

Mussolini, but the fact that Italy has voted for it indicates that he sees he must play the game with Great Britain and France.

### Kemal Destroys His Enemies

**A**T the end of July and at the beginning of August the Tribunal of Independence tried at Angora over a hundred ex-ministers, ambassadors, governors, and generals who were accused of having conspired against the existing republican régime and against the life of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the President and the virtual dictator of Turkey. Seventeen of them were condemned to death and hanged in Smyrna on gallows constructed for this purpose along the quay, while many others were sent to exile or thrown into prisons. The alleged conspirers were leading members of the Unionist Party—that is to say, of the Party of Union and Progress (often called Young Turks)—which ruled over Turkey from 1908 to 1918 and which dragged Turkey into the World War.

We do not know how far these men were guilty of subversive schemes. It seems to be true that one of their political friends, the secretive, daring, and fanatically inclined Kara Kemal (Turkey's war-time Minister of Supply), attempted three months ago the organization of a terrorist act against Turkey's dictator. His plot was, however, disclosed. Yet one can hardly believe that Kara Kemal's political friends tried in Angora were all his accomplices.

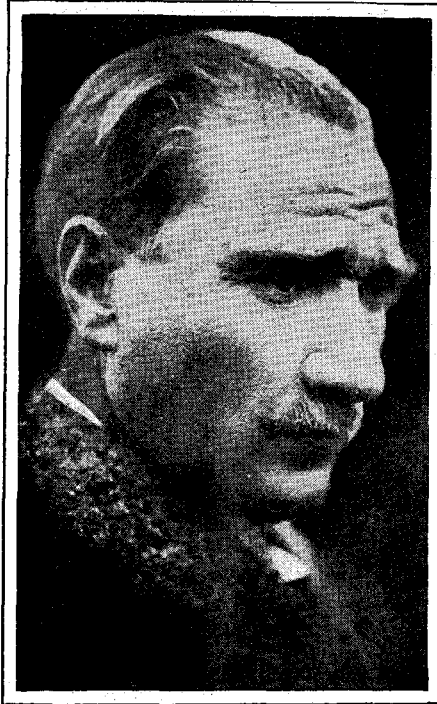
Mustapha Kemal Pasha had many reasons to dislike the Unionist Party, which has been for the last three years in opposition to him. We think of Unionists as, above all, men who, headed by the late Enver and Talaat Pashas, dragged Turkey into the World War and were largely responsible for the atrocious slaughter of Armenians. Yet Unionists rendered Turkey important services.

### Will Kemal Destroy Himself?

**M**ANY men of this party assisted Mustapha Kemal Pasha in the war which he waged in 1919–22 against foreign occupants. But all of them sided against him when, intoxicated by brilliant victories, he began to "Europeanize" the Turkey which he had liberated. They believed that the abolition of the Caliphate, the separation of Church and State, the compulsory introduction of the European hat instead of the time-hon-

ored fez, were brutal measures. Europeanization is a good thing, they contended; yet when it is being introduced by such barbaric and Asiatic methods it can yield no fruit.

Moreover, Unionists criticised Kemal Pasha's reluctance to invite foreign capi-



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Mustapha Kemal Pasha

tal into the economically ruined Turkey. They asserted that, without its assistance, Turkey could not rise to its feet.

The Unionists formed a minority in the National Assembly. Yet this minority began to threaten Kemal Pasha. Speeches in which the Unionists criticised the dictator aroused the sympathy of wide masses of population, from peasants to mollahs and pashas. It is said that Turkey's public opinion was now by far less pro-Kemalist than it was three or four years ago. Kara Kemal's wild plot was an excuse for Mustapha Kemal to behead the Unionist Party.

The recent executions and banishments have virtually killed the Unionist Party. It lost on the gallows such men as Dr. Niazim Bey, its founder, who started in 1908 the revolution against Abdul Hamid; Djavid Bey, Turkey's former Minister of Finance; Shukry Bey, one of its best spokesmen; and others. Kemal Pasha has triumphed.

Yet will this strengthen his position? Will this not add to the dissatisfaction with his rule? These questions cannot be answered at the present time. But the history of the executed and banished Unionists proves that Kemal Pasha's dictatorship has entered upon a stage

at which, in order to continue, it requires severe reprisals and sacrifices of human lives.

### The Outlook for Oil

**T**HE Federal Oil Conservation Board has reported to Secretary Work that the supply of oil in the pumping and flowing well areas of the United States is about 4,500,000,000 barrels—a six years' supply in theory, though it cannot be extracted within that period. Up to June last the 68,000 wells bored since 1866 have produced over 9,000,000,000 barrels—an incredible quantity—but much of it was pumped during a period when the demand was far below the gigantic requirements of to-day.

The almost 20,000,000 automobiles calling for gasoline, the huge consumption in other internal-combustion engines, and the growing requirements of oil for fuel make the problem acute in its relations to industry and prosperity.

To-day the United States is producing and consuming seventy per cent of the world's supply of mineral fluids, with a total investment set at \$9,500,000,000. The Conservation Board, which includes Secretaries Hoover, Wilbur, Work, and Davis, asserts that with the current production coming from about four per cent of the producing wells, most of them only a year or so old, and from fields discovered in the past five years, the future maintenance of current supplies implies constant discovery of new fields and new wells. The Board holds that the situation renders it imperative for the welfare of the Nation that every effort be exerted to obtain the maximum amount of oil from known fields and to promote conservation vigorously along various lines.

### Exhausting the Inexhaustible

**F**UTURE supplies, the Federal Oil Conservation Board avers, must depend on reserves, new fields, improved methods of recovery, better utilization of control, consumption, economics, supplies from distillation of shale and coal, and even from foreign oil fields. The Board urges better control of production and better mechanical devices for use of oil products, and also declares it important that American oil companies should acquire and exploit foreign fields.

"While the production of oil upon our own territory is obviously of first importance," the report says, "yet in failure of adequate supplies the imports of oil

are of vast moment. The present imports from Latin-American fields amount to about 62,000,000 barrels annually of crude oil, against which we export about 94,000,000 barrels of products.

"The fields of Mexico and South America are of large yield and much promising geologic oil structure is as yet undrilled. That our companies should vigorously acquire and explore such fields is of first importance, not only as a source of future supply, but supply under control of our own citizens.

"Our experience with the exploitation of our consumers by foreign-controlled sources of rubber, nitrate, potash, and other raw materials should be sufficient warning as to what we may expect if we shall become dependent upon foreign nations for our oil supplies. Moreover, an increased number of oil sources tends to stabilize price and minimize the effect of fluctuating production."

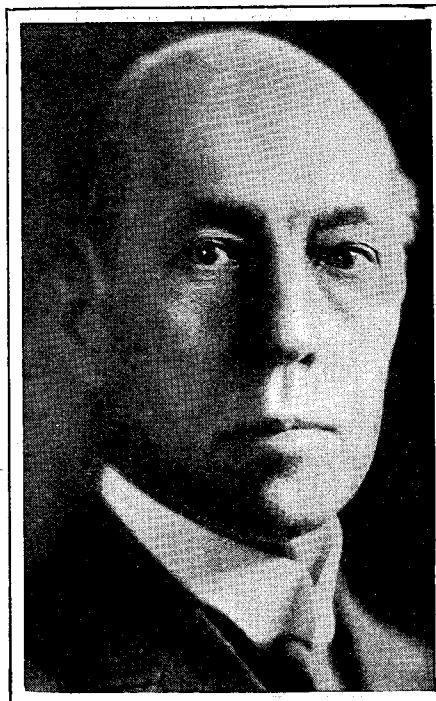
Security for the future, the Board holds, depends upon the following items:

1. The reserves already mentioned.
2. The possible discovery of new sands in the known areas by deeper drilling.
3. The possible discovery of new fields.
4. Improved methods which will recover a larger proportion of the oil out of the sands.
5. Better utilization of crude oils by diversion from less essential to more essential uses, such as conversion of fuel oil into gasoline.
6. Better control of the flush flow from newly discovered fields.
7. Economies in consumption by improved mechanical devices.
8. Supplies from distillation of oil shale and coal.
9. Foreign oil fields.

Americans are so in the habit of regarding all things in nature as inexhaustible that this report will jar their serenity, coming as it does from the highest possible authority. We must sooner or later realize that our neglect of the reproductive and our capitalizing of the destructive can have but one ending—Nation-wide calamity. Our wastage of coal has been a crime, the exploitation of oil is an orgy.

### Mr. Root Indorses Mr. Wadsworth

**E**LIHU ROOT, sage of the Republican Party, has issued a benedictory sanction, as it were, of Senator Wadsworth. The fact that Mr. Root himself



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was once Senator lends his words the weight of the indorsement of an expert. What is not least significant is that he goes outside of his own party and cites the encomium pronounced upon Mr. Wadsworth by the late Thomas R. Marshall, for eight years Vice-President of the United States, and as such the presiding officer of the United States Senate. According to Mr. Root, this Democratic leader, when asked who, in his opinion, was the most useful member of the Senate, replied, after a moment's thought, "Senator Wadsworth, of New York." Mr. Root bears witness to Senator Wadsworth's industry, to the clar-



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James W. Wadsworth

ity and persuasiveness of his arguments, to the belief which his words inspire, and to the respect which his opinions command. Of Senator Wadsworth Mr. Root furthermore says that his character is a powerful influence in favor of right and wise conduct. "He never tries to get into the spotlight," adds Senator Root, "or to make speeches merely for home consumption. He never seeks to curry favor with anybody or fears to follow his own sincere and honest judgment."

Mr. Root's statement is evidence of the concern with which Republican leaders in New York State are viewing the coming Senatorial election. That Mr. Wadsworth has alienated thousands of voters in what is known as "up State" is obvious. He not only advocates the repeal of prohibition, but he opposes any statement by his party in favor of the enforcement of prohibition as long as it is on the statute-books.

Nobody thinks that Mr. Cristman, who is expected to be the candidate of those who believe in prohibition and its enforcement, will be elected, but in an election in which candidates of the two chief parties will advocate the legalizing of the liquor trade voters who want to register their opposition to that trade will have no choice but to vote for Mr. Cristman. Under these circumstances, it is not strange that Mr. Root thought it politically advisable to appeal to these alienated voters.

### Significance of California Primaries

**T**wo points of National importance stand out from results of primaries in California—namely, the Republican nomination of a confessedly dry Governor and the Republican nomination of a strict Administration Senator.

California being overwhelmingly Republican, a Republican nomination is tantamount to a Republican election. Senator Shortridge, Republican choice, received over 300,000 votes, while John B. Elliott, the Democratic choice, received about 56,000. Judge Clark, Senator Shortridge's chief competitor, had all through the campaign the vigorous support of Senator Hiram Johnson and the Hearst press. The whole campaign was fought largely on the question of adhesion to the World Court. On this, as on other points, Senator Shortridge always appeared before the public as an Administration man to the dotting of the last "i" and the crossing of the last "t." His plurality of 96,000 over