

MONARCHISTS' HOPE GROWING IN EUROPE

Adherents of Old System Re-
viving Sentiment.

FRANCE STILL IS FEARFUL

Union of Nations Is World's Im-
perative Need, Says Harden,
German Publicist.

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.

Germany's Foremost Publicist.

(Copyright, 1921, by The Oregonian.)

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—(Special cable.)

—That monarchistic sentiment is

strengthening throughout eastern

Europe, including Russia, seems hard-

ly open to doubt. A strong deter-

mining factor in the situation was

the return of King Constantine to

Greece after he had been expelled

by his own people when he was crown

prince and later as king, and dis-

placed from his throne by the angry

poverty of the nation.

In Hungary the restoration of

monarchical rule is freely and open-

ly discussed. Taking into account

this general drift, monarchists in

Germany and Austria have begun to

breathe again. Their numbers run

into the hundreds of thousands, and

prominent among them stand the

military and civilian officials who

lived idly under the rule of the

king. They yearn for a return to

former conditions and it is this

hope that their conquerors do not

object to monarchism.

Time Not Yet Ripe.

From such people, greedy for

power and position, and not from

monarchist leaders, comes the re-

actionary demand. As for the leaders,

they believe that the time is not

yet ripe. No member of the former

reigning families is popular enough

to draw public backing.

We must not forget that wide-

spread discontent exists even

among the working classes with what

is here called republican democracy.

Then, too, there are the socialists in

the ranks of the socialists caused

by the bolshevik movement and re-

sulting in the formation of a com-

unist party, which merely to justify

its existence would welcome the

triumph of reactionary influences.

Finally, the present government

consists of men who regard the re-

public as merely a temporary—if

necessary—evil, men who consider a

monarchy as a higher and nobler

form of government.

Fear Felt in France.

England, which has supplied her

needs at Germany's cost through the

destruction of our naval power, our

colonies and our commerce, can view

the situation more disinterestedly

than France, which would necessarily

hear the brunt of possible German re-

venge. Fears are felt in France that

she will not receive the reparation

due her. As Foch put it, "France

will wait for it."

France also complains that Ger-

many begins the new year in a very

bellicose spirit, citing von Seeckt's

address to army officers which, in

its reference to sharpened swords and

brightened sheaths, was strongly

reminiscent of Kaiser Wilhelm. His

glorification, further, of Hitler is

regarded by the best Germans as an

insult. For it was Hitler whose

criminal acts in the summer and au-

turn of 1918 led the German people

to believe that their country was

about to be made the victim of con-

TIMBER LEASED IN ALASKA FOR BIRCH FURNITURE MILL

Application Made for Tract of 22,000 Acres Ten Miles From Anchorage
for Ten-Year Period by Two Prominent Alaskans.

(By Mail from Alaskan Sources.)

MILK KELLEY and Leopold Da-

vid, both well-known Alaskans,

have made application for a

ten-year lease on 22,000 acres of gov-

ernment timber land about ten miles

from Anchorage for timber and man-

ufacturing purposes. It is proposed

by Kelley and David to erect a saw-

mill this year and to cut the white

birch which abounds in the north.

The mill will cost approximately \$25-

000 and will have a capacity of about

2,000,000 feet a year. Later a furni-

ture factory will be erected to supply

the Alaskan market. Northern birch

is considered an excellent wood for

furniture manufacture and whole lots

will be shipped south to be cut into

veneer.

The log splitter, the last piece of

machinery for the pulp plant of the

Alaska Pulp & Paper company,

reached Juneau early in December

and was immediately shipped to their

plant at Speer River. The new mill

was planned to start on the first day

of the present year. The Speer River

plant is the first pulp mill to be

erected in Alaska and a record was

made in assembling the machinery

and getting ready for business.

A resolution was passed by the

Alaska Game and Fish club recently

to memorialize both the United States

congress and the Alaska legislature

for the purpose of enacting game

laws further protecting the game an-

imals and birds of the north. It also

urged enactment of legislation for

the enforcement of the game laws

and the employment of more game

wardens.

A bill was passed recently by the

United States senate extending the

time for filing proof of assessment

on mining claims in Alaska to July 1

of the present year. During the war

all assessment work was suspended

by congressional action, and the

rule was extended to cover the year

1919, but congress refused to allow

the same thing in 1920. The present

act has been urged for the con-

venience of northerners, owing to the

rigors of traveling in the winter

time to the recording stations.

A German 77, one of the trophies

of the American army, captured in

the Argonne offensive, has been pre-

sented to the territory of Alaska and

is now in possession of Alaska. The

gun was given to Alaska as a prize

for the work done by its citizens in

the Victory and Liberty loan drives.

Alaska far exceeded her quota in

every drive.

D. J. Armistead, superintendent of the

Persimmon mine at Thane, and

W. W. Casey Jr., chief deputy mar-

shal for the first division, are among

the Alaskans who are leaving for the

north on the Alameda this morning.

A company composed of J. N. Gil-

lette, former governor of California;

Frederick Baumann, formerly a

Washington state supreme court

judge; B. L. Thane, prominent mining

operator, and a number of other

prominent men, has been formed and

articles of incorporation have been

filed at Olympia for prospecting and

developing oil lands in Alaska, under

the name of Alaska Consolidated Oil

Fields company. The company has

made application for 12 claims near

Katalla, formerly in possession of the

Alaska Oil company, an English syn-

dicate. Approximately 100 claims

are held on the claims before they were

lost to the English company through

the conservation policy of the United

States government during the Roose-

velt administration. At that time all

oil lands, not already patented, were

withdrawn from location and no pa-

tents have been issued since that time.

Machinery will be assembled and sent

north soon and it is expected that

active boring will be started during

the coming season.

Lomen & Co., who own a herd of

25,000 reindeer in the Nome district,

shipped 25,344 pounds of reindeer

meat to the United States during the

last year. They have built and in

course of construction five cold stor-

age plants, the capacity of which

will be 15,000 carcasses. If cold stor-

age transportation to the states can

be arranged, 6000 carcasses will be

shipped during the season of 1921.

A nugget of gold, weighing

1200 pounds, and a large number of

others, weighing from one to 50

pounds each, has been found in the

Kono hill district on the Mayo river.

Galena is a metal that carries or-

dinarily from 10 per cent to 30 per

cent silver, and may carry gold and

other metals besides.

Governor Riggs recently received a

telegram from A. F. Zipp, manager of

the Carlisle Packing company, stat-

ing that the Alaska salmon canners

are willing to donate a large quantity

of canned salmon to the Hoover com-

mittee for the relief of the starving

children in Europe. Owing to the

slack market for canned salmon, very

few of the canneries will be run in

the north this year and the operators

feel that they cannot afford to give

cash to the fund.

D. H. McDonald of Petersburg and

Matt Berkovich of Ketchikan arrived

from the north on the City of Seattle

and registered at the Stevens hotel.

Charles Hooker, a prominent busi-

ness man of Juneau, was at the

seamy.

Among those registered at the Frye

hotel were H. L. Faulkner, attorney,

of Juneau. He arrived this afternoon

on the City of Seattle.

Louis Weinrich, a pioneer of the

Dawson district, was recently killed

at death at Nome, friends here have

learned. The accident was caused by

the explosion of a can of gasoline

with which he was trying to light a

fire. Weinrich's clothing was satur-

ated with the burning liquid and he

rushed into the street where the fire

was extinguished by friends, but not

before he had been fatally burned.

The northwest mounted police pa-

trol left Dawson late last month for

its annual trip to the mouth of the

Kuskokwim river to carry supplies to

Fort McPherson. The party is under

the command of Sergeant Dempster

and consists of four with a toboggan

each. A team of five dogs is at-

tached to each toboggan.

C. W. Cash, who has been connected

with the Royal mail service between

White Horse and Dawson for the past

12 years, recently left White Horse

for the states, where he will reside in

the future. The winter service has

been discontinued.

Encouraging reports have been re-

ceived from the Sixty Mile district.

About 50 miles west of Dawson, this

district was a big producer previous

to the discovery of the Klondike.

Very little work has been done since

that time. A number of claims will

2500 IN BONUS PARADE

DISABLED VETERANS IN IN-
VALID CHAIRS LEAD LINE.

Thousands Watch Marchers—Ban-
ners Set Forth Reasons for
Asking State Aid.

Twenty-five hundred ex-service

men marched last night through the

downtown streets in a stirring but

orderly parade in agitation for a

state bonus. Hundreds of banners

setting forth the reasons for asking

for a bonus were carried by the

marchers. Near the head of the pa-

rade three disabled veterans in in-