BONAR LAW AWAITS GRILL IN COMMONS

Smoking-Out Process Near as He Prepares for His Return Tuesday.

RUHR STIRS LABOR MEN

British Are Relying on Benevolent Neutrality—Surprised at U. S. Sentiment for France.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, February 10.—Premier Bonar Law will return to the house of commons Tuesday well prepared, according to official circles, to withstand the smoking-out process to which his government is likely to be subjected, owing to three months of sensational events at home and abroad.

The domestic program of the session will be largely concerned with unemployment, housing and agricultural relief, interspersed with debates on foreign relations, which are likely to be initiated when the virile labor opposition agitates for the withdrawal of the British troops on the Rhineland.

Developments in the Ruhr continue to strengthen the official view that the French policy is hopeless, and there seems little likelihood that any pressure by the laborites will immediately effect the government plans with respect to the Rhineland. The intimation from official circles is that the presence of the British at Cologne depends largely upon the attitude at Paris, and so long as the French accept the British policy of benevolent neutrality the troops will remain as a steadying force between the French and the Germans.

One government spokesman characterizes the British policy as similar to America's wartime aloofness while awaiting the most favorable moment to bring about a settlement.

One source of surprise to officials here is the reports of pronounced French sympathies throughout the United States regarding the Ruhr, a trend which the British correspondents in the United States have not indicated in their dispatches.

LLOYD GEORGE IN SADDLE.

Opposition Chief Expected to Make Capital Out of Ruhr.

By Cable to The Star and New York Tribune. Copyright, 1923.

LONDON, February 10.—Parliament will meet Tuesday with the usual scenes of pomp and pageantry which always attend the stated opening of that body. Very soon after the state robes and gilded coaches have been put away for the next formal occasion, however, Great Britain's legislators will settle down to what is confidently expected to prove a very interesting session.

The immediate concern of the members of parliament will, of course, be the foreign policy. It is anticipated that in the debate on the address from the throne the government will be pressed for a statement of its policy in regard to the Ruhr situation, and there is certain to arise a demand for the withdrawal of the British troops from Germany, an opportunity for Lloyd George, in particular, to take a stand on the most important question that has arisen since he has been on the opposition benches, and judging from the tenor of the former premier's newspaper articles, it seems inevitable that he will challenge the administration at once. Should he enunciate a demand for Great Britain's definite dissociation of herself from the French policy, he would have the support not only of most liberal and labor members, but probably a considerable number of the unionists as well, thus confronting Bonar Law with a considerable bloc.

Reference to near eastern affairs will depend largely on the events of the next few days, but the King's speech is certain to contain some mention of that particular question.

The government's program of legislation for the coming session is a very moderate one, dealing chiefly with rent restriction and housing, the policy of agricultural credits and administrative economies.

Although the next budget is two months off, the question of finance will be a dominant one. The funding of the American debt, while it greatly reduces the theoretical British payments, nevertheless calls for an appropriation of approximately £10,000,000 more than in the current year, when only installments were paid.

The cost of maintaining troops and warships in the near east has also been heavy, and the chancellor of the exchequer recently pointed out that in periods of prolonged trade depression revenue has a tendency to shrink. Notwithstanding all this, there is an imperative demand from the country for lower taxation, especially for the beer duty. Organized industry is pressing for another shilling off the income tax, making the basic rate 4 shillings in a pound, or 20 per cent.

The only practicable way to bring this about would be in capitalizing the cost of war pensions, which hitherto has been defrayed out of the current taxation and which this year will amount to 90,000,000 pounds. It is claimed that raising half that amount by way of a loan would permit the desired tax reduction and spread the charge over long terms of years.

The government's recent request of the channel islands to contribute to the imperial exchequer, even though it would be only 600,000 pounds annually, shows that no possible sources of revenue are being overlooked.

Coincident with the reports from America that bootleggers are being taxed on their profits, there is an unofficial suggestion here that taxes on horse racing bets, even though bets are illegal, total an enormous figure.

The labor party will concentrate next session on opposing any curtailment in state rent restriction, and on the housing and unemployment relief schemes, while both Lloyd George and the Asquithian liberals expect to attack the anti-dumping legislation now on the books, which they claim amounts virtually to a protective tariff.

French Made Dupe by Turks At Lausanne, Says Tardieu

Declares Policy of Abdication Was as Blind as Lloyd George's Policy Toward Greece.

France and England Must Meet Issue

France was badly advised and the dupe of excessive confidence in the Turks at Lausanne.

The Turks respect only force; the moment they think some one fears them they go to the worst extremes.

British and French blunders over more than three years are responsible for the existing critical situation.

There is likely soon to be seen in action a Berlin-Moscow-Angora triple alliance.

All interested nations must act in concert to curb the Turk, otherwise risk of war in the Orient is visible.

BY ANDRE TARDIEU,
Former French High Commissioner to America.

By Cable to The Star.

PARIS, February 10.—The French government seems to have been badly advised as well as the dupe of excessive confidence in the Turks at Lausanne. Our policy of abdication there was as blind as Lloyd George's inflammatory policy toward Greece was criminal. The Turks respect force, and force only. The minute they think any one fears them they go to the worst extremes.

Proof of this fact came on that memorable February 4th, when Ismet Pasha yielded to England while showing the utmost stubborness toward France. Poincare had deemed it wise to assert France's right to make a separate peace, although not exercising that right. But it was to Curzon that Ismet tendered the offer of a separate peace and it was Curzon who refused to consider it.

Mistake of Three Years.

All this merely emphasizes the mistakes of three years. You all know where I stand and how I feel. The French and British, instead of standing by their 1919 agreement and the treay of Sevres, signed in 1920, have sought to modify it. And they have acted at all times in opposite directions.

Lloyd George aroused Greek imperialism, which was not difficult and plunged Constantine's government into the tremendous Asiatic adventure, where he doubtless hoped, with the Greeks as a screen, to obtain great advantages for Great Britain at Constantinople and elsewhere.

Briand, and then Poincare, met this blunder with other mistakes, but in favor of the Turk. They decided to play the Trukish horse against the Greek horse backed by the British. They made successive agreements with Kemal, whereby France abandoned the gages which she had in hand before reaching any final settlement.

Prestige Depreciated.

This resulted in Franco-British misunderstandings the effects of which have been felt throughout the occident, while European prestige has been greatly depreciated in the orient. Today's events have their origin there.

Neither the Greeks nor the Turks will curb their ambitions so long as they think themselves strong enough to achieve their purpose. Only one thing can check them, the decision of a united Europe. Such decisions are lacking.

The Turks took advantage of Lausanne to increase the demands initiated at Chanak and Smyrna. Unquestionably they had support from Berlin and Moscow. Considering the events of the last few days at Lausanne it is reasonable to ask whether there is not a close connection between Ismet Pasha's refusal to sign, the Smyrna notifications to the warships, German resistance in the Ruhr and the recent visit to Berlin of Count Brokdorf Rantzau, German ambassador at Moscow. Either I am mistaken or you shortly will see in action what I have called for more than a year the Berlin-Moscow-Angora triple alliance.

Hope to Take Advantage.

It is to be hoped that the mad resistance of the Turks to accepting the pact submitted at Lausanne now will be taken advantage of to improve this detestable treaty they once were ready to sign. Without mentioning the real dangers inherent in a strong armed Turkish force in Constantinople and Eastern Thrace the financial and economic clauses meant the end of all safety and dignity for European subjects in Turkey.

France and the United States, who have established so many thriving schools and missions in the Levant are particularly interested. Those on the ground who are most competent to speak declare the Lausanne treaty would have condemned all schools and hospitals of this sort to death. Many indeed, already are closed.

As for the Christian minorities, unless the clauses are modified they must choose between exile and extermination. We must make a supreme effort once again to set things straight in the orient. This business is indisputably compromised by the Franco-German crises. But despite this France and England must act in concert with others to make a united stand. Otherwise the risk of war in the orient again is visible.

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WOMAN WHO TWICE FLED POLICE RETURNS, SOBBING, TO FACE JAIL

Tearful and repentant, pretty Anna Belle Cook, the twenty-year-old woman who escaped from Police Court while waiting to be tried on a number of petty larceny charges, walked into the first precint station late yesterday, surrendered and announced her intention of following the straight and narrow path after she has satisfied justice for any alleged missteps of the past.

Mrs. Cook is well known to the police for two reasons—she is really very pretty and equally as clever. Married at the age of thirteen, she is alleged to have deserted her husband in Upper Marlboro, Md., and come to Washington to make her own way. Bad company, inexperience and a pretty girl in a strange city proved a bad combination and now, at the age of twenty-one, Mrs. Cook must face a number of charges of having robbed boarding houses.

The woman was first arrested several days ago and placed in the house of detention to await trial. Tuesday night she managed to elude the guards of that institution and made her escape, only to be captured in less than twenty-four hours. She was found in the company of a man, and an additional charge of misconduct was added to her already long list.

While waiting in the cell room of Judge McMahon's court for a hearing, Mrs. Cook was suddenly seized with a desire for a drink. An overly trustful guard permitted her to walk down the corridor to a cooler, and she kept on going—down the steps, through the engine room and out to freedom again. In the meantime the court and two headquarters detectives waited in vain for the prisoner. A city-wide search failed to bring any information as to her whereabouts.

Gives Herself Up.

Just before supper time a tearful woman opened the door of the first precinct station and faced an amazed precinct detective—H. K. Wilson.

"I'm Anna Belle Cook," the figure sobbed.

So Anna Belle Cook is back in the house of detention, waiting to be tried not only on the theft charges, but also accused of committing a misdemeanor.

11 GET DIPLOMAS AT WALTER REED

Graduation First of Junior Aids of Physiotherapy Training School.

Graduation exercises for the class of junior aides at the Training School of Physiotheraphy were held in the gymnasium of the Physiotheraphy department of Walter Reed last week. The exercises marked the successful completion of the first course of this kind at the hospital.

Surgeon General Merritt W. Ireland of the Army presented certificates to the following members of the class: Miss Mary Abigail Birch, Miss Etta Bishop Conover, Miss Ruth Victoria Davis, Miss Grace Miriam Fismer, Miss Mildred Helen Jones, Miss Elsa Knutson, Miss Catharine Barbara Lawton, Miss Katherine Dowd Leary, Miss Eva Bessie Messenger, Miss Lucy Veronica McCabe and Miss Evelyn Noble.

Ten of the graduates have accepted appointments in the physiotherapy departments of the U. S. Army hospitals, it was stated.

A lecture on physiotherapy was given by Dr. Frank B. Granger, of Boston, Mass., who was the principal speaker. Dr. Granger is a lieutenant colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps and at one time was the director at Walter Reed Hospital. To his activities, the organization of physiotherapy departments in army hospitals during 1918 and 1919 are largely attributed.

Other School Activities.

Other schools which have turned out many graduates are: The School of Dieticians, where the value of foods and methods of preparing them are taught; the School of Occupational Therapy, in which instruction is given for the teaching of trades of all sorts and the school for patients, in the reconstruction department, where many different courses are taught.

The patient is allowed to select the subjects he desires and according to his wishes is given instruction in languages, mathematics, commercial courses, drafting and mechanical drawing, art work, weaving, all kinds of automobile repair work, reed and cane work, studies in agriculture or in crafts of any kind that he might wish to make a study of. There are forty aides now employed in the different sections of the arts and crafts department where the patients who are able to be up and around come to receive instruction and those who are bedridden receive instruction in any line of work which they want and are able, to do along with their particular physical handicap.

It was pointed out that out of 700 patients at the hospital, approximately 375 take up some kind of reconstruction work and the benefits in taking their minds off of themselves and getting intensely interested in something, physicians state, can hardly be estimated as to the great amount of good that it does them.

NEW DOCK SCHEME FOR D. C. IS URGED

Engineer Department Prepares Plans for Sea Wall and Landing Places.

A new scheme for the development of the Washington channel waterfront that would provide for commercial dock facilities and at the same time will be in keeping with the attractive appearance of Potomac Park has been prepared by the District engineer department.

A rough sketch of this plan calls for a new sea wall built further out in the stream than the present one. The added space thus made available would be filled in and used as a flat landing place, somewhat lower than the level of Water street.

The driveway for vehicular traffic along the water front would parallel the quay, or flat landing space. The roadway would be at an elevation that would provide for subways from the wharves, under the street, to commercial structures along the river front.

The plan is merely a prospective one, to be considered whenever funds can be obtained for improvement of the waterfront. With an urgent need still existing for school buildings, street paving and sewer extensions, it is not likely that money will be found within the next few years for the waterfront.

Nevertheless, the preparation of this new scheme indicates that District officials still have the waterfront in mind as one of the future projects for the beautification and improvement of the National Capital.

HONOLULU CABLE REPAIRED.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The Honolulu Midway Cable has been repaired, restoring direct communication with Midway, Guam, China, Japan, the Philippines, and Dutch East Indies, via the Commercial Pacific cable.

ALL BRITAIN AGOG FOR WORD ON RUHR

How Premier Will Break Silence When Parliament Opens Tuesday Question.

FRENCH LOSING GROUND

Extension of Activities to Baden Indication of Abandonment of Treaty.

BY A. G. GARDINER,
Britain's Foremost Liberal Editor.

By Cable to The Star.

LONDON, February 10.—Parliament reassembles Tuesday. The country awaits with great anxiety the breaking of silence by the government on the tremendous situation confronting it. During the recess Premier Bonar Law could remain silent. Now he must speak.

What will he say? The formula of "benevolent neutrality" no longer is defensible. Neutrality, which is benvolent to one side, naturally must be malevolent to the other. Neutrality here is simply an evasion of the issue which remains while events sweep the nation onward.

Day by day France sinks deeper into the Ruhr mire. Her failure to secure the good will of the German workmen has defeated her original policy. Not more reparations but less. Not more coal but none. The strangle hold on German industry has been found to be a strangle hold on French manufacturers.

The result is that all pretense of civil occupation has disappeared. Ruthlessness is growing hourly, and undisguised military occupation is imminent. Shootings, suppression of newspapers, deportations of leading officials, severities of all kinds now are daily occurrences.

Regard for Treaty Gone.

Extension of French activities to Baden, a hundred miles distant from the Ruhr, indicates that all regard for the treaty and restraints of all kinds have been abandoned. The original purpose of Poincare was to use the Ruhr invasion to separate the Rhine provinces from Germany and establish them as a confederacy under French control. He expected to do this by capturing the machinery of industry and using economic pressure. This expectation was defeated by the attitude of the workers. The Ruhr miners hated the Prussianism of Berlin, and, having got rid of that, were not willing to welcome Purssianism from Paris.

Having failed to carry through the mutilation of Germany by peaceful means, Poincare now is faced with the alternative of withdrawing and confessing defeat or of adopting naked force to achieve his end. It seems clear his present intention is to go on regardless of consequences. The alternative would mean political extinction, and Poincare has no such desire.

Can Bonar Law continue benevolently neutral in the face of these developments? Can England leave her troops in Cologne while France tramples on the policy which their presence there represents? Can England suffer longer the humiliation of being represented on the reparations commission which has become a mere department of the Quai d'Orsay? Impossible. But how shall we withdraw and what action will follow?

The answer is not easy. The bedrock fact in the situation is discreetly left undiscussed. But it is in all minds. France has established unchallenged the military dominance of Europe. So far as force is concerned she is able to do as she pleases. She knows this. We know it. Hence our sense of impotence.

Moral Consideration.

But France cannot rely exclusively on the authority of force. There are moral considerations. Still more important, there are economic considerations. Signs are not wanting that the financial arrangements made between the United States and England are creating an effect in French minds. France owes money to England as well as to America, and realizes she cannot permanently ignore that fact and retain her place among nations which respect their liabilities.

The English position is clear. She cannot pay her debt to America and cancel that which France owes her. This consideration may assume a new aspect in view of the French operations in Germany. There she not only is destroying British trade, but any prospect of Britain ever collecting reparations. England, therefore, has a many-sided interest in the Ruhr drama.

France is slaying her own goose as well as ours and killing it with money which belongs to England and America. This grotesque situation cannot continue indefinitely. England sees one of her debtors reduced to bankruptcy by another of her debtors who pleads she is too poor to pay, but is able to maintain the greatest army any nation ever kept in Europe in peace times.

The nation expects the premier to approach the situation from this angle. Since France ignores our advice and our interests she must pay her way as we pay ours. This aspect of the matter has taken a strong hold in the minds of the public. Parliament will look to Bonar Law to face it courageously.

(Copyright, 1923.)

The Friday night lectures on physiological chemistry and dietetics, by Dr. J. Williston Palmer, and the free clinic, under the direction of Drs. Plummer and Jenkyns, are well patronized by the public.

French War of Independence Against Britain Seen by Hardin

Declares Showdown Should Be Demanded on Whether English Are For or Against Occupation of Ruhr Districts.

German Hatred Fanned

A giant devil is loose in Germany; French and Belgians are being boycotted in every way.

Using any foreign tongue becomes the signal for an angry demand that only German be spoken.

German monarchists and nationalists have seized the opportunity to advocate open resistance.

England could settle the dispute by either making allied support of France's action unanimous or characterizing it illegal.

The French advance into the Ruhr really is a "French war of independence against Britain."

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN,
Germany's Foremost Publicist.

By Cable Dispatch to The Star.

BERLIN, February 10.—A "giant devil is loose" in Germany.

Warning notices are exhibited before shop doors, "Nothing sold to French and Belgians," while these nationals are not admitted to hotels or pensions. Any one speaking a foreign language in a tramcar receives scowls or is likely to be told sharply: "Better talk German." Any one speaking French, even in a whisper, is ordered out.

The cinemas display the latest telegrams and photographs of Ruhr events, while the audience springs to its feet and sings patriotic songs. Any one remaining seated is greeted with a flood of abuse. All French and Belgians have received notice to leave their rooms.

Contributions for the support of the Ruhr population are being solicited everywhere, and millions already have been subscribed. Any person seated in a cafe who refuses to subscribe is asked whether he is German, usually in a loud tone designed to attract hostile attention from others at nearby tables, leaving immediate flight the only alternative.

Frenchman Gets Dead Dog.

One of the principal representatives of France here had the decomposed body of a dog delivered at his home. The first secretary of the French embassy received a letter from the restaurant where he had been accustomed to dine, asking him to stay away.

So terribly strange is the public wrath against the Ruhr occupancy and the French military regime there that revenge is being taken on people who not only have nothing to do with it, but in many cases disapprove. The wrath even extends beyond the ocean.

When I have attempted to explain the reasons why false conclusions have been drawn concerning the French motives and the dangers this is bringing toward peaceful settlement, German-Americans have cabled my friends here to see to it that I am killed, only "more successfully than was tried last July," owing to my "championship of Poincare's policy." Only a fool could imagine I have done anything of the sort.

Devil Broken Loose.

Truly the devil has broken loose—the same devil who raged through the militant countries during the war, with the same results as then. Any one reading the German papers and crediting their utterances is unable to doubt that Germany has a right to self-defense and would be irresistible if it presented a united front, while he also would absorb a tragic-comic account of the complete collapse of the French-Belgian-Italian scheme to extract reparations. He must likewise see occupation of the Baden territory as a swollen-headed impertinence on the part of shameless robbers. Any one reading the French papers with the same zeal equally would be ready to swear to the French patience, sense of justice and the complete success of the occupation. Further, that the only reason for extending the lines was to cope with German resistance in holding up international trains at the bottleneck of the bridgehead.

Despite the terrible lessons of the war, the ancient poison is working with the same violence. Must we believe the truth of Goethe's pessimistic philosophy when he said, "Nations never ripen, they always remain children"?

The press of both nations is inflammatory. Our monarchists and nationalists wish to prove the necessity of a strong army. Their speeches and their controlled press are trying to arouse the German people to the belief that their forced disarmament is the only reason for the shame of being placed under an illegal foreign domination. Are the people, despite their recent sufferings, so childish as to permit themselves to be driven mad, thus creating an atmosphere of international hatred which threatens to reduce Europe again to a state of barbarism because of the interests of the Comite des Forges, or the French coal owners, or the German militarists, iron, coal and steel magnates?

Where Danger Lies.

The greatest danger threatening us today lies in part eight of the treaty annex which provides for reprisals for defaulted payments. France bases her seizures and action on this section and Belgium and Italy support her. Germany insists the action must be unanimous by all nations represented on the reparations commission. The fact that the British representative has not sanctioned the action is accepted here as showing England accepts the German view.

Isn't it time to get a direct ruling on this? The American observer, without dropping his unofficial character, could demand it. If England opposed France then her action would be illegal. If she indorsed the occupation then Germany must yield to the inevitable. But so long as the war devil remains unchanged the world never can come to a peace.

England, which has settled her debts with the United States and carried her chief point, Mosul, at Lausanne, cannot deceive herself longer that the French advance into the Ruhr is the beginning of a "French war of independence against Britain."

(Copyright, 1923.)

$58,000,000 GIVEN BY CARNEGIE BOARD

$167,000 Turned Over to Two Libraries Located in This City.

During the past eleven years the Carnegie Corporation has made gifts of nearly $58,000,000, the report of Henry S. Pritchett, acting president, shows.

The major interests at present receiving the support of the corporation, in whole or in part, the report states, include the Institute of Economics in Washington, an agency for analyzing and publishing economic facts in popular form, and the National Research Council, also located here, an organization that aims to focus and promote all sorts of scientific research in America.

A total of $5,254,000 has been paid to beneficiaries during the year ended September 30, 1922, the report continues, of which $2,578,000 went to colleges and universities. Of nearly $58,000,000 expended during the eleven years of the corporation's existence $23,415,000 has been given to four Carnegie institutions—the Institute at Pittsburgh, the Foundation in New York and the Institution and the Peace Endowment in Washington.

Under the heading of "grants voted by the trustees during the year ended September 30, 1922," appears two items for Washington, D. C., $67,000 and $100,000. The former amount was for the new Southeast Branch of the Library and the $100,000 was voted for the new Mount Pleasant Branch.

In the connection the report continues: "It is their (trustees) hope that the library movement has now gained such headway that the continuation of the work by other communities will be effected without aid from the corporation. The trustees of the corporation in their experience reached the same conclusion as the founder himself, as to the value of these agencies of social improvement. There is probably no other gift to a community which, made under proper conditions, does more good and less harm than the gift of a public library."

The assets of the corporation amount to $130,000,000, according to the report. It was added that they will be increased by about $10,000,000 on the final settlement of Mr. Carnegie's estate.

SENATOR-ELECTMAYFIELD IN HOTEL LOBBY FIGHT

Special Dispatch to The Star.

AUSTIN, Tex., February 10.—With members of the state legislature and prominent business men standing nearby, United States Senator-elect Earle B. Mayfield of Texas and Silliman Evans, capitol correspondent for a Fort Worth (Tex.) newspaper, staged a fist fight in the lobby of a downtown hotel here this afternoon.

The difficulty took place at the entrance of an elevator from which the senator-elect was stepping into the lobby when the newspaper man accosted him and struck him, blackening his eye. Before Mayfield could strike back bystanders interfered and he was hustled into an automobile by a friend and taken to his home.

The altercation, it was stated, grew out of a difference between the two men when they met accidentally in the room of a mutual friend at the hotel. The senator-elect, according to Evans, assailed him about a story he had written and which had been published in the Fort Worth paper, and, locking the door of the room, threatened to chastise Evans physically. The mutual friend interfered at this point and Evans left the room with the announcement that he could settle things if he could meet the senator-elect outside. Later they met and blows were struck.

AVIATOR FLIES BY NIGHT FROM BRITAIN TO FRANCE

Flier Escapes Danger in Fog by Dropping Flare—Makes Perfect Landing.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, February 10.—An airplane, flying through the darkness from the British field at Croydon, England, made a successful landing at Le Bourget. The plane followed a course marked out by special light signals and the aviator reported his progress by wireless telephone. When he arrived at Beauvais, fifty-four miles from Paris, where a fog forced the last experimental night flyer to land, the aviator sighted the light on the Le Bourget flying field, whereupon he dropped a green flare. This was the signal for the illumination of the field, and the subsequent landing was perfect.

It is expected that a regular night passenger service will be started soon between Croydon and Le Bourget.

CANADA AFFECTED BY WORLD UNREST

Parliament Faces Difficult Task in Combating Post-War Conditions.

BY JOHN GARDINER.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

MONTREAL, February 10.—The Canadian parliament has met under political and economic circumstances that will make its present deliberations momentous.

Canada is not escaping the backwash of turbulence in Europe.

Although she is free from the disquiet that threatens the old world with chaos, there has been no time since the great war when her problems were more grave or more pressing.

In the great west there is undoubted distress.

The upheavals in Europe, with their disruption of markets, credits and exchanges, largely nullified effects of a good harvest. In consequence of this and some other things adversity has come upon the farmer. He is gravely discontented and under a smarting sense of grievance toward the existing order.

Discontent Is Evident.

With wages continuing on a high level, taxes taken increased, with transportation charges a burden, with the cost of everything he buys much above the level of pre-war days, the agriculturist faces the fact that the dollar price of his produce is little higher than before the war while the dollar he receives in return has a greatly reduced purchasing power, as compared to former times.

It is menacing to the Dominion that so large and so important a portion of the population is discontented. There can be no solid advancement in trade and industry, officials admit, because agricultural prosperity and business growth, and agricultural depression and business stagnation run on parallel lines and are largely interdependent. It means further a situation which lends itself to the incitement and wiles of the demagogue and to the plausible figments of the economic visionary. Already the voices of fomenters of class and sectional animosity pervade the land and are finding many listeners.

Hence the just grievances of the west, and of the farmer, demand intelligent consideration by parliament. There also is the vital problem of immigration. By common consent, a select immigration is one of Canada's vital needs. The census figures prove that between 1911 and 1921 as many people left Canada as entered it. Other figures reveal that today emigration surpasses immigration. Yet the government, apart from a futile conference with the provinces—a conference that, because of its very nature, was doomed to fail—has done absolutely nothing.

Call for Economy.

There is an imperative call everywhere for economy by the lawmakers. Canada's financial position today is very serious. How serious may be grasped from the fact that since the close of the war—since the armistice—the national debt has been increased by a billion dollars, and on November 30, 1922, was $2,391,635,818.

The country is not much interested in political tactics or stratagems. The old war cries, the old shibboleths and formulae, almost always divorced from reality, have entirely lost their appeal and potency in contact with existing difficulties. Today the country is not so much concerned over whether progressives or liberals or conservatives (names that have little significance to fit the times) are triumphant in tactics and debate. Its concern is almost solely that parliament as a whole shall legislate with a simple regard for what promises the public most good.

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WORLD REVOLUTION SCARE DISAPPEARS

Threatened Uprising Suddenly Collapses as Europe Trembles With Fear.

OUTBREAKS SUPPRESSED

"Red" Groups Quickly Defeated in Germany, Italy and Hungary.

BY GRANT GORDON.

By Cable to The Star.

PARIS, February 10.—Lost, a world revolution. Three years ago, the red revolt was at the gate of Europe. It has disappeared. Today there is scarcely a trace of it to be found anywhere. Who killed it, or stole it, or spirited it away? Is it gone forever, or will it come back?

It is almost incredible that a thing which bulked so big and near and menacing could have so utterly eclipsed itself in so short a space of time. Only hree years ago, hundreds of thousands of people in Europe were praying and cheering for it. Other hundreds of thousands were fighting it, without great apparent success. Literally millions were in dread of it.

Revolution Disappears.

People took their money out of banks and hid it in places they hoped were safe. They sold their houses and pianos and other bulky possessions, and bought diamonds and platinum and rare postage stamps and other things that could be transported readily, or even concealed on the person in case of search. And now the revolution is gone and people are rubbing their eyes. What happened to it?

On May 1, 1920, the French confederation of labor called a general strike. People said "it's the revolution." There was nearly a panic for a few days. Troops marched through the streets of the cities, staging parades to restore confidence.

Germany, everybody said, was a tinder-box. Bolshevism might arrive any day. The Kapplists did arrive, and were defeated by a general strike called by the government. People said "that Frankenstein government has called into being something that is stronger than itself." But it turned out otherwise.

Italy's revolutionists seized the factories and held them for a week. They ran them, and produced machines and motor cars without the services of their employers. Then something happened—nobody has ever been quite sure what. And two years later the country was in the hands of the superpatriotic fascisti.

Long List of Failures.

Something has happened in every country in Europe to make it seem unhealthy for revolution. Is it that conditions generally have become more stable, and the causes of unrest diminished? If so, it is not apparent. The opposite rather would seem to be the case so far as most of the continent is concerned.

Is it that the Moscow experiment has shown conclusively the failure of communism? This might be a tempting hypothesis—except that history affords no examples of revolutions founded on reason. Revolutions are not made, apparently; they just happen. Karl Marx said they would happen in countries where capitalism had been developed to the highest degree. Russia disproved him. Nobody else has advanced a theory that fits all the facts.

Nobody, either, seems to have explained clearly and understandably why the communist revolution in Hungary failed. Bela Kun was dictator for a time. Suddenly his regime collapsed. His communist brethren in Moscow said it was because he did not use the terror.

And there was a near-communist regime in Munich just three years ago; today Munich is the center of pan-German plotting. What happened?

All these movements are detached, and yet possibly there are certain features common to them all. Possibly the same explanation will hold good, in part, for all of them. Possibly not.

Anyhow, there's a book that might be written: What happened to the world revolution?

(Copyright, 1923.)

SCHOONER REFLOATED.

CAPE MAY, N. J., February 10.—The three-masted coal schooner Estelle Krieger, of Boston, which went ashore early yesterday at Ship Bottom Station, twenty miles south of Barnegat Light, was refloated this afternoon and taken in tow for New York, by the coast guard cutter Kickapoo and the wrecking tug Resolute. The vessel was bound from Norfolk to New Haven with cargo.

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