

FRANCE-AMERICAN MUTUAL DANGER

Paris Newspaper Launches Attack on Senators.

TREATY FACTS DISTORTED

Statements Denied by Historic Record Indicate United States Would Undermine France.

BY ANDRE TARDIEU, Ex-French High Commissioner to America.

PARIS, May 8 (Special Cable).—Americans and Frenchmen who sincerely intend to maintain the traditional friendship of the two countries, must be on their guard against enterprises on both sides of the ocean based upon internal politics. One such enterprise has just been launched in the newspaper Le Matin, under the name of Stephane Lauzanne, who accompanied the Viviani mission to America. Let me say that my purpose in this article is to unmask the maneuver and to re-establish the truth.

Under the title, "The American Senate Voices the Clemenceau Cabinet," M. Lauzanne alleges that ex-Premier Clemenceau, at President Wilson's request, concealed from the French public through the censorship early in 1919 all hostile manifestations of American senators against the League of Nations negotiations in Versailles. He declares, notably, that the "round robin" signed March 3, 1919, by 39 senators, urging the separation of the League from the treaty, was withheld from publication.

Both Countries Held Deceived. Lauzanne writes thus: "This deceptive document was hidden from President Wilson, from the plenipotentiaries and from the parliamentary committees. Everything remained a secret at Paris, the censorship having received orders to suppress and another what came from Washington."

In other words Le Matin's editor alleges that both countries were systematically deceived by the abuse of governmental powers. The truth, which happens to coincide with common sense, is quite to the contrary. The round robin was widely published by the American press and therefore would have been difficult to "hide" from Wilson. It was telegraphed textually to France by the great news gathering organization, the Agence Havas, and communicated to all French papers and published without the slightest censorship on the fourth, fifth and sixth of March, as the files of all the papers will show.

Another Truth is Distorted. M. Lauzanne further asserts that the round robin was communicated by its signers to Count de Chabrun, chargé d'affaires at Washington, with the request that it be forwarded to Paris, which the latter instantly did. This is another distortion of the truth. No communication of this nature, moreover, the newspaper publications sufficed.

The only visit paid to Count de Chabrun was in December, 1918, by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, calling attention to two speeches, very general in character, concerning the League of Nations, which were delivered by Senators Lodge and Knox. The first charge refers to a communication of December 31, 1918, in which it is needless to add that the peace conference had not then begun, hence this move did not have any precise character.

It may add, from documentary sources, that from January to October, 1919, all the speeches made by Senators Lodge, Knox, Brandegee, and others were correctly reported by Havas to French papers and were published without the least objection from the censorship.

Contradicted Statement. Thus M. Lauzanne's statement is contradicted by the facts and is explainable only as a political maneuver, rather amusing in coming from a Frenchman, who was such an object of President Wilson's most ardent worshipers. Before examining the maneuver I wish to mention two others of the same nature, which are equally objectionable to journalists and to which mention has been made by well known American writers.

These alleged "amendments" simply was the original article of the Knox resolution, introduced in March, 1920, and published everywhere. This error also was undeniable.

Treaty Attitude Also Garbled. Finally M. Lauzanne declared that the Knox resolution alone was acceptable to the United States; nothing in the Versailles treaty was to be benefited therefrom.

Twenty-four hours later President Harding's address to congress categorically contradicted this statement. Another mistake, as extraordinary as the other, illumined with proofs, the maneuver stands out clearly. On the French side it represents retrospective aggression against the Clemenceau policy, led, with certain American help, by those Frenchmen who for reasons which I will relate some day, have been his relentless enemies for the last two years. On the American side, it represents retrospective aggression against President Wilson's policy, led, with certain French help, by those Frenchmen who always combated that policy. On both sides the object entirely is internal politics. But international relations, which ought to be sacred to all parties, are used to serve such an object. That is the great danger to which I desire to call attention.

Status of Negotiations. This much I will now state without further comment regarding the policy toward America in 1919:

1. In law, the government negotiated with President Wilson. Considering the American constitution, we could not negotiate with others, although knowing that any agreement must be ratified by the senate. The same situation exists in all democratic countries.

2. In fact, in the only question where President Wilson demanded a sacrifice of France, M. Clemenceau took precautions against non-ratification in the following manner: President Wilson, backed by Lloyd George, having refused to permit the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, M. Clemenceau, between April 21-30, 1919, secured the adoption of the last clause of article 423, which provided that if guarantees against German

aggression were lacking—meaning if Great Britain and America failed to ratify the special military treaty—the occupation of the left bank could be prolonged.

Wilson Accepts Thesis. President Wilson accepted and defended the French thesis. Therefore, it was the French government's duty, directed by purely French interest, to hope that President Wilson would get a treaty sufficiently satisfactory to France ratified, and to help him to do so. That is what the members of the French cabinet did, notably, Clemenceau and myself, in speeches of September 24, 1919, expressing the hope that the treaty would be ratified.

Washington at the time was hesitating. Moreover, despite President Wilson's illness, leaving the field free to his adversaries for six months, the treaty lacked only six votes of ratification in March, 1920. Anyhow, whatever the final vote might be, it was not the French government's business to assist the opposition, which was fighting a policy undeniably favorable to France.

There is the truth. The peoples of both countries must have it if the basis of their relations is to remain clear and wholesome, despite the regrettable efforts of certain politicians to the contrary.

Truth is Summed Up. This truth is summed up in three statements:

- 1. No anti-treaty manifestations of republican senators was ever concealed from the French. All were published. Furthermore, it is absurd to think they could have been concealed.
2. On the question of the left bank of the Rhine, the only point on which French theses suffered a temporary setback, Clemenceau took effective precautions against non-ratification, which are operative even if America does not ratify the treaty—namely, the occupation of the left bank.
3. On the whole, the Clemenceau government, without meddling in American internal politics, in which it was not concerned, believed, President Wilson's policy was based on a spirit of solidarity better for France than the policy of the irresolute, as pursued for two years and affirmed by Senator Lodge in his latest speech, in which, abandoning his own reservations, he goes over to Senator Knox as against President Harding and Secretary Hughes.

Consequently the French government of 1919 steadfastly hoped that the Wilson policy would triumph. It had a perfect right to judge and to act thus from the viewpoint of French interests, and subsequent events proved it was right.

TRAIN DITCHED; TWO HELD FIREMAN IS KILLED AND OTHERS IN CREW INJURED.

Suspects Deny All Connection With Wreck; Memphis Police Predict More Arrests.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 8.—Two men were held tonight by police who said other arrests might follow as the result of the wreck last midnight of the "Sunshine Special" passenger train westbound on the Missouri Pacific railway at Almond, Ark. John Stoum, fireman, was killed and the engineer and mail clerk hurt.

The two men declared they were farmers and denied all connection with the wreck. No charges have been preferred against them. After an investigation of the wreck, in which the engine, tender, baggage and mail cars went into the ditch, railroad officials declared that the wrecking of the train was evidently intentional. According to railway officials, the switch at Almond had been opened, the switch lamps had been extinguished and newspapers wrapped around the lamps. The train ran into a siding and jumped the track.

FLOURING MILL DAMAGED FIRE IN FISHER PLANT LAID TO DUST EXPLOSION.

Three Units at Seattle Put Out of Operation in Blaze Starting at Night.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 8.—(Special)—Fire believed to have been caused by a dust explosion, started at 10:30 o'clock last night in the million-dollar plant of the Fischer Flouring Mills company on the west waterfront, and the water used to extinguish it, did damage which will put three of five units of the plant out of operation tomorrow. The plant is one of the largest in the west. O. D. Fisher, president of the company, estimated the damage at "probably not more than \$10,000," but Fire Chief Mantor said he thought the loss, chiefly caused by water to machinery on the seventh floor of the grain cleaning plant, would be considerably greater than the owner's estimate. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

BISHOP HARRIS IS DEAD

Methodist Episcopal Prelate Succumbs in Tokio. TOKIO, May 8.—Bishop Merriman Colbert Harris died tonight at Aoyama college, a Methodist Episcopal institution. His death was due to arterio sclerosis. Dr. Harris was elected bishop of Japan and Corea in May, 1904. He retired in 1916, and was appointed bishop emeritus. He was born at Beaverville, Ohio, in 1841. He served for three years in the Civil war after serving in the Pittsburgh conference he was appointed to Japan in 1873. From 1888 to 1904 he was a member of the Japan annual conference, and superintendent of the Japanese mission of the Methodist Episcopal church in San Francisco, establishing Japanese missions in Hawaii and on the Pacific coast and organizing them into a Pacific Japanese mission.

AUTO SLAYER SENTENCED

James Baker Gets 1 to 10 Years for Running Down Woman. SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—James Baker was given an indeterminate sentence Saturday of from one to ten years in San Quentin penitentiary after he had pleaded guilty to manslaughter in having run down with his automobile and killed Mrs. Gussie Mosser. This was the first time in years that a motorist had been sentenced here to the penitentiary for killing a pedestrian, court officials said. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Baker had been in an intoxicated condition at the time of the accident.

SLOW PRICE DROP LAD RETAILERS

Supply and Demand Law Is Frustrated, Says Controller.

DEALERS CALLED GREEDY

Public Declared Camouflaged by Reduction Sales, in Which Profits Are Increased.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 8.—O. R. Crissinger, country banker, brought to Washington by President Harding from Marion, O., to be controller of the treasury, has impressed the national capital as a man of convictions with no fear to express them. When he delivered a speech the other day before the district bankers, in which he declared that the law of supply and demand no longer controls business, he attracted much attention to himself, because it is unusual for a government official to be so frank.

He declared that the reason the drop in the cost of living has not been uniform is because retail prices in many lines fail to reflect lower wholesale prices. "Secrecy Said to Fix Price." "Secrecy, coupled with the desire to have, should and does fix the price," he said. "If things people need to eat, wear and house them could be bought with the assurance that the price was governed by the same uniformity, our economic troubles would soon solve themselves. Unfortunately for us all, the law of supply and demand is, in these respects, not so simple as it seems. Each is out to 'get his first,' he said.

"I realize that I am offering you no new thought when I say that at this moment this very condition is an underlying cause of industrial and business paralysis. These combinations—gentlemen's agreements, or what not—have gotten prices down to the point where there is no relation between cost of raw materials and cost of production; no relation between cost of production and cost to the consumer; in short, where there is no relation between value and selling price. "The consumers know this, and so they are waiting. They have joined the procession of interests whose motto is 'we'll get our first.' They are determined to buy no more luxuries until they see a market thus unconsciously fixed.

Improper Relation Observed. "That there is now no relation between production cost and consumer's cost is constantly proved. A farmer took 22 calves to town and received for them the price of a pair of shoes at \$1.20 and a cash balance of \$1.20. The farmer sells his fatted sheep at 8 cents a pound; but you pay \$1.50 at a good hotel for one English mutton shop weighing about six ounces. The same utter lack of logical relationship between costs and prices prevails throughout the gamut of foods, and in about everything else that can be controlled. As to meats, I can tell you, from my own knowledge, that it is the packer that is chiefly responsible. The responsibility lies some where between him and your stomach. The retailers generally are apparently reducing prices. They take off something, and in a degree are making the public believe they are taking their share of the loss. But are they? Are they selling at replacement prices plus reasonable profit? An illustration will point the question.

Flannel Sale Example. "Before last October's slump a retailer, not in Washington, sold flannels at 42 cents a yard, and sold at 50, which we will agree gave a fair and reasonable margin for his profit. He then reduced the price in October he bought the same flannels at 20 cents the yard. What did he do? He put on a sale, offering these flannels at 30 cents the yard. I have the wholesaler's word for this. That is, on the first transaction he had a 100 per cent profit. But he had the courage and the will to live on though not the strength to stand much more."

Read The Oregonian classified ads. "Just another human example in relation to housing that happened to me in my experience. I bought 327 worth of lumber to make a few repairs on an old barn, and three carpenters agreed to do the work for \$72 in three days' time rolling cigarettes and filling their pipes, when one day was ample to do this sort of work, and then there is complaint of high rents. They were getting theirs' first."

"I might multiply examples of this sort of thing indefinitely, but it is unnecessary. Readjustment Need Seen. "These conditions affect, generally, the food, clothing, housing that people must have. There must be a vital readjustment of wages before we can have permanent reconstruction and industrial readjustment. But it must be based on business men, expect wage earners to agree to this while the middlemen not only pass on his losses to the consumer, but exact an unreasonable profit on replacements?"

"I hope everybody understands that we must have an honest-to-God day's work from every wage earner if we shall restore economic peace and prosper our industry. Prosperity can not be based on idleness, nor can national resources be increased by half-hearted work. The need of the hour is work and saving, and then more and more and thrice save. And when our people follow these three cardinal truths their happiness and contentment will be permanently assured."

New Business Ethics Needed. "Our economic evolution will be a failure unless the people—yes, all the people—begin now to put their conscience into their business and their work. A conscience left at the altar of the church does no useful service. It must be brought into our daily work and business. This is absolutely necessary to bring about a correct understanding between those who serve and those who are served. "The first essential step in this economic readjustment is for business men, traders, manufacturers, to square their actions and direct their course by the compass of righteousness after he had pleaded guilty to manslaughter in having run down with his automobile and killed Mrs. Gussie Mosser. This was the first time in years that a motorist had been sentenced here to the penitentiary for killing a pedestrian, court officials said. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Baker had been in an intoxicated condition at the time of the accident.

requires it, justice demands it, and the fervid conscience of a God-fearing people will be content with nothing else; for at last the people know that only by such a rule may this nation live and be the guiding light in a world sorely distressed."

MARINE UNIONS VOTE

(Continued From First Page.) shop with the provision that contracts be made for a year.

APPEAL MADE BY BENSON

Acceptance of Readjustments in Wage Scales Is Urged. NEW YORK, May 8.—Chairman Benson of the shipping board today addressed an appeal to officers and men of the merchant marine asking their co-operation with the board's policies in the marine situation.

He urged that readjustments in wage scales be accepted, and that men should not be singled out for reduction, he said, but cuts have been asked in the wage scale in shipyards and repair yards, which in most instances have been agreed to. "Review of developments of the regrettable marine labor controversy," he said, "should convince all unbiased men that the course pursued by the shipping board is sound and fair; that economic conditions fully justify the readjustment of wage scales and working conditions." He promised full protection would be given by the board to all who kept ships in operation. The fact that the board is enabled to keep its boats operating indicates, he said, that the personnel agrees with the board's position. He reminded the men that the board had effected increased rates to cope with increased living costs, and that American laws give better protection and working conditions to seamen than the laws of any other nation. The decline in ocean freight has necessitated general liquidation.

UNION AT SEATTLE ACCEPTS

Marine Engineers by Large Majority Vote for Cut. SEATTLE, Wash., May 8.—Seattle branch No. 38, of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, voted today by a large majority to accept the 15 per cent wage reduction, to be effective with the tentative provisions relative to overtime pay as submitted by the board, which provides for the vote on the local situation is uncertain, but it is not expected that the shipping tieup here will be terminated until some agreement is reached between the conferees at Washington.

The Alaska Steamship company announced tonight that no effort will be made to get either the steamship Alameda or the Jefferson out for Alaska points tomorrow, but that it was hoped to sail at least one of the vessels Tuesday. The steamship Wheatland Montana, the crew of which was paid off yesterday, will attempt to ship another crew tomorrow for a cruise to the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO PILOTS FIRM

Government Proposals to End Strike Are Rejected. SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—By unanimous vote the San Francisco branch of the Masters, Mates and Pilots' association of the Pacific coast today rejected government proposals to end the strike which has tied up American vessels here. Last night the marine engineers voted to reject the proposals.

Galveston Engineers Accept

GALVESTON, Tex., May 8.—The Galveston branch of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial association today voted to accept the final proposition of the steamship owners and the shipping board which provides a wage reduction of 15 per cent, but retains the eight-hour day.

Vote Is Taken at San Pedro

SAN PEDRO, Cal., May 8.—The San Pedro branch of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial association today voted on the final proposition of the steamship owners and the shipping board, but the result had not been made public tonight.

Prisoner's "Health Shattered"

MOBILE, Ala., May 8.—Emmett Kilpatrick, American Red Cross worker, imprisoned in Russia, declared in a letter received yesterday by his brother, Dr. C. C. Kilpatrick, that his health was "entirely shattered" but he had "the courage and the will to live on though not the strength to stand much more."

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

FIRING STAMPEDES IRISH CONGREGATION

Women and Children Trampled in Church Panic.

MORE OFFICERS KILLED

Two Constables Slain and Two Sergeants Wounded; Reprisals by Military Reported. DUBLIN, May 8.—Week-end disturbances in Ireland included the killing of two constables and the wounding of two sergeants, besides a stampede of a Jesuit congregation in Dublin, resulting in several persons being injured, caused by firing outside the church. The people rushed from the doors on hearing shots fired at individuals who were held responsible for throwing three bombs at a lorry. Women and children were trampled on.

Dublin castle reported unsuccessful attacks on the Dublin and Gouborne barracks Saturday night. "Head Constable Storey was killed and a sergeant wounded while returning from church today at Castle Island.

Official reports of reprisals by the military in districts in County Cork showed two houses at Clonmalt were destroyed May 6, when also the furniture of two residents of Castlemary was destroyed. These reprisals were for attacks on two members of the royal Irish constabulary. The houses of three Kilmichael residents were destroyed Friday in reprisal for an attack on two auxiliaries at Macroom April 29.

Searches were made in the eastern district of Cork, eight arrests being made.

CHIEF SECRETARY OPTIMISTIC

Meeting of Sir James Craig and De Valera Held Good Sign. DUBLIN, May 8.—(By the Associated Press).—Sir James Craig, chief secretary for Ireland, speaking of the conference of Sir James Craig, premier-designate of Ulster, and Eamonn de Valera, Irish republican leader, declared the meeting was the most hopeful sign for peace in Ireland in 750 years.

"It is not only the best thing that has happened in modern history," he said, "but the most hopeful thing in 750 years. Ireland must settle her problem herself. Therefore, the meeting is an extremely significant sign. I must praise the courage of Sir James, who consented to accompany strangers whom he knew to be enemies in a motor car from my lodge to the meeting place."

He emphasized that this was the first time on record that the representative of north and south Ireland had consented to meet for a friendly discussion. He declared himself extremely optimistic. "When asked if there was any possibility of a settlement before the parliamentary elections, Sir James said: "When the present British government has one virtue—its consistency, which will be followed first, last and all the time; there is no question of the government's going on with the elections. The Irish question must be settled through the home rule act. After the elections the atmosphere will be cleared, and we shall all be in a better position to discuss matters."

BATTLE LASTS TWO HOURS

Crown Forces and Ambushing Party Clash in County Cavan. BELFAST, May 8.—A two-hour engagement between crown forces approaching Knocknagall mountain and an ambushing party was reported from County Cavan today, the encounter resulting in the dislodgment of the ambushing force of which one was killed and nine taken prisoner. One soldier was wounded. A house nearby, the reports state, was found to contain bombs, ammunition, clothing, rations and bedding. Police cyclists were ambushed near Gorey, County Wexford, yesterday. One constable was killed and a sergeant wounded. People who had been attending a fair there vanished, and the storekeepers were ordered to close their shops.

ICE BROKEN, SAYS CRAIG

Premier Designate of Ulster Reports Valera Conference. BELFAST, May 8.—(By the Associated Press).—Sir James Craig, premier designate of Ulster, who recently conferred with Eamonn de Valera, said at Lisburn yesterday that he had made it plain to the south and west of Ireland that it was not with amateur peace-makers and meddlers in Irish affairs they had to deal, but with the leaders of the people of Ulster. If there were to be peace negotiations, the good effect of his meeting, he continued, was that the ice was broken.

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BEGINNING today, at the Municipal Auditorium, and continuing throughout the week, closing Saturday night, the "Build-a-Home" Exposition will be open to the public. Every item that enters into the creation of a modern, comfortable home will be on exhibition there—all the latest ideas in design and furnishing on display under one roof.

The Auditorium Will Be Open From 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Each Day

No Admission Is Charged

(This space furnished by the Northwestern National Bank)

An Explanation

by the PORTLAND REALTY BOARD Oregon Bldg. Phone Broadway 1902

ON THE EVE of the opening of this, our first annual Build-a-Home Exposition, we feel that we should explain just what a "Realtor" is, and wherein he differs from a Real Estate man.

For years the curse of the realty profession has been the curbstoner, the sharp and cheat. They, through sharp practices, lack of responsibility, or ignorance of law governing property transactions, have caused immense losses and untold litigation for buyers and sellers of property. At the same time they made it very hard for reputable men in the profession to gain the public's confidence.

For this reason, local real estate boards and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, were organized. Their purpose was and is—to eliminate the irresponsible agent—and place the realty profession on the high plane in the professional world which its importance and responsibilities should command.

During the last five years particularly, magnificent progress has been made. In many states, such as Oregon, the boards have secured laws requiring a license for realty agents—with the object of forcing sharpers out of business for the public's protection. In addition the boards themselves retain as members only real estate men, who in the opinion of boards, have the character, and knowledge necessary to transact a CLEAN, SQUARE, business. When such men are admitted to membership then they are entitled to the use of the name

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