

25,000 LONDONERS MAY JOIN MINERS

Commercial Transport Men Support Coal Diggers.

SPREAD OF TIE-UP FEARED

Orders Issued to All Branches of Workers to Hold Strike Organizations in Readiness.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—There were no new developments today in the coal strike. In all the coal regions where the men have laid down their tools, order was maintained by the strikers. One feature tonight which bore possibilities of a widening of the strike was the prospect of the 25,000 London commercial transport men ceasing work. The men on Sunday night passed a resolution declaring themselves as supporting the miners. A conference was to have been held today to take final action, but the meeting was adjourned until tomorrow. Meantime orders have been issued to branches of the union throughout the country to have their strike organizations prepared. Should the transport workers in all parts of the country walk out, it is estimated 180,000 men would be involved.

Horse Racing Suspended.
By an agreement between the board of trade and the jockey club, all horse racing is to be suspended.

Announcement was made tonight of the suspension of the mail service between England and Ireland. Exception is made for vessels carrying the mails. The railroads began to restrict their passenger service.

It is reported tonight that in the Middleborough district nearly 30,000 workmen have been rendered idle in the iron and dependent industries.

The house of commons tonight discussed the coal strike with great moderation and an absence of violent discussion, but without arriving at a nearer prospect of a settlement. Premier Lloyd George explained his employment scheme as he outlined it yesterday to a deputation which visited him, but added little to his previous statement.

The scheme would embrace the building of new arterial roads around London. The premier contributed nothing to the coal discussion which was largely confined to the labor members. The latter emphasized the urgency of arriving at a settlement before the dispute grew to graver proportions.

Premier Offers Solution.
William Bruce, labor member for the Aberystwyth constituency, shire and president of the South Wales Miners' Federation, suggested that the two sides should be demanded should be granted temporarily, pending the creation of a permanent wage board and a new matter reviewed by the end of the year.

He asserted there was evidence that the miners had previously rejected the output and declared that if it was to be a fight to a finish, every man must be without work for a week regardless of the damage and loss involved.

One Vote Prevents Strike.
James Henry Thomas, of the National Union of Railwaymen, supporting Mr. Bruce's suggestion, said it was no secret that 17 days ago a special meeting of the railway delegates decided by only one vote not to strike forthwith, after he had made the utmost efforts in favor of peace.

He begged the house not to minimize the danger, but to remember that the same people were meeting tomorrow and that the spirit of the workers was such that, even if they felt a mistake had been made, there existed a feeling of comradeship which drew them together.

After Mr. Bruce's speech, a cabinet council was held to consider the situation. Hence, it was late when Premier Lloyd George rose to reply. He began by complimenting the house on the moderation and absence of bitterness with which the question had been discussed.

Bruce's Plan Obscured.
He then referred to Mr. Bruce's suggestion, which, he complained, was in many respects obscure. He said if a settlement was to be attained it must be on something more definite, which would not merely postpone the dispute to the future and sow the seeds of further trouble, not only in the mining, but in every other industry.

Reviewing the history of the dispute, the premier reiterated the desire of the government to listen to all arguments. He contended that any settlement should include some inducement to increase the output and lengthily criticized Mr. Bruce's suggestions. He argued that if at the end of the year it was found that the output had not been increased and an attempt was made to withdraw the increase in wages, there would be another strike.

Government for Peace.
The government was not entitled to keep the country in suspense all that time. The government sincerely desired to find an issue to the dispute and was prepared to examine any scheme giving an increased output for increased remuneration.

At the conclusion of the premier's speech, a discussion ensued between Mr. Lloyd George and the labor leaders on William Adams's proposal that the government summon a meeting of the miners' executive and coal owners.

Arthur Henderson, chairman of the labor party in the commons for several years, thought the premier could not have a more favorable moment for bringing the parties together again. Mr. Lloyd George replied that he wanted to consult his colleagues and did not desire another premature conference.

WILSON IS HELD FALLIBLE
(Continued From First Page.)

ate reservations. The election of Governor Cox, he said, meant the province to have the United States the league of nations without change, as it was brought back from Europe by President Wilson.

Mr. Root declared that it was well understood in 1915 and "is well understood now, that the other parties to the treaty would have been content to accept" the senate reservations.

"Several European nations already have given notice of half a dozen changes in the covenant which they propose to urge at a meeting of the assembly of the league next month. The only reason why the changes necessary to meet American objections have not already been considered is that Mr. Wilson simply would not negotiate for them."

At the outset of his address, Mr. Root said:

"I think a large majority of the

AMERICAN PEOPLE EARNESTLY WISH FOR AN ORGANIZATION AMONG CIVILIZED NATIONS, THROUGH WHICH THE NATIONS SHALL CO-OPERATE TO PREVENT FUTURE WARS AND THAT THE UNITED STATES SHALL DO HER FULL SHARE IN THAT ORGANIZATION. I CERTAINLY DESIRE THIS VERY STRONGLY.

Four Purposes Noted.
"The plan of the league of nations relied upon the effect of four things taken together, to prevent war," Mr. Root asserted.

"First—Upon delay to afford time for investigation and for passions to cool and sober judgment to prevail."

"Second—Upon having the facts ascertained and determined and made public to all the world, so that the misunderstandings and deceptions under which the people of a country are so often led to consent to war may be obviated."

"Third—Upon having a fairly representative body not a party to the dispute express publicly a responsible and matured opinion as to how the controversy ought to be settled, and thus bring to bear upon the action of the parties the well informed opinion of the civilized world."

"Fourth—If any party to the agreement were to violate it by making war without the stipulated delays, necessary arbitration or investigation and report, or were to make war in violation of the unanimous opinion of the other nations, then upon the practical outlawry of that party from the advantages of trade, commerce and customary intercourse with the members of the society of nations, with all the consequences flowing from such an outlawry."

Chief Objections Cited.
The principal objections to the league, Mr. Root said, may be roughly classified as follows:

"First—Objections to the general defensive alliance with all members of the league, established by article 10."

"Second—Objections to submitting to the council of the league questions of purely American policy, such as the Monroe doctrine, or questions of immigration, upon which the European countries, approaching that subject from an entirely different point of view and with opposing or different interests, would almost necessarily differ from the American policy."

"Third—That the scheme practically thrust aside the whole system of development of international law and of arbitral decision which had been the settled policy of the United States for many generations, and depended for the treatment of questions of right as well as questions of policy upon the treaty made by the United States."

"Fourth—That the scheme created a super-government, which would destroy the independence of the United States."

Power Held Centralized.
"Fifth, that the working of the plan under the covenant was not so arranged as to articulate with the constitutional government of the United States; that under it the president alone could practically carry on the entire foreign affairs of the United States by agents of his own selection, and without the aid of the popular branch of our government."

Mr. Wilson in "being unwilling to accept reservations" to the peace treaty and league of nations, he said, "practically where we stand today."

Mr. Root said, "he continued, 'that he would insist upon the treaty just as Mr. Wilson negotiated it, and upon that understanding Mr. Wilson is supporting Mr. Cox for the presidency. The democratic platform says substantially the same thing.'

"On the other hand, Mr. Harding, who voted for ratification of the treaty with the senate reservations, declared that he would do so again under the same circumstances."

League Features Afforded.
Mr. Root said it was plain that the issue is not between a league of nations and no league of nations. The question is whether the agreement creating the league shall be accepted absolutely unchanged, or whether it be modified to meet American objections.

"I would be glad to have the provisions of the agreement changed so as to obviate these objections. Then would follow an ordinary common sense negotiation to the best way to obviate the objections. Regarding this process I have to say:

"First—I think the American objections can be met and obviated without interfering with the scheme of the league or impairing its usefulness."

"Second—Without pretending to have any special knowledge, I think there are clear indications that the other nations concerned are willing to make such changes as are necessary to meet the American objections."

"Third—I think the objections ought to be met and obviated. The covenant contains some provisions which are unnecessary, unwise and injurious, and they ought to be changed."

"Fourth—There is nothing unusual or distressing about negotiating the necessary changes. If the other parties are willing—as they seem to be—to make a simple matter."

BANK SUSPECT IS HELD
Man Accused of Complicity of Robbery at Alvarado.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 19.—Frank Derney was arrested here today on suspicion of complicity in the robbery of the Bank of Alvarado last Wednesday.

According to officers his description tallies with that of the bandits who escaped with \$22,000 after shooting August May, president of the bank.

In his home were 10 rifles and revolvers with ammunition and documents evidencing which the sheriff says connects Derney with the robbery.

WATER RESERVOIR BE SEEN
(Continued From First Page.)

De Haas and E. C. Simmons of Portland, who discussed credits and assured the eastern Oregonians that their interests were identical with those of the western section.

Arriving at Ontario at 4 o'clock this afternoon members of the Portland party made themselves acquainted with the city and were the guests of Ontario tonight at a banquet given in their honor. Among the Portland speakers were: Clarence Porter, H. J. Carmen and R. W. Price. The excursion will proceed to Wallawa tomorrow morning where the afternoon will be spent. The visit to Joseph tomorrow afternoon will include an automobile trip to Wallawa lake.

The remainder of the day will be spent in this vicinity. This is the province of 160-bushel corn, 10-ton alfalfa, 14-bushel clover, and 25-ton corn ensilage, speaks in terms of acres, of flocks and stock and incidentally sagebrush.

The excursionists are revising their opinions concerning sagebrush. They have learned that its rank growth is proof of a boundless fertility. And when they sing "I Don't Want to Go Home" they more than half mean it.

Ridgefield Man Gets License.
TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 19.—Marriage licenses were issued in Tacoma today to Kenneth J. Bowers and Thelma Grace, both of Tacoma, Wash., and to S. H. Ridgefield, Wash., and Grace T. Hall, Tacoma.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co. Main 352, 889-21. Adv.

PARTY CRITICS VARY WIDELY OVER TILT

Republicans Rap Wilson; Democrats Hit Harding.

PRESS VIEWS COMPARED

New York Tribune Declares Chief Paid No Attention to Cox in Demanding Explanation.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 19.—(Special.)—Two widely divergent partisan comments on the exchange of correspondence between President Wilson and Senator Harding over the statement that the republican presidential candidate had been approached informally by a spokesman of France relative to the establishment of an association of nations were afforded today by the editorial columns of the New York Tribune (republican) and the New York World (democratic).

Under the heading, "The Latest Fulmination," the Tribune said:

"The president's letter to Senator Harding concerning informal approaches to the latter by a French representative who suggested that the United States lead the way to a world fraternity is characteristically arrogant."

Wilson Declared Incompetent.
"If Mr. Wilson had his way, it would seem, no one except himself would be allowed even to whisper in relation to a subject where he has proclaimed a monopoly. He is so incensed at others venturing to consider it that he angrily puts forward two alternatives as the only ones possible."

"The first is that Senator Harding is a liar and the second, if not rejected, is that the French government is dishonorable. In either case, there is a sufficient revelation of a disturbed state of mind."

"But, though the less said about the taste of the outbreak the better, it is not unwise to consider it in relation to popular education. It tends, though doubtless not so intended, to bring to public notice faith which partisanship has obscured—namely, that the league of nations, so far as now exists, is regarded by its principal supporters as tentative and experimental and that there is no strong objection to recasting it or even displacing it altogether in favor of something better."

Cox Not Even Consulted.
"From another point of view the president's letter is interesting. The president is the captain of his party campaign. He openly exercises command. Cox is not even consulted. The poor chap is ignored as of no consequence."

The World comments under the heading, "Super-Government at Marion," accusing Senator Harding of having indulged in secret diplomacy while having so often condemned that policy.

"As president of the United States, Mr. Wilson is naturally interested in Senator Harding's boast that a super-government has been established at Marion," said the World, which continued:

"He has therefore written to the republican candidates, asking for permission to present to them a copy of the Harding speech at Green Castle, Ind., Saturday."

Capital Declared Moved.
"The American people have no knowledge that the capitol of the United States has suddenly been moved to Marion, O. The French foreign office has denied to correspondents that anybody has been acting as an ambassador from France to the front porch and declares that if 'some Frenchman' talked with the republican candidate he was not acting as a spokesman for France. Senator Harding seems to be the only person who can clear up this mystery, and so far as he now undertakes to do so, it appears that what he said about France or the French government was not true at all."

"The senator is doing a great deal of talking about secret diplomacy and a super-government under the league of nations, but if he was telling the truth in his speech at Green Castle he has revealed the most remarkable example of secret diplomacy under a super-government that any civilized country has ever known. When a candidate for president pretends to be carrying on diplomatic negotiations with foreign powers, government under the constitution is in effect nullified."

Harding's Policies Sound.
It is learned that not only representatives of France, but also of several other governments have been taking pains to ascertain something of the proposed foreign policies of Senator Harding, assuming that he will be the next president of the United States.

Commenting on the Wilson-Harding correspondence, a special writer in the Washington Post, in a manner likely to be more disquieting to Mr. Wilson than the report of Harding's Green Castle speech, said to day:

"The senator is doing a great deal of talking about secret diplomacy and a super-government under the league of nations, but if he was telling the truth in his speech at Green Castle he has revealed the most remarkable example of secret diplomacy under a super-government that any civilized country has ever known. When a candidate for president pretends to be carrying on diplomatic negotiations with foreign powers, government under the constitution is in effect nullified."

CONSUL DIES AT SEATTLE
Chilean Representative Passes After Brief Illness.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 19.—Luis A. Santander, consul for Chile in the state of Washington and assistant professor of Spanish literature at the University of Washington, died here today after a few hours' illness.

Mr. Santander formerly was secretary of the Chilean legation at Buenos Aires.

"It is true that every diplomat is ready to do what he legitimately can to influence Senator Harding's policy in favor of certain matters in which his government is particularly interested. I have talked to one man who went to see Senator Harding on behalf of officials of the French government who regard the league of nations as a failure and wanted to be assured that America's policy toward France would not be unfavorably affected by this fact."

When it became evident to the French foreign office that the league covenant would never be sanctioned by the United States senate, M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, went to Senator Lodge and to other senators for guidance and advice as to what France might expect in the future. It is probable that the French ambassador gave assurances from his government and talked far more freely with Senator Lodge and other members of the senate foreign relations committee than he did with officials of the state department."

U. S. PUNISHING EVADERS

DRAFT DESERTERS CHECKED BY GOVERNMENT.

Military Authorities Report Disposal of 163,738 Slackers Cases Up to July 15.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Draft evaders who had been apprehended up to July 15 and their cases disposed of by the military authorities numbered 163,738, it was announced today at the war department. The total number of draft desertions which had been reported to the provost marshal-general was 498,032, but examination of government records showed that 161,354 men classed as deserters had enlisted in the army, navy or marine corps or in the armed forces of the allies, so that the total number of desertions still listed now numbers 163,911.

The department's announcement added that probably several thousand men had been apprehended and their cases disposed of since July 15.

"The number of desertions is being reduced and the persons in whose minds there existed doubt as to their final status to write to the war department in order that their records could be investigated."

"One of the reasons for giving publicity to the fact that the list of deserters was to be published was to cause all those persons in whose minds there existed doubt as to their final status to write to the war department in order that their records could be investigated."

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Society Brand Clothes

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anything but price. Pretty soon they aren't looking at anything but price marks. The suit they finally buy is one they literally haven't looked at.

No man ever looked his best in a suit of clothes that he bought because it was a few dollars cheaper than the one he wanted.

It is on that theory that we ask you to look at Society Brand Clothes.

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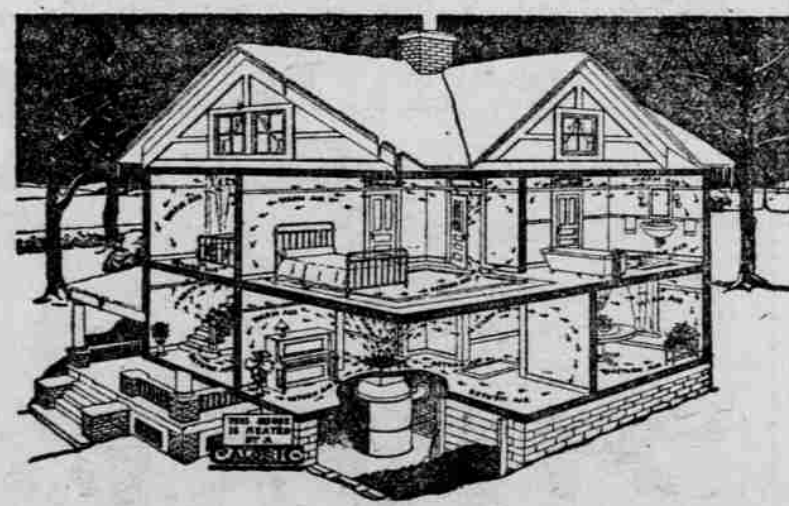
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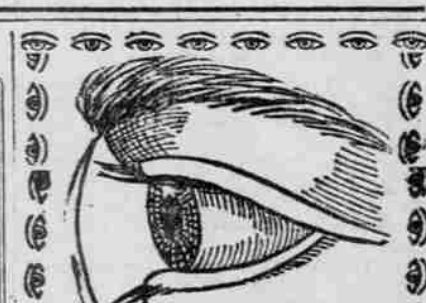
Heats old or new homes or 18 rooms or less. If you see the Caloric first it will be your choice—and the choice must be made soon.

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Ask our Portland users about their Caloric Gas Combination.

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Guaranteed to remove tan, freckles, pimples, liver-spots, etc. Extreme course 20 days.

Rids pores and tissues of impurities. Leaves the skin clear, soft, healthy. At leading toilet counters. If they haven't it, by mail, two sizes, 50c. and \$1.25.