

WILHELM DERIDED AMERICA'S STEPS TO PREVENT WAR

Bernstorff Tells War Guilt Commission Emperor Scoffed at Wilson's Efforts Toward Peace.

KAISER BRAZENLY DEFIANT

'Bring on Your War,' He Answered When Told U-Boat Campaign Made Hostilities Inevitable.

(Continued From Page One)

age, but declared the German foreign office was never a party to it.

American public opinion against Germany resulted mainly from the invasion of Belgium, he maintained.

The former ambassador also detailed President Wilson's peace efforts between 1914 and 1917.

'President Wilson was a honest peace mediator, but Wilhelmstrasse (the German foreign office) thought not and played a double game,' said Von Bernstorff.

The witness declared that he talked personally to President Wilson about peace and that on one occasion the president said if the Germans would give up submarine warfare he would press upon England to relax the starvation blockade of Germany.

LANSING HAD CONFERENCE

When the Von Papen-Boyed revelations came Von Bernstorff said he offered to leave Washington. He quoted Secretary of State Lansing as saying to him:

'You are not implicated. I would be sorry, indeed, if you left.'

Colonel E. M. House, confidential adviser to President Wilson, was said to have expressed a similar opinion.

BERNSTORFF IS STUBBORN

Germany, on her own initiative, is trying to place the war as conducted and lost by her under the popular microscope of a parliamentary investigation.

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff is so far the "star" witness and central figure and "headline" the entire German press this afternoon.

What much of what he told is known history in America, it is in part sensationally new to the German people, who for the first time learn of numerous promising opportunities that might have led to peace, had their former government known how to take advantage of those occasions.

BERNSTORFF PRAISES WILSON

At a moment when even respect for President Wilson is practically gone in Germany, Count von Bernstorff has thrown into the face of public opinion and shown the president as sincerely desiring and earnestly trying to make peace prior to January, 1917.

In fact, the names of President Wilson and Colonel Edward M. House were so often mentioned one had the impression they were the chief figures at the hearing.

From the day of the outbreak of the war to the renewal of ruthless U-boat warfare President Wilson was imbued with the desire and intention to make peace, but the Kaiser's government repeatedly failed to grasp the right moment or properly to cooperate toward materializing Wilson's desire. It wavered in its attitude, disregarded Bernstorff's advice from Washington, failed to heed his warnings and made difficult or wholly nullified the delicate peace effort by some untoward move at the psychological moment.

That was the trend of the former ambassador's testimony given in the presence of his former chiefs, and greatly agitated Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and the very vigorous looking Dr. Alfred Zimmermann.

EVIDENCE IS OFFERED

Count von Bernstorff's testimony was supported by stacks of his dispatches which were piled up on the committee table. These revealed him to the German people as a far-seeing diplomat and an indefatigable worker for peace, especially for preventing war between Germany and the United States.

Just how far the present investigation will go is not clear yet. Its public character is strongly restricted by the small size of the room and even the press is considerably limited.

America is allowed but three representatives, the majority of the other countries only two, which fact has called forth strong attacks in the Berlin papers alleging that it will tend to discredit the investigation.

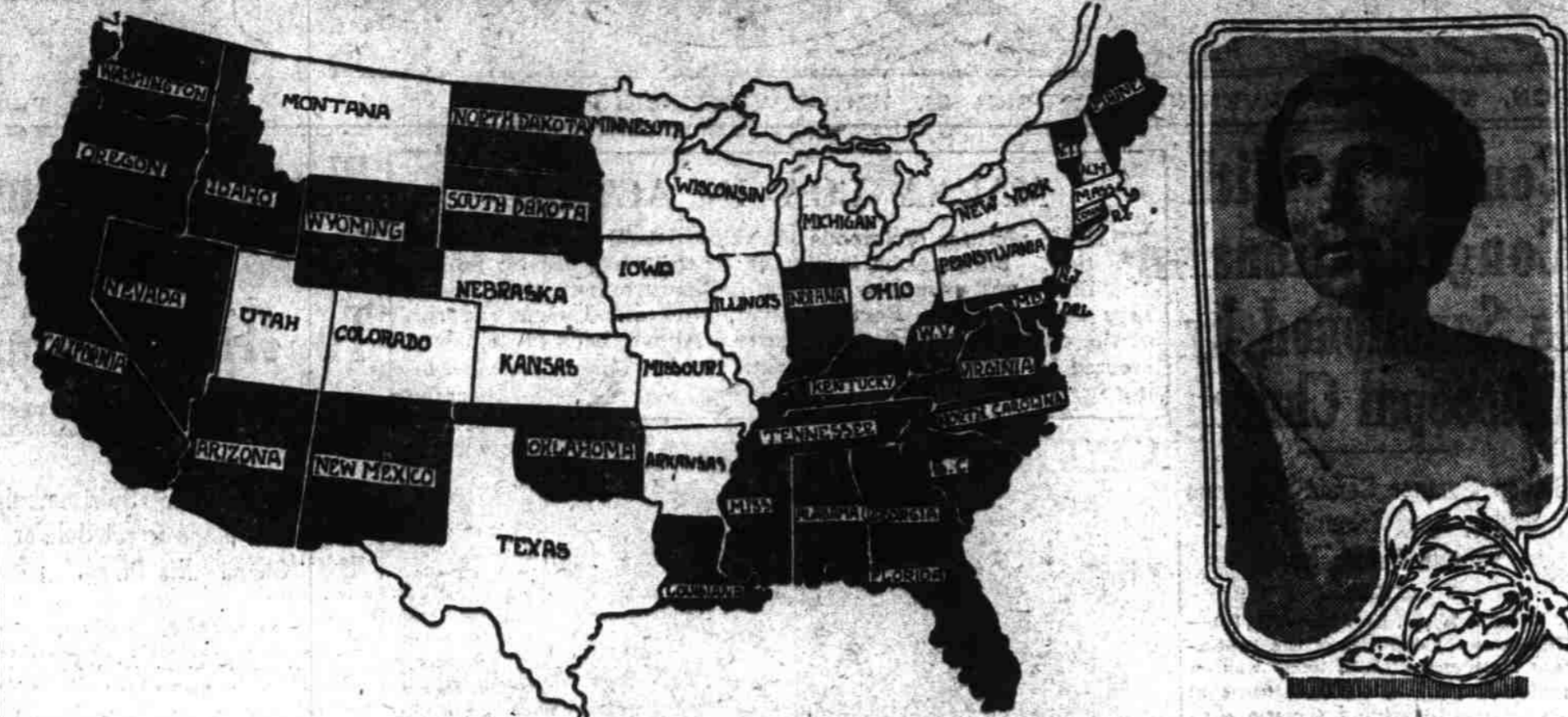
SUBJECTS UNDER MICROSCOPE

The parliamentary committee investigating the war is divided into four sub-committees dealing with the subjects:

1—Investigation of the events immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, the causes of its prolongation and the causes for the German failure.

2—An effort to establish through doc-

SUFFRAGE NEEDS 18 MORE STATES TO RATIFY, SAYS MRS. BAKER



Map shows present status of ratification of suffrage amendment, white states having ratified or have called special sessions to do so. The photograph is of Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of Washington, D. C., who is in Portland in behalf of the amendment.

Eighteen more black states shown in the accompanying map must soon be made "white" if women of the United States are to vote nationally in 1920. The "white states" are those which have ratified the national woman suffrage amendment or have called special legislative sessions to do so.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of Washington, D. C., representing the National Woman's party, is in Portland in behalf of the amendment and seeks to have the Oregon legislature convene to ratify the amendment. Mrs. Baker, who is a cousin of Mrs. L. Allen Lewis and who has many personal friends here, last visited Portland with the late Inez Millholland in behalf of Charles E. Hughes' candidacy in the last presidential campaign.

'Governor Olcott is the only governor to take so strong a stand against the calling of a special session,' said Mrs. Baker today. 'What does he fear? Is it his personal fortunes he considers in danger? If so, does he consider them superior to and outweighing the enfranchisement of 24,000,000 American citizens?'

THIRTEEN STATES RATIFIED

'Fourteen state legislatures have already been called in special session to ratify the woman suffrage amendment to the United States constitution. Thirteen have met, ratified and adjourned. The governor of Colorado has called his legislature for November 15. Four leg-

islatures—Wisconsin, Illinois, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—were in regular session when the amendment was submitted on June 4, 1919. These ratified by great majorities. Two more with majorities pledged to ratification met in June, 1919. These made 20 states at present accounted for.

'There are favorable majorities pledged in 19 more legislatures, three more than the 23 necessary to complete ratification. Nine of these are full woman suffrage states. But legislative bodies cannot be assembled out of the regular time except by order of the governor of the state. When 19 governors whose legislatures are known to be friendly permit these to convene and

include in the words "and other organizations." The inference of the majority of the members of the conference was that the members of the American Federation of Labor was seeking the absolute recognition of the trade union and the exclusion of any other kind of associations which the workmen themselves might choose. Such an absolute recognition or discrimination in favor of one kind of organization was flatly refused by the public group.

The employers on their side did not like either resolution because neither defined clearly enough that employees of public utilities, policemen and firemen stood in a different relationship to the public than workers in private industries, and, moreover, they contended that the employer should retain the right to deal or not to deal, as he chose, with representatives of labor coming from outside of his plant or establishment.

'COMPANY UNIONS' SANCTIONED In defense of their own position, labor members argued that the phrase "and other organizations" gave sanction not only to the I. W. O., but made legitimate the so-called "company unions" organized by the employer and dictated and formed to suit his own particular needs. They insisted that the employers could hinder and have hindered the organization of trade unions by convincing them of the benefits of the public generally just where the responsibility for disagreement lies. Moreover, by further discussion there is always a chance that public opinion will fasten itself on the sources of misunderstanding and compel the acceptance of suggested remedies.

For instance, as the resolution stands, the tentative agreement might be given by labor and also by capital with the understanding that other resolutions will be drawn up defining what "other organizations" really means, how shop councils are to be organized, how they are apt to be kept free from dictation

By employers on one hand or by outside employers or labor officials on the other hand so as to enable workmen in a fair and free election to say just whom they believe that way, or pretend they do, and they desire for the adjustment of their disputes.

Many proposals have been made which would provide machinery for the settlement of disputes by shop councils wherein employer and employe meet through chosen representatives and then in the event of disagreement outside officials would be brought in, both on the side of the employer and the employe.

EXTREMES MAY YET MEET

But to all such schemes thus far, union-labor is shaking its head, giving the impression that trade unionism or nothing is their slogan, and the employers honestly believe they are not expressing merely their own point of view but that of the public generally in doing all in their power to prevent the growth in the United States of a single trade union which under misguided and radical leadership could, if it chose, upset the existing political system of the United States. Unless the American Federation of Labor is willing to test the merits of its own prestige and advantages to workmen by giving labor an opportunity to belong to whatever organization it pleases and unless capital is willing to deal with whatever organization the men themselves choose, industrial warfare is inevitable.

To these two extreme positions is the whole conference still addressed and the only hope now is that by separate committees and a recess, a complete program may be offered covering all phases of industrial relations, so complete and fair that neither capital nor labor can take the responsibility for its rejection.

Yone, Oct. 22.—The little son of H. O. McCormack died Tuesday from burns received when the family home was destroyed by fire. The little girl who was burned at the same time is still in a serious condition. The father is dangerously ill in the hospital at Heppner.

LABOR'S ATTITUDE CAUSE OF BREAK

ence so that each group can point to the exact defects without taking refuge as in the fear of a misinterpretation of a single resolution on collective bargaining, there can be no intelligent line up on any side.

Instead of a feeling of despair, hopefulness prevails. Here and there in the labor or the public and the capital groups are those who think the conference can accomplish nothing and that further meetings would be futile, but the optimism predominate and the conference is to go on.

Who is to blame for the procrastination and disagreement? No one group, but all three combined. Union labor, however, put itself in such an awkward and ambiguous position at the Tuesday session that unquestionably many members in the public group who are among the best of the workingmen's friends felt their sympathies torn for the moment from the uncompromising followers of Samuel Gompers.

BIG CONCESSIONS ASKED

This is the reason and it casts such a clear light on the troubles of the conference that an exact reproduction of the stenographic record tells the story: Mr. Chadbourn—"Mr. Chairman, the public group desire me to present and move the adoption of the following substitute for the pending resolution: "The right of wage earners to organize, in trade and labor unions and other organizations, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor and relations and conditions of employment is recognized. This must not be understood as limiting the right of any wage earner to refrain from joining any organization, or to deal directly with his employer if he so chooses."

ORIGINAL IS CHANGED

The chairman—"The question is on the substitute presented by Mr. Chadbourn."

Mr. Wheeler—"Of the employers group"—"May I ask, Mr. Chairman, since we have not a copy of the original resolution, that you point out exactly wherein the wording has been changed?"

Mr. Chadbourn—"And other organizations" is the only change.

The chairman—"Is the public group ready for a vote?"

Mr. Baruch—"Yes."

The chairman—"The public group votes aye."

Mr. Wheeler—"The employers group votes no."

The chairman—"The labor group?"

Mr. Gompers—"Votes no."

The chairman—"The motion is lost."

LABOR NOT SATISFIED

In order to understand the above it is pertinent to recall that the labor group and the public group had previously united absolutely in support of the original resolution and that the labor group voted "no" because of the

BIDS FOR MORE THAN 150 MILES OF ROAD WORK TO BE OPENED

Improvements Planned in Eastern and Southern Oregon by Highway Board.

Salem, Oct. 22.—Contracts for the improvement of more than 150 miles of the state highway in Eastern and Southern Oregon will be let by the state highway commission at its meeting in Portland, November 4. The schedule of jobs on which bids are to be received at the November meeting was announced by the department this morning as follows:

- Baker county—Canyon section, Baker-Cornucopia highway, 4.5 miles, grading, crook section—Crooked River project, 2.1 miles, grading.
Bend-Jefferson county line section, The Dalles-California highway, 15.3 miles, grading, 4.6 miles, graveling.
Deschutes county—Bend-Jefferson county line section, The Dalles-California highway, 23.9 miles, grading, Bend-Alton ranch section, The Dalles-California highway, 1.5 miles, grading, 1 mile, graveling, 4.1 miles, cindering, 11 miles, reshaping.
Klamath county—Klamath Falls-Merrill section, 14.1 miles, grading and graveling.
Merrill-California line section, 12.3 miles, grading and graveling.
Klamath Falls-Dalton section, 13.3 miles, grading and graveling.
Albion section, 13.3 miles, grading and graveling.
Malheur county—Low Valley-Brogan project, 9.3 miles, grading.
Umatilla county—Pendleton-Cabbage Hill section, 7.5 miles, grading and graveling.

OLCOTT'S STATUS IN LEGAL TANGLE

(Continued From Page One)

tion and election of a governor at the coming elections.

In the first place it goes without saying that there are a lot of ambitious gentlemen scattered around the political shrubbery, each of whom believes, privately or for publication, that he would make the best governor the state could have. And just as surely as they believe that way, or pretend they do, and they are waiting for a chance to permit the public to express its opinion on the subject. But, if there should be no election, the public would be cheated, or at least delayed in, its opportunity to tell what it thinks, and how to give the great mass of yearning voters a chance at the game is, therefore, a puzzle most entertaining to the potential candidates.

DECISION STANDS IN WAY

If the secretary of state decides, upon the advice of the attorney general, that no governor is to be elected, and that, therefore, he will make no provision upon the ballot for such an event, he could, and probably would, be mandamus and the final word be thus left for the supreme court to say.

But this course of action is beset with legal stumbling blocks and barbed wire entanglements. It is pointed out by some attorneys who are learned in the law that, under the supreme court's de-

cision in the Friendly-Alcott case, commonly known as the University case, a citizen cannot mandamus a state official to compel him to act but that such a proceeding must be instituted by a district attorney. If this contention is correct, some candidate, or the friend of one, would be obliged to persuade some district attorney in the state to start the mandamus, which might or might not be of difficult accomplishment according to the measure of the district attorney's love and attention for the present governor.

But, with the proper plaintiff found to bring a mandamus there are still other and puzzling problems to confront. Lawyers are wondering for instance whether it would be possible to mandamus the secretary of state to compel him to perform a duty imposed by his office prior to the date upon which he is required by the law to perform that duty. If not, then gubernatorial aspirants are up against a difficult proposition.

TIME LIMIT IS FIXED

The primary election of 1920 falls, by law, on the third Friday in May, or on May 21. Primary laws provide that date, or on April 6, is the last day upon which the secretary of state may lawfully notify the county clerks of the state as to the list of offices to be filled by nomination and election at the primary and general election. April 18, 36 days before the primary election, is the latest date permitted by law on which county clerks can post legal notices of the coming election, while the secretary of state is required to arrange the names of all candidates as well as the latest date permitted by law on which county clerks can post legal notices of the coming election, while the secretary of state is required to forward the list to the various county clerks not later than April 24.

Analyzing all of which it can be seen that unless the secretary of state can be mandamus to force him to do a thing before he is required by law to do it, the mandamus petition would have to be filed, answered, briefed, argued, decided by the supreme court and its mandate sent down all within 10 days in order to permit a candidate for governor to file his petition or declaration of candidacy within the time limited by the law.

SPACE FOR CANDIDATES

If a favorable decision to the plaintiff were to be handed down later than April 21 and prior to April 21, there would be no candidates on the ballot, but the secretary of state would be compelled to leave a space in which voters might write their choice for the nomination and election of a governor to do so.

Out of the legal for one definite circumstance looms, and points to more legal uncertainty. It is certain that no election, the public would be compelled by the circumstances of the case to take an official stand upon the tenure of the office of governor, also held by him, not later than April 6, next, for on that date he will be required by law to announce the list of offices to be filled at the coming election.

Should he hold that no vacancy exists there will be those who disagree with him as to the law, either in the courts or otherwise. Should he take the other view, throw the lists open and permit candidates to file and go through the form and ceremony of campaign, nomination and final election in November, then what? If there is, under the constitution and the law as it has been or might be finally interpreted by the supreme court, no present vacancy in the governorship, what would be accomplished by an election that is not re-

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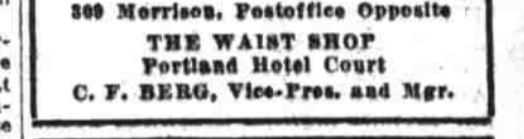
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