

CONGRESS WILL LARGE REPARATIONS

By David Lawrence
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Washington, April 1.—(Special.)—Congressional leaders have been asked to give consideration to President Harding's desire to have the United States represented officially on the reparations commission as soon as possible.

The treaties negotiated at the armistice conference are all out of the way now and the executive is waiting for congress to authorize him to appoint an American member of the all-powerful commission which regulates the flow of commerce to and from Germany and the payment of reparations. The allied governments are acknowledging, for instance, the justice of the American claim for \$24,000,000 for the expenses of the United States army of occupation on the Rhine, but none is coming forward with any proposal as to how America shall be reimbursed. The feeling here is that if the United States had had a vote on the reparations commission, its veto would have been exercised against any payments which did not include the American claims.

TRAILER DIFFERENT VIEWS
Leaders in congress differ as to the kind of authority to be given the president's representative on the reparations commission. There are, of course, three schools of thought: those who believe America should remain aloof and simply continue to have its affairs looked after by unofficial observers; those who think the American representative's powers should be sharply defined and limited and those who believe the United States should take its place on an equality with the other nations and exercise all powers to which the nation is entitled or to which the nation is entitled.

The department of state feels that the present system of unofficial observers is out of the question, that it is of doubtful legality and that America is seriously restricted by such a method of conducting her legitimate business abroad. As for any fear that the American member may involve the United States in European commitments, which will be entangling, the answer is made that an American on the reparations commission will be subject to the same limitations of the American constitution as any office or diplomat of the executive branch of the United States government. He could not bind the United States government without the express consent of the president, who in turn is limited by the constitution as to how far he can go in committing the American government to a course of action.

TO URGE RESTRAINT
It is unlikely, however, that many members of congress who feel deeply on the subject of non-involvement in European affairs will be satisfied unless a specific restraint is placed on the American member of the reparations commission is written into the statute. In actual practice this limitation will mean very little and probably will not be seriously opposed by the executive. This is because a man like R. W. Boyden, unofficial observer at the reparations commission meetings, is too disinterested to do anything beyond the instructions of the department of state. Nor is the president or secretary of state likely ever to appoint a man who takes any radical view of the reparations situation without consulting the Washington government.

The whole trouble is at present that America's unofficial observer status is weak and watch and nothing else may have been applied of the Washington government's policy and be fully equipped to express the government's view, but technically he is admitted only by courtesy. It is to change that status and enable the American representative to speak out with the full influence of the United States government that the movement for official participation has arisen.

TO ASK APPOINTMENT
Senator Lodge, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, and Representative Porter of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house foreign affairs committee, are expected soon to introduce the necessary legislation which would authorize the president to appoint an American representative on the reparations commission. It was thought for a time that the initiative might come from the executive and that all he needed to do was to nominate a man and congress would confirm the nomination. But the reservation to the Berlin agreement specifically says that no appointment was to be made "without the consent of congress." This means the advance approval of both senate and house by an enabling law first and a nomination thereafter in the regular way. It is considered certain that R. W. Boyden, who was first appointed unofficial observer under the Wilson administration, as he is thoroughly familiar with what has gone before and has followed the instructions of President Harding and Secretary Hughes with minute care.

JAPAN SEIZES OREGON EXPOSURE PROPOSAL
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self as aware of the trade possibilities inherent in such a trade policy, and by Japan's desire to broaden her commerce with the Pacific northwest.

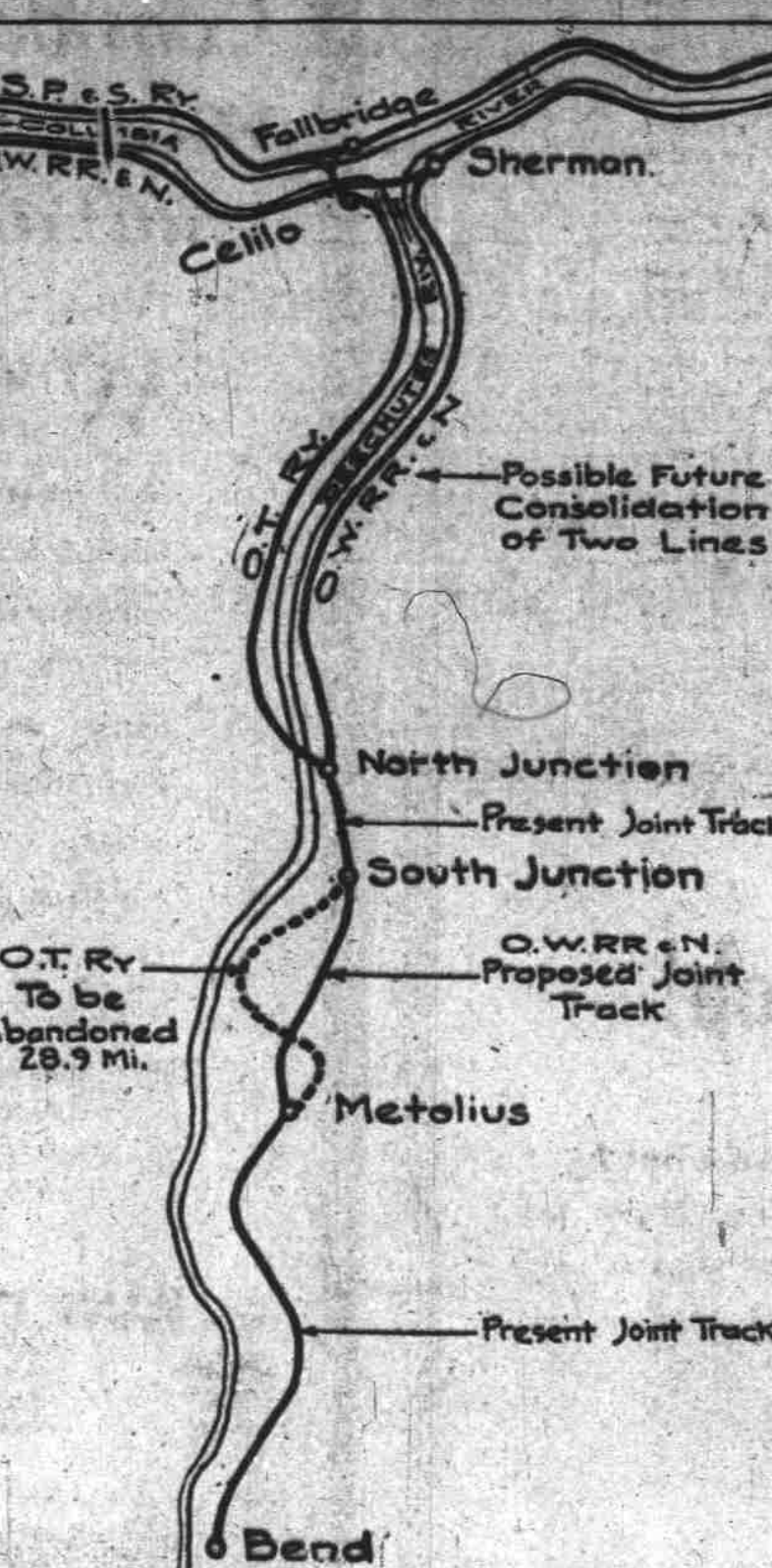
CONFERENCE INFORMAL
The conference was informal, if any conference in Nippon engage can be said to be informal, and was also attended by Hailock Allison Butte, commercial attaché to the American embassy.

"No nation actively interested in commerce," said Commissioner Meier, "in the requirements of its trade can afford to be unacquainted with the resources and present development of the Pacific Northwest. Yet we recognize that each country has peculiar individual and valuable assets that are as little known to other nations as little understood, as insufficiently employed in trade development. Such an international assembly as the 1932 exposition will acquaint every nation with these important factors, and to the permanent economic advantage of each."

In Japan the chambers of commerce cannot be said, in any sense, to be fraternal or social in character. They are operated as closed, determined by the government. The Tokyo chamber, with its membership of Japan's influential business men, manufacturers and financiers, is directed by Dr. Hattori, one of the empire's foremost commercial authorities. And Dr. Hattori, too, had heard of Portland's harbor, and was interested in the idea of officials of the department of foreign affairs.

MEMBERS CIRCULARIZED
He advised Commissioner Meier that the membership of the chamber had been circularized with an announcement of the 1932 exposition, and the desire

Deschutes Lines Unite



Map showing lines of the Oregon Trunk branch of the S. P. & S. and the Deschutes line of the O. W. R. & N. company running to Bend, which have combined into one operation.

North Junction to South Junction 73.4 Mi.
South Junction to Metolius 10.4 Mi.
Metolius to Bend 41.9 Mi.

Strike Issues Are Analyzed

OPERATORS
By J. G. Bradley
President National Coal Association
Written for the United News
(Copyright, 1932, by the United News)

Washington, April 1.—(U. P.)—The main issue in the coming strike of coal miners is the question as to whether the miners' leaders will submit to the economic forces which are now at work to bring about a reduction in the cost of living.

Aren't the miners trying to hold their level of compensation at a point which is economically impossible. If there has been idleness at some operations, and yet a plentiful supply of coal to meet the country's ordinary needs, does it not follow that there must be an economic readjustment either by the abandonment of some of the uneconomical operations or in the cost of production which will bring the cost of the commodity to the point which will stimulate demand and absorb the surplus?

The question of collective bargaining is not at issue. The question at issue is merely the terms that the bargain shall take. For the miners to share in the readjustment of wages which has been shared by all the other branches of labor would be to place the coal industry on a par with the other industries and put an unfair burden on every household in America.

The question as to whether this readjustment shall be brought about by a blanket agreement for all the organized districts or by district agreements is a question which is better calculated to meet local conditions of secondary importance to the main issue.

The fact that the award of the bituminous coal commission appointed in 1920 has been too inadequate to meet changing conditions is a strong argument against the blanket settlement and in favor of district agreements.

The public wants cheap fuel, and operators are not going to be justly impatient or anything which stands in the way.

that the Japanese government and industries participate. Dr. Hattori begged to be kept in touch with future developments, and to be given full details for the information of the Tokyo chamber.

Throughout Nippon the name of Mitsui is powerful, representing as it does the vast interests of the Mitsui Trading company. At a luncheon tendered W. D. Wheelwright of Portland and Mr. Meier, at which Dr. Hattori, president of the Japanese chamber, and a number of the Japanese business men were present, the influence of this firm would be enlisted with the exposition. In attendance were several directors of the company, as well as other prominent Japanese business men.

Though at Kobe and other important cities the Oregon commission will interview industrial leaders and awaken their individual interest in its mission, the real purpose of the visit to Japan already has been served.

GOVERNMENT ACTS
The Japanese government has taken official cognizance of the exposition and has given assurance that it will endeavor to procure not only an appropriation from parliament but the cooperation of Japanese industries and export firms, which will be asked to prepare exhibits. A factor to the advantage of the Oregon proposal is the operation of Japanese industries and the Philadelphia exposition at comparatively slight expense.

DESCHUTES LINES UNITE

(By Universal Service)
Washington, April 1.—(U. P.)—What will prove the biggest scandal in the history of the government departments broke here last night when President Harding by an executive order dismissed from the service James Wilmet, director of the bureau of engraving and printing and the entire executive staff of the bureau, numbering 33 in all.

The president's order came at 6:45 p. m. and was followed immediately by the appointment of new officials to fill vacancies.

Director Wilmet, who is understood to have been an appointee of William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, and successor of Louis A. Hill, Mr. Hill left the White House with orders immediately to take over the big government engraving plant with its hundreds of millions of dollars in paper money and government bonds.

The transfer of authority was effected within half an hour after Mr. Hill left the White House. Mr. Hill, who was dismissed, was permitted to take only personal papers from his desk.

THEFTS REPORTED FREQUENT
The sweeping order of the president came as a dramatic surprise, but it was made plain by the investigation on the part of government agents over a period of many months.

Frequent thefts are said to have occurred recently in the bureau and general inefficiency in its conduct for some time is said to have brought forth the executive order.

The appearance in many sections of the country of duplicate government bonds and securities has been a source of concern to the government. It is said that the bureau has kept the secret service busy running down these responsible.

From the White House the following statement was issued regarding the dismissal of James Wilmet:

"The president today issued an executive order dismissing a long list of executive officers of the bureau of engraving and printing and appointing new officials to the vacancies.

The order, which was signed at 5:45 tonight, was delivered to the new director of the bureau for execution. It became effective from the moment of signature by the president, constituting an instant severance from the service of all officers dismissed. Their successors will be appointed on the recommendation of the new director.

SIX THOUSAND EMPLOYEES
The bureau is one of the largest in personnel of the executive service of the government numbering about 6000 employees. It operates the greatest engraving plant in the world in which are produced money, bonds, certificates and securities of the government and postage stamps are made.

The president's order simply states that the dismissed officers are taken for the good of the service. The only exceptions to the rule of dismissal are in cases of persons eligible for retirement or for whom the president has made special provision.

The order involves changes in the executive heads of every division in the bureau. The action is taken as a preliminary to a complete reorganization of the bureau to meet the needs of the government.

DIRECTOR SWORN IN
The new director, Louis A. Hill, was sworn into office immediately after the president signed the executive order. He went immediately to the bureau, and assumed responsibility.

Wilmet, the dismissed director, was first informed of the president's action by a correspondent of the United States who took the White House statement with him to the bureau of engraving.

A few moments later Hill, the new director, was called to the White House by the official order. The change in authority was effected immediately. Wilmet turning over the keys of the bureau to the new director, Hill, who took the White House statement with him to the bureau of engraving.

Wilmet told the Universal Service correspondent that he was "unable to account" for the president's action.

"It is a complete surprise to me," said Wilmet, "and I don't think it is fitting for me at this time to make any statement whatever that might be construed as a criticism of the president's action."

The dismissed director has been in the government service for 27 years, rising successively from the position of a 360 a month clerk to the director of the biggest government bureau in Washington.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE DECLARED COMPLETE

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The history of the American industry, briefly is as follows:
More than 400,000 soft-coal miners on strike.

One hundred and fifteen thousand hard-coal workers idle.
Operations at a standstill in approximately 6000 of America's 7500 coal mines.

Two hundred thousand non-union miners of the United States counted on for reinforcements of the union cause.

RAILROADERS SUPPORT
Railroaders—several hundred thousands of them, members of the 15 major railroad unions—promising "moral support" for the miners.

Longshoremen promising not to unload any British coal that might be brought over as ballast.

Kanawha miners joining in strike despite orders of Kanawha industrial court.

Illinois coal workers loyally supporting the national union after the long-dickering over "separate peace" with operators.

Regarding the union's strike machinery as "perfect," John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, observed the progress of the tremendous strike from the vantage point of union headquarters here.

But at 10 o'clock last night, fully satisfied with the operations of the well-oiled union machine, Lewis termed the walkout "100 per cent effective."

237 MINERS IN CENTRALIA
DISTRICT JUDGE WALKOUT
Centralia, Wash., April 1.—In four out of the six coal mines in this section, 237 men struck at 4:30 going out at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon and the remainder at midnight. In three mines 119 employees remained at their posts, and at the other three mines the men, the few miners continued their work.

The Washington Union Coal company mine at Tono, owned by the Union Pacific Coal company, was closed at midnight, when its 156 miners walked out. The 48 men at the Monarch mine, northwest of Centralia, dropped their tools and joined the strike.

Mrs. E. F. Fieveling, wife of the manager of the Victory Coal Mining company mine at Kopia, asserted none of the 50 miners there had quit. Three of the 30 employees at the Jordan mine quit at midnight, and one of the three men at the Salsar Valley mine, owned and managed by M. E. Johnson, walked out at the same hour.

JOHN L. LEWIS IS FREED
ON HIS OWN RECOGNITION
Indianapolis, Ind., April 1.—(U. P.)—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and William Green, secretary-treasurer of the union, were released from their own arrest today by Judge Anderson, federal court today when they promised to appear voluntarily whenever the government's case against more than 200 miners was filed.

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The order involves changes in the executive heads of every division in the bureau. The action is taken as a preliminary to a complete reorganization of the bureau to meet the needs of the government.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF COAL
MINES LOOMS, SAYS BORAH
Washington, April 1.—(U. P.)—Senator Borah, Idaho, declared today in a statement on the floor of the senate that he would introduce a bill to place the coal mines of the United States under public ownership.

The new chief of the bureau, Louis Hill, and the new divisional chiefs to be appointed by the president, are expected to take office tomorrow.

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Two Are Killed in Mishaps in March; 6 Commit Suicide

Two persons were killed during March in traffic accidents, according to the report of Dr. Earl Smith, county coroner, which was completed today. No murders were reported. Six persons committed suicide, one by carbolic acid, one by drowning, one by hanging, one by shooting, one by gunshot wounds.

One accidental death from gunshot wounds and one from poisoning were reported. Ernest T. Johns was killed in an automobile accident, and a woman in a motorcycle accident. One industrial accident was reported. Twenty-three cases in all were handled during the month by the coroner and deputies.

CITY TO DEMAND HEADING ON SHIP BOARD'S RULING
The United States Shipping board demands to enforce obnoxious section 28 of the shipping law. But before it does so, hearings will be held, according to information which reached Joseph N. Teal, former member of the board, today.

At a meeting of the foreign trade advisory committee it was agreed that Portland should demand a hearing before enforcement of section 28. A committee representing the chamber, the port and dock commissions was asked to advise the board.

The information now at hand leaves for Portland only the matter of arranging representation. It was said that the board's committee would act immediately.

LANDLORDS ON WARFARE
Ever since the boarders have had the better of it. Now the landlords are assailing the fortifications with frontal and flank attacks. They have succeeded in closing one of the 12 hotels. Now they are appealing to congress to shut up the remainder. The bill carrying the new provisions for the maintenance of the structures is in conference. The girls allege that the association of hotel and boarding house proprietors has combined with powerful real estate dealers here to have the conference eliminate from the appropriation measure the items totalling more than \$500,000 to carry on the hotels for the fiscal year that begins July 1 next.

What is known as the "council of twelve," representing the residents of the hotels and which is made up of an elected chairman from each of them, is fighting the effort in every possible way. It has dug up statistics which it contends definitely combats the assertion of the "enemy" that the government will not let its money back under the operation of the system.

CLAIM PROFIT MADE
"During the last two years," said Miss Bessie Henderson, chairman of the council, "a profit of \$60,000 and \$40,000 was shown. Last year the appropriation was \$4,000,000. This year the appropriation will be \$600,000. It is charged that even though we do break even, the government loses because it advances the money without interest. But the \$4,000 profit last year is sufficient to pay the interest on the \$600,000. It is charged that the hotel clerks and makes it possible for them to live on their salaries and report for work 100 per cent efficient."

The girls are appealing to members of congress to insist upon the hotels being continued.

TWO PENINSULA BANDITS CAUGHT; GOVERNOR BONE OF ALASKA IS IN CITY
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Port Townsend, Wash., April 1.—(U. P.)—Covered with spotlights as they were trying to escape a cordon of deputy sheriffs and armed citizens by walking over the city's main highway, two bandits were captured today at Port Townsend.

Expected to retreat from their fastness in the hills, over the trail, the bandits walked into a trap set by Sheriff Paul Chase, who had the spotlight ready to catch them as they fled.

A volley from Sheriff Chase's gun brought Frank Grant, the "tail bandit," down with a bullet in the back, and that it had plunged itself into his chest.

Ernest Browning, the "short bandit," dropped his gun as bullets began flying about his head, and stuck his hands up.

After breakfast at the Benson hotel the party left at 10 o'clock for a tour over the Columbia River highway. The party was conducted on the tour by Col. Mauro and S. C. Lancaster.

At 5 o'clock Governor Bone will give a reception at the Chamber of Commerce and at 6:30 o'clock a banquet will be served in his honor in the dining room of the chamber. Colonel Crowley will preside at the banquet, which has been arranged by the Alaska society of Portland.

Governor Olcott will deliver an address of welcome, and the Rev. Jenkins will deliver an invocation. Governor Bone will be delivered by Governor Bone, Edgar B. Piper, Colonel Mauro, Fred Lockley, R. L. Glenn, J. F. Hopkins, A. C. Heil, and W. C. Johnson.

The visitors will leave tonight for the North and will sail from Seattle for Juneau, April 5.

STUES TO REGAIN HERBERT
Oregon City, April 1.—Suit to regain possession of a tract of land known as Whitton springs, valued at \$150,000, has been filed in the federal court here by the Whitton family.

The Whitton family is suing the Whitton family for the Whitton Springs Mineral company, against B. O. Rowan, Orian Young and H. D. Power. It is alleged that the Whitton family has been defrauded of their five year option contract and that their conduct of the place has been of a nature reflecting upon the Whitton family.

Clouds and Rains Forecast for Coast

Washington, April 1.—(U. P.)—Weather forecast for period April 2 to 5, inclusive, Pacific states: Frequent clouds, normal temperatures, rain in Washington and Oregon and probably in California.

TAKEN WITH MOONSHINE
Vancouver, Wash., April 1.—A. L. Frey was arrested in the night hotel Friday night by Officers Gilmore and Frame and Sheriff Thompson with three other moonshiners. All possessed

the same amount of moonshine. The moonshiners were taken to the Columbia river.

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