

RUSSIA DOMINATED BY UNITED STATES

Bolsheviks Trust America Despite Its Attitude.

SOVIET KEY TO GENOA

German Government Will Occupy Secondary Place at Coming Financial Conference.

BY MAXIMILLIAN HARDEN, Germany's Foremost Publicist. (Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

—Despite its failure to attend the Genoa conference, the United States dominates Russia. There is no nation that all Russia would rather do business with. Moscow knows that American never will seek territorial domination or financial trusteeship. Moscow trusts the United States even though the latter nation refuses to get to do business with her.

The revolver shots which, intended for Professor Millukov, killed another, here last week, was the sound of the first shot for Genoa. The second was the festive reception at the Berlin station of the Genoa-bound Bolshevik delegation.

Intervention Plot Frustrated. Millukov had come to Berlin to rally the Russian refugees—about 200,000 of whom are here—for a last attempt at military intervention in Russia. This plan had been cooked in exile centers. It was widely welcomed by the French because of recommendations couched about as follows:

Europe cannot recover economically, Germany cannot pay reparations, unemployment cannot be overcome in export countries until Russia's immense natural resources can be exploited. Since trade is impossible with the Bolsheviks, and the Moscow rulers will not relinquish their power, it must be taken from them by force. This will be easy if the mistakes of Kolchak, Denikin and Wrangel are avoided. The red army, with the ruined industrial equipment of the country to depend on, cannot resist a modern equipped force armed with improved heavy artillery. Add to this poison gas and constant reinforcements and the Bolsheviks are overcome.

France to Equip Revolutionists. Thus was the recommendation worded. If the Russian exiles would form their army, France would supply the equipment, and after the victory a constitutionalist czarist government was to be organized, and monarchy re-established with Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaievitch, author of the October, 1905, constitution, as the probable ruler. The latter would not take any risk unless he were to be petitioned by democrats and absolutists alike, and the object of Millukov's trip was to accomplish such a unity.

The czarists, knowing nothing of this, planned to kill him. Before the actor, who was mistakenly killed in his place, was buried, the German government had sent two city councilors and other ministerial officials to the railway station to greet respectfully the same Bolsheviks whom, formerly, they failed and despised.

German Faces Fresh Distrust. Obviously this present government, whose foreign minister, a wretched speech, recently called Poincare of France the European dictator and Lloyd George of Britain a fallen star, now will be accepted as a new proof of Germany's cunning deception which, hitherto having professed amity toward the Bolsheviks, now unites with them to escape a debtor's reparation.

Russia Key to Genoa Situation. The atmosphere at Genoa, after all, depends largely upon the Russian. If Krasin and Tchitcherine behave at Radek, in his latest recommendations, suggests they do; if they summon the proletariat of the world to push the cowardly bourgeoisie forward with their fists, and prepare for the world revolution which "Moscow has awaited then France, and all of small proprietors adverse to all collectivism, won't remain there long. This coming Russian Natchef (Radek) perhaps is tactically wise in saying that the Soviets must march in with warlike revolutionary music, so as not to appear as culprits or as beggars. The problem of Europe's distress and the Russian catastrophe only can be solved by collective work of all the states. The Soviet leaders, fearing being overwhelmed by a superior force, want to keep these states separate and trade with each individually. They also refuse to demobilize the red army of 1,500,000, of which one-third are highly trained and developed soldiers—elite troops. Even if they promise to demobilize they will not do so.

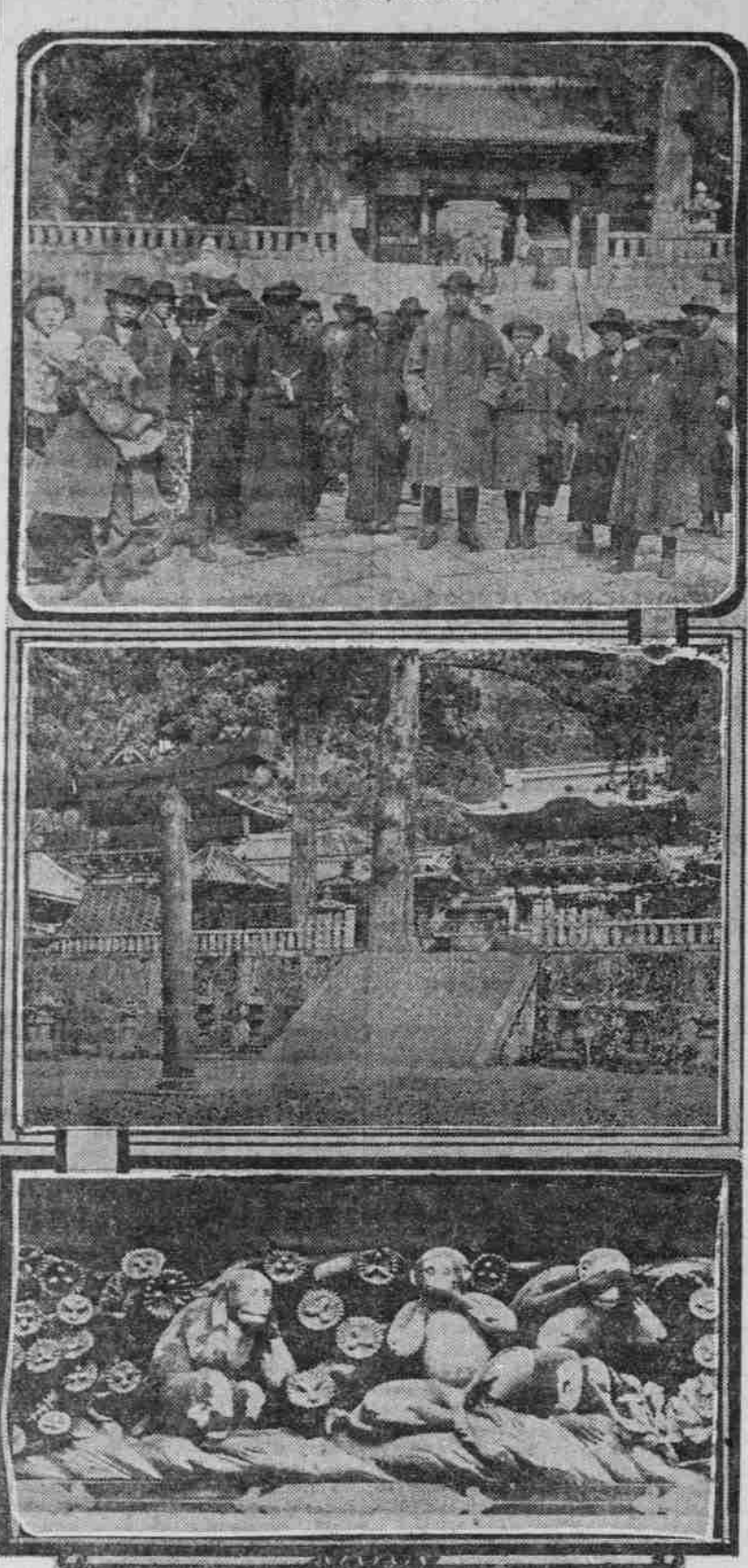
Army Only Firm Support. The army is after all, their only firm support at home and abroad, but Lloyd George rightly realizes that demobilization of expensive armies always liable to military adventures is the first condition for economic recovery and later American aid.

Although many now seem to forget it, the Genoa conference is the work of this little Welshman. He is accused, despite his great successes, by his own nobility and gentry, who still are suffering from the effects of the war, of favoring the Bolsheviks and causing trouble in India, Turkey, Egypt and Arabia. He must and will prove at Genoa the success of his methods to convince Sir George Younger and his stories on the one hand and Winston Churchill and his followers on the other. He can be depended on to restore Great Britain's world trade through a necessary agreement with Russia, either at Genoa or by the arrangement recommended by the Russian exiles.

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SCENES CAUGHT BY OREGON 1925 EXPOSITION EXPEDITION AT NIKKO, JAPAN.



Top, Julius L. Meier and his son, Jack, posed with pilgrims at Nikko temple gate. Middle, entrance to Grand Mausoleum Iyeyasu, at Nikko temple. Bottom, the Three Monkeys above Shogun's stable, which "neither hear, speak nor see evil."

FALLS SUICIDES' MECCA

JAPANESE MEN AND WOMEN TAKE LEAP TO DEATH.

Holy Grounds, Where People Worship Ancient Forms, Surrounded by Air of Mystery.

(Continued From First Page.)

The falls has been quite literally a rendezvous with death. Belief recedes from the calm, somewhat amused statement that the summer season provides often as many as a dozen suicides a week, and that it is only in winter when there are few victims to the tribute to Keogin slackens to a few each month. Men and women, youths and maidens, singly and in pairs, evade the sorely bothered police stationed near the traditional oak and take the leap to forgetfulness. The guide was quite loquacious concerning it, though regretful that he himself has witnessed but three such fates.

One Survives Leap. "Three, yes," he said. "No more. Three times I have seen it. Very funny thing. Each time they reach with hands as though to catch hold of some rock. You can see them quite plainly through the water. After half way down they do not reach any more. I think the current then has stunned them. Many Japanese now call this place not Keogin but 'Suicide Falls.' The policeman there he cannot stop them. It is a very popular place for immolation.

"Only one man, in all these years, came through alive. He is carpenter in Nikko, and a very drunken fellow. Because he does not tend to his work, and drinks much sake, he is in debt to many people—very deep in debt. So he thinks he will go to the falls and leave his troubles. Very funny thing. He carried a sign in his hand that says 'Sayonara' or goodbye. But the river threw him aside without hurt at the bottom of the Keogin falls and other men dragged him to the shore and took him to Nikko.

"His creditors talk of this matter only a short time, and then they come to the carpenter with their bills against him, each receipted for. 'You are no longer alive,' they tell him. 'You are dead now. As one who is dead you cannot owe us money.'"

Homage Paid Carven Figures. So desuka? Is that so? Can it be that the Japan of today is no whit different, spiritually than when the 47 retainers sought seven years ago to avenge the death of their lord? Two hundred years ago they took the oath and sought and slew and died each man by his own hand, yet in the multifarious curio shops you will find the carven figures chosen—two score and seven of them, seated, with the samurai swords thrust in their girdles. And in Tokyo for this is no idle legend—you will find their tomb where they sleep together in knightly and fraternal company. Candles are burned before them. On the stormiest night of winter some devotees will come to pay them homage. They are not gods, but men whose memories are honored beyond praise by a very gallant story it is, and the heart warms to it. Dumas couldn't have written a better one. He could not have written one half so good. Even Dumas would have shied at the latitude, permissible only in truth.

In time of the shoguns, two centuries since, the princely Asano ruled a fine province near Kobe, the industrial metropolis of now. Having business of state to transact with the governor, the Shogun, from the palace at Kyoto, dispatched a noble messenger or envoy to the province. A Hotspur this embassy was, touchy of pride and proud of his swordsmanship. Asano received him with honors and courtesy and pending his reply to the Shogun bade his master of ceremonies make the distinguished guest perfectly at home. But the young men of the governor's court saw the envoy from Kyoto with steel and tinder. They mocked his manners and his tailor to his face, being swordsmen themselves, until the exasperated guest drew and had at them. Several he wounded in the onslaught, coming near to death before the inviolable rules of hospitality spared him. When he stood again in the presence of the Shogun he made due complaint of the fracas at Kobe, though it would seem he had but little to cavil about. Kono his name was.

Psychology Is Mysterious. The Shogun stood by the code. By his swiftest courier he informed the unfortunate Asano that he must resign from his stewardship. Gracefully as the message was phrased the great death in it, for the only proper procedure upon quitting a post of honor, under the circumstances, was the sword of har-kari. Asano arranged his affairs and departed this life. He was well beloved of his fighting men, none of whom could ever take service with another, and his funeral was largely and regretfully attended. But 47 of his retainers considered the obsequies inadequate.

Oishi Kikyo, a lad of 16 years, banded together these devoted spirits, the eldest 82, and at the bier of their lord they vowed that Kono the envoy should not hide from their blades. The tale of their wanderings is epic in Japan. Penitents they set forth on the search, begging alms and radishes from the fields, and for seven years Kono—diminished by the venom he had distilled—fled them down the nights and down the days nor knew an easy hour. Kikyo the youth sprouted a beard and sustained himself on radishes and wild herbs. The grandeur of the avengers whetted his sword with undiminished confidence. And at the end they cornered their foe in his palace at Tokyo, cowering behind a charcoal brazier, and bore him apart upon the steel. His head was taken to the capital of Asano to quiet the spirit of their master, whereas it is said the edifice rocked with satisfaction. Having attained the goal they fell upon their swords as true samurai should, and were buried in the one grave—a shrine to honor and fidelity.

As with this sprightly incident so with the fatal allure of Keogin falls. There is something, some logic unperceived by the stranger, far beyond our sense of the dramatic, that transforms each to a most rational account of human conduct. Something that even makes for laughter. Perhaps that is why the graven chow-dogs in the Shinto temples, the grotesque elephants and the twisted dragons, are forever amused instead of solemnly pious. Perhaps that is why the Buddha, wears ever the trace of a gently introspective humor. And perhaps it is not. The psychology of Japan, to the foreigner, is always perhaps.

(To be concluded.)

BERLIN HOTELS ARE FULL

Plans Made to Accommodate Tourists in Private Homes.

(Copyright by The New York World, Published by Arrangement.) BERLIN, April 9.—(Special.)—Because of the lack of hotel accommodations and the gravity of the housing problem thousands of foreigners who visit Berlin this summer will have to find rooms in private families. The Berlin city traffic commission is locating and registering furnished rooms in private homes, and expects to find accommodations for 50,000 visitors. The commission believes this plan also will help families to pay rent, which has more than doubled this month.

EUROPEAN NATIONS COURTING RUSSIA

All, However, Try to Seem Not Over-Eager.

GENOA SESSION TODAY

Conditions of Soviet's Entry Are Outstanding and Dominating Subject of Discussion.

GENOA, April 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—The preliminary moves on the European chessboard, to which the day before the opening of the economic conference was largely devoted, plainly showed all nations, great and small, courting Russia, although they wished to appear not over-eager in the courtship. Therefore, the Russians seemed to hold a position of distinct advantage, all depending on how they manipulated their pawns in their project to be admitted to the council of nations as the representatives of the Russian state.

The conditions of Russia's entry are the outstanding and dominating subject.

Lengthy Sessions Held.

The allied chiefs have had two lengthy sessions which were marked by some sharp exchanges between the British prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Louis Barthou, representing France, and settled on a definite programme of technical work. The appointment of commissions as at the Washington conference, was arranged for, composed of representatives of all the nations, with sub-commissions, the membership of which is restricted to the nations having an interest in the particular economic topics to be discussed. The French delegates announced that complete accord existed between Great Britain and France.

Formal Addresses Slated.

The inaugural session tomorrow will be devoted to formal addresses. Thirty-four states and three continental powers will be represented. In the single European power not represented, the entente powers being unwilling to admit either the representatives of the sulter or of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the national leader, and on this question the envoy from Kyoto was as steel and tinder. They mocked his manners and his tailor to his face, being swordsmen themselves, until the exasperated guest drew and had at them. Several he wounded in the onslaught, coming near to death before the inviolable rules of hospitality spared him. When he stood again in the presence of the Shogun he made due complaint of the fracas at Kobe, though it would seem he had but little to cavil about. Kono his name was.

The Italian premier, Signor Facta, will read a message from King Victor Emmanuel at the opening session, in which the king expresses the hope that the conference will meet with complete success in restoring normal conditions in Europe.

Notorious Indian Slayer Released From Prison.

Epistle of Ex-Newspaper Man Brought Redman Out of Woods.

TACOMA, Wash., April 9.—(Special.)—Fred Pope, an Indian from the Quinault reservation, was released from the McNeil island prison March 25, according to a return made in the United States clerk's office at Tacoma yesterday, and on this release hangs a yarn that has tickled federal officers on many occasions. Not because the crime carried a humorous note, as Pope shot up considerable of the reservation and was sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary when he pleaded guilty of murder.

der, but the smile was connected with the capture of Pope.

Be it said by those familiar with the old tales about the marshal's office here, Pope, in a drunken brawl, killed one or more on the reservation and then took to the hills, declaring that any white man or Indian policeman who came his way was due to depart for the happy hunting grounds right soon. This word caused a wave of fear to sweep through the good Indians of the reserve and rather upset some of the whites, as Pope was listed as a bad actor.

In this maze of conflicting emotions Joe Stater, ex-newspaper man, hove in sight. Joe was deputy United States marshal and went after Pope. It is said when the former reporter arrived at the reservation he was told of Pope's warnings and that he had better make arrangements for flowers if he continued on.

The situation, Joe admitted, was serious, but he was equal to the emergency. Seating himself on a log he wrote, to the best remembrance of the officers, as follows:

"Fred Pope: The Great White Father at Washington, far to the eastward, has commanded you to come. The Great White Father desires you to come in all your parts, etc., and instant, or the great army of the Great White Father will be sent after you."

This epistle was dispatched by Pope's wife, said to be a little fearful of the erring husband. However, Pope came, pronto, out of the woods and then went to the penitentiary. It is said when the former reporter arrived at the reservation he was told of Pope's warnings and that he had better make arrangements for flowers if he continued on.

60 PER CENT ON STRIKE U. S. SURVEY OF COAL MINES IS COMPLETED. Loadings Aggregate 11,445 Cars on April 3, as Against 38,056 Week Before.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Production of bituminous coal dropped to 3,800,000 tons—the lowest in modern coal history—while work in the anthracite fields "ceased" entirely during the first week of the coal strike, according to a review of the industry issued today by the United States geological survey.

Reports received by the survey indicated that from 60 to 64 per cent of the bituminous tonnage of the country had been closed down by the strike, while of the remainder "a significant portion has not been operating recently for lack of demand." In the first week of the 1915 strike, the survey said, 71 per cent of the bituminous fields were closed, but "the anthracite mines operated at capacity."

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Taking April 3 as the first real test of the effect of the strike, the survey noted that coal loadings aggregated 11,445 cars, against 38,056 cars on the same day of the preceding week.

This total was continued without substantial change through the next five days, fixing an estimated production for the week of 3,800,000 tons. Production of bituminous increased almost to the last shift before the strike call, but because of the decline on the last day of the week, April 1, the aggregate production of 10,453,000 tons was slightly under that of the preceding week.

Heavy production also marked the last five working days in the anthracite fields, 36,257 cars being loaded.

Bituminous coal production during the first week of the coal strike was estimated at slightly under 4,000,000 tons by the National Coal association, which declared that while this tonnage was below the capacity of the non-union fields, "the only reason for the restricted production is to be found in the inability of the operators to find a market for their coal."

Eugene Reator Dies.

EUGENE, Or., April 9.—(Special.)—Clyde E. Sellen, really dealer of this city for 11 years, died suddenly at midnight last night at the age of 40 years. He is survived by a widow and two children. Mr. Sellen had apparently been suffering from a heart ailment for some time, but declined to health up to an hour before his death.

SEMENOFF IS CALLED ROBBER BAND CHIEF

Vancouver Man Urges Borah to Push Deportation.

ATROCITIES ARE RECALLED

Russian General Is Declared to Be Enemy of All Humanity and Tool of Japan.

An expression of rigorous sentiment against General Gregor Semenov, ataman of Cossacks, who now is in the United States, rose in Portland yesterday when R. W. Roder of Vancouver, Wash., ex-member of the Siberian expedition of the American Red Cross, telegraphed from this city to Senator Borah a plea that every effort be made to deport the "leader of a band of robbers and a murderer."

Mr. Roder sent the following message to Mr. Borah last night: "I respectfully request that you do all in your power to deport General Semenov, the enemy of the United States and all humanity, the tool of Japan and the leader of a notorious band of robbers and a murderer."

Reds Stationed in Siberia. He said that during the reign of terror of Semenov's army he had been stationed in the American segment of the trans-Siberian railroad adjacent to the segment over which Semenov had jurisdiction. "Everything that has been said of the atrocities committed and permitted by Semenov," Roder declared, "is true to the last letter, for I had ample opportunity to observe them first-hand. I was in Calgary three weeks ago when the first mention of Semenov's presence in Canada was made in the Canadian press, and as soon as I saw I immediately telegraphed to Colonel Charles H. Morrow who was in command of the American segment while I was there. I think perhaps yesterday's quotation from him in the Oregonian is the result of my action.

Inspection of prisoner trains held by Semenov during his reign in Siberia was a horrible experience. People died like flies in them and their bodies were allowed to remain in the cars until the destination of the trains was reached.

Atrocities Called Horrible.

"The atrocities against women were more horrible than the worst tales which ever came out of Belgium and Semenov's soldiers were allowed to do just as they pleased. Of course this was all done behind a screen, anti-Bolshevism, but that was not a salve to those who observed it. "It was openly known as it has been admitted by Semenov that he was in the pay of Japan for the purpose of aiding her in getting control of the far east, and this was as apparent as any other feature of his rule. "The report of the attack on American soldiers by Semenov's men is absolutely true because I was not far from the scene at the time. When the Americans defeated them Colonel Morrow said it was the greatest victory in Siberia during the war, and the scalding part of it was that the Americans were ordered to release the prisoners they had taken in the combat."

OPERATORS MEET MINERS

Coal Strike Session to Be Held at Seattle Today.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 9.—Decision to meet again Monday to continue discussion of problems occasioned by the coal strike and the walkout of union miners in 14 mines of the state, was the result of a conference of mine operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America here yesterday.

Officials of both sides declined to discuss the negotiations, declaring



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that until more definite results were obtained there was nothing to say. Two previous meetings have been held.

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