

COMMITTEE WILL INVESTIGATE NEEDS CRATER LAKE PARK

Formulation of Plans and Study of Forest Protection Taken Up by Chamber of Commerce.

COST MARK BILL REFERRED

Request United States Chamber of Commerce to Solve Problem at Washington Headquarters.

Proposing to have a report made on conditions most in need of improvement at Crater Lake national park and have recommendations made for the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday afternoon authorized the appointment of a committee to visit the park immediately. Appointment of the members of the committee will be made today by Acting President H. B. Van Duzer.

Business men who conferred with Stephen T. Mather, assistant secretary of the interior, during his visit in Portland last week, recommended that such action be taken. Appointment of another committee to formulate plans and study the work of forest protection along state highway routes will also be made. This committee will likely first work out suggestions as to legislation needed to enable the state and municipalities to obtain strips of forest land where needed. The directors decided to refer the objection of local retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers to the Siegel Cost Mark bill to the United States Chamber of Commerce, which will be able to handle the situation through its Washington headquarters. Authority was granted to appoint a committee to act on the invitation of the United States Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of becoming interested in and aid in financing the plans for a new building at Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT ANSWERS NEW MEXICO SENATOR

(Continued From Page One)

questions, so far as I myself am concerned.

WOULD CUT LIVING COST

"Permit me to answer your fifth question by saying that the provisions of the treaty to which you refer operate merely to establish peace between the powers ratifying and that the treaty is a guarantee of peace and stability. The League of Nations is in any true sense created by the association of only three of the allied and associated governments.

"In reply to your sixth question, I can only express the confident opinion that the immediate adoption of the treaty, along with the articles of the covenant of the league, would certainly reduce the cost of living in this country as elsewhere, by restoring production and commerce to their normal strength and freedom.

"For your convenience, I will number the remaining paragraphs of this letter as the questions to which they are intended to reply are numbered.

SPAIN STILL IN CHARGE

"Seven—I have had no official information as to whether Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland or Switzerland will join the league.

"Eight—I answered your eighth question in reply to a question asked me at our conference in Washington.

"Nine—In February, 1917, Spain was requested to take charge of American interests in Germany through her diplomatic and consular representatives and no other arrangement has since been made.

"Ten—The committee to prepare plans for the organization of the league for the establishment of the seat of the league and for the proceedings of the first meeting of the assembly, has been appointed but has not reported.

NO TITLE GIVEN

"Eleven—Article 118 of the peace treaty, part IV, under which Germany renounces all her rights to territory formerly belonging to herself or to her allies was intended to be a special provision was not made in the treaty itself for its disposition, as constituting the principal allied and associated powers the authority by which such disposition should ultimately be determined. It conveys no title to those powers, but merely entrusts the disposition of the territory in question to their decision.

U. S. INTERESTED

"Twelve—Germany's renunciation in favor of the principal allied and associated powers of her rights and titles to her overseas possessions is meant primarily to operate as vesting in those powers a trusteeship with respect of their final disposition and government.

"Thirteen—There has been a provisional agreement as to the disposition of these overseas possessions, whose confirmation and execution is dependent upon the approval of the League of Nations and the United States is a party to that provisional agreement.

"Fourteen—The only agreement between France and Great Britain with regard to African territory, of which I am cognizant, concerns the redistribution of rights already possessed by those countries, and which such agreement, the provisional agreement referred to in the preceding paragraph covers all the German overseas possessions, in Africa as well as elsewhere.

NO MENTION MADE

"Fifteen—No mention was made in connection with the settlement of the Saar basin of the service of an American member of the commission of five to be set up there.

"Sixteen—It was deemed wise that the United States should be represented by one member of the commission for settling the new frontier lines of Belgium and Germany, because of the universal opinion that America's representative would add to the commission a useful

element of entirely disinterested judgment.

"Seventeen—The choice of the commission for the Saar Basin was left to the council of the League of Nations, because the Saar Basin is for 15 years to be directly under the care and direction of the League of Nations.

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