

ECONOMIC CAUSES CALL AMERICA TO ALLIED COUNCIL

By David Lawrence
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Washington, May 10.—America's decision to enter the allied councils and to use her moral support to compel a satisfactory adjustment of the German reparations controversy is as much based upon economic reasons—a desire to bring about a revival of business in the United States—as upon anything political.

The ripples of complaint which have emanated from those on capital hill who are inclined to see European affairs from the political angle, particularly as something consistent or inconsistent with campaign speeches, have failed to swerve the executive branch of the government from its determination to bring about an era of business prosperity, irrespective of how the formula affects the purely political side of things here.

BUSINESS REVIVAL MAIN ISSUE

The commonly reported statement that Secretaries Charles Evans Hughes and Herbert Hoover are influencing the policy of President Harding is only partially correct. There are others in the cabinet who feel that the big thing before the Harding administration today is the revival of business—the return to normalcy. Therefore, when the question came up in the cabinet as to whether the invitation of the allies to join in their councils should be accepted, the point was how acceptance or rejection would affect the future of American business.

Officials recognize that until the allies have a satisfactory adjustment of the reparations owed them by Germany, the allies will be unable to make satisfactory payments on the money they owe the United States. Our government refuses formally to recognize the relationship and will not consider any transfer of the German debt from the allies to the backs of Germans, but, nevertheless, the Washington government is not ignoring the relationship of Germany's payments to the capacity of the allies to pay America.

U. S. POSITION EMBARRASSING

The Harding administration considered seriously the embarrassing position in which America would be placed if she declined to use her moral force alongside the allies when Germany made her proposal to mediate. If the United States had taken a position which the allies believed was encouraging the Germans to evade their obligations, it might have resulted in a sentiment among the allied governments to the effect that America had correspondingly prevented the allies from meeting their obligations to collect from the allies; in other words, it was necessary for America to help the allies get their money from Germany.

Such, in brief, is the Harding policy and whether or not it pleases the "irreconcilable" element is something that, by force of circumstances, has been made a secondary consideration. President Harding naturally wanted the complete support of his party, but in cases of division he must rely upon public opinion. The feeling in executive quarters is that the country is back of Mr. Harding in his efforts to bring about a return of normal business conditions. He is still as insistent as ever that the course of our government will be so carefully steered that involvement in European political tangle will be avoided.

FROM AN ECONOMIC BASIS

But against those who claim that the participation in allies' councils is a step toward the entry of the United States into the League of Nations, the answer is made that for the present the Harding administration is looking at things

surely from an economic basis. To reduce taxes, for instance, there must be more revenue available from more sources. To make the American people better able to pay their taxes they must be in a position to make money. To make money, they must have, besides their domestic markets, a place to sell their goods abroad. To sell profitably they must put their products within the easy reach of the foreign purchaser. Until international exchange is stabilized, would-be European purchasers cannot buy.

TO STABILIZE EXCHANGE

That's the cycle of present day economics and the Harding administration is trying by every means possible to bring about a stabilization of international exchange, which it is expected would be followed by a revival of export trade and the reopening of American factories that now are shut down.

The Harding administration believes that the policy of making the Germans pay their debt is good business policy for America, that the assistance given the allies by sitting in their councils prevents any excuse that America herself is preventing the allies from paying the \$10,000,000,000 they owe the United States.

SOUND BUSINESS POLICY

Sound business policy—not campaign policies—is back of the Harding policy and that's why Mr. Hughes, in the department of state, and Mr. Hoover, in the department of commerce, who are most concerned with foreign trade, are considered the chief influences in the situation, but behind them is the practically unanimous sentiment of the cabinet—the secretary of the treasury, who feels that business will be revived when European questions are settled; the vice president, who, in a public speech, said the prosperity of America was dependent to a large extent on the settlement of international questions; the secretary of agriculture, who wants to see foreign markets for the farmers' produce, and so on all along the line. It's business and not party politics.

HAPGOOD CORRECTS PASTOR'S VERSION OF RUSSIAN STORY

By Norman Hapgood
United States Editorial Correspondent
Washington, May 10.—An extraordinary incident occurred Sunday in this extraordinary town. Please remember the following words, for they contain the whole plot of this article: "As now in Russia."

There has come to the city recently a man of God, a spiritual leader of men by the name of Freeman—a most suitable name for a dispenser of the highest truth. Dr. Freeman has become the vogue.

His church, the Epiphany, is crowded every time he preaches. The best people, as I believe they are called, are always present in large numbers.

USES SYMPATHETIC TEXT

We have been celebrating Mother's week down here, a holy thing to do. Dr. Freeman preached on the subject. He found his text in the Gospel according to St. Luke. This was a canny move, considering what he was going to lead up to, for Luke is obviously the Socialist among the apostles, so Dr. Freeman made his plans to destroy the Bolsheviks on the solid ground of testimony from a sympathetic source.

The text is in the second chapter, fifty-first verse. It reads:

"His mother kept all these sayings in her heart."

Dr. Freeman's central thought was that American civilization is being de-

stroyed by our trend toward the continental Sunday.

We not only walk about in the parks on Sunday, which was strictly forbidden by the Puritans, but we even play baseball. "Pop" Anson was here the other days with his two daughters and they gave their vandyvilled turn every day, including Sunday.

MOBIL COLLAPSE IS SEEN

Perhaps that was what worried Dr. Freeman. "Pop" was a little indiscreet. During his comparison of old time diamond stars with Cobb and Ruth he indicated that in his team there was some alcohol-consuming and added, "Billy Sunday did his share." It seems to me all the more interesting, if that is true, that the famous evangelist should have gotten after the demon rum in later years with such victorious ecstacy.

Dr. Freeman thinks that all these tendencies lead straight to moral collapse. He was as sure and as fervent about it as Justice McKenna was three weeks ago, when he said that the decision of the majority of the supreme court to protect tenants, at some cost to landlord, was going to throw up rapidly into the hands of Dzerzhinsky.

Justice McKenna was evidently right. You cannot trifle with the moral law. Some five days after the fatal first step toward Bolshevism of the United States court the state of New York, misled by the example of the highest court, enacted a law that the owners of apartment houses shall not be allowed to discriminate against children. Facile descensus avertit. Which means that the road to perdition is greased.

Dr. Freeman's climax was that our Sunday tendencies would bring about the nationalization of women, "as now in Russia." That is why I called the incident remarkable, even for a center of thought in which respectability and bourgeoisism are interwoven and which are in the capital of the nation.

Think what it means for a leader of

men, a spokesman of God, speaking to educated men and women on May 8, the year of our Lord 1921, in the center of our political life, to declare that women are nationalized in Russia. It means that a large element among our most influential population believes that the only way to settle our problems is to throw scores of the most gargantuan untruthfulness.

When I was last in Europe during most of the year 1918, this nationalization story was orthodox. Every secret servant agent of every legation sent in confirmation of it, in almost identical language. But since then the form in which it is agreed that Russian propaganda shall be spread have changed.

If Dr. Freeman were in better touch with our government propaganda, with Mr. Gompers and with Mr. Bekmeteff, he would know that this nationalization story is no longer serviceable, even on Sunday. New stories spread much better. The crowd does not respond to the same horror for more than two years.

If Dr. Freeman really wants to know the marriage laws of the country he is so concerned about, he can get them by writing to Bowler, 112 West Fortieth street, New York city, and enclosing 10 cents. Meanwhile I wish he would preach to the residents of this city on the well known text from John, "The Truth Shall Make You Free."

Oregon City Boys Released From Jail On \$500 Bail Each

After sleeping on jail cots for one week, Joseph L. Murphy and A. McGinnis, Oregon City youths, gained their freedom from the Multnomah county jail Monday on \$500 bail each. They were arrested last Monday with Albert Corvel, Roy Foshner and Clem Warren, and charged with impersonating federal revenue agents.

The quintet was said to have seized a quantity of liquor at the home of Dora Scheff, after declaring themselves to be federal agents. Mothers of the boys came to Portland Monday morning to protest because they had not been officially advised of the arrest of their boys by the Oregon City officials. They laid their complaint before Assistant United States Attorney Fiegl.

Fiegl informed them that it is contrary to the usual court procedure to notify parents where the boys are above 18 years and apparently able to care for themselves.

Mozorasky Fails to Win Freedom; Judge Bean Considers Case

Habeas corpus failed in another attempt Monday to free Joseph Mozorasky from the county jail. After lengthy arguments by counsel on both sides contesting the man's right to be at liberty until he pays a \$1500 court judgment which arose out of a gambling game,

Federal Judge Bean announced that he would take the case under advisement. Mozorasky returned to the county jail in the custody of the deputy sheriff who took him to the federal court to hear the proceedings.

Mozorasky tried the same procedure in the state court a few days ago and lost, after filing a bankruptcy petition in the federal court. He then attempted to take the pauper's oath, but this was resisted on the grounds that he is a merchant and could not take the oath without perjuring himself.

About two weeks ago he attempted to get the same relief in the federal court he sought today, but the court would not even hear his petition until he had gone the limit in exercising his rights in the state courts.

The controversy arose over a gambling game Mozorasky had with Sol Swire, in which the latter claimed he lost \$500. Under the state law the loser is entitled to recover twice the amount lost, so a judgment was given for \$1000.

Perjury Is Charged In Lotisso's Trial

Ed Gonaou, chauffeur of the taxi cab which carried Teesta Lotisso and her husband, Thomas, from a Chinese noodle house the night of November 13, when Lotisso shot and killed his wife, pleaded not guilty before Presiding Judge Kavanaugh Monday afternoon to a charge of perjury. Gonaou testified at the first trial of Lotisso that the girl broke away and ran from Lotisso and that the slayer was overcome with rage, this story bolstering up Lotisso's own statement regarding his mental condition. Other witnesses testified to such a widely different story that an indictment was returned against Gonaou. The driver is out on \$1000 bond.

Gas Causes Death Of State Legislator

Seattle, Wash., May 10.—Accidentally asphyxiated, Frank H. Kencil, for eight years a member of the state legislature, was found dead in his room Monday. He had been divorced recently. Coroner W. H. Corson said he had been dead several days. A gas jet was turned on accidentally, according to police.



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