

CITY EDITION

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VOL. XIX. NO. 26.

Entered as Second-Class Matter
Postoffice, Portland, Oregon

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1920—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

CITY EDITION

It's All Here and It's All True
THE WEATHER—Tonight and Friday, showers; winds mostly southerly.
Minimum Temperatures Wednesday:
Portland 41 New Orleans 62
Bilings 26 New York 30
Los Angeles 54 St. Paul 22

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No League

Wilson's prediction works out.

France suspects Germany.

Germany fears France.

Neither respects the league.

By David Lawrence

(Copyright, 1920)
Washington, April 8.—International nervousness is spreading. France's occupation of German territory against the judgment of the United States, Great Britain and other allied powers is but one symptom. Throughout the world it becomes apparent that there is no central, cohesive, effective instrumentality to enforce the peace treaty, and each nation is beginning to look out for her own interests.

Japan has taken Vladivostok, being nervous about the proximity of the Bolsheviks and their doctrines to the land of Nippon.

FRENCH ARMY ADVANCES
Italy is tacitly behind Rumania's occupation of Flume.

Poland has reached out for pieces of Russian territory.

The Near East is against British and French pretensions in Turkey and Syria. Germany's Socialist government claims her right is sought by France and that unless it is permitted to put down the revolt in the Ruhr valley, the monarchic ideal party will come back into power.

Marshal Foch and the French generals are putting no stock in German pleas, however, and have influenced Premier Millerand and the French foreign office to take no chances on the allied council of diplomats which is trying to dissuade France. But that country proceeds to take German territory first and talk about it afterwards.

ABANDONED BY ALLIES
This summary of the world situation as gathered in official quarters here involves no accusations against other governments or nations of improper motive. France's action in occupying German cities is deplored but nevertheless thoroughly understood.

President Wilson sees his charges of militarism against the party now in control of France vindicated by events. But while the military have unquestionably effected the views of the French foreign office, there is a disposition here to regard the advice and action of the French military as a natural and logical outgrowth of the policy of abandonment of France, which has been gradually adopted involuntarily by the powers associated with her in the war.

The British people are sick of war and Prime Minister Lloyd George could promise no military support to the French move. Moreover, large elements of the Labor party, believe the German Socialists are right in their cry that the treaty is too harsh for the economic good of the world.

STEP BELIEVED WRONG
In America, from whom the French expected so much, there is a constantly diminishing interest in the fate of France as evidenced by the indifference of the Senate toward the Franco-American British defensive agreement which President Wilson submitted to the Senate nine months ago and which has not even been reported from the Senate foreign relations committee. Feeling that she can get no physical help from the United States, France is taking matters in her own hands to prevent trouble on her own front.

But, while there is a good deal of sympathy with the plight of France, there is, nevertheless, a feeling that France is not acting wisely for her own best interest and that by her action in occupying German cities she will keep alive the germs of war and unrest in Central Europe, the rehabilitation of which has been so earnestly sought to stabilize European and world finance.

SHE HAS NO BACKERS
But the French military are nervous. Promises and advice from America seem to mean nothing with a Germany at the front gate, and the French viewpoint is that regardless of allied discussions and pledges, France must prepare to enforce the treaty herself.

The foregoing line of reasoning is not altogether peculiar to France. Others of the allied family, notably England and Italy, and Japan in the Far East, are looking out for their own interests. There is no central compelling moral force to say any one way.

The League of Nations was designed by President Wilson to meet exactly the situation that has arisen. It was to negative any territorial pretensions or arbitrary interpretation of the peace treaty. Article X was a pledge to preserve territorial integrity.

AID OF U. S. NEEDED
Had the United States and the council of the league been operating a unanimous vote would have been required before France could have acted on occupying German territory. Japan would have been prevented from entering Vladivostok without consulting the allies and getting their consent. Italy would have been halted before the League of Nations and required to expel D'Annunzio from Flume under penalty of economic boycott.

(Concluded on Page Fourteen, Column Three)

SENATE CARES FOR BASE ON COLUMBIA

Washington, April 8.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—The Senate naval affairs committee today agreed to include in the naval bill \$250,000 for the Columbia river submarine and destroyer base as adopted by the house.

This insures its final success. The committee also inserted \$100,000 for a destroyer base at Port Angeles, Wash.

(Concluded on Page Twenty, Column Four)

DAMAGES ARE ASKED AS RESULT OF FLOODS

Pendleton, April 8.—Damages totaling \$200,000 are asked of the city of Pendleton by four West End property owners whose places were flooded in December by the overflowing of Tutuilla creek. The city is held responsible because its bridge over the creek is too low, the claimants declared. The finance committee of the council will investigate.

(Concluded on Page Twenty, Column Four)

Tenants Scrub Own Offices to Break Janitress' Strike

Chicago, April 8.—(U. S. N. S.)—When the force of lady janitors employed in the Transportation building, a loop skyscraper, went out on strike with their mop and pails today, O. E. Hanson, a brother of former Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, organized the tenants into a strikebreaking body. Under his direction all of the tenants agreed to scrub out their offices daily until the strike is ended.

"These strikes are becoming nuisances and it's up to the public to break 'em, fast and hard," said Hanson.

SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE ARE THREATENS NATION;
FOUR OF ALLIES ARE AGAINST OCCUPATION

BRITAIN AND U. S. OPPOSE FRENCH MOVE

Occupation of Neutral Zone by Foch Is Not Favored; Belgium and Italy Concur; Frankfurt Mobs Raked by French Cannon.

London, April 8.—(U. S. N. S.)—The Central News tonight announced that British government had decided a policy opposing French occupation of the German towns in the neutral zone.

The United States, Belgium and Italy, it was further announced with Great Britain in this opposition. Great Britain is taking up the matter with France.

London, April 8.—(U. P.)—From six to 10 German civilians were killed and about 35 wounded when French Moroccan troops fired on a mob in Frankfurt yesterday, according to dispatches here today.

A Berlin dispatch declared the French commander ordered his troops to use machine guns after the attitude of the mob had become menacing.

Ten were reported killed in a dispatch from Zurich, which said troops fired on the crowd with machine guns after French officers had been stoned.

CIVILIANS ARE KILLED IN RIOTING AT FRANKFURT
Frankfurt, April 7.—(Night)—(U. P.)—French troops and citizens clashed here this afternoon. A number of citizens were killed and wounded.

Great crowds gathered in the streets after a rumor had been circulated that the United States and Great Britain had demanded that France evacuate Frankfurt by 6 o'clock.

One of the incidents contributing to the fatal clash was an alleged attack on a German reserve officer by French officers.

SAYS HE WAS WHIPPED
The German officer said he entered the Hotel Imperial, the French headquarters, and was attacked by seven French officers, who threw him to the floor and beat him with a whip.

The French officers accused the German of passing improper remarks. Citizens began taunting the French.

(Concluded on Page Twenty, Column Four)

COMPANY PLANNING MONSTER SAWMILL

Vancouver, Wash., April 8.—That the Grays Harbor Lumber company plans to erect a sawmill on property between Vancouver lake and the Columbia river with a daily capacity of 1,500,000 feet, was the statement of Judge William McMaster, who represented the company in the transfer to it of the 311 acres of land at the hearing on the proposed drainage of Vancouver lake this morning. He said that the average cut daily of all Portland mills in 1919 was but 1,750,000 feet.

McMaster said that the lumber company considers the present status of the lake essential to the development of the property. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday night he hinted that the company would probably employ in the neighborhood of 3000 men.

Two of the men who signed the original petition for drainage of the lake this morning asked that their names be withdrawn from the list of 11 signers and that the project be abandoned. The men, E. M. Dietrich and Lewis Kadow, owners of property in the proposed district, asserted, in as low a tone as this morning, that they had signed the petition believing it to be merely a preliminary survey of the project.

MANY ARE OPPOSED
Opposition to the proposed drainage scheme was voiced at the hearing by McCannan, Brough and Thompson.

(Concluded on Page Twenty, Column Four)

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Critics Sidetrack Rockefeller Jr.'s Church Mission; Quiz Him on Oil

By William G. Shepherd

Detroit, Mich., April 8.—The city of automobiles jumped on John D. Rockefeller Jr. with both feet when he came here Wednesday to talk "Interchurch World Movement."

"Why is gasoline so high? was the first question of the newspapermen who met him in the lobby of his hotel.

"Detroit has good reasons for asking this question," he replied.

"But I can't give you any better answer than anybody else. My father hasn't had anything to do with running the Standard Oil company in over 20 years, and I have never had anything to do with it."

"Every time my father or I give money to any movement they say that the price of oil goes up a cent. That is not so. The price is governed by the laws of supply and demand."

Rockefeller was asked whether he and his father had not put large sums into the dry movement.

"I have heard the story that father and I wanted this country to go dry so that we could get more out of our workmen," he said.

"I've looked up how much we have given between us to the dry movement in the last 20 years. It is \$320,000. We gave it because we believe in prohibition, not for business reasons."

MOVEMENT IS ATTACKED
The Interchurch Movement is meeting with criticism from both reactionary and radical elements as the Rockefeller party pursues its trip.

In Pittsburgh, the story had been spread that the movement took in the "Parlor Socialists" element in the United States. In Detroit, the report is that the movement is hated by Rockefeller because he believes that religion will teach working people to be satisfied with hardships in the world by a promise of "mansions in the sky."

Ford and Rockefeller spoke highly of each other after their meeting yesterday in Detroit.

"I had heard a lot of Ford," said Rockefeller after the meeting, "but I was agreeably surprised. I think he is a big man who sees things big."

"He's the best informed man that ever put his foot into my office," Ford said.

Ford showed Rockefeller the tractor and the passenger car plants where his machines are made to eat up the Rockefeller gasoline.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED?
The capture of New York's 88 delegates to the Republican national convention, which was not unexpected by the "regular organization ticket," headed by Senator Calder, Senator Wadsworth, Nathan L. Miller and William B. Thompson, the "big four" delegates at large, marks the beginning of the Old Guard's advance toward Chicago.

The fact that the delegation, the largest of all, will go to the convention instructed in its itself significant. The statement that it will cast its first, and complimentary, ballots for Nicholas Murray Butler, prince of the old order of politics, is a fairly safe index of what may be expected from the New Yorkers so far as their enthusiastic advancement of the cause of any progressive candidate for the nomination is concerned.

JOHNSON LOSES OUT
The New York result and some of the circumstances which preceded it are indicative of another thing. Senator Johnson had made a strenuous fight for industrial delegates in a couple of districts where his managers had picked their own fighting ground in an attempt to demonstrate that the California candidate could break into the conservative phalanx of the Far East. He failed. Hoover had done the same thing in another district or two, and he failed, and the two failures point to the fact that it is a very difficult undertaking to throw a monkey wrench into the Old Guard machinery in New York.

The coldblooded practical politicians (Concluded on Page Two, Column Two)

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TWO MORE GERMAN WARSHIPS SURRENDER

London, April 8.—(U. P.)—The German warships Nassau and Ostfriesland arrived in the Fifth of Fort today and surrendered in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty. The Ostfriesland will be delivered to the United States.

TREATY FIGHT REVEALS TO BE GIVEN VOTERS

Real Issues in Senate Controversy to Receive Attention, in View of Activities of Campaign; Journal Bureau Begins Series.

By Carl Smith

Washington, April 8.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Following the failure of the senate to ratify the peace treaty, with the covenant of the League of Nations, it is evident that this subject is going into the political campaign.

The people will be called on to consider and weigh the Lodge reservations, to which the senate majority was wedded. Do they "Americanize" the treaty, as Lodge has asserted, or nullify it, as the president has said?

"I have heard the entire treaty be cast into outer darkness," as Borah, Johnson and Brandegee implore?

TO EXPLAIN RESERVATIONS
The purpose of this and succeeding articles will be to tell about the reservations, what they contain, the objections made to them, what substitutes were proposed by the undoubted friends of the treaty, the important votes that were taken, and to present, in concise form, an intelligible statement of what is involved in each reservation.

In the last rush of the treaty the press reports frequently failed to carry the final form of the reservations, and a study of the sort indicated, accompanied by facts showing the circumstances under which each one was brought to a vote, will help to clear away some of the confused ideas which apparently exist in the public mind.

ROOT SOUNDS KEYNOTE
This will all be pertinent to the campaign discussion, the lines of which are generally believed to be fairly indicated by the "keynote" speech of Elihu Root to the Republican convention in New York, which was substantially followed by the platform adopted by the convention in contrast with the platform of the New York Democrats. Root, in his speech, said:

"It seems clear to me that in the interest of the world's peace which all America desires to promote, this treaty ought to be ratified with the reservations of the senate, and that without these reservations in their fair and honest substance it ought not to be ratified.