

FRANCE'S BURDENED
BY DEBT REMISSIONLeniency to Germany Held
Boost to Taxation.

BRIAND CREDULOUS, VIEW

Premier Criticized for Expressing
Confidence in New Leaders
in German Cabinet.

BY ANDRE TARDIEU.

(French ex-high commission to America and delegate to the peace conference. Copyright, 1921, by The Oregonian.)

PARIS, June 5.—(Special cable.)—France is about to be saddled with a heavy burden of taxation to pay for a great part of the reconstruction of her northern provinces and to provide war pensions, all because Germany has been granted a remission of more than one-third of her just war debt—from 60,000,000,000 to 30,000,000,000 francs.

This realization comes at a time when news from beyond the Rhine is only moderately satisfactory. It is true the Wirth cabinet has paid a single billion exacted under the London agreement instead of the five billions, according to the treaty, which she should have paid May 1.

Bavaria Refuses to Disarm.
But Bavaria still refuses to disarm. German troops continue to penetrate upper Silesia. We see well-known agents of pre-war imperialism in the German cabinet—men like Rosen, the foreign minister, one of the most vehement opponents of the recent settlement, and like Rathenau, the minister of reconstruction. To profess confidence in these men, and in the situation, as Premier Briand did in this week's debates in the chamber of deputies, demands credulity.

These debates, based upon the different and the difficult problems suggested by the London reparations agreement, and the attitude of the chamber which requires some analysis. Out of 629 deputies, 350 approved the government in an order which pointed out that the melancholy London decisions represent the irreducible minimum of what France can accept.

In addition to the 156 deputies who voted against the government, about 50 refrained from voting, which means that more than two-thirds of the chamber voted to vote their confidence in the cabinet declarations.

French Opinion Analyzed.
The vote marks the important fact there is objection to a definitive character to the reduction of France's rights under the Versailles treaty.

In pointing out the reasons for the vote, I proposed to the American public the present state of French opinion. I need not emphasize the fact that it was with anything but a glad heart that the chamber approved a policy which even M. Doumer, the minister of finance, himself admits is leaving France with a war debt of at least 60,000,000,000 francs. My estimate, and that of the chairman of the senate finance commission, is 30,000,000,000, all of which will be paid under the Versailles treaty, Germany ought to pay. Yet a majority agreed to ratify this solution of the problem. Why?

There are all sorts of reasons. Some concern home affairs, others concern the international situation. Concerning home affairs, the chamber—much to a general surprise—has a new ministerial crisis and desire for France a steadfast government.

Furthermore, the Briand cabinet had taken precautions to consolidate its forces before the opening of the debate. To the right it granted the nomination of an ambassador to the Vatican, and a general chapter to the Rhine armies. To the party of the extreme left, the police commissioner of Paris was sacrificed, because he was unpopular in socialist circles.

Rupture Threat Waved.
Finally the semi-official press had celebrated the London agreement so loudly it had made the cabinet's position upon many deputies unfamiliar with the complex problems of the settlement.

Abroad the government found support in the very difficulties which seemed to be disturbing the conference in regard to upper Silesia.

The government was aware of the threat of "rupture" and "isolation" before the eyes of the deputies.

I had occasion, like many members of the parliament, to remind the people that the viewpoint of the British government was open to discussion and possibly open even to modification, without the danger of a break with Great Britain. Clemenceau proved this on many occasions by acts during the war and during the peace negotiations.

But the French parliament, tired of the constant negotiations and interlarded conferences of the last ten months, yielded to the hope that the London agreement, once ratified, would be the last. So there is the situation that the conference is finished. But many hold the contrary view and say that because we have violated the stipulations of the Versailles treaty we have condemned ourselves to perpetual private negotiations, and are deprived of the firm basis afforded by the signed and ratified treaty.

Anarchy Held Engendered.
Because we have failed to compel Germany to execute the treaty she signed with the allied primers we have engendered a spirit of anarchy inside and outside. The game has become so complicated that public opinion is giving up the attempt to follow conditions in the various countries.

A certain detachment is shown regarding politics. This psychological condition, in my opinion, is one of the most disturbing features of the present state of affairs in the world. The war was won by a united will and mind and heart. Neither by indifference nor division can the peace of the world be guaranteed.

AID TO WORLD PLEDGED

(Continued from First Page.)
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"For the second time in the history of our nation a president of this republic comes to Valley Forge," the rector said. "This is an event in honor of the men who sleep in the named graves upon these hills—a tribute to the men who, in the United States and Europe, have given their lives for the principles for which these men died."

Penrose Greets President.
Awaiting President Harding on his return to Senator Knox's home was Senator Boies Penrose, who motored from Philadelphia. Their greeting was cordial. Governor Sprout

joined them shortly. The governor had motored to Valley Forge with Mrs. Sprout, accepting Senator Knox's invitation, and the party had dinner at the Knox home with the president.

The meeting of the big Pennsylvania boss with the governor was watched with much interest. Governor Sprout has been suspected of intending to build a machine in Pennsylvania that would strip the old guard leader of his power, and there have been hints that the candidacy of William E. Crow, state chairman, to take Senator Knox's seat was smiled on by the governor. The party at the Knox home did not break up until after 4 o'clock, and then all appeared to be completely happy. Nothing but geniality and harmony marked Governor Sprout's departure.

UNFAIR DEALINGS DENIED

STEEL CORPORATION ANSWERS
GOVERNMENT COMPLAINT.Reply Calls Attention to Dismissal
of Anti-Trust Action by Supreme Court Last Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The United States Steel corporation and its 11 subsidiaries yesterday filed with the federal trade commission an answer to the commission's complaint of last April in which unfair competition in interstate commerce was charged. The commission will determine whether an order should be entered requiring the companies to desist from the practices cited in the complaint.

Answering each of the 12 allegations in the complaint, the reply called attention to the decision of the United States supreme court on March 1, 1920, dismissing the suit brought against the corporation by the government under the Sherman anti-trust act. They averred that the court record showed:

"That respondents did not have a monopoly of the iron ore deposits."

"That respondents did not own or control a monopoly of the coal suitable for steel-making purposes in the United States."

"That respondents did not possess a monopoly of the railroad and lake transportation system, which carry ore from mines, or through such systems as it did control, possess power to monopolize the raw materials from which steel is manufactured."

"That respondents did not own or control a sufficient amount of any branch of steel manufacturing to constitute a monopoly thereof or so large a part thereof as to constitute a violation of law."

"That respondents did not possess the power to fix or control, and did not fix, control, prices of steel or the products thereof."

"That respondents did not possess the power either to control or destroy their competitors."

"That respondents did not control prices of steel products nor fix prices charged by their competitors."

"That respondents did not constitute a monopoly or possess power to monopolize the steel trade."

"That respondents did not control competition in the manufacture and sale of steel and the products thereof in the United States was free and unrestricted."

"That respondents averred further that 'there has been no material change in the constitution, holdings, powers or practices, or in the relative capacity or output of the respondents or any of them, since the said adjudication and said dismissal of the government's petition.'"

4000 VOTERS OFF BOOKS

Little Enthusiasm Is Shown in
Special Election.

SALEM, Or., June 5.—(Special.)—More than 4,000 registrations have been removed from the Marion county voting lists, according to U. G. Boyer, county clerk. With the exception of where triplicate copies have been made this will mean that 4,000 names formerly on the poll books will be missing at Tuesday's election.

Registrations removed from the poll books include those persons who have not voted within the two-year period. These voters, who were directed to cast their ballots, will have to be sworn in.

Lack of interest in registering this year furnishes the evidence that little enthusiasm has been aroused in the campaign preceding the special election next Tuesday.

Woman Home From India.

KALAMA, Wash., June 5.—(Special.)—Mrs. Josephine Koch, president of the United Lutheran mission of the Pacific northwest, left for Portland yesterday, where she will be joined by Miss Agnes C. Schade, who has just returned from a 30 years' sojourn in Rajahmundry, India, where she has held the position of principal of the central high school. Miss Schade and Mrs. Koch will go to Oregon City and Vancouver, where Miss Schade will lecture.

Big Class to Be Initiated.

MOUNT ANGEL, Or., June 5.—(Special.)—Mount Angel council, Knights of Columbus, will initiate a large class at the college auditorium on Sunday, June 19. Preparations are being made to accommodate a number of visitors from neighboring councils. Commencement at the local public school, with 20 graduating from the eighth grade, at the school auditorium will also attract many outside persons on the same date.

District Consolidation Voted.

CENTRALIA, Wash., June 5.—(Special.)—The Tenino and Offutt school districts will be consolidated as the result of a special election. Tenino voted 52 to 6 and Offutt 23 to 11 in favor of consolidation.

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WAR LORDS ESCAPE
TRIAL FOR CRIMESCourt at Leipzig Travesty on
Treaty Demands.

ARCH - CULPRITS ABSENT

Sentences of Six Months Imposed
Upon Ordinary Soldiers for
Maltreating Prisoners.

BY WILLIAM BIRD.

(Copyright, 1921, by The Oregonian.)
LEIPZIG, Germany, June 5.—(Special by Wireless.)—Here in this peaceful provincial city, world famous as a center of literature, is being put into execution today that clause of the treaty of Versailles, which, perhaps more than any other, resulted from more than four years of holocaust—that dreadful clause which promised that war and its horror henceforth should be avenged not alone by punishment of the fighters, but by bringing to the bar of inexorable justice the rulers, the chiefs and profiteers, whose vanity and cupidity were declared to be the root and cause of the world calamity.

Stern judges, clad in the solemn robes of office, sit learnedly and lend dignity to the criminal court scene, fittingly set for mankind's awful vengeance upon the slayers of 20,000,000 persons.

But look into the prisoners' dock and you look in vain for the faces you expected to find there.

Arch Conspirators Absent.
Where is the man, who, for no military purpose, whatever, ordered the destruction of the homes of nearly a million French peasant workers and of the mines and factories from which they gain a livelihood?

Where are the barons who hoped to profit by elimination of the French mines and factories from competition, making France forever economic vassal to Germany, but who instead have only beaped misery and staggering tax burdens upon the peoples of all Europe to repair the damage done?

Where is the man, who, while America was neutral, attempted to induce Mexico to attack, promising to Mexico the annexation of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico in the world settlements that were to follow a German victory?

Where is the man who proposed the sinking of passenger ships "without a trace," in order that complications might thus be avoided?

Where is the man who gave the orders for the hiring of spies to use dynamite in neutral America to blow up ships and bridges and factories?

Where is the man who ordered the deportation of the thousands upon thousands of Frenchmen and Belgians to Germany, separating them from their homes and families?

Kaiser Fugitive but Secure.
In short, where are all the men "highly up in the crimes of the war," including those responsible for the master criminal himself—the Kaiser? The United States government, for judgment some two score of "hard-boiled Smiths" of the prison camps, and other underlings—men deserving of punishment—no doubt of that—but whose offenses have been duplicated in every army that ever waged a war. The infliction of a few police sentences and the world's demand for personal expiation for friends of slaughter is supposed to be satisfied.

An American observer cannot help comparing this procedure with such a thing as a great bank failure in the United States, wherein thousands of poor families have lost their life-long savings. The prosecuting attorney promises penitentiary terms to the directors, and public expectation runs high. But after interminable delays the net result is the trying of a few clerks and bookkeepers for making false entries pursuant to orders, while the men who got away with the swag take a vacation in Europe or in Florida until the whole thing blows over. Then they return and open another bank.

Proceedings Become Farce.
Europeans with long memories recall that when the war criminal clause of the treaty of Versailles was written the purpose was to make eternal examples of the authors of the war and those who profited by the wanton destruction of life and property, and not to direct merely the punishment of a lot of hard-boiled sergeants and U-boat commanders who, like any other naval officer, faithfully executed the orders of their superiors.

Thus, it was not surprising to hear exclamations from England that the present proceedings here in Leipzig were to be a farce. But at the same time nobody in Germany believes that Prime Minister Lloyd George, at the late date, will refer again to the promises he made repeatedly during the electoral campaign immediately after the armistice, and demand the bringing to trial at this time of the men who actually were responsible for the war and its major horrors.

YOUTH HURT UNDER CARS

Winlock Young Man Loses Foot
and Suffers Brain Concussion.

CHEHALIS, Wash., June 5.—(Special.)—Wakefield Fletcher of Winlock was killed yesterday.

Although the benefits were not unimpaired by damage, last night's rain and wind storm was worth a fortune to some of the farmers. The rain gave further assurance of a bumper yield of wheat on the Horsehaven and other dry-land farms north and south of Prosser. It was just what he spring wheat required to protect it from heat damage, and the winter wheat was given final impetus just as the heads are filling. It is now beyond danger.

However, fruit farmers in the irrigated districts suffered considerable damage. Peaches were blown from the trees in many orchards, and even the apple trees were considerably damaged. Prosser was without lights until 10 P. M. as a result of damage to the light system.

Woman Hurt in Auto Accident.
NEWPORT, Or., June 5.—(Special.)—Mrs. Fred Reier was injured in a recent auto wreck late last night. Her face was badly cut. Twenty stitches were taken by a physician. The machine was driven by Mrs. Reier in sliding negotiating a turn in the road the machine skidded, turned turtle and was completely wrecked. None of the other occupants of the machine were injured.

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Fruit Near Prosser Damaged by Recent Storm.

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lock, a young man wearing a soldier's uniform, probably was fatally injured at Chehalis depot on arrival of the north bound O-W. R. & N. train at 7:15 tonight. Fletcher was heading his way on the blind baggage. As the train pulled into the station he jumped off and fell beneath the cars. He may die from brain concussion, as his forehead is badly crushed. Fletcher's right hip was dislocated, his right foot cut off and the knee fractured. He was taken to the Kennicott hospital.

Fletcher is 22 years old and the eldest son of R. W. Fletcher, city engineer of Winlock. A year ago he married a daughter of Dr. Marsh of Winlock and had been home visiting his wife and 10-days-old baby. Recently Fletcher and his father had been working on a job of surveying at Tono in southern Thurston county. Fletcher was not a soldier, but wore the uniform as a working suit.

DAM COST KEEPS SOARING

SEATTLE TAXPAYERS LOSE
CONFIDENCE IN PROJECT.Initial Estimate of \$4,988,080 for
First Unit Is Boosted Until
Sum Now Is \$14,200,000.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 5.—(Special.)—Announcement of City Engineer Dimock in an official report to the city council that even with a temporary dam the first unit of the Skagit river power plant will cost \$11,000,000, shocked home owners and other taxpayers into a sudden realization at the close of the week that there was danger of Seattle slipping into a financial quicksand. With a permanent dam the initial unit is to cost \$14,200,000.

At first the initial unit was to cost only \$4,988,080 with a permanent dam. Then it was to cost \$5,213,080, still with a permanent dam.

Later the estimate was boosted to \$7,700,000 with a temporary dam. Now it shoots up to \$11,000,000 with a temporary dam. And on a permanent dam basis it jumps to \$14,200,000, or almost three times the original estimate of \$4,988,080.

Originally the entire project completed was to cost the city \$25,000,000. The figures and other data given out from time to time by the city's engineering experts. It explains a loss of confidence among home owners and others as regards the Skagit river project.

That is the state of affairs disclosed by a study of Engineer Dimock's figures and other data given out from time to time by the city's engineering experts. It explains a loss of confidence among home owners and others as regards the Skagit river project.

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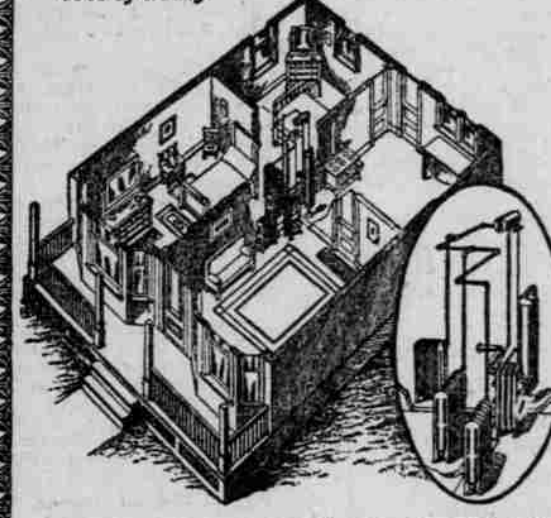
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