CALIFORNIA BACKS 4-POWER ADOPTION

11,000 Men and Women Call for Ratification.

JOHNSON'S VIEW RAPPED

Resolution Adopted at Mass Meeting Asserts Senator Misrepresents Constituents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 23.—(Special.)—Eleven thousand representative men and women of San Francisco and nearby cities gathered in the civic auditorium last night and adopted resolutions amid great enthusiasm urging the United States senators to ratify the four-power peace treaties when they come before the senate tomorrow. The resolutions contained a protest against opponents of the pact. Copies of the resolutions were telegraphed to President Warren G. Harding, Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, Senators Hiram W. Johnson and Samuel Shortridge.

Shortridge Message Read.

Stirring speeches were made by Judge W. W. Morrow, who acted as chairman; Chester H. Rowell, former publisher and member of the state railroad commission; Dr. Aurelia H. Rhinehardt, president of Mills college; Judge Jeremiah F. Sullivan, and Rev. James L. Gordon. During the course of his remarks Judge Morrow paused long enough to read a telegram received from Samuel M. Shortridge, United States senator, indorsing the purpose of the meeting and giving his assurance that the treaty surrendered no American right.

California United at Home.

The speakers did not indulge in any sharp personalities regarding opposition to the treaty by Senator Johnson, Chester H. Rowell, at the conclusion of his remarks, said:

The treaty is to be voted on in the senate day after tomorrow. On that vote California's voice in Washington is now divided. We are met tonight to say that California's voice at home is united."

The sense of the gathering, though, as regards Senator Johnson's course, was unqualifiedly voiced in the following resolution which was adopted

"Whereas, Senator Hiram W. Johnson, one of the senators now representing California in your body, has joined in opposition to the four-power treaty;

"Now, therefore, we, citizens of California, in mass meeting assembled in San Francisco, comprising every religious and political faith, having a profound desire for peace and mutual understanding among nations, mindful still of the dying cries of 10,000,000 men, and trusting in the wisdom and policy of the president of the United States and his distinguished American associates who so successfully guided the conference, do here and now urge the ratification of all of the treaties as adopted at the Washington conference, and we do further declare that the attitude of Senator Hiram W. Johnson does not reflect our sober and earnest convictions."

CONGRESS TRIES TO RULE

(Continued From First Page.

the woodpile" in this situation one might find it in the fact that there are a large number of small and, as to many of them, partly or wholly useless army posts on the mainland of the United States. Given the condition that the total size of the army must be reduced, probably President Harding and Secretary Weeks would abolish some of these posts.

The total number of these minor posts, of one kind or another, has been given as something like 200. Many of them were established in the days of Indian warfare and no longer serve a useful purpose. But if they are not useful in a military sense, they are still a source of local pride and some revenue to the districts represented by the local congressmen. It is within reason to assume that congress wants to reduce the size of the army but at the same time run no risk of little posts being wiped out. That may be why they want to make sure that the reduction in the size of the army shall be made at Hawaii and Panama, and not in their own communities.

Leading Expected Ultimately.

The whole thing goes straight to the question of whether Harding is going to lead or not lead. The best guess is that ultimately he will get around to leading. In a quiet way he has gone further in that direction than is generally realized.

When Cox was running against Harding, he made a campaign slogan out of the phrase, "the senatorial oligarchy." Cox meant it in good faith. Not only he but many others believed that the country was going to be run by the senate with Harding in the White House taking directions from them.

Some of the senators themselves believed this. They looked upon Harding as the first man who had ever gone direct from the senate into the presidency. They thought of him as an easy-going pal, who would do about as they directed. All that, however, is clearly in the past.

Phrase Delicately Discussed.

In the first two addresses he made to the senate after he became president, Harding alluded delicately to this phrase, "the senatorial oligarchy," and politely served notice that there was not going to be any such thing. Nobody has thought of that phrase as having any meaning during the year President Harding has been in the White House. Harding has gone to the point of not being led, and those competent judges predict that he will be compelled to take the next step of affirmative leadership.

No one can get away from that fact that whoever is in the White House is looked upon by the country as titular head of his party and that the country expects him to be the leader.

The situation, in which Harding now is, rose once before within recent memory, and if Harding is disposed to seek advice from a person who has had experience he can take a ten-minute stroll around to the home of Chief Justice Taft and the latter can give him a world of counsel based on what he learned during his own presidency from 1909 to 1913.

President Weighs Advice.

Not long ago William Allen White in describing Harding's first year in office, said that the country was being run by "best minds, inc." The last three letters in that phrase are misleading. Harding has plenty of "best minds" around him, but they are not incorporated. If he should incorporate them he would have a group which, with himself, would be entirely capable of providing adequate leadership.

It is not that Harding fails to take advice. He gets advice from one after the other of the best minds, weighs it and takes whatever he thinks is best. This seems to be his practice with the cabinet. He seems to ask the advice of members of his cabinet, but he does not seem to follow the policy of making the net result of the cabinet's policy his own.

Harding's Way Is Wise.

In a way there is a good deal of wisdom and patience in Harding's way. He does not "sign on the dotted line" of any one man's advice. He passes it patiently through his own mind. Important reports and suggestions are laid on his desk, and they await their turn until Harding can read them and pass them laboriously through his own mind and come to his individual conclusion.

This is the best of ways, when there is time for it. But no president of the United States can have time and strength for this process in everything that comes up.

If Harding should bring his cabinet together with a few other leaders into a closely incorporated unit, like a board of directors, he would have an impressively solid body of wisdom and force. Harding could take three or four of the members of his cabinet who are most experienced in politics and most closely identified with the republican organization. He could add to them three or four republican senators and an equal number of republican leaders in congress.

With such a group consolidated and acting as a unit in the laying down of a party programme, Harding could have congress on the run in a week.

MARK HITS LOW RECORD

VALUATION FALLS TO 29½ HUNDREDTHS OF CENT.

Collapse Indicates Teuton Nation's Serious Financial and Economic Standing in World.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Germany's more serious financial and general economic position among the nations of the world found concrete expression here today when the mark fell to the new low record of 29¼-100 of 1 cent. The extent of this collapse, probably unprecedented in modern history, may be gauged from the fact that the normal or pre-war value of the mark here was 23.8 cents.

Selling of German exchange at this center has been unusually large recently at steady reactions, but offerings assumed most impressive proportions in the last few days.

The increased liquidation, apparently accompanied by speculative offerings, was ascribed by informed interests as directly traceable to the demand of the United States government for payment of the expenses of its army of occupation in the Rhine. For this a claim of $241,000,000 already has been presented to the reparations commission.

Yet another factor in the demoralization is the severity of the terms imposed on the Berlin government as a prerequisite to the granting of a partial moratorium. These involve the flotation of a foreign loan or levy on home capital and a halt in all capital exports.

Despite the panicky financial conditions prevailing in Germany, some banks of that country seem to have prospered amazingly. A cablegram from Berlin today gave a summary of the Berliner Handels Gesselschaft, a leading financial institution, which reported net profits of 62,000,000 marks for 1921, against 37,000,000 in 1920.

SLAYER SUSPECT IS HELD

CHARLES VON DER AHE FACES GRAND JURY ACTION.

Defense Asks Dismissal of Charge of Murder of Jepson on Insufficient Evidence.

PENDLETON, Or., March 23.—(Special.)—Charles von der Ahe, charged with first degree murder in connection with the mysterious death of Matt Jepson, hermit of Government mountain near Freewater, was bound over to the grand jury without bond, following the close of the preliminary hearing in the local justice court here this morning.

Attorneys for the defense argued for a dismissal of the charge on the grounds of insufficient evidence, but a final bit of testimony by Robert Sinclair, formerly a state agent on prohibition work, to the effect that Von der Ahe, when arrested for moonshining, swore to get revenge on Jepson for turning him in, proved enough to hold Von der Ahe for a grand jury investigation.

At the hearing, the defense contended that no motive had been shown for the crime.

Evidence gathered by detectives from the Burns agency was not disclosed during the hearing.

The grand jury has been called to meet here for March 27.

Good Roads Officers Elected.

MARSHFIELD, Or., March 23.—(Special.)—V. C. Gorst of North Bend and C. W. Parker of Marshfield were elected president and secretary of the Coos county good roads association at a meeting held in Coquille last night. Five members will compose the executive committee from North Bend, Bandon, Myrtle Point, Coquille and Marshfield—and two men will be chosen as delegates to attend all sessions of the state highway commission. The club was reorganized with 80 members. Word was received from the commission that it would surface the county highway from Myrtle Point to Coquille, on a 50-50 basis. This will be accepted.

You Need Not Have a Cold
if you will take Laxative BROMO QUININE TABLETS when you feel the first symptoms of a Cold coming on.—Adv.

SENATE WILL VOTE ON TREATY TODAY

Ratification Slated to Win by Narrow Margin.

CHANGES TO BE DECIDED

Bitter Cross Fires Mark Closing Rounds of Debate; Democrats Assail Senator Underwood.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The senate concluded tonight its long debate on the four-power Pacific treaty and prepared for its final vote tomorrow. The leaders on both sides privately agreed that ratification by a narrow margin seemed certain.

A display of oratorical fireworks, scarcely surpassed in spectacular effect even during the Versailles treaty fight, brought the debate to an end. Both opponents and supporters of the pact summed up their four weeks of argument in a running crossfire of discussion that lasted all day and until late at night, but apparently did not change a vote.

Estimates of the outcome made tonight by well-informed senators placed the ratification majority at from three to ten votes, depending on how many of those who have been counted against the treaty join the majority once they see that the administration leaders are sure of the two-thirds necessary to ratify.

It was said that several who would stand with the opposition if there were a chance to defeat the pact were inclined not to waste their votes in a lost cause.

Changes up to Vote.

A dozen or more reservations and amendments also must be voted on tomorrow, but the administration managers are confident of the defeat of all of them except the "no alliance" declaration framed by the foreign relations committee and accepted by President Harding. A final effort to secure administration acceptance of a second reservation extending the privileges of the treaty to outside powers failed today, despite the promise of the reservationists that such a concession would obtain several more votes for the treaty.

More than a score of senators took part in the last hours of the debate, which came to an end automatically under a previous agreement, when the senate adjourned tonight.

Making their last stand, the treaty's opponents marshaled all their oft-repeated arguments against the four-power arrangement as an alliance, and injected several new issues that caused momentary sensations and led to bitter exchanges. A recent speech by Trotzky serving notice that the new international group should not forget the red army of Russia was quoted by Senator Borah, republican, Idaho.

War Step Declared Taken.

Allegations that the pastor who opened the arms conference with prayer was compelled to omit the name of Christ were thrown into the debate by Senator Reed, democrat, Missouri; Hitchcock, democrat, Nebraska, and others. In an arraignment of the treaty as a return to the old balance-of-power system, Senator Glass, democrat, Virginia, declared it was a step toward war instead of peace.

For the treaty supporters, Senators Lenroot, republican, Wisconsin; Kellogg, republican, Minnesota, and others insisted that no alliance was proposed, and that amity in the Pacific for many years to come would be insured by acceptance of the treaty. They argued that the opposition had misrepresented the terms of the treaty and the situation it would create, and asserted that rejection of the four-power plan would jeopardize the whole programme of the arms conference.

Both Senators Glass and Caraway, democrat, Arkansas, assailed the course of their party leader, Senator Underwood of Alabama, who was a member of the arms delegation and who has worked actively for ratification of the treaty. Mr. Glass declared the Alabama senator had made but a poor explanation of his position and Senator Caraway declared the leader, instead of taking his democratic colleagues into his confidence, had conferred regularly with the republican leader, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and with President Harding.

More Reservations Added.

Today and tonight more proposed reservations were added to the half dozen pending. They included one by Senator Walsh, democrat, Montana, for participation for outside powers in Pacific conferences affecting their interests. Senator La Follette, republican, Wisconsin, submitted six providing among other things that any signatory might terminate the treaty on one year's notice, that there should be no separate agreements among any of the four powers prejudicial to the purposes of the treaty, that the Anglo-Japanese alliance should not be renewed during the life of the treaty and that the independence of the Philippines, when attained, should be respected by all the signatories.

McARTHUR FIGHTS BONUS

Oregon and California Representatives Line Up Against Bill.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., March 23.—Representatives McArthur of Oregon and Kahn of California were the only representatives west of Nebraska to vote against the soldiers' bonus bill today. Mr. McArthur urged many objections against the bill.

He said the country was not prepared to bear the additional tax burden imposed, that the bill was faulty in failing to provide the necessary revenue to meet the bonus payments and that it was an attempt to fool the service man as to what he was receiving. He denied that the republican party was pledged in its last national platform to enact bonus legislation.

MINING COMPANY FILED

Jackson County Corporation Has Incorporated for $2,000,000.

SALEM, Or., March 23.—(Special.)—The Millionaire Mining company, with headquarters in Jackson county, has been incorporated by Charles Knight, S. E. Heberling and Robert Lightbody. The capital stock is $2,000,000.

The Fox-Armstrong company has been incorporated by Laurence S. Ainsworth, G. K. Ainsworth and Robert Treat Platt. Headquarters will be in Portland. The capital stock is $5000.

The Third German Baptist church of Portland has been incorporated by Gustav Rahn, G. Janke and Henry Steinfeld. The capital stock is $2000.

The City Motor Trucking company of Portland has increased its capital stock from $15,000 to $75,000.

SOLDIER BONUS PASSED

(Continued From First Page.)

due to the fact that many democrats who announced they would support it vigorously attacked some of its provisions and the ways and means committee for failure to provide means for financing the bonus. In the course of the debate the measure was referred to as a "gold brick," a "bogus bill," a "hokus pokus" and a "deformed and malformed creature."

Official Roll Call Announced.

The official roll call on the soldiers' bonus bill foows:

Republicans—For, Anderson, Andrew, (Massachusetts), Andrews (Nebraska), Angers, Anthony, Appleby, Arents, Atkeson, Bacharach, Barbour, Beck, Beedy, Begg, Benham, Bird, Bixler, Blakeney, Bland, (Indiana), Boies, Bond, Bowers, Brennan, Britten, Brooks (Illinois), Brooks (Pennsylvania), Brown (Tennessee), Browne (Wisconsin), Burdick, Burke, Burtness, Butler, Cable, Campbell (Kansas), Chalmers, Chandler (Oklahoma), Chindblom, Christopherson, Clague, Classon, Clouse, Codd, Cole (Iowa), Cole (Ohio), Colton, Connell, Connolly (Pennsylvania), Cooper (Ohio), Cooper (Wisconsin), Conley, Coughlin, Crago, Cramton, Crowther, Curry, Dale, Dallinger, Darrow, Davis (Minnesota), Dempsey, Denison, Dickinson, Dowell, Dunbar, Dunn, Dyer, Echols, Edmonds, Ellis, Evans, Fairchild, Fairfield, Faust, Fess, Fish, Fitzgerald, Focht, Fordney, Foster, Frear, Free, French, Frothingham, Fuller, Funk, Gahn (Ohio), Gensman, Gernerd, Goodykoontz, German, Graham (Illinois), Green (Iowa), Greene (Massachusetts), Griest, Hadley, Hardy (Colorado), Haugen, Hawley, Hayes, Herrick, Hersey, Hickey, Hill, Hoch, Hogan, Huddleston, Hull, Hutchinson, Ireland, James, Jefferies (Nebraska), Johnson (South Dakota), Johnson (Washington), Jones (Pennsylvania), Kearns, Keller, Kelley (Michigan), Kelly (Pennsylvania), Kendall, Kennedy, Ketcham, Kiess, King, Kinkaid, Kirkpatrick, Kissel, Kline (Pennsylvania), Knutson, Kopp, Krause, Krieder, Langley, Larson (Minnesota), Lawrence, Leatherwood, Lineberger, Little, Longworth, Luhring, McCormick, McKenzie, McLaughlin (Michigan), McLaughlin (Pennsylvania), McPherson, Macgregor, Madden, Maloney, Mapes, Michaelson, Michener, Miller, Millspaugh, Mondell, Montoya, Moore (Illinois), Moore (Ohio), Morgan, Morin, Mott, Mudd, Murphy, A. P. Nelson, John M. Nelson, Newton (Missouri), Nolan, Norton, Olpp, Osborne, Paige, Patterson (New Jersey), Perlman, Petersen, Porter, Pringey, Purnell, Radcliffe, Ramseyer, Ransley, Reece, Reed (New York), Reed (West Virginia), Rhodes, Ricketts, Riddick, Roach, Robison, Rogers, Rose, Rosenbloom, Rossdale, Ryan, Sanders (Indiana), Sanders (New York), Schall, Scott (Michigan), Scott (Tennessee), Shaw, Shelton, Shreve, Siegel, Sinclair, Sinnott, Siemp, Smith (Michigan), Smith (Idaho), Sproule, Stafford, Steenerson, Stephens, Stiness, Strong (Kansas), Strong (Pennsylvania), Summers (Washington), Sweet, Swing, Taylor (New Jersey), Taylor (Tennessee), Temple, Thompson, Timberlake, Tincher, Treadway, Valle, Vare, Vestal, Volgt, Volk, Volstead, Walters, Watson, Webster, Wheeler, White (Kansas), White (Maine), Williams, Williamson, Woodruff, Woodyard, Wyant, Yates, Young, Zinsman. Total republicans for, 242.

Democrats—For, Almon, Eswell, Bankhead, Barkley, Bell, Bowling, Brand, Brigs, Bulwinkle, Byrnes (South Carolina), Campbell (Pennsylvania), Cantrill, Carew, Carter, Collis, Crisp, Cullen, Doughton, Drane, Driver, Dupree, Favrot, Fisher, Fulmer, Gallivan, Gilbert, Goldsborough, Griffin, Hammer, Hayden, Huddleston, Hudspeth, Jeffers (Alabama), Johnson (Kentucky), Johnson (Mississippi), Jones (Texas), Kincheloe, Kindred, Kunz, Lankford, Larsen (Georgia), Lazaro, Lea (California), Lee (Georgia), Linthicum, Logan, Lowrey, Lyon, McClintick, McSwain, Martin, Mead, O'Brien, O'Connor, Oldfield, Overstreet, Park (Georgia), Parks (Arkansas), Pou, Quin, Rainey, Raker, Rankin, Rayburn, Riordan, Rouse, Roucker, Sabath, Sanders (Texas), Sandlin, Smithwick, Steagall, Stedman, Stevenson, Stoll, Sullivan, Swank, Tague, Taylor (Colorado), Ten Eyck, Thomas Tillman, Tyson, Upshaw, Vinson, Weaver, Wilson, Wingo, Wise, Wright. Total democrats for, 90.

Socialist—For, London.

Republicans—Against, Ackerman, Burroughs, Burton, Canton, Chandler (New York), Clarke (New York), Fenn, Freeman, Glynn, Gould, Graham (Pennsylvania), Greene (Vermont), Husted, Kahn (California), Kraus (New York), Lee (New York), Lehlbach, Luce, McArthur, McFadden, McLaughlin (Nebraska), Magee, Mann, Merritt, Mills, Newton (Minnesota), Parker (New Jersey), Parker (New York), Perkins, Reavis, Robertson, Snell, Snyder, Tilson, Tinkham, Treadway, Underhill, Walsh, Ward (New York), Wason, Winslow.

Total republicans against, 42.

Democrats—Against, Black, Bland (Virginia), Box, Buchanan, Byrns (Tennessee), Cockran, Collier, Connally (Texas), Davis (Tennessee), Dominick, Drewry, Garner, Garrett (Tennessee), Garrett (Texas), Hardy (Texas), Harrison, Hawes, Hooker, Humphreys, Lanham, Montague, Moore (Virginia), Oliver, Padgett, Sears, Sisson, Sumners (Texas), Woods (Virginia).

Total democrats against, 28.

Those voting present — Republicans, Moores (Indiana), and Wood (Indiana).

Pairs not counted in total vote:

Patterson (Missouri) and Lampert, republicans, for; with Kitchin, democrat, against.

Speaks, republican, and Ward (North Carolina), democrat, for; with Deal, democrat, against.

Elliott and Kleczka, republicans, for; with Layton, republican, against.

Jacoway and Fields, democrats, for; with Hicks, republican, against.

Blanton and McDuffie, democrats, for; with Himes, republican, against.

Those not recorded on the rollcall and not paired on the bonus bill were:

Republicans—Ogden, Reber, Rodenberg.

Democrats — Bryson, Clark (Florida), Mansfield, Parrish, Rainey (Alabama), Taylor (Arkansas).

Speaker Gillet did not vote and there are five vacancies in the house.

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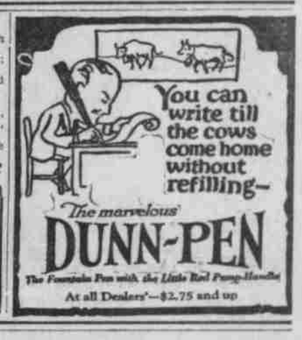

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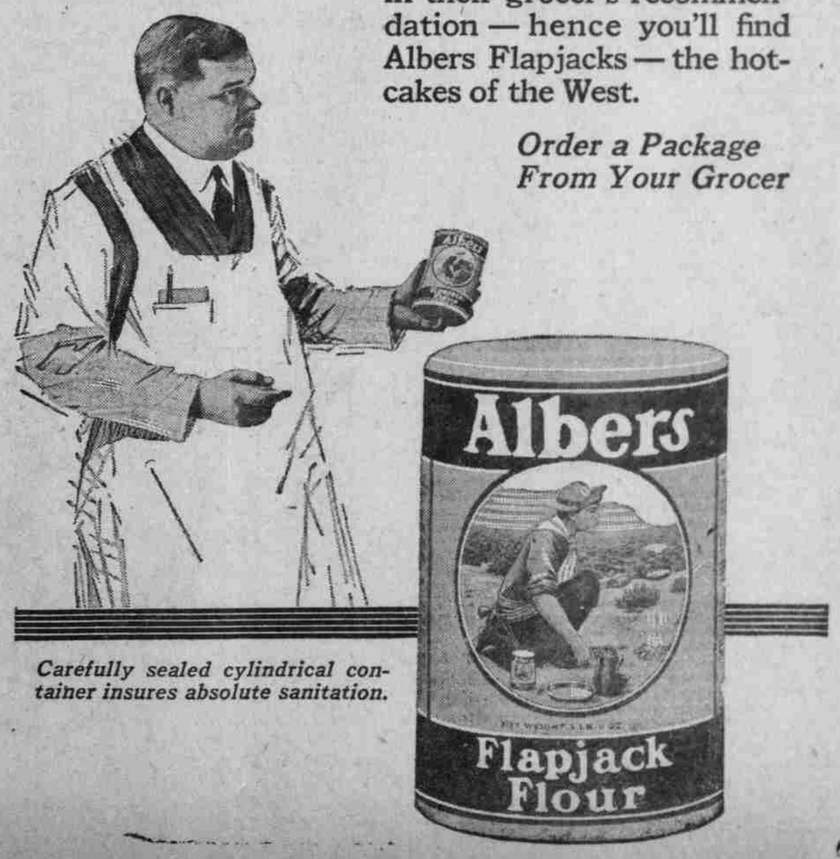

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