

ANGLO-JAPANESE DEAL IS WATCHED

Renewal of Alliance Involves America.

LEAGUE VIOLATION FACED

New Treaty Along Old Lines Is Declared to Be Specifically Forbidden by Covenant.

BY ROBERT T. SMALL. (Copyright, 1921, by The Oregonian.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—(Special.)—The American government is watching with keen concern the preliminary negotiations for a renewal of the treaty alliance between Great Britain and Japan.

The agreement expires July 13 next and before informal steps are taken looking to its renewal or the negotiation of a new agreement there will be an imperial conference at London at which all the British dominions will be represented. The call for this conference already has gone forth. The representatives of Australia, of New Zealand and possibly of Canada are going to the imperial conference instructed to demand the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty shall be in a form acceptable to the United States.

America to Be Drawn In.

As strange as the development may seem, the United States therefore is to be drawn in as an "official" party to the conference concerning the preliminary negotiations for a renewal of the old alliance, now in its last days, is specifically forbidden by the covenant of the league of nations, which has been signed and ratified by both Great Britain and Japan. If there should by any chance be a renewal of the old pact, it has been said here that the league of nations would indeed be "scrapped" by two of its leading signatories, for article 10 of the covenant provides:

League Clause Is Cited.

"The members of the league severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations of understanding past or present which are inconsistent with the terms thereof and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any agreement inconsistent with the terms thereof."

The old Anglo-Japanese agreement was already of military alliance, pure and simple. It would seem to come in conflict with the covenant of the league, but it may be held by both Great Britain and Japan that the present tripartite agreement among Great Britain, France and the United States to come immediately to the aid of France in the event of a new war, is also a violation of the spirit and letter of the covenant. The agreement is supposed to hold only if the league should begin to function.

U. S. Attitude Explained.

It is possible to set down here, with what may be said to be official sanction, just what the attitude of the United States will be toward the agreement and toward Great Britain. However "official" may be our participation in the negotiations, we will list:

First, that there shall be included in the agreement a clause specifically exempting the United States from the operation of the covenant.

Second, no statement in the agreement contained therein shall interfere with the maintenance of the open door in the far east.

Outspoken opposition to a renewal of the old treaty exists not only in Australia, Canada and New Zealand but in England itself. The opposition, however, that for diplomatic reasons it may be necessary for the British government to enter into some further agreement with Japan.

Old Alliance Is Wanted.

The latter government unquestionably would like to have the old alliance confirmed for a further term of years. Nothing has given Japan a water confidence in the world power than her military alliance with Great Britain, an alliance to which she scrupulously adhered in declaring war on Germany.

Japan's participation in the war, however, was conditioned upon certain secret agreements which stated that President Wilson during the peace negotiations at Paris and which even now stand in the way of any absolutely free and independent action by England in the Pacific.

The demand both in the dominions and at home that the United States be consulted and be made a party to any further Anglo-Japanese agreements cannot be ignored by the British government.

Premier Hughes of Australia has proclaimed that the mother country, in cultivating further relations with Japan, must not make an enemy of America.

Arthur Henderson, ex-member of the British cabinet and one of the leaders of liberal thought in England, has declared that a renewal of the old alliance would constitute "a world blunder of the first magnitude."

Other leaders in England have asserted publicly that an alliance with Japan which might draw Great Britain into a war with the United States would be tantamount to blowing the British empire to smithereens.

Hold propaganda on the other hand is at work in Great Britain in favor of a renewal of the treaty. The Japanese ambassador at London has given out many interviews seeking to show the advantages of an alliance to the British peoples, asserting all the while that Japan regards any possible involvement with the United States as "unthinkable" and declaring further that Japan virtually could not exist without the friendship of the American people.

L. S. Exemption Favored.

Nevertheless there is a strong current of opinion in England that the relations between the United States and Japan are a bit strained, to say the least. This opinion demands with the dominion that there shall be a clause in any new form of agreement specifically and for all time exempting the United States from the field of its operations.

The binding clause of the existing agreement in clause two reads:

"If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising on the part of any power or powers, either high contracting party should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights, or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this agreement, the other high contracting party will at once come to

the assistance of its ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it"

Most Treaties Incomplete.

It is to the above clause that a special provision exempting the United States is to be demanded. The claim has been made in the past by supporters of the alliance that the United States would ordinarily be exempted under article four which provides that "should either high contracting party have a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entitle upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force."

Virtually all of our arbitration treaties are incomplete, however, and in any event this clause is said to be of a negative nature rather than positive and would permit a declaration of war with the third power with perfect propriety.

The argument is made in certain quarters that even with an exempting clause, the renewal of the treaty of alliance along the old lines would hardly be satisfactory to the United States. The hypothesis is set up that if the United States and Japan should go to war and China should declare war on Japan, at the same time in support of the United States then would not Great Britain under the terms of clause two be compelled to come into the war to fight China?

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LABOR EXTREMISTS GAINING IN BRITAIN

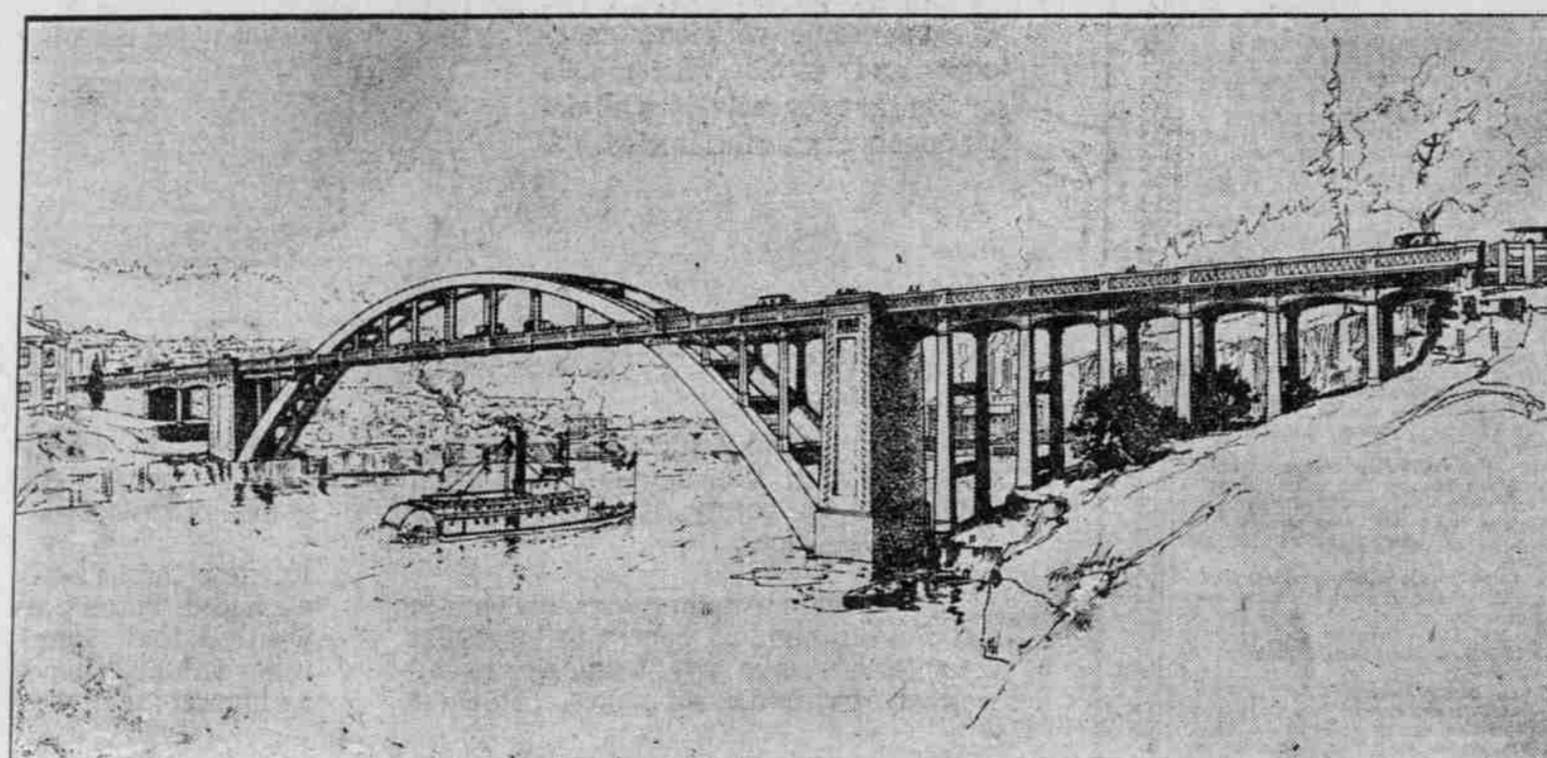
Army and Navy Reservists in Sympathy With Strikers.

TROOPS RIOT AT DEPOTS

Situation Said to Have Entered on Gravest Phase With Radicals Getting Upper Hand.

BY JAMES M. TUOHY. (Copyright, 1921, by The New York World. Published by Arrangement.) LONDON, May 15.—(By Special Cable.)—The strike situation in Great

HOW PROPOSED BRIDGE ACROSS WILLAMETTE AT OREGON CITY WILL LOOK.



SALEM, Or., May 15.—(Special.)—Plans and specifications, together with the design of the new bridge which it is proposed to construct over the Willamette river at Oregon City, have been completed by the state highway department. The proposed structure will consist of a main arch span of 250 feet flanked by reinforced concrete approaches, the entire overall length being 650 feet. The estimated cost of the structure is \$230,000. The state highway department, Clackamas county, and Oregon City will join in paying for the bridge. The construction will be of concrete and steel throughout.

SKETCH MADE FROM DESIGNER'S PLANS.

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The complications are manifold and apparent.

With the British dominions as allies and demanding that nothing whatever shall be done to offend the sense or security of the United States, it is felt here that American interests in the alliance are well cared for.

At the same time with respect to the entire Japanese situation, it may be said that the policy of the new administration is not "watchful waiting" but vigilant concern.

Reservists Are Restive.

At the naval station at Portsmouth naval reservists late last week indulged in a strong demonstration against their further detention in the service. This was followed by similar demonstrations among the military reservists in the great camp at Aldershot and at Colchester and Doncaster.

Much damage was done to Aldershot town in rising Saturday night, when the soldiers broke all disciplines and indulged in looting and destruction. The men were finally brought back to the barracks and forbidden to go to the town after 7 o'clock.

At Colchester were reservists who had been brought from the coal fields, and these had warmly espoused the cause of the strikers. The result was a general fight with reservists who oppose the strike, and the hostilities were ended only by the intervention of infantry and cavalry. A smaller affair of the same sort took place at Doncaster.

Loss of Jobs Feared.

These outbreaks were all directly connected with the coal strike. Some of the reservists were actuated in their rebellion against further service by the hope that they would be discharged and find better employment elsewhere. Others fostered violence out of frank sympathy with the miners.

In Lancashire, where a large number of miners enlisted in the defense corps, the authorities are skeptical of their loyalty and are afraid to give them arms. They are drawing their pay and virtually doing nothing, while their discipline is hardly worthy of the name.

It is now felt that the ten days during which the government and public subordinated everything to watching the struggle over Germany in the supreme council would have been better employed in seeking a settlement with the miners instead of letting the situation drift into the groundless hope that the strike would settle itself. This idea was very prevalent a week ago, when it was being said freely that the miners were being starved into submission, though all the evidence was that their temper was growing more sullen and menacing.

Triple Alliance Reforming.

Now the triple alliance of miners, railwaymen and transport workers is being reconstituted. Refusal to handle imported coal by the transport workers and railwaymen is steadily spreading, and in one case 10,000 tons shipped from South Wales to Glasgow by the Caledonian railway is lying untouched in the Clyde. This is what the miners originally sought from the other members of the triple alliance, but which was refused. Now it is being done irregularly and, in some parts, in defiance of the union leaders.

The executive committee of the transport workers held a long meeting here to consider the demand of the government that the embargo against foreign coal should be lifted by the unions. It resolved to maintain the embargo. It is understood that a meeting of the executives of the railway men will be held here. The Scotch section of the transport workers is pressing for a general strike of the two big unions. The cabinet considered the strike situation for two hours today, and afterward its transport committee had a meeting at which it was reported that the government is planning, unless there is an immediate change for the better, to reopen the huge food and transport depot at Hyde park which was partially demolished when the recent threat of a general strike was not carried out.

The question of the railwaymen and transport workers refusing to move coal may produce a crisis at any hour, and the government has ordered the railway to discharge men if they do not obey orders and dockers' employ-

gan with the coal strike April 1, is graphically illustrated by official returns showing that exports and imports for the month of April this year are only a little more than 50 per cent of those of April 1920.

There are reports that pourparlers with the miners are going on "behind the scenes," but nothing tangible is being done. The prediction of J. M. Thomas, now near New York on the Olympic, that the coal strike would be "settled within a week" is far from being realized.

On the contrary, it is said that the departure of Mr. Thomas at this time has given a free hand to the extremist element among the railwaymen, and is shown by their actions since he left. He is the general secretary of this federation and has always been a conservative influence. With his midway there is a strong likelihood that the extremists will take control.

Unemployment Is Growing.

Two million pounds sterling (\$7,980,000 at present exchange rates) is being disbursed weekly by the government in unemployed pay and unemployment is growing by leaps and bounds. Last week there were 4,500,000 men on the labor bureau's books of unemployed, and at least 1,000,000 will be added this week. The disastrous effect on trade of the present labor troubles, which be-

ELECTION CONTEST EXCITES ALL ITALY

Constitutionalists Claim Victory Over Socialists.

ROME HOUSES BEFLAGGED

Fascisti and Communists Frequently Clash in Provinces; Order Maintained With Clubs.

ROME, May 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—General elections were held throughout Italy today. Members of parliament were chosen, but no definite results were known tonight. In some the constitu-

lats claimed a great triumph. Houses were beflagged and demonstrations were held.

The great fight was between the constitutionalists and socialists. At Milan socialists returned 17 members, as compared with ten representatives of all other parties. At Turin the socialists elected 11, the constitutionalists five, the Catholics three, at Florence the socialists eight, constitutionalists three, Catholics three.

The socialist vote, which was noticeably decreased, was even smaller where communist candidates were on the ticket.

The fascist, or extreme nationalist, armed with clubs and other weapons, maintained order in the most turbulent districts. Complete results will not be known until the end of the week, but official reports, based on calculations made by the different parties, indicate the probabilities. Although the constitutional voters were less numerous than had been expected, it seems probable they will be sufficient to form a large majority.

In Bologna, where the struggle was bitter, the socialists returned 18 candidates, the republicans two, the Catholics three and the constitutionalists only one.

There were no disorders in Rome. The excitement in the provinces was intense, there being frequent conflicts between fascist and communists.

Radio Phones Installed

Lighthouse Keepers on Alaska Coast to Be Able to Talk.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 15.—(Special.)—Their voices vibrating hundreds of miles over the storm-swept waters of the north Pacific and Bering sea, the keepers of the lonely lighthouses at Cape Sarichef and Scotch Cap at the entrances of Unimak Pass will soon be able to talk to ships at sea and with wireless stations along the Alaska coast.

This improvement in the communication system of Alaska is being made by the United States navy collector Saturn, which is establishing radio telephones in the north. The vessel arrived in Seattle last Friday night after installing wireless telephones in the lighthouses at Cape Sarichef and Scotch Cap, which guard the entrances to Unimak Pass, the gateway to Bering sea.

The keepers of the lighthouses will be able to talk by radio telephone to Dutch Harbor, where there is a powerful wireless station. Dutch Harbor can send the messages by radio to southwestern Alaska where they can be relayed by cable to the United States.

PROPOSALS

REQUEST FOR BIDS

Serial Contract No. 4

1. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., pursuant to the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, dated October 6, 1919, in Docket Ex Parte No. 54, and amendments thereto, gives notice that it will receive bids for:

Its requirements of Kerosene, Gasoline and Engine Distillate by tank car, tank wagon, drum and barrel, delivery at various stations on the line of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. in the states of Washington, Idaho and Montana, for the period ending December 31st, 1921, terms of payment monthly. Estimated monthly requirements:

- Approximately 8,000 Gallons of Kerosene; Approximately 9,000 Gallons of Gasoline; Approximately 2,000 Gallons of Distillate.

2. Point of delivery f. o. b. C. M. & St. P. Ry.

3. Time of delivery, as required.

4. Bids must be submitted to G. F. Wilder, Assistant Purchasing Agent, at his office, 635 Henry Building, Seattle, Wash., on or before noon of May 20, 1921, and will be received and opened by him at said office. Specifications or further information may be obtained at above address.

5. Bids to be considered must comply, in all respects, to the requirements of said Docket Ex Parte No. 54.

6. Right is reserved to accept all, part, or decline whole bid.

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FISH WARDEN IS SUED

ARRESTED BOATMEN SEEKING HEAVY DAMAGES.

Fee of \$600 Is Awarded Portland Attorney, Who Asked \$1000 for His Services.

ST. HELENS, Or., May 15.—(Special.)—George Estes, an attorney, won a verdict of \$600 in his suit against Henry Kruger of Scappoose for \$1000 attorney's fee last week.

The case of John Dateman of St. Helens vs. J. E. Campbell of Kalama, a deputy game and fish warden for the state of Washington, also was begun. Dateman was charged with illegal fishing and Campbell took his boat and gear to Kalama and Dateman's boat is yet in possession of the Washington authorities and he is suing Campbell for \$300 for the boat and gear and another amount for loss of time and attorney's damages. The plaintiff will finish Monday and the defense will require another day.

C. D. Shoemaker of the Oregon fish commission was in possession of the boat and gear of the plaintiff and testified that the line used by Dateman was not contrary to the laws of Oregon.

The case of Hansen vs. Adams will be heard by Judge Kelly of Albany. Mrs. Hansen is suing Mrs. Adams for \$50,000 for alleged alienation of the affection of her husband. The case was to have been heard at this time of court, but it is probable that Judge Kelly will not be able to hear it until June.

BAPTISTS ACQUIRE SITE

Summer Assemblies to Be Held on Tract at Columbia City.

The American Baptist association has taken an option for the purchase of seven acres of the north end of the Somersville suburb at Columbia City, and plans to use the property for a summer camp grounds, according to advices received from St. Helens yesterday. It is desired that a substantial deposit on the property has been made and abstracts are being prepared.

The site is 30 miles from Portland on the main highway to Astoria and has a frontage on the Columbia river of 500 feet. The purchase price was said to be about \$3000.

On the property are several good dwellings and two large buildings which were used as boarding houses when the yard was in operation. The grounds may later be used for the establishment of an old people's home.

The Portland Baptist Young People's Union societies are planning for a river excursion to the grounds on May 30. The state convention of the church will meet there July 28 to 29 and the summer assembly will be held July 29 to August 1. A school of Christian training is also planned.

Youth Seriously Hurt.

Edw. Henry, 256 Knott street, sustained severe cuts and bruises and possibly internal injuries when he was struck by an automobile driven by S. Schertzo, 1364 Alameda drive, at East Forty-seventh and Halsey streets yesterday afternoon. The youth was taken to the police emergency hospital and later sent home. Schertzo was arrested on a charge of driving with defective brakes. His machine is said to have skidded a distance of 70 feet. He was released on his own recognizance.

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