

PEACE CONFERENCE ASSUMING CHARGE OF LAND IN DISPUTE

Armed Dispute Between Poles and Czech-Slovaks Over Silesian Coal Fields Disrupts Harmony.

DISPUTANTS ARE SUMMONED

American People Must Determine Whether They Will Shoulder Burdens of League of Nations.

By Paul Scott Mowrer
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The peace conference is greatly annoyed by the armed dispute which has broken out between the Poles and the Czech-Slovaks over the Teschen coal region in Silesia.

Both factions want the coal fields. The Poles claim them by the right of nationality, while the Czechs seem rather to prefer the economic argument, namely, that this coal is absolutely necessary to their industries.

Although the two situations are not identical, there seems to be an interesting parallel between Czech claims on the Teschen and French claims on the Saar basin.

Czechs March on Oederburg

The Czechs and Poles, foreseeing the rivalry, agreed last November to leave Teschen in the hands of the Poles, pending the popular vote fixed for January 28, but on January 24 the Czechs, claiming the Poles were trying to falsify the elections, suddenly marched on Oederburg and called upon the Polish garrison to retire. French and British officers accompanied the Czechs.

The Polish command, seeing that the Czechs were supported by the allies, the raid, were preparing to retire when a conflict broke out between the opposing troops.

The Czechs captured Oederburg with several hundred prisoners and marched on to other towns in the region, where more fighting occurred.

Peace Conference Intervenes

The peace conference has summoned both sides to cease hostilities and is occupying the contested region with allied troops. Ignace Paderewski has protested by wireless to the conference against what he calls the Czech aggression. In the meanwhile it is expected that the rail and wire communications with Poland, which are momentarily interrupted, will be renewed.

The occupation of contested territory by allied troops is a significant precedent in the matter of territorial disputes.

Japanese Do Little Talking

The world hears much about the British, French, American and Italian points of view, but hears little of the Japanese. The four former do the talking. The delegates of the latter attend the conferences punctually, listen attentively and say nothing. This discretion has attracted the attention of all observers and causes some European diplomats to smile, while others frown with perplexity. But it would apparently be a mistake to interpret the Japanese silence as a cloak of mystery.

The policy of our Oriental associates seems clear. They will formally and unhesitatingly enter in whatever international organization the other powers may decree.

They will interfere only in that which immediately concerns them; that is, in purely Oriental questions.

Orientalists Play Waiting Game

Some psychologists believe that their position would be strengthened, diplomatically speaking, if they participated freely in all the debates, but the Japanese believe the contrary. They feel that their disinterestedness in Occidental and general problems will lend weight to their opinions on specifically Oriental problems. These problems, as formulated by Count Okuma, may be summarized thus:

The elimination of Germany from the Pacific; trusteeship over the Marshall, Caroline and Iwojima islands; maintenance of the open door in China; but Japan to have Tsingtao and the port of Kiao-Chau with the Estman railway.

In the entourage of the Japanese delegates it is felt that the European powers twice unjustly prevented Japan from plucking the fruits of victory after as many costly wars. If the present delegation returns empty handed from Paris there will, it is said, be heads broken and papers, windows smashed in Tokio.

World Looks to America

By Charles H. Daniels
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The prime minister of an important country said to me: "One of the chief questions respecting the league of nations is whether the American people are prepared to assume the responsibilities necessarily falling to them for the support of the establishment and administration of the league."

In previous cables I have endeavored to point out that the success of the Wilson policies at the peace conference faces a corollary in American obligations accepted toward the world which in distress turns hopefully to American idealism, trusting that the beautiful principles will be supported by a practical benevolence in the coming years, similar to that displayed in taking part in the war, at enormous expense in men and treasure, without asking for material compensation.

Renunciation Vital Element

President Wilson's declaration that the coming peace will be a peace of peoples and not of governments is literally true, provided the basis of peace is renunciation rather than grab.

Since America has suffered less than other nations from the terrible conflict, the latter manifestly look to America to take the responsibility for the peace and the reconstruction of the world, in accordance with her magnificent strength, boundless resources in materials and enterprises, and stability of institutions. The other nations are willing to accept peace idealism for a price.

This being true, Americans should studiously inquire of themselves what price they are willing to pay for an idealistic peace guaranteed by a practicable league of nations.

Great Sacrifice Necessary

Mr. Wilson's success in securing serious attention to the plan to inaugurate the new German colonies, and to establish benevolent guardianship over the newly liberated backward peoples has apparently not impressed even some of the American peace delegates with the practical necessity of Americans accepting a large share of the responsibility and financial burden, not only in the administration of such colonies and countries but in assisting them with loans, raw materials and other elements of reconstruction.

The war exhausted nations are seeking compensation for their enormous outlays and staggering losses. Indeed, it seems probable that at a carefully selected moment after the termination of annexations and indemnities have been tentatively settled, in accordance with the Wilson live-and-let-live policy, there will be advanced proposals for pooling the war and reconstruction expenses of all the nations involved and the division of the burden in accordance with the national populations and resources.

Issue Must Be Considered

In the face of opposition of this or a similar nature, what will the American people do? The question cannot be blinked at. It must receive consideration at once. Our peace delegation has now summoned to its assistance American financiers of high standing, who should be capable of advising it intelligently on these serious problems.

Reparation to Be Only Demand

London, Jan. 31.—(I. N. S.)—"All question of forcing Germany to pay the full cost of the war has been eliminated by the peace conference," writes Sir John Foster-Fraser to the Evening Standard from Paris. "Reparation only will be demanded, with sharp distinction between legitimate and wanton damages."

Will Abide by Decision

London, Jan. 31.—(I. N. S.)—Japan is willing to abide by any decision disposing of Germany's war colonies, according to a trustworthy Japanese dispatch from Paris. Japan is not averse to surrendering Kiao-chau unconditionally and without compensation, the dispatch adds. There is also every possibility of a satisfactory settlement of the Adriatic question.

Buddhists to Submit Ideas

Tokyo, Jan. 29.—(Delayed.)—(U. P.)—The ideas of Japanese Buddhists for a just and lasting peace will be communicated to the Paris peace conference, it was learned today.

Margie Salonjki, who will head the Japanese peace mission, will take to Paris documents prepared by the 12 sects of Buddhists. These have been translated into English and French for distribution in Paris.

D'Annunzio Attacks Allies
One of these treaties concedes Da-

manus to the new Hedjaz nation; another—the most serious—awards Italy the eastern coast of the Adriatic in opposition to Jugo-Slav aspirations. Italy further demands certain possessions in Africa, to balance British and Belgian possessions there.

Acceptance of the American program for referring these territorial disputes to the league of nations apparently should end all this bickering, but the bitterness engendered still persisted. Some idea of the acuteness of Italian feeling on the subject can be gained from the poet, Captain Gabriel d'Annunzio, until recently the allies' strongest advocate in Italy. He declared:

"That the French 'are drunk on victory and trying to get ahead of everybody.'"

"That the 'Americans are trying to hide under a cloak of idealism; the fact that they have just concluded the biggest piece of business in history.'"

League Now Indispensable

That the British 'barely finished the war when they opened their jaws to swallow everything they could, while Italy is drawing in her belt a notch tighter.'"

"What sort of peace will finally be forced upon us—Gallic peace; a Britanic peace; or a Star Spangled peace?" he asked.

"No! Never! Victorious Italy—Italy as more victorious than any other nation—will have on the Alps and on her sea (the Adriatic) a Roman peace worthy of her. If necessary we will face the new conspiracy in ardent fashion, with a grenade in each hand and a knife between our teeth."

D'Annunzio's dazzling oratory was credited largely with forcing Italy into the war on the side of the allies.

In view of all this belligerent spirit that is now rampant, it was pointed out in certain official quarters today that the league of nations is now indispensable as an armor plated incubator for the new born babe over whose head the new nations and some of the old ones are carelessly juggling battle axes.

Self Determination Next

By Fred S. Ferguson
Paris, Jan. 31.—(U. P.)—The next great issue to be settled is self-determination, it developed today. The vital principle were expected to be taken when the peace bureau resumed its sessions this afternoon.

The arguments reached Thursday regarding disposition of German colonies do not apply to European territories—contrary to general belief—according to authoritative information. The reason is that these territories are too far advanced in every way to permit outsiders to administer their affairs.

The Dalmatian question, it was pointed out, is still unsettled, although by accepting the principle involved in Thursday's colonial agreement Italy has abandoned the argument of "security" which was Australia's chief contention.

Similar issues include the Czech-Slovak claim to German territory within and bordering Bohemia and France's desire for "more secure frontiers," along the west bank of the Rhine.

Third U. S. Victory Won

While it was frankly admitted in certain quarters today that the self-determination issue perhaps will precipitate more bitter disagreements even than those which were settled Thursday, a great step was taken toward fixing the principle of self-determination as the inviolability of the armistice terms was practically conceded.

American diplomacy today had won its third straight victory in the peace conference over territorial opposition.

Official announcement that "satisfactory provisional agreements" had been reached regarding the disposition of German colonies and occupied territories in Turkey and Asia means that the opposed powers have accepted President Wilson's program for placing all disputed areas under administration of the league of nations with interested powers acting as trustees. It was American pressure that swung the allies into line on the Russian proposal and American influence that resulted in unanimous adoption of the league of nations principle after some of the European nations had fought for retention of the old "balance of power."

Success Leaves Scars

The victory was not without its scars, however, if the attitude of the Australian delegates, following the unfavorable decision regarding their colonial claims, is a criterion. It was no secret today that the Australians, while admitting that they were working only for the realization of a vital principle, felt that the United States had failed to distinguish between measures that were essential to Australia's national safety and petty territorial ambitions. The president, during the course of a long conversation with Premier Hughes Thursday, reiterated that America appreciated Australia's economic and political claims regarding the former German colonies. Yet, the president failed to concede an inch of ground on the main issue.

Referring to this conversation, one Australian delegate said: "I am convinced that if ours was the only case, President Wilson would have been with us."

The far reaching effect of the decision regarding Australia's specific claims may be judged by a statement Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy made to Hughes, following the latter's presentation of Australia's case: "You have stated our case regarding Dalmatia exactly," said Sonnino.

Two Claim Austrian Defeat

Paris, Jan. 31.—(U. P.)—The proverbial tempest in a teapot has arisen here today between the Serbs and Italians over who beat the Austrians and over possession of the Austro-Hungarian fleet. Italians claimed the Serbs, "intellectuals" addressed a manifesto to French politicians and others, charging the Italians with persecuting Jugo-Slavs in occupied territories, forbidding wearing of the Jugo-Slav cockades, etc., declaring the Austrian defeat on the Piave and the resultant collapse of the empire was due principally to the Jugo-Slav revolution and claiming the Austrian navy, because it was largely built, paid for and manned by Jugo-Slavs, who revolted and seized it.

The Italian bureau of propaganda here issued a counter manifesto. It declared that the charges of persecution are based solely upon the arrest of a priest named Bionahini, a notorious Austrophile. The cockades, which at first were authorized, were later banned because they provoked disorders and made it possible for enemies to circulate freely through the occupied territories.

The downfall of the Austrian empire was due to the military efforts of Italy, Serbia and Russia, the allied hunger blockade and, finally, to the Italian victory on the Piave, it is declared.

French Pushing on To German Districts

London, Jan. 31.—(I. N. S.)—French forces of occupation in Germany have occupied Kehl, in Baden, and advanced 25 miles (16 miles) beyond, it was announced from Strasbourg today. The further advance of the French was carried out under the new terms of the armistice.

CHINESE OBSERVING NEW YEAR ON STYLE OF REAL AMERICANS

Firecracker Bombardment Conspicuous for Its Absence; Dinner Festivities in Its Place.

Chinatown is peaceful today. The festivals and hilarity, the holidays and feasts have passed, and only a simple dinner in local-restaurant quarters Thursday night marked the opening of the Chinese New Year.

The Chinese have become democratic in customs, and since 1911, the year of the founding of the republican government at home, the fastidious Chinese New Year has been no more. The Chinamen are Americanized now, he says, and celebrates New Years as the American does, with a dinner on the eve and lightning of duties on the day.

Only the payment of debts with the coming of the New Year remains of the pompous ceremonies that once accompanied the change of calendar.

In dynastic days, unbounded festivities and hilarity marked the year's most impressive Chinese celebration. All debts were to be paid before the New Year, and all business and other affairs brought up to date at the close of the passing year. A New Year season, lasting about 10 days, ushered in the new, and the festivals were a greeting and a forecast for the approaching months.

To celebrate the season, new clothes were donned, shops closed, feasts prepared, in operation, and a huge firecracker lighted and everything given over to the festival. Ten days were only those of joy and amusement.

FAMOUS COMEDIAN NAT GOODWIN DEAD

(Continued From Page One)

in the public eye as much by his domestic affairs as by his stage fame. That his true condition was not known to the veteran comedian was shown by his often expressed belief that a few days' rest in New York would enable him to rejoin his company.

Was 62 Years Old

Mr. Goodwin's health suffered a severe shock several months ago when an attendant gave him chloroform in place of an eyewash by mistake. This made an operation necessary at the New York Eye and Ear hospital. For a time, improvement was noted, but it was not permanent.

Mr. Goodwin, who was sometimes called "the most married man in America," was born in Roxbury, Mass., and was in his sixty-second year. His father and mother are still living there and it is expected that the remains will be taken there in a few days for burial. Services will be held in New York first, however.

Two generations of playgoers had known the famous comedian and had laughed at his stage drollery. While a schoolboy, Goodwin attained popularity as a mimic.

Goodwin began his business life in a dry goods store as a clerk, but it proved too humdrum and already he was feeling the lure of the stage. He quit the monotony of mercantile life to become an operator in the Niblo's Garden, in New York.

Suffers Stage Fringe

From Niblo's Garden, Goodwin went to the Boston Museum. His first appearance in a pretentious role was at the Providence opera house with William Henderson, in "The Bottle," an old fashioned melodrama. Succumbing to stage fringe, he fled from the the-

atre and the next day was found on a train, still wearing his makeup wig. Thinking he was too shy to tread the boards, Goodwin then became a clerk in a shoe store.

Subsequently Stuart Robson engaged him for one of his productions and from then on his rise was rapid. Among the plays in which he starred were: "Little Jack Sheppard," "A Gay Deceiver," "The Nominee," "The Gold Mine," "Nathan Hale," "The Cowboy and the Lady," "In Mizoura" and "When We Were Twenty-one."

The actor went into the public prints on an extensive scale last year as a result of some humorous revelations brought out regarding his life and habits during a breach of contract suit he had brought against a moving picture company. It was then that Goodwin told of taking a vinegar bath in the morning to tone him up for the day.

Five Times Married

By a curious coincidence two of the former wives of the late comedian are now living in New York at the same hotel. They are Miss Goodrich and Mrs. Gilson.

Miss Gardner, the last object of Goodwin's attentions, has been married and divorced. Her first husband was Joseph C. Weinharder. Her ex-husband is reported to be an officer in the American army.

Matrimony never lost its fascinations for Nat Goodwin, his friends said. His five wives were:

- 1—Eliza Wetheraby.
- 2—Nellie Pease.
- 3—Maxine Elliott.
- 4—Edna Goodrich.
- 5—Margaret Moreland.

Philosophized on Marriage

Nat Goodwin was not afraid to philosophize on the amusing aspects of his many marriages. Some of his epigrams on the marital state have become famous. Here are a few of them:

"If a man steals your wife, don't kill him—caution him."

"My first wife was an angel; my second, a silly woman; my third, a Roman senator; my fourth, a pretty thing; my fifth, all woman."

"My whole experience has been to pre-empt by abstention that hope can conquer experience."

Goodwin Here in "Why Marry"

Nat Goodwin was last seen in Portland at the Heilig theatre on September 25-28, 1918, in "Why Marry," his final starring vehicle.

"Mr. Goodwin visited Portland many times during his long stage career," said W. T. Fangle, manager of the Heilig, this morning. "His engagements covering a period of at least 35 or 40 years."

Mr. Goodwin was well known on the west coast, having made California his home for some years.

Parents Grief Stricken

Boston, Mass., Jan. 31.—(I. N. S.)—Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Goodwin, parents of Nat Goodwin, were grief stricken at their home in the Roxbury district today over news of his death. They had received a telegram from their son yesterday stating that he was confined to his hotel suffering a nervous breakdown.

Dry Slabwood and Blocks

S. & H. Green stamps for cash, Holman Fuel Co. Main 353, A-2333.—Adv.

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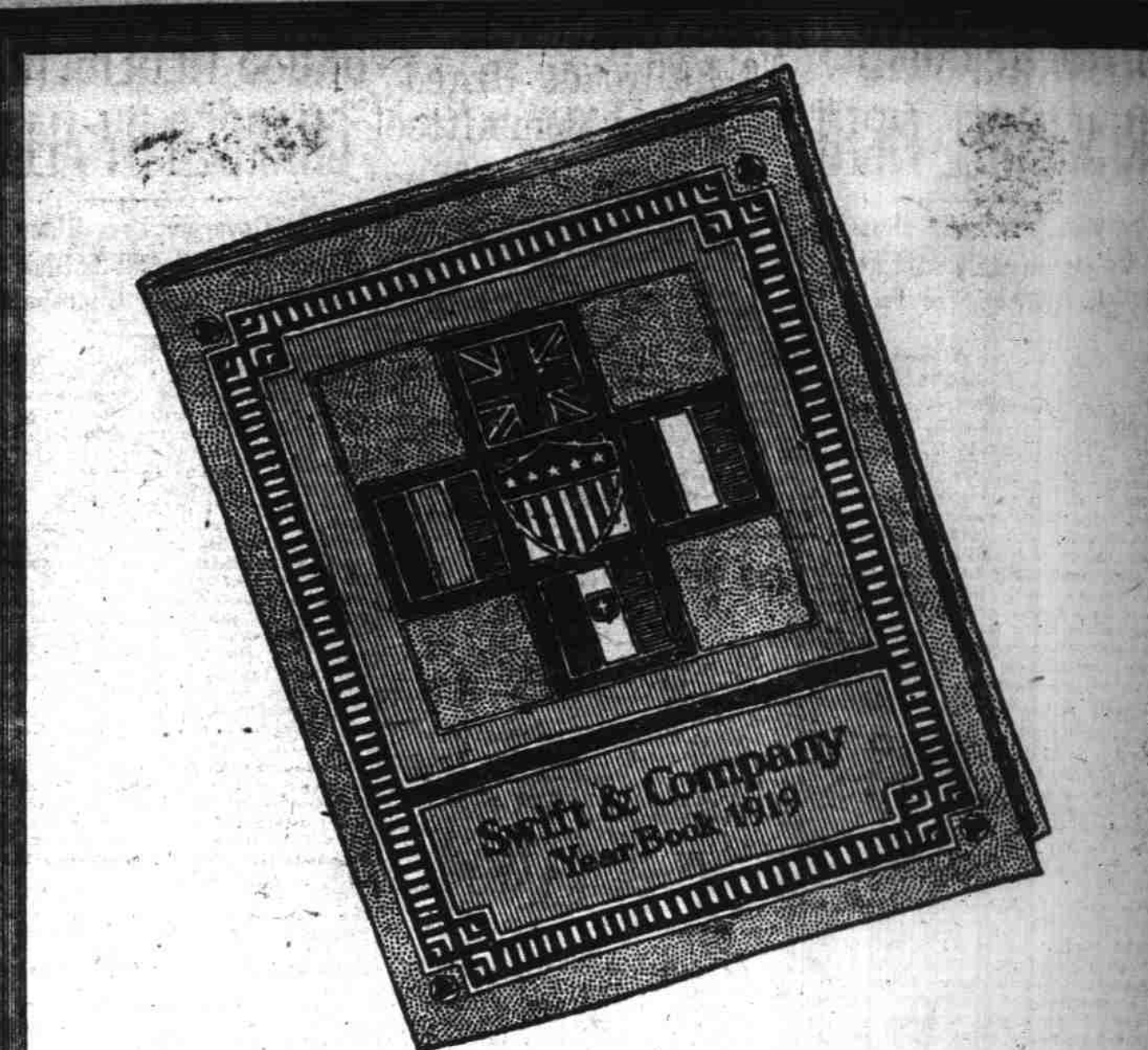
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