

FRANCE RECOGNIZES U. S. RIGHT TO VOICE

Reply on Yap Issue Interpreted
at Washington.

PRINCIPLE HELD ACCEPTED

Premier Briand Declares Nation
Will Take Matter Up at Meeting
of Supreme Council.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The French reply to Secretary Hughes' notes on mandates was made public today in Washington and Paris. It was in the form of a letter from Premier Briand to Ambassador Wallace and is of a preliminary nature, M. Briand stating a full response could not be made "until after an understanding has been reached between the governments of the four interested powers at the next meeting of the supreme council."

Administration officials here replied was agreeable to the United States and was couched in diplomatic language tantamount to a recognition of the principle laid down by Mr. Hughes.

Council Action Promised.
The French premier dealt with the Japanese mandate over Yap, but did not advert specifically to the American claim to equal rights with the other principal allied and associated powers in disposition of the ex-German overseas possessions.

As to Yap, M. Briand said that "when this question comes before the supreme council the representatives of France will broach the examination thereof with the greatest desire to find a solution which will give every satisfaction to the United States."

He reminded Ambassador Wallace that France "has already done all in its power to lend its aid to the American government in this matter," and referred to a previous expression by France of the hope that the controversy might be satisfactorily settled by conversations between the American and Japanese governments.

Reservations Are Discussed.
Reference also was made to an unpublished French note to the United States on Yap in which France affirmed that at meetings of the supreme council before that of May 1, 1919, when a mandate for the north Pacific islands was granted to Japan, reservations regarding Yap were made by President Wilson and by Secretary Lansing.

That note said that the reservations were made in the presence of Baron Makino of Japan, who had not objected that the question raised should be placed in discussion and that Japan was cognizant of the American reservations.

The previous French note was in reply to Secretary Cobby's communication last February to the league of nations council regarding Yap. The council replied with the statement that Mr. Cobby's communication had been referred to the allied supreme council. There the matter rested until Secretary Hughes' renewed position of the American government on April 4.

The assumption here has been that exchanges were in progress between the four powers regarding Mr. Hughes' communications. M. Briand now indicated that the four powers will seek to reach an accord when the supreme council meets.

PARIS, April 14.—Premier Briand has dispatched to Washington a note acknowledging receipt of the communication from the American state department regarding the mandate over Pacific islands north of the equator given to Japan.

The premier's note said a representative of France will take up the question when it comes before the supreme allied council. "With the most ardent desire to the United States," he said, "to reach an understanding."

Accord Is Held Desired.
Premier Briand's note follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 14th of this month by which your excellency was good enough to transmit to me a memorandum from the department of state relative to the status of the island of Yap."

The memorandum, being addressed to Great Britain, Italy and Japan, and in which the Japanese government made until after an accord between the governments of the four interested powers at the next meeting of the supreme council.

"I desire, however, to declare now that when the question comes before the supreme council the representatives of France will approach the question with the most ardent desire to find a solution satisfactory to the United States. Your excellency knows that already the government of the republic has done all that depended upon it to give its aid in this question to the American government."

Explanation Is Cited.
"By the note of February 18, after having noted that the decision of May 7, 1919, carried with it no reservation concerning the attribution to Japan of a mandate for the islands of the northern Pacific, my department explained to your excellency that, however President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing in the course of the preceding meeting had formulated in the presence of the Japanese representative (at the Japanese embassy) the subject of the island of Yap, that Baron Makino (Japanese representative on the supreme council) had not refused to allow discussion of the question raised by the representatives of the United States, and that, consequently, the Japanese government had knowledge of the American reservations."

"The note concluded by saying that there were contained in it elements for further conversation between the United States and Japan, which the government of the republic would be happy to see result satisfactorily."

"That note was the same day communicated to the Japanese embassy in Paris and your excellency was kind enough to express to my department a lively satisfaction with the same and to give assurance that it would be particularly appreciated in Washington."

—Wear Your Button—

BAN IS PUT ON RAIDS

(Continued From First Page.)

violation of the prohibition laws by Portland police prior to April 1 were made without warrant. The court's interpretation of constitutional rights will double the work to be done by the morals squad; will give the bootlegger an opportunity to remove his wares between the time they are located by police and the time a search warrant can be issued.

The way is not made altogether soft for the bootlegger, however, as police are salvaging the remnants of their former mode of operation. The part their noses will play in future operations is a much-discussed question. Would the odor of liquor, coming from

NEW EFFORT MADE TO BLOCK STRIKE

More Conferences Are Held
With Lloyd George.

MINE OWNERS TO ACT

Labor Leaders Are to Be Invited
to Continue Discussions; Demands of Workers Rapped.

WHAT CONGRESS DID AS ITS DUTY.
Senate.

Colombian treaty is discussed throughout entire session. Pomerehne and Knox speak for ratification and Borah in opposition.

All recess appointments, with a batch of new nominations, including Harvey and Herrick, are received by the senate and referred to committees.

Lodge and Porter confer on question of peace resolution, but no important conclusions are reached.

House.
Emergency tariff bill is debated.

Soup houses and bread lines are predicted by Bourke Cockran, democrat, New York, as sure to follow enactment of republican tariff programme.

Jules Bache and Meyer Rothschild are attacked by Representative Frear, republican, Wisconsin, as behind the propaganda to force congress to approve the proposed sales tax.

Repatriation of alien labor and return to local option are proposed in bill introduced by Representative Hill, republican, Maryland.

Secretary of Navy Denby asks \$31,000,000 for navy department.

Judgment. The supreme court interpretation, however, ends such procedure. The lawbreaker delights to take refuge in the shelter of the constitution.

"Our men will be handicapped until they become accustomed to the new method of procedure, when I hope they will find means to match their wits against those of their opponents."

Damages Suits Are Cited.
To make his instructions more binding, and to prevent many of the damage suits which are yearly filed against the city in cases of the sort, City Attorney Grant called police attention to the fact that unwarranted search of a house and resultant seizure of goods is in plain violation of the constitution of the United States, and that such property must be returned to the owner upon his petition. Complete instructions of the city attorney follow:

L. V. Jenkins, chief of police, Portland, Or. Dear sir: Your attention is directed to the cases of Gould vs. United States and Ames vs. United States, decisions of the supreme court of the United States reported in advance sheet No. 10, April 14, 1921.

The supreme court of the United States holds that the secret taking, without force, from the house or office of one suspected of crime, and in his absence, of a paper bearing to him, having evidential value only, by a representative of any branch of the government violates the constitutional guaranty of the right of the citizen to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, whether entrance to such house or office be obtained by stealth or through social acquaintance, or in the guise of a business call, and whether the owner be present or not at the time of entry; that search warrants may not be used as a means of gaining access to a man's house or office, and that such property must be returned to the owner upon his petition.

Warrant Need Is Cited.
I further direct your attention to the fact that no police officer has a right to enter a private home or make a search or seizure without a warrant first being issued.

These two cases are the latest expressions of the supreme court of the United States and may be permitted to suggest that rapid and prompt action be taken by police officers that they must apply for and obtain warrants in all cases where they attempt to enter a private home or office for the purpose of making a search.

This should be done for two reasons: (1) Because it is the law and (2) because it protects the police from the possibility of damage suits. Very truly yours, FRANK M. GRANT, City Attorney.

—Wear Your Button—

CONFERENCE PLAN UPSET

MEETING OF WESTERN DELEGATIONS UNCERTAIN.

Call for Gathering at Capital to Consider Japanese Question Gets Small Response.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Plans for a conference of the delegations of 11 western states on the Japanese question to be held tomorrow or Saturday were somewhat upset by failure of several to reply promptly today to letters sent out yesterday by Senators Johnson and Shortridge of California.

Inquiry in some cases brought out the fact that in the rush of business most of the senators addressed had not had the letters called to their attention. Only Senator Stanford of Oregon, so far as learned, had dictated an answer. He replied that he was ready to go into such a conference.

Senator Poinderer had not heard of the proposed conference, having been so engaged in the Colombian treaty debate that he failed to reach the bottom of his mail today.

—Wear Your Button—

ALLEGED MURDERER FREE

Self-Defense Plea of Vashon Island Fisherman Wins.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 14.—Thomas Gurand, fisherman of Vashon Island, near here, was acquitted by a jury in superior court here today of a charge of first degree murder in connection with the shooting of Oscar Beckin, a neighbor, last December 8.

Gurand pleaded self-defense.

Rediscout Rate Reduced.

BOSTON, April 14.—The Federal Reserve bank here announced today a reduction in the rediscout rate from 7 to 6 per cent. An increase in the rate on treasury certificates from 5 to 6 per cent also was announced.

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MINE OWNERS TO ACT

Labor Leaders Are to Be Invited
to Continue Discussions; Demands of Workers Rapped.

LONDON, April 14.—Both the mine owners and the miners submitted their cases to about 200 members of the house of commons tonight. The request for the hearing originated with the owners.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners' union, explained the attitude of the men and their demands. According to the Central News he agreed to another conference on wages, leaving all other issues for further negotiation.

"There is every reason to believe," says the Central News, "that a definite step will be taken immediately to reopen negotiations and a strike may be averted."

New Hopes Are Created.
Evan Williams, president of the mining association, announced that the mine owners would extend another invitation to the miners to deliberate with the object of ascertaining what was feasible to improve the lot of the lower paid miners. The owners then again visited the premier in response to a summons.

New hopes of a resumption of negotiations, therefore, have arisen through this offer and that made by Mr. Hodges, before a meeting of the members of parliament.

"We are prepared to consider the question of wages provided they are regarded as permanently on a district basis, but only of a temporary character," he said.

Reception Is Friendly.
Mr. Hodges had a friendly reception, according to the press association. It added that his offer was not without promise of a peaceful agreement and would be conveyed to the premier.

The whole labor movement began aligning itself with the miners. The workers seemed to believe that the hour had struck for a final struggle against what they suspected to be an organized plan by employers to force down wages.

The premier, in a conference this morning with the triple alliance, declared the government would fight on its refusal to grant a national pool of profits.

New Mediation Is Not Tried.
After failure of the morning conference, hope remained that mediation might result from the parliamentary conference, made up of the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress, the national executive of the labor party and the parliamentary labor party. After pronouncing itself on the side of the miners and the triple alliance, the conference gave no sign of initiating new negotiations or mediation.

The resolution adopted by this body was not a definite pledge to strike action, but the appointment of a committee to act with the triple alliance was considered an important move.

Another aspect differentiating this from previous struggles was the unilateral response of labor to the miners' call.

Decision Is Important.
The decision of the Federation of General Workers to support the triple alliance was also important. The resolution adopted by this organization does not mean that the unions concerned, representing 1,500,000 workers, will strike, but means that it is their intention to consult with the triple alliance and give it general support. The federation's resolution pledged support to the triple alliance "in its effort to resist wholesale reductions in wages."

Both sides prepared for coming events. The government took possession of Hyde park and Regent park, as well as Kensington gardens. They will be utilized as military camps for the purpose of housing London's food and milk supplies.

Big Army Camps Formed.
Members of the government have been appointed commissioners of the dozen districts into which the kingdom is divided for the organization of public services while many divisional road commissioners have been appointed to organize transport. Great military camps were being formed at Wormwood Scrubs and Wimbledon common and another camp in the eastern suburbs of London.

The government had many motor lorries on hand and was confident of its ability to maintain road service. It had also substantial stocks of food.

The government expressed the wish that as far as possible theaters keep running. London will not be deprived of electrical power as the electrical workers have decided to perform their own duties.

A conference yesterday morning between the premier and officials of the triple alliance was concluded within two hours without any progress apparently having been made.

"Starvation is not your only weapon," said the premier, "you have exactly the weapons you had before, the weapons of civilization—persuasion, argument and reason. You can leave it to the nation to decide. You have your plan, we have ours. Put it to the nation and we will put ours to the nation. If the nation decides your plan is the right one, why should you starve your people in order to achieve something which you can achieve by reason, if reason is on your side?"

These declarations were made by the prime minister when he was pointing out the impossibility of the government accepting the miners' demand for a national pooling of profits, which he defined as "nationalization up to the point of meddling, and

Unfortunates to Get Land.
HONOLULU, T. H., April 14.—(Special.)—As a result of the shortage of houses in Honolulu, between 500 and 600 navy men who were to have been sent here will not come, according to Admiral R. W. Shomaker, commandant of the Pearl Harbor naval station.

Navy Men's Trip Abandoned.
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no: of managing, which is a worse form of nationalization."

Mr. Lloyd George said the miners' scheme for a pool to equalize wages represented neither private ownership nor nationalization, but had the defects of both. He continued:

"Nationalization is an idea and private enterprise is an idea, but I never heard anybody advancing such a proposition as this except as a sort of makeshift to get over temporary difficulty."

"If we had not had nearly seven years' experience of that system it might be argued, but having seen it actually operating, I cannot understand Mr. Hodges (secretary of the miners' union) commending it again. He is a nationalizer—very well; let him put his case for nationalization."

Mr. Gosling Interrupts.
Mr. Gosling interrupted: "If he recommended complete nationalization you would not accept it, would you?"

Mr. Lloyd George answered: "You would have to go to the commons and ask them virtually to restore control, which everyone wanted to get rid of. The commons would ask 'Did it do any work?' We would say 'Badly.' The house would say 'Did it improve the outlook?' We would say 'No, it increased the costs.'"

"Then the house would ask, 'Why did you recommend it?' We would say, 'Well, there was a strike of the miners and the transport men said they would come out in a spirit of comradeship.'"

Economic Situation Cited.
Here Mr. Thomas interrupted: "Justice, not comradeship alone."

The premier continued: "How could any minister go to the house on that basis?"

"Mr. Thomas ended his final appeal by asking us to realize the economic situation. That is what I ask you to do. Supposing you succeeded; could you sell coal at a higher price? Not a penny. You say you could nationalize. There is only one way you could nationalize. You can put it to the nation. There are three points at issue: A national pool, involving a great scheme for control of the mines and for meddling in the mines' management—and that we cannot save."

"The second is a national settlement of wages."

Fight to End Predicted.
He cited a case of how this would operate seeking to show dealings would be with the miners' federation as a whole, and that the government was not seeking to split the coal fields into areas.

"The third point is the amount either of wages or profits. With an open mind we are prepared to discuss it with the miners and the owners so long as the first principle is accepted, but until then I am afraid we must fight it out. But I ask whether you will commit your organizations to fighting what is, after all, a great question of principle to be settled by the nation through your elected representatives. There is a distinction between this and direct action."

—Wear Your Button—

KISSING CHARGE IS DENIED

(Continued From First Page.)

asked, "Helen Elwood, they told me." "Did her beauty attract you?"

Beauty Attraction Denied.
"No—possibly her red hair." "Are you more or less susceptible to a pretty face?"

"Undoubtedly." "Weren't you particularly attracted to her? Didn't she make an impression on you?"

"I don't know what impression she made on me." "Was she austere?"

"No." He paused, smiled and then responded: "If you want my opinion of her I'll be glad to give it to you."

Mr. Smyth indicated his eagerness to listen. "I think she's a very charming woman."

"Think she's pretty?" "Yes, pretty." Mr. Smyth wanted to know if the witness had ever been "out with Mrs. Stokes."

Photograph Is Introduced.
"He had—in an automobile filled with other people." "Always?"

"Yes, always." "You were very careful. Did you need a chaperone?"

"No, I didn't need a nurse." "Did you think Mrs. Stokes needed a nurse?"

The examination drifted to a photograph of himself, submitted by Mr. Stokes. Counsel for the millionaire said it bore Mrs. Stokes' handwriting. He looked at the photograph.

He denied he had given it to her. "Is a part of your chest?" "That's the boy," he chuckled. "That's the boy, is it?"

"Yes, and I didn't give her the picture. Put that in your chest." "Feel like a boy?" asked Mr. Smyth. "Always feel like a boy."

Kiss Charge Is Denied.
Testimony against Schroter was given by domestic at the Stokes' long Branch home. He was asked if it was true, as sworn by servants, that he had kissed her.

"Not true," he responded wearily. "Ever go to Long Branch?" "Not true," came the drawl. "Ever have your arms about her?"

"Not true." A chauffeur testified that he attended an apartment house party with Mrs. Stokes and a Mrs. Kearney.

A private chauffeur had testified to the Long Branch kissing incident. He was asked, under cross-examination, why the chauffeur should come out of the west to testify to this incident if it were not true.

"Guess he must have been paid for it," ventured Schroter.

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