

### Germany's Next Chancellor To Be Junker, Says Cecil

He Will Be a Political Hindenburg or Tirpitz, Assets Minister

### War Party Is Supreme

Kuehlmann Choice of Reichstag, but Not of Kaiser, Is Belief

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The next German Chancellor undoubtedly will be from the Junker party. Lord Robert Cecil, in an interview with the Tribune's correspondent to-day, expressed this opinion. Recalling to Lord Robert his prediction of several months ago that Michaelis was merely a stop-gap, I asked him if he considered von Kuehlmann the logical successor of the present Chancellor.

"Personally, I do not," he said. "I believe the Junker party is still supreme in Germany and that in the change of Chancellors which now seems imminent Germany will choose a political Hindenburg or Tirpitz."

Lord Robert is of the opinion that Buelow is a far more likely candidate than Kuehlmann. The latter, however, is the choice of the Reichstag, but the Blockade Minister explained that the choosing of a Chancellor is entirely in the Kaiser's hands, and there is no reason to believe he will choose a man solely to suit the Reichstag, which in itself has no power or voice in the matter, except by exercising the weapon of refusing to vote on the credits, which is practically out of the question at the present time.

Lord Robert does not think with many authorities here who believe the world-wide trend toward the Left has a great effect on German politics. He considers that the military party is still in full power and that the new Chancellor will be a strong war man.

"I would not believe he will choose Buelow as a possibility, but I have no indication he will be chosen. Like Russia, Germany is seeking a man who can lead the country politically, and whoever shall be I expect to see him given tremendous powers as a political dictator."

### Dental Surgeons Needed in Army

In discussing problems of the Army Dental Corps "The Journal of the Association of Military Dental Surgeons of the United States" for September, 1917, says: "One of the greatest problems of to-day is to effect a complete organization and systematize the work of the Dental Corps with a separate, complete and competent office staff in connection with the office of the surgeon general.

"It is not thought feasible to establish a separate corps independent of the Medical Corps, although Canada has done so. Her success is due to the fact that she has established an independent organization. Time will prove that the health of the troops will be improved by having competent men who are acquainted with military dental surgery in all its details in complete control. The affairs of the Dental Corps after the present war commenced were becoming increasingly confused and a dental officer was detailed to purchase dental office supplies, and in a few weeks he accomplished wonders, saving the government thousands of dollars.

"There is an immediate necessity for the establishment of large dental offices in the training camps. There should be one large dental office in each camp, with enough dental surgeons to provide for every 1,000 enlisted men in the camp. It has proved unsatisfactory to establish several small dental offices, as it requires more of a clerical force as well as duplication of dental supplies and more money than is much more expensive. Then, again, the new dental surgeons could receive instruction in their military duties from the older men. Provision must be made for dental ambulances."

### U. S. Soldiers and Sailors' Club Opened in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The American Soldiers and Sailors' Club, which was supported largely by the Emergency Aid Association of Pennsylvania, was opened formally yesterday. Members of the American colony in Paris and officers of the army and navy were present. The Rev. and Mrs. Frederick W. Beckman are the directors of the club.

The clubhouse of the American University Union will be opened to-day with an informal dinner, at which American Ambassador Sharp will be present. The clubhouse is a modern hotel near the Comedie Francaise Theatre.

### Russians Slain in Train Holdup

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Odessa says one hundred passengers were killed and wounded on a train held up by 200 armed brigands near Vladikavkaz, in the Caucasus.

### 4 Tiny Tots' Japanese (Pulled) Afghan and Hindustani, Plain or Embroidered, \$1.50 to \$5.00. (Cable Orders) \$2.95 to \$7.50. Bath Robes, Hand-embroidered, \$6.95. Baby Huggings, \$1.50. White, pink or dainty two-tone, plain or hand-embroidered. Balacony—See Art. Arcade.

### French General Killed

PARIS, Oct. 20.—General A. Baratier has been killed in a front line trench. He was captain of the French command under General Marchand, whose occupation of Fashoda, in Sudan, in 1898 suggested the clash with Lord Kitchener, which threatened to result in war between France and Great Britain.

### Y. W. C. A. Increases

Between 1906 and 1916 the membership of city branches of the Young Women's Christian Association increased from 107,353 to 292,191; college branches from 1,588 to 61,659; county branches from none to 7,216; total, from 116,941 to 360,265.

### King's Aids Called Slayers

Lambros Cabinet Ordered Assassinations, Greeks Assert

ATHENS, Oct. 20.—The report of the Greek Parliamentary Investigating Committee declares that the late Lambros Cabinet assisted by every unlawful means King Constantine's personal policy of monarchial absolutism. Continuing, the report says: "The Lambros Cabinet perpetrated the assassinations of Liberal and of Anglo-French sailing and soldiers. It ordered a secret mobilization against the Entente; it encouraged and protected officials, judges and priests in illegal anti-national acts aiming to terrorize the Liberals, to abolish the liberty of the press and to create anarchy everywhere; it organized armed bands for civil war; it communicated by mail, telegraph and airplane with the Bulgarians; it subsidized newspapers and correspondents and it promulgated illegal decrees and laws."

### State Laws for Railways

Much New Legislation Affecting Common Carriers

The state legislative mills have been grinding merrily on during 1917 with their customary activity and the usual variety of grist of railway legislation. The facts are shown in a report just issued by the Special Committee on Relations of Railway Operation to Legislation. The forty-three Legislatures which have been in session within the past year have enacted 140 laws relating to railway operation. This is the largest number of new laws passed in any one year except 1913 of the six years during which the committee has kept the record. In 1913 239 such laws were passed, and in the six years from 1912 to 1917 there were 191 laws relating to railway operation were added to the statute books.

Not all the legislative attempts to govern railway operation were successful. In the 1917 sessions of the forty-three legislatures 808 bills were introduced, and this number also constitutes a record for the seven years during which records of bills have been kept, except in 1913 and 1915 when 1,097, respectively, were introduced. The total of bills affecting railway operation introduced in the seven years is 4,538. The largest number of laws enacted under any one Legislature was in 1913, when 239 laws were introduced, and the committee classifies the result as twelve, relating to grade crossings. Nine laws were passed relating to track connections at stations, and the same number were passed relating to the equipment of passenger trains.

The never-wearied activity of labor organizations resulted in the enactment of eight laws relating to service letters, relating to the method of employment. There are six new laws relating to separation of grades, six relating to destruction of theft of property and six relating to trespassing. Four relate to the furnishing of cars.—Railway Age-Gazette.

### To Expedite Freight

Southern Pacific Co. Spends \$12,000,000 on Sidings

In order to expedite freight service over the Sierras and care for the increased volume of traffic which our demands have produced, the Southern Pacific company has instituted a programme of extending sidings. The programme was announced recently. This will enable the company to handle trains of from fifty-five to fifty-seven cars, instead of forty-two, as at present, and will greatly facilitate the movement of perishables as well as ordinary freight.

There has been spent on the construction of second-tracking from Rocklin to Colfax, Colfax to Blue Canyon and Truckee, over \$12,000,000. The additional construction now announced will enable the company to secure greater efficiency on this expenditure by increasing the economical length over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, according to J. Q. Barlow, assistant chief engineer of the company. The capacity of the track for freight service between Blue Canyon and Truckee will be increased about 27 per cent by this means.

### New Puget Sound Waterway Opened

The Lake Washington Canal, which connects Lake Washington with Puget Sound, near Seattle, was opened by the United States Army engineers, in charge at that port on July 4, this year, with proper ceremonies, and from that date up to August 15 the number of craft passing through the waterway has been 11,000. The canal is 2,000 feet of logs, 4,000,000 feet of lumber, 70,000 gallons of creosote and 13,000 barrels of oil. The canal adds greatly to the waterfront of Seattle, and the work was financed jointly by that city and the Federal government. The naval parade through the canal on the day of its opening was headed by the Arctic exploring command, followed by the smallest tug, "Swinnerton" and other army engineer craft. Then came power boats of all classes representing the Queen City Yacht Club and the Seattle Yacht Club, all gaily decorated and each carrying a capacity load of guests. The locks are of the highest type of concrete and steel construction, with General Electric equipment.—Marine Journal.

### Reserve Corps Officers Object to Insignia

Word received from several officers of the Reserve Corps indicates that there is a feeling among reserve officers that there is "unfair discrimination" involved in the lettering on the uniforms of the regular army and the Reserve Corps. The National Guard and the National Army ornaments are "U.S." with letters "N.G." or "N.A." superimposed. It is their contention that the reserve collar ornaments should be "U.S." with the letters "R.C." or "R." superimposed. It does not appear to us that their point is well taken. If the differentiation in the collar ornaments is intended to indicate a distinction it is certainly not an unwelcome one, rather the reverse. The general order which prescribed the insignia says it is to volunteers or Reserve Corps officers that their insignia is the "same as for officers of the regular army, with the letters "U.S." or "U.S." to be substituted for the letters "N.G." or "N.A." The volunteer officer of our former wars has always been distinguished by the letters "U.S.V." of uniform size.—Army and Navy Journal.

### French General Killed

PARIS, Oct. 20.—General A. Baratier has been killed in a front line trench. He was captain of the French command under General Marchand, whose occupation of Fashoda, in Sudan, in 1898 suggested the clash with Lord Kitchener, which threatened to result in war between France and Great Britain.

### Y. W. C. A. Increases

Between 1906 and 1916 the membership of city branches of the Young Women's Christian Association increased from 107,353 to 292,191; college branches from 1,588 to 61,659; county branches from none to 7,216; total, from 116,941 to 360,265.

### U. S. Will Dominate Final Peace Conference, Says Arnold Bennett

Though Powerful as a War-Time Ally, He Declares Our Greatest Contribution Will Be That of Safeguarding European Democrats Against a Survival of Militarism

By Arnold Bennett

What surprises me is that we think so much about the military impotence of Russia and so little about the military potentiality of the United States. The one depresses us, yet the other does not seem to elate us. This is very strange, for the military potentiality of the United States is vastly more important than the military impotence of Russia.

### U. S. Will Dominate Final Peace Conference, Says Arnold Bennett

Though Powerful as a War-Time Ally, He Declares Our Greatest Contribution Will Be That of Safeguarding European Democrats Against a Survival of Militarism

By Arnold Bennett

What surprises me is that we think so much about the military impotence of Russia and so little about the military potentiality of the United States. The one depresses us, yet the other does not seem to elate us. This is very strange, for the military potentiality of the United States is vastly more important than the military impotence of Russia.

Mind you, I am not one of those who regard the United States as the savior of civilization, and who consider that without the help of the United States we could not have won. Before the United States came in I thoroughly believed that we could win the war (in the military as well as in the other senses of the word "win"), and nothing has in the meantime occurred to change my opinion. The situation in Russia, had as it is, is at any rate better than it would have been if the old régime had not fallen, and it has sensibly improved during the past week. But even if the impossible were to occur, and Russia were forced to make a separate peace, even then I hold that we could win the war without the United States.

It is to be remembered that the Allies are and have been for many months contributing to Russia far more war material and war credit than she is actually using, and much of which she is simply wasting. A separate peace by Russia—note, I regard it as utterly impossible—would set free an enormous amount of our energy for uses nearer home.

### Against Interests and Idea of Revenge

All this does not imply that I look on the United States as Paradise, and the citizens of the United States as paragons of virtue, with keen approval of ourselves. I do not. The United States has much to learn, and to learn even from us. It suffers from many faults (some of which have been indicated by our critics with approval by Lord Northcliffe). But it does happen that in the universal acceptance of certain great axioms of democracy the United States, like Australia and New Zealand, are in a position to play an evolution of political opinion than we are. The influence of the United States will be employed against all vicious European vested interests and against the neutral but unwise prompting of revenge, and against any insidious indirectness of speech or act. And I rank this future moral work of hers above her purely military work.

### First Among League of Nations

And the participation of the United States will react favorably upon affairs not merely beyond the United States, but in the world. It is agreed by all expert authorities that after the peace treaty has been signed the supply of the raw materials of the world will have to be regulated for a long time. The United States, however, whatever happens to the hoped-for League of Nations.

### Power of America Already Felt

Consider, then, what must be the effect of the United States arriving to the assistance of this superiority already manifest. And if you pessimistically doubt whether the United States will ever be able to exercise her admitted power in the European arena, consider how all pessimistic prognostications about the United States have failed. The United States do not forget that she is already exercising that power in the economies and on the seas of the European arena.

### Expeditionary Force Disproves Rumors

Finally, it was said, and is said, that the United States will not succeed in transporting her army to the field of war. Events have not yet contradicted this particular pessimism, but that they will do so I have not the slightest doubt. The means of transporting the army are being prepared concurrently with the army itself, and that army will duly arrive—unless Germany falls earlier—and when it arrives it will satisfy its account for itself.

### Moral Contribution of Greater Value

But, highly as I value the physical contribution which the United States is making and will make to the war, I value still more highly the moral contribution which she will make to the collective common sense of the belligerents when the peace congress at last meets. The power that our statesmen now in thought will represent the British Commonwealth at the peace congress is humiliating and positively disgusting to a very large proportion of Britons, myself among the number. I will say nothing about Allied countries, except that I doubt if they will display more sagacity in the matter of peace terms than our own government is likely to show.

### Noisy Section Opposed to Wilson

Nothing is more certain that, when the moment arrives for President Wilson to practise the morals which he has preached a noisy section of the British public will do all it can to vex and estrange the United States. These insular enemies of English-speaking democratic unity will have to be watched and checked.

Said Mr. Bonar Law, in a flash of epigrammatic brilliance: "The German Emperor has become an empire-builder, but it is not his empire he is building. The possibilities of the empire (or rather commonwealth) which the Kaiser is unconsciously building for our advantage can only be realized to the full on the condition that British democrats use eternal vigilance against those who would thrust imperialists, usually call themselves imperial-

### Hardest Part of War Still Ahead, British Believe

Tendency Now Is Against Attrition Policy as Too Long and Costly

### U. S. Is Hope of Allies

Military Victory Is Asserted to Depend on Efforts of America

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Oct. 20.—If the enemy is determined on a fight to the finish then the hardest part of the war is still ahead. Nothing is to be gained by minimizing the strength of Germany, and too often that mistake has been made. The ability of the Allies to obtain a military victory will depend largely upon the efforts of the United States. Whether it comes through superiority in the air, preponderance of artillery, a flanking movement, or the Central Powers or from a variety of other causes no one can tell. But the whole tendency here is away from attrition which has proven too long and costly.

### Government Planned Pool

The government has been planning to take charge of all imports, assigning shipping and foreign exchange for purposes only to suit articles as government experts should decide were indispensable. It was planned to pool such purchases in order to eliminate competition and obtain better prices. A second resolution rejected the idea of establishing compulsory syndicates and state monopolies in important branches of business, which measure the government is considering as one of the post-bellum sources of revenue. The resolution declares that such in-

### Mexican Senator for War With Germany

General Vigil Says Country Has Not Shown Spirit of Gratitude to U. S.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20.—General Garcia Vigil, leader of the Liberal Constitutional party, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday declared it was the duty of Mexico to take sides against Germany. He said he thought Mexico and the present government had not shown a proper spirit of gratitude to President Wilson and the United States. President Wilson, he declared, had condemned the crimes of President Huerta and had not recognized him, and added that Mexicans appear to have forgotten this.

### Women Workers Make Good

Rebecca West, an English woman working for the British government, writes in "The New Republic": "The woman munition maker has lifted a load from the minds of feminists. For although we talked about the economic independence of women and the injustice of paying women lower wages than men for equal work, we did not really know whether women were capable of equal work. We hoped that the inferior position occupied by women in practically every part of the industrial world except the textile trades could be explained by their lack of technical training and by the physical depression caused by underpayment and the consequent underfeeding, but we could not be certain. We are quite sure now. Women are good timekeepers; they are patient long hours; they can do work that requires delicacy of eye and hand; they are careless of danger; they are in every respect save that of muscular strength as useful as men."

### Northcliffe to Remain Here

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Lord Northcliffe, "The Daily Chronicle" says it is requested to announce, has no intention of relinquishing his appointment as chief of the British mission to the United States.

### Had No Cause for Thanks

For all kinds of reasons the English-speaking people of Germany remain together, in good faith, will be in a position to work wonders in the huge affair of reconstruction. For example, they will be able to supply the world's supply of rubber, wool, cotton, copper and tin.

### Navalism Cannot Take the Offensive

And one can see further even than reconstruction after the war. One can fairly desire a period when all the English-speaking people will be joined in one commonwealth. Mr. George Bernard Shaw has a vision of such a world, and his book, "The English-Speaking Peoples: Their Future Relations and Joint International Obligations" (Macmillan), is a book which all Britons should read, and which to comprehend it ought to read. And, by the way, Mr. Beer explains why such a tremendous alliance of people would not revive the spirit of militarism—as the British have done in the past—because, even assuming that the reign of physical might persists, the alliance would necessarily be a naval alliance, and navalism is a dead force.

### British Element Unjust to U. S.

Mr. Beer does not hide the danger which may threaten the gradual progress of Anglo-American unity. He mentions on the one hand the Irish question (which an over-recalcitrant Dublin Castle is trying to settle, while the convention is trying to settle it), and on the other hand the possibility that the United States might seek to give the Monroe Doctrine an economic turn, to the detriment of British commerce in Central and South America.

### British Mercy Fund \$3,424,100

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Contributions to the "our day" campaign of the British Red Cross held Thursday now total more than \$3,424,100. Additional contributions announced to-day include \$5,000 from the American committee of the British Red Cross. More than \$500,000 came from overseas.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

Demand Return of Free Exercise of Initiative in Business After the War—Plans for Government Monopolies Are Rejected

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### German Industrial Leaders Balk at State Control

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—Representatives of German industries at a large conference in Berlin on Thursday went on record against various governmental plans for state control of industry after the war. They demanded return to the free exercise of private initiative in business as quickly as possible. The conference, which was called by the War Industry Board, was attended by representatives of the various departments of the government concerned. It was resolved unanimously that imports should be limited only as far as lack of tonnage and the state of exchange rendered absolutely necessary; that the importation of raw materials should be left, as before, to the customary channels of trade; that disposal of importers of other wares; that restrictions imposed upon home commerce and industry during the war be removed, and that none be imposed upon those seeking to obtain foreign markets.

### "Hot Time" Is the Soldiers' Favorite

Burning Negro Cabin in Louisiana Suggested

By James A. Dillon

There has been a great deal of talk recently concerning an appropriate marching song for our soldiers