

# The Oregon Statesman

THE WEATHER  
Tuesday rain in west, rain or snow in east; moderate northeasterly winds.

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SIXTY-NINTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1920.

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## SENATE PASS ARTICLE TEN RESERVATION

### Muster Fourteen Democrats to Support of Lodge Alternative; at Least Thirty Needed to Finally Ratify

## MORE DEMOCRATS ARE EXPECTED FOR SUPPORT

### Wilson Still Unmoved and Little Chance Exists to Ratify

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Re-affirming its disagreement with President Wilson on the dominating issue of the peace treaty controversy, the senate adopted today by a vote of more than two to one the new article ten reservation framed by republican leaders.

Its action ended, at least for the present, the efforts for a compromise that would insure ratification, and the senate's decision was accepted generally as hastening the treaty toward another deadlock, from which it could be released only by a verdict at the polls next November.

Fourteen democrats voted with the united republican membership for the reservation, but this defection from administration ranks fell far short of the number required to ratify.

### More Democrats to Bolt.

It was conceded that others probably would swing over on the ratification roll call, but administration leaders, backed by a definite assurance that the new reservation was unacceptable to the President, evidenced no apprehension that their forces would dwindle beyond the danger point.

The vote, 56 to 26, showed on its face a two-thirds majority for the reservation, but by means indicated two-thirds would vote for ratification on that basis. Included in the majority were irreconcilables, holding about a score of votes which on the ratification roll call are expected to be cast against the treaty.

### Article Ten Reservation.

"The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, its resources, or any form of economic discrimination, or to interfere in any way in controversies between nations including all controversies relating to territorial integrity or political independence, whether members of the league or not, under the provisions of article ten or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case congress, which under the constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall, in the exercise of full liberty of action, by act or joint resolution so provide."

On adoption of the original article ten reservation last November the vote was 46 to 33 with only four democrats, Senators Reed, Gore, Smith of Georgia and Walsh, of Massachusetts, voting in the affirmative.

Today's vote completed the senate's reconsideration of the 10 reservations adopted in November, but several new proposals remain to be disposed of before a ratification vote. Most leaders thought tonight how-

(Continued on page 6)

## NO SECRETARY OF STATE IN U. S.

### Happy Excursions to Cuba Discontinued for a Time

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A virtual embargo on foreign travel by American citizens was in effect today with the end of the thirty day period during which under Secretary Folk acted as secretary of states, and interim. No passports were issued today and while no official announcement was made, it was indicated that none would be issued until the senate had acted on the nomination of Bainbridge Colby as secretary of state.

Administration officials held that the department technically was without a head and as passports must be signed by the secretary or acting secretary, none could be issued.

From 600 to 800 passports have been issued daily the past few weeks, officials said; about 60 per cent for Europe and 20 per cent for Cuba.

## "SILLY, ABSURD," SAYS FRIEND OF WOBBLES

### VANDERVEER DECLARES DECISION SHOULD BE SET ASIDE

I. W. W. Attorney Attends Syndicalism Trial in Portland; Will Act in Defense in New Trial

PORTLAND, Or., March 15.—George F. Vanderveer, attorney for ten alleged members of the Industrial Workers of the World whose trial of murder charges growing out of the killing of Warren O. Grimm at Centralia, Wash., on Armistice Day has just been concluded at Montesano, was a spectator here today at the trial in the circuit court of Karl W. Oster, Fred W. Fry and Claud Hurst, charged with violation of the state syndicalism act. Vanderveer remained in court during most of the afternoon, giving close attention to the proceedings.

"Silly absurd!" was Vanderveer's comment in an interview on the verdict rendered at Montesano. "It is like two and two make six. The verdict ought to be set aside." Vanderveer is retained to defend 26 alleged members of the I. W. W. here at a trial on charges of violations of the syndicalism act, as soon as the case now on trial is completed.

## HUN SUBS MADE NAVY TREMBLE

### Sims Tells of Anxious Days With Transports Unguarded

WASHINGTON, March 15.—An unpublished story of war-time anxiety in London and Washington last German battle cruisers attempt a raid against American transports was disclosed today to the senate naval investigating committee by Rear Admiral Sims. Messages exchanged by Admiral Benson, chief of operations, and Admiral Sims in July, 1918, were presented by the latter to the committee, which, he said, Secretary Daniels had made to the committee "that general plans and policies were none of my business."

Included in plans formed by the navy department to meet such raids and rejected by Admiral Sims as "impractical" was a proposal to call on Japan for a battle cruiser division to serve with the American Atlantic fleet.

In his first statement to the committee, Admiral Sims said the complaints he had to make were confined largely to the first six or eight months of the war. When today he began discussion of events which occurred in the summer of 1918, he said he did so because Mr. Daniels in a statement, had implied Admiral Sims' post in London was "purely a local one."

"The statement was inaccurate," Admiral Sims said. In the spring of 1918, he said, when the submarine menace had been overcome, naval officials in London became apprehensive that the Germans might as a last venture send out battle cruisers in the hope of destroying an American convoy. That this apprehension was also felt at the navy department, he said, was demonstrated by this cablegram from Admiral Benson:

"As last hope German battle cruisers may be sent out to completely destroy one of our large troop convoys. We depend upon you to gain and give information on this point and grand fleet to take necessary action until United States could act."

In reply, Admiral Sims said, he cabled that everything possible would be done to intercept raiding German cruisers but that there could not be any guarantee that they would not reach the open Atlantic. He advised guarding United States troop convoys with battleships.

Despite this, he said, the navy department only July 30 outlined a plan of its own to meet such raids. He added, on the "false premise" that advance warning would be given. The plan contemplated placing one division of American battleships at Queensland, Ireland, to cover the eastern Atlantic, another to be held at home ready to cover the western Atlantic and a division of Japanese battle cruisers to be stationed with the Atlantic fleet to pursue and sink raiders.

Admiral Sims said the department sent many cables insisting that its plan be given a trial and that it was not abandoned until months after it was first suggested. A raid in the meantime, he asserted, would have found the United States without a practical working plan to meet it.

Only the fact that "God was with us," saved early troop ship convoys from German torpedoes, Admiral Sims declared.

## 2 MEMBERS OF COUNCIL QUIT POSTS

### Hager and Craig Resign, and John B. Giesy Elected to Represent Fourth Ward—Other Adjustments Made

## MONEY IS REFUSED FOR NEW HOSPITAL

### Steps Are Taken to Increase Pay of City Policemen and Firemen

City Attorney B. W. Macy was instructed by the city council last night to draw up an ordinance to provide for a raise in salary for the city police and firemen. Councilmen Hager and Craig entered their resignations. Other members of the council who were automatically removed from office by the change of ward boundaries were re-elected to serve in their respective wards. John B. Giesy was elected a new member.

Councilman Hager proposed that the salaries of the police and firemen be increased 10 per cent April 1, and that three months later another increase of 10 per cent be made, and at the end of the following three months the salaries be increased to \$125. In the motion he included a raise of \$50 a month for the chief of police. The motion was carried by a unanimous vote of the council. City Attorney Macy was instructed to draw up an ordinance to that effect.

The matter of raising the salaries of the city police and firemen has heretofore been referred to the ways and means committee. Alderman Schunke, a member of the committee, objected to "passing the buck" to the committee, and asked that the matter be settled by the council at large, as the ways and means committee had no money or authority to increase the salaries. It was after Alderman Schunke's speech that Councilman Hager made the motion passed by the council.

Dr. Utter gained the floor and asked what the council contemplated relative to filling vacancies that would be made today by the change of ward boundaries. There was no definite answer.

Hager filed his resignation, stating that he would probably leave the city in the next 60 days and thought it advisable to elect a successor at last night's meeting. His resignation was accepted and he was given a vote of thanks for his services during the past months.

Buchner resigned and was re-elected to serve as councilman in ward 2. Simeral, Johnston and Halvorsen, who were automatically removed by the ward changes, were re-elected. Simeral was named to represent ward 6. Johnston was elected ward 3. Halvorsen is re-elected ward 1. Schunke filed his resignation and was re-elected for ward 1. Vandevort was let out of office and re-elected to fill the vacancy caused by Hager's resignation. John B. Giesy was nominated by Alderman Simeral to fill the vacancy in ward 4. He was elected by a unanimous vote. Councilman Craig was let out of office by the ward changes and when nominated to serve in ward 3, he resigned in favor of Alderman Buchner. The council gave Mr. Craig a vote of thanks in appreciation of his services. Councilman Volk personally thanked Mr. Craig for his services while with the health and police committee.

A bill was introduced prohibiting the erection and operation of gasoline filling stations in the city outside of the fire limits, unless the company wishing to build and operate a gasoline filling station have the consent of all the property owners within 150 feet of the building site. The bill was passed on third reading and will become an ordinance.

A representative of the Standard Oil company was present and spoke to the council in objection to the proposed ordinance. He said that the company had about 250 oil stations in the towns and cities on the Pacific coast and that most of the places were pleased to have filling stations in the residential district, and not in one instance had any objection been raised. He said for business reasons he could not locate the stations in the business district. The contention of the bill was that the stations were a nuisance and disaffecting to the residents in the immediate vicinity. Some of the councilmen stated that they would not wish to live anywhere near a filling station.

The Standard Oil company was given a franchise to construct a railroad spur within the city limits of Salem to pass over the old Turner road and along Leslie street to any point lying in Leslie street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The proposed track will be switch of the standard gauge, from the Southern Pacific railroad.

The petition to the council for a contribution of \$1500 to the Salem hospital fund that was in the hands

(Continued on page 6)

## CENTRAL FIGURES IN NEW YORK'S BATTLE OF "WETS" AND "DRYS"

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER, ASSEMBLYMAN, HAS INTRODUCED A BILL LEGALIZING THE SALE OF 6 PER CENT BEER AND A RESOLUTION FOR INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ANTISALOON LEAGUE. HE CLAIMS JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., PAYS WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LEAGUE, A SALARY OF \$15,000 A YEAR. ARCHBISHOP PATRICK J. HAYES, CATHOLIC LEADER, CALLS ANDERSON "A BREWER OF BIGOTRY, A FOMENTER OF DISTURB, A SINISTER FIGURE IN AMERICAN POLITICS AND A BREEDER OF MISCHIEF."



## FRANCE ASKS CONSIDERATION

### Endangered by Financial Peril She Asks Help of America

PARIS, March 15.—Premier Millerand today put aside the German crisis long enough to discuss relations between France and the United States and conditions of international credit. He said to a representative of The Associated Press: "France and the United States must continue the close friendship which always has been maintained. No fleeting misunderstandings must be allowed to trouble their relations. The sooner misconceptions are dispelled the better."

"It appears to mean an opportunity to recall to our friend, the United States, that France is not asking for charity. The greatest part of money France borrowed abroad was spent in the common interest of all civilized countries, a fact which might form the basis of a claim for special consideration, but such is not our intention."

"We don't request cancellation of arrears and to recover our strength after four and a half years of exhausting war. Our propositions are those which any debtor would feel right in making in the interest of both himself and his creditors."

The premier referred to the rainous fluctuations in exchange, which he held would be aggravated rather than palliated through measures proposed to France by those not taking sufficient account of interior conditions.

"If France is obliged to meet her obligations abroad at the present rate of exchange she would be forced to pay two and a half times what she owes," he continued. "Thus, after spending for the common good, thirty billion francs borrowed from her friends, she would have to pay forty five billion francs as France's premium to these same friends."

"We have given our blood, we have given our money. To ask us now to give more than double our debt is an anomaly that cannot fail to strike the most impartial judges." After mentioning the suggestion made by the United States that France could raise the value of the franc by increasing exportations, the premier said that the question appeared to be imperfectly understood by the American people.

"We ask nothing better than increased exports. We must first, however, manufacture and we can't make the things for the foreign trade until we have factories in which to manufacture them. Do our American friends lose sight of the extent of the devastation of the richest part of our territory; do they forget that we are still partly paralyzed and that it will require years to recuperate"

## FEAR OF RADICALS SOBERS REVOLUTION HARMONY IN SIGHT

### Conflicting Reports Come From Various Points in Revolutionary Germany But General Indications Seem to Be That Imperialists Lack General Support and Are Willing to Retire—Plans Made for New Cabinet and Election for President Soon

PARIS, March 16.—A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Zurich, Switzerland, says the Ebert government in Germany, together with the president and vice president of the national assembly and the Wurttemberg ministers met at Stuttgart Monday and decided to reject any attempt at negotiations by the followers of Wolfgang Kapp. Premier Bauer is quoted as having said that the only condition the Ebert government would offer Kapp was that he resign. The Ebert government further declares, says the dispatch, it has authorized nobody to negotiate with the Berlin government being convinced it soon will be able to restore order.

The Berlin dispatch saying negotiations had been opened is denied.

LONDON, March 15.—The strike against the coup d'etat in Germany has increased, says a dispatch to the Times from The Hague dated Monday. According to reports, it adds, the new government is acting in accordance with the old Prussian methods, imprisoning old democratic ministers and labor leaders and all offering opposition.

BERLIN, March 15.—(By The Associated Press)—In fighting today at Dortmund, Westphalia, several persons were killed or wounded. The big smelting works there are idle.

It is stated that a soviet government has been proclaimed in Bochum and Essen. Frankfurt on Main is reported to be in the hands of the workers. Workmen have stormed the railway station at Hanover.

The workers at Chemitz, Saxony, have formed a provisional committee of action consisting of three socialist, three independents and three communists. The committee disarmed the villagers battalion and the home guard and removed the bourgeoisie from the security guard. Three thousand armed workmen occupied the railway station, postoffice and town hall and have assumed power in surrounding towns. The publication of bourgeoisie newspapers has been forbidden.

The government of the principality of Reuse has been deposed and the establishment of a soviet republic there is expected.

LONDON, March 15.—Telephonic messages to the Berlin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company from different parts of German report the situation as follows:

## U. S. STATUS IN GERMANY UNCERTAIN

### U. S. Soldiers the Only Troops Now in Germany Under Armistice Terms; Are They Under Command of Foch?

## EFFECT OF STRIKE FEARED AT COBLENZ

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(By The Associated Press)—Lacking reports tonight from Major Henry T. Allen at Coblenz as to military aspects of the involved situation in Germany, government officials today threw little light on the political status there and none on possible allied military measures. War department officials had hoped General Allen would report on the conference of allied commanders on the Rhine, but no message came.

The state department had an official report of a general strike in Hamburg, with the military in control and no disorders. There was much speculation again in war and state department circles as to the status of General Allen's troops on the Rhine in view of the fact that the American forces alone are under armistice conditions. Disagreement was expressed as to whether they would be under orders of Marshal Foch.

Only Americans Under Armistice. Some war department officials thought that technically the marshal's authority might still extend to General Allen's command. Other officials, however, held that the peace treaty had abrogated the French leader's authority at least so far as the Americans were concerned.

In any case, Secretary Baker's view appeared to render the question purely an academic one. He said General Allen had authority to preserve order in his area and that any other action contemplated involving his forces would have to await approval from Washington.

Military action by any occupying force, it was pointed out, would be contingent more on the character of the revolutionary change in Germany than on the revolution.

The change of government would be of only passing interest to the commands, unless it portended a departure from German engagements under the treaty.

No Offensive Contemplated. The present German political situation, it was said, was so obscure as to defy diagnosis in its true perspective until time disclosed the real purpose behind events reported.

It is well understood, therefore, that for the present at least, General Allen will confine himself to a maintenance of the status quo in the Coblenz sector so far as this relates to the maintenance of order. This could be done, it is thought without interference with any political changes which he Germans may seek.

Should a general strike extend to the American section, as threatened General Allen's situation might become more involved. Inhabitants would not, it is thought, be permitted to suffer for necessities of life and the line of communications of the American army must be kept open.

Fear Rise of Reds. While General Allen has large discretion as to measures necessary in such an emergency, it was believed beyond warning strike leaders against any act having this effect, he would scarcely do more than operate public utilities with troops and such civilians as he might need to replace strikers.

In reviewing the German political situation as shown in press advices, officials noted the apparent split between

(Continued on Page 6.)

## Ralph White Injured by Fall Through Skylight

Falling through the skylight in the roof of the Moore furniture store, Ralph White, 17, sustained a badly dislocated elbow and was severely bruised about the body last night about 10 o'clock, during his attendance at the meeting of the A. O. U. W. lodge.

White is the son of Police Officer W. J. White. After learning of the accident his mother and older brother, accompanied by Officer Victor, the mother was much worried because of difficulty in getting correct information as to her son's whereabouts. She was first directed to Moore's store and next to Morse & Robinson's offices in the Bank of Commerce building. Finally someone at the doctor's office informed the police station of young White's whereabouts.

The boy's arm was dressed in Dr. F. H. Thompson's office. He was taken to his home by Kenneth Wilson. There was another young man in Dr. Thompson's office with a broken arm, which resulted from a fall on the floor of the skating rink at the end of State street. He stood by and watched until White's injuries were dressed.