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Weather Report.
Oregon: Tonight and Friday fair west portion, probably showers and cooler east portion, gentle westerly winds.

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PRESIDENT ASKS RATIFICATION OF TREATY

MORAL LEADERSHIP OF WORLD BY AMERICA IS AT STAKE SAYS WILSON

Rejection of Pact Declared to Mean Loss of Confidence of Mankind.

Washington, July 10.—"The United States has been offered the moral leadership of the world and dare not reject it without breaking the world's heart" President Wilson declared today to the senate in presenting for ratification the treaty of peace.

"Shall we hesitate to accept this great duty?" the president asked. "Dare we reject it and break the heart of the world? The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us; whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world."

Rejection of the league of nations, Wilson said, would be a rejection of the world's confidence. More than that he declared that with the league of nations on the treaty becomes but a scrap of paper.

The president began his speech by outlining how American troops, to whom he paid a warm tribute as "men terrible in battle but gentle and helpful out of it," turned the tide of the war.

Coming to the making of peace, Wilson reviewed in detail the many complex questions presented and the difficulties growing out of a disposition in some quarters to cling to the old order.

Treaty Making Difficult
"Old entanglements," he said, "stood in the way of peace. 'It was not easy,' he added, "to graft the new order of ideas on the old and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter."

But on the whole, the president declared, Europe welcomed American participation in the peace making as eagerly as it welcomed our armies and accomplished American principles of peace.

He asserted emphatically that the treaty is thoroughly consistent with the principles he laid down in the fourteen-point plan and at the same time meets the practical needs of the situation.

World Looks to U. S.
"We were welcomed as disinterested friends," said the president. "It was recognized that our material aid would be indispensable in the days to come when industry and credit must be brought back to their normal operation."

"And it was taken for granted, I am proud to say, that we would play the helpful friend."

The president finished his message at 12:54, the reading requiring 29 minutes.

In view of all this, the president said the question is put squarely up to the United States, whether it will try to resume its old policy of isolation, or will continue, through the league of nations, the task of maintaining the

WILSON UPSETS TRADITIONS OF TREATY MAKING

Custom Of Secrecy Is Put Aside In Public Presentation Today.

TO SUBMIT ALLIANCE TO AID FRANCE LATER

Submission Of Pact For Ratification By Senate Most Informal.

By L. C. Martin
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, July 10.—President Wilson today rendered to his countrymen a report on his work as their peace maker.

Addressing the senate shortly after noon, he presented for approval and ratification the concrete results of his two trips to Europe—the treaty of Versailles, ending the world war and setting up a league of nations to insure that peace shall last.

President Wilson will present the agreement to come to the aid of France in event of unprovoked German attack at a later session of the senate, it was learned today. He considers it too important to be presented at the same time as the peace treaty is presented.

Traditions Upset
In appearing before the senate today the president upset another tradition. Since the nation began, all treaty discussions in the senate have been cloaked in secrecy. But today's ceremonies are "to be conducted in the open," as President Wilson in his 14 points declared treaty making must henceforth always proceed.

Regarded as the first gun in a most vigorous campaign for unequivocal acceptance of the peace settlement just as it is, today's address received the most attentive consideration of supporters and opponents of the Wilsonian peace program.

Though the speech was virtually completed before the George Washington hotel, Wilson spent most of yesterday in revising and amending it.

Senators Form Escort
Just how he changed it, or for what reason, was not known. It was understood, however, that the changes were principally in structure and that the main idea of the address as he outlined it on his shipboard remained the same.

Shortly after 12 the special committee of five senators named for the purpose went to the president's room a few feet from the senate chamber and waited there the arrival of the presidential party. This committee was composed of three senior republicans and the two senior democrats on the foreign relations committee—Senator Lodge, acknowledged leader of the "conservative" opposition; Hitchcock administration spokesman on the senate.

And in the settlements of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of right and the assurance of security everywhere, that the effects of the settlement were to be felt. We entered the war as the disinterested champion of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of peace in no other capacity.

Chateau-Thierry Recalled
The hopes of the nations allied against the central powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere amongst them, except in their stouter spirits a sombre foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November, eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in mid-summer last, four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety. That first, never-to-be-forgotten session at Chateau-Thierry had already taken place. Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris—had already turned the tide of battle back towards the frontiers of France and begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, back; were never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope. Anxious men and women, leading spirit of France, attended the celebra-

Wilson Puts His Services and All Information Into Hands of Senate Members

Washington, July 10.—The full text of President Wilson speech follows: Gentlemen of the Senate: The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on the 23rd of June. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to inform you with regard to the work of the conference by which that treaty was formulated.

The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement. It would not be possible for me either to summarize or to construe its manifold provisions in an address which must of necessity be something less than a treaty. My service and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your committee on foreign relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer. And I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them. I shall at this time, prior to your own study of the document, attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose.

Difficulties Are Many
In one sense, no doubt, there is no need that I should report to you what was attempted and done at Paris. You have been daily cognizant of what was going on there—of the problems with which the peace conference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of settlement anywhere on a field on which the old lines of international relationship and the new talks, followed so intricate a pattern and were for the most part cut so deep by historical circumstances which dominated action even where it would have been to ignore or reverse them. The cross currents of politics and of interest would have been evident to you. It would be presuming in me to attempt to explain the questions which arose or the many diverse elements that entered into them. I shall attempt something less ambitious and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the congress, the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play as representatives of the government of the United States.

American Purpose Cited
That part was dictated by the role America had played in the war and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation except our associates on this side of the sea. We entered it not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy and even the validity of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizen as against the autocratic authority of his governors.

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tion of the Fourth of July last year in Paris out of generous courtesy—with no heart for festivity, little zeal for hope.

Moral Force Factor
But they came away with something new at their hearts; they have themselves told us so. The mere sight of our men—of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made everyone who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that much more than a mere incident in the fighting; something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops. A great moral force had flung itself in from the mere arrival of fresh troops. Those of those spirited men spoke of something more than bodily vigor. They carried the great ideals of a free people at their hearts, and that with that vision unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance; their fighting made victory certain.

Tribute to Doughboy
They were recognized as crusaders, and as their thousands swelled to millions their strength was seen to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good the assurance it forecasted. Finer men never went into battle; and their officers were worthy of them. This is not the occasion upon which to utter a eulogy of the armies America sent to France, but perhaps since I am speaking of their mission I may speak also of the pride I shared with every American who saw or dealt with them there. They were the sort of men America would wish to be represented by; the sort of men every American would wish to claim as fellow countrymen and comrades in a great cause. They were terrible in battle, and gentle and helpful out of it; remembering the mothers and the sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them and of calling myself their leader.

American Ideals Upheld
But I now speak of what they meant to the men by whose sides they fought and to the people with whom they mingled with such utter simplicity as friends who asked only to be of service. They were for all the visible embodiment of America. What they did made America and all that she stood for a living reality in the thoughts not only of the people of France, but also of tens of millions of men and women throughout all the tolling nation of a world standing everywhere in peril of its freedom and of the loss of everything it held dear; in deadly fears that its bonds were never to be loosed, its hopes forever to be mocked and disappointed.

Peace Efforts Conformed
And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we were able to influence it, to quiet the fears and realize the hopes of the peoples who had been living in that shadow; the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything that was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might everywhere live without fear.

Old entanglements of every kind stood in the way—promises which governments had made to one another in the days when might and right were confused and the power of the victor was without restraint. Engagements which contemplated any disposition of territory, any extension of sovereignty that might seem to be to the interest of those who had the power to insist upon them, had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by; and these could not always be honorably brushed aside. It was not easy to graft the new order of ideas on the old and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter.

But, with very few exceptions, the men who sat with us at the peace table desired as sincerely as we did to get away from the bad influences, the illegitimate purposes, the demoralizing

Competition is said to be the life of trade and there will always be special bargains offered by individual firms.

But it happens only once a year that all the progressive firms in the city offer special bargains on the same day.

This year that day is next Saturday, July 12. Coming to Salem to do some trading next Saturday is just the same as coming half a dozen Saturdays for special bargains, for next Saturday is the Third Annual Bargain day offered by all the wide awake, go-get-'em merchants in the city.

On ordinary common Saturdays, one may find several real bargains sticking around, mostly at the dry goods and shoe stores.

But there is not always to be found real bargain offerings at the hardware stores, music stores, picture studios, grocers, furniture stores, jewelry stores, and drug stores at the same time and day the dry goods and shoe people are offering specials.

But this remarkable condition will exist next Saturday, as the annual Bargain Day offered by the live wise merchants of Salem.

And lest there be some doubt as to where the live wires may be found,

BARGAINS IN EVERY LINE ON SATURDAY

Unusual Week-End Specials Multiplied and Merged This Week.

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BIG DIRIGIBLE CASTS OFF FOR RETURN TRIP

R-34 Rises From Mineola Four Hours Early To Escape Storm.

BLIMP MAKING 60 MILES AN HOUR, LAST REPORT

Southern Route, Measuring 3,200 Miles, Selected For Flight Back.

New York, July 10.—A radio message received here at 2 p. m. from the R-34 said she was making good time and had covered 600 miles in twelve hours. The message did not give her position.

By W. B. HARRIS
(United Press staff correspondent)

Mineola, L. I., July 10.—The British dirigible R-34, starting on her return voyage at midnight, was reported about 500 miles out at 7:10 a. m. today.

The dirigible first winded her position at 40:15 north latitude, 65:50 west longitude. A correction was later sent, changing the longitude reading to 67:50 west.

The first location, sent at 11:10 a. m. Greenwich time (7:10 a. m. New York time) is about 500 miles east of New York. The second is only 300 miles out, indicating her speed at about

U.S. PARTY TO BULGAR AND TURKISH TREATIES

Membership In League Of Nations Puts America In New Position.

Washington, July 10.—The United States will be a party to the execution of peace treaties with Turkey and Bulgaria, although the country was not at war with those nations, it was learned today.

The United States will be concerned because the league of nations covenant will go into each treaty as the United States is a party to the league, it was stated on high authority.

Ratification of the peace treaty by Germany automatically lifts the blockade against that nation, in the view of the president, it was learned today.

President Wilson is known to believe that the speedy resumption of trade is of great importance.

The president believes that it will require a two thirds majority of the senate to alter or make reservations in the treaty as two thirds is required for ratification.

President Wilson is keeping in touch

(Continued on page seven.)

German Assembly Approves Peace Treaty; Ebert Signs

Berlin, July 9.—(United States)—President Ebert signed the peace treaty at 10 o'clock tonight and immediately sent the document to Versailles by courier, according to the Berlin Vorwarts.

The national assembly at Weimar yesterday passed a resolution ratifying the peace treaty, but not until every speaker had protested against its terms. The vote on the resolution was 209 to 115.

"We are about to enter upon a forty years' march across a desert," said Hermann Muller, foreign minister, addressing the assembly. "I cannot find any other term for the path of suffering which the fulfillment of the treaty prescribes."

Protest is Permanent
"We have hastened ratification in the hope of raising the blockade. Unless the word of peace loses all its meaning the return of prisoners must follow soon. Unanimous protest against the aggression embodied in the treaty is maintained today and always."



Some folks would rather find fault than a pocketbook. We'll all have to agree that Rubeless is a great mixer.

Bolsheviks Tell of Czar's Execution To Prevent His Return To Russian Control

New York, July 9.—The bolsheviks are naive and almost child-like in their explanation of the execution of the czar and members of the royal family.

Of the czar's family the bolsheviks claim they do not know anything.

No efforts is made to conceal the details of the czar's death. The United Press correspondent asked one of the men high in the bolshevik foreign office for the truth about the czar. His story was neither long nor complicated.

"The czar was made prisoner by the bolsheviks at the overthrow of Kerensky and was taken to a small town in northwestern Siberia," said the bolshevik official. "He was kept there for some time, until an uprising occurred in the vicinity. His captors feared the reactionaries would take the czar and declare him ruler again. So he was moved southward to a small hamlet in the Ural mountains. There he was kept until the Czech-Slovaks under Koltchak reached the proximity, and there was again danger of Nicholas being captured and declared czar. The bolsheviks guarding him realized this danger."

"So one night they executed him. They did it entirely without our knowledge and against our orders. The only authority they had was that of the local soviet. We learned of the execution some days after it was done."

"The local soviet sent in the orders for execution, and asked us to approve them. Since the czar was already executed, we decided that we might as well approve of the local soviet's action, so we did, and the czar's execution was given the O.K. of the national soviet's congress."

The Moscow bolsheviks claim they have no information regarding the fate of the czar and the children of the czar, all of whom were taken prisoners with Nicholas. They probably were kept with him, and were executed at the same time, admit the bolsheviks.

The bolsheviks claim that the local soviet acted as a court to try the czar before its members declared themselves for his execution. His death is justified on the grounds that he was a danger to bolshevism and would always be an influence to reaction.

Some of the details of the czar's death came to light when two Russians who were present at the death scene in

the Urals appeared in Berlin and told part of their stories to members of the allied missions there.

These Russians who had escaped from the bolsheviks, had in their possession small bits of cloth, which they claimed were remnants from the clothes of the former Russian royalty. The soldiers claimed to have seen the executions, not only of Nicholas, but of his wife and children. They said it was cruel and brutal beyond description.

Grand Duke Nicholas is thought by the bolsheviks to be living in the Crimea. The bolsheviks regard him as a dangerous personality, and would like to bring him before a soviet tribunal.

Executions and imprisonments in soviet Russia have done much to rid the country of political leaders dangerous to the bolsheviks. The head soviet have shown more diligence and judgment in seizing the men likely to be dangerous.

According to the bolsheviks, the executions in Russia have not reached the figures given out by their enemies. The bolsheviks testify to the statement that not more than five thousand people have been actually killed in the entire revolution.

However, most of these were executions. The bolsheviks claim that every one executed had a trial before a tribunal. The tribunal consisted of three communists. The system of trial by tribunal is still in practice.

Most of the executions were during the Red Terror, according to the Moscow leaders. They justify the Red Terror, on the grounds that it was the only means of bringing peace in the land, when counter plots were threatening Lenin and other bolshevik leaders.

The Red Terror put the fear of disorder in the hearts of the Russian people. It was the means by which the bolsheviks seized a struggle hold on the country. It also enabled them to either jail or execute every political opponent of any importance inside Russia.

Only recently have any of these political refugees been allowed out of prison. They are still closely watched. In Petrograd the United Press correspondent had dinner one evening with

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(Continued on page three)