

CROWN PRINCE FLEES FROM HOLLAND GERMANY SEETHING WITH REVOLUTION

GERMAN HEIR TO THRONE IN FATHERLAND

Frederick William Hohenzollern Flees Across Border When Peace Is Accepted—Attempt to Rally Old Guard Against Signing Treaty Is Suspected—Washington Hears Kaiser Also Intends to Flee—Report Adds to Confusion in Paris.

PARIS, June 26.—Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former German crown prince, has escaped from Holland and made his way into Germany.

News of the escape of the ex-crown prince caused a considerable stir in peace conference circles. While it is not felt that he is a figure around which the reactionaries and monarchists would gather enthusiastically nevertheless his act is regarded as an event of considerable significance in view of other German recalcitrancy.

Hints have come from Germany within the last few days that the military caste there would not be averse to bringing about a military situation within the former empire that would embarrass the allies in putting the peace treaty into effect, and it seems not improbable that the move made by the ex-crown prince is connected with some such plan.

Went to Holland
The former crown prince made his way into Holland shortly after the signing of the armistice last November and was interned there by the Dutch government, taking up his residence on the island of Wieringen.

Two days before the armistice was signed, a decree issued by the German imperial chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, announcing a decision of the former German emperor to abdicate, stated:

"The imperial chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the kaiser, the renouncing by the crown prince of the throne of the German empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of the regency have been settled."

This generally was accepted as an official announcement that the crown prince intended to renounce his rights to the succession.

Did Not Renounce Throne
Later, however, the crown prince denied any such intention in an interview given to the Associated Press correspondent December 3, 1918. At that time the crown prince said:

"I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any documents whatever."

"However," he continued, "should the German government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France, I should be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen ready to do anything to assist my country."

Notwithstanding this categorical statement, the semi-official Wolff bureau of Berlin three days later issued what was said to be the exact text of the crown prince's renunciation of his rights to the throne.

As regards the Associated Press (Continued on Page Three.)

VOTE 35 MILLION FOR U. S. AVIATION

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Without debate the senate approved the committee amendment to the naval appropriation bill increasing the fund for aviation from the \$15,000,000 voted by the house to \$35,000,000.

As revised upward by the senate committee, the bill carries about \$782,000,000 as compared with \$485,000,000 provided by the house. Among the important committee additions are \$10,000,000 for federal acquisition of the Cape Cod canal.

IS WILLING TO DIE IN ELECTRIC CHAIR AFTER WILLARD MILL

NEW YORK, June 26.—Gordon Fawcett Hamby maintained his air of indifference which has characterized his every action since being brought back here from Tacoma when he faced Justice Lewis Fawcett in the supreme court in Brooklyn today to be sentenced to die in the electric chair. Hamby, or Allen, as he prefers to be known, was convicted on Tuesday of killing Dewitt C. Peal, paying teller of the East Brooklyn Savings bank, while Hamby and a confederate were robbing the bank of \$13,000 on December 13 last.

Aside from expressing the hope that he might live to hear the result of the Willard Deaneley championship bout, Hamby offered no objections to the court setting an early date for his electrocution.

SATURDAY NOW DAY FOR PEACE TO BE SIGNED

Allied Delegates Disregarding Conditions Beyond Rhine Prepare for Signing of Treaty Saturday Afternoon at 3 O'Clock—If No Answer Soon Then Ultimatum.

PARIS, June 26.—Efforts were being made today to arrange for the signing of the peace treaty at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The council of three is apparently satisfied with the semi-official assurances that the Germans would be on hand.

Although the unofficial intimation received was that the German signatories probably would be Hermann Mueller, the foreign secretary, and Herr Giesberts and Herr Leinert of the old delegation, it developed today that Herr Giesberts, who had remained in Versailles for a time, had left there for Germany. A third man would be named, however, to accompany Herr Mueller and Herr Leinert, it is indicated.

BERLIN, June 25.—Hermann Mueller, the foreign minister, and Dr. Bell, the colonial minister, it was announced tonight, have been selected as the German envoys to sign the peace terms. They will leave Berlin Friday.

PARIS, June 26.—It is understood that if no official communication is received by nightfall from Berlin relative to the signing of the peace treaty, something in the nature of an ultimatum will be sent to Berlin by the peace conference.

At noon the conference was in complete ignorance as to Germany's plan. Paul Dulasta, secretary of the conference, went to Versailles this morning seeking information. He was informed verbally by Dr. Daniel Van Haimhausen that the German signatories, who will probably be Herr Mueller, Herr Giesberts and Herr Leinert, might arrive by Saturday, but he was unable to speak authoritatively.

Ukrainians Break Armistice.
PARIS, June 26.—The armistice entered into several days ago by the Poles and Ukrainians has been broken by an advance on the part of the Ukrainian forces according to information received here today.

Labor Votes Moral Support.
OMAHA, Neb., June 26.—Central Labor Union decided last night against a general strike in sympathy with teamsters, but voted moral and financial support.

HUN PLOT TO BREAK PACT DISCOVERED

Allies Secure Copy Official Notice to Accept Treaty But Disregard Its Terms Regarding Poles—Ultimatum Sent By Clemenceau—Hold Hun Government Responsible for Any Support Against Polish Authority in Posen or Silesia.

PARIS, June 26.—The German peace delegation has been informed in a note from Premier Clemenceau that the German government will be held strictly responsible for unofficial support of any movement against Polish authority in the territory given Poland in Posen and in East and West Prussia.

The text of the note reads:
"Paris, June 25:
"Mr. President: The allied and associated powers feel it necessary to direct the attention of the German government to the fact that the Polish authorities have come into possession of the attached official German dispatch which states that while the German government means to sign the peace they intend to give unofficial support to all the means in their power to local movements of resistance to the establishment of Polish authority in the territories allotted to Poland in Posen and in East and West Prussia, and to the occupation of upper Silesia by the allied and associated powers."

"In view of this information the allied and associated powers think it necessary to inform the German government that they will hold them strictly responsible for seeing that at the time indicated in the treaty all troops and all officials indicated by the allied commission are withdrawn and that in the event of local disturbances in resistance to the treaty no support or assistance to the insurgents is allowed to pass across the new frontier in new Poland."
(Signed) "G. CLEMENCEAU."

The telegram referred to in the foregoing letter reads:
"Posen, June 21, 1919:
"The government will sign. Nevertheless, Harsing (provisional president) will proclaim for Silesia and Wig (provisional president) for Western and Eastern Prussia, war against the east. The government will officially declare its opposition, but will unofficially support the action by every means."

"Harsing has telegraphed today: 'Send my large parcel to Breslau.'"

DEPORT 70 ALIENS
FROM PORTLAND

PORTLAND, June 26.—R. P. Bonham, commissioner of the federal immigration service, today ordered the deportation of nine aliens as undesirable, following hearing of their cases, which involved various infractions of law. Commissioner Bonham stated today that 70 aliens have been ordered deported from Portland within the past few months.

OREGON'S 3D REGIMENT
SOON IN SERVICE

PORTLAND, June 26.—Oregon's third regiment of National Guard will be well on its way back into federal service by the end of this week, it was announced today. By Saturday all companies will have been inspected and the report of the inspection officer forwarded to Washington. As soon as the report is accepted by the federal authorities equipment will be forwarded.

Oregon Doctors Meet.
PORTLAND, June 26.—Between 250 and 300 physicians from all over Oregon met here today for the opening of the 45th annual convention of the Oregon State Medical association.

CROWN PRINCE WAS CRUEL TO HER



When Crown Prince Willie reaches Germany he will not be welcomed by the crown princess, Cecile, who with her four little princelings are shown above, for the crown princess, according to latest reports, has filed divorce proceedings against her former lord and master, charging cruelty. The mother of Cecile, Grand Duchess Anastasia, is ready if necessary to testify. Her picture is at the right.

WIRE STRIKERS BREAK WITH COAST LEADERS

LOS ANGELES, June 26.—Striking telephone operators and electrical workers probably will take action casting off the authority of their international officials and placing the management of their strike under direction of a general conference committee at San Francisco, according to a statement today by Frederick B. Spencer, chairman of the local strike committee. He said a meeting had been called for today.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—L. C. Grasser of Oakland, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Miss Nellie Johnson of Portland, vice-president of the Telephone Operators' National Organization, announced today they will submit the compromise offered by the Pacific Telegraph and Telephone company to a referendum vote of the unions involved. This they said they would do in spite of the opposition of representatives of those unions on the general strike committee.

Cast off from their international officers because of differences over the proposed submission of the company's latest compromise offer to a referendum of the unions, the striking unions were proceeding on their own account today. Union officials said that they had tried hard to cooperate with the international, but were compelled to decline a referendum upon demand of their locals.

A special committee of the board of supervisors invited the telephone officials into a conference to arrange a possible settlement. Strike committees representing all of the affected locals were meeting to consolidate their interests and make preparations for a long drawn out contest.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTER RAPS ALLIED POLICY

ROME, June 25.—The position of Italy is less favorable now than at the beginning of the peace conference because the Italian delegation has approved all that Great Britain and France have asked in Asia and Africa, while those powers have not acknowledged the claims of Italy. Foreign Minister Tittoni declared in an address to the senate today.

If this situation should continue, he said, Great Britain and France would be at peace and free to demobilize and to heal their wounds, while it would be impossible for Italy to do this because she would not be at peace.

Signor Tittoni said he hoped the rights of Italy would be recognized because of her enormous sacrifices. Former Premier Orlando, the foreign minister continued, had told him of the present status of Italy's negotiations, which he summarized briefly as follows:

"The frontier with the Austrian republic is outlined as we desired.
"Regarding the Adriatic, after President Wilson's message in April, there was the Tardieu compromise which failed of its object. This was to find a compromise agreeable to our allies as well as President Wilson, meanwhile keeping firm the pact of London, which President Wilson did not recognize, but which our allies admitted in its entirety, including the clause assigning Fiume to Croatia."

"No other decision was reached, but Serbia occupied Northern Albania and Greece occupied Smyrna which was promised us by the agreement of St. Jean Maurienne."
In principle, Signor Tittoni added, the compensation offered Italy in Africa by the British government was satisfactory. He said he believed the offer of France ought to be increased.

Build Ship Private Account.
ABERDEEN, Wash., June 26.—Initiation of wooden ship building for private account is announced today by the Grays Harbor Motorship corporation, which has laid keels for two new five-masted barkentines of the Ward type.

TO PUNISH HUNS WHO SUNK SHIPS

In Note to German Peace Delegation Clemenceau Declares Men Guilty of Treachery Will Be Brought to Trial and Punished—Reparations to Allies for Loss—Incident Shows That foe Can't Be Trusted—Unfortunate Effect Upon Future.

PARIS, June 26.—The allied and associated powers today sent the following letter to the German peace delegation:

"June 25, 1919.
"Mr. President: The terms of the armistice signed by Germany on the eleventh November, 1918, provided as follows:

"Article 23—The German surface warships which shall be specified by the allies and the United States shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, failing them, the allied ports designated by the allies and the United States. They shall there remain under supervision by the allies and the United States, only care and maintenance parties being left on board."

Sunk by Order
"On June 21 the German warships which had been handed over to the allied and associated powers, at anchor in the roadstead at Scapa Flow with the German care and maintenance parties on board as provided in the armistice, were sunk by these parties under the orders of the German admiral in command, according to the information which has been collected and transmitted by the British admiralty. The German admiral in command of these parties of the German naval forces has alleged that he acted in the belief that the armistice expired on June 21 at mid-day and consequently in his opinion the destruction in question was no violation of its terms."

Violation of Armistice
"In law Germany, by signing the terms of article 23, set out above, entered into an undertaking that the ships handed over by her should remain in the ports indicated by the allied and associated powers and that care and maintenance parties should be left on board with such instructions and such orders as would ensure that the armistice should be observed.
"The sinking of these ships instead of their preservation as had been provided for, and in breach of the undertaking embodied in article 31 of the armistice against all acts of destruction, constituted at once a violation of the armistice, the destruction of the pledge handed over, and an act of gross bad faith toward the allied and associated powers."

"The admiral in command of the care and maintenance parties belonging to the German naval forces has, while recognizing that the act was a breach of the armistice, attempted to justify it by alleging his belief that the armistice had come to an end."

No Justification
"This alleged justification is not well founded, as under the communication addressed to the German delegation by the allied and associated powers on the sixteenth of June, 1919, it was clearly stated that the armistice had come to an end."

"The admiral in command of the care and maintenance parties belonging to the German naval forces has, while recognizing that the act was a breach of the armistice, attempted to justify it by alleging his belief that the armistice had come to an end."

(Continued on Page Three.)

DIETZ JURY FAILED TO GET VERDICT

SPOKANE, Wash., June 26.—The jury in United States district court here which heard the evidence in the trial of William H. (Lone Star) Dietz on charges of false registration for the draft and falsification of his draft questionnaire, was discharged by Judge F. H. Rudkin at 10 a. m. today after it had reported its inability to reach a verdict.

HINDENBURG FAVORS WAR TO THE END

Field Marshal Declares Defeat Preferable to Ignominious Peace—Could Recapture Posen and Hold East Frontier But Success in West Held Improbable—Germany Seethes With Revolt—Counter Revolution Planned By Militarists.

LONDON, June 26.—Disorders are increasing in Berlin, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports. Many streets there are barricaded and there have been serious engagements between government troops and mobs.

In military circles in Berlin, the dispatch adds, it is asserted that a counter-revolution will begin as soon as a communist revolt is started.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is reported in a Berlin dispatch to have said that in the event of a resumption of hostilities the Germans would be able to reconquer Posen and maintain the frontiers to the east, but hardly would be able to reckon on success in the west. The field marshal is said to have added:

"A favorable issue to our operations is, therefore, very doubtful, but as a soldier, I must prefer an honorable fall to an ignominious peace."

LONDON, June 26.—Representatives of industrial councils have assumed full political and military power in Hamburg and are sitting in the town hall, according to advices from Berlin quoting newspaper advices received there. General von Lettow-Vorbeck has been ordered to Hamburg with strong forces to restore order.

Government Urges Quiet

COPENHAGEN, June 26.—Three presidents of eastern provinces of Prussia have issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of their districts, expressing the deepest grief at the unconditional acceptance of the allied peace terms, but adding that the people "must not under the circumstances prevent the government from fulfilling its word to the enemy."
"Regard for our compatriots who would have to bear the consequences of such action," the proclamation says, "makes it our hard duty to refrain from fighting for our right of self-determination and honor, and bow to the decision which has been taken."

Greener to Remain

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 25.—(By Associated Press.) General Groener, who succeeded Field Marshal von Hindenburg as German chief of staff, has tendered his resignation to President Ebert, but has agreed to remain at his post until the situation in the eastern provinces becomes stabilized.

BUTTE MURDERER IS CAUGHT OVER LINE

GRASS VALLEY, Calif., June 26.—Announcement that a man giving the name of Thomas Grotton, under arrest on a misdemeanor charge, is really Dan Merriam, wanted in Butte, Mont., in connection with a murder there, was made by Sheriff John R. Martin here today. A Butte officer was said to be on the way here.

CROP OF WASHINGTON HOP SELLS FOR \$65,000

CHEHALIS, Wash., June 26.—Approximately \$65,000 for his 1917 crop of hops is the price reported paid here today to H. A. Kaufman of the Klaber Hop company. The Klaber ward is located 12 miles southwest of this city. The price paid was 35 cents a pound and the hops are for export trade.

This is one of the biggest hop deals reported in the Pacific northwest in years.