

TRADE HANDICAPPED BY SENATE FAILURE

World Restoration to Peace Basis Delayed.

OTHER POWERS WILL ACT

U. S. Commercial Relations With Central Powers Not Likely Soon to Be Improved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Although not changing technically the existing relations between the United States and Germany, the senate's failure to ratify the peace treaty at its special session is expected by administration officials and diplomats to have an indirect result of some importance on the steps now being taken to restore the world to a peace basis.

One of the first consequences, according to the view taken here, is likely to be the hastening of negotiations in Paris to restore full commercial and diplomatic relations between Germany and the powers which have ratified the treaty.

The new congress will meet December 1, but not even the most ardent supporters of the treaty believe it would be possible to take it up again at the outset of the session. The Christmas recess is expected to intervene before much could be accomplished, with the result that consideration will not be opened before January.

New Arrangement Necessary.
Once the other great powers have gone ahead with the establishment of full trade and diplomatic relations with Germany, officials say new arrangements will have to be made by the United States to fit into the commercial scheme thus created whatever trade the United States has with the central powers.

At present the war arrangement by which Spain is taking care of American interests in Germany continues in force and is not expected to be disturbed. The rationing of supplies of various sorts to Germany must begin under the treaty terms, however, and the power of the reparations commission will be set up to determine all the details of Germany's commercial intercourse with other nations.

On this commission the United States will have no representation, though it is hoped to work out a plan by which the country can keep in close touch with the body's work in order to protect American interests.

Trade Relations Problem.
The state department is emphatic in its stand that no American consuls can be sent into Germany until peace has been definitely established between the United States and that country, and they declare that only imperfect trade relations can be built up without the consular officers.

A contrary view is held, however, by some of the senators who oppose ratification of the treaty. Notable among them is the stand taken by Senator Knox, a former secretary of state, who holds that the full commercial and diplomatic intercourse can be resumed with Germany by all of her late enemies as soon as three countries ratify it.

Various other senators have taken a similar view and Senator Fall, republican, New Mexico, has declared repeatedly in the senate that the United States already is trading with Germany in the full sense of the term and that American consular agents could be installed without overstepping international law.

There seems little prospect, however, that the state department will accept such a construction.

Knotty Questions Raised.
Figures on America's trade with Germany in October have not been fully compiled, but it is estimated that the United States imported nearly \$2,000,000 worth of goods from that country and sent it goods valued at about \$2,000,000. For the nine months ending with September the import trade totaled nearly \$3,000,000 and exports about \$4,000,000. This compared with pre-war exports of about \$275,000,000 for a nine-month period. A further increase was to be looked for in the figures for October.

The senate's failure to act left on the hands of the administration a big collection of knotty problems, chief among which is the question of property rights in the German ships and other property of enemy aliens seized by the government in this country. The state department experts say there is no legal sanction for retention of this property unless the treaty, which contains a provision legitimizing it, is ratified. As a corollary to this problem stands the question of what is to become of the vast American interests in Germany, especially if the technical state of war is to continue and no American consuls or diplomatic representatives are to be sent to take up the subject directly.

Peace Declaration Urged.
In these property questions is understood to be the chief point of contention of the administration to the plan of republican leaders to declare the state of war ended by a resolution of congress. Without the treaty provisions, officials say, a state of peace would leave this country in an awkward position when it came to establish its title to the German ships and the other German interests taken over and in many cases liquidated by the alien enemy property custodian.

There is every evidence, however, that the republican leader, in congress, anxious to get the country to an actual peace basis so that the many war-time legislative enactments may be erased and a more normal legal foundation placed under the country's trade, are going ahead with their plan of declaring peace by resolution as soon as the new congress meets. A resolution making such a declaration was introduced last night by Republican Leader Lodge after three attempts to ratify the treaty had failed. Not only is it expected to start another bitter fight in the new session, reviving many issues of the peace treaty but it is expected to be passed the constitutional authority of congress to take such a step is sure to be questioned, in the opinion of some officials, a question which only the supreme court can untangle.

Serious Tangle Possible.
The republican claim that the sole right of congress to declare peace carries with it the right to declare peace. In that situation many officials foresee a possibility that the present and congress may soon find themselves in a disagreement which will have to be thrown into the courts to be decided.

On such a question the courts would be without precedent, and it is taken for granted that only a ruling from

the highest tribunal in the land would be accepted as final.

Foremost of all the domestic problems waiting on some sort of peace declaration is prohibition. Hopes have about disappeared for an end of the war-time act by senate ratification of the treaty in time to permit a wet season before the constitutional amendment becomes effective January 15. With a constitutional controversy developing about a declaration of peace by resolution that avenue begins to look almost equally inaccessible.

The hope of the wets therefore has been transferred to the supreme court, before which proceedings to test the validity of the war-time law were argued today.

Other Issues Troublesome.

But liquor is by no means the only consideration involved in the continuation of a technical state of war. Until peace is declared formally the war-time food and fuel control powers of the executive are in full force and the espionage act operates unimpaired.

Members of congress are mindful also that the war legislation authorizing government operation of railroads gave the president power, if he chose, to hold the railway systems until such time after peace shall have been accomplished. He has announced, however, that he will return the railroads to private hands on January 1.

It was pointed out that the effect of the senate's failure to act would be of a negative character only with regard to the American troops in occupied portions of Germany. War department officials say it would mean no change in the present disposition, which had been based entirely on the terms of the armistice and which did not depend in any respect on the terms of the treaty.

Coblenz Occupation Legal.
The occupation of Coblenz is regarded both by administration officials and by all elements in the senate to be clearly within the limits of the president's power as commander in chief of the army. His authority to use troops to carry out any provisions of the treaty is an entirely different question, and the war department already has conceded the stand of opposition senators that no such action could be taken until the senate has acted.

Although a force of American soldiers has been sent to Coblenz with a view to their possible use ultimately to help police the plebiscite in upper Silesia, secretary Baker has announced that they will remain a part of the Coblenz garrison unless the senate by ratifying the treaty makes American participation in the plebiscite strictly legal.

CITY COUNCIL IS ROUSED

PUBLIC UTILITIES' EFFORT TO CUT TAX RATIO FOUGHT.

Serious Loss of Revenue Faced by Portland if Valuation on Property Is Reduced.

Presentation of data by officials of public service corporations in Portland to the state tax commission for the purpose of having the tax valuations reduced on property held by such companies has aroused members of the city council into action. Any reduction in the tax levy or the ratio of valuation on such property would result in loss of revenue to the city at a time when such revenue is sorely needed.

Deputy City Attorney Latourette was dispatched to Salem Wednesday, where he conferred with state officials, but found the proceedings had not progressed to such stage as to warrant the announcement of any tentative figures.

Last year the state tax commission based the tax value of the property of public service corporations on 62 per cent of the actual value, taking into consideration the dividends paid by the corporations, the property owned by them and the gross earnings of the corporations.

Today is the last day under the law in which the council has to make its levy for 1920. The failure of the council to act in this regard would place the public service corporations in a position to sue the city for the amount of the tax levied on their property.

With the valuation to be made on the holdings of the public service corporations in doubt, the city council of Portland, as well as of every other incorporated city in the state, has no way of knowing just what money is in prospect for the coming year.

JANITOR SCALE REJECTED

PAY BASED ON FLOOR SPACE IN SCHOOLS OPPOSED.

Board Refers Schedule Back to Finance Committee to Be Based on Number of Rooms.

Because the new schedule for school janitors' salaries was based on the number of feet in the floor space of the buildings instead of the number of rooms they contained, the board of directors, upon a motion of George B. Thomas, referred the matter back to the finance committee. The schedule was designed as a means of apportioning the new 20 per cent salary increase granted the janitors.

It was decided not to purchase property owned by E. H. Bliss adjoining the Hosford school site, which had been offered for sale. The board will consider offering for sale its own lots in the same block lying directly south and north of the private property.

A petition asking that a roof be placed over a portion of the yard at the Rose city Park school to provide more adequate accommodations during rainy weather was referred to the Building and Grounds committee.

The request of the Oregon Anti-Tuberculosis association regarding the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals in the schools was granted.

TIMBERMAN'S TRIAL TODAY

N. P. Sorensen Is Refused Request to Be Allowed to Plead Guilty.

N. P. Sorensen, wealthy timberman, who was arrested for reckless driving after figuring in four accidents within a period of less than an hour last Friday, will be tried in municipal court today.

Mr. Sorensen is said to have collided with two street cars in succession on Broadway and afterwards to have completed the series by collisions with a street car and a trolley. In the last of these he tore a wheel from his own machine.

MOLALLA WANTS ROADS

RURAL SECTION OF CLACKAMAS URGES BONDS.

Citizens of County Will Vote on Issue of \$1,700,000 Next Monday.

MOLALLA, Or., Nov. 19.—(To the Editor.)—On November 24 Clackamas county will vote on the question of issuing road bonds to the amount of \$1,700,000. This issue is as important to the rural section of the county as it is to the city of Molalla. It is the first time that the Molalla valley has ever had an opportunity to adopt a comprehensive road scheme which gives promise of permanent roads on practical grades.

While the Molalla valley is but one section of the county and what can be said of conditions here are largely true of other sections, it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the coming election and its effect on the development of this large rural section.

The Molalla valley is the north-eastern end of the Willamette valley and is traversed by the Molalla river. It consists of over a hundred square miles of level and slightly rolling farm lands. The little city of Molalla is the center of this fertile region. It is the oldest farm section in the state. There were 5000 acres of prairie land here awaiting the plow of the settler and as early as 1848 it was looked upon as a haven for the pioneer farmer. Here was born the first white girl to see the light in Oregon, Susan Jackson. Her brother, John Jackson, recently deceased, is thought to have been the first white boy born in Oregon.

In spite of the fact that this valley lay within a few miles of Portland it was not until 1913 it had a railroad. That year the Portland-Eugene Eastern, under the management of Robert Strahorn, constructed a line from the main line of the Southern Pacific at Canby. The next year the Willamette Valley Southern constructed an electric road from Oregon City to Mt. Angel via Molalla. Since then the development has been rapid.

Besides the large acreage of farm land which is suitable for all kinds of agricultural and horticultural development, to the south and east of the town of Molalla there are between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 feet of standing merchantable timber.

The section's great need has been a highway leading into Portland. When the road was built to Oregon City years ago a poor grade was selected from Molalla north. The road on these hills has been expensive to build and maintain. This left little money for the roads in the valley.

The present bonding scheme provides for a water grade to Portland via the Pacific highway which is tapped north of New Era at O'Neill's corner. The district is to prepare the base for the roads and the bond money to apply the hard surface, either concrete or bituminous.

It is easy to see what it means to this section to have a paved highway into Oregon's leading market. Farmers from 20 to 40 miles distant can truck their produce at little expense of time or money. Small acreage which is now producing grain will be used for intensified crops. Production will be stimulated all along the line.

We want the roads. The only opposition has developed in the north end of the county. In this section every mile of paved road built by Clackamas county has been constructed. While it will get none of the bonding money it not only has received all of the county paying money but the programme for several years to come covers this northern district. The present bond issue is purely a rural section developer.

Many of these districts have led all others in the county in raising special taxes for road building, but owing to their extensive mileage have not made the progress in road building they have desired.

Portland has many business men who live and vote in Clackamas county. We ask them to become interested in this matter and during the next few days get busy and help us get our paved highways into Portland. Believing that this is the biggest rural development scheme that has ever come before the people of Clackamas county and that it is of equal importance to the interest of Portland, our request seems reasonable.

GORDON J. TAYLOR.

15 I. W. W. HELD IN COOS

Circuit Court at Special Session Will Handle Cases.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—Sheriff Campbell has 15 I. W. W. in the county and city jails. Judge G. R. Bagley has decided to hold a special session of the circuit court Friday to dispose of the cases.

The men under arrest are: H. E. Hadlock, John Lund, Steve Rososhen, Frank Nichols, James O'Neill, Harry Ashmore, Alex Simon, Eugene Bannister, W. Middleton, Alex Larson, William Fuise, A. Lewis, Gus Hirston and J. A. Le Clerc.

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Why, When Dr. King's New Discovery 'So Promptly Checks It?

IT'S natural you don't want to be careless and let that old cold or cough drag on or that new attack develop seriously. Not when you can get such a proved successful remedy as Dr. King's New Discovery.

Cold, cough, grippe, croup does not resist this standard reliever very long. Its quality is as high today as it always has been and it's been growing steadily in popularity for more than fifty years. 60c and \$1.20 a bottle at all druggists.—Adv.

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They just won't let you put "pop" into your work or play. Sick headache comes from retaining waste matter and impurities in the body. Feel right for anything—make the liver lively, the bowels function regularly with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Smoothly yet positively they produce results that cleanse the system and make the liver and bowels respond to the demands of a strong, healthy body. Still 25c.—at all druggists. Try them tonight.—Adv.

HEAVY-WIGHT WOOL-MIXED RIBBED GARMENTS \$1.98
Sizes: Shirts, 34 to 42; Drawers, 30 to 40
—“Sub-standards” from the government. Wonderful values.

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—Heavy, medium and light weight Coats for every occasion and purpose, for all kinds of weather. Every new fabric—quarter, half and full lined with best Venetian and silks.

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More Wonderful Sales for Men! Hosiery - Underwear - Ties

Wool Mixed Sox, 35c; 3 Pairs \$1
—Natural Shades—all first quality—have been selling for nearly double

Fine Cashmere Sox, 95c
Wool Mixed Sox, 25c
—Wanted weights and colors. Fine high-grade heather wool sox that are great values. Some have the Rich-elieu rib.

Mercerized Lisle Sox, 39c
“Sub-Standard” Sox, 59c
—“Sub-standards,” but fine quality. Double heels and toes. Black, cordovan and gray.

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—You haven't been able to get it for several years, but it is here now—the Made-in-America Stuttgarter—and at smaller prices than you have paid for qualities much inferior.

\$2.59 for Men's Wool-Mixed Garments, in medium heavy weight to insure comfort for the out-of-door man.

\$3.39 for Men's Wool-Mixed Garments; \$3.95 for Men's Light Weight Fine Merino Garments; soft and very warm and comfortable.

HEAVY-WIGHT WOOL-MIXED RIBBED GARMENTS \$1.98
—“Sub-standards” from the government. Wonderful values.

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Gorgeous Neckwear \$1 3 for \$2.75

—Pure thread silk and silk plaited sox in a wonderful assortment of plain colors and two-tone effects. All sizes.

—It's a great satisfaction to know you are doing something noteworthy and offering such ties as these in a “dollar sale” is really most remarkable. We are proud of our ability to do it.

—But the real satisfaction will come in seeing our patrons take them away.

—We know every man and every woman who is buying for father, husband, son or brother will fully appreciate these wonderful ties.

—All that is necessary is that you see them.

