

PRESS OF NATION OF OPINION TERMS DESERVEDLY HARD

Terrible Punishment Germans
Brought Upon Selves, Says
New York Times in Editorial.

ALL TRAFFIC WOULD BEAR

Terms Such as Only Victors
Could Dictate, None but Van-
quished Accept—K. C. Times.

New York, May 8.—(U. P.)—"It is a terrible punishment the German people and their mad rulers have brought upon themselves," the New York Times said today in an editorial on the peace treaty. "How great will be their moral and spiritual suffering we cannot know, because the world has its doubts about the German consent to the terms."

The New York Sun objected to the League of Nations brings interwoven with the peace terms and said: "The Senate and not the president is the representative of the American people in the making of international agreements. Perhaps its wisdom and patriotism will discern a way out for a broad reservation which will meet here the situation forced upon it by the executive."

"The international gibbet is high and within the highest of its nooses hangs a shuddering example," said the Tribune. "The settlement will make for peace."

HARD TERMS BUT JUST

Kansas City Times—"As to the terms, they apparently were designed to impose all the traffic would bear. They are steep terms, steep and stiff. They are such terms as only victors could dictate, and that none but the vanquished would accept. The result of the war is written into every line, and as long as time leaves legible records in this world, history can raise no doubt of its issue. Hard terms, but just!"

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL—"The most casual reading of the official abstract of the terms as published yesterday must satisfy the bitterest memory of the lawless act (sinking of the Lusitania) that the terms spell expiation. Germany herself by her own standards of terms to be imposed upon a beaten enemy should now feel herself stepped from complaining that the terms imposed upon her are harsh. It is the application of her own principles and practices."

HUNS, INDIVIDUALLY, BETTERED

San Francisco Chronicle—"As individuals, Germans may be perhaps better off than they were before. It comments: 'They are to be completely relieved from the horrible burden of militarism, including conscription, the erection and maintenance of huge armies, navies and fortifications. The people of the victorious nations, apparently condemned to grudge under their military burdens, may yet come to envy the lot of the conquered.'"

CHICAGO POST—"As one reads paragraph after paragraph, one gets the picture of a great empire dwindling to insignificance. Power, privilege, provinces are taken from it. A study of the treaty impels one to the conclusion that had it not been planned from the beginning to create a League of Nations, the necessity for doing so would have become manifest before the peace treaty was completed."

AGREEMENT REMARKABLE

Chicago Daily News—"What the German government and the German people will do about the treaty is a question that no one can answer with certainty. The chances are that the treaty will be accepted by both. Its terms are hard, but deservedly so."

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—"The most curious examination should impress one with the extent of Germany's disaster. Yet, severe as the terms are, few can say that they are not necessarily just in view of the colossal calamity which Germany brought upon herself. The agreement which was attained is remarkable and the result which flows from the conference will affect the history of the world in every quarter of it for unknown centuries to come and this is true whether the treaty works as it is intended to work or fails."

TREATY IS PRELIMINARY TO WORLD DISARMAMENT

London, May 8.—(I. N. S.)—"If the summary of the peace treaty, as made public, represents the text it looks good on paper on the military and naval side, but is dangerously full of loopholes on

the financial end," said the Daily Mail today in commenting upon the terms.

"The real security of the treaty's execution rests with the League of Nations and above all else the continuation of the close union between Great Britain and the United States."

"The destruction of Prussianism must be unlimited throughout Germany," said the Evening News. "The disarmament of Germany is the preliminary to the destruction of all nations."

"The fact that the terms were drawn under the influence of President Wilson, guarantees that they are not vindictive, nor unnecessarily savage," said the Star. This paper cited the significance of the fact that the terms were handed to the Germans on the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine.

"We cannot have a world that is half slave, as President Lincoln said," continued the Evening News. "Either complete the destruction of Prussianism, or only the destruction of the Prussian efficiency in Prussianism."

"The act of disarming Germany has been accomplished. The difficult task of disarming ourselves remains."

OPINION OF PARIS PAPERS ON PEACE TERMS DIVIDED

Paris, May 8.—(U. P.)—Newspaper opinion was divided here today regarding the peace treaty.

"The crime of 1870 has been expiated, but the crime of 1914 seems to have been considered irreparable," said the Matin. "It remains for France to pay war costs approximating 178,000,000,000 francs (\$34,000,000,000)."

"The 14 points have been scrupulously respected," declared the Petit Parisien. "Despite Brockdorff-Rantzau's words, the world has been relieved of the weight of German imperialism."

Other comment was:

Petit Journal: "Many regret that Wilson's principles prevented us from getting the Saar valley. The treaty constitutes an honorable compromise."

Vestis: "The treaty will not satisfy anybody. Those not wishing France to die of victory will not approve the treaty, which would force the French to ruin themselves by paying the costs of the war."

ADVANCE COMMENT ON HUN PRESS IS ADVERSE

Berlin, May 7.—(Delayed.)—(U. P.)—The press, commenting on the advance summary of the peace terms, today declared that several of the points could not be accepted. The Tagblatt, for instance, said that 100,000 soldiers are not sufficient to maintain internal order and added:

"We decline to have an eternal state of anarchy."

The newspapers pronounced the treaty excessive and denounced disposition of Danzig and the Saar valley.

HUN ASHEN WHITE AS HE ENTERS ROOM

(Continued From Page One)

rimmed with dark circles, was the center of the German group. His hands were clasped in front at arms length as he slowly bowed his head. It was not a bow of greeting, but one of abject resignation.

The Germans took their seats and listened with unchanged expression to Premier Clemenceau's speech. When Brockdorff-Rantzau rose to reply, his hands trembled. His voice was husky and uncertain. The German interpreters initiated their own system of translating by sentences.

As he progressed, the count became more certain of himself and his voice grew stronger. The attacks which translated his words into English bitterly emphasized his thrusts at the allies.

WILSON SITS SILENT

It was apparent that some of the delegates had been prepared to be bored, but as the speech progressed a buzz of conversation passed around the table where the allied delegates sat. Expressions of surprise appeared on some faces. Clemenceau showed open displeasure at some passages. But not a muscle of President Wilson's face moved.

When Brockdorff-Rantzau had finished, Clemenceau arose and simply announced that the meeting was adjourned. All the allies remained in their seats until the Germans had left the hotel.

A bound copy of the treaty, with "Conditions of Peace" printed on the cover was at all places except those occupied by the Germans. When the delegates had assembled, Secretary Dutasta handed Brockdorff-Rantzau a copy of the pact, but the latter made no move to open it during Clemenceau's speech.

ASSEMBLY BRILLIANT

When Brockdorff-Rantzau left the

room he was paler than ever and his face pictured supreme tragedy, mixed with desperation.

Followed by his fellow delegates, he approached the checkroom, handed in his hat and waited absolutely motionless for fully three minutes while the attendants collected his belongings. His expression did not change an iota. When he started for the waiting automobile he slowly took out his cigarette case, took a proffered light and entered his car.

Before the session opened the hotel was filled with a brilliant assemblage of soldiers and diplomats. Marshal Foch gossiped with other famous military leaders and later sat with the French delegation. The Italian delegates were cordially greeted by their conferees when they arrived and took their places at the table. The German newspaper correspondent entered the conference room half an hour before the meeting was called to order and immediately began making copious notes.

ACTIONS, NOT WORDS, ARE WANTED SAYS PRESIDENT

By John Edwin Nevin

Paris, May 8.—(I. N. S.)—"Actions, not words, count now," President Wilson is understood to have declared when asked by Premier Lloyd George, and French minister Clemenceau, what effort had been made upon him by the speech of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation.

What is the use of even thinking about it? Whether the Germans sign or not," the president continued.

This summarizes official opinion in general.

Should the German delegates refuse to sign it would naturally result in another revolution in Germany with another government which would have to sign for its protection.

VOICES OF HUNS AWAITED

The situation is expected to clear up quickly as soon as popular opinion in Germany has crystallized.

Numerous messages were dispatched to members of the German government and the national assembly at Weimar and Berlin. It was said that a number of the messages were addressed to Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, who is now the head of the peace intelligence bureau, a new government department created at Berlin.

The treaty terms were cordially received in Paris and it is believed that they fully guarantee Europe from any further aggression on the part of the German militarists.

ITALIANS ARE BUSY

With the German treaty out of the way, the allies are now turning their attention to the treaty which Austria must sign. This involves numerous territorial problems, including the Italian demand for Fiume.

The Italian delegates, who rushed back to Paris in time to attend the plenary session yesterday, are very active. Premier Orlando has already had one conference with President Wilson at the Paris white house since his arrival. It is understood that the allies, while considering the Austrian treaty will take the earliest possible moment for signing it. This involves numerous territorial problems, including the Italian demand for Fiume.

WILSON CONGRATULATED

President Wilson was warmly congratulated today over his victory in having the League of Nations covenant inserted as part of the text of the treaty. This was the big task upon which the president has been working since he came to Paris last December.

The big question now is: Will Germany sign?

Two weeks will be given to the Germans to ponder upon the terms. Any suggestions from Germany must be put in writing.

Careful analysis of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's speech at Versailles indicated that Germany would sign if Germany signs the treaty as it now stands, the "pact" entered into between the Germans and the Bolsheviks at Brest-Litovsk will be null and void.

GERMANS SPEND WHOLE NIGHT STUDYING TREATY

By Robert J. Prew

Versailles, May 8.—(I. N. S.)—The German peace envoys worked over the treaty all night in their quarters analyzing and dissecting the document. Lights burned till daybreak in the German quarters.

An special messenger is hurrying to Weimar with a copy of the terms for presentation to President Ebert's cabinet and the peace committee of the national assembly. The Germans were evidently greatly troubled by the revelation of the peace terms. That was made evident by the expression on their faces when they left the Trianon palace.

As soon as they got back to their quarters stenographers were called in and the dictation of reports was commenced.

MANDATORY POWERS FOR HUN COLONIES ARE DECIDED UPON

Paris, May 8.—"The council of three M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Lloyd George," says an official statement issued late today, "has decided as

FACTORY SITES WILL BE TOPIC OF TALKS AT FRIDAY LUNCHEON

Realty Board Plans Discussion of
Publicly Owned Land
Proposal.

Publicly owned industrial sites as an essential for the development of Portland as a manufacturing center will be discussed by H. H. Ward at the weekly luncheon of the Portland Realty board in the crystal room of the Benson hotel, Friday noon. Mr. Ward will present the advantages of developing the lower Columbia slough and McBride's slough into a navigable waterway and filling the adjacent land to a point above high water mark for use as factory sites.

City Commissioner John M. Mann, who initiated the movement in the city council, will be chairman of the day. Members of the board are asked to bring to the luncheon friends interested in the industrial development of the city. Promoters of the scheme hope to present it to the voters of the city at the election June 2.

W. B. Shively, chairman of the legal committee of the board, will report on the question, "Where one purchasing land limited contract is made, a dwelling on the land before completing his payments and thereafter defaults in the payment of the installment price of the land, can the seller retake possession of the property under the contract, thus securing the dwelling without paying therefor?"

to the disposition of the former German colonies as follows:

"As to Holland and the Cameroons, France and Great Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the League of Nations as to their future."

"German East Africa: The mandate shall be held by Great Britain."

"The South West Africa: The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa."

"German Samoa Islands: The mandate shall be held by New Zealand."

"The other German Pacific possessions south of the equator, excluding the German Samoa Islands and New Hebrides. The mandate shall be held by Australia."

"Nauru: The mandate shall be given to the British empire."

"The German Pacific Islands north of the equator: The mandate shall be held by Japan."

300,000 HUN PRISONERS AFFECTED BY THE TREATY

Washington, May 8.—That section of the peace treaty dealing with the repatriation of prisoners of war affects more than 300,000 German soldiers, the majority of whom are now in the hands of the French. Some of these men who were captured in the early days of 1914 and who have been in prison camps since then. After the signing of the armistice practically all of the Germans held captive by the French were taken to the old battle areas and this compelled to clean up the refuse and debris. Hundreds of them were put to work in Rhineland, where they saw the most gruesome spectacles of the handwork of their armies. On November 11, it was figured there were 85,000 German prisoners in England and 250,000 in France.

GERMAN FACTION DEMANDS AN ALLIANCE WITH RUSS

Berlin, May 7.—(I. N. S.)—(Via London, May 8.)—A union with Russia was demanded by Herr Richtofen, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic party, at a meeting of the peace committee of the national assembly today.

Herr Richtofen expressed the belief that the government would enter into communication with the Bolshevik regime at Moscow and seek an armistice. A large section of the press is commenting favorably upon such action.

Austrian Delegation Selected

Geneva, May 8.—(I. N. S.)—The Austrian delegation to Versailles will be composed of Dr. Klein, Professor Lamarmarch, Professor Laun, Herr Friedberg, Herr Ludgemann and Herr Stelliger, according to a dispatch from Vienna today. Professor Lamarmarch is probably the best known of the group outside of Austria, being former minister. Herr Ludgemann and Herr Stelliger are members of the Austrian parliament.

Treaty Work of Wilson

Paris, May 8.—(I. N. S.)—The greater part of the peace treaty, as handed to the Germans, was written by President Wilson himself and then later translated into French, it was learned here today.

Plan for Austrian Treaty

Paris, May 8.—(I. N. S.)—The big four at a meeting this morning agreed upon a formula of procedure in carrying on the Austrian treaty negotiations.

316TH IS GIVEN BIG RECEPTION

(Continued From Page One)

queals of delight that sounded to the boys like Melba, the Wild-and-Woolies were received.

Finally, when everyone was weak from the struggle, the familiar bugles sounded and the boys broke from their clinches and formed outside the station for the parade up Sixth street. The thoroughfare was lined with admirers clear up to Liberty temple—admirers who clapped and cheered and whose cheering was padded with the hoarse notes of klaxons from autos that blocked all the side streets along the way.

At the Liberty temple, where the boys were literally packed in with friends, Mayor Baker risked his large self on the rail balcony and told the boys of his delight over their return and the delight of the whole city and state. He was followed by Major John W. Colbert, veteran commander of the train, who served with the French army a year before the United States entered the war, in response to the welcome.

From the Liberty temple a few of the boys went to their homes but most went to the Benson hotel as guests of the Portland reception committee, for breakfast.

There they squirted grape fruit in their eyes while the band played "Hall, Hall, the Gang's All Here" and other popular selections and the War Camp Community Service quartet, led by Walter Jenkins, dispensed catchy songs.

"Believe me," remarked Joe Parley of the 363rd field hospital company, "we had some idea that we were going to get a good reception here, but we didn't dream they were going to knock us down with a welcome like this."

Mayor Baker added another laurel wreath to his popularity at the hotel

with some short announcements that were applauded with a vim.

After breakfast the boys vanished, more or less. A large party of them went up to Multnomah club where they enjoyed the club's tank and lounged around the parlors there till they got hungry. At noon they went down to the Liberty Temple again and parties were made up for lunches at the various hotels. This afternoon they are either seeing the ball game or visiting friends or picture shows. The whole town belongs to them, and they are making good use of every minute of their time.

WILL BE SHOWN GOOD TIME

Tonight they will again have the freedom of the theatres and automobiles and will be the honor guests at the Baddies club Jazz Canyon at the Auditorium, where there will be dancing and other amusements. The boys have to leave the city at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning for Camp Lewis, where they are to be discharged.

Their discharge will bring to an end a glorious career. Starting with the fact that they were the first boys to go to Camp Lewis, the 316th sanitary train has had something to be proud of at every turn. They left Camp Lewis early in July, 1918, after having trained there for almost a year. They arrived in France late in August, part of them going across England on their way.

The famous Argonne drive was just about ready to begin in September and the train was sent right up to the front with the 316th-first division with scarcely any of the finishing touches usually given troops upon their arrival in France. For eight days the train was under shell fire and how they escaped being wounded is still a mystery. Major Colbert was wounded once, though that was later when the unit was in Belgium.

WAS IN FRONT LINES

The unit made a reputation for following the advancing infantry waves so

closely, that at times it was right in the front lines with them.

It received its baptism of fire at Pargis, in the Argonne, and made its distinctive record at Epinonville and later at Vargy, a short distance ahead of Near Montfaucon, on the line where the Ninety-first rested, the unit operated for several days and nights caring for the sick and wounded. The various field hospitals worked in teams and at one time every man in the unit was working at top speed for 70 hours without a rest.

From the Argonne the unit went up into Belgium, marching all the way.

Brownsville High To Have Only One Group of Teachers

Brownsville, May 8.—As the district boundary board has been asked to unite the two Brownsville high schools, the school boards of the two districts have noted upon the assumption that only one set of teachers will be needed this year. Instructors have been elected as follows: Professor Albert Weber, principal; Teachers, Miss Vera Merchant, Miss Prudence Bailey, Miss Melinda Enkey, Mrs. Cecil King, Miss Bertha Weber and Miss Carrie Park.

Soldiers Return Home

Brownsville, May 8.—Four Brownsville boys have returned from France, Wayne Wheelan, Robert Damon, Albert James and Aubrey Fusing. Damon and James were pitcher and catcher for the Brownsville Browns, city baseball team.

An inventor has mounted a cutter for railroad balls on a turntable for use in crowded shops.

Albany Elks Will Initiate Class of 40 Saturday Night

Albany, May 8.—Albany lodge No. 283, B. P. O. E., will initiate a class of 40 Saturday night, the degree team from the Portland lodge having accepted an invitation to exemplify the ritual. The lodge already has 543 members. Arrangements are being made for the entertainment of a trainload of the "Hello Billie," who will accompany the Portland degree team. A banquet will be served in the armory, after which the fun will begin at the Elks' temple.

PIONEER RESIDENT OF ALBANY DIES AT 70; CAME IN 1830

Albany, May 8.—A resident of Albany for 39 years, Mrs. John Dumond, died Wednesday morning at the age of 70 years. Mrs. Dumond was born near Toronto, Canada, in 1849, and came to Albany in 1890. She is survived by her aged husband and three children, a son, Alex Dumond of near Albany, and two daughters, Mrs. F. E. Allen of Marshfield and Mrs. J. C. Mayer of Lebanon.

Church Banquet Held

Albany, May 8.—A banquet was held Wednesday night at the First Presbyterian church by the management of the Riverside Cemetery association, the proceeds going to the improvement of the grounds of Riverside cemetery.

Broken Arm Result Of Auto Accident

Arlie, May 8.—Mrs. Surbrina Tarter

of this place met with a serious accident near the Salem bridge Sunday when an automobile turned over, pinning the occupants underneath and fracturing Mrs. Tarter's left arm about the wrist. The others escaped with slight bruises.

The Only Place In Portland You Can Buy A Dobbs Hat

Mathis

Men's Wear Fifth and Morrison

Skin Sufferers

You will stick with relief at the first gentle touch of D. D. D., the soothing wash of oils. Many of our customers thank us for this advice. You will see, try D. D. D. We guarantee the first bottle, 5c. and 10c. Ask for D. D. D. today.

D. D. D.

The Owl Drug Co. Skidmore Drug Co. —Adv.

NEW SHOW TODAY

ENID BENNETT

IN "THE LAW OF MEN"

SHE KNEW GREENWICH VILLAGE BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS FROM A TO ISM— SHE KNEW THE MAN TO BE OF THE VARIETY THAT NEITHER TOILS NOR SPINS— YET, WHEN HE OFFERED HER "FAME" AND "WEALTH" SHE FORGOT HER KNOWLEDGE OF THE WAY OF HIS BREED— AND ——— IT'S A CORKING STORY

ALWAYS
MURTAGH
and Our
\$50,000 Organ

Mr. and Mrs.
Sidney Drew
In
"Harold, The Last of
The Saxons"

COLUMBIA

TODAY

COLUMBIA

His Job Was to Make
Better Americans

and he was never above employ-
ing popular means to that end.
When he was told his life story
would make a bully photoplay,
with plenty of punch and thrills
galore—he said:

**"Go Ahead But
No Faking"**

(One of his last acts was to
approve this picture.)

The Famous Roosevelt Picture
"GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT"
A Stirring Romance of American Life



PATHE REVIEW

THIS WEEK HAS SOME
MORE OF THOSE FUNNY

Slow Motion

PICTURES OF HIGH JUMPS
HURDLES AND RUNNING JUMPS

Pictures are taken at eight times
the actual speed of the action
and as a result show some very
amusing as well as interesting
sights.

**316TH IS GIVEN
BIG RECEPTION**

(Continued From Page One)

queals of delight that sounded to the boys like Melba, the Wild-and-Woolies were received.

At the Liberty temple, where the boys were literally packed in with friends, Mayor Baker risked his large self on the rail balcony and told the boys of his delight over their return and the delight of the whole city and state. He was followed by Major John W. Colbert, veteran commander of the train, who served with the French army a year before the United States entered the war, in response to the welcome.

From the Liberty temple a few of the boys went to their homes but most went to the Benson hotel as guests of the Portland reception committee, for breakfast.

There they squirted grape fruit in their eyes while the band played "Hall, Hall, the Gang's All Here" and other popular selections and the War Camp Community Service quartet, led by Walter Jenkins, dispensed catchy songs.

"Believe me," remarked Joe Parley of the 363rd field hospital company, "we had some idea that we were going to get a good reception here, but we didn't dream they were going to knock us down with a welcome like this."