EDITORIAL
CABLE
AUTO
DRAMA

# THE GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE

PART TWO

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1921.

PART TWO

SOCIETY
WOMEN
FASHIONS
MOVIES

# AMERICA MAY BE DRAGGED INTO LEAGUE IN SPITE OF IRRECONCILIABLES, IS CLAIM

## *Light Sentences at Leipzig Are Explained by Harden*

## PRUSSIAN IDEA OF DISCIPLINE RULED IN WAR

### German Law Provides Officers Not Punishable for Rough Acts.

### Berlin Writer Says That Those Responsible for Orders Stand Trial.

By MAXIMILIAN HARDEN,
Germany's Foremost Publicist.
Special Cable to The Tribune.
Copyright 1921, by The Tribune.

Berlin, June 11.—One must not believe that the lenient sentences being meted out today in the trials of German soldiers and sailors at Leipzig, charged by the allies with violations of the laws of the war, are due to any bad will on the part of the judges presiding.

Their task is not an easy one. The accusers are the deadly enemies of yesterday. The accused are the defenders of the fatherland. The judges have had their education and bringing up in a school of thought which ascribes all virtue and power to its own people, and all faults and vices to the people toward which it is historically and bitterly hostile. This tends to make it easier for the judges to believe their fellow countrymen rather than the enemy strangers.

**Fault Not With Judges.**

But even if the judges have the courage to withstand this temptation, they are bound to observe and uphold the legal pronunciation of their country—regulations which the strangers do not know and have no wish to acknowledge.

If there be fault to find at Leipzig, it is not with the judges.

It rather is "idea of military discipline" inculcated with iron vigor in the last two generations, and it is asking too much that Germans be punished more severely for offenses against foreigners than they have been punished in the past for similar offenses against their own people.

It is not a new story, this relation of the ill treatment of men at the prison camps. The boxing of ears, the tying up of men, the changing from hot to cold shower baths, the throwing of small stones, the butting with guns—these often have been the means of enforcing military obedience among German recruits in our own barracks.

**Superior Officers Not Punishable.**

According to the German military penal code the deed of a superior officer in which he has enforced obedience in a case cannot be considered an abuse of his military authority and is not punishable.

This same rule holds true in the case of subordinates obeying the command of a superior officer. Under the code, "danger to discipline" has been suppressed, no matter the cost. His majesty's cabinet order of July, 1877, (during the kaiser's regime the orders of the supreme war lord always were thus called) states that even corporal punishment inflicted upon subordinates is not to be considered an offense, or ill treatment or to be punished. Such punishment was to be considered necessary to keeping up the "idea of military discipline."

That order must be taken into account in viewing the Leipzig trials.

The allies tell us that to overcome the military "idea" in Germany the war was carried on. Prussian Germany, we are told, has lost this "idea" and for generations will have to pay dearly for it.

**Punishments Inflicted to Save Posts.**

However, it is consistent with common sense and justice on the part of the allies after victory and peace, to continue to carry on warfare against inconsequential persons who had become intimidated by the "idea." Especially when the contamination was wholly unavoidable and necessary in order that the man might keep his post.

The scandal and shame is that the fate of highly cultivated prisoners of war often was confined to persons of much meaner station of life, such as brewers or co-operators in the uniforms of sergeants. Angered or jaundiced under-officers were made commanders of camps in which men of brains of western Europe were miserably fed and kept in long imprisonment. All this was a scandalous shame.

But even the judge who shares these views is bound first of all to the laws of the land—laws which, by the way, still exist in our so-called "most free republic of the world."

**"Idea" Drilled in For Years.**

And the men who inflicted the punishments in camps had the "idea of military discipline" drilled into them for years before the war began. They used the same means against their "pals" in our own military prisons and were not conscious of any abuse.

What was the camp commander to do? If he had reported he could not force the prisoners to work he would have been dismissed from his post as being unsuitable and very nicely would have been sent away to the front where very many, even in 1917, did not very willingly go, because it was a condemnation to a hero's death. Because of this alternative and because he had no great hope that the art of persuasion would avail, the prison commander made use of brutal force.

Are the entente powers convinced that their corporals and lieutenants in a pinch between duty and humanity, always and everywhere behaved as men? Are we justified in expecting the average old soldier to be paragons high marol code? If this were their teaching how could they be persuaded to destroy with grenades and mines and poison gas the lives of unknown innocent persons, whose only crime wes belonging to another nation?

**War Is Unchivalrous.**

War today is the most unchivalrous of all times. Tyrannically it has utilized the greatness of the masses and industrially it was barbarism.

All our efforts ought to be directed toward preventing a possibility of a relapse into such a state of degredation disgraceful to all mankind.

Nothing too severe can be said in stigmatization of those whose orders made the ill-treatment of prisoners impossible. The infliction of punishment on those who merely executed those orders will do no good, only harm.

We are only at the beginning of a long list of trials and evil consequences already are notable. The right men are not being punished. They sit back and grin as their fellow countrymen are imprisoned for carrying out their orders. It all causes a poisonous fog to hang over the trials.

The main culprits are those with the "idea" of the military right of force and it they who must be overpowered and dragged with their roots out of the earth of humanity.

It is therefore the duty of all not to satisfy a narrow minded passion of revenge, but to join in the fight for the confined and oppressed. Only in the fulfillment of this duty will the world be made safe.

Joins Secretariat

Mrs. Rachael Crowdy of England, was recently appointed to the health section of the league of nations secretariat. She is doing great work in the formulation of international policies favoring women and children.

## Printing Methods to Be Revolutionized Conference Is Told

London, May 27.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Suggestion that printing from type is likely to be superseded was made by William Gamble at the recent world's congress of printers held here in connection with the international printing and allied trades exhibition. Mr. Gamble said hat at least three inventors were trying to develop a photographic process to take the place of printing from type.

He predicted that the machines for printing by photographic process would hardly occupy more space than a typewriter nor be any more complicated.

He expressed the opinion that eventually the great printing presses in newspaper offices would give place to smaller, swift-running and comparatively noiseless machines which would turn out printed matter with almost the same facility as the moving picture operator reels off his film.

## Change of Styles in Furniture Urged by Manufacturer

Paris, May 25.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A new style of furniture was demanded by representatives of the French furniture industry at the furniture congress recently held here.

Architects are blamed by the president of the furniture makers' association for the continued production of false Louis XV, Louis XVI and other styles of antiques. They design interiors to go with such furniture and naturally the manufacturers have to meet the demand, he says.

The president proposed that the teachers in the fine arts school should begin the campaign for a modern original style by inspiring original ideas under the general direction of a committee composed of artists, architects and furniture makers.

## ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE NOT FEASIBLE NOW

### Tardieu Believes England and France Must Settle Differences.

### British Effort to Draw French Into Greek Row Is Criticized.

BY ANDRE TARDIEU
Former French High Commissioner to America.
Special Cable to The Tribune.
Copyright 1921, by The Tribune.

Paris, June 11. — Confusion still reigns in Europe. It manifests itself today in every field, three of which deserve especial emphasis. These are the Anglo-French relations, Franco-German relations and the Oriental question.

Anglo-French relations are just emerging from a serious crisis. Curiously enough certain English newspapers, doubtless with the best intentions, have selected just the moment to propose an alliance between the two countries.

Is the proposal opportune? I do not think so. The so-called military guarantee treaties between France, the United States and Great Britain negotiated in 1919 remain inoperative, owing to the failure of the United States to ratify.

**Anglo-French Alliance.**

But these treaties were linked directly with the whole system of the League of Nations which the United States would not accept. Therefore, even if Great Britain decided to ratify the Anglo-French section of the triparte agreement independently of the Franco-American protocol, the result would be quite different from what the Versailles negotiators intended.

Are these English papers suggesting an old fashioned offensive and defensive alliance? In that case it is necessary to give careful thought to the matter to assure an equality of rights and duties between thbe two contracting parties.

Such a study has not yet been made. No definite proposals has been offered. Wherefore one is forced to conclude that all such discussion is quite premature, serving more to cloud the atmosphere than to clear it, for an alliance is impossible without a prior agreement and before exchanging committments, France and England must resolve their many disagreements. That is what they have always done in the past. In 1904, they cleared away their differences and in 1914 formed an alliance. It seems to me that the present discussion puts the cart before the horse and is a bad beginning for fruitful work.

**Regret Concessions to Germany.**

Concerning Franco-German relations, they are dominated on the one hand by the formidable concessions made to Germany in the London agreement and on the other hand by Premier Briand's latest speech expressing confidence in the present German government

Many Frenchman, including myself, regret the concessions and do not share the confidence expressed.

We regret the concessions because all the arguments about Germany's ability to pay the war damage apply even more forcibly to France, since the latter suffered the devastation while the former is intact and because what the London agreement lets Germany escape paying must be paid by France.

We lack confidence because, while some of the statements made by Chancellor Wirth and Foreign Minister Rathenau seem to indicate good will and a determination to keep promises, other statements are less reassuring and certain acts tend to further doubts.

**Claims Whole of Silesia.**

Germany signed the treaty prescribing the division of Upper Silesia by communes after a plebiscite, yet Dr. Wirth claims thbe whole of Silesia for Germany.

Wirth also declares he will end General Hoefer's Silesian enterprises, who could not have recruited his army and assembled his war material without the German government's knowledge, and now pursues his activities.

The German government "officially" protests against the plebiscite campaigns in Austria, but the mainspring of the campaigns in Rosenberg, the German minister at Vienna.

The German government declares its intention to punish those gulty of war crimes but the Leipzig verdicts provoke nothing but derision.

For the sixth or seventh time, the German government has promised to execute the treaty clauses concerning disarmament, but Hoefer's exploits in Silesia show how far she is from disarming.

The French people whom geography has condemned to see Germany at close range, notice these striking manifestations and when told that the London agreement has converted Germany to peace and respect for contracts they are naturally skeptical. We have suffered too much to trust so easily in our neighbors. At present all is uncertainty. This is particularly true in the Orient.

Our English friends wanted us to follow King Constantine of Greece in a great crusade against the Turks. I am convinced the French chamber will never agree to such a policy. We had war on our soil for 52 months. That was enough. We do not want to go to war in Asia Minor. This, of course does not depend entirely upon ourselves. If the Kemalists attack us in Syria, we must defend ourselves. But that is no reason to fight for Greek ambitions.

French blood will never flow to get territory for Constantine, the brother-in-law of the one-time kaiser, William Hohenzollern.

Nobody seems to be anxious for an early meeting of the allied supreme council to discuss the oriental question. Such meetings always turn out badly for us and we do not care to court further disappointments.

## Labor Wage Disputes in Italy in 1920 Brought Big Loss

Rome, May 26.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Italy lost 55,000,000 days of work last year because of strikes, according to figures just published by the ministry of labor. This figure includes labor disorders of every kind—wage disputes, loss occasioned by the occupation of the factories by workmen from last July to September and disorders in the farming districts.

Wage disputes caused the major part of the loss, with 16,500,000 days. The communist agitations of last year when the factories were occupied are calculated to have resulted in 10,000,000 lost days. Political strikes and other suspensions not included in the other classes are said to have lost 15,500,000 days.

The textile workers engaged in 212 strikes, the largest number in any trade, throwing out of work nearly 150,000 workmen. The most costly dispute was that of the transportation workers who had 137 strikes, affecting 241,359 workmen and losing 2,523,057 days of work.

**BOISE FLIER DIES**

Washington, June 9.—Lieut. W. B. Brown, Boise, Idaho, of the marine corps, was either killed or drowned today when the marine corps plane he was flying crashed at Colonial Beach, Va.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS SENTENCED AT LEIPZIG

A remarkable photograph of the interior of the supreme court at Leipzig, made during the examination of a German ex-noncommissioned officer, Karl Heynen, alleged to have been guilty of cruelty to British prisoners at Reeklinghausen Camp Westphalia. The defendant, Heynen, is standing in the center. This is one of the first photographs to reach this country picturing incidents in connection with the trials of German war criminals at Leipzig.

## Autonomy Granted Soviet Republics

### *But Moscow Retains Control of Foreign Trade Relations*

## Ukraine Is Largest and Richest Unit

Riga, Latvia, May 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The bolshevik government is rapidly dividing the old Russian empire into a large number of tiny soviet republics, each having some autonomous authority. In addition to those ethnological units, such as Poland, Latvia, etc., which broke away from Russia on their own accord, there are now at least 20 so-called autonomous republics within the borders of the old empire.

Ranging in size from little communes, including only a few thousand population, to the great district of the Ukraine, these "republics" occupy, it is estimated, more than one-third of the area of the old Russia in Europe, while the various Siberian and Asiatic states occupy so much of the old Empire beyond the Urals and south of the Caucasus that very little of the old Russia in Asia remains directly under control of Moscow—on paper.

The complete text of the bolshevik decree, granting "autonomy" to the republic of Turkestan, recently published in the Moscow Izvestia, shows, however, that at least in one of these republics the autonomy is extremely limited. The decree reserves to the central government at Moscow all matters of foreign relations, foreign trade and military matters in Turkestan.

**Give Different Names.**

To some of these "autonomous" districts or nations the Moscow newspapers give names so different from those appearing in gazetteers and atlases that their exact location is extremely difficult to ascertain. They are as follows:

Karelian Labor commune, including a small territory north of Petrograd and west of Finland inhabited by the Karelians. The capital is Petrosavodsk, on Lake Ladoga.

The autonomous territory of the Mariisk nation, taking in the districts of the Viatka and Nizhegorodsk governments inhabited by the Mariisks, a semi-Mongolian tribe of fishermen and hunters in the Arctic North Russia.

Autonomous territory of the Votsk nation, bordering on the Mariisk territory and including the town of Glasov and other parishes in the Viatka government inhabited by the Voitsaks.

The Autonomous Tshuvashs commune, including several parishes in the Kazan and Simbirsk governments south of the Mariisk nation. Its capital is Tcheboksari.

**Tartar Socialists.**

The Tartar Socialistic soviet republic, including the capital, Kazan, eight districts of the old Kazan government and some parishes of the Ufa, Samara, Viatka and Simbirsk governments.

The Bashkir Soviet Republic, including 14 cantons of the province of Ufa, inhabited by the Bashkirs, who have as their capital, Storlitamak.

The commune of the Volga Germans, including a small territory on the river Volga long ago settled by German immigrants.

The autonomous Kirgise Socialistic soviet republic, including the large territory of the Kirgise and Cossacks north of the Caspian sea and taking in parts of the old Astrakan, Ural and Trans-Caspian districts, together with the little known district extending into Southern Asiatic Russia. Its capital is given as Semipalatinsk, in the old district of the same name.

Autonomous Kalmuk Labor commune, including a number of districts in Astrakan bordering on the Caspian, Cossacks settlements in the Zaryzin government, and a small part of the Don territory.

**Mountain Tribes Commune.**

The Autonomous Republic of Mountain Tribes, a commune on the northern slope of the Caucasus, including Vladikavkask.

The Daghestan republic, including the Caspian sea coast territory to the west of the Mountain republic.

The Georgian Socialistic soviet republic, which enjoyed some measure of autonomy even under the czar and which coincides practically with the old government of Georgia. Its capital is Tiflis. The Georgians once freed themselves from bolshevik rule, but later were put under Moscow's control again.

The Soviet Republic of Armenia, including practically all of the ethnological district of Armenia. The exact status of this republic under soviet control is not at present known to the outside world.

The Republic of Azerbaijan, to the west of Georgia and north of Armenia. This includes Baku and the most productive oil fields in Russia, along the Caspian.

**Grain Fields in Ukraine.**

The Ukrainian Soviet republic, with its vast territory of fertile grain fields, along the Volga and including three of the most important Russian cities, Odessa, Kiev and Kharkov. While probably more strictly autonomous than any of the other republics in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine maintains such close relations with Moscow that it is difficult to ascertain where its authority begins and Moscow's leaves off. Its population is probably as large as Poland, its eastern neighbor.

The White Russian republic, a sort of a theoretical buffer state sandwiched in between Great Russia and the Polish frontier, inhabited by the "White Russians" and including the cities of Minsk and Pinsk.

The Abhask Socialistic soviet republic, including certain territories in southern Asiatic Russia about which little is known.

The Republic of Turkestan, which coincides practically with those territories marked on old maps of Russia as the government of Turkestan.

The Republic of Khiva in Asiatic Russia, including the city of the same name.

The Republic of Bokhara, also in Asiatic Russia, about the old city of Bokhara, a trading center since ancient times.

The Far Eastern republic, which is only more or less under Moscow's control, its fate fluctuating with the military successes and failures in Siberia. Its territory includes most of western Siberia.

## LENINE CONTINUES AS CHEERFUL MAN IN RUSSIA, CLAIM

### Goes Wolf Hunting With Red Army Leader at Zabidovo.

Reval, Esthonia, May 25.—Nikolai Lenine, head of the Russian bolshevik government, has recently developed a liking for wolf-hunting. According to recent arrivals from Moscow, Lenine in company with Krilenko, one of the red army leaders, has just returned from a wolf drive at Zabidovo.

Those who know Lenine most intimately declare that despite the numerous crises through which he has had to lead the bolshevik regime, he is still perhaps the "most cheerful man in Russia."

He preserves his continual good humor by shielding himself closely from detailed work when in his office at the Kremlin, devoting his time to the big problems of government and to the preparation of his speeches and phamplets in which he advocates numerous changes from his old strict communistic policy.

Between labor hours when in his office he reads novels and socialistic works by foreign authors in the original French, English and German, and also keeps in touch with the principal works on other subjects.

It is said that he continues to live simply, in striking contrast to a number of minor Bolshevik officials who occupy luxurious quarters. Lenine and his wife have only a few rooms.

Mrs. Lenine, say those who know her, disagrees quite strongly with her husband on many political subjects, being more of the social revolutionist type ,advocating slower changes than Lenine's communism. However, it is said they get along splendidly.

## *English Believe Hughes' Conviction Is That U. S. Cannot Continue Aloof*

### European Politicians Forecast Harding Administration Will Support Compromise in Upper Silesian Controversy and Thus Be Forced to Complete Acceptance of Versailles Treaty.

By WILLIAM BIRD,
The Tribune's Foreign Correspondent.
Special Cable to The Tribune.
Copyright 1921, by The Tribune.

Paris, June 11.—Uncertainty as to the American attitude on the Upper Silesian question is the principal reason for delaying the meeting of the allied supreme council which Ambassador George Harvey has been directed to attend. It is announced the meeting may be held later this month.

A few weeks ago the British were anxious that the meeting should be held at once as Prime Minister Lloyd George was persuaded American sentiment was behind him and therefore more favorable to the German position than to the French. The French asked for a delay on the pretext that the situation was too troubled but really because they feared the British premier's judgment as to America's attitude was correct.

**British Now Delaying Proceedings.**

Today it is the British who are delaying the proceedings on the allegation that they must await a report from their commissioner in Upper Silesia, but really because they fear that American opinion has been reversed as a result of the invasion of Silesia by the German irregular troops under General Hoefer.

There is good reason to believe that both the British and French governments are making frantic efforts through diplomatic channels to discover what attitude Ambassador Harvey will be directed to take at Boulogne. As this is the first council meeting since last November at which the United States has been represented there is naturally the greatest curiosity concerning the exact policy of the new American government.

**Decisions Must Be Unanimous.**

The decisions of the council must be unanimous. Therefore, in view of the fact that neither France nor Great Britain is disposed to yield, a compromise seems inevitable. The distinct impression here is that American influence will be thrown in that direction.

Such a compromise can hardly take the form of a division of the disputed territory since this industrial area essentially is a unit. The suggestion put out with the greatest conscience and seemingly to meet the least opposition from both sides is that the whole of Upper Silesia be neutralized for a period of five years and placed under the administration of some impartial body.

The only body thus far suggested seriously for the task is the League of Nations and this raises the question which is provoking loyalty in the American-European political breast.

**Will U. S. Recognize League?**

Will the anti-league American government recognize the existence and authority of the league by proposing or acquiescing in such a relation of power? If so, will it then insist upon representation in the league's deliberations?

This one particular way in which the Harding administration may be dragged willy-nilly into a more or less complete acceptance of the Versailles program only emphasizes what many authoritative Europeans believe is bound to happen.

Certain English critics in analyzing this tendency believe it to be a deliberate policy on the part of Secretary of State Hughes. Their impression is that he proposes to let events demonstrate his known conviction that American aloofness from the peace settlements and their executive machinery is impossible. By refraining from any comprehensive declaration of policy, say these writers, he avoids antagonizing the United States senate irreconcilables but will go the whole distance by taking each step only when American interests appear imperatively to demand it.

Mr. Harvey's well known opposition to the league recently emphasized in his London speech seems to these same critics a help rather than a hindrance to such a policy.

The above analysis represents an impression rapidly growing among practiced political observers and the writer has thought it worth while to report it since Americans are vitally interested in the impression the acts of their government make abroad.

European opinion may all be upset by the declination of Mr. Harvey to express any views whatever at the meeting at Boulogne.

## BARNES FLAYS ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE IDEA

### Says Such Agreements Lead Back to Rival Groupings of Peoples.

### Japanese Alliance Has Been Cause of Many Misunderstandings.

By GEORGE N. BARNES,
Former Member British War Cabinet.
Special Cable to The Tribune.
Copyright 1921, by The Tribune.

London, June 11.—The proposal of a separate treaty of alliance between France and Great Britain is a thoroughly bad one.

All sectional alliances should be avoided and condemned.

The Anglo-Japanese agreement should be a warning. It has been the peg upon which mischief-makers have fastened for the purpose intensifying national vanities and prejudices.

This agreement may not be renewed when the current term expires next month. Certainly it will not be renewed in its old form. As to the proposed Franco-British alliance it will be remembered that when the peace treaty was drawn up in Paris in 1919 protocols were signed by which Great Britain and the United States were to be brought under obligation to protect France against possible future aggression by the Germans. The treaty did not materialize because of non-ratification by the United States. But the idea is now being revived and amplified in regard to its objects. It is suggested that Great Britain alone shall undertake responsibility and that there shall be a new alliance.

**Belgium Wants in, Too.**

The Belgian foreign minister chimes in at Brussels with the suggestion that Belgium should have a place in the agreement.

In denouncing this proposition as a bad one, I realize that the 1919 agreement had its dangers but at least the obligation was clear and it was temporary. On the part of the United States and Great Britain it was an agreement between peoples of the same language and the same ideals. A new alliance binding only one of these parties in a pursuit of objects not clearly defined and with peoples of different language and ideals, would be full of graver dangers.

It might even lead back to rival groupings of nations and to another war.

It would certainly lead to division and confusion where there should be unity and clarity. Take the Anglo-Japanese agreement, for example. Irresponsible persons have said it has prejudicially affected or might prejudicially affect American interests. These statements are quite untrue, for the objects were and are confined to the "maintenance of peace and the interests of the contracting parties in eastern Asia and India and the independence of China and the maintenance of equal opportunities for commerce and industry of all nations in that country."

There may be difference of opinion as to whether or not the terms of the agreement have been loyally observed by the allegation that it has been or could be inspired by hostile sentiments towards the United States is an allegation put forward only in ignorance or malice.

In the discussion as to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement it has been remembered that Great Britain is to consult her overseas dominions and that their viewpoint in regard to far eastern affairs is the same as that of the United States. No agreement with Great Britain is possible which runs counter to the feeling and sentiment of the English speaking peoples of the world. It is upon this assumption that this has been done that suspicion and ill-will has been engendered between peoples who ought to be marching abreast and forward in the interests of peace and world settlements.

The moral of it all is plain. It is to be critical of national alliances and to oppose any thing for any purpose which may hinder or impede an ultimate alliance of all the nations for the good of all.

**Germany Acknowledges Defeat.**

It is well, however, just now to welcome the few faint streaks of light that pierce the general gloom on the international skies. It is in that spirit I have noted the speeches of the new German chancellor, Mr. Wirth, in which he told the Germans they were a beaten people and that they must make amends for their past misdeeds by work and frugality. This speech should help to dispel the illusions of the mulish militarists who still afflict that country.

Already it has been hailed in the allied countries as a welcome sign of coming sanity and good faith on the part of the German government.