

RED RECOGNITION ECONOMIC ISSUE

Leaders in Moscow Declared
Aware of Failure.

U. S. POLICY REVERSED

Traditional Sympathy With
Overthrow of Autocracy Held
Inapplicable to Case.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—(Special.)—The position which Senator Borah has held about Russia has had two aspects, the first concerned the continued residence in Washington, and the continued recognition by our government, of an ambassador from Russia who came here as the representative of a regime in that country, which terminated more than three years ago. This Ambassador Bakhmeteff did not represent, and did not pretend to represent, the present government of Russia.

On the contrary, he was the representative of elements, which, both in Russia and in America, have been violently opposed to the present regime in Russia. All this Senator Borah has believed to be wrong, and he has said so with force and pungency. On this point Senator Borah's contention has now been met. Bakhmeteff has ceased to be the accredited representative of Russia in Washington.

Recognition Is Urged.
The other aspect of Senator Borah's contention about Russia is that the American government should give recognition in the usual way to the present regime in that country. In taking this position Senator Borah probably comes close to expressing the typical historical attitude of the United States toward revolutionary governments. The circumstances of the birth of our own government were such as to give us in the beginning a sympathetic leaning toward other peoples engaged in the adventure of getting rid of monarchies and dynasties.

It is in his understanding of history and his familiarity with the fundamentals of American politics that Senator Borah has his greatest strength. He is probably the only American statesman who, in considering the matter of our relations with Russia, has thought it worth while to inquire into what our country under the first presidency of Washington, did about recognizing France and other circumstances that were somewhat, but not wholly, similar to the present Russian case.

Cases Held Similar.
Senator Borah has made the point that during the French revolution, when the French people were getting rid of the old Bourbon monarchy, Washington recognized the revolutionary government of France within three months after the leaders of the revolution had killed their queen and while the guillotine was still working.

This early recognition of the revolutionary government of France, Senator Borah pointed out, is in contrast with the course of England, where Pitt and Fox debated for 12 years before they could move up their minds whether to recognize the revolutionary government in France. Senator Borah believes that this precedent, and the prevailing disposition on the part of America to give sympathy and help to countries engaged in the difficult and unhappy business of getting rid of autocratic governments should be followed in the present case.

Economic Factors Considered.
The contract between what Senator Borah would like to do, and the course that our administration has actually followed, lies in the fact that the administration, in this present case of Russia, has taken into account the economic factors involved. Senator Borah would eliminate the consideration of economic factors, or at least would certainly lay less emphasis on them. He would look at the political factors primarily, and seeing those political factors to compose, in his judgment, merely a case of a people revolting against a dynasty, he would give them the recognition and support which is the historic tradition of America.

But the thing which impairs the analogy between Washington's recognition of France and Russia's refusal to recognize Russia is this very fact that in the present case economic factors are involved which were not involved in the much simpler case that Washington had to consider. In the first place, Russia owes some hundreds of millions of dollars, partly to the government of the United States and partly to private citizens of the United States.

Russian Debt Factor.
If France had owed a great deal of money to the United States 125 years ago, and if it had been a principle of the revolutionary government of France to deny the obligation to pay that debt, then, in that case, Washington might have been slower in according recognition. In the second place, the Russian revolution is not merely political, but economic as well. The Russian revolution has not only thrown out its old dynasty, but has asserted its unwillingness to recognize or abide by the accepted laws of economics and business.

Though the circumstances compel the American government to look upon this Russian problem as having essential economic aspects, it is still true that in the popular understanding of America's position too much emphasis has been given to the economic side of the position which the American government has taken. This is caused by the way in which the problem has come up.

The Russian government seeks recognition from us. We imply that we will not recognize them until they first recognize the validity of the debts which they owe to our government and to our private citizens, and until they also consent to give compensation to our citizens who owned property in Russia which was seized and is now held by the Russian government. If the problem remained in this simple shape the American people would understand it more readily. But at this point the Russian government says, in effect: "We want to trade with America. We have a great many resources to be developed, a great many things to sell, and, in particular, a great many things to buy. We want recognition from you in order that we may trade with you."

To this appeal to our cupidity the

American reply is that there is no profit to be had out of trade with Russia; that the economic system which the new Russian government has adopted makes production impossible; that as a result of it, Russia is an economic vacuum; and that, in short, we are not in the least moved by this appeal to our cupidity. Further than this, we point out that under the economic system which the Russian government believes in and is attempting to enforce there cannot be normal production nor normal trade.

Issue Is Contested.
This latter portion of our position about recognizing Russia is not essential, but it has gone hand in hand with what is essential in such a way as to confuse the issue. We are not in the position of saying to the Russian government that we will not recognize them merely because their trade is not worth while. That part of our position is merely our answer to their appeal to our cupidity. The essential principle in our refusal to recognize the present Russian regime is that we will not recognize any regime of any government which refuses to recognize its country's obligations, or to keep its country's promises, or to give compensation to our citizens whose property it has seized.

SCIENTISTS TO CONVENE

SUMMER SESSION TO BE HELD
AT SALT LAKE.

Pacific Division of Advancement
Association to Hold Sixth
Annual Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Scientists from all parts of the United States are expected to attend a summer session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Salt Lake City, Utah, June 22-24. The session will be held under the auspices of the Pacific division of the association, which will hold its sixth annual meeting in Salt Lake at the same time.

One feature of the meeting will be a symposium on Colorado river problems. The scientific aspect of the great reclamation project will be presented in six papers, the titles and authors of which follow: "Description and Physiography of the Colorado River Basin," by J. P. Post, director, department of geology, university of Utah; "The Colorado River Basin," by J. P. Post, director, department of geology, university of Utah; "The Colorado River Basin," by J. P. Post, director, department of geology, university of Utah; "The Colorado River Basin," by J. P. Post, director, department of geology, university of Utah; "The Colorado River Basin," by J. P. Post, director, department of geology, university of Utah; "The Colorado River Basin," by J. P. Post, director, department of geology, university of Utah.

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JAPANESE TO CUT NAVY

ARMS CUT PROGRAMME IS
OUTLINED BY OFFICIALS.

Private Dockyard to Be Reimbursed for Expenditures on
Canceled Ship Orders.

TOKIO, May 19.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Ten thousand men and several hundred officers will be dropped from the Japanese navy in line with the armaments agreements reached at the Washington arms conference, according to an official of the navy department. Those discharged will receive compensation from the government.

Private dockyards, which will suffer loss by halting of construction on war vessels will be reimbursed for their expenditures. If the plan for armament reduction being drawn up by the navy authorities are approved, it is understood that the government does not intend to make any reduction this year in the ranks of the skilled workmen employed in the shipyards, as 21,000 men will be needed in the work of scrapping ships which come under the treaty.

The cruisers Amagi and Akagi, which Japan gave up under the Washington treaty, will be converted into airplane carriers. Each has a tonnage of 26,000, and will be reconducted to carry 50 airplanes. It is expected they will be ready for service by 1924. Another carrier, the Hoshio, 3600 tons, will have a capacity of 20 planes, and will be in commission also in 1924. The department plans to build two torpedo tenders in the near future.

POSTAL RATE CUT ASKED

Repeal of Last Two of Four
Increases Provided in Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Repeal of the last two of the four increases in second-class postal rates, originally imposed under the war revenue act of 1917, is provided for in a bill introduced Friday by Representative Kelly, republican, Pennsylvania. It would take off specifically the increases which went into effect July 1, 1920, and July 1, 1921, but would retain the present zone system of postal rates which carried with the increase which became effective in July, 1919.

Mr. Kelly declared that the war revenue rates are 225 per cent higher than in pre-war days, and that with the reductions sought by his measure second-class rates still would be 100 per cent higher than the prices that prevailed prior to the war.

ACE AGAIN FORCED DOWN

Rickenbacker Meets More Trouble in Transcontinental Flight.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—Captain Eddie Rickenbacker again encountered trouble in his around-the-country flight, when, late Friday his airplane was forced down near Dexter, Ia., 80 miles east of here while he was flying on Chicago to Omaha leg of his trip to the coast. Captain Rickenbacker, in a telephone conversation with a local newspaper, declared that the mishap was directly attributable to that which occurred in Detroit Thursday when his plane was struck by lightning. Efforts to repair the machine are continuing. Omaha last night were futile, according to Captain Rickenbacker, who said that he would not resume his flight to Omaha until today.

WALLS OF CHILDREN DREADED BY JUDGE

Famed Chicago Divorce
Doctor Takes Vacation.

MANY HOMES ARE SAVED

Strain of Listening to Troubles of
Others Finally Breaks Down
Health of Jurist.

BY MARGARET DALE.

(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)
CHICAGO, June 10.—(Special.)—"I need a vacation from broken hearts."

In these words, Judge Joseph M. Sabath, the great divorce doctor of Chicago, divorce courts, worn and broken by the strain of years of listening to the marital troubles of others, told today why he has asked for a temporary transfer to the civil bench.

"The walling of the children is in my ears—the little ones injured by the separation of their parents. I must forget it for a time until I get strength to deal with them again. I will be ready to go back to it in September, but for a while I want to settle differences by pocketbooks, and not by hearts."

6500 Divorce Cases Heard.

In the two years he has served in the divorce court, Judge Sabath has heard 6500 divorce cases, an average of nearly ten a day, and three phases of them have uncovered him, he says—attempts to conciliate discordant couples, custody of the children where reconciliation was impossible and the question of alimony.

He points proudly to the fact that out of the matrimonial wreckage that has drifted into his court he has been able to salvage the domestic happiness of 550 couples. "These reconciliations have all lasted without a single exception," he said. "I have followed them up and many of the couples have come back to me with tears in their eyes, to thank me for saving them from disaster."

Judge Rests From Labors.

This quiet little judge of 53, a native of America, who has lived with his wife at their Chicago Beach home, but he was not too tired to talk about his work, the work that has broken him. The room was fairly filled with flowers, mostly from those he saved from themselves. The judge, seated in an invalid's chair, but he did not appear ill; nevertheless he had the appearance of a man who is all tired out.

And there was that air of judicial dignity about him, despite the dark green velvet striped dressing gown he wore and rather squat figure. Judge Sabath came up from the people and he boasts that he "understands them." Born in Bohemia in a poor family of 11 children, he came to America as an immigrant at the age of 15. His first job was in a clothing store, but he decided to become a lawyer. He sold clothes by night, and studied law by day. When he finally was admitted to the bar he practiced law with such success that 2000 Bohemian citizens of Chicago petitioned him in 1919 for municipal judge. Only the other day he was re-elected by the largest vote of any of the candidates.

Job Is Switched Around.

"When I was transferred to the divorce court," Judge Sabath said, "my job seemed to be to wreck homes and I tried to turn it into one of building them." Thirty-four years of happy married life have made Judge Sabath a great believer in marriage. "Marriage," he always advises, "is a contract. It is a contract between two people, and it is the father of three children. A judge must deal with a divorce case as a doctor deals with a case of illness." He continued, "He must diagnose the cause of the trouble, not merely treat the effects. If the root of the trouble is found and means are shown by which it can be removed, the result will be disastrous. Most people will listen to a reason."

Wholesale Decrees Opposed.

"Long ago I ceased to believe that I was serving the best interests of the people by granting them wholesale divorces regardless of circumstances. People leap into divorces court as impulsively as they leap into marriage. Sometimes, of course, the sooner a couple can be separated the better. But there are other cases where the opposite is true. It was married when he was too young, and she was too young, and the judge established his famous 'reconciliation room.' Whenever there seemed to be the slightest chance for the unhappy ones to compose their differences he sent them to the room. Sometimes he had to send an officer of the court to separate them, but many times they would emerge smiling, arm in arm. Often he suspended court and offered himself in the role of peacemaker. From 7 in the morning until 6 at night he worked for six

days a week without even stopping for lunch. "I can't keep the poor people waiting," he would answer impatiently when urged to take a recess. "It is upon the children that the worst tragedies of divorce fall," the judge said. "They suffer not only from the divorce which makes a divided home, but also from the notoriety their playmates in school point fingers of scorn at them. Other parents advise their little ones not to play with Willie and Jennie, they don't come and play at home. They are shunned, whispered about and made self-conscious and unhappy without any realization of the cause."

Custody of Child Problem.

"But it was trying to decide the heart-breaking question of custody of the children that—if you will pardon me, 'got my goat.' The other terrible question is that of alimony. Some men will do anything in the world to avoid paying alimony. They will give up the best job they ever had and present themselves actually out of work and needy when they might be earning good money. They will fake injuries and disabilities, coming into the courtroom with armstied up in bandages, with doctors' certificates of ill-health or clad in garments not fit to be seen. If it can be proved that they are playing the part of a victim, it is easy to make the payment. But the difficulty is to judge a man's actual earning capacity and just how much the wife deserves."

The large present number of divorces, Judge Sabath attributes to hard times rubbing the last vestige of "blow" from hasty marriages. He said the contrast made in a time of unusual stress and excitement was not strong enough to stand the dull monotony of scarce jobs and small pay.

"There is also the interference of parents," declared the judge. This mother thinks her girl deserves a better sort of a man, and that mother is sure her boy married beneath him. I find many parents who continually nag their married sons and daughters, reminding them how they might have done better. This is a veritable crime."

COAST RATES REDUCED

COMMERCE COMMISSION RULING PUBLISHED.

Decision to Enable Puget Sound
Cities to Compete South
of Portland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The interstate commerce commission has found justified proposed proportional rates which are lower than existing corresponding local rates from Seattle and Tacoma to Portland on commodities destined to certain Willamette valley points, and from Portland to Seattle.

The decision will enable Puget sound cities to compete with San Francisco shippers in the Willamette valley and a few points north of Portland.

PORTLAND LOSES BATTLE

New Decision Made Over Protest
of Local Interests.

New railroad minimums on lumber and articles taking lumber rates will be in effect tomorrow, according to the traffic department of the Union Pacific, and the system is said to be more satisfactory to the lumber shipper than the old.

The new plan bases car minimums on the length of cars, rather than cubic capacity. New minimums on pine, fir, hemlock and spruce lumber are, for a car 34 feet and under in length, 38,000 pounds; for a car from 38,000 to 42,000 feet in length, 44,000 pounds; and for cars more than 42,000 feet long, 54,000 pounds. When cars are loaded with their full cubic capacity, shipments shall be subject to actual weight not less than 30,000 pounds.

The decision is that of the commission in regard to rates which the railroads serving Oregon and Washington sought to publish last April, but which were suspended upon protest of the Portland Traffic & Transportation bureau. A showing was then made before an examiner of the commission, and the decision just made was the result. Rail traffic men here said the rates were made rather low because they were influenced somewhat by water competition, but they do not admit that they will operate to Portland's disadvantage in meeting competition of other coast city tohore.

KLAN SHERIFF DEPOSED

Texas Judge Instructs Jury to
Find Ouster Verdict.

BEAUMONT, Tex., June 10.—Tom Garner, sheriff of Jefferson county, was found guilty of official misconduct and ordered removed from office in an instructed verdict returned by a jury in district court here Friday.

Judge Street, in instructing the verdict, said the fact that the officer had become a member of the Ku Klux Klan was in contravention to the oath he took as sheriff. County

FRANCE'S POSITION ONE OF ISOLATION

Other Nations Oppose Stand
on Reparations.

ENTENTE IS MENACED

Poincare Must Take Military
Action Alone or Effect Com-
promise, Says Writer.

BY WILLIAM BIRD.

(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)
PARIS, June 10.—(Special cable.)—"In the long run it is extremely tiring for France to be the only nation that is right." These are the words of a French statesman, and they are not without a touch of irony. French newspapers summarize the situation created by the reparations commission's majority decision inviting the international bankers to recommend a reduction of Germany's debt.

England, Italy, the United States and the American unofficial observer, although not voting registered approval—even Belgium, despite the praise heaped upon her for supporting France at Geneva, are against the French position. France alone is right, her newspapers say. In reality, France cannot be in the majority on reparations because she is entitled to 52 per cent of the German payments, hence she has a majority of the voting stock and the moral voting power. Nevertheless, there is only one way that France can force the treaty of Versailles, and that is with military force. If Poincare intends to go it alone he "must say it with soldiers."

Action Is Significant.

The action of the reparations commission has a far greater significance than appears on the surface. It is the first time that the commission ever reached a decision by a majority instead of a unanimous vote. Secondly, it is the first time the commission ever openly acknowledged the existence of any outside body competent to consider the question of Germany's total indebtedness. Thirdly, Poincare himself resigned the chairmanship of the reparations body two years ago because he said the governments were interfering with the commission's autonomy, which under the treaty is absolute.

Yet, today Poincare issues hints, if not orders, which induce Dubois, his representative, to dissuade from his colleagues. If anything was needed to clinch France's isolation this incident would supply it. Poincare's critics agree he acted logically but wisely in not agreeing with the others at least to listen to what proposals the bankers had to make, since it was expressly stipulated in the reparations commission would not be bound to adopt them. As it is, France has served advances notice that she won't entertain any such proposals while the majority of the commission have said they will.

Incident Is Threatening.

This is the most threatening thing that has happened to the entente since the armistice. It brings to a sharp point the whole question whether France shall continue as a dominating European power or succumb to majority rule. The only choice left for Poincare seems to be between emphasizing the national isolation by acting alone in a military move or making a clever compromise as a Briand. His every inclination is to avoid the former, and I believe yet the latter step seems to be one of political suicide.

I repeat, the Poincare ministry has rough going ahead of it.

POSTAGE CUT PROPOSED

Second-Class Rate Reduction Bill
Introduced in House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Repeal of the last two of the four war-time increases in second class postage rates was proposed in a bill introduced in the house Friday. The bill, which would retain the zone system of postal charges, was referred to the house postoffice committee.



For Summer
Comfort:
Soft Collar Shirts,
Wash Neckwear,
Zephyr Weight
Collars,
Athletic Underwear,
Light Weight
Silk Hosiery.

For the sheriff protested that there was nothing the Ku Klux Klan could do with the duties of a sheriff, but the court decided the oath of the Klan was in effect to "deceive the ignorant and unwary."

GERMAN LOAN TO WAIT

Bankers at Paris Decide to Ad-
journ for Three Months.

PARIS, June 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—The international bankers at a session held Friday virtually decided to adjourn for three months and then resume consideration of a proposed loan to Germany.

Although the bankers' committee will meet again this morning to consider its answer to the reparations commission, the decision to adjourn was taken last evening after its members had agreed that in view of the situation created by the reparations commission's vote nothing could be done at this time toward arranging a large loan for Germany.

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Pittcock
Block

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