buffer states to the east of Germany.

The two amendments adopted today regarding representation in the league of nations constituted the first action to be taken on the league covenant, were regarded as indicating that no attempt would be made by the committee majority to strike out the covenant altogether. Members thought also that there would be no further amendment of that part of the treaty, but that reservations to it would be recommended to the senate.

Although the covenant amendments do not refer to Great Britain by name, they are so worded as to apply directly to her case. One of them proposed by Senator Johnson, republican, California, would provide that the United States should have as many representatives on the council and assembly as any nation having self-governing colonies or dominions. The other, by Senator Moses, republican, New Hampshire, would stipulate that in the decision of any dispute involving a nation having dominions, neither the central government affected nor any of its subsidiary governments would have a voice.

Reparations Amendment Passed.

Under the reparations amendment, which was presented by Senator Fall, republican, New Mexico, the American representative on the reparations commission could act only on questions relating to shipping without specific authorization from his government. Mr. Fall said America's direct interest in shipping reparation furnished the only reason for American representation on the body, which will have wide authority and deal with many subjects.

When the committee adjourned it was discussing the last amendment remaining on its calendar, a proposal by Senator Fall to strike out the provision for an international labor organization.

Tomorrow will be occupied with hearings, but there was some talk today of a session Monday, a holiday, to hasten the committee's report to the senate. After the amendments are disposed of it is expected that the question of reservations will be taken up.

Hitchcock to Speak.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the democrat leader, announced today that he would speak Tuesday on the treaty. His address, which under present plans is to be almost coincident with submission of the committee's report and on the eve of President Wilson's departure on a speaking trip in the interest of the treaty, is expected to be the keynote of the final fight that precedes the ratification vote.

At tomorrow's hearing the committee will listen to Ireland's claim of independence as presented by American sympathizers and to representatives of Greek societies.

While the Johnson amendment was under discussion, Senator McCumber offered as a substitute an amendment similar to that presented by Senator Moses. The motion to make the substitution was lost, 10 to 3, Senators McCumber, Hitchcock, democrat, Nebraska, and Swanson, democrat, Virginia, voting in the affirmative and Senator Williams, democrat, Mississippi, and the other republicans in the negative.

Equal Vote for United States.

Senator Fall's amendment would provide that "the delegate of the United States shall have no vote in the proceedings of the commission except concerning a matter wherein such delegate is specifically instructed by his government to take part in proceedings of the commission and to cast and record the vote of the United States thereupon, but shall always have such right when annex number 3 to the reparation clauses or any section thereof is under consideration."

Annex 3 relates to the settlement of shipping claims.

The Moses amendment would make this proviso in the covenant:

"Whenever the case referred to the assembly involves a dispute between one member of the league and another member whose self governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire are also represented in the assembly, neither the disputant member nor any of the said dominions, colonies, or parts of empire shall have a vote upon any phase of the question."

TWO TREATIES SENT SENATE

Agreement With Poland and Pact for Rhine Occupation Received.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The treaty between the allied and associated powers and Poland and the agreement signed at Versailles covering occupation of the Rhine, asked for by the foreign relations committee in connection with its consideration of the treaty with Germany, were sent to the senate today by President Wilson.

The president sent a brief letter of transmittal, asking the senate's advice and consent to the two treaties, saying they were "ancillary" to the Versailles treaty and therefore were submitted so they might be considered along with it.

Sedan Anniversary Abandoned.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Prussian government has ordered a discontinuance of the custom of hoisting flags on public buildings on the anniversary of the battle of Sedan lest the people regard the hoisting as a demonstration in favor of the old regime.

Censorship to End in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—The government has decided to abolish the press censorship in Ireland August 31.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Company, Main 353. A 3353. Blockwood, short slabwood, Utah and Rock Springs coal; sawdust.—Adv.

The Lyric opens Sunday, 1 P. M.—Adv.

BOLSHEVIKI DISGUISE AS DANISH MISSION

Real Red Cross Is Jailed in Plot to Reach Germany.

FALSE PASSPORTS USED

Suspicious Polish Soldier, However, Upsets Plans—Paderewski Month Later Aids Real Party.

By ARNO DOSCH-FLEUROT.

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WARSAW, Aug. 8.—Axel Henderson, head of the Danish Red Cross in Russia, with a personnel of 42 Danes, has arrived here from Moscow, on the way home. He is the last representative of a nonbolshevik power to quit Russia, and he left there only because forced to do so and with extreme regret because of the hundreds of foreigners still in Russian jails.

He feels that he must report to his government before talking for publication, but I have considerable authoritative information from the mission.

The bolsheviki played the Danish mission a final trick after orders had been given to quit, by arresting them at 3 o'clock one morning, forcing them to carry their luggage across the city of Petrograd to the railway station, indifferent to the consideration that many of the mission were women who had worked hard to feed children and workmen who had been starved by inefficient communist rule.

Mission Marched to Jail.

After arriving in Moscow, the members of the mission were marched to the jail, where they were left for three days without food. They were kept in jail for a month, the authorities giving many excuses to conceal the real purpose of that act, which was to give the authorities time to organize and to send ahead a bogus mission composed of bolshevik agitators, with false Danish passports. This bogus mission was to reach Poland at about the time the genuine mission was scheduled to arrive there.

The Polish authorities, having been advised that the Danish mission would then arrive, permitted the pretenders to cross the border. They would probably have passed successfully into Germany, their destination, if a Polish soldier had not become suspicious of them.

Danes Sent to Minsk.

After allowing time for the pretenders to reach Germany and to disperse there the bolshevik authorities sent the Danes to Minsk, carrying them by rail to within a few versts of the Polish outposts and then dumping them out, with warnings not to return under any circumstances.

They proceeded afoot and were well received by the Polish frontier officer, but when their arrival was reported at army headquarters an order was dispatched to the frontier officer, peremptorily commanding him to turn them back. Headquarters believed they were impostors.

The frontier officer was apologetic but he had to obey the order and the Danes were forced to camp in no man's land for 10 days before the case could be straightened out.

Word Reaches Paderewski.

Word finally reached President Paderewski who satisfied himself that real Danes were suffering for the acts of impostors. He sent apologies and a comfortable train. After their experiences, the Danes are not yet quite mollified. They are now about to proceed to Danzig, with the assistance of the American food administration.

From members of the party I have been able to get a picture of the steady disintegration of Russia since I left there last September. Most of the factories except munition works, are now closed, as the bolsheviki have been unable to make industry move, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. There have been strikes in the munition factories, notably in the Putloff works in Petrograd.

All in Cities Are Starving.

Thousands of former functionaries of the czar have joined the bolshevik bureaucracy. Thus they are able to obtain rationing cards of the first class, the same as are given to the hardest workmen. Yet general rationing has been so poor that all classes remaining in the cities are gradually starving.

Few stores remain open. They are brazenly selling bread at 150 rubles a pound and butter at 200 rubles. The kopek has disappeared from circulation. Moscow cabs ask 200 rubles for short drives. Speculation continues everywhere and all the miseries of the people have been intensified a hundredfold in the last year.

The Danes believe the bolsheviki forced them and the few remaining neutral consuls to quit Russia in order to compel the entente powers to deal with the bolsheviki authorities, if only regarding the foreigners in Russian jails, who are now without protection of any kind.

In this view, the bolsheviki are expected to demand the right to send representatives of the entente and neutral countries to negotiate the release of prisoners, the object being to force other countries to receive bolshevik delegates on a diplomatic footing.

75 MARKET MEN ORGANIZE

YAMHILL DEALERS ENACT AND OFFER FREE-PRICE PLAN.

Profiteering by Producers Is Denied in Resolutions Aimed Against Restraint of Trade.

Permanent organization of the dealers on the Yamhill public market was effected at a meeting of about 75 of the dealers yesterday afternoon at the assembly room of the Portland hotel, and resolutions were adopted unanimously denying any profiteering on the market, praising a free price plan and pledging the market dealers to the laws of supply and demand and individual liberty in the matter of prices.

At the meeting of the dealers permanent officers were elected and the constitution drawn up recently by the organization committee was adopted. The following officers were chosen:

President, J. W. LaFollette; vice-president, M. Frank Bishop; secretary, A. K. Mickey; treasurer, L. S. Alexander; board of control, president and vice-president ex-officio with five others—C. R. Organ, W. Irving Spencer, W. R. Olney, S. C. Brasswell and D. Peterson.

Up to the present time 106 dealers on the public market have signed up for membership, this number including practically all the American producers who sell on Yamhill street. Following the meeting, the board of control met to organize. The next meeting of the board will be held on Thursday, September 4, at which time committees will be announced.

The resolutions which were adopted unanimously by the public market dealers yesterday contain a pledge by the dealers that they will engage in no combinations to restrain trade or set prices, and that they will stand by the laws of supply and demand and individual liberty. They also praise the management of the market thus far and discountenance the proposed movement to rotate stalls.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The Yamhill public market has been the target for much adverse criticism during the past few weeks, and, whereas, we, the producers who sell our products on the said market, have planned and many of us have gone to considerable expense, depending upon this market as an artery for our trade, and, whereas, we are most vitally concerned in its proper relation to the people of Portland, therefore, be it resolved by the market producers, in association assembled,

That we express our appreciation to the people of the city of Portland for the establishment and maintenance of the market in the city, and pledge our efforts, individually and collectively, to uphuild it as an institution, and make it a public advantage to the consumer as well as to the producer.

That we believe that the authorities have acted in the administration of the market in such a manner as they have thought to be to the best interest of the public, and that all who have taken a public interest in the matter have been guided by the purest and most altruistic motives.

Believing that it is to the best interests of the people of the city of Portland as well as the producers adjacent thereto that the city be developed as a market, and the most effective way to do this is to encourage the growing and bringing to the Portland markets of more of the products of the soil, and that one of the most certain ways of doing this is by fostering the public market; therefore, be it further resolved, that we favor the enlargement of the public market facilities, that all growers be invited to come in and handle their own products, barring only sales on a commission, and that an arrangement be made whereby patrons who have only a small amount of produce, in order to cut down the expense of selling, may have some one approved by the proper authorities, who can receive their produce, properly labeled by the owner, to be sold at a stipulated figure.

Believing that it is un-American and contrary to the spirit of a free people for the city to fix a minimum price on our goods, we express ourselves as opposed to any combination in restraint of trade or price-fixing, either by municipal authority or any other combination, and we pledge ourselves to the law of supply and demand and individual liberty.

We favor such an adjustment of the stalls in the market as can be worked out with the authorities having regard to kind of produce, nationality and such other personal conditions as may arise, but when any grower or several growers have established a place in the market as a favored place for trade, we believe that they should be allowed to retain the same, at least during the run of a certain line of produce.

Resolved, That any statement or insinuation that the fruit grower or truck producer for the market is profiteering is unjust. The attitude toward labor on the soil has had a deleterious effect on the country. In few other lines of effort is labor so large a factor as in agriculture. Market produce is the most perishable of goods and must be disposed of at once. Garden products have advanced the least of any of the necessaries of life. They have been an outstanding barrier against the high cost of living.

Resolved, That everybody in Portland and vicinity quit "knocking," begin "boosting." Begin building up Portland and her beautiful surroundings as the best market, the best place to live, the best place to be happy and prosperous in all the world.

MURDERED MAN IS FOUND

VICTIM NEAR JACKSONVILLE BELIEVED TO BE FROM SEATTLE.

Cards Bearing Name of A. F. Raynor Located on Body, Partly Buried; Robbery Suspected.

MEDFORD, Or., Aug. 29.—(Special.)—Medford authorities believe the body of the murdered man found near Jacksonville today to be that of A. F. Raynor, probably of Seattle, Wash. Two cards bearing that name were found in the man's pockets.

That the victim was not a prospector but more likely a traveling man on the way to a mine also is maintained by the authorities. He had purchased a pair of overshoes at a Medford store.

The pack sack found with the body was manufactured by Marshall Wells of Portland, the shoes were heavy and well made. His hair was brown, streaked with gray.

Coroner Perl believes the murder was committed sometime last February. The fact that no money nor valuables were found on the body bear out the murder and robbery theory.

The body had been only partly covered with earth.

Police in Seattle have been asked to investigate.

FRENCH SHORTEN DEBATE

TWENTY DEPUTIES GIVE UP SPEECHES ON TREATY.

Pact Criticised by One Member for Its Failure to Make Rhine Frontier.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Ratification of the peace treaty with Germany by the chamber of deputies apparently was considerably hastened this afternoon when more than 20 deputies scheduled to speak on the treaty waived their right to address the chamber.

During debate in the chamber of deputies this afternoon on ratification of the German peace treaty, Deputy Maurice Barres criticised the treaty for failing to make a Rhine frontier. He advocated French propaganda and the dissemination of French literature, art and language, also that when 15 years of occupation have ended the Rhine valley may become a sort of Franco-German autonomous country which will afford protection against another Prussian aggression. He declared he would vote for ratification of the treaty.

American Legion Officers Chosen.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Aug. 29.—(Special.)—The following temporary officers have been elected for the permanent organization of the American Legion here: Chairman, H. K. Metcalf; vice-chairman, Dr. C. E. Frost; secretary, Charles Fuhrer. The post has been named for Sergeant Calvin T. Funk, who lost his life on the fields of France.

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Dainty, Durable and Inexpensive $1.45 to $4.75

¶ An excellent showing of Children's Gingham Dresses—practical for school wear. They are made of good, heavy material and come in plaid, stripes and plain colors—blue, pink, tan, etc.

¶ A variety of styles—all most moderately priced at ..... $1.45 to $4.75

Middy Blouses
Sizes 8 to 20 at $1.75

¶ Children's White "Lonsdale Jean" Middies. They come with long sleeves and collar—and are well made.

School Handkerchiefs
5¢, 10¢ and 15¢ Each

¶ Inexpensive Handkerchiefs of sheer cotton in white and colored printed effects and pretty embroidered designs. Just the thing for school.—Supply the children's needs now.

New Ribbons 25¢ to 85¢ Yard

¶ The prettiest of Ribbons—especially for the school girls—are here. Dainty new ribbons for hairbows in plain colored taffeta and moire—stain stripe combinations, checks, plaids and plain light and dark warp prints. Come look over this assortment before buying elsewhere.

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¶ Prudent parents will not fail to take advantage of this timely opportunity to secure dependable quality footwear for boys and girls. Prices are lower than they will be later on. Every purchase at this sale will be a worth-while saving.

Our Personal Guarantee of Satisfaction With Every Purchase

For Boys and Little Gents

¶ Choice from the best makes in popular styles and both black and tan leathers.

Sizes 9 to 13½.....$3, $3.50, $4.50
Sizes 1 to 6.....$3, $4 to $5.50

For Misses and Children

¶ Both button and lace styles in patent and gunmetal—shoes of style and durability.

Sizes 8½ to 11.....$2.50, $3, $3.50
Sizes 11½ to 2.....$3, $3.50 to $5

Children's Shoes in Sizes 5 to 8 Especially Priced at $2.50 Pair

A Final Clean-up Sale of

Women's and Children's Wear at 49c

In Our Undermuslin Section

¶ We have arranged this extraordinary sale to insure immediate disposal of all broken and discontinued lines in women's and children's garments—at small fraction of cost today. The values need no further description as thrifty purchasers will find, and at this ridiculously low price will sell rapidly.

¶ There is only a limited supply of each, so come early while the selection is at its best. A visit to our Undermuslin Section will interest you.

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Children's Dresses 49¢
Many pretty new styles in Children's Dresses of fine Amoskeag gingham—sizes 3 to 10 years. Less than half price.

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Children's Muslin Drawers at half price. Age 12 only. Two pairs for 49c.

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Galatea Slipover Overalls in plain color and striped styles.

Children's Bloomers 49¢
Fine Chambray Bloomers for children's school wear. Sizes from 2 to 6 years. All colors.

Infants' Skirts 49¢
Infants' Outing Flannel Skirts—half price at this sale.

Boys' Hats 49¢
An assortment of Boys' Hats to close out at one-third regular value. Dozens of styles.

Women's Aprons 49¢
Neat styles and colors in Women's Standard Percale and Hydegrade Sateen Aprons.

Bandeau Brassieres 49¢
Women's heavy mesh and cotton jersey, brocade and fancy bandeau Brassieres, with elastic inserts. Front and back fasten in both white and pink.

Women's Brassieres 49¢
Women's plain Indian-Head Brassieres—good quality—front fasten.

Corset Covers 49¢
Women's Sample Corset Covers in many different styles.

Saturday Sale of Drug Sundries

10 Bars White Wonder Laundry Soap for 55c
Limit, 10 Bars to Each Customer

Lyknu Furniture Polish, 4-oz. bottle .....20¢
Lyknu Automobile Polish, 8-oz. bottle .....39¢
Lyknu Automobile Polish, 20-oz. bottle .....79¢
16-oz. Bottle Cedar Polish 35¢
N. R. G. Laundry Tablets 23¢
Large Can "Gets - It" Hand Paste .....23¢
Crystal White Soap Flakes per package .....10¢
"20-Mule Team" Borax Soap Chips at .....10¢
Violet Glycerine Soap.....10¢
Palm Olive Soap .....10¢
Cuticura Soap .....23¢
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Cocoa Butter Face Cream 45¢
Germicidal Soap .....23¢
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"Social Conditions Beyond Human Control"

The cause and the remedy. Biblical prophecy is the key to the significance of the world's present distressed condition. Great events will shortly reveal God's overruling power.

Public Lecture by C. W. Field

Sunday, August 31
3 P. M.

W.O.W. Temple
11th St. Between Washington and Alder

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Start Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, Thursday evening, Sept. 4, and Friday evening, Sept. 5, 8 to 11:30. All dances guaranteed in eight lessons.

LADIES $2.50, GENTLEMEN $5

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