

RUSSIAN REDS SEEM TO GAIN IN TURKEY

Bekir Semi Bey Believed to Be Soviet Victim.

LLOYD GEORGE CRITICISED

Political Atmosphere of Europe and Near East Considered Ominous of Trouble.

BY ANDRE TARDIEU.

French Ex-high Commissioner in America. (Copyright, 1921, by The Oregonian.)

PARIS, May 22.—(By Special Cable.)—The European political atmosphere is troubled. In 1919, regulation of Germany's affairs numerous incidents arise each week. Public attention thus is distracted and the peace of the world is in jeopardy.

Naturally, the most recent events occupying public attention are the speeches of Prime Minister Lloyd George. I participated in last month's peace-of-war negotiations, and I must say that Lloyd George's attitude is regrettable, but not surprising.

Lloyd George always has detested Poland. In March, 1919, despite the advice of British experts, he openly supported the German pretensions in Danzig and Silesia. In June, 1919, while the allies were discussing the German counter proposals for peace, he again advanced the views which Clemenceau and President Wilson rejected in March. He made such strong efforts that the compromise of the peace conference resulted. Lloyd George's sentiments toward Poland have not varied since. In August, 1920, during the bolshevik advance he showed scant sympathy for France's effort to defend Warsaw.

German Emigrants Vote. The British delegates on the commission arranging the plebiscite insisted, despite the treaty provisions, on allowing German emigrants to vote. In January, 1921, at Britain's request, the plebiscite was postponed, but better than that adopted of the emigrants' vote at home instead of in Silesia, was rejected. Finally Britain, in the face of the frontier resulting from the plebiscite, refused to consider the fact that the treaty provided for a vote by communists and sought to reduce Poland's share to a minimum.

So much for the substance; now as to the form. For 16 months past France has so often sacrificed her rights, and even the text of the treaty, to Lloyd George, that he imagines himself master in every situation. I know the British premier, his qualities and his faults. Considering his nature, it is more dangerous to yield to him than to resist him when you have right on your side.

Lloyd George Analyzed. The more he obtains the more he demands until finally he goes too far—even farther than he himself intended. The present situation proves this. After insisting for 15 months that the treaty should be revised in the direction of a lump-sum payment of indemnity and the Keynes theories, he declares today that the treaty must be literally executed. France holds the same view. But France believes this rule must first be applied to Germany and furthermore that no allied power ought to decide alone on questions affecting all. The Silesian affair will be settled, nevertheless, especially if the French government firmly maintains its position, which is just.

But far beyond Silesia, what difficulties are in prospect?

Bolshevik Menace Seen. Little notice has been taken of the resignation of Bekir Semi Bey, foreign minister of the Turkish national government and Ankara. This resignation is a triumph for the bolsheviks. Bekir had negotiated at London the armistice with France and the revision of the Sevres treaty. His work now has been rejected.

In other words, the Turkish elements co-operating with Moscow defeated him. France is likely to suffer the consequences in Syria. Moreover, the soviet government of Russia gets another encouragement which it hardly needs. Its propaganda continues throughout the world. In London last week the Duke of Northumberland showed how dangerous this propaganda was to England.

Europe Pawing Ground.

For a year and a half Europe has been pawing the ground and getting nowhere. The British government, often through bad advice, constantly has caused confusion by bringing into question clauses of the peace treaty, which already has been signed and ratified. France wrongly allowed herself to be put in the wrong. General disorder is the result. It must end now if we desire to be prepared to face the eastern peril which at any moment may overshadow the German danger.

HARVEY OUTLINES POLICY

(Continued From First Page.)

of world communism assumed by the supreme council.

Council Virtually Supreme.

Ostensibly, the supreme council has no official standing. It is not a creature of the treaty of Versailles, nor of the covenant of the league of nations. It was for this reason that President Harding said he authorized Colonel Harvey to take part in its deliberations, whereas, he appointed only an official "observer" to the reparations commission, which was constituted by the treaty. America is not a party to the treaty of Versailles, and if Colonel Harvey speaks by the word, America never will be.

And yet, the supreme council of the allies is proceeding to the settlement of world affairs just as if there were no machinery provided by the treaty or by the league of nations. It is supreme in fact as well in name—as supreme in the world as the supreme court is all-powerful in the United States. Notwithstanding the fact that it has no sanction by the treaty of Versailles all controversies arising out of that treaty are taken up and finally settled by the supreme council.

Yap Decision Up to Council.

It was the supreme council which decided finally that Germany should pay in the way of reparations, although of course, the findings of the reparations commission formed the basis for the decision.

It remains for the supreme council to make a decision as to the upper Silesian controversy, despite the fact that this controversy has arisen out of the provisions in the treaty of Versailles providing for a plebiscite

and the readjustment of Polish boundaries in accordance with that plebiscite.

Probably of more importance to America directly than either of these two cases is the fact that it is up to the supreme council to make a final decision as to the future status of the island of Yap, concerning which there has been a rather far exchange of notes between the United States and Japan and correspondence between the United States and France, Great Britain and Italy.

General Impression Changed.

It had been the general impression in this country that the arrangement of all mandates for former German territory, such as the Island of Yap, was in the hands of the league of nations, but it has developed that the actual allocation of mandates rests entirely in the hands of the unofficial supreme council. While America was absent from the council the mandate for Yap, the great cable communication center of the Pacific, was awarded to Japan. This action was taken on the initiative of Great Britain and is generally regarded as the outcome of an agreement reached between Great Britain and Japan in 1917, whereby, in return for increased Japanese naval activity against German submarines in the Mediterranean, Great Britain agreed to support Japan's future claims to all of Germany's pacific islands north of the equator.

When the United States protested against awarding the Yap mandate to Japan and advocated the internationalization of the island, we found it difficult to answer the reply that inasmuch as the United States had declined to take part in the proceedings of the supreme council it was not seen how she could complain of any decision reached by that body. Whether it was coincidence or not, the decision of President Harding to designate Colonel Harvey as his representative to take part in the deliberations of the council quickly followed the receipt of this Japanese reply.

Aspect Now Different.

Now the Yap situation has taken on an entirely different aspect, as aspect which unquestionably is embarrassing to Great Britain and which has caused her to withhold for the time being a reply to the American note of protest.

The supreme council is composed of representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States.

It is not generally known as yet, but Italy and France have indicated informally that they are prepared to support the American contention as to Yap, in the event the decision as to the mandate for that island is opened, as there is every reason to believe it will be. With the United States voting through Colonel Harvey this assures a 3-to-2 status in the supreme council against allowing Japan to remain supreme in Yap. If the United States and Japan should be barred from voting through vital interests in the island, the decision would be two to one in favor of American contention. Whatever her inner feelings may be in the matter, Great Britain, in honor bound to support the United States, has agreed to the accretion of 1917, the exact details of which are not yet known to the world. The importance of America's joining the allies in the supreme council is apparent in this one case alone.

Power Above League.

President Harding, in designating Colonel Harvey to sit for him in the supreme council, stated anew that the United States would not become entangled in distinctly European affairs. Yap, being in the Pacific, and being connected with the Japan question, naturally has nothing directly to do with Europe. It is regarded, however, as of vital concern to the United States.

The supremacy of the supreme council in all world settlements is such that there is small wonder Europe remains unperturbed at the idea that the United States will have absolutely no part in the league of nations. The supreme council has developed a power above that of the league, and America is taking part in its deliberations.

NEWBERRY PROBE BOOKED

Senate to Continue Investigation of Election Scandal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The senate will decide claims of Senator Newberry and Henry Ford to the seat from Michigan, republican leaders say, independent of the supreme court decision dismissing corruption charges against Senator Newberry. Decision to have the senate proceed with the case, it was said, has been reached informally, and a definite announcement is expected when the senate privileges and elections committee meets Tuesday.

It is now planned to reappoint the sub-committee to go ahead with taking of testimony and render a verdict for ultimate consideration of the full committee and the senate, probably in the form of a resolution.

Several considerations were said to be involved in the matter, least of which, republican leaders asserted, was insistence of prominent democratic leaders and of Henry Ford for a thorough investigation and final disposal by the senate.

GERMANS ARE OPTIMISTIC

Lloyd George and Colonel Harvey Believed Promoting Peace.

BERLIN, May 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—Ambassador Harvey's speech and Premier Lloyd George's reply prompted the Vossische Zeitung to observe that the Anglo-French entente cordiale never elicited such fervent appreciation before the war as that now bestowed upon the Anglo-American understanding.

The exchange of sentiments in London, the newspaper believes, will mark a long step in the direction of pacifying the world, if they are productive of a solution of the Upper Silesian problem which not only recognizes Germany's interests as dictated by judicial, ethical and ethnological reasons, but which will rationally deal with the issue as constituting an obvious prerequisite for the economic restoration of Europe.

The Tagesschau believes Ambassador Harvey's highly official utterances concerning the league of nations permit the conclusion that M. Vivian's mission to the United States was a definite failure.

\$12,000 Left Minister.

BOSTON, May 22.—A bequest of \$12,000 to Richard Crane III, United States minister to Czechoslovakia, was contained in the will of P. C. Gilvary, ex-overseas flier, whose bullet-riddled body was found recently in an alley in the Back Bay district.

The will provided that after payment of the bequest to Mr. Crane, the residue of the estate shall go to his father, E. B. Gilvary, head of the department of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin.

Lumber Conference Thursday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Representatives of the lumber industry will meet with Secretary Hoover of the department of commerce Tuesday to discuss the lumber situation and conditions in that industry.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., coal and wood. Main 353; 660-21.—Adv.

MEXICO TO BE TOLD WHAT SHE MUST DO

Recognition of Obregon Will Depend on Conditions.

STATEMENT IS DEFINITE

Americans and Their Interests Must Be Safeguarded Before U. S. Will Resume Relations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—A definite statement outlining conditions on which the United States would extend recognition to the Mexican government has been prepared for submission to President Obregon.

This statement, in the form of a memorandum, it was said tonight, will be delivered to Obregon by George T. Summerlin, counselor of the American embassy at Mexico City, who is expected to leave for Mexico this week. Conditions for recognition, it is understood, are practically identical with recommendations made by Secretary Fall in his report to the president as chairman of a sub-committee of the senate foreign relations committee.

The communication is said to insist that Obregon must sign a document giving assurances that Americans and their interests will be safeguarded in Mexico before the United States will consider resumption of formal relations. If such assurances are given, it is believed Henry P. Fletcher, under-secretary of state, who was ambassador to Mexico under Wilson until he resigned, will be designated to represent the United States in drafting a treaty.

Nothing Left in Doubt.

The communication contains nothing which can justify its being characterized as an ultimatum, but it is understood Obregon will be left in no doubt as to the determination of the American administration to see that American interests are not indefinitely discriminated against. It is said to have been prepared in collaboration with Secretary Fall.

Conditions set forth are: Elimination of provisions of articles 27 of the Mexican constitution relating to the nationalization of the sub-soil rights insofar as they affect tenure of land to which title was obtained prior to the adoption of the constitution in 1917.

Elimination of the provisions which prevent Americans acquiring and owning property within a certain zone along the Mexican coast and international boundaries.

Fair Trial Insisted Upon.

Assurance that article 33 providing for the expulsion of "pernicious foreigners" will not be applied to Americans without filing charges and opportunity of a fair trial.

Modification of the provisions governing religious worship in such manner that American clergy shall have the right to exercise functions in their own denominations.

It is also suggested that the two governments agree to the creation of a mixed court for the adjudication of claims.

Obregon's Action Doubtful.

Some optimism is expressed by officials regarding Obregon's reception of the decision, but in other quarters the opinion prevails that he may submit counter-proposals, and if they are rejected, refuse to sign. It is pointed out that Obregon probably will not seek recognition at the cost of being swept from the presidency by according to demands which may give opportunity for his political opponents to charge him with having yielded to the Americans.

An analysis of reports is said to indicate that the radical elements and political opponents would make his act an excuse for renewed opposition.

Serious Danger Seen.

Failure to sign, on the other hand, would bring to Obregon, it is believed, almost as serious a danger, since there is another party comprising many of the old anti-Carranza revolutionary leaders, who are disaffected with the trend of the administration as well as numbers of conservative business men and those identified with past administrations in Mexico, who through agents here have intimated their willingness to agree to the American demands.

The situation in Mexico has been made more complex, reports have indicated, by the unbalancing of industrial conditions. The number of unemployed has been estimated at about 500,000.

CREST OF FLOOD FAR OFF

(Continued From First Page.)

As a result of the high water raising the vessels far above the dock level. Most of the grain is handled in sacks and is put aboard ship by conveyors. When the sides of the ship are considerably above the level of the dock it is necessary to incline the conveyors at such an angle that the operations are rendered difficult.

TRUCK GARDENERS WORRIED

Dike Seepage at Hood River May Cause Damage to Crops.

HOOD RIVER, Or., May 22.—(Special.)—By a rise of 16 inches here in the last 24 hours, the Columbia has caused serious worry to truck gardeners from water seeping through the dikes. The gardeners expect to save their crops unless the freshet reaches the 36-foot level in Portland. Batteries of electrically driven pumps are now handling the seepage. To date local fills of the O. W. R. & N. company have not been endangered.

Truck gardeners declared that government reports on up-river conditions were delayed so long in reaching them that they have not had time to prepare against the sudden freshet.

"Something is seriously wrong with the reports," declared J. H. Koberg. "They reach us two days late and in consequence are worthless."

RIVER 33.9 AT THE DALLIES

Flood Stage Expected by Friday if Rise Continues.

THE DALLIES, Or., May 22.—(Special.)—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Columbia river here stood just a fraction below 33.9 feet above zero, indicating that the rise since 6 o'clock Saturday night has been about a foot. As the river spreads out over the inundated area, the rise is checked, but it is confidently believed that flood stage, which is 40 feet in the Dalties, will be reached in the next week.

The official government reading at 5 o'clock this morning was 33.3 inches, a rise of 1.2 inches in the 24 hours ending at that time.

RIVER READINGS.

Stations Ht. Chg. Hain

Wenatchee 33.0 +1.00.00

Lewiston 18.3 -0.20.00

Timbisha 18.3 -0.20.00

The Dalties 35.3 -1.20.00

Eugene 3.6 -0.30.00

Albany 6.1 -1.40.00

Salem 4.6 -0.20.00

Oregon City 2.0 -0.20.00

Portland 20.2 -0.90.00

The Willamette river at Portland will rise Monday, and probably rise slowly Tuesday. It is expected to reach flood stage as follows: Monday, 21.3; Tuesday, 21.3; Wednesday, 21.7.

FOREST PROTECTION AIM

WEEK TO BE GIVEN OVER TO SPECIAL OBSERVANCE.

Appeals Prepared to Interest Tourists, Sportsmen and Campers in Precautions.

The entire week which opened yesterday will be devoted to forest protection work, following proclamations by President Harding and governors of the various states. Particular attention will be given to the observance of the week in the northwest, according to announcement of the local forest service headquarters.

Special appeals have been prepared to interest tourists, sportsmen and campers in taking proper precautions with camp fires, matches and smoking while in the forests during the coming fire season. Four-minute speakers will present speeches on forest protection at practically all of the civic club luncheons in the larger cities of Oregon and Washington during the week. Forest service motion picture reels have been distributed for use in the schools in the two states and a great amount of printed matter dealing with the subject has been distributed.

Outdoor clubs are taking the lead in their cities in presenting the fire protection campaign. Window displays will be placed in hardware and sporting goods stores. The basic principles of forest protection will be featured in many of the advertisements of concerns who have volunteered to assist the forest service in giving the widest possible publicity to forest protection work.

POSTAL SESSION JUNE 25

Clerks and Carriers of State to Convene in Eugene.

EUGENE, Or., May 22.—(Special.)—The postoffice clerks, rural carriers, and city carriers of the state will hold their separate conventions in Eugene June 25, according to announcement by I. P. Inman, clerk in the Eugene postoffice, who is a member of the committee on arrangements.

Judge Lawrence T. Harris of the state supreme court and Mayor Baker of Portland have been obtained as speakers in addition to a number of local orators. It also was announced that Miss Ethel E. Tullock of San Diego, Cal., third vice-president of the National Federation of Postoffice clerks, was expected to deliver an address.

ROAD BONDS DISCUSSED

Douglas County Farmers Think \$1,100,000 Issue Will Be Beaten.

ROSEBURG, Or., May 22.—(Special.)—A big crowd of farmer folk and many business men from Roseburg attended the debate at Melrose last night, the question of the \$1,100,000 road bonding proposition to be voted upon June 7 being the issue.

District Attorney George Neuner led the affirmative, while Dr. C. H. Bailey, a prominent member of the county and state senate, espoused the negative.

Following the debate prominent farmers in the Melrose district stated that in their opinion the bonds would be defeated in the rural districts.

Carranza General Slain.

MEXICO CITY, May 22.—General Maximiliano, an Austrian, who was at the head of the artillery bureau of the war department during the Carranza administration, and more recently Mexican consul-general

at Berlin, was shot and killed at the entrance of his home here Friday night.

Portuguese Cabinet Resigns.

LISBON, May 22.—The Portuguese cabinet of which B. Machado was head, resigned yesterday.

Medford Commencement Begins.

MEDFORD, Or., May 22.—(Special.)—Commencement week of the Medford schools was ushered in today with the baccalaureate service in the Page theater this forenoon with Rev. Randolph Sanett as speaker. The senior play will be given tomorrow night. Class day will be held Wednesday night, and the commencement exercises come Friday night with B. F. Irvine of Portland giving the address.

Mexicans Fired on War.

EL PASO, Tex., May 22.—Candido Aguilar, former minister and son-in-law of the late President Carranza of Mexico, has given up all hopes of a revolution to overthrow the government of President Obregon, he said today. A stay of six weeks in trying to start a revolution.

It's a Beauty

fittily describes the attractive appearance of

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