

INITIAL PHASE OF THE PACTS

Arms Delegates File Report With President.

SUSPICION IS ROUTED

Treaties Are Declared to Rest Upon New International "State of Mind."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—(By the Associated Press.) The arms conference treaties submitted for ratification today by President Harding were declared by the American delegation in their report to him to rest upon a new international state of mind, which substitutes mutual faith for suspicion and apprehension.

The report, a 30-page printed document, was laid before the senate by Mr. Harding along with the treaties. It reviews the conference negotiations, contains abstracts of the treaties and resolutions approved, and quotes at length from various "declarations" and speeches made in committee or plenary session.

The delegation declares that to appraise correctly the accomplishments they must be considered as a whole, since each contributes to a combination of conditions "in which peaceful security will take the place of competitive preparation for war."

Declared Object Recalled.

The summary continues: "The declared object was, in its naval aspect, to stop the race of competitive building of warships. Competitive armament, however, is the result of a state of mind. To stop competition in the building of warships with the state of mind from which it results, a belief in the pacific intentions of other powers must be substituted for suspicion and apprehension."

The four-power treaty itself was the expression of that new state of mind. It terminated the Anglo-Japanese alliance and substituted a friendly conference in place of war as the first reaction from any controversy which might arise in the region of the Pacific. It would not have been possible except as part of a plan including a limitation and a reduction of naval armaments, but that limitation and reduction would not have been possible without the new relations established by the four-power treaty or something equivalent to it.

Understanding Held Needed.

"The new relations declared in the four-power treaty could not, however, inspire confidence or be reasonably assured of continuance without a specific understanding in place of the relations of the powers to China. Such an understanding has two aspects. One related to securing fair treatment of China and the other related to the competition for trade and industrial advantages in China between the outside powers."

"An agreement covering both these grounds in a rather fundamental way was embodied in the report of the general nine-power treaty regarding China. In order, however, to bring the rules set out in that article into the realm of more abstract propositions and make them practical rules of conduct, it was necessary to provide for applying these rules as the present conditions of government and social order in China permit. This was done by the nine-power treaty and the general nine-power treaty and the series of formal resolutions adopted by the conference in its plenary sessions and the formal declarations made a part of the record of the conference."

Diplomatic Steps Recounted.

At the beginning of the report the delegation recounts the diplomatic steps leading up to the conference, quoted from the president's opening address and sets forth the manner in which the conference was organized. It says regarding publicity:

"While the sessions of the committee were not public, a complete record was kept of all their proceedings and at the close of each session of the committee an armament and on Pacific and far eastern questions, respectively, a communiqué was made to the press which generally stated all that had taken place in the committee, and in all cases set forth whatever matter of importance had resolved attention."

Specific Subjects Noted.

Excerpts from the report as it touched on specific subjects under negotiation, follow:

Limitation of Land Armament.

"No far as the army of the United States is concerned there was no question presented. The British empire has also reduced its land forces to a minimum. The situation on the continent was vividly depicted by Mr. Briand."

Further consideration made it quite clear that no agreement for the limitation of land forces could be had at this time."

Limitation of Naval Armament.

"It was obvious that no agreement for limitation of naval armament could be reached unless the powers were not content to take as a basis their actual existing naval strength. Accordingly, when the argument was made that Japan had a ratio more favorable to Japan than that assigned by the American plan should be adopted, the American delegation made that if Japan was entitled to a better ratio upon the basis of actual existing naval strength, it should be, but otherwise would not be accepted."

"Before assenting to this ratio (five-five-three) the Japanese government desired assurances with regard to the increase of fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific ocean. It was insisted that the capital ship ratio proposed by the American government could not be regarded as acceptable by the Japanese government if the government of the United States should fortify or establish additional naval bases in the Pacific ocean. The United States, the British empire and Japan made an agreement that the status quo would be maintained."

French Are Insistent.

"In view of the insistence on the part of the French delegation that they could not accept the requirements as to auxiliary craft and submarines, the British delegation stated that they were unable to consent to a limitation of auxiliary craft adapted to meet submarines. For this reason it was found to be impossible to carry out the intention of the agreement as to limitation of auxiliary craft and submarines was concerned."

"With respect to capital ships, while there are certain changes in detail, the integrity of the plan proposed on behalf of the American government has been maintained."

"It is obvious that this agreement means ultimately an enormous saving of money and a relief of a heavy and unnecessary burden."

"It was found impracticable to adopt rules for the limitation of aircraft in number, size or character in view of the fact that such rules would be of little or no value unless

the production of commercial aircraft were similarly restricted. It was deemed to be inadvisable thus to hamper the development of a facility which could not fail to be important in the progress of civilization."

"When the conference was called there existed with regard to the far east causes of misunderstanding and sources of controversy which constituted a serious potential danger. These controversies centered principally about China, where the developments of the past quarter of a century had produced a situation in which international rivalries, jealousies, distrust and antagonism were fostered."

"A situation had been created in which the Chinese people nursed a

WHAT CONGRESS DID AS ITS DAY'S WORK.

Senate.
President Harding delivered an address in support of the seven treaties growing out of the disarmament conference, which were submitted for approval.

La Follette spoke at length on big business and the low wages paid labor.

The independent office appropriation bill was considered, but without a final result.

House.

The house debated the annual supply bill for interior department.

The wars and means subcommittee prepared tentative list of taxes for the bonus to pay soldiers' bonus.

Representative Byrnes, democrat, South Carolina, called on republicans to use money they have saved in paying the bonus instead of levying new taxes.

sense of grievance and even of outrage, and the foreign nations found their relations complicated by mutual suspicion and resentment."

"It may be stated that one of the most important factors in the far eastern situation was the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Originally designed as a measure of protection in view of the policies of Russia and Germany in far-eastern affairs, the continuance of the alliance after all peril from those sources had ceased could not fail to be regarded as seriously prejudicial to our interests. Without reviewing the reasons for this disposition it would be greatly increased by the state of international tension which had arisen in the Pacific area."

"At this point the four-power Pacific treaty which provides for abolition of the alliance is summarized."

The parties (to the four-power treaty) do not agree to give any support to claims, but only to respect rights that actually exist. When controversies arise, the powers merely agree to confer together concerning them. No power binds itself to anything further, and any consents or agreements must be reached in accordance with the principles of the treaty.

"The most acute question, perhaps, in the far east was that relating to Shantung. The question could not be decided until the Washington conference as all the nations represented at the conference table, save the United States, China and The Netherlands, were bound by the treaty of Versailles. It was quite clear, however, that the conference furnished a most favorable opportunity for negotiations between China and Japan. In order that the parties might be brought together, the good offices of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes, individually, were tendered to both parties, with their consent, and conversations looking to a settlement were begun. These conversations had the happy result of complete agreement."

The report embodies the declarations of national policy made in regard to the "21 demands" and Shantung, declaring that the Japanese statement of intention to respect Russian territorial integrity and to withdraw the Japanese troops from Siberia as soon as conditions warrant should be regarded as the utmost of importance.

"While this constitutes a pledge," the report says, "which no doubt will be fully redeemed, while Japan has not fixed the date for the withdrawal of her troops from Siberia, she has renounced all claims of territorial aggrandizement, of political domination or of exclusive or preferential privilege."

TRONCH LOSES GUN TITLE

E. C. WHEELER WINS INDIVIDUAL TARGET CUP.

E. W. Renfro Captures National Amateur Flyer Championship Race in Shoot-Off.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—E. C. Wheeler, Pawhuska, Okla., wrested the individual title from Frank Troch, Vancouver, Wash., in the challenge event on today's program at the eighth annual trapshooting tournament held at the Hamilton hotel here.

The cup last year and defended it successfully last Tuesday in a challenge race with Troch. Troch, who won the cup for the third place with W. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla., R. A. King, Delta, Okla., and W. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla., was second with 94. There were 33 entrants in the challenge event, shot under sliding handicap conditions.

E. W. Renfro, Butte, Mont., won the national amateur flyer championship race in the shoot-off following a five-cornered tie, with Frank Etchen, Corvallis, Kan.; E. W. Root, Ventura, Cal.; W. Campbell, Tulsa, Okla.; H. Littlebear, Pawnee, Okla. All five ran a perfect string of 25. There were 25 entrants in the challenge event, shot under sliding handicap conditions.

In a challenge race for the interstate amateur individual flyer cup, Harry Snyder, Kansas City, who won the cup yesterday, tied with W. H. Warren, Yerington, Nev., for first place. Darkness prevented the shoot-off, which will be held in the morning.

Both scored 24, missing one in 25. In a special doubles event Troch finished first with 48 out of a possible 60. Etchen and King tied for second with 47 each.

Oregon Postmaster Named.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—Laura P. Bouthiller has been appointed postmaster at Carnation, Washington county, Oregon.

Headache From Slight Cold.

Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets relieve the headache by curing the cold. A bottle bears the signature of W. Groves. (See page 2 for BROMO'S SIGN.)—Adv.

Government tests show Edison's coils excel in heat. Bdw. 10.—Adv.

COURT CASE LIKELY ON MUSKIE SHOALS

Delay of Six Months to Year in Deal Is Possible.

LEGAL ANGLES ARE CITED

Questions Raised by Committee-men in Congressional Hearing Would Be Decided.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Delays estimated at from six months to a year or more probably will be encountered by government officials before they are in a position to take proposed contract for their purchase and lease for a period of 100 years be accepted. Despite the most expeditious action by congress, members of the house military committee attending hearings on the Ford offer believed that such a delay was apparently inescapable.

Questions were raised at the hearing today by committee-men who came with long experience in legal matters thought would necessarily have to be solved by the courts, irrespective of congressional action, unless the Ford offer was rejected.

These involved the delay of clear titles to Mr. Ford, of government-owned properties connected with the Muskies Shoals project but which are located on lands privately owned, and whose owners claim they have legal options for the purchase of the buildings which they intend to exercise.

Condemnation Held Needed.

Some committee members after hearing the testimony of Colonel John Hull, acting judge advocate-general of the army, thought that the government would be compelled to institute condemnation proceedings before it could obtain the necessary titles to the lands for Mr. Ford and in doing this meet the owners who would perhaps test their rights in the courts.

Colonel Hull said it was his opinion that the contractual obligations were "non-enforceable," and "null and void," and could not be successfully presented either by the Alabama Power company representatives or officials of the Air Nitrates corporation, both of whom claim optional privileges and have informed Secretary Weeks that they intend to exercise them before the Muskies Shoals properties are disposed of to private concerns.

Requests to present their arguments to the committee in defense of their claims have been made to Chairman Kahn by both companies.

Representatives of the Alabama Power company declared today the committee would be convinced of the justice of their claims, and that they would be heard next week.

100-Year Clause Opposed.

Major-General Beach, chief of army engineers, repeated his advice against reducing the 100-year time clause in the Ford offer to 50.

When Colonel Hull was excused late today, Chairman Kahn advised the hearings until Monday when W. B. Mayo and J. W. Worthington will be heard as representatives of the Air Nitrates corporation. Representative Greene of Vermont brought out that there was no permanent guarantee that the Ford will be under the surveillance of farmers' insofar as the present language of his offer provided.

Mr. Greene said, "he agrees to operate under a board composed in part of the farmers' and in part of the government, and that the board would take the place of the farmers' in the event those organizations fail to perpetuate themselves for the next 100 years."

Colonel Hull replied that the government would "have to take the question to the farmers for settlement."

PACTS SENT TO SENATE

(Continued From First Page.)

The necessary readjustments cannot be made "in full confidence."

Mr. Harding predicted that the Chinese treaties would go a long way toward realizing the long cherished hope for a stable and free China.

But the greater part of his address the president reserved for the four-power pact against which opposition has been organizing both on the republican and democratic sides of the senate. He pointed the clock and put an added vigor into his words as he declared the treaty "contains no war commitment, no moral obligation to join in defense."

The American nation, said Mr. Harding, had shown it desired no such commitments, and in consequence the unwillingness of this government to enter the league of nations had been borne constantly in mind. On the other hand, he declared the United States must take its share in contributing to good world relationship. He recalled his own experiences in the senate and said that he had come to have a "closer view of world relationship and a more impressive realization of the importance of the political conditions and the apprehensions to be met."

Pacific Treaty Centers Fight.

The expectation that most of the opposition will center about the four-power treaty was further supported tonight when Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, and others who are fighting the Pacific pact, indicated they would not oppose the treaty.

Reservations to the four-power treaty figured again in today's discussions after the president's address, but none have yet been framed. It was stated on both republican and democratic sides, Senator Johnson, announced, California, however, has announced that he would propose one and probably more reservations.

Principal reservation it was believed, would be based on a declaration that there should be no actual or moral obligation for use of the treaty in observing the four-power treaty.

The suggestion that Senators Lodge and Underwood might hold conference respectively with republican and democratic senators to explain these treaties appeared today to have been abandoned indefinitely. Senator Lodge is said to oppose such a plan, because it might be considered as injecting partisan considerations. For the same reason democratic senators were said to be opposing such a meeting.

Borah Makes Statement.

Senator Borah made the following statement after the president's address:

"It was a very excellent address. I have already examined the naval treaties sufficiently to favor it. The principal objection to the other treaties—that they do not constitute an alliance, that they don't entangle us in the affairs of foreign nations, that they follow the traditional policy of the United States against entangling foreign alliances—I shall study

carefully and if I find that the president's construction is justified, I shall support the treaties without any delay whatever. If, on the other hand, I find that it is not justified, I shall oppose them to the end."

Other "Republican 'Irreconcilables'" of the Versailles treaty fight, declared that with the Japanese mainland now excluded from the operation of the four-power treaty they were ready to support it. One of the early opponents of the four-power treaty, Senator McNary, republican, Oregon, said tonight:

"The president's address has made it plain to me that there are no war commitments in article 2 of the four-power treaty. This was the only thing standing between me and a vote for ratification. I am satisfied with the president's statement that no such commitment exists."

Hitchcock Gives Views.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking democrat and ex-chairman of the foreign relations committee, who had already indicated himself in favor of the four-power and naval treaty, said:

"I don't think the president's speech strengthened any tendency I might have had in favor of the four-power treaty. This raises some pretty serious questions which have got to be settled, not only by examination of the language of the treaty, but of the conference committee minutes."

Senator Hitchcock said he would have a study all of the treaties carefully before giving a final opinion.

Other democratic leaders, particularly those regarded as close to ex-President Wilson, withheld public comment. Privately some of them expressed resentment against some phrases of President Harding's address, in which they said could be seen a "slur against the league of nations."

BAPTISTS OUST PASTOR

Umpqua Association Acts in Case of Rev. Jesse T. Anderson.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Feb. 10.—(Special.)—The Umpqua Baptist association at its meeting here yesterday afternoon voted to oust Rev. Jesse T. Anderson, who disappeared in Portland last fall and turned up in the east in company with a woman.

The action was taken without debate, the evidence being submitted to the baptism in writing.

DEAN IS ASKED TO QUIT

(Continued From First Page.)

Dean as "but another example of the vindictive and autocratic spirit with which Bishop Sumner rules his diocese."

"Bishop Sumner is not able to prove the charge of disloyalty, and neither can he prove that I criticized him in a sermon," further declared the dean. "The burden of proof is on him, and I challenge him to prove his charges."

"Bishop Sumner will also have to prove to me and my congregation his right and authority to demand my resignation for I am, to all intents and purposes, rector of the parish and irremovable until at such a time as they can make serious charges against me."

"This charge of disloyalty is a fabrication. His only reason for demanding my resignation is because I refuse to be led around by the nose and also because I refuse to use the words he would like to put into my mouth."

Bishop Declared Friendly.

"Bishop Sumner was perfectly friendly toward me at the last convention, at least he appeared to be. But because of my refusal to resign, he refused to instruct my delegates to vote for this individual he came to my office and called the Pro-Cathedral and myself disloyal on the night of the convention. I resented the accusation and refused to accept declaration, as I believe that a bishop should not elect someone on behalf of any candidate. He did elect someone, not only in the case of the Pro-Cathedral but in previous ones I have attended since coming to the diocese."

In declaring that the gathering of the chapter was illegal, Dean Hicks said that if the canons of the church governed the Pro-Cathedral in one respect they should govern also in others.

Authorization Is Admitted.

Members of the chapter, who met at the call of Bishop Sumner to take up the charges against Dean Hicks, James N. Desendorf, F. S. Merritt, John W. Lethaby, B. C. Ball, J. Ray, and others, admitted that they had authorized the request of the dean's resignation had been made by the chapter, but they said they were largely at the request of the bishop and under the impression that the bishop had the power "to do as he pleased" in the matter. He said that Dean Hicks was popular with the congregation of the Pro-Cathedral.

"So far as I can see, it is a personal matter between the bishop and the dean," he said. "There is nothing to the report that the dean criticized the bishop in a sermon."

Mr. Merritt said that when the chapter took its action it was under the impression that the dean already had written his resignation. His impression was that the action of the chapter was of no consequence, because the bishop has full power in the matter.

Nothing Seen in Sermon.

"In other churches of our denomination the vestry of the church elects but the Pro-Cathedral is the bishop's church, and he does as he pleases with it," he said.

Mr. Merritt said that he did not hear anything objectionable in the sermon delivered by the dean at the Pro-Cathedral Sunday morning. He said, however, that he had been unable to hear all of the sermon.

"Many people thought that remarks in the sermon were uncalled for," he said.

Mr. Ball and Mr. Holman declined to comment upon the action taken and other members of the chapter could not be reached last night.

Dean Hicks has been dean of the diocese of Oregon and Pro-Cathedral for the past three years. He was formerly dean of the diocese of Spokane, coming here from that city.

Dual Position Is Held.

Members of the Pro-Cathedral explained last night that Dean Hicks had been authorized, nominally, by officials of the church. However, the situation is complicated by the fact that Dean Hicks is also the bishop of the diocese, wherein he has more power than the official bodies of the church.

It was said by some that if Dean Hicks is obliged to resign from the diocese of Oregon, it was pointed out that it will be his duty to resign from the diocese of Spokane, as that any vestry of the diocese would vote him a rectorate against the bishop's opposition.

Co-Eds' Code Proposed.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—A suggestion that since the women of Oregon have no definite code of actions they enter into a competition in which the contestants would submit a "co-eds'

code," was made by Mrs. George T. Gerlinger of Portland, regent of the university, in speaking before the women's league. It was proposed that the code be not only an expression of the university's belief in which the university women believe, but a literary composition as well.

The committee will be appointed to arrange the details of the contest.

SALEM HOME IS RAIDED

Still and Moonshine Confiscated and Man Is Arrested.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Edward Barry, alias Ben Wheeler, 219 South Eighteenth street, tonight facing two charges of manufacturing liquor and having liquor in his possession.

Chief of Police Moritt and Officers Minto and Victor raided Barry's home, 219 South Eighteenth street, and confiscated the largest still ever found in Marion county. They also found several kegs, a labeling outfit and a pint of moonshine liquor. The still had a capacity of 250 gallons.

Barry was unable to post \$500 bail and was committed to the justice court Monday.

Yellowstone Dam Hearing Due.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—Senator McNary, as chairman of the Senate irrigation committee, announced today that his committee would begin hearings Wednesday on Senator Walcott's bill to permit the construction of a dam at the outlet of Yellowstone lake in the Yellowstone national park for the irrigation of 80,000 acres of arid lands in eastern Montana.

Artillery Captain Elected.

NEWPORT, Or., Feb. 10.—(Special.)—The 3d company, coast artillery, elected J. H. Price, captain, to succeed William Matthews, resigned, Mr. Price has been an active member of the organization for the past two years. Mr.

Price is an overseas veteran, having served 18 months in France in the Sunset division and in the 11th supply train, holding the rank of sergeant.

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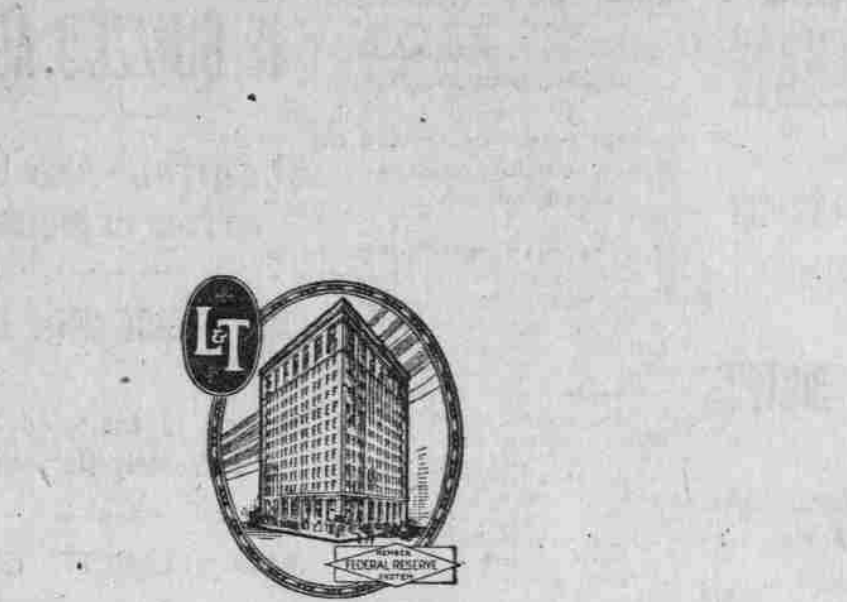
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