CALIFORNIA SENATOR BELABORS COVENANT

Ratification, With Reservations, However, Expected.

MR. JOHNSON AMBITIOUS

Assailant of Peace Treaty Known to Have Eye on 1920 Nomination for the Presidency.

(Continued From First Page.)

them on this, the most important matter in the history of the United States.

Senator in Friendly Hands.

"Apparently, you can obtain the correct view of the league if you wear British glasses."

Senator Johnson was in the hands of friends as soon as he stepped off the train yesterday morning. Gus C. Moser, state senator, delivered an address of welcome and a brass band played and the visitor was escorted through the streets to the Hotel Portland, where breakfast was served. This over, he chatted with interviewers, while the reception committee clustered around and listened. Among those present were Thomas Mannix, T. B. Neuhausen, Peter Grant, J. L. Day and others who saw that the senator was not lonesome and discussed with him the pulse of the people as they felt it.

In the morning the senator went to the Press club for a few minutes and at noon delivered a short but striking address at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon, during which he touched on some new angles in his discussion of the league. From the luncheon he returned to the Hotel Portland, where a public reception was held.

Senator Bubbles Criticism.

Throughout the day Senator Johnson was surrounded by citizens of Portland who share his views on the league of nations, or if not the senator's views, at least they want reservations or mild amendments. The senator was bubbling with argument and criticism and did not hesitate to point out what he considers the most dangerous features of the document now before congress.

He made it quite clear that he is not in accord with President Wilson and does not accept the Wilson interpretation of the various articles, particularly article X. But, explains the senator, the league plan is quite clear to anyone who looks at it through British eyes, or who has such a wide and exalted vision that the far-away countries can be seen, even though the interests of America cannot be viewed.

Senator Johnson's most extensive remarks were delivered at the auditorium last evening. Following the meeting there, he left for Tacoma, where he will speak today, going from there to Seattle.

Senator Johnson was the guest at a quiet banquet at the Hotel Portland last evening to which a limited number were invited. Squab on toast was the chief article in an excellent menu served. There were no speeches, Thomas Mannix rising at the close of the meal to announce that Mr. Johnson would speak at the auditorium promptly at 8 o'clock.

NEWSPAPER MEN PRAISED

Senator Johnson Pays Tribute at Press Club Reception.

Senator Johnson paid a tribute to the newspaper profession in a short talk at the Portland Press club, where he was welcomed by about 50 members of the organization. He was welcomed to the club by O. C. Leiter of the social reception committee and spoke in an informal way, expressing his high regard for the men who comprise the personnel of the newspapers of the country.

The senator said that in his travels from Maine to California it had been his pleasure to know intimately many of the newspaper men and that he had never been betrayed by a member of the press and that a violation of confidence by a reporter was a thing almost unheard of. In his speaking tour of the country, he declared there was just one purpose—jealousy for the things in this country which our fathers left us and to preach the Americanism that all should feel.

STUDENTS ASK RATIFICATION

Senator Johnson Requested to Withdraw Opposition.

PALO ALTO, Cal., Oct. 7.—Eighty members of the faculty of Stanford university have signed a petition calling upon Senator Hiram W. Johnson to withdraw his opposition to the peace treaty and the league of nations in its present form, and urging him to vote for immediate ratification without amendments or reservations.

The petition states that failure of congress to ratify the treaty and the league covenant would encourage reactionary and destructive forces at work in Europe today and would imperil the objects for which the United States fought in the war.

TACOMA WOMAN TO PRESIDE

All Arrangements Made for Senator Johnson's Address.

TACOMA, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, suffrage leader of national prominence, will preside at the meeting here tomorrow noon to be addressed by Senator Hiram Johnson of California. The local chapter of the league for the Preservation of American Independence will have charge of the entertainment of Senator Johnson.

The senator will arrive in Tacoma early in the morning and a breakfast will be given him at a local hotel at which Governor Hart will preside.

35 EX-SOLDIERS ON LIST

Disabled Men of Spokane District to Be Assigned to Colleges.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—Thirty-five disabled ex-service men of Spokane and vicinity will be interviewed and assigned to colleges and individual schools before the end of this week, according to the plans outlined today by R. G. White, vocational adviser for the federal board of vocational education.

Mr. White arrived in Spokane today. "I am being rushed by soldiers, sailors and marines, who are now unable to do the heavy work they did before the war and seek to learn a profession or skilled trade of some kind," said Mr. White.

"From 30 to 40 disabled men of Spokane already have received compensation and training privileges at government expense."

SENATOR WHO IS OPPOSING LEAGUE OF NATIONS CAUGHT BY CAMERA BEFORE RECEPTION AT PORTLAND PRESS CLUB.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

TIMBER SALES DENIED

WAR DEPARTMENT REFUTES REPORTS OF TRANSFERS.

Oregon Apple Shipments Not Affected by Complaints of Arsenic Being Found on Fruit.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 7.—Denial is made by the war department of persistent reports in Oregon that sales were to be made of large tracts of timber on the Fort Stevens, Brookfield and Treepoint military reservations. Several such inquiries have come to Washington, most of them addressed to the forest service, which in turn referred them to the war department.

Oregon is not affected by the recent complaints from some eastern markets that apples shipped from the northwest were found to contain on their surface a residue of arsenic of lead. The recent condemnation of a carload of apples by the health authorities of Boston has caused the bureau of chemistry to give some attention to the question of overcoming the bad effects of the spray. It is said that the remedy will be simple and apple shippers in the northwestern states will receive advice soon relative to the difficulty.

Mrs. W. S. Kinney, with her son, Dr. Kenneth Kinney, has returned to her home at Astoria, Or. Dr. Kinney served in the army medical corps during the war.

William A. Marshall of the Oregon state industrial and accident commission, Salem, has been in Washington in the last few days en route home from the national convention of state insurance commissioners, held in New York. H. O. Fishback of Olympia, Wash., state insurance commissioner for Washington, also stopped here on the way home.

Construction work on the north jetty at Newport, Or., which is to cost $409,000, will proceed as soon as the local interests put up their share of the cost, which is $209,000, the chief of engineers has advised.

Approval has been given by the war department to the application of the Oregon state highway commission for permission to build a bridge across Young's bay between Astoria and Seaside on the Columbia river highway.

S. F. Blythe of Hood River, Or., former publisher of the Hood River Glacier, accompanied by Mrs. Blythe, was in the city during the last few days calling on their representative, N. J. Sinnott, and watching the proceedings of congress from comfortable seats in the gallery.

Gideon Stolz of Salem, Or., accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Westacott, was in Washington for a few days the last week on the way home from the G. A. R. encampment at Columbus.

Notwithstanding several protests, the postoffice department stands pat on its contract with C. A. Cass of Hood River, Or., for new postoffice quarters which will give much additional floor space to the Hood River office. The protests were against the change in location, but an inspector sent to investigate reported in favor of the proposed change.

INDIAN HEADS TO MEET

Second Division Reunion Will Be in Chicago November 11.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The first reunion of the famous second division will be held in Chicago at 11 A. M. November 11, it was announced today.

This hour has been decided upon by Major-General John A. Lejeune, who commanded the division, because it was at that time a year ago that the division stopped fighting after crossing the Meuse river.

CONFERENCE IS TANGLED

(Continued From First Page.)

of industry as advisory members of their group. The experts will be chosen by each of the four interests forming the group—the farmers, the bankers, the chamber of commerce of the United States and the national industrial conference board.

Magnus W. Alexander, managing director of the national industrial board, voiced the sentiment of the employers toward the day's proceedings in the following statement:

Wilson's Absence Regretted.

"While the absence of President Wilson is deeply regretted, the employers can congratulate the conference upon the spirit which is infused by the representatives of the administration. Secretary of Labor Wilson again commended himself to the delegates by his brief speech, particularly when he referred to the great importance to the country of harmonious and constructive procedure for the conference. Secretary Lane's speech in accepting the permanent chairmanship was indeed a keynote. His declaration that the conference is to find a way to prevent ignorance and arrogance from gaining control of the country was especially timely."

The attitude of the employers is expressed in a resolution offered by Frederick P. Fish of Boston, chairman of the national industrial conference board, to the effect that each delegate, irrespective of the source of his appointment, should regard himself as a representative of the entire community and decide all questions with reference to how the interests of the whole nation may best be served.

As the conference progresses the employers remain confident that patience and sincere endeavor will bring some of the larger industrial problems to just and satisfactory settlement.

SOLDIER LOANS AT ISSUE

Use of Repayments in Revolving Fund Will Get Law Test.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 7.—To make a statutory test of whether repayments of loans made to returned soldiers by the Veterans' Welfare commission can be retained in a revolving fund by the commission to be used in other loans, or must be turned into the state treasury, Attorney-General L. L. Thompson has brought mandamus proceedings against the commission in the supreme court. Argument will be heard October 24.

The Soldiers' Welfare commission was created by the legislature last winter to afford relief needed by returned service men. An appropriation of $500,000 was voted for that purpose. If repayments of loans made from this fund must revert to the state treasury, the original appropriation will be diminished accordingly. To date the commission has received $1400 in repayment of loans.

TEACHERS ASK TO RETIRE

Nine of 1100 Applying in Seattle Have Served Full 30 Years.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 7.—Eleven hundred Seattle teachers have applied for retirement under the law passed by the state legislature and which is effective only in first-class cities.

S. E. S. Lemming in making this announcement today added that of the total number, nine already have served their full 30 years, but are not entitled to the benefit by the annual pay because they have not completed their required payments, totaling $720.

HINES AGAINST RATE RISE

(Continued From First Page.)

unified operation of all the railroads but to a greater exent from the standpoint of the necessities of the separate railroads. A rate adjustment which might fully protect the government when operating all the railroads as a unit might wholly fail to protect equally or fairly the different railroads separately operated.

"I therefore see no escape from the conclusion that if the corporations desire to make progress at this time with this matter, they enter themselves upon a study of the problem to determine what tariffs they think ought to be proposed, with a view to filing tariffs accordingly with the appropriate public authority."

Chehalis Levy 21 Mills.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—The Chehalis 1919 levy will be 21 mills, the same as last year, the city commission having approved the budget fixing that amount. There were no protests at the hearing on the budget. The county levy will probably be 1½ mills higher than last year, but the commissioners as yet have not figured out the exact amount of the levy.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

RESPECTFUL CROWD HEARS NOON SPEECH

Senator Johnson Introduced as Great Fighter.

GREETING IS CORDIAL

League Attack Often Evokes Applause, but Attitude of Chamber Is That of Listeners.

Earnest interest was manifested by 600 Portland citizens who crowded the big dining room of the Chamber of Commerce at noon yesterday to hear Hiram W. Johnson, senator from California. Mr. Johnson was accorded a respectful greeting when he entered and was escorted to the head table by Thomas J. McCusker, Robert N. Stanfield, K. K. Kubli, Edward Boice and John L. Day. It was a cordial if not overenthusiastic greeting, but carried the impression that many had come to hear rather than as advocates of the attitude of the senator who has led the opposition to ratification of the treaty by the senate. A majority of those present resumed their chairs before the party had threaded its way to the places reserved. When the programme of the day was started by Thomas J. McCusker, there was sporadic applause, which became general when he referred to the spirit of Americanism that brought men to the colors when the call to arms was sounded throughout the United States.

Visiting Flyers Present.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Hartz, commander of the army bombing plane visiting Portland, Sergeant Tobins, Sergeant Harding and Lieutenant Harmon, pilot of the big airplane, were introduced. Mr. McCusker spoke very briefly and introduced Robert N. Stanfield, who introduced Senator Johnson.

Mr. Johnson was greeted with hearty applause and prefaced the presentation by characterizing the visitor as "the greatest fighter in the United States," and saying that "no one dares question the Americanism of Hiram Johnson. He is 100 per cent perfect.

"In every part of the union he has his admirers, but with us two men in particular stand guarantee for his courage and integrity. One of them is our own Oregon senator, Charles L. McNary, who says he is 'able, courageous and upright.' His other sponsor was his devoted friend and comrade, the greatest fighter of them all—Theodore Roosevelt.

"We may not agree with all his beliefs, but every one of us believes that he has the right to express them.

"He has a double right to express his views on the peace treaty because he is vested, under the constitution, with part of the treaty-making power and, as a senator of the United States, he is bound by a solemn oath to do his duty towards his country.

"Had the principle of the right of hearing both sides on public questions been in vogue in Germany for 25 years there would probably have been no war. I now have the honor of introducing to you a man who needs no introduction to the people of the Pacific coast."

Crowd Gradually Warms.

With salvos of applause the audience rose in welcome to the senator and it was a half minute before he began his address. At the beginning his remarks were punctuated with occasional applause, but as he proceeded the apparent reserve melted and the crowd warmed to the words of conviction that reached to every corner of the big room. As he drove home the statements relating to different articles of the treaty and the covenant of the league of nations the conviction that it brought was apparent in increasing periods of approval, and as he neared the close questions that he shot to his hearers brought shouts of response from the assembly. There was a warmth and enthusiasm aroused that must have been sensed by every person within the sound of his voice.

"I am here, coming not with prejudice to any nation, any people or to any individual," said Senator Johnson in prefacing his address. "I am here preaching Americanism to Americans. (Applause.) I want, if possible, to have you, understand what is transpiring in Washington now, and if I can make you understand what is now attempted to be foisted upon the people of this country there is no doubt in my mind as to what would be your conclusion. If I had my way congress would be adjourned that each member might go back and speak to the people and tell them exactly what is presented to the senate for its consideration. It was manufactured in secrecy and in stealth for seven months. The American public is entitled to have it examined openly for three months. (Applause.) I want to again make it respectable to be American in this country.

Strong Reflex Follows War.

"There is a strong psychological reflex that has come to us out of the war. I take it that you dislike war as much as I do. Before we knew what a league of nations was, men were going up and down this country advocating its adoption."

Reviewing the developments in the formulation of the treaty he said that we all had high hopes of what would be accomplished, but one after another saw the "open covenant openly arrived at go into the discard," and the freedom of the seas forgotten; that one by one our hopes were thrown aside and that there were written into it, quoting the president, "the unconscionable things that had been written into some treaties." Then he declared that "the treaty is written around the secret treaties entered into before we went into the war. It represents secret pacts between England, France and Japan that were not known to America until after the president went to Paris. Shall we attempt to protect the boundaries of the nations of the world, the boundaries of England, Japan and France for the future? (Cries of No!)

"What the treaty does the league of nations underwrites. What the treaty promises, the league of nations guarantees. You may cavil at the senate if you will, but let me to say to you the United States senate stands today to protect you in your liberties.

"Don't imagine you are going to Americanize Europe; instead you are going to Europeanize America.

Government Propaganda Created.

"We created governmental propaganda in this country in the last few years—something we never had done before. We picked our pockets to poison our minds. This has been one of the contributing causes of the strange misunderstandings of today.

"We have insisted that the whole design of this covenant was that the secret tribunal at Geneva can order our boys to do military duty anywhere in the world.

"The president finally in his speeches at Salt Lake and subsequently has made plain that neither amendment nor reservation must be made to the league of nations. At Salt Lake in his resentment and ire, he exclaimed as he read it, that a mild reservation which provided our armed forces should not be employed without the consent of congress would 'cut the heart out of the covenant,' and that its adoption he would consider 'a rejection of the treaty.'

"His construction of article 10, the far-reaching consequences of which cannot now be estimated or foreseen, has differed apparently with his environment; but fortunately is now clear. At Spokane he said 'It does not guarantee against invasion but it does guarantee against any permanent occupation of invaded soil,' a luminous exposition which will enable the most obtuse at once to comprehend its meaning.

Covenant Not Expression.

"At Indianapolis he explained 'There is in that covenant not only not a surrender of the independent judgment of the United States, but an expression of it, because that independent judgment would have to join with the judgment of the rest,' and by these lucid words pierced the atmosphere of doubt and ambiguity.

"At Salt Lake, reserving under the constitution, the right of congress to act was a rejection of the covenant—an absolute refusal to carry any part of the same responsibility with the other members of the league!

"Thus to an anxious and expectant nation, in words that cannot be mistaken, misconstrued or misunderstood, with his usual precision and clarity of expression, he has demonstrated that under the league of nations our country preserves its independence of action, but if it does preserve it, the heart is cut out of the covenant and the treaty is rejected. The demonstration rivals the mental gymnastics and the mathematical paradox by which one American vote has been proven to equal six British votes.

"But let's look at article 10. Its first sentence is: 'The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league.' Here is a distinct promise, binding upon all who make it. If made, it must be redeemed, no matter what the cost.

"To hold otherwise is to say our plighted word may be broken whenever we choose, and such a construction no American can for an instant tolerate. It is true that the second sentence of article 10 provides that the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled; but our promise is independent of the advice; it is a solemn covenant of itself which, once given, at all hazards must be carried out.

"The senate seeks to safeguard the nation, to preserve the supremacy of the constitution and to retain in the people and their congress the power to employ our army and navy. If the covenant leaves us independence of action, if it does not give a super-government sitting at Geneva, consisting of nine men, eight of whom are foreigners, the power to employ our treasure and our blood there cannot be in fairness, and in justice to our own, objection to saying so frankly and clearly.

Sinister Design Seen.

"If, on the other hand, the stealthy and sinister design of the league is to deprive us of our independent action and hand our youth over to the command of foreign nations, then a reservation simply retaining the power of congress over our armed forces, to which the president violently objects, 'cuts the heart out of the covenant' and is 'a rejection of the treaty.'

"The fact is, article 10 puts the world in a straight-jacket, freezes it into immutability, and its design is to protect and preserve intact present existing power and to keep forever under their master's heel subject peoples. The action at Paris of the great powers seeking to maintain forever their supremacy by our guarantee and to retain inviolate and untouched for all eternity their boundaries, conclusively demonstrates the intent and design of article 10. President Wilson refused the senate any information of what transpired at Paris, any data relating either to the treaty or the league, but fortunately very recently a modicum of the facts was shown by other evidence to the foreign relations committee.

"From this evidence, which is not denied, it appears that Mr. Wilson presented his plan for a league to the seasoned diplomats of Britain, France, Italy and Japan. At once various clauses dealing with questions, such as freedom of the seas and disarmament, were entirely eliminated. Mr. Wilson's article 10 was rewritten by the gentlemen of Europe and Asia, who surrounded Mr. Wilson and knew exactly what they wanted.

Article 10 Rewritten.

"Mr. Wilson's article 10 provided for future territorial readjustments that might be necessary by reason of changes in present racial conditions and aspirations or present social or political relationships, pursuant to the principal of self-determination. This provision for readjustment the seasoned gentlemen of the European and Asiatic school could not accept.

"No such inflammable material, no such possibility of freedom, for peoples, as self-determination, could be permitted by those manufacturing the world's straight-jacket; and self-determination was not only sent into the limbo of history as a principle, but the careful and thoughtful regard of the Paris diplomats by article 10 provided that it never could be rescued from the oblivion to which they had relegated it.

"Mr. Wilson's plan called for guarantees against violent readjustments and guarantees of peaceful readjustment. What he got was a guarantee against readjustments of any sort; and subject peoples will remain forever subject.

Cynical Smile Evoked.

"And lest we forget, let us quote from a document, the mention of which to internationalists evokes a cynical smile, a pitying sneer: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.'

"If there had been a league of nations with an article 10 in 1776 there would have been no Declaration of Independence, no United States of America."

HARNEY PROJECT STARTED

H. L. Corbett Files Application for Water.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—Henry L. Corbett, acting for the Eastern Oregon Livestock company, today filed with the state engineer here application to appropriate 1125 second feet of water from the Donner and Blitzen rivers and tributaries in Harney county, for the irrigation of 90,000 acres of land lying on the south side of Malheur lake.

Part of the lands in this project already have been irrigated, but it is expected that the improvement will cost in the neighborhood of $400,000.

Boy Held at Salem.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—Charles Saywers, aged 19, is in the county jail here charged with the theft of war savings stamps, certificates of deposit and a watch from the home of Greek laborers near Independence. Saywers is alleged to have entered the dwelling on two occasions, and the last time was detected while in the act of making away with the loot. A charge of larceny has been preferred against Saywers and his trial will come up next week.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

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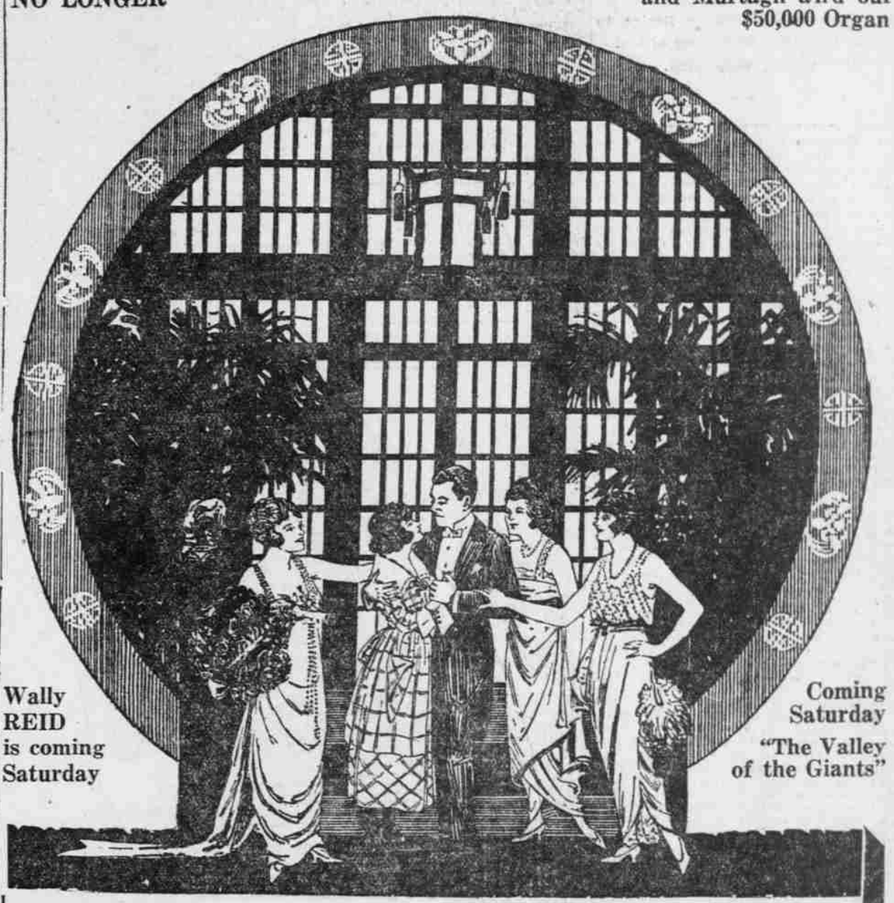

Wally REID is coming Saturday

Coming Saturday "The Valley of the Giants"

EUGENE O'BRIEN
IN
AN AMAZING, REMARKABLE ROMANCE
"The PERFECT LOVER"

ALL BRAND NEW TODAY

Today, Thursday, Friday

ENID BENNETT in "Stepping Out"

Y' see, it happened thusly: Friend Husband had an idea that it was all right for him to step out and leave the wife and baby at home. The wife had "plenty to do at home," but when she worked the "sauce-for-the-goose" game and started to step out, too—well, THAT was "something else again," as Abe said to Mawruss. Friend Husband promptly hit the ceiling and learned a lot of things. Go on, bring your husband and let him get an eye-full!

Also a comedy and the Pathe Review.

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