

BOTH PARTIES REST HOPES ON RECORDS

Much Pointing With Pride in
1922 Assured.

ISSUES ARE BIT SHADY

Republicans and Democrats Alike
Have Assets, Also Handicaps,
Says Mark Sullivan.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—(Special.)—Late one winter afternoon

recently, Mr. Bryan, visiting a private house in Washington, was surrounded by an elderly southern woman, a compliment concerning his political past, coupled with a friendly wish regarding his political future.

Bryan, with the broadest and most gracious smile in his army of personal attractiveness, took her words with a smile and said: "Madam, consider this: Right now down here in the White House we have a republican president conducting a conference whose business is to carry out my policy of disarmament and Mr. Wilson's policy of international cooperation. Over in the house you have just seen a republican congress appropriate more money for the enforcement of prohibition than was ever appropriated before, and just recently you have seen a republican senate adopt the democratic program of high tariffs on large incomes."

Madam, Bryan concluded, "When things are going so well with democratic policies, why should we worry about the officers?"

Many Smile Skeptically.

This expression of philosophic resignation about his personal fortunes may have come from Bryan's heart, or it may merely have been his parlor manner. A good many persons, who argue from the known laws of human nature, smile skeptically when anyone speaks of Bryan as having foregone ambition. They say that no one can have thrown himself as Bryan has into public life for 30 years without becoming what such an experience will make of any man. They declare that if Bryan saw the opening for another period of personal leadership of the democratic party, he would be drawn into it with the swift momentum of an unconscious act of nature. The person who says this includes many who compose the present leadership of the democratic party. Within the field of political gossip, there is nothing more common than to be drawn aside and told, with an air of cryptic meaning, "Watch Bryan."

Nevertheless, in cold fact, the thing is hardly possible. There is a world of democratic voters and of smaller local leaders who love Bryan, but so far as political availability is concerned, they regard him like an elderly country uncle who comes in now and then to his black alpaca coat and invokes the blessing at meals and leads the family prayers. They pay him reverence for his position in the party, they listen respectfully to his quotations from the prophets, they pay him every deference of affection when he speaks of the management of their practical affairs, they elbow him into the chimney corner.

Leaders Less Philosophic.

Also, these same present leaders of the democratic party have no notion of sharing Bryan's philosophic calm about the offices. On the contrary, they are going energetically to work to acquire the largest possible number of offices during the present year. They think the tide has turned and running strongly in their direction. They give you statistics showing that in Indiana recently 46 out of 74 towns were democratic in local elections, and that in several other states, especially Connecticut, the results were similarly hopeful from their point of view. For these developments they show no specific reason, but assign merely a state of general discontent with the republican management of things. And when you ask the democratic leaders what they rely on to carry the coming senatorial and congressional elections they admit they have no clear plan of campaign.

The nearest thing we have had to a formal declaration of democratic national policy is in two speeches recently made by Mr. C. D. Sullivan, national chairman, Cordell Hull. In those two speeches there was little in the nature of a clear definition of issues.

As it happens, I have been at some pains to familiarize myself with the plans of both the democratic and republican party managements for the coming campaign, and it turns out that both parties expect to point backward. The republicans are going to rehearse all they have already said about democratic management of the war and make a plea in the nature of confession and avoidance of the effect that time has been too short for them to cure the economic chaos in which they claim the democrats left the country.

"Old Stuff" Must Serve.

Vivid and elaborate portrayal of alleged democratic extravagance in the management of the war and of the after effects of that management is to form the bulk of the republican campaign this year. It is "old stuff," but in private conversations the republicans say that circumstances compel them to rely on it. The republicans know the times are hard and the little faith that they will be better before the elections come. They are preparing to accept that condition as an unavoidable incident of the campaign and frankly ask the public for another lease of power to give them time to make things better.

Their real hope, of course, is that if they can manage to squeeze through the present year, hard times then will come to an end soon enough to enable them to claim the credit for it when the presidential election comes around, two years later. In fact, it is taken completely for granted as a part of the republican policy that by 1924 the country will be in the swing of an upward boom in business, and that if they can manage to squeeze through 1922 they will soon thereafter become their partner.

As against this republican plea of confession and avoidance, the democrats also are going to point backward. They are going to try to focus public attention on the last time when they had control of the house and senate, namely, the fall of 1918 and spring of 1919. They are going to say that times then were good, with prices rising, and that if only the country had left them in power times would have continued good.

Old Issue to Be Revived.

They are going to dig up what even those close to politics have forgotten, namely, the formal programme for after-war construction, which the democrats formulated and introduced in congress during their last lease

HARDEN ANALYZES CRISIS IN FRANCE

Demand for German Gold Is
Blamed.

LOYD GEORGE DOMINANT

Spark of Reasoning at Cannes Attributed to Influence of Washington Conference.

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.

(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—(Special Cable.)—Whether goes France?

This is the question which stirs the civilized world today. Are the men who demand the last pound of flesh of the treaty of Versailles going to lead her into new and foolish adventures?

M. Briand had shown some appreciation of conditions as they are. But the main pack of the French politicians have refused to see these conditions. They are purblind to everything except a pot of gold.

It is too bad that the Cannes conference has broken down under M. Briand's resignation. I have often said that I would joyfully greet any defensive alliance among the powers which would offer France her desired security, because such an alliance might end the useless Rhine occupation which eats up enormous sums that might go to reparations purposes and feeds the hatred of French and German peoples.

Lloyd George Dominant Figure.

Out of this latest muddle in European affairs Lloyd George arises, as usual, the dominant figure. His sixth sense, attributed to him by the English writer Keynes, was functioning when he used the Franco-Belgium dispute to bring about the Cannes conference before the Washington conference had concluded its work.

France had hoped to go to the Riviera equipped in an armor which would have frightened England into making concessions. Her shield was to have been the Angora treaty with the Kemalists. Her great sword was to have been an unlimited submarine fleet.

Mr. Balfour was quite right when he declared the whole world was to be directed against England. Persons, whose memories do not go back of Edward VII, forget that for centuries the grave menace of a Prussianized Germany drove England and France into an alliance which came into full fruit and being in the war which crushed the German military masters.

But no one who has studied the France of the last year, and who would have seen a third party arise, would have been so sure of the success of Great Britain have known. In her comprehensible differences over her devastated and impoverished France, she has forgotten that England, too, suffered in the way—suffered in blood and treasure and in the loss of her independent trade. France has imagined herself neglected and half betrayed by "perfidious Albion," against whom she needed an effective weapon.

Submarine Worst Enemy.

The last war proved that England's greatest danger was unrestricted submarine warfare. France rightly feared that she could carry on this warfare much easier and with much greater success than Germany. The channel would be no protection to England. Long-range guns at Calais, Havre and Cherbourg could sink destroyers and even wreck the great German submarines. It took four or five days in going to and returning from the scene of hostilities. But it is only 23 miles from Calais to Dover, and 76 from Cherbourg to Portsmouth.

French submarine warfare could threaten England's life and the Parisians thought that Lloyd George would make a treaty guaranteeing the security of France against German aggression rather than run the risk of possible hostilities with France.

These hopes were destroyed, however, like young leaves in a wall storm, when the Washington conference adopted the Root resolutions governing the use of the submarine, henceforth undersea warfare against

merchant ships is forbidden. Thus the sword of France, destined for the Riviera fight, was broken, while the shield was rendered useless when the Russian protection of the Kemalists government in Angora were invited to the Cannes conference.

So much for France, but how about England?

In closer communion than ever with her dominions, free of the burden of the Japanese treaty with peace in Ireland, despite Mr. de Valera's free of the submarine danger; with the Washington four-power pact in her pocket, and ready for a similar agreement in Europe; acting in part as tamer and introducer of the bolsheviks—thus splendidly equipped and arrayed, England went to Cannes.

It was a masterpiece of stage management. It was doubly effective because of the French confusion following the mistake at Washington of trying to play one English-speaking nation against the other.

PREMIER DEBATING GENERAL ELECTION

Challenge of Conservatives
Lloyd George's Chance.

PERSONAL POWER STRONG

London Rumors of Plan for Political Coup in Spring Stir English Vote Hunters.

BY GEORGE N. BARNES.

British Parliament Leader.

(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.—(Special by Wire.)—While another French ministry falls, Prime Minister Lloyd George, last of the great war survivors, returns to England with fresh laurels.

But Lloyd George, at home, finds himself confronted by the task of addressing his backers of the liberal party, and he will need all of his sagacious power of political strategy to extricate himself from an extremely delicate situation.

A serious quarrel has developed here, should be mentioned, over Lloyd George's reported intention to spring a general election on the country next month. The liberal section of the coalition, which has kept Lloyd George in power, obviously favors that course, although the present parliament has still two years to run before its constitutional expiration, and there is one outstanding item of the 1918 programme still unfulfilled—the house of lords is still unreformed.

Problem Is Awkward.

This reforming of the lords is an awkward problem for the coalition, for it cuts across rival political conceptions. Liberalism is aimed at the full enfranchisement of the people and the abolition or curtailment of hereditary privilege. In an epigrammatic phrase John Morley 30 years ago summed up the liberal attitude toward the house of lords when he said:

"The conservatives, on the contrary, regard the lords as a necessary check to hasty legislation in the commons. They are the only body which can resist the temptation of powers of veto by the lords when that change was carried through ten years ago by a government which constituted Lloyd George as a member."

The house of lords, of course, is an anachronism, and its reform is merely a matter of time. The conservatives think that time is now, while the liberals would postpone it to a more convenient season after the next election.

Reform Ideas Differ.

The difficulty in the situation is that there is a difference of opinion about the kind of reform to be applied to the lords. Many placed conservatives want to restore some measure of their powers and to fortify the institution by some elective element respecting its membership. The liberals well know that anything of that kind would meet with strenuous opposition from all the progressive and democratic forces of the country, and would discredit every liberal who assented to it.

It would even sever Lloyd George from his liberal fold. On the other hand, the shelving of his pledge may sever him from many of the conservatives in his government. Sir George Younger, head of the conservative organization, bluntly says that if an election is embarked upon before the redemption of the government pledge he will leave the coalition and incite his friends to do likewise. He has said in a letter to the conservative constitution that "it would break up the coalition."

Early Election Opposed.

Austen Chamberlain, the chancellor of the exchequer, who is now the head of the house of commons, is strongly opposed to an early election. What course, then, is Lloyd George to follow? He is understood to favor an early election so as to get the moral backing of the country in carrying out the legislative changes necessitated by the Irish settlement. He is in a position of unchallenged personal ascendancy and may think himself strong enough to accept Younger's challenge. He is addressing a great convention of liberal

LENINE NAMES CABINET

PERSONNEL IS SAME AS IN
1921 ROSTER.

Three New Positions Are Added, and Some of Ministers Have Been Shifted.

RIGA, Jan. 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Premier Lenine has virtually completed the formation of his new soviet cabinet, according to advices received here from Moscow by the official bolshevik Rosta news agency. It contains the same personnel as did Russia's 1921 directing body, with the exception of three new cabinet members added to the list. Some of the ministers, however, have been shifted.

According to officials at Riga, the new council of commissars of 17 members is composed mostly of persons of Russian nationality. Ministers are War Trotsky and Minister of Labor Schmidt are of Jewish parentage. Minister of the Interior Dierpinski is of Polish nationality and M. Stalin, minister of national minorities and labor and peasant inspection, is a Georgian.

The following is the revised list of the cabinet, as taken from the official newspaper Pravda and the Rosta agency:

President of the council of commissars, Nikolai Lenine; first vice-president, M. Rykov; second vice-president, M. Tomsky; agriculture, M. Yakovlev; president of the supreme economic council, M. Bogdanov.

All of the members of the cabinet, according to local soviet sources, are of the so-called right wing communists, following Premier Lenine's lead.

UNIFORM RATES IS AIM

Steamship Officials of Japan, England, America, Canada Confer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A conference seeking uniform freight rates under all flags operating in the trans-Pacific steamship service was held here Friday at the office of the United States shipping board. Representatives from every line in the Pacific, including Japan, British, American and Canadian steamship officials, attended and voted for appointment of a committee to draft a uniform scale. The committee's report will be acted on at a later meeting.

William J. Love, vice-president and traffic department of the Canadian Pacific steamship corporation, who presided, said the intended uniformity would benefit shippers as well as shipping interests.

He described existing rates in the Pacific as topsy-turvy because of wide discrepancies. With uniform charges, he said, the shipping business would be better able to stabilize its business. At the present time, he added, the matter of "making a price on a product involves uncertainty as to how the freight rates available to the exporter compared with those given his competitor.

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coalitionists in London next Friday, and the air may then be cleared.

Lloyd George favors the formation of a new party, and he may make an appeal to the liberals to form the nucleus of that party. Then, with blushing honors thick upon him and a confused and disheartened opposition, he might sweep the field.

That is, of course, the short view and ignores theories, but is a very attractive view to a quiescent minister riding two horses through different political pastures.

FASHION SHOW IN CASTLE

Ex-Imperial Residence in Vienna Used by Costumers.

(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

VIENNA, Jan. 14.—(Special Cable.)—A queen moved into the Hofburg, one of the ex-imperial residences, today, but she was a queen of fashion and not by birth. The castle was turned into a fashion show by the leading Viennese costumers, and the grand old rooms made a brilliant frame for the costumes exhibited.

The queen's boudoir, formerly part of the suite of the empress, was specially furnished by a prominent manufacturer of lingerie, and the queen of fashion held audience in bed after the fashion of the court, while the women of her "court" exhibited the various styles of wonderfully embroidered undergarments.

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