# MOVE IS PLANNED TO OFFSET FRENCH STAND ON GERMANY

By David Lawrence

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Washington, Jan. 20.—The United States government has one move left which may make it unnecessary to attend the Genoa conference and which may make the new Poincare ministry in France see that ultimately it cannot pursue a single-handed policy in handling German reparations.

This move is the appointment by President Harding, subject to the confirmation of the senate, of an American representative on the reparations commission.

The prediction was made in official quarters today that the step was inevitable as a consequence of the new declaration by Premier Poincare that France will not go to the Genoa conference unless it is agreed beforehand that German reparations will not be discussed.

Coming on top of the statement by Poincare that he thinks the allied supreme council no longer necessary, and that he would insist upon a literal return to the provisions of the Versailles treaty, the belief prevails that the French premier will reinvest the reparations commission with the moral influence and importance which it lost when the supreme council took the matter of reparations out of the hands of the commission, a move which many English and British critics have ever since characterized as "illegal" in the sense that it violated the Versailles treaty.

**WAITED ON AMERICA**

The truth is that the supreme council was waiting for America to ratify the Versailles treaty and hesitated to see the reparations commission have too much power. On the other hand, the United States now has ratified its own treaty with Germany, which embraces the economic and reparations clauses of the Versailles treaty and entitles America to a seat on the reparations commission.

The senate adopted a resolution requiring the president to obtain the confirmation of the senate for any appointment to international commissions provided for under the German treaty. But in view of the turn of events it is not expected that the senate would object to the sending of a full fledged representative to speak for America at the reparations meetings to take the place of unofficial observers who have heretofore attended.

The reparations commission consists of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy and Belgium. Unanimous voting is not necessary. This means that an alignment of Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan would dominate the decisions of the reparations commission and leave the Poincare ministry not a bit better off with respect to German reparations payments than was the Briand ministry. In fact, M. Briand made the point as he retired that a return to the Versailles treaty would inevitably mean that France would be outvoted on the reparations commission anyway.

**FRANCE AIDS JAPAN**

The impression prevails here that Great Britain, Italy and the United States would stand together on reparations matters and that Japan is more likely to go along with this group than with the Franco-Belgian viewpoint. Lately, however, there has been a disquieting tendency on the part of France to help Japan at the Washington conference, which may or may not mean that there is an understanding afoot to obtain Japanese support of the French position on reparations in European conferences.

On the other hand, the Japanese are anxious for the resumption of profitable trade relations with Germany and big business in Japan is inclined to take the British and American view that Germany cannot be forced in bankruptcy without disastrous consequences to the trade of the world.

The question being asked today was this: If Premier Poincare will not permit reparations to be discussed at Genoa the conference there will be of little avail, and where, then, can reparations be handled?

**AMERICA HOLDS KEY**

The prevalent opinion is that the French premier is emphasizing his belief in the Versailles treaty because he assumes France can dominate the reparations commission. She would, if the American vote were missing. American membership on that commission would turn the tables and compel French acquiescence in the moderate views held by the other allies about German reparation payments.

This is the main reason of the many expressions of opinion here to the effect that the sending of a United States representative to the reparations commission is unavoidable as a step in the reconstruction of Europe and the earlier payment of the allied war debt to America.

**LIQUOR VIOLATOR FINED**

Tillamook, Jan. 20.—Leo Sebastino, who was arrested December 9, charged with the manufacture of intoxicating liquor and who has been in jail since that time, pleaded guilty Thursday before Justice of the Peace Stapley and was fined $200 and costs.

# JERITZA HAILED AS NEW STAR OF METROPOLITAN

By Sidney B. Whipple
United News Staff Correspondent

New York, Jan. 20.—A new queen is enthroned at the Metropolitan, with the abdication of Geraldine Farrar, after an uninterupted reign of 15 years, in which, jointly with Enrico Caruso, she held the throne of public favor. Marie Jeritza, who took New York six weeks ago, has assumed the title without struggle or dispute.

Marie Jeritza looks a queen. She might be described as "magnificent." She is 5 feet and 10 inches tall, 10 years younger than Farrar, of faultless form, and crowned with a mass of golden hair that is dazzling to behold. She is the personification of fire and passion of the operatic stage. Her personality is commanding, almost imperious, off stage.

"If she were not Jeritza," the critics have said, "she would be Sarah Bernhardt."

"She takes the threadbare old operatic melodrama of Puccini and turns it into quivering life itself," they reported after her first appearance. And that marked the passing of Geraldine Farrar, for Farrar had always been New York's great Tosca.

When it became evident that Jeritza was the heiress-apparent to Geraldine's place in the hearts of opera lovers, they began to ask for her history, who she was, where she came from.

It was the usual opera singer's story, with an added dash of spice in that it was old Franz Joseph of Austria himself who first brought her to the attention of the Hof opera at Vienna and gave her the royal recognition that brought her continental fame nearly 10 years ago.

She was born in Brunn, Czecho-Slovakia and has sung since she was a little girl. Aside from that it has been nothing but study, study, study ever since.

Her real name, she confides, is not Jeritza—which, by the way, she pronounces Yeritza—but Movarian. She adopted Jeritza because it was so much prettier, don't you think so?

"I made it up; it doesn't mean anything. Don't you think I'm clever?" she said.

"It sounds good in anything but Chinese."

**LIVES THE CHARACTER**

Jeritza explains all the dramatic power she puts into her presentations as a part of herself.

"I won't take a role unless I can actually live the character. I must be interested in the woman or I won't sing. That isn't temperament; it's just common sense, and I don't do it just to be whimsical," she says. "But I must be the person in the play."

Incidentally it is noted here that the greatest successes are the very roles in which singers such as Mary Garden, Geraldine Farrar and others—more frequently found on the continent—have gained fame. They must have the appeal of passion. They must be all woman.

Jeritza's first real success was in "Aphrodite," from the opera taken from Pierre Louis' story of the ancient courtesan. And her "Salome," also done abroad, is said to have been quite a different version from that of Mary Garden, which, Americans believe, is quite some version.

**GERRY FLAPPERS FLOP**

There was one significant touch to Jeritza's accession to the throne. It was a warning to Farrar that her reign was drawing to a close. On the second appearance of the new-found star at the Metropolitan, those groups of young girls who have been known as the "Gerry flappers," whose sole purpose in life was apparently to strew roses in the path of their adored Geraldine, showered down on the stage baskets and wreaths and bouquets of flowers, this time for Jeritza.

The new queen is married. Her husband is Baron Popper, son of Blanche Marchesi, and he is all wrapped up in his wife and his wife's work. Instead of being known as "Jeritza's husband," even though that in itself is a little bit of fame, he prefers to be known as:

"M. le Baron Popper, importer and exporter."

# Cold Breaks Glass; Exhibit Barage on

The Dalles, Jan. 20.—The food and industrial exhibit of the chamber of commerce at the railroad station here literally evaporated Thursday as a result of the cold. Fruit and vegetables in great jars were spilled when a supposedly non-freezable preservant, made of formaldehyde, froze and broke the glass. Likewise locally-made medical preparations were lost from breaking of glass containers, and one by one the exhibits of a soda pop manufacturer exploded.