

## U. S. OFFICIALS SAY LITTLE ABOUT RUSSIA

Impression Given That Delegates Will Go to Genoa.

## RECOGNITION IN DOUBT

No Indication Seen of Change in Last Announced Decision Not to Have Intercourse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—American officials are unwilling to comment, at the present stage, on the deliberations of the allied council at Cannes, but they have given the impression that the United States will be represented adequately at the economic conference at Genoa in March.

The preponderance of official opinion just now seems to favor American participation by fully accredited delegates, rather than by unofficial observers, but that is a point that will have to be decided when the detailed purposes of the conference have become known.

In regard to the reported proposal of the council to recognize in effect the soviet government of Russia, the attitude of the Washington government is less clear.

Some officials are impressed. Outwardly, however, there has been no indication pointing to a change of opinion since the American refusal to recognize or have any intercourse with the soviet officials was set forth in Secretary Colby's note of August, 1919.

It was known that some officials of the present administration have been much impressed by the arguments advanced for soviet recognition and resumption of full trade relations with Russia, but on the contrary repeated discussions of the Russian situation at President Harding's cabinet table have also developed a strong opposition to any recognition from the position taken heretofore by the American government.

High officials say nothing. What may be the reaction from the decision of the allied council, tending toward recognition through Russian participation in the economic conference, remains to be seen. No official decisions as to the plan for Russian participation or the conference project itself had reached the American government tonight, and meantime high officials, both at the State and the State department refused to comment.

The proposal to hold an international conference, however, to devise means for European financial rehabilitation, is not a new one.

Administrative officials have foreseen such a development for several months, although they have held that the initiative should come from Europe. It has been the expectation of some, at least, that the United States would play an equal part with other nations in the negotiations.

United States Must Choose. In the view of these officials, the United States, under present conditions, must choose between the alternatives of being an actual factor in the conference or holding entirely aloof. It has been expected, therefore, that the American government would be represented by men fully acquainted with the economic and financial difficulties of the world.

In some official circles the suggestion has been advanced that, before consent is given to send representatives to an international conference of this nature some understanding as to the ultimate disposition of the foreign debt to this country would be sought by the United States. This debt has been regarded in some quarters as the most important question which could arise at the conference because of its interrelation to the future financial plans of the nations, particularly those of the soviet government. It was thought possible that the United States might wish it clearly understood that its position with regard to ultimate payment of the debt would be modified through its participation.

Budgets to Be Revised. Reorganization of the currency and budget system of the foreign countries, it was believed, would be a prominent part in the discussions in an effort to reach a sound basis for the rehabilitation of the nations, while consideration of the foreign government expenditures for the foreign governments, it is thought, will include the question of land armaments.

By some officials it was suggested tonight that the participation of Russian representatives in the conference would not in itself be taken as recognition of the soviet government. The Russian situation, it was said, was one which could not well be disregarded in any canvass of European financial rehabilitation, particularly those all of the great powers are active in trade relations with the Russians. In that canvass, officials said, there might naturally be a feeling that the best available means of representation for Russia must be adopted without in any way prejudicing the powers of the government of formal political recognition.

Washington Parley Cited. It was recalled that the Washington arms conference, in its discussions of Chinese tariff questions, has taken somewhat the same attitude. The tariff sub-committee included both Germany and Russia among the nations it held should be represented on the commission that is to revise the Chinese customs schedules, but delegates said no question of soviet recognition was raised in their discussions.

The latest official expression of the American attitude toward recognition was the note of Secretary Colby sent to Italy in August of 1920, but by their exchanges with soviet officials in relation to resumption of trade relations the present attitude of the officials have echoed one of the same opinions then expressed.

"We cannot," said the Colby note in its direct application to the question, "recognize, hold official relations with or give friendly reception to the agents of a government which is determined and bound to conspire against our institutions, whose depredations will be the agitators of danger to the peace of the world." Those spokesmen say that they sign agreements with no intention of keeping them.

## MOONSHINERS IN CUSTODY

Gang Operating Near Springfield, Or., Thought Broken Up.

SPRINGFIELD, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—A moonshining gang among a small colony of Russians on the outskirts of Springfield was believed to have been broken up today with the arrest of deputies from the sheriff's office of John Kolza and John Corboff and

the confiscation of their stills. Each had a good-sized plant in his residence and both were in operation when the officers arrived. They found in Corboff's house 15 gallons of the finished product, 25 gallons of cornmeal mash in the process of cooking and three gallons of the first run.

In Kolza's place there was only a small quantity of moonshine, but there was a large quantity of mash in the vat. Both plants, while small, were complete and it is believed that they had been in operation for a number of months. Corboff and Kolza are in the county jail. The officers found 10 children at one place and 11 at another, but they declare that the families will not starve, as there is enough cornmeal and potatoes in both houses to keep them.

## BRIEF FOR SLAYER FILED

NEW HANGING LAW DECLARED AGAINST BILL OF RIGHTS.

Elvie Kirby's Case to Be Appealed to U. S. Supreme Court If Lost in Oregon.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The argument that restoration of capital punishment in Oregon was a plain violation of the bill of rights and that the legislature exceeded its authority when it proposed the resolution restoring the death penalty in this state was advanced by attorneys for Elvie Kirby, alias James Owens, in briefs filed in the supreme court here today.

Kirby and John Rathie were convicted of participating in the murder of Sheriff T. J. Taylor in Umatilla county in July, 1920, and later were sentenced to be hanged. Subsequently their cases were appealed to the supreme court with the result that the verdict of the lower court was affirmed. The defendants then were executed on the date of the execution which was fixed for December 3 of last year.

Kirby's attorneys filed habeas corpus proceedings looking to the release of their client. Judge Bingham of the Marion county circuit court denied the writ, whereupon an appeal from his decision was filed in the supreme court. As a result of the court proceedings Governor Olcott relieved both Kirby and Rathie under a writ of habeas corpus. Kirby's attorneys for Kirby held that neither the people nor the legislature has any right to subtract from the bill of rights, although it is within their power to make amendments. In restoring the capital punishment law the attorneys alleged that an effort was made to repeal a part of the bill of rights.

Because of the prominence of the Kirby case in criminal circles, it was anticipated today that the supreme court will set the arguments for an early date. In this event not many months will elapse until a final opinion is rendered on the Kirby case.

Should the supreme court hold against Kirby, his attorneys have said that they would appeal the action to the United States supreme court.

## WAR VETERAN MARRIED

ENGLISH GIRL BRIDE OF GEORGE S. LOCKWOOD.

Romance Began When Sergeant, 4 Times Wounded, Visited Reigate, Couple Wed in Vancouver, B. C.

A romance begun in the days before America entered the world war resulted in the marriage of Sergeant George S. Lockwood of Portland and Miss Lillian Emily Alden of Reigate, England, January 3, in Vancouver, B. C.

Although an American, Sergeant Lockwood enlisted with the British forces early in the war and was wounded four times, while fighting in Flanders. Once when in England on a "furlough" he met Miss Alden, who was a case of love at first sight with the sergeant. Thereafter he lost no opportunity to spend his leaves in Reigate. The couple were engaged before Sergeant Lockwood left for America after his discharge. Six weeks ago Lockwood went for Miss Alden and after she had made her long journey across the Atlantic and the continent they met in Vancouver, B. C., last Tuesday morning, and were married a few hours later.

Mr. Lockwood is the son of Mrs. G. T. Woodlawn, 714 Multnomah street. He is employed by the Portland Railway, Light & Power company. The couple will make their home in Portland.

## ARRESTS ARE DOUBLED

Twice as Many Offenders Reported for 1921 as for 1920.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 6.—(Arrests by the sheriff's office for the year of 1921 more than doubled those for 1920, according to a report compiled by Sheriff Wilson.

In 1921 there were 134 cases handled, outside of traffic violations, state arrests and minor charges. In 1920 there were 81 arrests. The report showed that in 1921 there were 12 arrests for manufacturing liquor, 26 for illegal possession of liquor, 23 for carrying a gun, 13 for drunkenness, 7 for reckless driving, 7 for non-support, 2 for desertion, 3 for having stolen property in their possession, 2 for petty larceny, 5 for larceny, 2 for felony, 2 for threats of murder, 1 for assault with a deadly weapon and 3 for statutory offenses.

The total fines collected amounted to \$3405. An additional \$750 in fines was served out in jail sentences at \$2 a day.

## BRIDE'S FAMILY ON TRIAL

Records of Marriage of Lebanon Girl After Elopement Studied.

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Relatives of Ruth Hardie, a Lebanon girl who was married in this city Wednesday night and who is said to be only 15 years old, were in Albany yesterday checking up the records. The marriage followed an elopement. It appeared that Louis Fuchs, 26, and Miss Hardie, 15, were married Wednesday afternoon and were married here that night. When the license was obtained the girl gave her age as 18. Mary Fuchs, a sister of the bridegroom, made the required affidavit for the issuance of the marriage license.

## 27 Chiropractors Graduated.

Twenty-seven graduates of the Pacific Chiropractor college received their diplomas last night at the hands of O. W. Elliott, president, at ceremonies held in the First Methodist Episcopal church. Such a large crowd was present to hear a musical and literary program and an address by R. F. McKelvey.

"Washington Lump Coal, \$9.75.—EDLEFSEN'S."—Adv.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

## SOVIET IS INVITED TO ALIEN PARLEY

Germany Also Is Asked to Economic Session.

## SUPREME COUNCIL ACTS

Bolshevik Propaganda Is to Stop and Immunity From Attack Is Granted Each Side.

(Continued From First Page.)

will be invited to the conference, but no mention was made of Turkey. The conditions in the form of resolutions are:

"1. That the nations claim the right to dictate to one another the principles according to which they shall organize their interior systems of property rights, government or political economy.

"2. That it is impossible to induce foreign capital to come to the aid of country unless the foreigners who furnish the funds are certain their rights will be respected and that the profits from their ventures be assured.

"3. That this security cannot be considered and established unless nations or governments of nations desiring to obtain foreign credits undertake freely to recognize all public debts and obligations contracted by a state and restore confiscated property or indemnify the victims of confiscations.

"4. That nations must have a suitable medium of exchange and monetary system and must offer proper guarantees to trade.

"5. That all nations must undertake to abstain from all propaganda subversive of public order or of political system established in other countries.

"6. That all countries must undertake to abstain from all aggressions upon their neighbors.

"If the Russian government claims official recognition in order to assure development of its commerce, the allied powers can accord the same only upon acceptance of the foregoing stipulations."

The declaration followed an hour's speech by Prime Minister Lloyd George in which he used plainer language than had been heard at any preceding meeting of the council.

Mr. Lloyd George warned the allied powers that they could not look to any others but themselves to work out the economic rehabilitation of Europe. He appealed to the allies to set aside prejudices and work together in this end.

Decisive Action Needed. Mr. Lloyd George declared the allies had reached a point where they must act decisively and broadly if the economic structure of Europe was to be saved.

It has been said, he continued, that Great Britain was suggesting this course in order to escape her obligations but he declared this was untrue and that England was prepared to carry out all her obligations. Asking permission to speak frankly on the subject of German reparations Mr. Lloyd George said:

"This is impossible unless it can be by general agreement of the allies. Failing this the fruits of peace will not be gathered."

"The allies," he continued, "must make allowance for each other's opinions. Too much has been heard of individual claims and in this all the allies have just claims. It is recognized then all have suffered and suffered—some it is true, more than others. All the sacrifices are not recorded in evidences of devastation."

England's Sufferings Cited. "I ask leave to speak for my own country," Mr. Lloyd George continued.

"It has been assumed that she did not suffer from the war. This is grossly untrue. We are paying \$10,000,000 in pensions alone and \$100,000,000 to the unemployed. These are but two results of our participation. Our taxes are the highest in the world."

The British premier said he had always been placed in the dangerous position of seeming to stand up for the Germans and the opposition to this apparent position was a cheap way of winning applause.

"I am not a pro-German apologist," he declared. "When Great Britain advised against rushing Germany into bankruptcy she did not have the interest of Germany at mind although the English always had been England's best customer. The worst thing the allies could have done would have been to rush Germany into bankruptcy as Russia now is in, where she would be in greater danger and where anarchy would be enthroned among a much more civilized people."

greater for those whose frontiers are closest. Despite misrepresentations at home and abroad, we are returning to the usual of common sense. "Germany's capacity to pay depends upon her foreign trade. Statements as to her international position are misleading and inconclusive. Her export trade must revive if she must pay what she owes. It is now only 20 per cent of the pre-war figure. The restoration of eastern and southern Europe is vital to the health of the world. If the allies do not do it, who will?"

Mr. Lloyd George declared the responsibility rests upon its victory. If they only try to escape it, they will be condemned by the voice of public which voice is expecting us to act.

Hope Is Put in Policy. "Hope will follow the policy," Mr. Millerand enunciated.

Mr. Lloyd George, "when he declared France was ready to take up relations with Russia the day she proclaimed solemnly that she would respect the obligations of every kind taken by her predecessors with foreign governments. If Russia will recognize her obligations and agree not to attack her neighbors. And we must insist that her neighbors do not attack her."

Among the conditions adopted by the council in the form of resolutions was the stipulation that "nations have no claim the right to dictate to another the principles according to which they shall organize their interior systems of property rights, government or political economy."

Prime Minister Lloyd George, in his only brief reference to the United States during his address today before the allied supreme council declared:

"I was sincerely hopeful that the great republic of the west might have joined hands with us. I will not presume to express any opinion upon the attitude of that country. It has its own reasons."

Mr. Harvey Is Informed. CANNES, Jan. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Immediately after the

supreme council adopted its resolution inviting the United States to participate in the international economic conference, the invitation was presented to Ambassador Harvey by M. Briand. The ambassador told the delegates he would forward it by cable to the state department tonight and that pending a reply he would say nothing.

The United States was not specifically mentioned in the resolution so as not, it was stated, to give the impression that the allies were pressing America to join. Mr. Harvey, commenting on the Cannes situation, said to the Associated Press tonight: "The most striking thing about the present session of the council, as contrasted with the previous one held in Paris in August, is the effect Washington has had on it. They got down to business right away and did things just as they did at Washington."

## NEW YEAR'S WORK BEGUN

PARENT-TEACHER COUNCIL HAS ALL-DAY SESSION.

New Meeting System Probably Will Continue; Care of "Bad" Boy Among Topics Considered.

Members of the Portland Parent-Teacher council began the activities of the organization for the new year yesterday by holding their first all-day session. The event proved highly successful and marked the inaugural of the new all-day plan of meeting which probably will be continued throughout the year. Morning and afternoon sessions were held at the library, with luncheon at the social hall of the Y. W. C. A.

At the morning session Mrs. C. B. Simmons spoke on the need of an intermediary institution to care for the "bad" boy. The parent school at Seattle was discussed and a committee will be named to investigate possibilities of founding such a school in Portland.

Dr. George Rebec of the extension department of the University of Oregon was the main speaker in the afternoon, his subject being "The Value of an Education." Others who spoke, representing various phases of the organization's work, were Mrs. William Fehrenbacher, Mrs. Alice C. Webster, Miss Ruth Rockwood, Mrs. R. A. Bush, Mrs. R. H. Sowers, Mrs. Charles Foster, Mrs. J. H. Sowers, H. J. Blasing and Mrs. H. C. Hodgkins.

The subject, "The Value of an Education: Why Go to High School? Why Go to College?" was suggested by Mrs. Evert Charles as applicable for forthcoming sessions of the circle. In view of the coming graduation period, and members of the graduating classes of the schools will be asked to participate when possible.

The council is already looking forward to its founders' day reception to the school board, school faculty members and others interested in the education of local youth, which will be held Friday evening, February 17. Mrs. W. H. Bathgate, president, announced the following committee chairmen for this year: Mrs. Evert Charles, program; Mrs. D. B. Kelly and Mrs. William Fehrenbacher, refreshments; Mrs. G. R. Root, decorations, and Mrs. P. B. Merry, invitations.

## WOMAN TRIES SUICIDE

ACT FOLLOWS INFORMATION OF NEEDED OPERATION.

Mrs. Orville Weaver, 17, of Albany Is Rescued From Canal by Traffic Officer.

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—A few minutes after learning that she must undergo an operation within a few days, Mrs. Orville Weaver, 17, wife of a local truck driver, attempted suicide at 8 o'clock tonight by jumping from the Ninth-street bridge into the Vine-street canal.

The woman was rescued by Kenneth Bloom, state traffic officer, who heard her strike the water and leaped in after her. She was expected to recover.

The woman left St. Mary's hospital for home after she was told about the operation. The hospital is near the canal, and it was declared that without question the suicide attempt resulted from worry about the operation.

Mrs. Weaver floated under the bridge, and had drifted near the bank when her rescuer swam to her side. He towed her ashore easily, and took her to the home of a friend. Mrs. Weaver was married about a year ago.

## FARM HOME IS BURNED

Fire Near Gresham Is Started When Lamp Overturns.

GRESHAM, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—A fire, started by an overturned lamp that overturned and exploded, destroyed the house occupied by R. Shiki, a Japanese farmer living on the Danacou line, near the Shiki, mah-Clackamas line, and threatened the lives of his two children Wednesday night.

The blazing oil spread rapidly and a fire which was visiting the family was burned slightly. Mrs. Shiki had difficulty in saving her youngest child.

Forfeited Bail Not to End Case. HOQUIAM, Wash., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Announcement that hereafter forfeiture of bail will not settle the case for those accused by the state of violations was made today by Special Prosecutor Wade.

New Officers Installed. ILWACO, Wash., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Occident lodge No. 99, masonic, and the chapter of the Eastern Star, held joint installation of officers here this evening at Fraternity hall, followed by a dinner. The lodge officers are:

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A pure ointment that has brought joy to thousands tortured by skin disorders

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CNNES, Jan. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Immediately after the

**TODAY!** A sensational double bill comedy offering that has never been equaled. Like playing Chaplin and Lloyd on the same screen.

Larry Semon—the screen's new king of comedy—in a picture that is miles ahead of anything he has done before—and the funniest comedy drama you have seen for a year.

**LARRY SEMON** in "The Sawmill"

Depicting the numerous near-tragedies that happen around a sawmill when Larry gets tangled in places where he doesn't belong.

With hundreds of funny situations Larry makes this one of the screen's comedy masterpieces.

—and—

**DORIS MAY** in "The Foolish Age"

The tale of a rich flapper who hired a prizefighter for a secretary. "Bull Montana" is the prizefighter and his attempts to adapt himself are funny in the extreme.

**CECIL TEAGUE** at the Wurlitzer and in concert tomorrow at 1:30 P. M.

Programme

Marche Militaire.....Schubert  
Selections from "Trom".....Tjerner  
"Just Like a Rainbow".....Carl  
Operatic Fantasia.....Arr. by Teague

**MILKSTOCK**  
Direction of Jensen and Von Herberg

Where he has been attending a national school for artillery officers. The local company has a splendid record both for percentage of attendance of its members at drills and for work accomplished.

**Weddings Far Exceed Divorces.**  
KALAMA, Wash., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Two hundred and thirty-one marriage licenses were issued in Cowlitz county during 1921 and divorces granted during that period. Of the \$9403 auditor's fees, \$800 was collected for marriage license, \$5700 for filing and miscellaneous articles, besides \$16,000 collected for auto license. Only 561 auto licenses have been issued for 1922, so far, against 1231 for 1921.

**Tillamook Levy Is Fixed.**  
TILLAMOOK, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The county court made the levy for Tillamook county for 1922. The county levy is 22.2 mills in high school districts; 24.3 mills outside high school districts, and 22.2 mills in Tillamook city. The state tax calls for \$163,459.70; general county tax, \$338,845.67; schools, \$147,096.39; ports, \$91,542.04; incorporated towns, \$40,874.45; drainage districts, \$36,095.67; forest patrol tax, \$4965.67; special road tax in road district No. 1, \$38,797.34; total tax, \$919,686.88. The levies in incorporated cities, of which there are only four in the county, are as follows: Tillamook city, 52.9 mills; Bay City, 51.2 mills; Nehalem, 60.4 mills, and Wheelar, 55.2 mills.

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Arctics, eight-eyelet.....\$2.50  
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Leather Puttees (new).....\$4.50  
Pocketbooks up to.....\$2.00  
U. S. Foot Powder, can 15c  
Sheepskin Coats.....\$12.00

Sweaters, Flannel Shirts, Trench Shoes, Trousers, Leather Bags, Canvas Bags, Storm Coats, Shoes, Jerkins, Rain Coats, Mackinaws, Auto Robes.

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