

ANGLO-JAPANESE PACT IS URGED BY EX-PREMIER OKUMA

Tokio, May 25.—(I. N. S.)—"The Japanese do not seek to emigrate to any country where they are not wanted," declared Former Premier Okuma today in the course of a statement supporting the new proposed Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Negotiations for the alliance are now in progress between Tokio and London. If they are successful the pact will take the place of the alliance that existed between Japan and Great Britain before the war. The Japanese contend that the Chinese situation is involved in this matter, and they deeply resent any suggestion that Japan modify her policy toward China.

"Such an alliance is indispensable for the safeguarding of primitive countries like Tibet and India against Bolshevism," said ex-Foreign Minister Baron Goto.

"Though it may be impossible to stop the spread of Bolshevist ideas, two predominant countries combined in the interests of peace could prevent a dangerous government from making headway. China is a constant source of danger, from which infection is liable to spread to India. An Anglo-Japanese alliance should be continued until the League of Nations is matured."

Poles Decide Not To Advance Farther, Says Gen. Pilsudski

Dublin, May 25.—Troops have unloaded respondent at Kieff. In an interview with General Pilsudski, directing the Polish operations against the Bolshevik army, says the Poles can advance as far as they wish, but they've gone as far forward as they will.

"The Red army," Pilsudski is quoted as stating, "is badly organized and shows no spirit. We have taken some 30,000 prisoners with losses of less than a hundred killed. We can go as far as we like, but I don't intend to go further."

The Telegraph learns from a Polish military source that the Bolshevik military offensive merely compelled the Poles to retire to a second line, after which Pilsudski personally directed a vigorous counter attack Wednesday and recaptured many of the towns from the soviet troops. The counter attack continues satisfactorily, says the Telegraph's informant.

Dockers Quit Work; Troops Unload Ship

Dublin, May 25.—Troops have unloaded military stores from the steamer Anna Dorette, upon the refusal to handle such goods, but the dockers did not attempt to interfere with the process. Former soldiers in Londonderry have raided

Ebert Says U. S. Struck Hardest But He Harbors No Grudge

By Gordon Stiles
Special Cable to The Journal and the Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1920, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Berlin, May 25.—From Henry C. Riser of New York I have obtained a report of a conversation which he had with President Ebert. Riser, who, since the armistice, has been speaking at various American army headquarters, came to Berlin to study conditions preparatory to returning to the United States where he expects to give a series of 25 lectures. He said that Ebert received him most cordially and the following conversation took place:

"I am always glad to receive an American," began the president, "and that despite the fact that your country administered the hardest blow we suffered during the war."

"We fought to keep out of it Mr. President," said Riser.

"I realize that," said Herr Ebert, "but when you did come you came with a rush. But the war is ended now and the only course for all of us is to put aside animosities to the greatest possible extent and work in harmony for the restoration of peace and normal conditions. I think what is most important now is to try to arrive at a solid commercial and industrial agreement, reasonable from all points of view. The

one thing working for the most good now is the increasing supply of American food. That is something our children are going to remember—that even before peace was signed between the countries America supplied the food which was so sorely needed."

"What of the war's experiences affected you most deeply?"

"The loss of so many of our men," the president's voice was husky and his eyes were moist. Ebert himself lost a son in the war.

"If you were to give a message to young men in general what would it be?" Mr. Riser asked.

"I would tell them," said the president slowly, "that they are going to have a harder time than we have had. I would say to them, 'Make yourselves efficient because more is going to be required of you than of any previous generations. Fit yourselves for a life of work. Train yourselves to be versatile so that if you are called into a new field of activity you can turn your hands to whatever there is to do. There is no longer any room in this world for idlers or shirkers.'"

President Ebert himself certainly is no idler. From 8 o'clock in the morning until late in the evening he applies himself to affairs of state, and while he is often criticized probably, there is nobody in Germany who has fewer enemies.

HARDEN FORESEES GERMAN REVOLT BY REACTIONARIES

Berlin, May 25.—(I. N. S.)—Another revolution in Germany within six or eight weeks, accompanied by a reactionary reign of terror, was predicted today by Maximilian Harden, famous editor of Die Zukunft.

"You can feel revolution in the air," declared the noted journalist. "The scenes are being set for it. It has been shown by the unsuccessful Von Kapp coup that plotters have nothing to lose if they fail, and everything to win if they succeed. The government has not punished a single person who took part in the Von Kapp uprising.

"The terror will begin with a camouflaged communist revolution staged and paid for by the reactionaries. True, radical sympathizers will join the movement in the belief that it is a 'Red revolution.' But then the Army Officers' association will step forward as the saviors of the country and will launch their well-planned counter-revolution to put down the Reds, and the reactionary terror will be on."

the homes of two nationalists, evicting the families and destroying their furniture. The action was probably in revenge for similar outrages against Sinn Feiners, perpetrated by Orangemen.

THRACE PREPARES TO FIGHT GREEKS

By Constantine Brown
Special Cable to The Journal and the Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1920, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Constantinople, May 25.—I have just returned from an airplane trip to Thrace, where we landed at many villages. The population is made up of Greeks, Turks and Bulgarians, none of whom has an overwhelming majority.

In the region north of Tchatalja, on the Bulgarian frontier, allotted to Greece, the Turkish and Bulgarian people have joined to fight the Greeks. According to the chief of an organization known as the committee on the independence of Thrace, its object is to preserve Thrace for the Thracians regardless of race or religion.

He said a mandate from some western power would be welcomed, but that occupation by the Greeks would be a calamity to both Bulgarians and Turks. Thrace is divided into four regions, each of which formerly was the headquarters of a division of the regular Turkish army. The artillery and munitions were turned over to the allies when the armistice was signed, but now, through some unknown means, they are again in the hands of the Turks.

Well armed reinforcements of men and officers from Bulgaria arrive daily. The regular officers are sent into the villages to organize the people who, though not enthusiastic, are willingly carrying out their orders.

Technically the country obeys Constantinople, but the village authorities accept instructions only from the commander in Adrianople, who declares that independence will be proclaimed as soon as the annexation of Thrace to Greece is officially announced.

From the air I watched the peasants making trenches instead of working the land for the next crop. At present the whole of Thrace is controlled by the Turks, the allies being represented only by a few French officers in Adrianople.

The regular army is well equipped and has been supplied with new uniforms. The volunteers wear peasant costumes, but will form a large part of the army of independent Thrace. Mayors of towns and many priests lecture the peasants daily on the ordeals they will suffer if the Greeks are allowed to occupy the country.

The economic outlook for Thrace is bad. It is a poor country in normal times, and now that the peasants are preparing to go soldiering on their own resources famine will be inevitable.

with the others, but goes further in outlining the whole program of disagreements, giving reasons why America must eventually break with England and ending with an appeal for Americans to stand fast in the fight against militarism, the twin brother of militarism.

The New York jurist's article, which is advertised as having appeared in many American newspapers, caps the climax of a recent series of hints as to the estrangement of the great English speaking nations. Almost daily for the past month articles have appeared interpreting alleged news along this line or twisting the meaning of governmental actions to coincide with the point of view of those responsible for the news.

Judge Cohalan's article fits in well

Wives Are Merely Servants, He Says

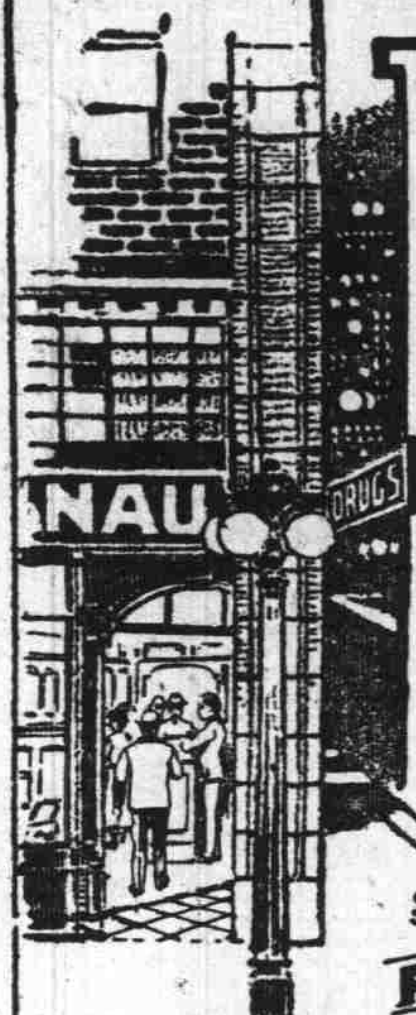
London, May 25.—(I. N. S.)—In reducing a claim for damages for alienation of his wife's affections, brought by Lieutenant Colonel George Ewer, stationed in Egypt by the British army, Justice McCardie said that the principle of such damages smacked of the Roman law which allowed a slave owner to recover damages for injury to his property. He said wives were merely servants of their husbands under the law.

Red Cross Strikes Snag in Trying to Rescue Children

By James B. Wood
Special Cable to The Journal and the Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1920, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Tokio, Japan, May 25.—The American Red Cross in Siberia has struck another snag in its efforts to return from Vladivostok to Petrograd the colony of children whose maintenance costs \$1000 a day. The work of refitting the fleet of

three ships which was destined to carry the children has been discontinued. It was discovered that the Siberian provisional government had no authority to fit out the vessels, which are owned by a corporation, the head offices of which are in Constantinople. Efforts to charter ships from Japan were unavailing, and a representative of the Red Cross was

sent to Manila in an effort to secure army transports. Appeals have been cabled to Washington, as the Red Cross wants to transport more than \$3,000,000 worth of supplies, including \$400,000 worth of medical stores which are badly needed in Siberia. The plan is to place these stores on sale in Kobe and Shanghai.



Your Drug Buying

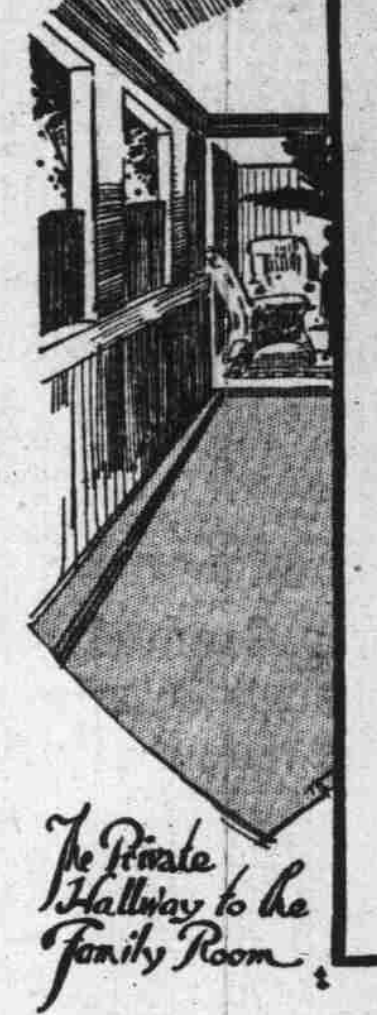
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MORE THAN \$100,000,000 worth of salmon have been caught in the Columbia River alone since the inception of the canning industry. In 1866 the first rude cannery on the Columbia River was put into operation. The industry now supports twenty-one canneries; their product is shipped all over the world.

THE 1919 COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON PACK brought to the State \$7,490,920, an increase of more than three million dollars over the pack of five years ago. The 1919 catch in Oregon coastal streams returned \$979,692. Adding to these figures, the \$2,500,000 valuation of clams, oysters, crabs and fish other than salmon caught on the Oregon coast last year, the total financial return for Oregon fisheries amounted to \$10,970,612.00.

THE FISHING INDUSTRY gives employment to approximately 25,000 people in this State; 11,000 are actively engaged in catching and handling the fish, while the balance are employed in canning and packing the product.

CREDIT FOR THE INCREASING SIZE of the Oregon Salmon Pack goes to the State Fish Commission, who, in 1910, instituted a system of fish propagation which has proved a remarkable success. The State of Oregon operates eighteen hatcheries, one of them, the plant at Bonneville, being the largest in the world. That these hatcheries are the salvation of the fishing industry is shown by the fact that while the catch is steadily increasing in this State, it is decreasing at an alarming rate on other sections of the coast.

SINCE 1914, when the first results of the present hatchery system became apparent, the salmon industry has steadily progressed in a way that promises much for the future, assuring a growth that will be instrumental in making a Greater Oregon.

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