

AUSPICIOUS START GIVEN BONUS BILL

Opposition Lacks Spirit; Early Passage Forecast.

HARDING DEMANDS MET

McCumber Does Not Think Executive Will Veto Measure; Treasury Conditions Filled.

(By Chicago Tribune Leased Wire.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—The soldiers' bonus bill got an auspicious start in the senate today.

In record-breaking time, the senate cleared up the finance committee's amendments and the measure passed into the parliamentary stage where individual amendments are in order.

The opposition appeared to lack spirit. Anti-bonus senators are ready to admit that passage of the bill is a foregone conclusion, and furthermore, after the long tariff debates, they are anxious to declare a holiday for themselves.

Harding's Demands Met. Senator McCumber, North Dakota, chairman of the finance committee, who led off the debate in behalf of the bonus today, does not believe President Harding will veto the bill.

"I have no information on that subject," replied Senator McCumber. "All I can say is that the conditions which caused the president and the secretary of the treasury to seek delay last year have been met. I do not believe he will veto the bill."

"A close examination of the bill will show an estimated expense for the calendar year of 1923 of \$77,440,889; for the calendar year of 1924 of \$92,177,729; for the calendar year of 1925 of \$73,100,962," said Senator McCumber.

"The largest amount will be in 1925. By 1930 it drops to \$2,000,000, and is only a very few millions thereafter until 1942."

Billion Dollars Refused. "And let me again call attention to the fact that we have already refunded about a billion dollars to those short-time obligations which they came due."

SENATORS SUPPORT BONUS. Definite Pledges Received From Oregon Lawmakers.

ROSEBURG, Or., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Definite pledges of Senators McNary and Stanfield to support the national soldiers' bonus bill now before the senate were received here today by Mrs. Pearl Steward, president of the women's auxiliary of the American Legion, department of Oregon.

"During my campaign I made a public statement that I was in favor of preferential compensation or additional compensation for ex-service men, and if elected would do what I could to secure it. Last year, at the request of the president, the consideration of this legislation was postponed. This matter will be considered by the senate now, and I shall do all within my power to secure the passage of adequate legis-

lation along this line. I want you to know that my promises are good, and even though made during a campaign, they were not for political effect."

ROADS MEET SHOPMEN. (Continued From First Page.) The shopmen and three guards, the melee ended by shot fired by Guard Guard C. A. Miller. The shot went wild and caused no injury. The guards swore to a complaint against W. W. Sutherland, who is said to have attacked five John Doe warrants also issued.

WHAT CONGRESS DID AS ITS DAY'S WORK. Senate. Opened debate on the soldier's compensation measure, adopting all perfecting committee amendments.

House. Passed a measure to create a commission to investigate the coal industry. Appeal for legislation creating a coal distributing agency received from New York coal commission.

Members urged by Floor Leader Mondell to remain in Washington in view of early consideration planned for price-fixing of coal.

BILL SIGNED BY HARDING BOON TO TRAVELING SALESMEN.



Photo Copyright by Underwood.

PRESIDENT SIGNING MILEAGE BOOK BILL. President Harding recently signed a bill which will be a boon to traveling salesmen—the mileage book bill sponsored by Senator James Watson of Indiana, which restores the mileage book privilege formerly granted by the railroads.

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BRITONS CONFUSED ON TERMS OF DEBT

Uncle Sam Is Pictured as Sort of Shylock.

FACTS HELD MISSTATED

Idea That America Insisted London Guarantee Loans to Other Allies Not Warranted.

BY MARK SULLIVAN. (Copyright by the New York Evening Post, Inc., 1922.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—With respect to debts owed to us by Great Britain there is, both in official and unofficial form, a description which is reconcilable with the nature of the debt as it is understood in America.

Unfortunately, a similar policy was pursued by other European nations. An appeal was therefore made to the government of the United States, and under an arrangement then arrived at, the United States insisted, in substance, if not in form, that though our allies were to spend the money, it was only on our security that they were prepared to lend it.

This is Lord Balfour's official description of the nature of the transaction. Unofficially, the New Statesman, a British weekly of high class which is read with attention and respect by the best informed public in England on international political affairs, in its issue of August 3, contains the following:

"The American public is, we believe, almost wholly ignorant of the facts of the case, largely owing to a mistaken reliance on this side of the Atlantic. The time seems now to have come when they should be stated with even greater frankness than it is to be found in the Balfour note."

Action Seems Ungenerous. The debt was incurred after America came into the war, and it was incurred, not on our own behalf, but on behalf of America's other allies. She lent the money to France and Italy, but insisted that we should back the bill.

From the language either of Lord Balfour, or of the New Statesman, or of both, the casual reader in Great Britain might infer that America is expecting Great Britain not only to pay the \$5,000,000,000 that she owes but also to guarantee the payment of the other \$5,000,000,000 owed us by France, Italy and the other allies.

Such a misinterpretation of the facts would be extreme, but it is readily possible that the British public might get it from the language used since the war. It is such an expectation on the part of the United States and since it is impossible that any such misinterpretation should be maintained by Lord Balfour, we must look for the only other possible meaning in the words used by these British sources.

Both Mean Guaranty. This interpretation would be that Great Britain did not directly borrow money from our government or incur an obligation to our government for goods, and that the only obligation she entered into was as guarantor or intermediary for France and Italy. The word which Lord Balfour uses to describe his understanding of Great Britain's part in the incurring of the debt is "security."

To justify the language either of Lord Balfour or of the New Statesman it would be necessary to show that during the war France and Italy asked us for money or goods; that we refused them; that thereafter, and because of our refusal, Great Britain borrowed the money and incurred the obligation on her own account; and that these obligations incurred in this way, and this way only, constitute the debt of \$5,000,000,000 that Great Britain now owes us.

It is believed in Washington that this set of facts cannot be shown to have existed. What really happened was that each of the allies, including Great Britain, when they needed goods from America, ordered them; that the American treasury guaranteed the account and paid the bills, and that our government then charged the amount against the nation which had ordered and received the goods. These charges against each of the various nations, separately, constitute the debts that each of them now owes us separately.

Statements Not Justified. So far as is known there is nothing on the records or in the recollection of those who took part in the transactions to justify the description of the nature of the obligation put forth by Lord Balfour and by the New Statesman in the language already quoted.

On the contrary, it is believed that the records will show a state of facts at the time the transactions arose which negatives these descriptions. If Lord Balfour has documents showing what he describes as the "arrangement then arrived at," such documents would be a valuable contribution to the clarification of the situation.

Some of the documents from American sources covering these transactions as well as the testimony of some participants in the transactions, are already on public record. Neither they nor any other documents so far as known sustain these British versions of the nature of the original transactions.

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Some Victor Records by famous bands

Table listing various Victor records and their prices, including 'Stars and Stripes Forever—March' by Sousa's Band for \$1.25, 'Golden Star (A Memorial March)' for 75c, 'Officer of the Day March' for 75c, 'King Cotton March' for 75c, 'President Harding March' for 75c, 'National Capital Centennial March' for 75c, 'Baltimore Centennial March' for 75c, 'Patrol of the Scouts' for 75c, 'Maria, Mari' for 75c, 'Addio a Napoli March (Farewell to Naples)' for 75c, 'Sousa's Band' for 35709, 'Sousa's Band' for 12-inch \$1.25, 'Pryor's Band' for 16386, 'Pryor's Band' for 10-inch 75c, 'U. S. Marine Band' for 18768, 'U. S. Marine Band' for 10-inch 75c, 'Conway's Band' for 18241, 'Conway's Band' for 10-inch 75c, 'Vessella's Band' for 16900, 'Vessella's Band' for 10-inch 75c.

Hear these world-famed bands. Any dealer in Victor products will gladly play the music you want to hear. Victrolas \$25 to \$1500.



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These British versions of the nature of the original transactions. Summer prices on coal! Phone Diamond Coal Co. Bldg. 3627—Adv.

WOMEN WANTED For Shops and Roundhouse

Table listing job openings for women in various trades and their rates. Trades include Machinists (70 cents per hour), Blacksmiths (70 cents per hour), Sheet Metal Workers (70 cents per hour), Electricians (70 cents per hour), Stationary Engineers (Various rates), Stationary Firemen (Various rates), Boilermakers (70c to 70 1/2 cents per hour), Passenger Car Men (70 cents per hour), Freight Car Men (63 cents per hour), and Helpers, all classes (47 cents per hour). Rates for Mechanics and helpers are allowed time and one-half for time worked in excess of eight hours per day. Strike conditions prevail.

APPLY ROOM 312, COUCH BUILDING, 109 FOURTH ST., NEAR WASHINGTON, PORTLAND

SOLDIER RAILWAY MEN 300

Camp Lewis Able to Supply Big Force in Strike Emergency. TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—There are 300 soldiers at Camp Lewis capable of performing railroad duty in case of an emergency, according to Captain George A. Hunt, acting chief of staff for military intelligence.

Orders from the war department to 9th corps area headquarters in San Francisco ordered listing of all enlisted men in the area qualified for service as conductors, brakemen, engineers, firemen, switchmen and shopmen.

POWERS & ESTES

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