

POLES MUST SUBMIT, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Council Must Decide Fate of
Upper Silesia.

TREATY NO PAPER SCRAP

"Children of Covenant Cannot Be
Allowed to Break Crochery in
Europe With Impunity."

LONDON, May 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—Prime Minister Lloyd George issued a statement today reiterating the British attitude toward the Upper Silesian question expressed by him in his recent speech in the House of Commons and disclaiming responsibility for the distorted reports in the French newspapers.

"In the course of the statement he said:

"The fate of Upper Silesia must be decided by the supreme council and not by Korfanty."

"Children of the treaty cannot be allowed to break crochery in Europe with impunity. Somebody must place a restraining hand on them; otherwise there will be continual trouble."

"Great Britain cannot consent to stand by while the treaty her representatives signed less than two years ago is being trampled upon."

The prime minister's statement began as follows:

"I adhere to the statement I made in the House of Commons on the subject of Silesia. Naturally I can only accept responsibility for what I actually said and not for the truncated and distorted reports in the French newspapers. The almost unanimous approval given by the American and Italian as well as the British press to the sentiments I then expressed shows that the great nations which stood by France in the war mean to interpret the treaty of Versailles fairly."

Nation's Views Accord.

"I have never witnessed such unanimity on any question," continued the statement. "All shades of opinion in these three countries take the same view. It would be unfortunate were the French press to take a different view, but we must be tolerant of differences of opinion amongst ourselves."

"With all respect I would say to the French press that the habit of treating every expression of allied opinion which does not coincide with their own as an impertinence is fraught with mischief. That attitude of mind, if persisted in, will be fatal to any entente."

The stand taken by the British, American and Italian public on the Silesian question ought not to be a cause for alarm to France. They stand by the treaty of Versailles. They mean to apply the terms of the treaty justly, whether they happen to be for or against Germany."

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"Children of the treaty cannot be allowed to break crochery in Europe with impunity. Somebody must place a restraining hand on them; otherwise there will be continual trouble."

"The course of the world in the coming years cannot be forecast. The future is too uncertain and too dense. Much will depend upon the allies holding together."

Friendships Important Now.

"Apart from treaty obligations, events which cannot be foreseen must determine the future groupings of the nations and the future of the world, and especially of Europe, will be determined by old or new friendships."

"Under these circumstances the treaty of Versailles is a document of infinite moment to the nations of the world. It binds us together when there is so much to divide us. Those who treat its provisions as if they were a dead letter of passion and prejudice, may not have to live long to regret their hot-headedness."

"The British people shirk no part of their responsibility under this treaty. There are temporary differences, which make it difficult to spare troops, but these, I confidently anticipate, will be over soon and I call attention to the fact that at the recent conference I intimated our readiness, if Germany refused the terms of the allied council, to place the British fleet at the disposal of the allies for any operation that might be determined upon."

"The British government was anxious to consider the division of Silesia at the London conference. All the facts of the plebiscite were known. However, our allies were not ready to proceed with the discussion."

Britain Accepts Decision.

"We will abide faithfully by the decision given by a majority of the powers who have a voice under the treaty in defining the Silesian boundaries, whatever that verdict may be. We fully accept the plebiscite as an expression of the wishes of the people of Silesia, but having gone into the great war, we sustained gigantic losses in defense of an old treaty to which this country was a party, and Great Britain cannot consent to stand by while the treaty is being trampled upon."

Debate Stirred Britain.

The freedom with which Premier Lloyd George and his associates are debating the Silesian situation through newspapers and the strong words they are using are creating a great stir in England."

Heads of the two governments after their numerous conferences were expected to understand each other. Apparently each has chosen the plan of campaign he considers the most effective against his opponent."

The premier's unexpected statement today is popularly interpreted as a warning to Mr. Briand not to go too far in his pronouncement before the French chamber tomorrow."

Mr. Lloyd George's reference to Great Britain's willingness to use her fleet, followed by the declaration that Britain cannot stand by while the treaty is being trampled upon, is taken as significant of future developments, depending chiefly on whether Mr. Briand tomorrow proceeds with the signing of the gulf between the policies of the two countries or pictures them as following the same principle."

The government is anxious to have the supreme council meet during the week-end, believing that delay in coming to some sort of an agreement over Silesia is tantamount to a declaration of war.

U. S. Decision Regretted.

Reuter's says: "Regret is expressed at today's news from Washington that the United States finds itself unable to participate in the settlement of the upper Silesian question on the ground that this is essentially a European matter."

"Both from an economic standpoint and from the viewpoint of maintaining law and order, this question is bound to be one not only of European but of world-wide importance."

"It is clearly understood that the British government would warmly welcome the co-operation of the American ambassador with the allies in their deliberations, although it is realized that American representation is a matter that must be decided by the United States."

AMERICAN MUST CUT ARMAMENT, SAYS

Step Should Be Regardless
of Others, Says Minister.

POLICY NOW HELD CRIME

International Friendship Will Re-
store Business Property, Avers
Rev. Mr. Merrill.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The initial step in reduction of armaments should be taken by the United States, Rev. William H. Merrill, chairman of the American branch of the World Alliance for International Friendship, declared tonight before the congress on reduction of armaments. He urged America to adopt a policy of reduction rather than expansion even if other nations failed to agree to limitations of armaments.

The conference, which is being attended by delegates from 18 states, is being held in connection with the sixth annual meeting of the alliance for international friendship.

International friendship will restore business property and international law will be an effective substitute for wars, Edward A. Filene, a business man of Boston, said.

"Progress demands international friendship," he said. "Restoration of business after the war demands that we act and think nationally like good neighbors—not fight like bad neighbors."

Armament Held Crime.

Rev. Merrill denounced unrestrained competition in armament as a crime and added that "on the part of America it was an 'unpardonable sin.'"

He declared that if the disarmament movement failed part of the responsibility would rest on the church.

"When our naval and military leaders, including General Pershing, plead for radical reduction, how can the church hold back?" he asked. Every pulpit ought to urge our national government to take the lead in calling for a conference from which will come an agreement to cut down ruthlessly all preparations for war."

If other nations refused to join the United States, he declared, he would America to announce a policy of reduction rather than expansion, but not to cut off its armaments while others remained fully equipped.

War Contemplation "Shameful."

He said he wanted the United States to limit armament expenditures to 2 per cent of the national income. He declared there was no reason for American navy expansion, adding that Japan could not compete with America in naval building and that the naval policy contemplating war with Great Britain was "shameful."

"There is only one reason why America should build the biggest navy," he concluded, "and that is the gratification of national pride and boastfulness."

The plan to ask the 150,000 clergymen of the country to preach a sermon June 5, appealing for a reduction of armaments, was endorsed. The delegates also were urged to have their organizations communicate with their senators and representatives in support of the callings of a conference on disarmament.

Japanese Are Quoted.

S. L. Gulick of New York, secretary of the oriental relations committee of the Federated Council of Churches, declared that the armament programme of both the United States and Japan is due to suspicion and fear.

He said that according to information given him, the anti-Japanese feeling in California was welcomed because the federal government had expended \$20,000,000 on the Pacific coast defenses in 1920 and that he understood some politicians planned expenditure of \$100,000,000 in 1921.

Reading from Japanese newspapers, he quoted passages showing that they advocated a small army and a large navy. He said that there had been talk of British propaganda stirring up anti-Japanese feeling in the United States.

Propaganda Held "Damnable."

This alleged act, he branded as "damnable" and "a crime against the world peace union declared that the world is bankrupt from the use of arms."

"For the first time in history an empire, Austria, has gone into the hands of the receivers," he declared.

"Three-fourths of the nations are running into debt for armaments. The normal expenditures of the United States for armaments constitute 70 per cent of the nation's expenses."

Tax Burden Filled Up.

"We are piling up on the taxpayers a burden. All we ask is a conference before we go further toward plunging ourselves into economic slavery."

Termination. That is the kind of civilization we are preparing for. Instead of getting together as a family and discussing the future of the world, we will wear asbestos robes. Now is the time for the church to restate a dying world. The verdict of history shows that the world is dying of armaments and war."

CONFAB OF NATIONS ASKED

Request Made of Harding by Conference of United Brethren.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 18.—President Harding was asked to call the leading nations of the world into conference to consider plans for universal disarmament by a resolution today passed by the general conference of the United Brethren church.

"Now is the time to educate for world peace," said the resolution. "Armaments are an ineffective guarantee against war. Preparedness is the strongest inducement for war. Now is the time when the Christian church should speak in no uncertain terms in favor of a naval holiday."

The resolution also recited that the world was broken by industrial chaos, famine to central Europe, a staggering debt and cost 10,000,000 lives, and then concluded:

"View of the foregoing, be it resolved:

"That we, the members of the general conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, representing a constituency of nearly 2,000,000 people, request the president to invite at the earliest date possible the leading nations to a conference for the consideration of world-wide disarmament."

BIG AREAS ARE FLOODED

(Continued From First Page.)

almost to overflowing the dam, while the outlets and spillway are running full. The result is exceptionally high

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