

POWERS WILL ACT ON TREATIES SOON

Great Britain and Japan Are Likely to Approve at Once.

OTHER ISSUES NOW UP

Question of Continuing to Make Poison Gas Debated by Army Officers.

BY ROBERT T. SMALL.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—(Special.)—The United States has re-established itself as a treaty-making power. When the last of the Washington conference pacts were ratified this week by overwhelming votes, the foreign relations of the country were given a decided upward turn.

The other nations that participated in the conference, and especially those that were permitted to become parties to the four-power pact treaty, will now proceed with their respective ratifications.

These other nations, it is to be noted, took no chances this time. Not a ratification which turned in Japan or in Europe until the pacts went through the United States senate. Great Britain, France and Japan "deleted" at the last moment.

Far East Treaty Involved.

There were a number of reasons which impelled the other nations participating in the conference to await final action by the United States. The four-power pact against war things, provided for the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Japan and Great Britain agreed to abandon this alliance only upon condition that the United States should become a party to a wider agreement covering the Pacific and far-eastern problems.

Therefore it would have been a waste of time for Japan and Great Britain to ratify the new agreement while there remained the slightest doubt as to America's action.

It is certain now that Great Britain and Japan speedily will give their assent to the Washington treaties. France's threat to make certain reservations to the pact is not taken seriously.

French Action Unimportant.

It may seem blunt to say that it is not taken seriously, but the fact nevertheless remains that France was invited into the conference as a participant only at the last moment, and as concession to her protesting among the nations of the world. Her action with respect to ratification is not wholly negligible, it is almost so.

The question of the proper carrying out of some of the supplementary treaties of the conference is now up before the Washington authorities, but may not be decided. The opponents thought they would line up against the treaty and would carry on one or two associates with them. The night before the "battle," however, the two sides were so tired that they would vote for ratification.

Poison Gas Is Point.

For instance, there is the poison gas treaty. The United States has agreed not to use this weapon of warfare against any of the eight other countries represented at the Washington conference. It would seem, therefore, that the American army immediately should abandon all further manufacture or experimentation with poison gas; that the big plants erected for the production of the various lethal vapors should be dismantled and abandoned.

But army officials state the point that it is easily conceivable that the United States might become embroiled at some time in the future with an enemy that would use gas at Washington and which might be unethical enough to resort to the use of gases in warfare. Would the United States submit to gas bombardment and not attempt to reply in kind?

Allies Slow to Act.

The allies were slow to act in the world war after the Germans had introduced it at the first battle of Ypres in that little stry of Belgium which Germany never was permitted to possess. But once they began to retaliate they bathed the enemy in gas by day and by night.

Some construe that under the new treaty it is all right for the contracting parties to manufacture and store gas for possible use against "enemies not included in its scope." In this way the manufacture of the deadly vapors may not become a lost art.

American Army Officers Fought the Abandonment of Gas with All Their Might.

They regarded it as a logical development of modern war.

Capital Is Relieved.

In any event the conference treaties are safely through the senate and all Washington breathes a sigh of relief. This is particularly true of the higher officers of the administration, for despite the show of confidence which marked their attitude throughout, there were days when doubt cast its shadows across the path leading to the White House and state department. Furthermore, the opponents of the four-power treaty did not abandon hope of defeating it until the night before the voting began.

UNSHOD BURGLAR HELD

(Continued From First Page.)

Flight has not been recovered. Inspectors asserted that they were on the trail of the persons who removed the two revolvers from the bridge cache.

Captain Moore, chief of inspectors, placed unlimited transportation at the hands of inspectors trailing Weaver, and instructed them to take no chances. He was reputed to be habitually armed and a man who would shoot to kill. They learned yesterday that Weaver was trying to escape so they scattered, two going to Canma, two to Vancouver and two covering Portland in the vicinity of Brown's home. The arrest was made in Vancouver as the quarry was on his way to "hit a freight."

Nitro-glycerine Is Carried.

Weaver and the inspectors would have disappeared and left a hole in the ground, had one of the officers tapped his coat pocket just right. The reason was a small vial of nitro-glycerine, sufficient to blow up a fair-sized building. In the same pocket were four dynamite caps attached to short lengths of fuse. When asked what he intended to do with the explosive he answered, briefly: "Oh, something." That was his idea of a lucid explanation, so inspectors were left to conjecture that somewhere in the northwest a bank vault was doomed.

All of yesterday afternoon Weaver answered questions as freely as possible. He professed difficulty in remembering just what houses he had

burglarized, but recalled them one by one as the list was enumerated. He is a typical yegg in appearance. If there is a type; hard of eye and expression, weak in features and a manner composed of half defiance and half injured innocence. He conveys the impression that the whole world holds a grudge against him and he returns the same sort of regard. If society owes him a living, the debt will be paid with bed and board and prison bars. He appears to believe it does.

Police records show that Weaver has been in trouble as No. 5391, Oregon state penitentiary; No. 4338, alias Tom Leroux, in Seattle; No. 103, alias William Ferguson, in Seattle, and in Santa Rosa, Cal. His forte was robbery and burglary. In Portland police records he is known as



Fred Weaver, "5 o'clock burglar," who was captured Sunday morning.

No. 4110. He was at first thought to be responsible for early morning jobs of last year, but his prison record proved an alibi, for he was released from the Oregon penitentiary last December. He was sent up from the Dalles to serve 15 years for burglary, served nine years and obtained his freedom on good behavior. As a bad man he holds the respect of his captors, who asserted last night that they breathed much more easily with him safely in jail.

Third Suspect Arrested.

Robert McMonies, said by inspectors to be the third member of Weaver's gang, was arrested at 8:40 last night by the same inspectors who trailed Weaver. He was taken at Milwaukee avenue and Bybee street, and was charged with having stolen goods in his possession.

A suitcase said to be joint property of Weaver, Brown and McMonies, and seized by the inspectors, was found to contain a bottle with sufficient nitro-glycerine in it to blow half a dozen safes. Returning to Portland, inspectors Goetz and Schubert found themselves undisputed custodians of two vials of the explosive, one of which was found in Weaver's pocket. Taking careful aim and holding the trigger very carefully, hurried them into the Columbia river. They will not be produced as evidence against the trio.

\$90,000 IN LOOT TAKEN

(Continued From First Page.)

Two of the robbers then crept up the stairs to the first floor and surprised Mrs. Shattuck first. Her screams brought her husband to her aid. He was confronted by a robber who pointed his weapon at the elderly millionaire with the warning, "not a sound."

Couple Led to Basement.

One bandit pressed a revolver against Mr. Shattuck's chest and the other stuck his weapon at his back. "Now march downstairs," was the next command, and with Mrs. Shattuck leading the way they descended to the basement, where they were ordered to stop before the cellar door. There, the robbers bound the financier's hands, reopened the vault where his other occupants were huddled in fright, cast master and mistress among them, and slammed the door.

Home Then Ransacked.

The bandits then proceeded to ransack the house, from basement to garret. For more than an hour they searched the rooms. Leisurely they gathered their loot.

Charles Zaue, head butler, finally managed to free his hands after an hour's tugging, and untied his fellow prisoners. He ran to the home of a neighbor and the police were summoned by telephone.

Mr. Shattuck was formerly president of the British-American Mortgage company.

NAIL TAKEN FROM SPINE

Metal Imbedded for 21 Years Successfully Removed.

TORONTO, Ont., April 2.—A nail imbedded in a man's spine for 21 years has been removed, and the patient, A. A. Campbell of Caledonia, N. B., probably will recover. It was said at the Western hospital here today.

It was found necessary to take out three vertebrae to remove the nail. Campbell was hurt in a railroad accident.

Engine Goes on Rampage.

CENTRALIA, Wash., April 2.—(Special.)—Northern Pacific engine No. 328, standing in the local yards, started up unaccountably Friday afternoon and went on a wild rampage through the yards, finally crashing into engine No. 1083. Both engines were badly damaged. No one was injured.

OVERSEAS MASONIC LODGE IS AT HOME

Rhode Island Gets Famous Organization for Its Own.

HISTORY OUT OF ORDINARY

Major-Generals and Buck Privates Meet and Are Initiated; All on Common Footing.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25.—The Masonic lodge with the American army of occupation in Germany has now become Rhode Island's own, and is active and flourishing. It is an outgrowth of the Overseas Masonic club, organized by Rhode Islanders. By special dispensation from E. Tudor Gross, at the time grand master of Rhode Island, it received a charter and began work under the title of Overseas lodge, No. 1, U. D. The first master, Wendell R. Davis, and another of the original officers, James C. Collins of Providence, are past grand masters of Rhode Island. At the time Mr. Collins was deputy grand master.

During the three months that it was active in Germany it held 15 regular meetings and 45 special meetings, initiating more than 500 candidates, from major-generals to privates. The temple where it met in Coblenz belonged to a German Masonic lodge organized by German officers who were fighting against Napoleon in Russia more than a century ago.

Charter Is Cabled For.

The story of Overseas lodge is linked with the story of the Masonic club. The club meetings brought Masons from nearly every state in the union, and there were inquiries as to whether there was an American lodge anywhere in Germany. These inquiries finally resulted in the getting together of the Rhode Island delegation at the call of Lieutenant Colonel Winfield S. Solomon, when Grand Master E. Tudor Gross of Rhode Island was cabled for a dispensation.

Meantime the German Masonic temple was rented through the third army's military officer in Coblenz. Here meetings were held from May 1 to the end of July, 1919, when all of the original members of the army of occupation returned to America. The temple at Coblenz would not suffer by comparison with the finest lodge rooms in this country.

Colonel and Chauffeur Meet.

During the three months that the Overseas lodge was in operation its meetings developed a fine fraternal feeling that leveled all rank. They stopped on the bridge and Goetz called his chauffeur to say that he was going to Coblenz that afternoon, the chauffeur's face lengthened. "I am supposed to be here, too," said the colonel. "You will have plenty of time to yourself in Coblenz." Arriving in Coblenz, the chauffeur asked, "Where to, sir?" "The Masonic temple," said the colonel.

At the curb the colonel tarried a moment to tell the chauffeur to be back at 7 o'clock. "But, sir," was the smiling reply, "I am supposed to be here, too." And, side by side, the colonel and his chauffeur entered the temple to take their seats.

Some Notable Initiates Taken.

Of the more than 500 initiates many had been decorated for valor, and several had made names for themselves. Chief among them were Major-General Lejeune of the marine corps, commanding the 3d division; Major-General Edward F. McLaughlin, commander of the 1st division; Brigadier-General Frank Parker of the 1st brigade; Colonel William F. Harrell of the 16th infantry; Colonel Milo G. Croy of the 22d infantry; Colonel Orville G. Brown, chief medical officer of the 3d corps, and Colonel W. G. Bates of the 54th Pioneer infantry.

Although the lodge has its permanent home in Providence, its members—soldiers, sailors, marines and war workers—all hail from every state in the union except Vermont and Delaware; about 50 from Rhode Island. The representation of the rest of the states is: Alabama, 3; Arizona, 2; Arkansas, 5; California, 53; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 8; District of Columbia, 16; Florida, 3; Georgia, 9; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 32; Indiana, 16; Iowa, 4; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 3; Maine, 6; Maryland, 9; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 18; Minnesota, 9; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 10; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 2; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 13; New Mexico, 2; New York, 40; North Carolina, 5; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 25; Oklahoma, 7; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 16; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 21; Utah, 1; Virginia, 7; Washington, 13; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 6; Wyoming, 3.

Greeley Cancels Visit

Chief Forester to Send Representatives to Conference Here.

The expected visit to Portland of Colonel W. B. Greeley, head of the United States forest service, which was originally scheduled for tomorrow, has been canceled, and five or six representatives from the main office in Washington will come to Portland on April 10 to conduct the annual allotment conference instead.

Colonel Greeley has notified the lo-

cal offices of the forest service that he deems it unwise to leave Washington while the agricultural appropriation bill is still in the senate, because he is required to furnish information pertaining to the national forests when the bill comes up and he is consequently sending other representatives to take his place in the conference here.

The annual allotment conference for the national forests in this district will begin on April 10, as soon as the Washington officials arrive. During the conference the plans for the year, the appropriations and such matters as fire patrol and road and trail building will be settled.

STRIKE EXTENT UNKNOWN

MINERS EXPECT DETAILS TO BEGIN TO DEVELOP TODAY.

Confidence, However, Expressed at Headquarters That Suspension Is Complete as Reported.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2.—Definite details of the effectiveness of the union coal miners' nation-wide suspension of work, begun yesterday on a miners' holiday, were expected to develop tomorrow, but doubt existed in union circles here whether the full extent of support given the walkout by non-union workers would be established before the middle of the week.

Confidence, however, was expressed at the headquarters here of the United Mine Workers of America that the suspension would be shown as complete as on the opening day, when President Lewis estimated that 600,000 men had laid down their tools as a means of forcing the operators into acceptance of the miners' terms for the new wage contracts.

STRIKE DECLARED COMPLETE

Walkout 100 Per Cent Effective, Says President of Miners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The national coal strike is 100 per cent effective in the unionized bituminous and anthracite mines of the country, and is getting support in non-union territory, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declared today on his arrival here to attend congressional hearings tomorrow.

There are 600,000 miners ready to stay out of the mines indefinitely, until the operators are ready to discuss with us the question of new wage agreements in the central competitive fields," Mr. Lewis declared, adding that while the union "courted investigation for itself and the bituminous industry, it seeks no government intervention, but does ask for the support of public opinion in forcing the operators to continue collective bargaining and to meet over wages and working conditions."

CLEMENCY AGENCY ASKED

Department of Justice Held Unable to Handle Cases Properly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—President Harding was urged in a letter sent to him today by the American Civil Liberties union to set up a new agency for passing on applications for executive clemency. The department of justice is unable, the letter declared, because of its organization and its many other duties, to go into a case further than to recommend made by the federal attorney who prosecuted it.

As an instance in point, the union cites the case of but one, the American farmer now in jail, "who," according to the attorney-general, "murdered officials of the government," declaring that "investigators for the union say they have personally interviewed the sheriff and deputy sheriff whose murder was alleged by the department of justice, long after the farmers were in jail."

Fisheries Company Sued.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 2.—Alleging that \$35,956.34 is due the company for shipments of codfish brought across the Pacific from Japan by the Japanese company, Nippon Gyogyo Kaisha, Limited, of Tokyo, has brought suit here in superior court against the Robinson Fisheries company of Anacortes, Wash., for that amount and interest from May 16, 1921. The complaint alleges that the Robinson Fisheries company, which recently closed its bank, controlled all the capital stock of the Robinson company.

14-CENT GASOLINE SOLD AT 26 CENTS

Spread Between Prices Is Declared Too Great.

SYSTEM IS WASTEFUL

Excessive Expenditures Are Said to Have Been Allowed to Develop in Distribution.

BY RICHARD SPILLANE.

(Copyright by the Public Ledger company, PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—(Special.)—There's something rotten in the oil business. In New York and Philadelphia the wholesale price of gasoline is 14 cents a gallon, according to the latest quotations at hand. This 14 cents a gallon covers the cost of getting the oil out of the earth, transporting it by ship or by rail in some instances thousands of miles, refining it and at the same time giving a profit to the producer, the transport people and the refiner.

At the same time the service station price of gasoline in those two cities is 26 cents a gallon—12 cents or more than 85 per cent above the wholesale price. Apparently the costs of retailing are unwarrantably high or the profits of the retailers unconscionably great.

Advance Is Predicted.

It is predicted gasoline prices will be advanced in a short time. The reason for it is increased demand. The largest oil company in the world reports extraordinarily large business. Its sales for the first three weeks of March being greater than for any full month of March in its history.

What is true about gasoline is true also of kerosene. The wholesale price of kerosene ranges from 3½ cents a gallon in Chicago to 8 cents in Philadelphia. Its retail price is about 14 cents or from about 175 to 300 per cent above the wholesale price. Gasoline has come into very wide use and is destined to see still greater employment. There are about 10,000,000 automotive vehicles that depend upon it for power. In addition, there are many gasoline-driven stationary engines, motors, etc.

Poor Man Uses Kerosene.

Kerosene is the poor man's illuminant. Kerosene also is used widely for power on the farm, particularly for driving tractors.

The higher the price of gasoline the greater the cost of operating the automobile and motor truck. This fact would seem to demand the earnest attention of automobile and auto truck makers and the owners of such vehicles.

As a matter of fact, the marketing of gasoline, kerosene and oils generally is wasteful and unbusinesslike. There are 370,000 persons engaged in the distribution end of the oil industry. That equals the total number of physicians and lawyers in the United States. The whole country is speckled with "service" stations. That is all right, but the big companies, in their rivalries, have gone to all sorts of extravagances to command trade. Costly structures have been built in hundreds of cities on expensive sites.

Credit has been extended to retailers on a scale such as few other businesses have known. Bad debts and property investments have not been taken into account by the oil people. It is said to have been put into the price of oil.

Unfortunate people are pretty much disturbed over the situation. So are the tractor people. They would like to see the retail end of the oil business wholly reorganized. They themselves, but the oil magnates appear to be perfectly satisfied with the situation as it is and content to let the matter up to the public. Automobile manufacturers and makers of auto trucks might do a lot of good by coming into the oil business, a combination with some of the oil companies, established oil stations of their own and sold gasoline at a very moderate profit. Something of this kind has been before them for consideration and it may develop later into vigorous action but thus far it

only has gone as far as the talking stage.

Prices Held Regulated.

Those who ought to be keeping gasoline and kerosene are regulated today as definitely as they were when the Standard Oil company had a monopoly of the trade. No one suggests that the oil people be asked to do as to what the price should be and that rare is the refiner or wholesaler who does not accept the suggestion. The fact that all oil companies, as a general thing sell at the same price, would seem to support the idea that there is an understanding, not only among wholesalers, but retailers.

Whether there is a combination or

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