

SENATE IS TAKING HAND IN TREATIES

Disposition Is to Assert Negotiation Rights.

KNOX RESOLUTION LIKED

Neither President Harding Nor Secretary Hughes Takes Offense at Action.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.
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WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—(Special)—It is undeniable that in the minds of some members of the foreign relations committee of the senate and in the minds of some other senators as well there is a disposition to assert a right on their part to participate in those negotiations with other countries which are just ahead of us.

The adoption of the Knox resolution and its form were wholly agreeable to President Harding and Secretary Hughes and were not regarded by them as any invasion whatever of the constitutional prerogative of the executive.

It is true that, as originally written, the Knox resolution for a separate peace with Germany was in a form which invited the constitutional prerogative of the executive and was felt by President Harding to be an embarrassment in his conduct of our difficult foreign relations.

When Senator Knox originally wrote his resolution, two years ago, it was frankly designed as a rebuke to President Wilson. It was designed as a means of accomplishing by act of congress a thing which President Wilson refused to do as an act of the executive.

Still later, on January 1, of this year, Senator Knox visited President Harding at Marion and announced his continued intention of introducing his original resolution and presenting it to the senate. That was an act in the nature of taking the initiative in foreign affairs. This disposition on the part of the senate to take in foreign affairs a degree of initiative which by law and custom belongs to the executive, has been a subject of discussion since that time.

Harding Also Is Busy.
At one time one of the most powerful republican senators declared publicly that it did not matter much who was secretary of state inasmuch as the senate would be the pioneer in our foreign affairs. But since taking office here, Harding has been busy and yet firm in his attitude toward the senate away from any truce of disposition on its part. President Harding brought Knox's resolution to the senate and Knox's resolution should be shorn of those elements which constituted an invasion of the executive prerogative.

Move Is Vital One.
The Knox resolution in abbreviated form in which was adopted was not completely satisfactory to President Harding, but it was an essential part of the plan of President Harding and Secretary Hughes in antagonizing the chaos of our foreign affairs. There is not at the moment any issue between President Harding and the senate. There has been a certain degree of impatience on the part of congress with delay in bringing about disarmament. It is plain that President Harding and Secretary Hughes, in their plans for our foreign relations, do not consider that the time is quite yet arrived either for reducing our own armament or for proposing an agreement for disarmament. For the moment congress is willing to accept the judgment of the executive on this point without inquiring into it closely.

But there is no doubt that by the time, now only about nine months distant, when another appropriation for the army and navy becomes necessary, congress will expect President Harding to have taken adequate steps toward disarmament, and will refuse the necessary appropriations unless he has done so.

MINING BILLS OPPOSED

Further Suspension of Assessment Work on Claims Condemned.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 3.—Several western senators and members of the house said today that they never would stand for the passage of bills before both senate and house to suspend assessment work on mining claims for another year. One of these bills was introduced in the house by Representative Baker of California.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona, who went to the White House one afternoon last December and declined to leave until informed whether President Wilson intended signing such a bill, which has been passed by both houses, said today that he would not support another suspension.

Congress has suspended assessment work for four years in succession and by reason of the legislation passed last December the claimants are required to do two years in one during 1921.

EIGHT LISTED AS DEAD

(Continued From First Page.)
guard cutter Shenohish, received here last night by the Oregon-Pacific company, local general agent of the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, owner of the steamer. The commander of the cutter reported that he was cruising about in the position in which the Tokyo was reported at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by the motorship Charlie Watson, but could find nothing but a little wreckage.

Sixty-five survivors of the disaster were due at Seattle late last night aboard the army transport Buford, which rescued them from the sea and from the Japanese steamer's lifeboats.

E. F. BLAINE PLEADS FOR RECLAMATION

Western States' Delegate Is at Senate Hearing.

M McNARY IS CONFIDENT

Senator Thinks Measure to Aid Return of Prosperity Will Get Congress Support.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 3.—With the appearance of E. F. Blaine of Seattle, representing the Western States Reclamation association, the hearing before the senate committee on irrigation on the McNary \$250,000,000 western reclamation bill, was begun today.

It was planned by Chairman McNary to develop the hearings into a campaign of education for the members of the senate. He was confident that with the general admission that prosperity cannot be established upon a stable basis without a back-to-the-farm movement, he will obtain the sympathetic consideration of congress.

In discussing the bill, Mr. Blaine asserted that it would not create a local industry, but that it states what could be developed under the measure in its present form.

Wide Benefit Predicted.
Aside from this, he argued that the entire country would be benefited through the increase in its food production.

The well-being of the nation, he insisted, is dependent upon the development of its agricultural resources so that they will keep pace with its increase in population. Unless this policy is pursued by the enactment of such measures as the bill before the committee, Mr. Blaine asserted, the time will soon be at hand when this country, which now boasts of its industrial independence, will be dependent in a large measure upon other countries for its food.

Mr. Blaine said that the McNary bill was the result of an extended experience with a careful study of successful reclamation projects in the west. He said that the interest of the government and the prospective settlers are carefully guarded.

Size of Units Limited.
To encourage homesteaders and to prevent large interests from taking advantage of the bill, Mr. Blaine cited the provisions which limit the size of the farm units and called attention to the authority which is conferred upon the secretary of the interior, to adjust the price of land and the time of payments. Soldiers and their widows should receive preference in making entries and experienced service men would receive preference in employment during the development of the project, he pointed out.

Mr. Blaine went at length into the plans that are provided for the financing of projects through cooperative roads that will build a network without opening a way for wild speculation. The immensity of the project, he said, can be developed under the bill as it is now written.

The principal valuations for real estate in the county on the 1920 agricultural lands; \$1,157,305 for 107,333 acres of timber land; \$400,359 for 57,226 acres of outcrop and burnt timber land; and \$424,482 for 72,992 acres of grazing land.

Total assets shown in the balance sheet were \$308,705.40, divided as follows: Capital account, \$92,900; current accounts, \$150,848.20; special and trust accounts, \$64,328.90; current taxes receivable, \$90,705.40; and delinquent taxes receivable January 10, \$2,820.80.

Operating expense account showed \$7029.37 in warrants payable, \$5842.15 in accounts payable, with a surplus of \$30,738.30. Bonds outstanding totaled \$2,000.

GERMANS MAKE NEW OFFER
(Continued From First Page.)
more than the \$150,000,000 required to meet the service bond, a sufficient amount of the remaining bonds held in reserve will be automatically issued to absorb the balance.

There will also be an addition of 1 per cent on German exports to provide a fund to pay the interest on the bonds held in reserve. Interest on the sinking fund will continue for the sinking fund. It is calculated that these bonds will be redeemed within 37 years.

In no case will Germany be paying more than 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent on the sinking fund on the total debt of \$575,000,000. These amounts are to be a charge on German customs or any other revenue that the reparations commission is prepared to accept.

The reparations commission will receive the bonds and apportion them among the allies. Each power will dispose of them as it pleases.

American Views Desired.
The anonymous opinion was that nothing further should be done at present concerning naval action until the views of the Washington government were learned and only additional means of compulsion in the event that occupation of the Ruhr, if carried out, should not prove sufficient to cause a surrender by Germany.

Mr. Lloyd George, the British premier; M. Briand, the French premier; Count Sforza, the Italian foreign minister, and M. Jaspard, the Belgian foreign minister, were agreed that American suggestions must be carefully considered. The British and French governments will continue to examine means for a naval action after final adjournment of the council.

Unofficial copies of the American note of Monday to Germany were circulated informally among the ministers, and it was wholly approved. The representatives of the four governments agreed that the United States must be invited to send a representative to the supreme council.

PRESIDENT ORDERS NATIONAL ECONOMY

Heads of Departments Told to Stay Within Income.

DEFICIT IS \$400,000,000

Cabinet Officials Say That Most of Shortage Was Occasioned by Last Administration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Confronting deficiency estimates of upwards of a half billion dollars, President Harding informed the executive departments of the government today that they must end the habit of living beyond their allowances and then call on congress to make up the deficit.

In a letter to each of his secretaries, and in an extended discussion at the cabinet meeting, the president laid it down as a policy that only grave emergencies should warrant expenditure of public funds prior to their appropriation. He emphasized his belief that the practice of making such expenditures without congressional authority was one of the most serious tendencies of administrative government, and one of the greatest barriers to national economy.

At the cabinet meeting there was some discussion of creating a permanent commission to pass judgment on emergency expenditures which department heads might recommend when congress is in recess or cannot act immediately.

Conclusion Not Reached.
The suggestion did not lead to a definite decision, but so far as it took form it provided that the chairmen of the various appropriations committees and the director of the proposed budget system should hold membership on such a commission.

Mr. Harding sent his warning to department heads at the recommendation of Chairman Warren of the senate appropriations committee, who pointed out deficiency estimates before congress amounted to \$216,000,000, and that others to be submitted probably would bring the total above \$400,000,000. Most of these have been expended by the last administration or projected by the present.

Plans for the emergency expenditure commission are to be taken up later with a view to recommending legislation.

Letter Is Quoted.
The full text of the president's letter follows: "I am in receipt of a letter from Chairman Warren of the senate committee on appropriations, calling my attention to the fact that estimates now before the congress call for approximately \$216,000,000 of deficiencies and that the estimated deficiencies will run very much beyond that sum. I do not know of any other project of the government, administration of governmental departments, and I am very sure that we can never fix ourselves firmly on a basis of economy until the deficiencies are conducted within the provisions made by congress.

I wish you would call this matter to the attention of the various department chiefs so that a like situation may not be reported in future."

FISH COMBINE DECLINED

BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNERS SPURN LONDON OFFER.

Feeling Aroused by Importation of Japanese Product Cause of Canadians' Action.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 3.—(Special)—British Columbia cannerymen have refused to unite with the combination of canned fish brokers in London, England, formed for the purpose of promoting the use of canned salmon not only in Great Britain, but in Europe.

The stand taken by the local cannerymen was that this province has protested to the government at Ottawa against Japanese and Siberian fish coming into the Canadian market on the ground that the quality was inferior, and that the cost of production being much lower than that of Canadian salmon, it was impossible for Canadian fish to compete with Japanese packed salmon in the Canadian market. On these grounds the Canadian government gave the cannerymen a protective tariff on canned fish.

As the Canadian market taken only 12 per cent of the British Columbia salmon pack each year, and 65 per cent goes to London, the local cannerymen decided that if Japanese competition were dangerous to Canadian canned salmon in a small domestic market, it would be proportionately more dangerous in a field four times the size of the local market.

It is estimated that 400,000 cases of Siberian red fish are now in the hands of the brokers in London, and as 95 per cent of the fish shipped to that market is labeled after it arrives in England with special labels prepared by the brokers, the cannerymen are determined to resist any such combination.

INSANE CONVICT AT WALLA WALLA
Uses Knife on Attendant.

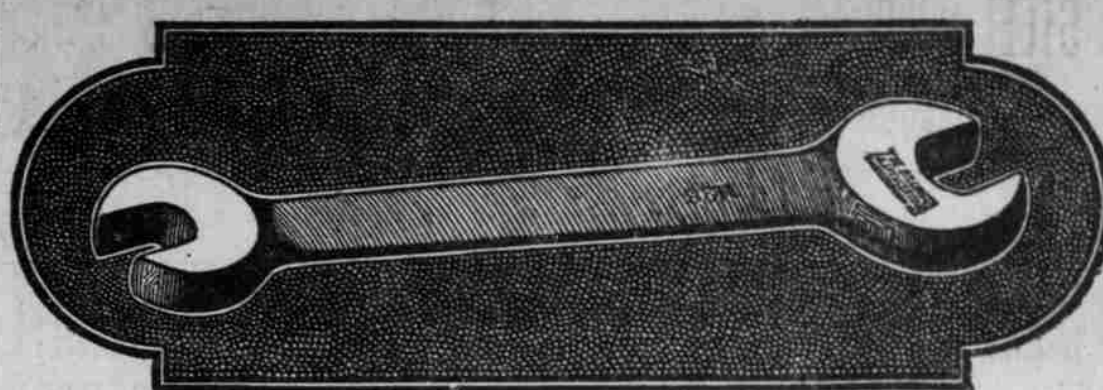
WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 3.—Robert Lang, nurse in the prison hospital at the penitentiary, had his throat cut from ear to ear at an early hour this morning by Joseph Wagner, a fellow convict who had been confined to the hospital ward awaiting transportation to the insane asylum at Medical Lake.

Wagner had secreted a knife under his mattress, prison officials declared, and after Lang had deposited his breakfast tray and turned his back, Wagner sprang on his back. Twenty-nine stitches were taken in Lang's throat. Physicians say he will recover.

Lang is serving a short sentence for forgery and came from Olympia, while Wagner was sentenced from Seattle for robbery.

SCHOOL BONDS ARE VOTED
Centralia District Will Establish Lincoln Educational Center.

CENTRALIA, Wash., May 3.—(Special)—Patrons of the Centralia school district at a special election yesterday authorized the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for the erection of a new Lincoln school, \$10,000 in bonds for a manual training building, and expressed its approval of a special 5-mill tax levy for school purposes.



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local cannerymen are of the opinion that the British Columbia sockeye would have a poor chance against the low-priced fish from other places. Several large British companies financed the Japanese canned fish trade for two years and these concerns are anxious to get their money out of the investment.

ST. PAUL, May 3.—A decision declaring the North Dakota grain grading law unconstitutional was handed down in federal court of appeals here today.

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"While they are talking about civil service examinations for postmasters," Mr. Williams exclaimed, "my opinion is that if the president had insisted upon all his cabinet members taking the examinations they are giving out to postmaster applicants, nobody but Hughes and Hoover would have qualified."

Bank Deposits Decline.
CHEHALIS, Wash., May 3.—(Special)—Since the last statement was made by the three Chehalis banks there has been a decrease in deposits

of but \$29,837.18, according to the report just made to the state banking department dated April 28. The total deposits April 28 were \$4,063,950.56, as compared with \$4,102,787.74 in the previous statement. The showing was considered an especially good one, considering general decline in business and the deflation that is going on in business.

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AT A MOTHER'S MEETING

the wife of a noted New York divinity said to her husband, "I have fully your daughter's physical development. Mothers should keep the daughters well informed as to matters pertaining to heart health, and should be that nature is assisted, if necessary, to perform its office."

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