BRITAIN EXCLUDES U.S. FROM TREATY TALK WITH JAPAN

By David Lawrence
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Washington, June 23.—Great Britain has failed to take the United States into her confidence in the negotiations going on at London and Tokio with respect to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The department of state deliberately made a point of that fact in dispelling the rumors of the last few days which for one purpose or another have sought to give the impression that England was hand and glove with the United States and was not attempting anything that would possibly involve the British on the side of the Japanese in the event of a Japanese-American war.

UNITED STATES NOT A PARTY

The Washington government does not insist that Great Britain is obliged to keep America informed of the progress of the negotiations, but it is indignantly denied that America is a party, directly or indirectly, to the negotiations. The United States is in official ignorance not only as to the negotiations for the renewal of the alliance, but as to the exact effect of the present alliance on the attitude of Great Britain toward a possible conflict between the United States and Japan.

The latest and only information available to the department of state concerning the British attitude was transmitted when the under secretary of foreign affairs was asked recently in the house of commons whether the "terms of the treaty arrangement between England and Japan preclude the possibility of assistance to Japan in any conflict which might arise between that country and the United States and if assurances on this point have been given the American government in connection with its consideration of a naval building program."

TREATY NOT RATIFIED

"The question was asked largely to determine whether it would be necessary for England to maintain her large navy for a future emergency of this kind and whether it would be necessary for the United States to keep on building a big navy because of the excuse of a possible conflict with Japan.

The answer publicly made in parliament disclosed that the present Anglo-Japanese alliance which was signed in 1911 and expires next month simply provided that Great Britain was not obliged to come to the assistance of Japan if the latter got into a conflict with any country with which England had a "general arbitration treaty."

At that time the United States senate had under consideration such a treaty between England and America, but it failed of ratification.

MAKES REPLY

"Subsequently, however," declared the British under secretary of foreign affairs, who was speaking of course in behalf of the British government, "a peace commission treaty was signed and duly ratified on the 15th of September, 1914 (known as the Bryan treaty), under which, when all diplomatic methods of adjustment had failed, all disputes between the countries of any nature whatsoever, other than those disputes the settlement of which is provided for, are to be referred to an investigation commission. The police commission treaty is not technically a general arbitration treaty, but its objects are the same.

"My honorable and gallant friends will understand from my answer that our relations with Japan are so arranged as not to involve America. As regards the second part of the question, no official communication has been made to the United States of America, as there is no reason to believe that the responsible authorities are in any doubt as to the true position."

CITE BRYAN TREATY

The foregoing declaration was made on March 1 of this year and was communicated in the natural course by the American embassy at London to the department of state and constitutes the only record of the British attitude which the United States has been given.

The British officials place their emphasis on the language of the Bryan treaty, which obliges Great Britain to submit to a year's investigation disputes "of any nature whatsoever," which would seem to cover any dispute arising as a consequence of Britain's alliance with Japan if the latter should get into war with the United States.

Nevertheless, the British dominions, whose representatives are gathered in London, are not altogether satisfied on this point, and it may be necessary for the declaration to be repealed for its effect on those parts of the British empire which are inclined to be apprehensive that the race question will some day range them on the side of the United States.

AMERICA NOT NOTIFIED

So far as the American government is concerned, on the other hand, the assurances publicly made in parliament are by no means official. They were not given to the American government directly, and as such have not much more value than newspaper interview with a subordinate official.

The United States is in official ignorance, therefore, of the British attitude, and it would not be surprising if today's frank confession of that fact drew from the British government official assurance substantially the same as that made publicly in parliament, the text of which is above quoted. This would go a long way toward removing apprehensions concerning a British-American dispute in the event of war with Japan.

Wolf Gnaws Log In Two and Drags Trap Two Miles

After chewing a six-inch log in two, a she wolf dragged the trap that caught her more than two miles before A. G. Ames, trapper for the United States biological survey at Cascadia, shot her, according to a report sent to the Portland office. The animal was one of the largest ever found in the county, the report stated. A litter of nine pups was also discovered.

Tetu Is Back From Des Moines; Declares Welcome Was 'Warm'

A. L. Tetu, chief rabban of Al Kader temple, was the first Portland Shriner to return from the forty-seventh annual convention of the Mystic Shrine, held at Des Moines. He was followed by W. J. Hofmann, who arrived Wednesday night.

"The wearers of an Al Kader fez certainly were well known," said Tetu, "and it wasn't necessary to say where you were from. The moment anyone saw 'Al Kader' it was followed by 'Hello, Portland; we were there last year and we're going back.'

"Everybody had a good time, judging from the way things went, but the weather which, of course, was not handled by the Des Moines boys, was rather torrid. The thermometer went to 101 degrees. Oh, man, but she was a warm affair. Des Moines deserves a lot of credit for putting on the convention on so short notice."

Tetu is in line to be "pote" of Al Kader temple next year.

Al Kader temple will hold a business meeting next Saturday night and Tetu will preside, in the absence of Potentate Frank S. Grant. At this session Herman Von Borstel, chairman of the entertainment committee, will give out tickets for the children's picnic at the Oaks July 8.

Chamber Guarantees Fund of $15,000 to C. E. World Meeting

A guarantee fund of $15,000 has been granted the Oregon Christian Endeavor Union by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, to enable the young people to invite the 1923 world's Christian Endeavor convention to Portland, according to an announcement made today at a meeting of the Endeavor committee at the Hotel Oregon grill.

The young people must accompany their invitation with a $15,000 certified check, although actual payment is not demanded until a few weeks before the convention convenes. They will raise the money by advance registration of all Oregon Endeavorers at $2 each and by a tax on each society. If the total cannot be raised this way within six months of the time of the convention, providing Portland is the winning city, the Chamber of Commerce will assist in raising the balance. A committee was appointed to secure the aid of civic organizations and leading officials in Portland and Oregon in sending telegrams to the convention in New York during July, inviting the delegates from all parts of the world to Portland. Announcement was also made that the city council would grant free use of The Auditorium during the convention, thus eliminating $3000 from the expense fund.

The man with the most push soon has a pull.

LABOR VOTES ON WAR-MAKING PLAN

Denver, Colo., June 23.—(U. P.)—The American Federation of Labor convention today defeated a resolution favoring taking the war-making power from congress and placing it directly in the hands of the people.

A proposal by Delegate Q. H. Gardner of Cleburne, Texas, demanding a referendum vote of all people of the United States on a declaration of war was voted down after a hot debate.

The resolution also contained a declaration that those who voted in favor of war should be the first to fight.

Several delegates who served in the World war spoke in favor of the referendum.

Labor leaders gathered up the loose ends of the convention today, preparatory to the election of officers tomorrow.

On the basis of a canvass of the delegations today, John L. Lewis, challenger of Samuel Gompers for the presidency of the American Federation of Labor, still lacked 6000 votes of the number necessary to elect him.

DISCUSS UNEMPLOYMENT

One of the most important actions of the convention, in the opinion of delegates who have been working on the problem of unemployment, was the declaration against a federal unemployment insurance. The convention refused to advocate an unemployment insurance under control of the federal government after several speakers pointed out that such a policy would place workers under complete control of the government.

The American Federation of Labor today protested against the "alarming tendency of the courts to use the tyranny of injunctions."

Labor leaders declared the injunction "menaced the existence of American workers as free men."

Resolutions adopted by the convention called upon all labor organizations to conduct energetic campaigns until the "intolerable practice is abandoned."

The convention adopted resolutions urging unions to purchase bonds of North Dakota; indorsing federal control of packing plants; urging reclassification of civil service employes and proposing an increase in the retirement annuity for retired government employes.

Lewis won his first fight on the floor of the convention Wednesday night.

The convention adopted a resolution, urged by Lewis, demanding government ownership and democratic control of railroads.

The resolution directed the executive committee of the federation to draw up legislation providing for government ownership and democratic control of all basic industries, to be placed in effect when workers in those industries so desire.

The labor leaders refused to sanction a policy urging government ownership and control of all basic industries. A section to that effect was stricken from the measure.

The measure, as advocated by Lewis, was adopted after the stiffest debate of the convention.

John Walker, the Illinois mine leader, arrived in Denver, determined to fight the Lewis candidacy.

Lewis, however, declared that he was in favor of government ownership and control of coal mines and other basic industries, in addition to railroads and it was believed that he would make his strongest fight for leadership in the labor movement on this ground.

CLOSE PLAYS MARK GOLF TOURNAMENT

(Continued From Page One)

a trap. Willing was 2 down at the turn and was 5 down going to the fourteenth. The fourteenth and fifteenth were halved and Willing won the sixteenth and eighteenth, thus concluding the first 18 holes 3 down.

The Russell Smith-Heinie Schmidt match was not up to the game of which each man is capable. Their medal scores for the first 18 holes were 77 and 78, respectively.

The day was splendid for the competition and the early afternoon brought an augmented gallery to watch the play of the second 18 holes.

SCORES ANNUNCED

Following are the cards of the morning round:

Out—				
Smith	544	564	443	—39
Schmidt	463	553	563	—40
In—				
Smith	535	544	345	—38—77
Schmidt	535	634	455	—38—78
Out—				
Von Elm	454	342	353	—34
Stein	544	453	463	—38
In—				
Von Elm	425	434	336	—34—68
Stein	535	524	346	—37—75
Out—				
Egan	455	453	552	—38
Griswold	565	543	453	—40
In—				
Egan	435	534	345	—36—74
Griswold	434	434	356	—36—76
Out—				
Watson	443	445	453	—37
Willing	544	443	563	—38
In—				
Watson	443	444	445	—36—73
Willing	545	644	344	—39—77

Application Forms For Citizens' Camp At Lewis Are Here

Application forms for those wishing to attend the citizens' military training camp at Camp Lewis next month have been received and those planning to attend the camps are urged to act promptly in filing, as applications must be approved in San Francisco.

The camps open July 6 and last for 30 days. Attendance costs the man nothing and he is paid 5 cents per mile going and coming for railroad travel. He is clothed, fed and cared for by the government, being expected to furnish only his own underclothes and towels. Candidates will be examined free of expense by the navy recruiting office, marine corps recruiting office and at Vancouver barracks. Men between the ages of 16 and 35 are accepted.

For information and application forms apply to Colonel G. W. S. Stevens, army Victory medal officer, at 311 Pine street (American Legion club rooms), to the navy recruiting officer, Dekum building; the marine corps recruiting officer, Panama building; the Red Cross, Platt building; Gedell, Aiken & Jones, Wilcox building, or Rogers MacVeagh, Spalding building.

Sweetheart Is Innocent Cause Of Man's Arrest

Seattle, Wash., June 23.—(I. N. S.)—F. E. Murdock, 31, alias R. I. Tobin, alias J. B. Donovan, alias C. E. Coin, who is said to have obtained thousands of dollars from Western hotels through clever misrepresentation, is in jail here today, where he will be held until a charge of second degree forgery may be placed against him. He was arrested in Portland through shadowing of his sweetheart, a Seattle school teacher, who was not aware of his real identity.

F. E. Murdock was arrested in Portland Wednesday after he had failed in an attempt to cash a check for $450 at the Multnomah hotel. He was located by Burns agents, and local police released him to a Seattle police inspictor, who accompanied the prisoner to that city Wednesday night. No charge had been filed against him in Portland.

CYCLIST KILLED; INQUEST ORDERED

An inquest will be held to establish facts in the death of Fred L. Germain, 611 East Couch street, who was killed at 11:30 Wednesday night by an automobile on the Burnside bridge, the coroner's office announced this morning.

Germain, night watchman in the baggage room at the Union station, was tossed to his death when a bicycle he was riding skidded on the east end of the bridge as he was going to work, people who saw the accident told the police.

Germain was struck by a machine driven by Collins E. Brown, a salesman, 367 Twelfth street.

The injured man died on the way to St. Vincents hospital. His skull had been fractured.

The draw span on the bridge opened twice while the police were endeavoring to reach Germain, causing a delay of several minutes between the time of the accident and the time he was picked up.

People who saw Germain killed said he was thrown directly in front of Brown's machine when the wheel he was riding slipped and caused him to fall. The police have not arrested Brown, but the coroner is holding an inquest for the purpose of summoning witnesses with a view to fixing responsibility.

More Than 300 Die In Flood in Japan

Tokio, June 22.—(U. P.)—(Delayed.)—More than 300 persons were drowned in floods in the Kyusha, according to figures announced here today. The waters are receding and reconstruction is under way, advices said.

PORTLAND GIRL 'THINKS' FRENCH MEN ARE AWFUL

French men have no place in the life of Miss Kathryn Hoyt, Portland society girl and daughter of County Commissioner R. W. Hoyt, 722 Main street.

Miss Hoyt reached home this morning after having spent eight months overseas with the American commission for devastated France. In France she drove a Ford and lived in barracks with a large group of American girls.

The graceful manners customarily ascribed to Frenchmen by the Americans are missing, in the opinion of Miss Hoyt.

"I think they are awful; they are rude and everything," she declared.

American men in France outside of Paris are no better, she says. "Americans on the grave registration work are a disgrace. They live around the hotels and work but little and are always drunk. There are none an American girl would care to know."

POINT IS CITED

To illustrate her reasons for disliking Frenchmen, Miss Hoyt told of an experience she and a companion had. They were driving a Ford on a muddy road in a pouring rain when they got a flat tire. After working several hours without success, they sat down to wait for a man to appear, since they needed help. In time two French officers in natty uniforms appeared.

"They wanted to know if they could help us. We told them they certainly could. Then they wanted to know what was wrong and we showed them the tire. Both apologized profusely and at some length, but asked to be excused because they did not want to get their clothes dirty."

Miss Hoyt was stationed near Soissons, in the department of Aisne. She went overseas with the Anne Morgan unit to help with the work of reclaiming France, and came home because, in her opinion, the French are getting into a position where they can take care of themselves.

PEASANTS PAUPERIZED

"We are pauperizing the peasants. They are coming to depend upon the Americans for everything, and appear to resent it when we don't do more than we have for them.

"Oh, no, this is not true among the upper classes; it is only the peasants.

"Oh, yes, the French government is taking hold wonderfully and doing all it can to help."

She says the work of reclaiming shell-swept districts is going on rapidly. Her work took her into the area fought over by the English and Germans at Soissons, where raged some of the hardest battles of the entire war.

"The French are gradually commencing to rebuild their houses, but the land is being brought under cultivation very rapidly. The peasants who were refugees during the war are living in caves and dugouts and barracks."

YANKS LEAD WAY

Miss Hoyt said the Americans had been instrumental in reclaiming large areas which the French government insisted had been ruined by shells. The trench system and exploding shells tore the earth up to a great depth, turning the subsoil over and burying the heavy top layers of earth which have been farmed for centuries.

"The French said this ground would never be fit for cultivation again, but the American commission refused to believe that the ground had been rendered valueless and tractors were put to work. When I left the first crops were being harvested. The yields appeared to be good."

She said the French were growing sugar beets in the district reclaimed with the help of the Americans.

Miss Hoyt visited Paris, saw the old cathedral at Rheims and went often to Soissons.

"The roof is missing from the cathedral and the inside has been burned, but the front is still standing. The French are commencing to rebuild it, but it will be a long time before they can use it again."

Miss Hoyt drove a Ford all the time she was in France. "I have come to hate the sight of them, but I learned much about cars.

"Did we do our own repair work? Oh, yes; there was no one else to fix them. I got an excellent mechanical course over there."

The Portland girl, in common with others engaged to drive cars, was forced to drive her machine at all hours of the day, and night, too, when occasion demanaded.

"There was much drunkenness among the French and after a certain hour at night we girls all had to carry guns when we went out. One of the girls ran over a Frenchman lying drunk in the middle of the road one night. We had a lot of trouble over that, but in time the French government apologized to us for the man being there."

In the opinion of Miss Hoyt the American commission has another year and a half of work ahead of it in France, although she personally thinks that the French should not look to the Americans much longer for assistance.

SHE LIKES SPAIN

Leaving France two months ago Miss Hoyt wandered into Spain. Just a lark and a rest, she said.

"Spain? Oh, I liked it very much. Almost as well as France."

Miss Hoyt was wearing a tub dress when she received her visitor for an interview this morning.

"This is the first cool clothing I have had on since I left home. We exchanged our uniforms for the clothes of civil life before we reached New York, but I have been wearing heavy dresses all the time I have been gone."

On her wrist was a tag bearing her name and identification number. When attention was called to it she blushed and turned her wrist until the tag did not show.

"Oh, it has been a wonderful experience, but I am glad to get home. I am glad I went over and I would have remained longer had I felt that there was need for me in France, but really there wasn't."

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