

STANDARD OIL CO. IS ONLY ONE THAT HOLLERS SHORTAGE

The Associated Oil company tank-er W. F. Herron, is due at Willbridge today with a cargo of gasoline for Oregon motorists. Both the Associated and Union companies, as well as the Shell company, are supplying the demands of their patrons.

The Standard Oil company, pleading a shortage, will not have additional gasoline supplies until May 21, when 500,000 gallons will arrive at Willbridge on a tanker that brings 2,000,000 gallons for Washington.

The shortage has not seriously affected any company but the Standard, authorities admit, and that company's shortage is only on gasoline which conforms to the Oregon "specific gravity" test. Washington and other Pacific Coast states which do not have the gravity test are being supplied normally, and in Portland is a large reserve stock of Standard gasoline for Washington.

HELPS STANDARD CASE
Standard's competitors are not heralding loudly the fact that they have practically normal supplies. The effect is enhancing the force of the Standard company's attitude against the Oregon law requiring a gravity test. Washington and other Pacific Coast states which do not have the gravity test are being supplied normally, and in Portland is a large reserve stock of Standard gasoline for Washington.

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for trying to fight the Standard Oil trust. They have the upper hand and will penalize us in the end," Fogler says.

HOOVER SAYS LEAGUE, NOT MAN, IS ISSUE

Hoover's telegram follows: "Chester Murphy and O. C. Leiter, Hoover Republican club, Portland, Or. 'I beg to reply as follows to your request for my views on various matters arising in the Oregon primaries. The president has declared that the Democrats must demand the acceptance of the League in full as presented by him to the senate. Senator Johnson demands that the Republican party oppose the League on one or more destructive attitudes towards a great issue could not be found. An emergency is indicated by this alliance of destruction. The aspirations of the great majority of our people will be thwarted by either of these extremes. TAKES MIDDLE GROUND 'This majority is fixed in its determination that the United States, both for our own protection and in the interest of the welfare of the world, shall join the league by ratifying the treaty, which provides for substitution of methods of peace for methods of war, but that we shall do so only under assurances of no infringement of our constitution and our traditions. 'The inflexible attitude of the president and his supporters, and of Senator Johnson and his supporters has brought this issue into the election at an immeasurable moral and economic cost to our own country and to the world. If the Republican party, however, is to voice the will of the people and is not to forfeit the certainty of leadership in the next four years, it must embrace the league by ratifying the treaty, which the American people are prepared to give. It must support the league with reservations. It must not fall into the trap that the president and Senator Roosevelt advocated it. 'A league for the reduction of armament and the prevention of war is not the property of any one party, was early enunciated by Theodore Roosevelt in his address in 1910, following the award to him of the Nobel peace prize, and it has been consistently advocated by Republican leaders ever since that time. 'Furthermore, the one league that the world has now evolved after all the sacrifice of five years has been adopted, under proper safeguards to the United States, by the majority of the Republican senators, the great leaders of the Republican party and various state platforms and has already been joined by 28 nations. TEST NOT CONCLUSIVE 'I, therefore, hope that the more than 1000 clubs that have sprung up in the country advocating my name at the Chicago convention will, in addition to the primary task they have undertaken, continue to keep to the forefront their real purpose of the right alignment of the party on the many issues before us, and that they will use their utmost influence that the Republican platform shall endorse the prompt ratification of the treaty and approve the reservations. 'In the purely local situation in Oregon the efforts of my friends to secure expression in this state of such views through the petition by which they placed my name on the ballot would appear to me to be impractical, a real test can be made by this means. SPLIT VOTE CERTAIN 'I note the statement that the clubs require large funds to expend into a detailed county and precinct organization and for expenses of public speakers and circularization of voters in order to place themselves on an equality with the several highly developed organizations which have been in the field for months. Large expenditures purely for the advancement of my nomination are repugnant to me. I cannot sanction them. 'I understand there are five candidates on the Republican ballot, of whom I have many friends. Some of these candidates are for and some against the league. No one of these candidates can withdraw, consequently there will be a great split in the vote between more names resulting in the clouding of the vital issues. ISSUE COMES FIRST 'The total vote recorded against the 'no league' candidates may give some indication of Oregon's views, and every effort should be directed to this end rather than the advancement of my name. 'It seems to me, therefore, that it is much more important that the clubs that have been formed on my behalf in Oregon shall devote themselves energetically to every means of securing expression from the Republicans of that state regardless of candidates for the firm adherence of the Republican party to the prompt ratification of the treaty as supported by the majority of the Republican senators of the United States and effort to advance my name. (Signed) 'HERBERT HOOVER, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. MARSHUR IS AGAIN ASKED TO DEBATE ON PLUMB PLAN The Plumb Plan league, with headquarters in the Seck building, has again demanded that the Republican party answer to its last telegram, challenging him or his representative to debate. The league's demand is that the Republican party answer to its last telegram, challenging him or his representative to debate. 'We are still waiting your answer to our recent telegram. 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Furthermore, as you are aware, my candidacy is not involved with that of any other candidate, and I am on the same platform as Hiram, I am in the same position he was in when my friends visited California in 1916, with this difference: Hiram is now doing the visiting instead of Hughes. INDIANA G. O. P. CONVENTION LEAVES SITUATION MIXED (By United Press) Indianapolis, Ind., May 14.—Indiana Republicans do not completely understand yet just what happened in the state convention here Thursday. The "big four" delegates-at-large are instructed for General Wood over Senator Wood. Four others are Johnson delegates. Sixteen others are uninstructed. This split resulted from the close race between Wood and Johnson in the primary and the Indiana primary law, which makes necessary a majority for a candidate before a delegate can be instructed to vote as a whole. Only 5000 votes separated Wood and Johnson in the primaries and only seven votes separated them in the instruction of the delegates-at-large. The vote on suspension of the rules to instruct for Wood was carried, 753 to 746. This vote was taken amid scenes bordering on disorder due to strong protest by Johnson supporters. Senator Harry S. New, chairman, had to use his gavel freely and to order the scene cleared before the vote could be taken. Kettner Out of Race San Diego, Cal., May 14.—William Kettner, the only Democrat ever elected to congress from this district, who is now serving his fourth term, has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection. MYERS, FIRED AND SORE, ATTACKS CHAMBERLAIN (Continued From Page One) spirit if not the letter of civil service, and he faces the opposition of Myers, Hamaker and their candidate, Starkweather. The incidents leading up to the removal of Myers from the postmastership—foundation stones of the opposition to Chamberlain as they held a good deal of present public interest. In May, 1919, two postal inspectors were sent to Portland to investigate the recommendation made by Myers that for patriotic and economical reasons, the position of assistant postmaster should be abolished. Myers told the inspectors who called upon him that unless they favored the changes recommended by him it would be useless for them to make any investigation. He told them, also, that if the assistant postmastership was not abolished he would relieve Harry Durand, who held it, of all duties, so that his salary would be a total loss to the department. INSPECTORS FLOUTED As a result of the investigation the inspectors reported that no cause was found by them for the abolition of the position, but that it was the desire of Myers to create a new position, thus eliminating Durand. A short time after that report was filed Myers preferred charges against the inspectors, and in August two other inspectors, not connected with the Portland district, came to make a further investigation. They asked Myers to furnish them the facts upon which he based his charges, which request Myers resented. He charged them with ulterior motives, demanded that they conduct their interviews with officials and employees of the postoffice in his private office and in his presence; that they submit the report of the previous investigation to him; that they tell him their political affiliation, by whom assigned to make the inspection. He became abusive, and failed to give them any information sought until directed by wire from the department at Washington to do so. As a result of the report submitted by these inspectors, which dealt in detail with very serious and unsatisfactory conditions discovered in the conduct and administration of the office by Myers, came the demand from the postmaster that he tender his resignation and leave the service. Before this demand was publicly known Myers visited various close personal friends of Senator Chamberlain in Portland, and asked that they wire the senator to intercede for him and stop further action against him in Washington. He went to one of Senator Chamberlain's friends and asked him to sign the following telegram: 'I have had talk with Postmaster Myers. He is being misrepresented to you. He is not in opposition to you in primaries or general election. We hope you will not be deceived by gossip to the detriment of us all. You will recall that Myers rendered valuable service in 1914 and can do it again.' MYERS THREATENS BOLT The telegram was not sent. 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Senator Chamberlain did not attempt to secure the rescinding of the order of dismissal, an impossible task in the face of the president's executive civil service order, even without regard to the serious charges contained in the reports of the inspectors. Now he is facing the "bitter primary fight" mentioned in the telegram dictated by Myers to be sent to Chamberlain. 'See Grater Lake,' Is Slogan on All Postoffice Matter (Continued From Page One) "See Grater Lake" became Portland's official slogan Thursday morning when the postoffice began cancelling all out-bound mail with this insignia. Arrangements for making an inten-

HOOVER'S STATEMENTS ASK BACKERS TO HELP LEAGUE
By Fred S. Ferguson
New York, May 14.—Herbert Hoover would make the Oregon primaries May 21 a clean-cut test of whether the Republicans shall adopt a league, or an anti-League of Nations plank in their platform at Chicago.

To this end, in a statement issued Thursday night, he proposed sacrificing, if necessary, whatever chance he has to carry the primaries in a field of four in order that the league vote might be concentrated.

Against Senator Hiram Johnson, leader of the anti-league forces, are arrayed in Oregon General Wood, Governor Lowden and Hoover—all advocates of the league. Hoover designates Johnson and President Wilson as "fellow destructionists" in preventing America from entering the League of Nations, and in order to obtain a clear expression of Republican sentiment in Oregon suggests that his supporters center their efforts upon getting out a strong pro-league vote, instead of devoting themselves to work entirely in his behalf.

WIDE INTEREST IN OREGON
Reports from Oregon indicate that with the vote split between Wood, Lowden and Hoover, Johnson has a good chance of carrying the state. The Hoover statement came as a distinct surprise in political circles here, aroused new interest in the Oregon vote and caused widespread speculation as to the effect the position taken by Hoover would have on the result.

Whether he is considered as a possible nominee at Chicago or not, Hoover believes that the Republicans should have a strong League of Nations plank in their platform. This would be an endorsement of the present treaty, with proper reservations. He has with him in this position all other Republican candidates with the exception of Johnson. **FIRST BATTLE HERE**
In addition, his boomers point out, 15 Republican senators are up for reelection

n November, after having stood throughout the past session for adoption of the treaty with reservations. They do not relish going into a campaign on an out-and-out anti-league platform, league advocates here declare. This is particularly true when they know that the Democrats are preparing to go into the campaign arguing that failure to enter the league will make it necessary to enter upon an extensive period of increasing armaments, with a consequent increase in taxation.

President Wilson chose Oregon as the first battleground for the league by urging the Democrats to go on record for straight ratification. The Hoover statement is calculated to inspire Oregon Republicans to concentrate on one pro-league candidate in order to beat Johnson decisively.

TWO LEADERS EXTREME
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Stanfield, suggesting that we submit our candidacies to the electorate on the issue of the League of Nations, and the further fact that the same, with or without the reservations proposed, and stating that my understanding of his position was that he was in favor of the League of Nations with such reservations. The fact that I have received no answer whatever to this open communication, and the further fact that important events have subsequently transpired, has not only raised a doubt in my mind that I stated Stanfield's position correctly, but has confirmed me in the belief that he does not desire to take any stand whatever on the question. The necessity for him taking a stand on this question on his merits is so apparent that I believe you will agree with me as to the propriety of making a demand on Stanfield to state his position definitely, and that you will lend me your valuable aid in urging him to do so. 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