

ITALY'S DEPUTIES TO ESTABLISH POLICY

Vote of Confidence in Government to Be Asked Today.

CHAMBER MAY DISSOLVE

Report That Wilson Demanded Expulsion of D'Annunzio Denied; Messages Declared Cordial.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Premier Nitti and Foreign Minister Tittoni will make declarations of their policy in the chamber of deputies tomorrow and ask for a vote of confidence in the government, according to a dispatch to the Press from Rome. The entire ministry will attend the session, the dispatch adds.

ROME, Sept. 26.—Foreign Minister Tittoni is expected to make a declaration before the chamber of deputies tomorrow of the government policy regarding the occupation of Fiume by D'Annunzio and his irregular troops. Two resolutions have been introduced in the chamber, one providing for the annexation of Fiume without awaiting the decision of the peace conference, and the other affirming the right of Italy to guarantee Italian nationality in Fiume.

Deputies May Quit. The Messenger says that if the chamber gives Premier Nitti a vote of confidence the chamber deputies will be dissolved and elections held in November.

President Wilson's reply regarding the new proposal for the disposition of Fiume has been received, the newspapers announced today. It is upon his original view that the city should be internationalized and not annexed to Italy.

The president does not insist, according to the newspaper, on a plebiscite in the buffer state at the end of 15 years, as at first proposed, and he consents to Italy becoming the eastern frontier of Itria in favor of Italy in the district of Albano.

Tommaso Tittoni, minister of foreign affairs, declared during the meeting of the council today that the peace conference would not permit Italy to annex Fiume, but would authorize the Czech-Slovaks to occupy Teschen; the Jugoslavs to move forces into Klagenfurt; the Greeks to claim Thrace and the Roumanians to annex Banat.

Dissolution Report Denied. Reports that Premier Nitti, the former premier, proposed to the council yesterday that Premier Nitti should dissolve parliament on September 25, after having explained the situation, are denied by the Gazzetta del Popolo of Turin. The newspaper says: "It is certain that the government will accept the proposition of Foreign Minister Tittoni that Captain d'Annunzio's forces be replaced by regular troops."

In a proclamation issued by Gabriele d'Annunzio to the people of Dalmatia, the chief commander of Fiume declared: "The fate of the Adriatic must be decided only by the Italian people. Races would be intruders. We refuse to allow them to prevail."

A message from Fiume states that an American author, Henry Fox, has arrived there and offered his services to d'Annunzio. It also is declared that an American naval officer had volunteered to help d'Annunzio defend the city.

Wilson's Words Cordial. The Sicilian agency, the semi-official Italian news agency, denies that President Wilson has demanded the expulsion of Gabriele d'Annunzio from Fiume or threatened an economic blockade of Italy.

The news agency adds that President Wilson refused to receive one of them reaching the American delegation in Paris Thursday morning, and the other arriving in Rome this morning. Both of them were without menace, according to the news agency, and expressed the most cordial sentiments toward Italy and said that modifications in the Fiume situation were possible if the basic principles were safeguarded.

"DID MARINES LAND?" QUERY

Daniels Told to Announce "U. S. Victory Over Italians."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary Daniels was asked in a resolution by Senator Knox, republican, Pennsylvania, adopted today by the senate to report whether American marines were landed at Trau, Dalmatia, to compel its evacuation by Italian forces, as reported in press dispatches from Copenhagen and Paris.

A resolution by Senator Lodge, also adopted without discussion, asked the state department whether marines had been sent to Europe to aid in carrying out the provisions of the German peace treaty for a plebiscite in Schleswig-Holstein.

The Knox resolution incorporated the Associated Press dispatches reporting the incident at Trau. Secretary Daniels said today the navy department had no information regarding the landing. While Admiral Andrews has authority "under exceptional circumstances" to use his forces as he may see fit, Mr. Daniels said the secretary was inclined to doubt that American marines had been sent ashore.

The reported landing of American marines also was discussed in the house. Commenting on the victory of American troops over Italian forces, Representative Campbell, republican, Kansas, said it was his belief the people had some knowledge of the initiation of war activities of the executive against people "with whom we are supposedly friendly."

PRESIDENT WILSON IS ILL

(Continued From First Page.)

It was then that Dr. Grayson, after an examination, took a resolute stand against continuance of the speaking trip. Secretary Tammuly was called into consultation and the two prevailed upon the president to abandon his plans and return to the capital.

Crowd Waits Impatiently. Meantime the train officials had sidetracked the presidential special on the outskirts of Wichita, a mile away from the station, where a crowd was waiting impatiently.

In order that the president's recovery might be completed, the session will end with the close of tomorrow's meetings.

The costliest watch in the world is a jeweled timepiece in the possession of the pope, a watch which is estimated to be worth \$300,000.

GOMPERS ABANDONS STEEL AS ANTOCRAT

Years of Oppression Are Described to Committee.

SPY SYSTEM PICTURED

Men Determined to Revolt Against "Privatizing" Corporation and Leaders Can't Stop It.

After the decision to abandon the remainder of the speaking tour had been reached, Dr. Grayson persuaded the president to go to New York late next week to greet the king. These plans now are being cancelled. It is believed to be certain that Mr. Wilson at least will arrange to extend the welcome in Washington.

Plans for the labor and industrial conference which the president called to meet in Washington October 6 will not be changed, White House officials said today. Should he be unable to attend, he may name some high official to represent him.

The president's special left Wichita shortly before noon and the run to Washington will be virtually without stops. It is due at the capital at 8 A. M. Sunday.

President Goes to Bed. After the decision to abandon the remainder of the speaking tour had been reached, Dr. Grayson persuaded the president to go to New York late next week to greet the king.

When it turned eastward from Wichita, the presidential special had a clear track, as was put on a schedule as fast as railway officials thought consistent with absolute safety.

The digestive derangement from which the president is suffering is not a new affliction. For several years he has been troubled with indigestion and stomach trouble, and shortly after his return from France in July was in bed for two days.

Strait Long Kept Secret. More than once since he left Washington, it became known today, Mr. Wilson has been unable to eat more than a few mouthfuls at dinner, and has made his evening address under a trying physical strain.

He kept that a secret, however, and even the officials nearest him did not know of his indisposition. Everywhere he has been met with a friendly and cordial, but vigorous, response to all of his speeches.

During the last address of his speaking trip, however, yesterday afternoon at Pueblo, many of his hearers remarked that he seemed to be a few months past his prime. Mrs. Wilson, who sat on the stage, watched him closely during the speech and evidently thought that he seemed to have shown considerable nervousness.

Aside from the speaking itself, one of the hardest trials for both the president and Mrs. Wilson during the trip has been the necessity of riding through a narrow, winding, and crowded street at the slow pace of the military escort, which has been in evidence almost everywhere in some cities these rides have been ten miles in length and nearly all the way the president has been in his car, with the small, white-gloved hand of the first lady of the land resting on his knee.

The walk yesterday afternoon near Pueblo was taken at the order of Dr. Grayson and so pleased was the president afterwards that it would have been particularly gratifying to him if he had been able to walk the remainder of the trip. During the evening Mr. Wilson was quite tired, and he particularly enjoyed the walk made at La Junta, Colo., about 8:30, he did not go out to greet the crowd until just as the train was starting again.

The president's desire to make his programme as easy as possible has been particularly apparent during the past week. At San Diego, Cal., he cut short his stop in order to have more rest on the train and in a number of other cities he asked that the public be kept out of the train.

The Pueblo speech was the 40th made by the president since he left Washington and most of them have been upwards of an hour in length. Many have been delivered in halls so large that it was necessary for him to use all his energy to make himself heard. The texts of his addresses on the trip total about 175,000 words.

Executive Business Done. Besides the work for the treaty he has disposed of considerable executive business aboard his private car, signing bills and resolutions and carrying on an extensive correspondence. He has a force of stenographers with him, but he also carries his own typewriter and sometimes has been up until 11 o'clock at night, pounding out letters and notes. Many messages of sympathy were received aboard the presidential train during the afternoon and evening and he has had to be in bed in private retreat at not being able to visit the cities left on his speaking schedule.

Robertson of Oklahoma has expressed particular disappointment that he was not able to say a word in Oklahoma City, as he had planned, in support of a local Salvation Army campaign.

Despite the quick shift in the train's direction, the wireless station worked rapidly and small crowds had gathered at almost every station along the way.

\$100,000 RADIO WANTED

CHAMBER SECRETARIES DISCUSS PUGET SOUND PLAN.

Organization to Promote Interests of Northwestern States Also Is Proposed.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 26.—A commercial wireless station to be built on Puget sound, at a cost of \$100,000; a chamber of commerce of all the northwestern states, to work for separate and combined interests of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana; and support for the Columbia river basin project, were the principal subjects discussed at the meeting of commercial secretaries in session here today.

The wireless station was proposed by O. C. Soots of Yakima, who declared that the wireless station would be far more economical and more useful in building up foreign trade than the proposed Pacific cable. The chamber of commerce of northwestern states was urged by F. S. Brownwell of Grant, Pass, Or., who addressed the noon luncheon.

N. W. Durham of Spokane spoke on the Columbia basin matter, and explained that it was not a Spokane or eastern Washington project, but of national importance.

Several propositions were enthusiastically received by the secretaries and the support of the convention was pledged to each. The session will end with the close of tomorrow's meetings.

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To counteract "the poison spread through the far east" by British and Japanese controlled news, Mr. McClatchy, who was testifying before the house merchant marine committee, said the United States government soon after this country entered the war "went into the news business so as to present fairly American aims and acts. He counseled against continuation of this service, however, as it was a big occupation of its partnership.

News Held Road to Good Will. "All American interests in the far east are being ruined by commercial," Mr. McClatchy, who recently toured the orient, declared, "are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the United States cannot retain the goodwill of the far east and cannot protect her interests in the absence of the free press of the United States and the far east fully advised as to the news and the sentiments of each other.

Little American news is printed on the eastern Asiatic coast, and rarely anything of importance from America, that is distasteful to prominent far eastern interests, he added, explaining that the news of the orient is controlled principally by Reuters, a British agency, and by Kokusai, a Japanese agency, the two having formed a combination.

"Except during the few months of this year and last year," said Mr. McClatchy, "the committee on public information sent American news across the Pacific, the far east had no news from the United States through Reuters, the report being prepared by British hands at New York, London, or from Japan. Japan's treatment of news was like that of the British and the Japanese were equally untruthful in their news in China which he feared might result in the "open door" for the trade of China being closed to Americans.

Members of the committee informally expressed approval of a trans-Pacific news service, but were non-committal as to the details of the pending bill, on press rates of 5 cents a word. The measure was introduced by Senator Jones of California, who asserted that commercial interests would be benefited by the service, and that the American owned wireless would receive the preference in obtaining contracts. Naval officers added that their wireless system was not operated at one-half its capacity and could be used to the limit at practically no additional expense.

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U. OF O. HAS GREETERS

INCOMING STUDENTS WILL BE WELL LOOKED AFTER.

Upper Class Women Will Act as Campus Guides for Arrivals in Need of Assistance.

EUGENE, Or., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—All incoming students of the University of Oregon will be met and greeted, their comfort provided for and all information supplied to them during the night of their arrival, according to the plan that has been worked out by a committee consisting of the dean of the women's league, who will act as secretary of the Y. W. C. A. Every train will be met by a special committee of upper classmen who will direct the incoming students to their places in the dormitories.

A booth will be provided at both stations and lists of available places of residence will be kept there so that any students who have not already arranged themselves with places to live may do so without inconvenience.

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The Public

The following editorial from the Pacific Northwest Catering and Hotel News, a Portland publication, which is the official representative of four different organizations, is pertinent to the existing laundry strike:

THE BOLSHEVIKI SPIRIT

The threatened strike of the laundry workers of Portland, not for higher wages nor for better hours, but as a means of forcing the laundry proprietors to sign an agreement whereby the rights of the proprietors would be taken away to employ whoever they might see fit, is not going to meet with success.

The proprietors of the laundries state that they are good American citizens and have not taken on any of the Bolsheviki methods of doing business.

All the strikers want is a closed shop. Then they can tell the laundries how to run their business, whom they shall employ, how many employes in each department, whether they are needed or not, and dictate a thousand other things which the laundry proprietor would not deem essential to conduct the business.

Certain restaurant men claim they have been forced to sign up with unions calling for the closed shop. They have done this against their will, although they were paying the union scale and giving one day off in seven.

The closed shop principle is an I. W. W. and Bolsheviki principle, is un-American and cannot be tolerated. The closed shop principle is made possible by the tolerance of a long-suffering public in not rising up and swatting the custom of picketing. Just why intelligent business men should allow a set of disinterested people to picket and thus ruin or attempt to ruin a man's business we cannot understand.

While at present the picketing custom is legal, it is immoral in its effects and has really no right to exist. If the working people cannot carry their ideas into effect by negotiation or the ballot, which is the American way of settling any differences, they have got a poor cause and the custom should be knocked on the head.

Not only do the several strikes which are being pulled in Portland and the many which are existing at this time are limiting production to a greater extent than was generally thought and are thus adding to the cost of all commodities which the people buy, thus we see that the high cost of living is based by unpatriotic moves of the radical element in the unions.

- American Laundry Company,
Palace Laundry Company,
Crystal Laundry Company,
Portland Laundry Company,
Crescent Laundry,
State Laundry Company,
Imperial Laundry Company,
Troy Laundry Company,
National Laundry Company,
U. S. Laundry Company,
Opera House Laundry Company,
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