

Lloyd George Is Eager to Discuss Silesian Tangle

M. Briand Said to Be Holding Out for Agreement Before Meeting, Reviewer of World's News States.

By HENRY W. BUNN. (Copyright, 1921, Washington Star.)
Washington, June 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The following is a brief summary of the news of the world for the seven days ended June 4.

Upper Silesia, Etc.—M. Briand and Lloyd George are exchanging notes. Lloyd George is very, very eager to meet M. Briand at once. M. Briand is not at all eager to meet Lloyd George.

Why? This said that M. Briand is holding out for an agreement in advance of their meeting that the decision by the supreme council upon the upper Silesian boundary must be unanimous.

The treaty clauses concerning upper Silesia very stupidly create a doubt on this head. It is apparent now M. Briand is holding out for the Poles through the requirement of unanimity.

That may be one reason for delay. It is certain that M. Briand will "fix" things as well as he can for the Poles before he meets his astute friends. Then, M. Briand says, the first thing to do is to restore order and firm allied control in upper Silesia.

Commission Suggestion. Until such a time a decision would be flouted. Meanwhile let an allied commission of civilian experts, (better qualified than military men for the problem is economic and racial) intensively study the situation and report to the supreme council. Lloyd George replied that the idea of the commission is first-class, but still he must see Briand at once. There are other things besides upper Silesia to talk over. It has been suggested that M. Briand hesitates to meet Mr. Lloyd George more on account of one of these other things than on account of upper Silesia.

Lloyd George would like to lift the penalties imposed in March, to wit, occupation of Duisburg, Ruhrort and Dusseldorf, and the customs barrier. M. Briand thinks these penalties should remain in force at least until disarmament requirements have been fully complied with. As though to justify M. Briand, it partly falls out that the Bavarian government has notified Berlin that it cannot disarm the Bavarian einwohnerwehr.

Occupation Takes Effect. This is a very serious matter, since, if the einwohnerwehr are not disbanded by June 30, French occupation of the Ruhr basin goes automatically into effect. The trouble in upper Silesia has boiled up again hotly. On May 28 the Poles and Germans agreed to an armistice, but it was almost immediately broken.

Great Britain—On Friday week the executive committees of miners and mine owners met again. Lloyd George presided over the negotiations; in fact there was nothing to do but to let the dispute make an agreement for at least a year, with the requirement of three months' notice for abrogation thereafter, the government would contribute £10,000,000 to ease the fall of wages to levels corresponding with the cost of living. Lloyd George expected the owners to further ease the fall by foregoing profits for the present, as they had already offered to do.

The committees decided not to answer at once; to consult their constituencies.

Orders Revoked. Meanwhile the railway men and transport workers have formally "disinterested" themselves. The committees have revoked the orders not to handle imported or "blackleg" coal. Meanwhile, also, British railway and power companies are converting coal burners into oil burners.

Russia—Recent reports, which I am unable to appraise with any confidence, give out the following: That strikes and other evidences of dissatisfaction are increasing in Petrograd, some blood having been shed in fighting between workers and red troops; that anti-bolshevik revolts in Kuban and Daghestan (northern Caucasus) are successful; red troops joining the insurgents; that western Siberia has been practically cleared of red troops, most of which have retired to the Urals.

Some reports say that Lenin's lifting of trade restrictions has not materially eased the food situation, the peasants refusing to sell grain, and Moscow and Petrograd being on the verge of starvation. Other reports aver that a brisk petty trade in food and other necessities has sprung up in Moscow, reminding one of the middle ages, while Petrograd's distress has been relieved by importations.

Summary of Flood Conditions Outside Of Pueblo District

Denver, June 5.—Reports received by The Associated Press at Denver indicate the following conditions at outlying towns:

Greeley—All east-bound trains on Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad detoured on account of the flood. Rivers, creeks and irrigation ditches overflowed and several bridges near town washed out. Sterling—Four drowned and damage running to more than \$1,000,000. Floods receding in the district.

Longmont—Three feet of water in the main street; communication cut by breaking irrigation ditches principal cause. Three hundred members of Lions club marooned here. Many residents of Longmont stranded in Lyons, Colo.

Frederick—Town under three feet of water. Two coal mines flooded and several mules drowned in the mine.

Dana—Irrigation ditches broke, flooding town. Railroad bridge washed out.

Firestone—Irrigation ditches broke; flooded conditions.

Wood—Under water several hours; many buildings threatened with destruction.

Lyons—Town and environs flooded; many persons stranded.

Estes Park—Several persons injured in floods. One home on Big Thompson river near here carried away and its occupants compelled to camp last night in the open.

Erie—Water reported 25 feet deep in some places near here. Thirty houses washed away.

Rail Tracks Destroyed. La Salle—Union Pacific tracks between La Salle and Julesburg torn out and trains are being carried by way of Greeley and Cheyenne.

Berthoud—Business district under water Friday night but water is receding. Crops badly damaged. The rain did not cease until 10 o'clock this morning.

Lafayette—Town under two feet of water; many business houses and residences damaged; communications cut off.

Fort Collins—The Poudre river, which runs north of that city, was rising tonight and at 11 o'clock was flooding the basement of the Fort Collins packing plant. A bridge near Fort Collins was expected to go out at any minute.

Hundreds Die In Pueblo Flood; Loss \$10,000,000

Business District in Ruins—132 Bodies Recovered—Many Refuse to Leave Homes When Warned.

(Continued From Page One.) It is believed many of the dead were carried far down the river and may never be recovered.

Railroad officials were pessimistic about resumption of train service. All the lines in Pueblo either were washed away or the tracks were so twisted and torn that it will require entire new construction of roadbed and tracks.

The first warning of Friday's flood came shortly after 5 p. m. in telephone messages which said that dams near Fortland were threatened and the water in the Arkansas river had risen dangerously at Wetmore, Portland and Florence.

The fire department siren sounded 15-minute flood warning and within a short time every available police officer and guardsman was sent into the West Upperree river bottoms of the West Pueblo to warn the inhabitants.

Many Refuse to Leave. People were slow to leave their homes and many refused, according to soldiers. One woman dragged from her home before the flood-crest reached the bottoms, crawled under the house and refused to come out. It is feared a heavy loss of life resulted in this section, although it has been impossible as yet to conduct an investigation.

On the crest of the flood which turned from the river into Fourth street was carried a two-story house. Scores of people were caught as the flood entered Main street, flowing south into Union avenue. Within two hours the entire wholesale district and a greater part of the business district were flooded with water 10 feet deep.

Several persons were rescued from a candy factory, swimming through the flood with the aid of ropes thrown by city firemen. Many business houses and residences were set afire by burning timber floating from a flaming lumber yard.

Boy scouts rescued George King and his son, Francis, from one building in boats.

Trains Swept From Tracks. Southbound Denver and Rio Grande railroad train No. 3, due in Pueblo from Denver at 7:45 p. m. Friday night, was held near the Nuckolls Packing plant north of the city. The train was swept into the river. Most of the passengers have been accounted for, but many have been accounted for and making their way to the Nuckolls Packing company.

Missouri Pacific train No. 14, which was to leave Pueblo at 8:05 Friday night, also toppled into the stream and most of the passengers on this train made their way to the Nuckolls Packing plant.

On the Denver and Rio Grande train the known dead are Duffey Wilson, switch foreman; J. E. Littlejohn, engineer, and "Dutch" Haines. Twenty telegraph operators were marooned during the flood in the dispatcher's office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway.

South Pueblo was cut off from the rest of the city and few details of damage over there are available.

Mother in Omaha. The South Canyon bridge and a railroad bridge two blocks below it were the only bridges left intact. Dr. E. R. Carey rescued his boy Robert from his home. His wife is visiting in Omaha. Among the known dead are Mrs. Mary Murphy's daughter, Ethel, 14, and a son, 5; Mrs. Charles Clark 60, a boy of 10 named Skinner, and Patrolman Brown.

to reach two women whose calls could be heard in the darkness. After much difficulty they found one, a girl of 19, Mary McAllester, clinging to a power wire and suspended in the swirling waters. She was taken into the boat.

The men then attempted to reach her mother in a treetop near by. They succeeded in getting the older woman into the boat, but she gave a lurch and the occupants of the boat fell into the waters. After a struggle, Roberts and Wayland, with the girl, managed to scramble onto the roof of a floating house. The mother was lost. The trio floated until they reached water in which they could wade with safety.

Among the refugees, an aged Mexican woman cried for some one to go after her daughter, stranded in their home. In her hands she clasped a bundle of clothes and a pound of butter. The house was nearly covered with water and no one would risk the attempt at rescue.

Bemoans Loss of Photograph. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Verhofstad, far past middle age, were typical of many of the unfortunates. Fleeting before the rush of water, they had nothing but the clothes on their backs and a small box of valuables. "And I just bought a \$135 photograph yesterday," wailed Mrs. Verhofstad.

Joseph Rosen, clothing merchant, narrowly escaped death. Like most of the merchants, he was in his shop at Main and Second streets, attempting to save his stock. The flood waters from the Arkansas river could not escape. In a desperate effort, Rosen broke through a transom over the show window and was seen by J. E. Creel, D. V. Ruppel and others in the Dan Creel Furniture company across the street. They shouted to rescuers on the second floor who lowered a rope and hauled Rosen to safety.

Deputy United States Marshal H. B. McIntyre of Denver was another who had an exciting experience. At 11 p. m. he returned to the federal building after having filed a newspaper dispatch to a Denver paper. As he had waded water an inch or more deep he attempted to change foot gear but before he could do it water five inches deep was inside the building. In a few minutes more he and Postmaster S. S. Bellefield waded waist deep in the lobby to safety.

Girls Marooned in Y. W. Twenty-five girls are marooned in the Y. W. C. A. building which was in the direct path of the water.

One whole section of the Pryor Furniture store, in the downtown district, was carried away when struck by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway loading sheds which were swept from their foundations by the flood.

The Y. M. C. A. tonight was housing refugees and issuing food cards. Nothing is being sold without permits.

The military forces continued in charge of the situation tonight. Prisoners in the city jail on the ground floors were hauled to safety by ropes dropped from the second floor.

Maj. Paul P. Newlon arrived from Denver tonight and took command of the state troops here. At 9 o'clock he announced that no accurate estimate of the loss of life could be made at that hour.

"Conditions are beyond description," said Major Newlon, after an inspection trip. "Virtually every building from the postoffice to the square beyond the Union station on Union avenue, was completely wiped out. In addition to the havoc wrought by the water, buildings undermined by the inundation have caved in, causing a scene of desolation and horror beyond anything I have ever seen."

"Many of the principal business buildings in the main business sections of the city became roaring furnaces soon after the first fires broke out. It was impossible for volunteer workers to get close enough to the blazing buildings to fight the flames.

Water 16 Feet Deep in Depot. "Water reached a depth of 16 feet in the Union depot and from that place all the way up town to the postoffice the water was five feet deep. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the water left the business section of the city.

"Volunteer workers by the hundreds are aiding in the work of rescuing victims of the flood waters. One troop of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, the American Legion and the state rangers are superintending the work of rescue and relief.

Rangers arrived here today from Walsenburg, Denver, Castle Rock and from Colorado Springs.

"We left Pueblo at 10:15 a. m. and reached Pueblo at 7:15 tonight. The trip was the most hazardous any of us had ever undertaken. In four places we crossed railroad trestles over swollen torrents with big roaring waters below. In other places we were forced to haul, push and carry our car over makeshift bridges where roads had been entirely washed out.

Red Cross Busy. "S. W. Pressey, acting purely in a civilian capacity, is directing work of salvaging and rescuing. A main Red Cross headquarters has been established and bodies of victims are being taken to the city morgue as fast as they are found. Victims who still are alive and suffering from exposure, are being cared for by men and women volunteers who are performing heroic work.

Military law was declared here immediately after our arrival and the city is orderly.

Fifteen men were arrested this morning, charged with looting the homes and buildings devastated by the water and fire.

Relief Funds Authorized. Washington, June 4.—The southwestern division of the American

Red Cross was authorized tonight to draw on the national disaster relief fund up to \$50,000 until Monday to afford relief in the Colorado flood district.

National headquarters said the "whole extent of the problem" was expected to be known by Monday and if it was then found that the national disaster fund and the resources of the southwestern division were not sufficient to meet the situation, "additional funds will be forthcoming."

Secretary of War Weeks tonight instructed commanders at Fort Logan, near Denver, and Fort Douglas, Utah, to hurry available supplies to the relief of refugees of the stricken area. Medicines, tents and blankets, as well as commissary supplies, were en route from both posts within a few hours after the orders left the War department, dispatches said.

The 66th convention of the International Typographical union is to be held at Quebec the second week of August.

Thousands Killed In Great Disasters During Last 19 Years

Other great disasters recorded since 1902 other than floods are as follows:

- 1902—Eruption of Mount Pelee; 30,000 dead.
- 1903—Iroquois theater fire, Chicago; 575 dead.
- 1904—Burning of steamship General Slocum in the East River, New York; 1,400 dead.
- 1905—Japanese steamship Mikasa sunk by explosion; 599 dead.
- 1906—San Francisco earthquake and fire; 452 dead; property loss estimated at \$350,000,000.
- 1906—Valparaiso, Chile: Earthquake, 1,500 dead; property damage about \$100,000,000.
- 1907—Kingston, Jamaica, earthquake; 1,100 dead; property damage about \$25,000,000.
- 1908—Earthquake in Sicily and Calabria; 76,483 dead.
- 1910—Cartago, Costa Rica, earth-

quake; 1,500 dead.

1912—Sinking of Titanic; 1,517 dead.

1912—Earthquake in Turkey; 3,000 dead.

1912—Sinking of Spanish steamship Principe de Asturias off Spain; 500 dead.

1912—Sinking of Japanese steamship Kicker Maru, off Japan; 1,000 dead.

1914—Sinking of steamship Empress of Ireland in St. Lawrence; 1,024 dead.

1915—Earthquake in Central Italy; 29,978 dead.

1915—Torpedoing of steamship Lusitania; 1,198 dead.

1916—French auxiliary cruiser Provence, sunk in Mediterranean; 3,270 dead.

1917—British warship Vanguard blown up at dock in a British port; 800 dead.

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