

U.S. PEACE TREATY SIGNED BY GERMANY

Function in Berlin Takes About Ten Minutes.

THREE ARTICLES IN PACT

German Foreign Minister in Affixing Signature Expresses Gratification—Dresel Signs.

(Continued From First Page.)

The rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaty of Versailles, which the United States shall fully enjoy, notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States.

The signing of the peace treaty in Berlin marked the culmination of efforts extending over the better part of three years to establish formal peace between the United States and Germany.

Peace Is Put Off Long.

After the prolonged negotiations at Paris in 1918 the United States became a signatory to the treaty of Versailles, making peace between Germany and the allied and associated powers, but the failure of the United States to ratify this peace treaty has two nations still nominally at war.

To end this condition, the Porter-Knox resolution was adopted by Congress and signed by President Harding on July 2 last, declaring terminating the state of war with Germany entered into by the United States on April 6, 1917.

Shortly afterward instructions to negotiate a pact with Germany under this resolution were sent to Ellis Loring Dresel, United States commissioner in Berlin, and in mid-July the negotiations were taken up in the German capital.

Treaty Declared Formal.

Recent advices from Berlin have declared that the peace treaty, while general in outline, nevertheless was a formal treaty providing for the immediate re-establishment of normal diplomatic relations and consular organizations in the two countries, but deferring to a future date the negotiation of all commercial, financial and economic issues involved in the resumption of relations.

These issues, it was added, will be settled either by a special treaty or through negotiations conducted between the diplomatic missions to be established.

AMERICA REJECTS LEAGUE

Other Provisions of Versailles Pact Are Kept in Force, However.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—The treaty with Germany, which was signed today in Berlin, was made public tonight by the state department. It puts into force the economic, reparations, military and various other provisions of the unratified treaty of Versailles, but provides specifically that the United States shall not be bound by the covenant of the league of nations or by other enumerated parts of the Versailles settlement.

The declarations of the peace resolution are reaffirmed in the treaty and it contains, in addition, a blanket provision that any benefits which might accrue to this country under the Versailles pact is to be regarded as of full force. Germany's renunciation of her overseas possessions, jointly to the big five powers is reaffirmed, as are the military clauses of the Versailles treaty, the sections relating to prisoners, reparations, finance, economic settlements, commerce and abrogation of all other existing treaties between the two countries.

In disassociating the United States from the league of nations, the document provides not only that this government will not be bound by the covenant, but that no action of the league shall be considered as placing an obligation upon America. The United States also stipulates that it will not be bound by the sections of the Versailles treaty relating to the boundaries of Germany to political readjustments in Europe, to settlements affecting China, Siam, Liberia, Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Bulgaria or Shantung, or to the establishment of an international labor organization.

In a state department statement, issued to announce the signature of the treaty, special mention was made of the reaffirmation of this government's share in the renounced German overseas possessions, the statement declaring that this provision "confirms the right of the United States with respect to Yap and other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers."

The department's statement reviewed the treaty in detail, emphasizing that any advantage which might have been gained by ratification of the treaty of Versailles is fully preserved under the present instrument.

Regarding such further settlements as may be necessary between the two nations, the statement said: "It is understood that diplomatic relations will be resumed upon the exchange of ratification of the treaty, and then negotiations can be undertaken with respect to commerce and other matters through the ordinary diplomatic channels."

Administration officials are understood to feel, however, that commercial questions between the United States and Germany are as fully covered as seems necessary for the present by the reaffirmation of the financial and economic clauses of the Versailles treaty. In that connection there is a provision in the treaty reaffirming the present attitude of this government toward the reparations commission, by declaring that the United States reserved the right to participate in the commission's deliberations, but would not be bound to any such participation except by its own decision.

CRIMINAL PLEA UNIQUE

Russian Prefers to Slave for 14-Year-Old Girl Accuser.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—Mathias Meyer, illiterate Russian, who is under arrest here on a charge preferred by a 14-year-old girl, today made a plea in the justice court unprecedented in the annals of the local criminal proceedings.

Meyer, recalling the practices of his home country, appealed to the officers to allow him to slave for his accuser for ten years, with the understanding that she would receive his entire earnings. This, he said, would be preferable to standing trial on a penitentiary charge. The officers demurred to the request and Meyer will face the court in his regular turn.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS REJECTED IN PACT ESTABLISHING PEACE AGAIN WITH GERMANY

Text of Document Retains All Rights and Privileges Accorded to United States by Versailles Agreement That Failed of Ratification by Senate—Some Obligations Are Specifically Cast Aside.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—The text of the treaty follows:

"The United States of America and Germany:

"Considering that the United States, acting in conjunction with its co-belligerents, entered into an armistice with Germany on November 11, 1918, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded:

"Considering that the treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, and came into force according to the terms of its article 440, but has not been ratified by the United States:

"Considering that the congress of the United States adopted a joint resolution, approved by the president July 2, 1921, which reads in part as follows:

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the state of war declared to exist between the imperial German government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of congress approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end and that:

"Sec. 2. That in making this declaration, and as a part of it there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it, or they, have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war; or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which, under the treaty of Versailles, have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of congress; or otherwise:

"Sec. 3. That in making this declaration, and as a part of it there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it, or they, have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war; or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which, under the treaty of Versailles, have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of congress; or otherwise:

"Sec. 4. That in making this declaration, and as a part of it there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it, or they, have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war; or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which, under the treaty of Versailles, have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of congress; or otherwise:

"Sec. 5. All property of the imperial German government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or of any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States of America and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been hereafter or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law, until such time as the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or their successor or successors shall have respectively made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said governments respectively, of all persons, whosoever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered, through the acts of the imperial German government, or its agents, or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or its agents since July 31, 1914, loss, damage or injury to their persons or property, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, Austro-Hungarian, American or other corporations or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and who shall have granted to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered, through the acts of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or their successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaty of Versailles, which the United States shall fully enjoy notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States.

"Art. 2. With a view to defining more particularly the obligations of Germany under the foregoing article with respect to certain provisions in the treaty of Versailles, it is understood and agreed between the high contracting parties:

"1. That the rights and advantages stipulated in that treaty for the benefit of the United States which it is intended the United States shall have and enjoy, as those defined in section 1 of part 4 and parts 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15. The United States, in availing itself of the rights and advantages stipulated in the provisions of that treaty mentioned in this paragraph, will do so in a manner consistent with the rights accorded to Germany under such provisions.

"2. That the United States shall not be bound by the provisions of part 1 of that treaty, nor by any provisions of that treaty including those mentioned in paragraph one of this article, which relate to the covenant of the league of nations, nor shall the United States be bound by any action taken by the league of nations, or by the council or by the assembly, of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

America, or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of

ARID LANDS PRODUCTIVE

HIGH EXPENSE HELD OFFSET BY GREATER YIELDS.

A. P. Davis, Reclamation Director, Pleads for Campaign for More Intensive Farming.

Arid lands of the west, even though placed under cultivation at a greater expense than those of other sections of the country, in time will yield in crops three times as much, A. P. Davis, director of the reclamation service of the United States, told the agriculture committee of the chamber of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."

Mr. Davis made a plea for the chambers of commerce of the northwest to unite in a program that would bring about intensive and intelligent farming.

"The small farmer is the citizen who counts," said Mr. Davis. "He owns his own home, and, with the aid of his family, tills his soil and raises his crops, while the farmer who owns several hundred acres is dependent upon outside help—not always of the best type—to aid him in cultivation and harvest."



AUTUMN CLOTHES

NEW fabrics and new types for men and young men are becoming more and more in evidence every day.

Summer has given the right of way to Fall. My displays proclaim it.

Twenty-five dollars to sixty

BEN SELLING

Leading Clothier Morrison at Fourth

mittee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Salem Highway Now Paved. SALEM, Or., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—Contractors yesterday completed paving what is known as the South Salem section of the Pacific highway. The improved stretch of road is approximately 8 1/2 miles in length, with paved surface 16 feet wide. Approximately 180,000 sacks of cement, 800 cubic yards of sand and 13,000 cubic yards of gravel were used in laying this pavement, according to the highway department.

Rains Interfere With Harvest. KELSO, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—Rains today again stopped harvesting operations in this vicinity and farmers are becoming fearful that they may sustain heavy losses again this year unless the next month is dry. "The lowland farmers are just getting harvesting operations well started."

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.

Industrial Hearing Date Set. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The industrial welfare committee, which met yesterday in for a blanket hearing covering all the department of labor and industries. The conference will be announced later. F. W. Harris, statistician for the department, was instructed to compile data for use at the hearing.