

The Oregon Statesman

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THE WEATHER
Showers, cooler except near the coast; moderate winds, mostly southerly.

SIXTY-NINTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1919

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ITALIAN DELEGATION WILL LEAVE COUNCIL TO CONSIDER ACTION

Wilson's Speech Rouses Wrath Regarding Fiume—Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau Agree With American Viewpoint—Treaty of London Held Back Earlier Expression of Opinion from French and British Statesmen—President Issued Statement on Sole Responsibility.

PARIS, April 23.—(By the Associated Press)—Premier Orlando of Italy this evening addressed an official communication to Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, saying that as a result of the declaration by President Wilson the Italian delegation had decided to leave Paris at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Italian Vice Admiral Thaon di Revel, former chief of staff, has left Paris for Rome. General Armando Diaz, commander in chief of the Italian armies, it is announced, will leave tonight.

TREATY IS SPECIFIC.

LONDON, April 23.—(By the Associated Press)—With reference to the Italian claims the Associated Press learns that under the treaty of London, Italy was entitled to Trieste, Pola and part of Dalmatia, but Fiume was to go to Croatia.

Great Britain has advised Italy in her own interests to forego some of her claims, but if the Italians insist on their rights under the treaty, Great Britain and France are prepared to honor their signatures, in which case, as pointed out to Italy, Fiume must go to Croatia.

It is understood that President Wilson issued his statement on his sole responsibility and that Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau are still actively seeking to bring about an agreement.

PARIS, April 23.—(By the Associated Press)—It is said that Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain approved of President Wilson's statement without reserve and that Premier Clemenceau has described it as "admirable" and has said that he "would not change a word."

It is explained that the reason Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau did not join the statement was the fact that they were parties to the treaty of London.

It was also made known that Premier Orlando had prepared a statement for the Italian parliament which went forward last night. It has not been made public here and its contents are as yet unknown.

Italy has the verdict of the United States government as regards her claims in the Adriatic. She may not have her aspirations for Fiume gratified, for that would block in from the sea behind the coast of Dalmatia the new small independent nations which are to become members of the league of nations.

President Wilson, in a long statement dealing with the controversy over Fiume, has clearly defined to Italy the stand of the United States in the premises and thus has brought to a climax the crisis that has existed for many days.

With regard to the islands in the eastern Adriatic and that portion of the Dalmatian coast which lies most open to the sea which Italy also is demanding, President Wilson broadly states that these are not now necessary to Italy to make her safe against naval aggression by Austria-Hungary, because Austria-Hungary no longer exists, and the fortifications all along the coast are to be permanently destroyed.

Also the president says, the new states are to accept limitation of armaments which will further put aggression out of the question and that equal and equitable treatment of all racial or national minorities throughout this region are to be guaranteed under internal sanction.

President Wilson contends that if the principles under which the initiative for peace was taken are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as an outlet for the commerce "not only of Italy but of the land to the north and northeast of that port, Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania and the states of the new Jugoslavia group."

Premier Orlando of Italy called the Italian peace delegates for a conference after the president's note was issued to prepare a statement to be addressed to the Italian people.

Later Vice Admiral Thaon di Revel, former chief of the Italian naval staff, departed from Paris to Rome, and it was asserted that General Diaz, Italian military commander in chief, would leave for Italy. What action on the part of Italy this portends is problematical.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in the important German port of Hamburg and its suburbs, where there has been considerable fighting and a number of persons have been killed or wounded. Pillaging has been in progress in the harbor quarter. Bremen is also disturbed while terrorism still prevails in Munich.

A dispatch from Tokio says that opinion in Japan seems to be that Japan will accept the league of nations, even if the racial clause to the league covenant is rejected by the other allied and associated powers.

FAMOUS PAINTER DIES
NEWTON, Mass., April 23.—Darius Cobb, painter of portraits and landscapes, died tonight at his home in Newton upper falls. He was 84 years old. His most widely known painting is "The Master" which required 34 years to complete.

German Delegates Will Submit Plan for League

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam asserts that the German peace delegates have been instructed to propose at Versailles a plan for a league of nations to replace the plan adopted by the peace conferees in Paris. The dispatch adds that the German plan was drafted mainly by Count von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States; Mathias Erzberger, president of the German armistice commission; Professor Walther M. A. Schucking and Karl Kautsky, one of the Socialist leaders.

Missing Man Located Far from Former Home

MARSHFIELD, Or., April 23.—Gordon Cody, a painter, who disappeared last month while on a fishing trip and under circumstances which caused an investigation to be instituted on the theory that he might have been murdered, has been located at Yakima, Wash., according to advices received by the painters' union officials here today. Cody left a family here.

BUSINESS MAN PASSES AWAY

Mauritz Klingler, Owner of Much Salem Property, Called by Death

Mauritz Klingler, one of the aggressive men in the business life of Salem during the last 40 years and who was one of the moving spirits that brought Salem from the village class to that of a city, died at a local hospital at 5 o'clock p. m. yesterday after an illness extending over a period of several months. He would have been 77 years old at his next birthday. The body is at the Rigdon undertaking establishment and the funeral will be held from the Catholic church Friday morning at 10 o'clock, with interment in the Catholic cemetery.

Mr. Klingler was born in Alsace-Lorraine, in the town of Housen. He came to Oregon about 1876, coming directly to Salem. After his arrival here he engaged in the brewing business which he followed for many years.

Mr. Klingler owned a large amount of property, including his home at Church and Chemeketa streets and several business houses in the city. With S. Beck, who was at one time his partner, he erected the building now occupied by the main plant of The Phep company. This building was disposed of by him some years ago. He owned the Klingler block on State street, the building now occupied by the Velle garage on Commercial street and other business buildings on that street. And was joint owner with Eugene Eckerlen of the building occupied by the Salem Woolen Mill store.

Mr. Klingler leaves his wife, a son, Ernest Klingler, and a daughter, Bertha Klingler, all of Salem.

Mr. Klingler was a member of Salem lodge No. 336, B. P. O. Elks.

Terrorism Still Reigns in Big Cities of Germany

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, April 23.—Terrorism still reigns in Munich and the Bavarian capital is on the verge of bankruptcy, the Lokal Anzeiger says. There is wholesale misery in Munich and almost all the workers are idle. What food is arriving is taken by the communists. Some of the food is given to women and children, but the public kitchens and hospitals are robbed of their allowances.

The government of Premier Hoffmann, the paper adds, intends to transfer from Bamberg to Nuremberg because it is rumored that Nuremberg communists are planning a surprise attack on the government in company with Munich communists.

Dr. Leylen, one of the communist leaders in Munich, is quoted as saying to his confidants that the communist troops are not equal to an out and out fight with the government forces. Leylen and other leaders are said to be planning to go to Budapest by airplane with cash taken from the Munich banks.

Argentina Instructed to Turn Over German Ships

BUENOS AIRES, April 23.—Germany has instructed the Argentine government to deliver interned German steamers to the United States and the American embassy has announced its readiness to take over the vessels.

The cabinet met this afternoon to instruct the officials concerned to act accordingly. The transfer is expected within a few days.

GERMANS GIVE DATES

PARIS, April 23.—(By the Associated Press)—The German government has officially advised the allied and associated governments that the German plenipotentiaries would not leave Berlin before April 25 and that they would reach Versailles May 1, at the earliest. Seven newspaper men will accompany the plenipotentiaries, the dispatch adds.

LOAN GOING RAPIDLY IN ENTIRE U. S.

Quarter of Billion Dollars Subscribed—Figures Probably Cover Only First Two Days of Drive.

ONLY TEN OUT OF 12 DISTRICTS REPORTED

Victory Ship Scheduled to Reach San Diego at Noon Today

WASHINGTON, April 23.—A quarter of a billion dollars has been subscribed to the victory liberty loan and officially reported through banks and federal reserve district headquarters to the treasury. This covers probably only the first two days of the subscription period and does not include the millions of pledges on which subscribers have not paid initial installments. Neither does it include officially recorded subscriptions which have not been tabulated by banks or which are in the process of being reported to district headquarters.

Only ten of the 12 districts were reported in figures given out tonight by the treasury, the Kansas City and Atlanta headquarters not having submitted official reports.

For these reasons officials are inclined to believe that the actual subscriptions already gathered by the millions of volunteer workers amount to at least half a billion dollars.

The first complaints that the treasury's official reports do not fairly indicate the records of various communities reached here today. They were met with the explanation that the figures given out by the treasury at night in most cases were transmitted by district managers about noon of that day. The district managers also may report the standing of some city as of the night before and this is reflected in the national headquarters review a day later as a consequence.

Totals Are Tabulated
The exact total tabulated tonight was \$249,649,000, distributed as follows: Boston, \$45,448,400; New York, \$88,000,000; Philadelphia, \$19,258,150; Cleveland, \$18,193,950; Richmond, \$13,383,600; Chicago, \$25,579,250; St. Louis, \$29,377,600; Minneapolis, \$6,616,700; Dallas, \$1,241,300; San Francisco, \$2,050,550.

The navy's actual subscription thus far in the victory liberty loan campaign has been almost \$2,000,000, or enough to move the victory ship, the U. S. S. Marblehead approximately two miles on its voyage from San Francisco to New York.

The navy's flying squadron of battleships and destroyers, which are cruising along the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts to help the victory liberty loan, are receiving enthusiastic welcomes.

The victory ship is scheduled to reach San Diego at noon tomorrow.

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Japan Expected to Join World League of Nations

TOKIO, April 23.—(By the Associated Press)—The impression exists in well informed quarters here that Japan will join the league of nations even if the racial clause of the league covenant is finally rejected by the peace conference. This was brought out in answer to special news dispatches from Paris asserting that Japan had informed the other delegates to the conference that Japan would decline to enter the league if the racial clause was not adopted.

Building Boom Strikes Chicago, Says Official

CHICAGO, April 23.—A healthy building boom, steadily increasing, was reported today by Building Commissioner Bostrom, who announced that thus far in April, permits for expenditure of \$6,000,000 in new buildings in Chicago have been issued. The total figure for March was \$5,000,000. The commissioner said building materials could be bought at less than the quoted price.

CITIZENSHIP IS DENIED VOTER

Application of William F. Wall Disallowed Though Father Held Office

Although he had voted a number of times and his father has been city recorder of Jefferson, William Frances Wall was yesterday denied citizenship in the United States on the ground that he had not exercised the rights of a citizen for five years previous to 1914, the date of his declaration. The case was heard in naturalization court. He must now begin all over and it will be two years before he can be given another hearing.

Wall was born in Canada and his father did not secure his naturalization papers until after the son was 21 years old, thus making it necessary for the younger Wall to apply for citizenship. He had thought himself a citizen and in good faith had voted and used the other prerogatives of a duly qualified American.

This is his second attempt to become naturalized in the United States. Those admitted to citizenship were John Abdon Nyman, a native of Sweden, and Heinrich Jaeger, Frederick John Keller, Carl Christoph Ballberg, and Bertel Griesebauer, all of whom were born in Germany.

Bolsheviks Willing to Fight Their Own Forces

BERNE, April 23.—(French Wireless Service)—A large part of the Bolshevik first army which surrendered several days ago to the Ukrainians has offered voluntarily to fight the Bolsheviks and already has been in action with the Ukrainians against the Bolsheviks at Pimil, in the Priest region. This announcement is made in a Ukrainian official statement received from Rovno by the Ukrainian press bureau.

A London dispatch Sunday said that messages had been received there that the Bolshevik army had surrendered to the Ukrainian troops of General Petlura in the region of Homel, northwest of Kiev. Twenty thousand rifles, 35 guns and two hundred machine guns were said to have been handed over to the Ukrainians.

WORTH OF VICTORY LOAN NOTE TOLD BY EXECUTIVE MANAGER

A victory loan note at par is worth more to investors than the bonds of preceding liberty loan issues "net." The net income from a victory loan note costing \$100 is greater than that derived by an investor who buys the bonds of the preceding issue at a discount. This fact is shown by the following statement which has just been issued by Robert E. Smith, executive manager of the Oregon victory loan committee:

"That victory bonds will remain at or above par in the open market is clearly demonstrated by figures compiled by government bond experts. These figures show that a \$100 victory bond for \$100 is a better investment than a \$100 bond of the fourth liberty loan for \$93, its prevailing price in the open market.

"The prevailing rate of interest on the stock exchange is 4.70 per cent. That is to say, the average annual interest on \$100 is \$4.70. For this reason a 4 1/4 per cent liberty bond of \$100 denomination which yields in interest only \$4.25 per year is sold at sufficient discount on the stock exchange to yield the purchaser \$4.70 per year on the purchase price. The sum of \$93 at 4.70 per cent interest will yield \$4.25 per year. Therefore a \$100 bond whose annual yield is only \$4.25 sells on the stock exchange for \$93.

"In the fifth or victory loan the government determined to offer a security which would surely remain at par in the open market. It therefore placed the rate of interest on these new securities at a higher rate than that which prevails on the stock exchange. Whereas the prevailing rate of interest is 4.70 per cent, the new bonds (called victory notes) bear 4.75 per cent interest.

"To express this differently: Suppose a man offered you two bonds. In his left hand he offered you a \$100 liberty bond of the fourth issue which he would sell for \$93. In his right hand he offered you a \$100 bond of the fifth or victory issue for \$100. You should buy the \$100 victory bond for \$100, because each one of these one hundred dollars which you invest in the victory bond will earn 4.75 cents per year, while each of the ninety-three dollars which you pay for the liberty bond of the fourth issue will earn you only 4.70 cents per year."

PRESIDENT DECLARES HE WILL NOT YIELD ON ADRIATIC POINTS

Profound Sensation Created at Peace Conference When Wilson Delivers Opinion—Gauntlet Thrown Down to Supporters of Secret Treaties—Kiau-Chau Controversy Also Target of Attack—Italian Situation Overshadows All Other Considerations at Yesterday's Peace Session.

PARIS, April 23.—(By the Associated Press)—President Wilson's emphatic declaration that he will not yield on the Adriatic question, has created the most profound sensation in the peace conference. He has thrown down the gauntlet to the supporters of secret treaties in a manner which almost took away the breath of the delegates who have been urging compromises on points covered by many secret documents and at variance with the president's fourteen points.

President Wilson's sweeping declaration, while aimed directly at the Adriatic problems, also reaches the Kiau-Chau controversy in which Japan relies on secret agreements made with Great Britain, France and Italy in 1917 to support her claim to the concessions held by Germany in Shantung.

The peace delegates generally regard President Wilson's statement as a challenge which once for all will dispose of the question whether secret documents, of which many nations participating in the war were ignorant, are to figure in the peace following an armistice in which all the allies pledged gave no regard to secret treaties.

All Questions Overshadowed.

The Italian situation overshadowed all other questions throughout the day in Paris and was the sole subject of conversation in official and unofficial circles.

When it became known this morning that the Italian premier, Vittorio R. Orlando, was again absent from the session of the council of four, various rumors became current.

Proposals and counter proposals were made by members of the British, French and Italian delegations and numerous stories of compromises were circulated. There were suddenly discredited by the issuance of President Wilson's statement, showing that the president was not a party to the proposed concessions, which was chiefly based on the supposition that Fiume could be given to Italy.

The idea which had been prevalent in Paris that the Adriatic situation was a game of chess, in which the most skillful diplomats would win regardless of the armistice conditions which suddenly banished by President Wilson's action.

Statement Ready Monday.
Since Monday it had been generally known that he had prepared a statement which was presented on that day to the entire American delegation and that the delegation had approved it. But there was no suspicion that his position was so unalterably against secret diplomacy.

Declarations by the members of the American delegation that the president not yield in the matter of Fiume were regarded by most European diplomats and especially by the Italians, as part of a political game, until today and even now many school diplomats still seem unable to comprehend what has happened.

Definite Understanding.
The text of the statement follows: "In view of the capital importance of the questions affected and in order to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their settlement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory solution."

"When Italy entered the war she entered upon the basis of a definite private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the pact of London. Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other powers, great and small, have entered the struggle, with no knowledge of that private understanding.

"The Austro-Hungarian empire, then the enemy of Europe and at whose expense the pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that, but the several parts of that empire, it is agreed now by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent states and associated in a league of nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but with Italy herself and the powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty."

All Liberty Concerned.
"We are to establish their liberty as well as our own. Their interests are among the smaller states whose interests are henceforth to be safeguarded as scrupulously as the interests of the most powerful states.

"The war was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace which should be founded on certain clearly defined principles which set up a new order of right and justice. Upon these principles the peace with Germany has been conceived, not only, but formulated. Upon these principles, it will be effected. We can not ask the great body of powers to propose and effect peace with Austria and establish a new basis of independence and right in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian empire and in the states of the Balkan group on principles of another

Territory Authorized to Engage in Business

JUNEAU, Alaska, April 23.—By a vote of 12 to 3 the territorial house of representatives today issued a bill authorizing the territory of Alaska to enter the transportation business with chartered ships and appropriating therefor \$300,000. The bill makes the governor secretary-treasurer of the proposed Alaska shipping board and authorizes a careful investigation of shipping conditions and needs before the territory enters the business, which is left optional. Passage of the measure in the senate is believed certain.

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