

## U. S. SENATE TO RATIFY TREATY WITH COLOMBIA

VOTE WILL BE TAKEN ON MEASURE ENDING LONG DISPUTE, TODAY.

(Chronicle's Washington Bureau.)  
WASHINGTON, April 20.—Without question of doubt, the Colombian treaty, which is now the special order of business of the senate, will be ratified when the vote is taken, on April 20. But for the promptness of the administration in urging the senate to take immediate action, the results might not be so satisfactory to the friends of the treaty. As it is, there will not be many votes to spare above the requisite two-thirds of the senators present and voting. Most of the enemies of the treaty hide behind the memory of former President Roosevelt in their opposition, but the fight for the treaty is led by Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee, perhaps the closest political friend the former president enjoyed.

President Harding has only been in office six weeks and no matter how much some of the republican leaders would prefer not to have the Colombian treaty ratified, they are even more determined to have harmony and cooperation between the legislative and executive departments of the government. Therefore, the first request of President Harding in connection with a foreign treaty will be approved by the senate. Were his request to come a year later, after disagreements and difficulties it is improbable that the administration could muster a two-thirds vote necessary to ratify this treaty which has been the subject of bitter argument for a number of years.

Some of the objectionable language in the original draft of the treaty has been eliminated, thus enabling some of the former opponents of the treaty now to vote for it. Also there is now the question of commercial rights and privileges of the American citizen, of greater importance than heretofore, involving oil and platinum concessions of great value. In fact, citizens of the United States have just recently secured concessions for platinum in Colombia, which give them practically a world monopoly of this metal, now that the Russian mines are in no position to compete in the production of platinum or its distribution. This platinum concession has been secured by the Lewisohn Exploration company, New York, through its control of the South American gold and platinum company, which is the formal holder of the concession. The United States government under the terms of the concession, is to have first call on all the platinum needed, after which the British government is to be supplied before the general public can purchase any platinum. The Colombian government, of course, has prior rights even to those of the United States and Great Britain.

Titles to all lands and riverbeds taken over have been passed on by the highest courts of Colombia, so that there is no possible question as to the validity of the transactions.

The revolution in Russia has forced all the large operators of that country to suspend work, leaving Colombia the only dependable producer. The normal annual consumption of platinum by the United States alone is double the present production of the entire world. Colombia is expected to recover about 50,000 ounces this year. Aside from Colombia and Russia, the whole world has never produced more than 1500 ounces any year, and most of that has been incidental to the production of other metals. Colombia and Russia have the only important deposits thus far proven.

Adolph Lewisohn of New York, is president of the South American Gold and Platinum company. Other interests in addition to the Lewisohn Exploration company, of which Frederick Lewisohn is president, are Johnson Matthey & Company, of London, assayers to the British government, and the Consolidated Goldfields company of London. Several important American capitalists are interested as individuals.

These platinum deposits are also rich in gold and from them there has been taken more than \$200,000,000 in gold since the Spaniards discovered them. The natives had been working them for centuries, for gold, but threw the platinum back as they considered it worthless. Platinum has been precious only in the last generation. In 1919 it sold as high as \$170

an ounce, and is now worth about \$75 an ounce. The metal has peculiar chemical properties that made it an absolute necessity in the production of high explosives during the great war. It was at the urgent request of the United States government that Lewisohns pushed their work in Colombia.

The platinum deposits seem to be confined to the headwaters of the San Juan and Atrato rivers.

There is one other company at work on the San Juan in a small way, but the Lewisohn interests have acquired dredging rights the entire length of the San Juan, a distance of more than 200 miles, together with the headwaters of the Atrato and the mineralized tributaries of both rivers. Development work has been proceeding in the last 10 years on about 10,000 acres of beds and fifty miles of river bottoms. Two dredges are now at work, producing at the rate of about 20,000 ounces a year. With this additional acquisition the company will have some 400 miles of river beds and bottoms and many thousand additional acres of placer ground. It is proposed to add new dredges as rapidly as they can be constructed. A third dredge will be at work on the property before the end of this year. It is expected that 20 or 30 dredges will ultimately be digging in these placers. The value of the platinum and gold in the property is roughly estimated at more than \$200,000,000.

Dr. Marco Didel Saurez, president of Colombia, recently visited the mining headquarters of the company at Andagoya and expressed satisfaction at the work being done there by Americans. The work required the outlay of millions before there could be any production, and native capital to prosecute the work was lacking. Entry of American capital is therefore a matter of considerable importance in developing a section of the country that has been untouched until the platinum industry was developed.

No truer friend of former President Roosevelt than Senator Lodge ever lived and in his opening address on the Colombian treaty, he summarized the attitude of President Roosevelt towards Senator Fall, now secretary of the interior, as follows:

"As I shall presently show, President Roosevelt had the very highest opinion of him and in the convention of 1916 Senator Fall presented Colonel Roosevelt's name to the convention for nomination as president. He laid before Colonel Roosevelt in 1917 the plan he had worked out for solving the difficult question of our relations with Colombia. This plan involved the ratification of the treaty as it now stands with amendments to be followed by another treaty of amity and commerce by which we should rid ourselves of the old Grenadine treaty of 1846, which has been a subject of dispute and trouble ever since it was made and by which we should also re-establish our relations with Colombia and secure her promise to join with us in the defense of the canal at any and all times. All the details relating to this are set forth in a letter from the senator, now secretary, Fall, which I shall read later, but there is one letter which was written to him on March 21, 1917, by ex-President Roosevelt, which I desire to read in full here. In this letter President Roosevelt says:

"I greatly liked your statement about the Colombian treaty. It is very strong I, of course, most earnestly hope that your negotiations for a new and proper treaty will be successful. The proposition on the last two pages seems to me to be eminently right. I feel exactly as you do about the type of treaty we should have with these Latin-American countries. Root takes substantially your view. He is going down to Washington, I understand, not long hence, and I think that it would be well for you to see him if possible. You keep in touch with Lodge and Kellogg, do you not? If some such treaty as you suggest could be negotiated, it would be a capital thing. It seems to me that Lodge and Kellogg could help you work it out. They feel very strongly that the administration may get through a new treaty if some of the objectionable matter is eliminated, and, of course, I would have much preferred some kind of a treaty that was good enough to warrant our supporting it—as would be eminently the case if your suggestions were adopted."

"I commend the consideration of this letter to those who have been urging upon the people of the United States objection to this treaty on the ground that President Roosevelt did not approve it. It will be seen by this letter that he approved absolutely Senator Fall's plan, which was all laid before him, and that the necessary preliminary to the treaty of amity and commerce, of which he

speaks specifically, is the adoption of the treaty now before us as amended. Without the ratification of what is contained in this treaty no treaty of amity and commerce could possibly be obtained, which President Roosevelt knew, of course, to be the case. I shall leave at this point the question of Colonel Roosevelt's attitude in 1917, two years later than the Metropolitan article, toward the project of a settlement with Colombia, I will merely say this in conclusion on this point, that to no one can the memory of Theodore Roosevelt be dearer or more sacred than it is to me, and that no treaty or other measure would ever receive support from me if I believed that in any way it reflected upon him or his great career and services, which will always remain one of the finest and noblest chapters in the history of the republic."

## REMOUNT EXPERT VIEWS STALLION

GOVERNMENT ANIMAL ONE OF FINEST IS BELL'S COMMENT.

Inspecting the 130 government stallions stationed in 39 states throughout the United States, George A. Bell, U. S. specialist in horse breeding arrived in The Dalles yesterday and accompanied by J. M. Thrall, visited the government stallion at Dufur.

The remount expert declared that the horse loaned to Wasco county to increase the quality of local horseflesh is one of the finest possessed by the government. Wasco county is fortunate in securing the government stallion inasmuch as there is demand for 2000 animals with only 130 available.

The plan of the government is to increase the quality of horseflesh in the United States. The need for encouragement of breeding good horses has been manifested the last 10 years, said Bell. Good cavalry horses are scarce—almost impossible to find.

The lowering grade is attributed to lack of good stallions. The government through allotting stallions of the finest kind to the several communities of the United States hopes to overcome the condition.

Aiding the government are many men of wealth who have generously given valuable stallions to the government.

## SUSPECT IS HELD

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being depended upon to furnish information which, it is hoped, will lead to the apprehension of the members of the gang.

H. J. Ahern of the secret service, who made the arrest, has been working on the case for seven months.

## BOOZE BULGES

(Continued From Page 1.)  
than we can store it. The customs officials are embarrassed by the quantities in which it is being seized.

"In trying to dispose of the liquor we circularized hospitals and druggists. But for some unexplained reason we found few purchasers."

To buy this liquor it is necessary to have a permit issued by the federal prohibition unit.

Hospitals, druggists, manufacturers of hair tonic and others who can show the need for liquor for non-beverage purposes are able to get permits to buy.

## HUMAN HOPES ENTER INTO LABOR PEACE

CAPITAL AND OPEN SHOP CAN NOT SOLVE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM—GOMPERS

By United News  
TORONTO, April 20.—"If an earnest and honest attempt is to be made to solve the great industrial problem, it cannot be done with capital on the one side and the open shop on the other," declared Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who interrupted his "honey-moon" Tuesday long enough to address the members of the Empire club in Toronto.

"The solution will have to be reached at conference where human hopes and aspirations are taken into consideration," he said, "and at conferences which are not held in the autocracy of the capitalists."

Referring particularly to the suggestion of Judge Gary of the United States Steel corporation that labor unions should be brought under government control, Gompers challenged Gary to let an investigating committee go into the affairs of both the steel trust and the American Federation of Labor and see which would come out of it with clean skirts.

The American and Canadian labor movements, he declared, were the most constructive movements in the two countries and were the only labor movements on the globe "that have not placed their hands on the throats of their governments."

Gompers poked fun at Judge Gary's charge against labor unions that they had had the temerity to try to elect or defeat candidates for the United States presidency.

"What an appalling offense," he exclaimed. "Nobody would ever accuse the steel corporation of attempting to influence the election of a president." In conclusion Gompers declared that a great part of the work of labor unions remains to be done.

## LOCAL CHAMBER

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instructions to that body to "get busy." Van Schoick suggested that every member of the chamber be urged to "get another member," adding that he believed that 100 additional members could be secured in this manner. A post-card canvass of the entire membership of the chamber, in which each member will be asked for his or her suggestions as to what the chamber should undertake during the remainder of 1921, was suggested by Van Schoick. The directors decided to adopt the plan.

Director F. B. Ingles was instructed to serve with Van Schoick in an effort to secure an appropriation from the state fish and game commission for the removal of obstructions in lower Fifteen Mile creek, which at the present time prevent fish from ascending the stream. It was also suggested that Ingles and Van Schoick see if there is any possibility of a fish hatchery being secured for Maupin.

The following persons were appointed by President H. S. Rice to serve upon the various chamber committees:

Publicity committee: T. H. West, Pat Foley, Fred H. McNeill, T. C. Queen, E. R. Jackman.  
Membership committee: N. A. Bonn,

L. A. Duncan, Bert Thomas, George Johnston, C. R. Marshall.

Auto park committee: H. R. Fancher, J. T. Rorick, John G. Odell, C. A. Johnston, C. N. Burget.

Road committee: F. B. Ingles, N. G. Hedlin, P. J. Stadelman, E. C. Pease, Clyde R. Seitz.

\*"Union Station Scenes," April 20. Get seats at drug stores. 26

## STOLEN CANVAS IS FOUND IN OKLAHOMA TOWN

By United News  
TULSA, Okla., April 20.—Rubens' "Descent from the Cross," which disappeared from a Belgium cathedral during the German occupancy, was found here Sunday, according to Charles Thurmond, who declares himself to be a New York art connoisseur commissioned by the Belgian government to hunt for the picture in the United States.

R. L. Bolin, an apprentice tool dresser, who served with the A. E. F. in the military police, was exhibiting the picture, which Thurmond says is the most valuable canvas in the world, in a small shop. He bought it at Baure, Germany, with two others, he said, and carried it with him, rolled up until he was mustered out of the army.

The picture was stained and travel-soiled and when Bolin tried to sell it here it was passed by unheeded for many months.

Learning of Thurmond through a relative, he wrote to the connoisseur, he said. Thurmond took the first train west and after a minute's examination, pronounced it to be the missing Rubens and gave its date as 1692.

## IRELAND TO ASK HUGE LOAN FROM SYMPATHIZERS

By United News  
CHICAGO, April 20.—Declaring that the struggle between England and Ireland "has resolved itself into a question of money," Harry J. Deland, representative of Eamonn De Val-

era, announced Monday night that Ireland will ask American sympathizers for another huge loan—probably \$100,000,000—to finance its fight against Great Britain.

A loan of \$20,000,000 for Ireland was asked about a year ago. About \$5,000,000 was subscribed.

Boland made the announcement at the first annual convention of the American association for the recognition of the Irish Republic which is in session here.

Delegates to the convention were seated in state groups. Mayor William Hale Thompson delivered an address of welcome, in which he assailed former President Wilson for refusing to aid Ireland.

Delegations completed in cheering De Valera. All carried small American flags and the orange, green and white banner of the "Republic." A message from De Valera, who is in Ireland, was read.

## CLAIMS OF

(Continued From Page 1.)

V. Galloway, for instance, that he had an army overcoat coming. Henry Scherrer of the Wasco County bank, was likewise pleased when he found out that the government owes him a little matter of 1 1/2 cents a mile from New York, where he was discharged, to The Dalles. Several others are going to cash in on this proposition. The men were paid only 3 1/2 cents a mile on discharge, whereas they are entitled to 5 cents a mile.

These were just a few of the things that ex-service men who stayed away from this meeting missed. At Hood River Monday night, Elvers said, 209 "ex's" attended the meeting.

Adjutant Elvers and his party left at noon today for Dufur. Tomorrow they will go to Bend and Madras, and expect to return to Portland Sunday.

An election of officers in The Dalles post will be held the second Monday in May. Dr. Coberth, the commander, announced. There is already developing considerable rivalry for the post offices.

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Price \$4.00 yard

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