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COLOMBIAN TROUBLE IS ONE OF MANY

TREATY IS ONE THING IN A SEQUENCE OF MANY CONNECTED WITH PANAMA CANAL.

OPPOSITION CHARGED THAT COLOMBIA HELD UP U.S.

According to Treaty, United States Will Pay \$25,000,000 and Purpose of Treaty Will Be to Restore Cordial Friendship Between the Two Countries.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 21.—The Colombian treaty was ratified yesterday by the senate. It provides payment by the United States of \$25,000,000 to the South American republic, but has yet to be approved by the Colombian assembly. The vote was 69 to 19, 11 more than the necessary two-thirds.

Fifteen republicans and four democrats voted against ratification. They were: Republicans—Borah, Capper, Johnson of California, Jones of Massachusetts, Kellogg, Kenyon, La Follette, Lenroot, McNary, Nelson, Nordbeck of South Dakota, Norris, Poindexter, Townsend and Wadsworth.

Democrats—Diehl, Reed, Simmons, and Watson of Georgia. The Colombian treaty grew out of the charge that the United States had wronged Colombia in the partition of Panama. It was one thing in a sequence of many connected with the building of the Panama canal, and what was characterized by its proponents "the taking of the Isthmus by Theodore Roosevelt while Congress debated."

U. S. Hindered Colombia. Briefly stated, those who urged ratification of the treaty charged that when Panama revolted from Colombian rule, American naval forces prevented Colombia from recovering her lost territory.

Those who opposed ratification of the treaty charged that Colombia had long been engaged in trying to "hold up" the United States for a large sum of money for a canal route; that Panama, once an independent state, revolted from Colombia; that the United States winked or connived at the Panama revolution to get the canal zone. This charge was denied with equal vigor. The treaty, as at first negotiated expressed "the regret" of the United States. Later the treaty was re-drawn to merely pay \$25,000,000 to Colombia. It was argued by the treaty opponents that the payment of \$25,000,000 was in itself an admission that the United States had wronged Colombia.

Of Many Years' Standing. In the wrangle, which has lasted over many years, few facts seem to be uncontroverted. It does seem undisputed, however, that President Roosevelt, acting under authority of a law fathered by the late Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, negotiated a treaty with Colombia by which the rights of the old French canal company to build the canal, with a cash payment of \$10,000,000 and an annual payment of \$250,000. The treaty was ratified by the United States senate, but the Colombian senate refused to accept it. The motives which were said to have actuated the Colombian senate in its refusal furnished the ground work for some of the charges against Colombia by the opponents of the present treaty.

Millions Have Been Spent. De Lesseps, the French canal builder, had spent millions of dollars and thousands of lives in unsuccessful efforts to build the canal and the project was the world's dream for at least two centuries.

On November 3rd, 1903, Panama revolted and set itself up as an independent state. A small American naval force, less than fifty men, the record says, was landed to protect Americans. Ten days later the United States recognized Panama as an independent state, guaranteed her independence, and later made the treaty by which the canal zone was ceded to the United States and the canal was built.

Colombia claimed that, according to the terms of the American treaty of 1846 with New Granada, to which Colombia succeeded, the United States was bound to maintain the sovereignty of Colombia over Panama and to preserve neutrality in the Panama revolt.

Dispute of 16 Years. About these points the dispute raged for more than sixteen years. Back of it all was the impression that the United States, being unable to use up the canal bargain with

STORM WILL HINDER TOTAL ECLIPSE OF MOON THIS EVENING

ILLGITIMATE CHILD WILL NOT SHARE FIELD MILLIONS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Apr. 21.—Henry Anthony Marsh, reputed son of Henry Field, of Chicago, and the London chorus girl, Peggy Marsh, is not entitled to the insurance of any of the Marshall Field millions, the Illinois supreme court decided today in a ruling that the Marshall Field will specifically exempt from inheritance any illegitimate offspring.

NO NEED OF RESTRICTIONS

NO ALIENS WORKING ON PUBLIC WORKS.

City Commission Receives Request From Portland to Pass Anti-Alien Law But Takes No Action.

The unemployment committee of the Portland American Legion post has requested the local city commission to take action similar to that being asked of the Portland city council in the matter of employing aliens on public work. The Portland ordinance provides that persons employed on public works be American citizens and that contractors and subcontractors keep at all times a list of men working for them with their citizenship status, whether of American or foreign birth, and if the latter when and where naturalized, etc.

The penalty in the proposed Portland ordinance would be making any contract void where others than Americans were employed. The reading of the letter from the Legion and the proposed Portland ordinance in the city commission last night resulted in its being tabled without action, the commission believing that local conditions are such that it would be unnecessary to pass such an ordinance.

Commissioner J. D. McKennon declared that there is no occasion for such an ordinance in this city, as it has always been the policy to favor local men and married men especially. President W. D. Grandy also stated that he saw no reason for passing such an ordinance on the books as all employees of the city were residents.

L. A. PRESCOTT BUYS STORE

WILL BE LOCATED AT IMBLER HEREAFTER

Was For Many Years a Druggist of This City; Has Been Living in Seattle

Of interest to his many La Grande friends is the announcement that L. A. Prescott has purchased from George Ferguson his half interest in the Imbler Drug Store.

Mr. Prescott is well known in this city, having been connected with several of the local drug stores at various times, being for a number of years with the Red Cross Drug Company, and later with the La Grande Pharmacy. A year ago, he and Mrs. Prescott moved to Seattle, where they have been making their home since that time.

Mr. Prescott took possession of the drug store at Imbler yesterday.

FARMERS TAUGHT TO POISON PESTS

About 15 farmers in the vicinity of the E. H. Miles ranch, near Union, attended a gopher poisoning demonstration Tuesday. A five-acre field of alfalfa was baited for pocket gophers and later an examination will be made to see what effect the poisoning had.

The farmers in that section report that much damage has been done by gophers in soy fields and in orchards. The demonstration was under the direction of E. E. Horn, of the U. S. biological survey, and Harry G. Avery, county agent.

First contact with the earth's shadow is calculated to take place at 10:30 o'clock and last contact at 1:26—total darkness for nearly an hour.

A total eclipse of the moon, visible in all parts of the northern hemisphere, will occur this evening, according to astronomical reckoning. Many local people are regretting the fact that the rain may obscure any peculiar phenomena which otherwise might have been seen.

The first contact with the earth's shadow will take place at 10:30 and the last contact is calculated at 1:26, a period of three hours, 23 minutes. For an hour or more before the actual contact, and an hour or more after the actual contact, the moon will hover in the penumbra, or outer shadow, but this obscuration will be so slight that only photometric measurements, a delicate process used by astronomers, will reveal and dimintion in the usual light.

The phase of complete eclipse, when Luna will be apparently wiped from the sky, will begin at 11:23 and continue until 12:05. Then a sickle of light will suddenly appear and gradually increase in width and length until the entire lunar disc has emerged from the umbra, or real shadow, and again stands out in all its splendor.

The eastern edge of the moon will be the first to be eaten away by the earth's shadow. According to the calculations of the astronomy class of Reed college, the only total eclipse of the green cheese visible will come the western part of the United States will come Thursday night, from 8:57 o'clock, Pacific time, until 2:32 o'clock the following morning.

The class has calculated that at 8:57 o'clock the moon will begin to enter the outer shadow of the earth, but it will not begin to pass into the real shadow or umbra until 10:30 o'clock. At that time the shadow will begin to show on the rim of the moon, and will slowly advance across the moon's face until at 11:23 the moon will be completely within the shadow, or the eclipse will be total. Until 12:05 the moon will remain totally eclipsed. Then the bright rim will slowly become visible on the side of the moon first eclipsed, and by 1:26 o'clock the moon will have completely emerged from the shadow or umbra, but it will be within the fainter shadow of penumbra until 2:32, and so will not regain its normal brightness until that time.

Weather Forecast. Tonight and Friday, rain in the west, fair in the eastern portion of the state.

Portland Markets. PORTLAND, Apr. 21.—The price of cattle and sheep was steady, hogs weak, eggs slow and butter steady.

WANTS U. S. TO MEDIATE

GERMANY AGREES TO ABIDE BY DECISION.

President Harding Asked to Make Investigation of Reparations Germany is To Pay.

BERLIN, Apr. 21.—The German government has formally asked the President of the United States to mediate in the reparations question. The appeal pledged Germany to accept the mediation without reservations and to fulfill absolutely any award that President Harding may make after an investigation. The note embodying the request was forwarded Wednesday by Loring Dressel, American commissioner in Berlin.

Note is Discussed. WASHINGTON, Apr. 21.—President Harding and secretary of state Charles E. Hughes discussed the German reparations note today.

PARIS, Apr. 21.—The German government has refused to transfer the gold reserves of the Reichsbank to the Coblenz and Cologne branches of the bank, as demanded by the reparations commission, it was announced today.

A young Afzhar, rarely seen here, was reported before the day of the wedding.

IF TARIFF FAILS, TEN CENT EGGS

COAST PRODUCERS WANT PROTECTION UNDER EMERGENCY MEASURE.

U. S. BURIED UNDER AVALANCHE OF EGGS

There Are Now on Hand 1,883,959 Cases of Eggs, and Every Case Contains Thirty Dozen; Poultry People Will Appear Before Senate Finance Committee.

(Observer Washington Bureau.) WASHINGTON, Apr. 21.—Eggs may sell within a few weeks for 30 cents a dozen. The United States is buried under such an avalanche of eggs as has never been seen in this country before and the price is bound to break to even new low levels, according to the market sharks.

There are now on hand 1,883,959 cases of eggs and every case contains thirty dozen. Multiply it for yourself and figure the dimensions of the American omelet. The normal supply is about one-tenth of this amount, of to be exact, 207,000 cases.

Many Imported. Last year at this time the stock on hand was only 121,733 cases and in 1919 there were available at this date only 319,508 cases. Much of this over-load of eggs comes from the importation of eggs from China and other foreign countries.

So great is the depression that a delegation of poultry people from Iowa are here to be heard before the senate finance committee on the necessity of including eggs in the emergency tariff. Petaluma, Cal., the place where eggs were invented, and the Poultry Raisers' association of Oregon also have protested against the further importation of Chinese eggs and want a stiff tariff on all imported eggs.

Began As Experiment. The importation of eggs from the Orient began as an experiment by speculators to attempt to break the market when at its high point, and the habit has grown until there is a regular trade that appears to be growing out of all proportion to the demand.

One of the astonishing things about the eggs from the Orient is that they are so carefully packed that the breakage is negligible and loss is almost unheard of, while the loss to the American egg producer due to breakage aggregated last year more than \$1,250,000.

Poultry raisers of the West say that unless a stiff tariff is imposed on foreign eggs, their business will be ruined and one of the great industries of the Pacific Coast will be demoralized.

G. J. PERRY HERE. G. J. Perry of Whitcomb, Whitcomb & Company, certified public accountants of Portland, is in town today transacting business. This firm has recently opened offices in Walla Walla and Pendleton in addition to those already established in Portland, Seattle and Spokane.

LABOR LEADER TO SPEAK HERE

O. R. Hartwig, president of the state Federation of Labor, will speak at 8 o'clock, according to an announcement made this noon by C. H. Schultz, president of the local labor council. Mr. Hartwig is on a tour of the state and he is expected to address his audience tomorrow evening on general conditions affecting labor, especially in this state.

May Return in June. NEW YORK, Apr. 21.—The American Civil Liberties organization issued a statement today that it was informed that Hadwood was on his way to attend an international trade union conference in Moscow in June but would return as soon as it was ended to begin serving his sentence.

DAUGHERTY TO PROBE MURDER

General Daugherty declared he would make a personal investigation of the murder of Major Alexander Cassette, a top Army aviator, three years ago.

Action on the charge of murder against former Captain Robert Rosenbluth will not be pressed until charges have been taken by the state and he also is used as a target for the plane's tail.

The propeller is the only part of the machine that needs to be attached and it is as the weather improves Lees expects to make his first flight.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD SENTENCED TO PRISON TAKES FRENCH LEAVE

Federal Officers at Chicago receive information — Haywood's attorney believes him in Russia, and says he is only on a personal mission.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The federal officers have received information that William D. Haywood, secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, who was scheduled to begin sentence at Leavenworth prison this week had fled from the United States and is either in Moscow or Riga. Haywood's attorney said that he sailed on April 1 and landed at Riga on April 16. He said he thought Haywood was on a personal mission and was not fleeing from the penitentiary sentence.

The supreme court recently refused a new trial to Haywood and other I. W. W.'s convicted under the espionage act. District Attorney Cline said a search had been started for Haywood.

Ninety-Seven Convicted. Ninety-seven officials and leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization for the unionizing of workers by industries, were convicted on four counts for conspiracy in United States District court here in August, 1918. They were sentenced by Judge K. M. Landis to prison terms of from ten days to twenty years and ninety-three joined in appealing. The government had indicted 166 on four conspiracy counts to prevent forcible execution of certain federal laws, to intimidate citizens from exercising certain rights to induce male citizens charged to register for selective service to resist and to cause disloyalty and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces. The last was brought under the Espionage Act.

Haywood was Leader. W. D. Haywood, general secretary treasurer of the I. W. W., was looked upon as the leader among the defendants as he held the highest office of the organization. There were six members of the executive council normally, of whom four were convicted. William Virtola was indicted but never apprehended and a vacancy caused by the lynching of Frank Little at Butte, Mont., has not been filled. It was shown at the trial that the Industrial Workers maintained separate headquarters in different cities for the various industrial unions, each of which had branch unions. Most of the head of the industrial unions, known as secretary-treasurers, were among the defendants.

The trial was followed by several sensational incidents including the explosion of a bomb in the federal building and the receipt of bombs by Judge L. Landis and Frank K. Nebeker, a special prosecutor for the government.

The case tried in Chicago was one of three important cases brought by the government against the Industrial Workers of the World. One with 46 defendants, entitled "The United States vs Edward Anderson et al" was tried in Sacramento, Cal., and a third "The United States vs C. W. Anderson et al" in which 23 were indicted was set for trial in Kansas City Kan., Dec. 1, 1919.

Haywood and 26 of those convicted had been released from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth Kan., on bail, pending the decision of the appeal. He and 14 others were given 20 year sentences. More than 30 received 10 year sentences, and about the same number 5 year sentences. In addition to the prison sentences fines ranging from \$20,000 to \$35,000 were imposed.

DECLARES HARVEY WAS "REWARDED"

WASHINGTON, Apr. 21.—Senator Harrison, Democrat of Mississippi, charged today in the senate that the appointment of George Harvey as ambassador to Great Britain was "reward for his efforts to discredit the Wilson administration." Harrison said that Harvey's pursuit of Wilson was comparable only to millions of "shell hounds stationed at the gates of the infernal regions."

LEO GRIENER TO MARRY.

A marriage license was issued this afternoon to Leo Griener and Miss Trilby Rose May, both of the valley. Mr. Griener is a farmer on the Sand Cove and Miss May's home is in the Cove district.

WILL LOCATE STATE'S MOST HEALTHY CITY

PORTLAND, Apr. 21.—What is the healthiest city in Oregon? Dr. Frederick D. Strickler, state health officer, hopes to find the answer after receiving answers to comprehensive questionnaires that were sent out this week by the health board to all municipalities in the state.

The questionnaires inquire as to the city's water supply; whether it is filtered or treated by chlorination; how the city disposes of its sewage; number of hospitals and clinics; and the number of births, deaths, and contagious diseases during the past five years.

Dr. Strickler intends to file all information and with use of his own, as a basis of choosing up conditions in every city of the state. He expects to leave within the next few weeks on an inspection tour that will include all hospitals, lodging houses and hotels in Oregon; the work of rating the cities, he explains, was suggested by Professor F. A. Magruder of the Oregon Agricultural college.

ROAD WORK EXPECTED TO OPEN

CAMP AT PERRY WILL PROBABLY EMPLOY MANY MEN IN WEEK OR TWO

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LOCAL MEN IS DENIED

Many Men Have Drifted in Hoping to Get Work on Highway But no Calls For Men Have Been Made —County Hiring Only Local Men —Two Camps Being Built Now Expected to Relieve Situation.

There is no ground for rumors to the effect that local men are being turned down on jobs on the state highway while hundreds of outsiders are being shipped in, according to Max Kunev, resident engineer in charge of the Kamela-La Grande section of the highway. Mr. Kunev stated that he feels confident that when men in La Grande apply for work if there are any jobs they will be put to work.

The rumors regarding refusal to hire local men resulted from a number of men applying at Casey and Perry where camps are being erected this week. The equipment of the contractors was shipped to these points and the crews familiar with the equipment were shipped along, in order to have someone familiar with the outfit to make camp, according to Mr. Kunev.

He stated that there are about 50 men working at Casey on the camp being erected there and that another camp is being built at Perry and that men would probably be employed there next week. Local men applying at the camp will undoubtedly find that they will be employed, is the opinion of Mr. Kunev.

Only Local Men. John F. Birney, county roadmaster, stated today that he had 50 men working in various parts of the county and that these men were all living in the towns near the scene of the work. Practically all of these men are married and married men living in the county are always given first chance at jobs on the county roads, he said, unmarried men living here being hired when there are not sufficient married applicants.

The largest number of men on the county roads is at Union where 16 are at work. Ten are working near La Grande, 4 at Ladd Canyon, and he others are scattered among the other towns.

A large part of the men seeking work are floaters, according to information gathered from various places where unemployed seek work; most of them came here because of the construction work starting on the state highway.

Many Floaters Here. At the Red Cross it was stated that at present every man in distress applying to that organization for aid is now working and no money is being paid out to anybody. A number of men apply to Mrs. Fay Catlin in charge of the office daily. Nearly all of these are floaters, although residents also apply from time to time.

Mrs. Catlin stated that the men coming to her are all willing to work at anything they can get, provided they are fit to do the work. Most of these men, she said, wanted to work on the highway and she expressed the opinion that if contractors refuse to hire these men the county court should use its influence with the state highway commission to bring about a change in the situation.

Waiting For Work

That there are many men in need is shown by the plight in one rooming house in La Grande. Mrs. Catlin declared. The woman operating this rooming house has practically no paying lodgers, at present as nearly all her lodgers are out of work. She hasn't the heart to turn these men out, Mrs. Catlin said.

At the city fire employment office, in the city building at the corner of Elm and Washington, it was stated that about 30 men a day have been applying and often more. There have been few calls for men here, according to Mrs. E. M. Fowler, city treasurer in charge of the office. The men applying here are also willing to take whatever job offers but are unable to find work. No calls for men from road contractors have been received by Mrs. Fowler. The city's employment office is maintained as an accommodation to both the employers and the men seeking work.

(Continued on Page Two)

CHARTER TO BE AMENDED

NEW PROVISIONS READY NEXT WEEK

City Commission to Hold Special Meeting Monday to Consider New Charter

The city commission will hold a special meeting Monday evening at which time the new charter which is to be submitted to the voters at a special election in June will be submitted to the commission by James D. Slater, city attorney. Mr. Slater discussed some of the amendments to the present charter informally at last evening's regular session and copies of all amendments will be furnished the commissioners within a few days so that they can study them before the meeting.

The amendment raising the amount of bonds issuable against the city was discussed thoroughly last night and while the commission took no action on the matter the entire commission was in favor of increasing the percentage of the assessed valuation that determines the bonding limit. While no decision was reached the discussion indicated that it is possible that 20 per cent will be decided on finally.

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