

# DESTRUCTION LIES IN PATH OF FIRES

## GREAT DAMAGE TO TIMBER IN WESTERN STATES

### FOREST FIRES GET BEYOND CONTROL IN TWO STATES

High Winds, Abnormally High Temperature and Absence of Rain for Many Weeks Work Heavy Handicap for Fighters—Thousands of Acres of Timber Destroyed.

Spokane—Racing over mountain ridges of western Montana and northern Idaho, forest fires, burning for more than a week, spread destruction to timber, and to small towns which have been severed by the flames from communication with the United States forest service headquarters at Missoula, Mont. The fire near Henderson, Mont., jumped the mountains into the Mullan gulch country, where there was practically no opportunity to catch it. The fire near St. Regis, Mont., crossed the Clark fork river and spread unchecked over a large area. Determined efforts to check the spread of the forest fires in the Thunder mountain district in central Idaho failed to gain control.

The cost of fighting fires now raging in Idaho and western Montana will total \$1,000,000 before the season is over, according to information received by Governor Davis. As a result the \$46,000 set aside out of the appropriation given the general land office for fighting fires on the public domain in central Idaho will be wholly inadequate.

Governor Davis will meet R. A. Holley, of the general land office at Salt Lake and Harry J. Shellworth, of the southern Idaho co-operative fire protective association here for the purpose of determining the cost of fighting other fires. After the conference he will hire Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, and Idaho's delegation in congress, asking for an emergency appropriation of a sufficient size to cover the expenses which must be met.

#### Bela Kun's Army in Rout

Paris.—Dispatches reaching peace conference circles from Budapest indicate that general demoralization has struck Bela Kun's army, which is straggling back from the different fronts with utter lack of discipline. The breakdown in the spirit of the troops is attributed to discontinuation of the fighting against the Czechs and Rumanians in consequence of the armistice and to the hasty increase of the well drilled loyal army of 60,000 to more than 125,000 men. Reports from the same source received by peace delegates are to the effect that bolshevism in Hungary is confined almost exclusively to Budapest. Peasants are obstructing shipments of food to the capital which is rapidly reaching a desperate state.

#### London Welcomes Pershing

London.—With quaint, traditional ceremonies, the lord mayor of London tendered General Pershing the honorary freedom of the city and presented him with a sword of honor. The presentation occurred at Guildhall at noon, after which Pershing attended a luncheon in his honor at the Mansion house. Crowds lined the streets and cheered as the state carriages passed on their way to Guildhall for the ceremonies. Alighting at the hall, Pershing inspected the guard of honor, formed of grenadier guards. He then was conducted to the Dias in the great hall where he was greeted by the lord mayor and members of the council, dressed in ceremonial robes.

#### Car Fares Must Be Higher

Washington.—Municipal ownership of street railways as the best and quickest way to convince the public that it is impracticable and undesirable was advocated before the federal electric railway commission by Mortimer E. Cooley, dean of the college of engineering of the University of Michigan. Dr. Cooley said he believed it was impossible to educate the public to the needs of the street railways in time to relieve the present stringency of high costs and low returns of which they are complaining.

#### Assassinate American Officer

Coblenz.—Two Germans attempted to assassinate Major George Cockriel, provost marshal of the American forces in Germany. The major was not injured. The Germans escaped after firing several shots. Major Cockriel's home is in St. Paul, Minn. The shots were fired at the provost marshal from behind.

#### Germany Wants Loans

Berlin.—Germany wants loans or credits from America. Director Wasserman of the Deutsche bank made this clear in an interview in which he pointed out that raw materials and food were essential if Germany was to meet the obligations of the entente and become a stable member of the world society. German bankers would not make overtures to the Americans, Wasserman said, as they did not know whom to approach, but would wait for American financiers to renew relations.

## SENATE WANTS MORE LIGHT ON TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

Plan to Question the President on the Disposition of Shantung, Japanese-German Secret Treaty and the Failure to Recognize Costa Rica as a Belligerent.

Washington.—Paving the way for detailed consideration of the peace treaty, the senate foreign relations committee approved three resolutions asking President Wilson for information bearing on the Versailles negotiations. The resolutions concern the Shantung settlement, the alleged secret understanding between Japan and Germany and the failure to recognize Costa Rica as a belligerent.

Debate on the actual ratification of the treaty began with a display of bitter determination on both sides. The committee took no action on President Wilson's suggestion that he explain directly disputed points of the peace settlement, though the president reiterated to his supporters at the capitol his readiness to consult with the committee members. With several senators not on the committee he discussed at the white house certain features of the treaty.

The president is asked for a copy of the treaty said to have been negotiated in 1918, in which Japan was to indirectly safeguard Germany's interests at the peace table, and information is wanted "with reference to the attempt of Japan or her peace delegates to intimidate Chinese peace delegates." The third resolution inquires why Costa Rica was "not permitted" to sign the peace treaty, and whether Nicaraguan forces "are now permitted to invade or threaten Costa Rican territory."

In discussing the various phases of the treaty with senators who called at the white house the president said that necessarily the American commissioner could not impose their complete will on the peace conference and were compelled to accept some things of which they personally disapproved.

#### Flour Millers to Rescue

Chicago.—As the result of a session of millers from all parts of the country, a new organization, having for its purpose the reduction in prices of foodstuffs, is in existence. The new organization, the Millers' Export association, was founded, according to J. F. Bell, vice-president of the Washburn-Crosby company, to deal with foreign buyers who are already organized. More than 300 millers, among whom are the largest flour makers in the country, have membership in the organization.

#### They Don't Like Wilhelm

New York.—J. L. Krebs, a silk importer who has just arrived from Germany, says the German people, beaten and sick of bloodshed as they are, have no more use for their former rulers than we have in America. Three years of decayed meats and other putrid foods have cured them of their love for the Kaiser and he has "not the slightest chance of ever becoming popular with the great working classes again."

#### Test of the Germ Theory

St. Paul.—Dr. H. A. Zettel, electropath, has challenged Dr. H. W. Hill, executive secretary of the Minnesota public health association, to a duel to the death to test their respective germ theories. Dr. Hill has accepted. They will expose themselves to the most virulent contagious diseases they can find and then go into quarantine. Even leprosy will be used in the test.

#### Fifty Thousand Seamen Out

New York.—Fifty thousand seamen employed on the vessels controlled by the United States shipping board have struck and thousands of stewards, cooks and other employees have joined their ranks. Strike leaders declare that there will be no adjustment until the men were granted an eight hour day and the principles of the closed shop recognized by the employers.

#### Bishop Scores League Enemies

New York.—The Right Reverend Charles David Williams, D. D., Episcopal bishop of Nebraska, characterized the opponents of the league of nations covenants as "pitiful palterers" in a vigorous defense of the league delivered from the pulpit of St. Paul's chapel, Columbia university. His address was concluded with a plea for industrial democracy.

#### President Nicked for \$21,000

Washington.—The workings of the income tax was demonstrated to the president when there was subtracted from his salary of \$75,000 the neat sum of \$21,430, which is likely to direct his thoughtful attention more than ever to the high cost of living and kindred subjects, and is also likely to cool the ardor of the presidential aspirations of others.

#### Demand the Kaiser of Germany

Berlin.—The Tageblatt reports that Germany will be requested to demand of Holland the delivery of their former ruler for trial to the allies. The same procedure will be taken with regards to German statesmen who have fled to neutral countries.

#### For Capital Punishment

Jefferson City.—The Missouri state legislature in special session has completed the passage of the measure reinstating capital punishment.



1.—American troops parade in Paris on Independence day. 2.—Djemal Pasha, Enver Pasha and Talat Bey, leaders of the Turkish government during the war, condemned to death by a Turkish court-martial. 3.—General Haig decorating Major General Squires, U. S. A.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Peace Treaty and League of Nations Stir Up Lively Debate in the Senate.

#### SHANTUNG AWARD SCORED

Charge is Made That Gift of Chinese Province is Price of Japan's Signature—Warning of Peril of War—What Shall Be Done With Mexico?—Daylight Law Saved by President.

#### By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"Many people have thought that the mere signing of the treaty with Germany marks the ending of the world peril. The situation today is still serious. The world's statesmanship will be sorely tried in the next few years.

"The peace conference has been history's greatest instance of a unified world statesmanship directing the moral and material resources of the world's family of nations. To allow the spirit behind it to disintegrate at this moment of emergency, when united action is imperative, would be fatal to all the hopes of permanent peace with which we entered the war.

"Out of it all has come the most important international document ever drawn—the treaty of peace with Germany—a document which not only meets the issues of the present war, but also lays down new agreements of the most helpful and most hopeful character. The nations are bound together to avert another world catastrophe, backward peoples are given a new hope for their future; several racial entities are liberated to form new states; a beginning is made toward removing unjust economic restrictions, and the great military autocracies of central Europe are destroyed as the first step in a general disarmament.

"The treaty is, of course, not all that had hoped for. Too many conflicting interests were involved. Nearly every one will find it weaknesses, both of omission and commission.

"I come home pleased, but not over-complacent with the outcome of the last six months; hopeful, but not in the least unmindful of the problems yet to be solved."

These are the words of Robert Lansing, United States secretary of state. They sound like both fact and sense. Therefore they are welcome in these topsy-turvy days.

Admitting that the League of Nations is the hope of the world, is it one that America can accept in justice to herself? That is what the United States senate is trying to find out. It is the question of the hour. So many shades of individual opinion are held among the senators that acceptance or rejection can hardly be said to be a party question. Anyway, the Republican view is presumably correctly set forth in the following official statement by Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican national committee:

"The situation respecting the league covenant is simply this: There must be effective reservations. These reservations must safeguard the sovereignty of the United States in every particular; must guarantee the Monroe doctrine beyond the shadow of a doubt; must either eliminate article 10 entirely or so modify it that our own congress shall be morally as well as legally free after a specified period to decide when and where and to what extent our soldiers shall be employed; must retain our full control of immigration, tariff and all other purely domestic policies, and must provide full right to withdraw hindrance or conditions of any kind, upon giving suitable notice.

"It is up to the administration to decide whether it will or will not accept these essential guarantees of

American independence, which would unquestionably be promptly accepted by the other nations."

Curiously enough these several questions—distinctly American and therefore presumably of the highest importance to this country—have temporarily been lost sight of in a burst of senatorial indignation over the action of the peace conference by which Shantung—probably China's richest province, with 36,000,000 people, the birthplace of Confucius—is given to Japan.

President Wilson presented the treaty to the senate July 10. He said that the treaty was nothing less than a world settlement and it was not possible for him in his address to summarize it; he would attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose. He offered to be at the service of the senate or the foreign relations committee. He did not mention the Shantung provision, or the Monroe doctrine, or our obligations under article X. Typical expressions of opinion regarding his address follow:

"The address," said Senator Swanson, Democrat, Virginia, "is magnificent, able, eloquent and inspiring. The reasons presented for the ratification of the treaty, including the League of Nations, were strong, cogent and unanswerable."

"Soothing, mellifluous and uninforming," was the comment of Senator McCormick, Illinois.

Taking its stand on President Wilson's principle of "open covenants openly arrived at," the senate committee on foreign relations to consider the peace treaty met Monday. Senator Johnson, California, brought forward a resolution embodying a demand for data of every character relating to the treaty and its formulation. It called for the suppressed plan for a League of Nations submitted to the peace conference by President Wilson, which the president admits was rejected in favor of the British plan, and also called for the stenographic reports of the peace negotiations. It was adopted Tuesday by the committee.

Tuesday, after a heated debate, the senate, without a record vote, adopted Senator Lodge's resolution calling on President Wilson to submit to the senate the text of the secret treaty negotiated last year by Japan and Germany and all other data showing overtures made by the mikado's government to the central powers during the war.

Throughout the debate the fighting revolved about the Shantung incident. Senator Lodge, Republican leader, charged that the Shantung peninsula was "the purchase price for Japan's signature to the League of Nations covenant." Senator Moses of New Hampshire, a Republican member of the foreign relations committee, called it a "bribe," and Senator Norris of Nebraska, Republican, denounced it as "an outrage" and "a betrayal."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska undertook to defend Japan's right to Shantung, but Senator Williams of Mississippi, Democratic member of the foreign relations committee, frankly admitted that if President Wilson had not yielded in the Shantung affair Japan would have broken off from the allies and negotiated a separate treaty with Germany. Realizing the close relations between Senator Williams and the White House, senators attached much importance to the Mississippi member's statement that Japan would never give up Shantung again without a war.

"If that's the challenge we might as well settle it now," said Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican.

Thursday was marked by lively senate proceedings. Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, called upon the league supporters to join him in securing a referendum. Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois, made an address warning the danger of war with Japan and pointing out that such a war would be "Great Britain's opportunity to regain commercial and financial supremacy from us." The senate adopted Senator Borah's resolution demanding the text of the United States protest at Paris against the Shantung award.

President Wilson, seeing the league making no headway, and receiving no invitation to appear before the foreign relations committee, began issuing invitations to Republican senators to

visit him at the White House to discuss the treaty. Senator McCumber, North Dakota, an outstanding supporter of the treaty and the league, was the first caller Thursday. Senator Colt, Rhode Island, was the second.

What shall be done with Mexico? This question almost rivals the League of Nations in interest. Nobody seems ready with a complete program, but official Washington is guessing that something will be done soon. Reports come from abroad that the administration is pledged to intervention. This is officially denied.

Wednesday Mrs. John W. Correll, whose tragic experience is well known, arrived in Washington with her fatherless son. She hopes to meet the president. A list of 170 Americans murdered in Mexico since 1915 was made public by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico. Mrs. Correll said she was leading the ghosts of the 500 Americans who had been murdered in Mexico since 1910.

The exclusion of Mexico from the League of Nations was based upon the ground that it had been unable to give proof of intention to observe international obligations. Aside from the murder of foreigners—human life is cheap these days—money matters will probably force action. Americans have about \$655,000,000 invested in Mexico; Great Britain about \$670,000,000; France about \$285,000,000; Spain, Holland and other countries about \$265,000,000.

Great Britain and France hold the United States responsible for the Mexican situation, under the Monroe doctrine and under the policy pursued since 1910. They want Mexico put in position so that this property will not be confiscated and payment will be resumed on national and other debts.

In short, every indication points to a probable intervention by the United States, acting as mandatory for the League of Nations. The alternative—which is unthinkable—is that foreign nations will be allowed to intervene, in spite of the Monroe doctrine.

President Wilson has vetoed the agricultural appropriation bill, giving as his reason the fact that included in it was a section repealing the daylight saving law. Debates in congress indicate that the farmers were all against the law, and bombarded congress, while the rest of the country favored the law—and did nothing to support it. Aside from the actual merit of the law, students of government approve the veto on the ground that legislation of this kind is vicious. Legislation by rider is never necessary, and is favored only by legislators who want to avoid responsibility. The house failed to pass the bill over the veto.

Proceedings in congress seem to indicate that the present "dry" spell will be prolonged and unrelieved. There are several preliminaries to the termination of war-time prohibition—and they all take time. First the treaty must be ratified. Then peace must be proclaimed. Finally complete demobilization of the army must be achieved. Apparently the length of the dry spell depends largely upon how Germany and other countries behave.

Don't think for a moment that the high cost of living is not receiving its share of attention these days. The federal trade commission has reported an approaching domination by the packers of all important foods in the United States. The department of justice has begun the investigation of a "\$100,000,000 food combine" among the canners. Several resolutions have been introduced in the house within the week calling for congressional investigation into prices and the cost of living. People who moved out rather than submit to an increase in rent, have found all the furniture storage warehouses full, with waiting lists. In 47 leading cities in 27 states 80 per cent of all the household storage space is occupied. And finally, "the apex of our woe, it now costs more to save our dough"—which is to say that at least one bank has raised the price of safety deposit boxes 50 cents a year.

In the meantime, if anyone lacks exciting reading, the newspapers are full of every possible variety and size of strike, with more in prospect.

## TERMS TO AUSTRIA

### DUAL MONARCHY MUST PAY FOR PART PLAYED IN WAR.

### ARMY REDUCED TO 30,000

#### Immediate Advance of Food Animals to be Made—Fifteen Days for Final Answer.

Paris.—The full peace conditions of the allied and associated powers are now in the hands of the Austrians. The first section of the terms were presented to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain on June 2; the final sections were delivered to them at the same place July 20, without ceremony, by M. Dutasta, secretary-general of the peace conference.

The terms comprise the whole treaty which Austria is asked to sign, including the reparation, financial, military and certain other minor clauses, which were not ready for presentation when the official ceremony took place.

The Austrians are granted fifteen days in which to make their final observations, although they have already submitted a large number of notes on the terms previously submitted to them.

In addition to the published summary of the terms of June 2, the new clauses provide for reparation arrangements very similar to those in the treaty with Germany, including the establishment of an Austrian sub-section of the reparations commission, the payment of a reasonable sum in cash, the issuing of bonds, and the delivery of live stock and certain historical and art documents.

The financial terms provide that the Austrian pre-war debt shall be apportioned among the various former parts of Austria and that the Austrian coinage and war bonds circulating in the separated territory shall be taken up by the new governments and redeemed as they see fit.

Under the military terms the Austrian army is henceforth reduced to 30,000 men on a purely voluntary basis.

Paragraph five relating to the military, says that the Austrian army shall not exceed 30,000 men, including officers and depot troops. Within three months the Austrian military forces shall be reduced to this number, universal military service abolished and voluntary enlistment substituted.

The army shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. All officers must be regulars, those of the present army to be retained being under the obligation to serve until 40 years old; those newly appointed agreeing to at least 20 consecutive years of active service. Noncommissioned officers and privates must enlist for not less than 12 consecutive years with the colors.

Within three months the armament of the Austrian army must be reduced according to detailed schedules, and all surplus surrendered. The manufacture of all material shall be confined to one single factory under the control of this state, and other such establishments shall be closed down or converted. Importation and exportation of arms, munitions and war materials of all kinds is forbidden.

As an immediate advance Austria agrees to deliver within three months after ratification of the treaty 4,000 milch cows, to Italy and 1,000 each to Serbia and Rumania; 1,000 heifers to Italy, 300 to Serbia and 500 to Rumania; 50 bulls to Italy and 25 each to Serbia and Rumania; 1,000 calves to each of the three nations; 1,000 bullocks to Italy and 500 each to Serbia and Rumania; 2,000 sows to Italy and 1,000 draught horses and 1,000 sheep to both Serbia and Rumania.

Each of the states to which Austrian territory is transferred and each of the states arising out of the dismemberment of Austria, including the republic of Austria, shall assume part of the Austrian pre-war debt specifically secured on railways, salt mines and other property, the amount to be fixed by the reparations commissions.

#### U. S. Sailors Robbed.

Washington.—The most serious of the recently growing list of attacks on Americans in Mexico has been brought to light.

A boat load of American sailors from the U. S. S. Cheyenne were held up in the Temesi river July 6, within nine miles of Tampico, and the sailors robbed. The American flag was flying from the boat. Closely resembling the attacks on American sailors which led to the occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914, the state department did not hesitate to regard it as a grave affront and dispatched urgent representations to the Carranza government and Tampico authorities.

#### Pledged to Oppose Treaty.

Washington.—President Wilson has been offered a list of names of thirty-five senators, who have pledged themselves to refuse ratification of the peace treaty unless reservations are made, it was learned. This is two more than the number of votes necessary to prevent ratification without reservation. The list, it is learned, was offered to the president as proof that the senate will not ratify the treaty unless reservations are made to certain of its clauses.