

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION BUREAU ORGANIZED

New Federal Body to Have Charge of Rehabilitation.

VAST SUM TO BE SPENT

Half Billion Dollars Year Will Be Cost of Greatest Welfare Project Ever Undertaken.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—A half billion dollars a year will be called for in the legislation already passed by congress for the care of the disabled veterans of the great war. This sum not only includes the adjusted compensation bill now pending in the senate committee on finance. It is for the physical and mental rehabilitation of the survivors of the war. It is not only proposed to employ the latest discoveries of science in restoring the veterans physically and mentally, but to give them an opportunity to equip themselves to earn a livelihood.

Taking into consideration the number of casualties in the American forces, it is stated that this program is more generous to the disabled than has been attempted by any of the other governments in the world. It is no doubt the greatest welfare project that has ever been undertaken by any government. It is an earnest and scientific effort to remove as far as possible the scars of war from the man power of the nation.

Sweet Bill Is Medium.
Through the passage of the Sweet bill, it is expected to accomplish these results. The greatest care has been exercised by the senate and house in perfecting this bill for the success of the project, which is not only intended to give the most effective relief to the veterans, but to reduce the loss of man power, occasioned by the war, to a minimum.

The president and his advisors are determined that means shall be provided for the care of every disabled veteran. It after the Sweet bill has been put into effect there is any dissatisfaction on account of the government's treatment of the incapacitated veterans, it will not be on the account of a lack of effort both in congress and in the departments. There has been a bitter controversy over the details of the legislation, but this has all disappeared under the influence of an effort to place the welfare work for the soldiers on an efficient and entirely new basis. The unseemly scramble among the bureaus of the government for jurisdiction over the work, which marked the early consideration of the legislation, disappeared, and out of the discussion emerged a new organization to be known as the veterans' bureau. At the head of this bureau will be an assistant secretary, who, with the reorganization of the government, will be part of the new public welfare department. In fact, the new public welfare department will be built largely around the veterans' bureau. President Harding is not only committed to this organization, but is co-operating in its formation. The passage of the Sweet bill is regarded by the president as the first step in the creation of the new public welfare department, which will be laid before congress by the joint congressional commission for the reorganization of the government.

The new enactment makes ten more or less important changes in the present system of caring for the disabled soldiers and sailors. Under the old law the administration of government pensions and allowances, compensation claims is performed by the bureau of war risk insurance; the hospitalization, medical care and treatment by the United States public health service, and the vocational training by the federal board for vocational education.

The Sweet bill consolidates and centralizes all of these bureaus by creating an independent organization under which they merge as the veterans' bureau.

The present law limits the medical care and treatment of incapacitated veterans to those suffering with a service disease or injury of 10 per cent or more. The new bill extends medical care and treatment to all service men suffering from disease or injury, of service, which is more than 10 per cent, as well as above that mark. Many dental, eye, ear, nose and throat cases, where disability is less than 10 per cent, now may be cared for.

Again, the rate and amount of compensation provided by the existing law is in no way affected by the Sweet bill. The law remains the same in providing that compensation shall not be paid to any incapacitated veteran unless the disability is at least 10 per cent.

The rights of ex-service men to war risk insurance, however, are increased by the bill in the most important respects. Men suffering from disability of service origin may reinstate their lapsed insurance, for instance, by payment of all back premiums provided they are not permanently or totally disabled. Under existing law no insurance policy can be reinstated unless it is proved that the insured is in as good physical condition at the time of reinstatement as at the time when the policy lapsed.

that dugout in the San Michel drive to carry a message back to the old command post. I wanted to tell you that I got through all right."

Thus Sergeant Arthur Bates, now engineer in the United States reconnaissance service, formerly sergeant in the second marines, introduced himself at Sunnyside to Peter Clark, McFarlane, Chautauqua speaker. The two men had last seen each other during the "big push" at San Michel. The ex-war correspondent said he recalled the incident "vividly."

"We were right in the midst of the push," he said. "I was in the general's bombproof. Shells were bursting just outside. It was necessary to send a message back 12 miles through heavy shellfire. The first orderly who answered the general's call was too exhausted to travel. Just then a man named Bates reported back from a 24-hour search of an entire sector. He appeared more exhausted than the first, but he assured the general he would get the message through, and departed. This is the first time I have seen him since then. I am interested to learn that he got the message through, and saved a wounded marine on the way."

ROAD ROBBER, SHOT, DIES

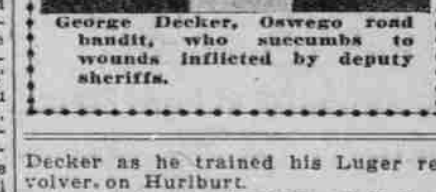
GEORGE DECKER, EX-CONVICT, DEFIANT TO LAST.

Deputy Sheriff's Buckshot Blast Ends Series of Holdups Near Oswego.

(Continued From First Page.)
A road a few hundred feet to Hurlburt's house.

"What's the big idea?" demanded Hurlburt, as the two masked figures approached him.

"Never mind that; get out of that machine and stick 'em up," ordered the man in the lead.



George Decker, Oswego road bandit, who succumbs to wounds inflicted by deputy sheriffs.

Decker as he trained his Luger revolver on Hurlburt.

At that instant Kendall and Mollenhour leaped from their hiding places and commanded the bandits to surrender. Broder's hands shot upward instantly as he meekly submitted to arrest. Decker whipped over his revolver and fired twice point-blank at Mollenhour. In the same instant both Kendall and Mollenhour fired, and Decker fell to the road, mortally wounded.

SUSPECT HELD IN SECRET

OUTSTED POLICE OFFICER IS SEEKING REWARD.

Man Kept Under Guard by ex-Assistant Chief Thought Missing Toronto Theater Operator.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 14.—Frank Hartly, who recently was ousted from his position as assistant chief of police here, is reported to have a man under guard, who, it is claimed, is Brown, who gave his age as 33 years, will be photographed and fingerprinted this morning to determine whether or not he has a past criminal record.

Nearly a dozen robberies have been staged by these two bandits during the past six weeks, from which they have procured cash totaling nearly \$10,000, according to the officials. Several persons are known to have been robbed by the pair, without making any effort to resist or call for police. The automobile which they have been using for the last two weeks is said to have been purchased from the proceeds of their earlier robberies.

It is said that the man Hartly has under surveillance is suffering from the loss of both legs from gunshot wounds. He is supposed to have been brought here some time ago and placed in a private home.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—Local police authorities stated tonight they had received no word from Des Moines, Ia., that Ambrose Small, missing Toronto theater man, was under surveillance there.

SUGGESTION HELD POWER
Realization Step Toward Strengthening Will, Says Psychologist.

"Man's greatest power in developing the will is auto-suggestion," said Dr. D. V. Bush, psychologist, last night at the auditorium in his lecture on "The Ideal Made True by Auto-Suggestion. How to Develop the Will Power."

DETERMINES TO INSIST ON INDEPENDENCE

Secession Right Disputed by Lloyd George.

NEGOTIATION STILL OPEN

British Proposal Would Give Erin Control of Postal Service and Home Defense.

(Continued From First Page.)
Those powers and privileges upon which the autonomy of self-governing dominions is based, subject to the considerations set forth in the ensuing paragraphs.

Advantages Are Urged.
"Guaranteed in these liberties, which no foreign people can challenge without challenging the empire as a whole, the dominions hold each and severally by virtue of their British fellowship, a standing amongst the nations equivalent not merely to their individual strength, but to the combined powers and influence of all the nations of the commonwealth, that guarantee that fellowship, that freedom the whole empire looks to Ireland to accept."

Then follow six stipulations. The first says that the common concern of both countries in the defense of their interests on land and sea shall be recognized.

"Great Britain," it adds, "lives by the sea; her food and her communications depend on her mastery of the great sea routes. Ireland lies at Britain's side across the sea ways north and south, that link her with the sister nations of the empire, the markets of the world and the vital sources of her food supply."

Sea Control Demanded.
"In recognition of this fact, which nature has imposed and which no statesmanship can change, it is essential that the royal navy alone should control the waters around Ireland and Great Britain and that such rights and liberties should be accorded to the Irish state as are essential for naval purposes in Irish harbors and on Irish coasts."

The second stipulation says: "In order that the movement toward limitation of armaments which is now making progress in the world, should not be hampered in any way, the Irish territorial force shall within reasonable limits conform in number to the military establishments in other parts of the islands."

In the third stipulation it is declared that Great Britain shall have all the necessary facilities for the development of air defense and communications.

The fourth expressed the hope that Ireland will of her own free will, contribute in proportion to her wealth to the naval and military forces of the empire, and that voluntary recruiting will be permitted, particularly for those famous Irish regiments, which so long and so gallantly have served his majesty in all parts of the world."

Complete autonomy in finance and taxation, with the agreement that there shall be no tariffs and other trade restrictions between the two islands, was provided in the fifth stipulation.

Aid On Debts Wanted.
The sixth declared that Ireland is to assume responsibility for a share of the United Kingdom's present debt and pensions. In default of an agreement, the share would be determined by an arbitrator appointed from within the dominion.

The document proposed that the conditions of settlement be embodied in the form of a treaty to which the British government and the Irish parliament should assent.

In the form in which the settlement is to take effect," it adds, "will depend upon Ireland herself. It must allow for full recognition of the existing powers and privileges of the parliament and government of Northern Ireland."

The British government entertains the earnest hope that the necessity of harmonious co-operation among Irishmen of all classes and creeds will be recognized throughout Ireland and will welcome the day when by these means unity is achieved. But no such common action can be secured by force."

Declaring that union in the other dominions came by consent, the document continued:

"In no conditions can they consent to any proposals which would kindle civil war in Ireland. Such a war would not touch Ireland alone, for participants would flock to either side from elsewhere, with consequences more devastating to the welfare both of Ireland and the empire than the conflict which a truce has been called this month."

Decision Left to Irish.
The document concluded as follows: "The British government will therefore leave to Irishmen themselves to determine by negotiations with them, whether the new powers which the new pact define should be taken over by Ireland as a whole and administered by a single body or taken over separately by southern and northern Ireland, with or without a joint authority to harmonize the interests. Ireland will willingly assist in negotiating such a settlement if the Irishmen should so desire."

ernment to an interference in our affairs and to a control which we cannot admit.

"Ireland's right to choose for herself the path she shall take to realize her own destiny must be accepted as indisputable. It is a right that has been maintained through centuries of oppression at the cost of unparalleled sacrifices and untold suffering. We cannot propose to abrogate or impair it nor can Great Britain or any other foreign state or group of states claim to interfere with its exercise in order to serve their own special interests."

Declaring that it is Ireland's desire to escape of imperialistic entanglements which will prove destructive of Irish ideals and be fruitful only of ruinous wars and crushing taxation, Mr. de Valera said:

"Like the small states of Europe, the Irish people are prepared to base their independence on the basis of moral right, confident that as they would threaten no nation or people they would, in turn, be freed from aggression themselves."

Separation Is Desired.
Asserting that this is the policy that Irishmen have declared for in plebiscites after plebiscites, Mr. de Valera continued:

"As for myself and colleagues, our deep conviction is that true friendship with England, which military coercion has frustrated for centuries, can be obtained most readily now through amicable but absolute separation. The fear which we believe groundless, that Irish territory may be used as the base for attacks upon England's liberties, can be met by reasonable guarantees not inconsistent with Irish sovereignty."

Mr. de Valera declared that a dominion status for Ireland is illusory. He said the freedom the British dominions enjoy is less the result of legal enactments or treaties than of the immense distances which separate them from Great Britain and make interference by Great Britain impracticable.

"The most explicit guarantees, including the dominions' acknowledged right to secede," Mr. de Valera continued, "would be necessary to secure for Ireland an equal degree of freedom. There is no suggestion, however, in the proposals made of any such guarantee."

"Instead, the natural position is reversed. Our geographical situation with respect to Great Britain is the basis of denial and restrictions unheard of in the case of the dominions. The smaller island must give military safeguards and guarantees to the larger and suffer itself to be reduced to a position of helpless dependency."

"Obviously we are unable to urge acceptance of such proposals upon our people. A certain treaty of association with the British commonwealth group, as with a partial league of nations, we would have been ready to recommend and as a government to negotiate and take responsibility for, and we are assured that the entry of the nation as a whole into such an association would secure for it the allegiance of the present dissenting minority. To meet those sentiments alone, this step could be contemplated."

"Treaties dealing with proposals for free inter-trade and mutual limitation of armaments are ready at any time to negotiate. Also mutual agreements concerning railways and other communications and generally for the smooth commercial intercourse essential to both nations. But all such treaties and agreements would require submitted for ratification, first to the national legislature and afterwards to the Irish people, in a manner showing that their decision was a free decision and without any element of military compulsion."

Mr. de Valera, offering to leave the question of Ireland's share of the national debt to arbitrators, one each to be appointed by Ireland and Great Britain and the third chosen by agreement or nomination, say, by the president of the United States.

Decision At Home Urged.
He declares that the question between the political minority and the great majority of the Irish people must be left for the Irish people themselves to settle.

"We cannot admit the right of the British government to mutilate our country either in its own interest or at the call of any section of our population, the latter continues."

"We do not contemplate an employment of force. If your government stands aside, we can effect complete reconciliation. We agree that you that no common action can be secured by force. Our regret is that this wise and true principle which your government professes to use for the settlement of our local problems, it seems unwilling to apply consistently to the fundamental problem of the relations between our island and yours."

"The principle we rely on in one case we are ready to apply in the other; but should this principle not yield to immediate settlement we will be willing that this question, too, should be submitted to external arbitration."

Responsibility Is Denied.
"Thus we are ready to meet you in all that is reasonable and just. The responsibility for initiating and effecting an honorable peace rests primarily, not with our government, but with yours. We have no conditions to impose, no claims to advance, but the one that we be freed from aggression."

"We reciprocate with a sincerity to be measured only by the terrible sufferings our people have undergone; we are ready to accept the most lasting and friendly. The sole cause of the ancient feuds you deplore has been, as history proves, the struggle for the English ruler to impose his liberties. These attacks can cease forthwith if your government has the will."

Mr. Lloyd George's reply, which was dated August 12, was as follows: "The earlier part of your letter is so much opposed to our fundamental position that we feel bound to leave you in no doubt of our meaning. You state that after consulting your colleagues you confirm your declaration that our proposals are such as the Dail Eireann could not, and the Irish people would not accept. You add that the outline given by the draft is self-contradictory and that the principle of the pact offered you is not easy to interpret. We desire, therefore, to make our position absolutely clear."

"In our opinion nothing is to be gained by prolonging the theoretical discussion of the national status which you may be willing to accept, as compared with that of the great self-governing dominions of the British commonwealth, but we must direct your attention to one point on which you lay some emphasis and upon which the British government can compromise, namely, the claim that we should acknowledge the right of Ireland to secede from her allegiance to the king. "No such right ever can be acknowledged."

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