

### COMMUNITY SERVICE MEETING ENJOYED

#### FINE PROGRAM RENDERED— COUNCIL DIRECTORS ELECTED FROM TWO DISTRICTS

An enthusiastic Community Service meeting was held at the East Hill school last night. The two class rooms, which when thrown together form the assembly room, were capacity filled. The orchestra played several fine musical numbers. Miss Marie Powell is director of the school orchestra, the personnel of which is as follows: Arthur Penners, Emilio Roso, Harold Ryan and Miss Marie Powell, violins; Attilio Rosa, Fred Cyphers and H. C. Tallman, cornets; Miss M. Aldrich, saxophone; Miss H. Gram, banjo; Benjamin Penners, drums; and Miss E. Kautz, piano.

A community sing was heartily entered into by those present. Mrs. Effa Calbreath gave two pleasing vocal solos. Lantern slides showing interesting scenes and some of the ancient buildings of Italy were shown. Carlton Pepper called attention to the fact that our working hours belong to the other man, but that time out of business hours is our own and should be devoted to self development.

Dr. F. R. Brazenau spoke, highly endorsing Community Service and he officiated at the piano during the sing. W. H. Arbury explained the working out of community needs and called for the election of district directors to meet with the Community Service Council. Mrs. Margaret Walker and Mr. Zell were elected from district No. 12; E. C. Malloy and Mrs. T. J. Carson were elected from district No. 13. During the election Captain T. G. Cook took more than 100 children into another room where he led them in games.

The Best Big Sister  
PREMIER APPEALS

(Continued From Page 1.)  
means in its power to meet the situation," the premier declared.  
"It is relying on the assistance of the great mass of British people."

LONDON, April 7.—Attempted negotiations for settlement of the British coal strike broke down completely today.

Miners' leaders in conference with Premier Lloyd George refused to meet the primary demand of colliery owners that steps be taken immediately to prevent flooding of the mines.

The proposed miner-owner meeting was canceled.

As a result Britain's preparations for industrial warfare were speeded up. Thousands of soldiers were rushed to strategic points, great food stores were collected, further cuts in transportation were made and lightless nights were proposed.

The premier personally attempted to persuade the miners to change their position. At a long conference this morning, Lloyd George used all the arts of argument at his command. The miners declared they wished to reach an understanding with the colliery owners and were willing to make concessions, but they could not meet the primary demand of the owners.

That demand was that, before negotiations be attempted, safety workers should be installed in the mines to see that they were not flooded.

The destruction of property, their spokesman told the premier, is their sole bargaining power now. Shortage of coal will exert some pressure, they said, but the weather prevents its full effect.

The miners demanded of Lloyd George that the government should guarantee a national wage board and national pooling of mine profits before pumping is resumed.

Arguing that the pumping is necessary to prevent the destruction of vital properties, Lloyd George refused to consider any such proviso. He demanded that the miners accept the duty of saving the properties conditionally.

Industry immediately reacted to the setback. Factory owners, who had hoped to avert a shutdown, prepared to close their businesses.

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JAPS DISCLAIM BLAME FOR MONGOLIA RISING

TOKIO, April 7.—Denial that the Japanese government is responsible for the present disturbance in outer Mongolia, or that it is supplying arms or ammunition to the Russian Mongolian forces operating there, was made in an interview today by the Japanese foreign office. It also denied charges that there is collusion with the Chinese faction working for the restoration of the Chinese monarchy.

### 53 OF GOVERNOR'S BAGS ARE WASHED ASHORE

SEATTLE, April 7.—Fifty-three trunks, several bags and suitcases belonging to passengers and members of the crew of the wrecked steamer Governor, have been washed ashore on Widby island, according to information from Coupeville. They are being dried and held for claimants.

### WALLACE TO GIVE COMPLETE ALIBI

#### SENSATIONAL W. E. D. STOKES DIVORCE HEARINGS ARE RESUMED.

NEW YORK, April 7.—After a delay of several weeks to permit the defense to obtain additional witnesses, the divorce suit of W. E. D. Stokes, millionaire hotel proprietor, was resumed here today.

The recess was largely for the purpose of giving Edgar T. Wallace, California oil producer, who is named as a co-respondent in a separate suit, an opportunity to come here and refute testimony regarding his alleged relations with Mrs. Stokes. Wallace, who is expected to be the first witness for the defense, will testify that he has never seen Mrs. Stokes since her marriage and that at the time she is alleged to have been seen with him in a downtown apartment he was in Mexico.

### WINTER WHEAT FORECAST IS 632,000,000 BUSHEL

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The winter wheat crop to be harvested this spring is forecast at 632,000,000 bushels, in a statement by the crop estimates bureau. The 1920 crop was 578,000,000.

Eyes tested, glasses fitted. Dr. Geo. Newhouse.

### New York Letter

by Long-John Price

NEW YORK, April 7.—One hundred thousand people gather in learning and American ideas at New York City settlement houses. Quite a fair sized city in themselves! In "The Neighborhood House Review of 1921," presented the other day by the settlement house association, there were 20 nationalities among the 200 members of the cast, chosen from that 100,000. It was not quite as frivolous as a "review" as we are accustomed to see atop the New York roofs, but it was without a doubt as truly "American."

Sam Shing, 70 years old, is the only Chinese left in Chinatown who wears a queue. A delegation called on him the other day—a group of modern Chinese who have been wearing their hair short ever since the Chinese republic was proclaimed a few years ago—in an effort to persuade him to become as queueless as they. They found him, as usual, sitting in the doorway of his drug store in Doyers street, where he sells Chinese remedies of snakes' blood, frogs' tongues, ginseng powders and dried serpents' eggs, and they tried to lure him to the busy barber shop across the way. But he only waved his pipestem at them and turned away. As a contrast to Sam Shing and his drugstore, the barbershop across the street not only is kept busy giving American haircuts, but little Chinese manicurists there take care of the Chinese dandies' finger-tips.

The good ship Bergensford arrived here the other day with a crew that looked at first glance like old-time Sing Singers. Shaved were their heads to the pink of their scalps. The hurricane was what did it. It sounds remarkable; but it's quite according to form among the seamen who are not too proud to listen to wisdom from their forefathers. And Captain Ole Bull is not. It was an awful gale that struck them; more than even a skillful crew could handle. Oil was thrown overboard until there was no more to throw. But nothing would calm the seas. Then up spake Ole Bull. "Bring up the shears," he cried to Hendrick, the head barber, "and shear the crew. When the storms refuse to yield to man it pleases the gods if the sailormen part with their 'haggy locks.' Hendrick obeyed. And the hurricane died away.

### TARIFF WON'T HELP MINING INDUSTRY

#### LUDLOW OPPOSED TO KEEPING OUT METAL OF FOREIGN LANDS.

PORTLAND, April 7.—"If the mining industry is to be saved it will not be by enacting a tariff wall around the United States to keep out the metal production of other lands," Edwin Ludlow of New York, president of the American Institute of mining and metallurgical engineers, said today before the third international mining congress. Ludlow opposed the tariff as urged by Senator MacBeth of Utah. He asked the convention to go on record in favor of unhampered international barter.

#### Give Your Wife A Treat

It may not be a more excellent meal than she can prepare at home, but she will enjoy it the more and be remarkably surprised at the reasonable cost and splendid food served in our dining room. Hotel Dalles.

### CHAMBER ELECTS

(Continued From Page 1.)  
districts in which they reside.

The chamber election was unusual from the great amount of interest displayed. Several "slates" had been worked up by friends of potential directors and considerable friendly competition was manifested in the securing of votes.

The following is a complete list of the men nominated and voted upon at yesterday's election, with the number of votes received by each:

- C. R. Marshall, 40; Ed Merrifield, 10; J. G. Odell, 110; Hallie S. Rice, 84; Charles Roth, 15; L. Schanno, 25; Bert Thomas, 30; Fred F. Thompson, 41; T. H. West, 96; R. T. Yates, 66; N. A. Bonn, 109; L. Barnum, 98; A. E. Crosby, 26; Hal Fancher, 72; V. H. French, 63; L. J. Gates, 11; J. C. Hostetter, 26; J. T. Henry, 16; C. A. Johnston, 47; J. B. Kilmore, 30; H. L. Kuck, 63.

The judges were: G. A. Pearson, chairman; Pat Foley, William Pease, H. N. Crandall, H. E. Greene.

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DAYLIGHT BANDITS GET \$40,000 JEWELRY HAUL

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—A total of \$40,000 in jewelry was today secured by bandits, who staged a daring daylight robbery of the Morris Kalsjer jewelry store in Valencia street.

### SHIP TO ORIENT WAITS FOR MAJOR GENERAL WOOD

SEATTLE, April 7.—The sailing time of the steamship Wenatchee's maiden voyage to the Orient was delayed until 5 p. m. today, awaiting the arrival of General Wood, bound for the Philippines on a government mission.

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Tripp's Cleaning and Dye works, 319 Union street. A20

### U. S. INSISTS

(Continued From Page 1.)

es to the British government. Similar notes were addressed to Japan, France and Italy. The note to Japan contained additional paragraphs referring to previous correspondence between the two governments and was not made public.

Secretary Hughes, at the outset, reminds the four powers that the United States participated in the victory over Germany and therefore, shares in all the rights gained by the allies.

"It will not be questioned," Hughes asserts, "that the right to dispose of the overseas possessions of Germany was acquired only through the victory of the allied and associated powers and it is also believed that there is no disposition on the part of the British government to deny the participation of the United States in that victory. It would seem to follow necessarily that the right accruing to the allied and associated powers through the common victory is shared by the United States and that there could be no valid or effective disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany without the assent of the United States."

The note points out that as the United States has never vested either the supreme council or the league of nations with any authority to bind this government, "there has been no opportunity for any decision which could be deemed to affect the rights of the United States." American rights, the note asserts, could not be ceded or surrendered to Japan, or any other nation, except by treaty "and no such treaty has been made."

Hughes takes the position that the failure to ratify the Versailles treaty "cannot detract from rights which the United States had already acquired." He shows, in addition, that the treaty specifically states that Germany renounced her territorial rights, "in favor of the principal allied and associated powers" and again points out that America was one of those powers. "Thus," he adds, "not only could the position of the government of Japan derive no strength from the treaty of Versailles, but the terms of that treaty confirm the position of the government of the United States."

The note asserts that, as the United States did not enter into the treaty or the mandate convention, this government is "unable to understand upon what grounds" the allies sought to confer the mandate without American agreement. Confirmation of the mandate, the note continues, "cannot be regarded as having efficacy with respect to the United States."

Hughes points out that former President Wilson made reservations on the Yap mandate on three separate occasions and adds an interesting touch when he discloses that one of Wilson's last official acts, before leaving office, was to address the state department on the subject of Yap.

On March 2, this year, Wilson wrote the department commenting on a note from Japan and remarked that American consent has never been given to a Japanese mandate.

Wilson referred to the allied contention that the mandate had been assigned, in his presence, by the council

of four at Paris, May 7, 1919. Wilson recalled that he had urged the island be internationalized for cable purposes. Writing on the day before his retirement, he said:

"I assume that this position would be duly considered in connection with the cable question and that it therefore was no longer a matter for congress in connection with the peace negotiations.

Hughes maintains thereon that as the proceedings of May 7, 1919, had no finality so far as the United States was concerned, he cannot perceive any ground for the contention that it was the duty of this government to make immediate protest with respect to the so-called decision."

Pointing out that the United States

protested or the mandate, when the question arose in connection with the cable communications controversy. Hughes adds:

"It is a cause of regret to this government that after and despite this protest there need have been any attempt to pass upon drafts of mandates purporting to deal with the Pacific islands, including Yap, and the mandate should have been approved without the assent of the United States."

The note concludes with the assertion that the United States seeks no exclusive right in Yap, but only desires to share equally with the other powers.

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