

PRESIDENT REJECTS PEACE PROPOSALS OF POPE; U. S. TO FIGHT

War to Continue Until We
Are Satisfied Treaty Will
Be Observed by Germans.

PLAN MAY BE DISCUSSED

But There Must Be New Evidence of
Purpose by Peoples of Cen-
tral Empires.

(Continued From Page One)

war must be touched by this moving appeal of his holiness, the pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out.

"But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing less. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires, it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment that will insure us against it."

Pope's Proposals Are Stated
His holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum and that there then be a general condemnation of the armaments and armaments of nations based upon an acceptance of the principles of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established, and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan states and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the people whose political fortunes and afflictions will be involved.

"It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante bellum be a firm and satisfactory basis for it."

Object of War Outlined
"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out with regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long established practices and long cherished principles of international action and honor, which chose its own time for the war, delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly, stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy, swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless poor—and now stands basking in the triumph of the enemy of four-fifths of the world."

German People Not Blamed
"This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purposes, but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling."

"To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by his holiness, the pope, would, so far as we can see, involve a recantation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent host of millions of men against the German people, who are its instruments, and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world."

Basis for Permanent Peace
"Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor, it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation. Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw be-

FIRST STEPS TAKEN IN MOVE TO FIX PRICES BY COAL CONTROLLER

Thorough Review of Investi-
gation Results to Be Made
at Once.

EARLY DECISION DESIRED

No Long Drawn Out Inquiry Is Inten-
ded—Garfield Hopes to Set Whole-
sale and Retail Prices Soon.

Washington, Aug. 29.—(I. N. S.)—King Coal is up on the official carpet today.

Coal prices are under examination by Dr. Harry Garfield, who has been named by President Wilson to fix a price on coal for the duration of the war. Prices for coal at the mines have already been fixed by the president.

The first step in the fixing of the coal price will be a thorough review of the results of the investigation made into the anthracite and bituminous coal industries by the federal trade commission. Dr. Garfield does not intend to have any long-drawn-out investigation, but hopes to have a retail price fixed on coal, as well as a wholesale price, within a fortnight at least.

Conferees at End
It is the opinion of the coal administration that the coal producers have been given ample opportunity to present their case to administration officials before this time, and there will be no general conference of coal producers called.

The testimony taken in the coal hearings held by the secretary of the interior and the secretary of the navy will be used largely in determining the price of coal.

In instances where state commissions have made investigations, this evidence will be used.

The problem of coal production also faces the coal administration. It is expected that one of the first steps taken will be to order all mines opened.

Labor's Aid to Be Sought
The penalty for closed mines will be usurpation by the government under the food bill, which gives it the power to commandeer.

Reports have come of the closing of several large mines by the owners on the pretext that the price paid for the product is not sufficient to meet the operating costs. These mines will be immediately opened by order of Dr. Garfield.

Labor is an important element in the fixing of a coal price, and before taking any advanced steps Dr. Garfield contemplates conferences with leaders in the coal workers' industry. It is his purpose to attempt to reach an agreement with them concerning the continuity of their working agreements for the period of the war.

Inspector General To Investigate Riot
Houston, Texas, Aug. 29.—(I. N. S.)—Inspector General J. L. Chamberlain, acting as the personal representative of Secretary of War Baker, arrived here today to investigate the rioting of negro troops which resulted in 13 deaths.

Major K. S. Snow, commander of the colored Twenty-fourth United States infantry, refused to testify before the civil investigation today, but he attended the hearings. White officers acting under orders of Major General Bell, did likewise.

Prisoners Taken to Fort Bliss
Columbus, N. M., Aug. 29.—(I. N. S.)—The 124 colored troops accused of precipitating the Houston riot, left here today for Fort Bliss, near El Paso, under guard of two companies of the Nineteenth infantry.

Third Colored Rioter Dies
Houston, Texas, Aug. 29.—(I. N. S.)—The death of Wiley Strong, private in the Twenty-fourth colored United States infantry today, swelled the list of victims of the Houston riot to 15.

Strong is reported to have made an important confession to military authorities. He is the third of the colored rioters to die.

Need of Democracy Admitted
New York, Aug. 29.—(U. P.)—German language newspapers' comment on America's reply to the pope agreed that the best chance for peace was a continuation of the democratization movement, which they declare is now progressing in Germany.

"Events in Germany seem to indicate that powers are at work which may bring peace nearer than we now know," declared the New York German Herald. "We should be the last to say that Germany could not stand a considerable share of democracy."

The New York Staats Zeitung's main comment referred to the president's words declaring that America "cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany."

The Louisville Anzeiger said: "The reichstag has already given unmistakable signs of its will in that direction (namely, democratization). Being insufficiently informed, we make the present trend of public opinion in Germany, in the face of the new evolutions in Russia, it is hard to say what effect Wilson's words will have upon the German people."

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It was made plain in official circles today that the entente powers will make their own reply to the pope. The outline of the president's reply was communicated to the entente before it was completed. But in no sense was the president officially speaking for any nation except the United States, although some, at least, of the entente

PEACE TERMS TALK QUIETED IN VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE TO THE EMPEROR

It was learned today that copies of the president's note were delivered personally to the ambassadors and ministers of the entente and neutral powers here in Washington on Monday. Under pledge of secrecy, they were allowed to send the text forward, so that the position of the United States has been known in all European chancelleries except those of the central powers since yesterday morning at least. This action makes it unnecessary for the United States to send the text of the reply through its own ambassadors and ministers abroad.

Secretary of State Lansing said today that he had not yet received any comment from other nations. He said that in his opinion the president's reply was too clear to allow of any misunderstanding, and he refused to comment on it or any possibilities under it.

Officialdom generally strongly indorsed the note. This was especially so among the press and officials here who made it clear that they believed it would end, for some time at least, all suggestions that congress go on record as to the terms of peace that it would favor.

Effect on Austria to Be Watched
Officials are extremely curious over the way Austria will receive the reply. The Austrian people generally have become more and more anti-German. Because of this, there is hope that in Austria, at least, it will be recognized that the reply of the president opens the way for a real and lasting peace.

The United States, through the president, has served notice on Germany that the war inevitably must continue until a German government, responsive to the will of the people, shall make it plain that it is ready for a lasting peace. By the same declaration the president has put on Austria the burden of deciding whether it will continue to support the war policy of Germany or make it plain that its aims are for peace that will endure.

This will result at once, officials here say, in crystallizing the peace sentiment throughout Austria and in aligning this very powerful faction directly against the pro-Germans. And it will compel the German emperor, who admittedly is extremely anxious for peace before the full force of the Italian offensive can be felt, to decide which faction he will line up with.

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NEW OFFICERS DUE AT AMERICAN LAKE

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 29.—(U. P.)—About 1000 newly commissioned officers are expected to arrive at Camp Lewis, American Lake, during the day to augment the large number of commanders who have already reached camp and settled themselves for the long training period.

The new officers, most of whom are from the Presidio at San Francisco, must report for duty not later than today.

There are now 762 buildings on the grounds, most of them finished. Numbers are installing 300 shower baths and equipment for thousands of ordinary baths.

Columbus Raiders Sentenced
Deming, N. M., Aug. 29.—Terms of from 17 to 80 years in the state penitentiary were imposed on 17 Mexicans taken by General Pershing last year on charges of taking part in the Villista raid on Columbus. The men pleaded guilty to second degree murder.

First National Bank
THIS war is going to create many financial problems for the individual, as well as the Nation. For example, you may be called away on Government service and wish to arrange a Trust Fund for yourself and family, or designate an experienced and responsible Executor, Guardian or Trustee under your will.

You may wish to consult experienced bankers about your personal affairs. Or you may want to rent a safe deposit box in which to store securities or valuable papers.

This big banking institution offers facilities based on over 50 years of banking and investment experience.

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A Statement From the Carmen and Shopmen of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company.

We, the undersigned, represent about fifteen hundred of the employees of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Local Division 757.

On August 14, 1917, we presented to the Company a statement of wages and working conditions to which we believe we are entitled. As yet we have received no relief.

We have no desire to plunge this city into industrial strife and strongly favor a Strikeless Portland. The employees we represent believe all peaceful means should be exhausted before resorting to measures that would cause inconvenience to the passengers we daily carry.

We have had several conferences with the officials of our company and the only important question unsettled between us is that of wages and working conditions.

We have asked for working conditions fairly comparable with working conditions of men engaged in other lines of work.

We have asked for only such wages as are necessary to permit us to maintain ourselves and our families without working every hour we are awake.

Mr. Griffith has expressed sympathy with our requests for more wages and better working conditions, but claims that the cost of granting our requests would bankrupt the street railway. We do not, of our own knowledge, know that his figures are correct, but we have no reason to doubt his statements, as he has always been open and frank with us.

It has been suggested by the Central Labor Council that an investigation of the finances of the street railway be made by the Public Service Commission and that our requests be granted if it is found the company has adequate revenues to do so and, if not, that the company be empowered to revise its tariffs so as to get sufficient revenue to meet its legitimate cost of operating and maintaining the street railway, including the better wages and working conditions for us.

We believe the course suggested by the Central Labor Council is correct and we ask the assistance of the public in bringing about an early settlement of the question. We ask only for fair treatment for ourselves and the company to enable it to be fair if it does not now have the power to meet our requirements.

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