

Japanese Start Strong Drive For Democracy

Leaders of Movement Demand Social and Economic Reconstruction, With Trend Toward Socialism

Revolution a Possibility Awakening, Says Peffer, Is Final, With a Violent Wrench Toward Extremes

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This is the seventh of a series of articles on Japan's feeling toward the United States and the role she is playing in the Far East.

When Japan was involuntarily opened up by the West it had to choose between becoming the spoils of the nations of the West or arming itself with the West's weapons.

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first do not want to go further. On the other hand the masses are no longer disciplined. They have been educated in the schools for a generation and live their life in the modern world of the factory.

They are no longer disciplined, but they have no power and no instrument for effecting their desires. There is no political machinery open to them. They are not used to thinking in political terms; they have no tradition or experience of politics.

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Peasants Form 'Green' Armies Against Soviet

Black Sea Region and Southern Ukraine Are Held in the Grip of Revolution and Assassination Plots

Reign of Terror Results Reds Balk at Shooting Down Fellow Peasants and Disobey Officers

Peasants in the Black Sea region, the Kuban and the whole of the southern Ukraine are in a state of constant revolt against the Bolsheviks, according to information reaching here in Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik papers, thus confirming reports of the uprisings which have recently sifted through from Russia into Western Europe.

The peasants, organized in "Green" armies, opposed equally to the Bolsheviks and the elements represented by General Wrangel and his predecessors, Kolchak and Denikine, are assailing and exterminating detachments of Communist troops, wiping out scores of local soviet and assassinating soviet officials, according to information reaching here.

The movement cannot be called a mass movement, since it is operating in the face of great difficulties and merciless military and police repressions of the Bolsheviks, who have proclaimed a reign of terror throughout the affected regions.

The movement is a partisan, guerrilla character, and its participants, assisted by bands of Terek, Don and Kuban Cossacks, are very adept in avoiding detection and capture by retreating into the vast steppes of the Ukraine and the mountain fastnesses and retreats of the Caucasus and the Kuban.

The Red army, composed of peasants, is not averse to fighting foreign invasion, but its men balk at shooting down fellow peasants with red flags. On instructions from Moscow, the chief of police removed these Bolshevik emblems, whereupon the two mayors resigned. Following these resignations an organized attack on the village of Annunziata and after considerable street fighting gained the upper hand.

At Bologna a meeting of Fascists was charged by troops, who apparently lost their heads. Scores of Fascists were arrested.

Later in the same day, on the road between Verona and Brescia, a mysterious dam was blown up, and the road was closed. After vainly attempting to extinguish the flames the truck drivers, who were dressed in the uniforms of Italian soldiers, fled.

Full Suffrage Predicted For Women of Uruguay

President Brum Says Ballot Is Another Step in Advanced Legislation

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 25 (By Mail).—President Baltazar Brum believes that Uruguay is well in the forefront of advanced legislation in many respects, and that it will soon take steps which will lead eventually to full suffrage for women.

The laws enacted by the Uruguay Congress for the protection of workmen, he said, had made labor contented in this country. One of the latest laws now being considered cannot be employed in the country districts for less than \$20 a month, with board and lodging. In the city the minimum is set at approximately \$45 a month.

"We also have a law," said Dr. Brum, "giving an obligatory day of rest each week, and this has been made to include domestic servants. Our labor is satisfied. Ship all your agitators here; we are not afraid of them. They will not find congenial soil in which to work."

In regard to woman suffrage, he said, the constitution of Uruguay provides for votes for women, but that the machinery for their balloting has not been provided by the act of Congress. He added that he believed within two years women would be given the right to vote for municipal representatives, and that would lead to complete suffrage for them.

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With regard to prohibition, the President stated that there was a strong feeling among the legislators of the nation in favor of curtailing the facilities for the sale of alcoholic beverages, as well as their distillation. This tendency apparently was in favor of allowing the people to consume wines and beers, but to restrict to a large extent the sale of spirits containing a large percentage of alcohol.

and killing Soviet officials. The Soviet government will halt at no measure and sacrifices to assure the peaceful existence of the Cossack and peasant anarchy, and to supply central Russia with food. All uprisings of the White-Green bands will be crushed by us with merciless rigor. These uprisings have multiplied to a large degree within recent weeks.

"We know that many villages and settlements lend their support to the bands, supplying them with men and foodstuffs. This must cease. We hereby bring to the attention of the population that we have taken the most serious measures against the White-Green movement. In summing all up the struggle against the robbers I order:

Orders Are Draconic "1. All information concerning the whereabouts of White and Green bands must be submitted to the respective Soviet officials.

"2. The population must participate in the struggle against them by disarming them and arresting the leaders.

"3. The presence of all suspicious persons concealing themselves in villages and settlements must be reported.

"4. The same holds true with reference to reports of attacks, and every cooperation must be shown to the authorities in putting an end to the White-Green movement.

"5. In order to comply with this demand and the manifestation of any aid and assistance to the White-Green bands the guilty ones will be subjected to the most rigorous penalties—namely:

"1. Settlements and villages concealing White-Green bands will be destroyed, the adult population executed and their property confiscated.

"2. All persons giving any assistance to the bands will be immediately shot.

"3. Many of the followers of the Greens, who have taken to the mountains, have left behind their families. The latter will all be registered, and in event of attacks all the adults among them will be executed and the minors taken to Central Russia.

"4. In event of the mass revolt of individual settlements, villages and cities we will apply against them mass terror for every Soviet worker killed, hundreds of the inhabitants of such settlements, villages and cities will be held to account.

No Empty Threat "Our warning is not an empty threat. The Soviet power has enough forces to put the foregoing into effect.

"In giving this final warning to the population, I also hereby promise full amnesty to all Green army members who will surrender the leaders of their bands. Failure to comply with this within seven days will entail the most merciless punishment for the guilty parties and their relatives.

"The hand of the Soviet power will wipe out mercilessly all its enemies from the face of the earth."

Japan Aids Famine Fund \$277,000 Collected for the Chinese Sufferers

TOKIO, Jan. 20 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Upward of \$277,000 had been collected up to the end of last month by the Japanese-Chinese Business Men's Association in Tokio for the relief of famine sufferers in North China. The executive committee of the association arranged that temporary relief stations be established in Peking, Tientsin and Tsinan for the accommodation of two to three thousand famine sufferers at each station until April 30. Several representatives of the association will leave Tokio to establish and take charge of the relief stations.

War Wrecks Once Powerful Austrian Bank

Liquidators Find No One Is Willing to Accept Loans, and Only a Few Millions to Pay Billions of Debts

Empire Bonds Worthless Succession States Refuse to Assume Liabilities of Fallen Monarchy

VIENNA, Feb. 8 (By Mail from The Associated Press).—The romance of finance—and the pathos—is disclosed in the liquidation of the once proud and powerful Austro-Hungarian Bank, one of the oldest banks in the world and one of the richest, with billions of gold in its vaults and billions of notes in circulation, all now scattered by the wreckage of war and political upheaval.

For more than six months the Allied Liquidation Commission has been at work on the affairs of the bank in an effort to wind it up in fulfillment of the Treaty of St. Germain. Not only is liquidation still unaccompanied, but no one is willing to forecast when it will be.

The curious situation in which the proceedings have become involved resulted in the resignation recently of Henry Wilbur of Boston, the so-called "unofficial American adviser," who, in a published interview, expressed his dissatisfaction with the Paris policy toward liquidation, stating that its dilatory tactics seemed to make impossible a satisfactory discharge of his duties. Mr. Whitman said that the application of simple business principles to the discharge of the provisions of the treaty would have made the problem a comparatively simple one, but that apparently certain powers did not sympathize with the American view that the war was over.

The investigations of the liquidators during these months, however, have revealed how the old imperialism has centered in this great institution.

Bank of Issue for Empire The Austro-Hungarian Bank was the bank of issue for the former Dual Empire, and after the retirement of the "national" paper currency in the early '90s its notes became the sole currency of the empire. While on their face they were payable in gold, that obligation was suspended by the government, so that these notes became merely irredeemable paper. Coupled with this suspension was the obligation, however, to maintain the value of the notes on a parity with gold in all matters of foreign exchange.

By clever financing and through the aid of government assets the bank not only complied with this, but for some years before the war its notes actually commanded a premium over gold in European financial centers. It also accumulated a stock of gold only exceeded in amount by France and Russia.

In the early months of 1914 there were 1,600,000,000 crowns of gold in its vaults and its note circulation was about 2,000,000,000. It was then doing a strictly commercial business, its only obligation being an agent one to the government for the note-issuing privilege. In the spring and summer of that fateful year its statement showed a slight increase in the gold stock,

while in July of 1914 its note issue was almost at the lowest point, its items of loans and discounts being only about 1,000,000,000 crowns.

A comparison of this statement with that of the following week showed that something had happened in the world and that was the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand. That statement indicates how clearly European finance saw the possibilities. The bank had lost 170,000,000 crowns of its gold stock and the loans had increased by a billion, with a corresponding increase of note issue. Subsequently events are as clearly indicated in the weekly statements, as during the month of August with the declaration of war the loan account had increased by another billion crowns and by the end of the year the gold stock had lost 390,000,000 crowns, the note issue had increased by 3,000,000,000 and the loans over 2,000,000,000.

The demands of the government steadily increased, so that by the end of 1915 the bank had lost another 400,000,000 crowns; a year later the gold reserve was reduced to 350,000,000, beyond which they apparently did not dare go. Austria-Hungary's war financing, apart from the bank, was done by popular loans, but the desperation of its situation was shown in the last five months of the war, when it called upon the bank for loans of 1,500,000,000 every three weeks.

When the monarchy fell the note issue had increased to more than 30,000,000,000 crowns. But this was not the worst. The war loans were floated on the government's promise that the banks would at all times lend 75 per cent of the face value of the bonds. With the armistice came a rush on the banks for these loans. Between October 28 and January 1 loans of the Austro-Hungarian Bank had increased by 3,500,000,000 crowns. Within six months there was further increase by another 2,500,000,000 crowns.

Some of the loan items are interesting. One bank with a capital of 5,000,000 crowns was loaned 300,000,000 crowns, an insurance company capitalized at 6,000,000 crowns was loaned 500,000,000 crowns, while the private purse of the Vatican was handed 30,000,000 crowns. The security for these loans were bonds of the monarchy already fallen and which none of the succession states have been willing to face.

The peace conference failed to solve the currency question for the states resulting from the dismemberment of the empire, or as one expert expressed it, "found it necessary to omit to solve it." The plan of the treaty was to compel each state to withdraw from circulation the notes in its territory and substitute therefore its own currency. The bank was to be put in liquidation and its assets divided among the succession states in proportion to the notes issued before the fall of the monarchy and withdrawn by them from circulation.

The treaty was not signed until nearly ten months after the armistice and not ratified for nearly a year after, so it became impossible to separate by means of identification the notes issued before that date from those issued after it. Obviously the latter class became a charge against the Austrian republic alone wherever the notes might be held. These were some of the problems the liquidators faced when they took up their duties in July last.

Branch Banks Sequestered They found a note issue of 55,000,000,000 crowns wholly apart from substantial obligations to depositors for whose protection no provisions had been made in the treaty. As assets there were in the vaults some 220,000,000 of gold securely boxed for hurried removal in event of Communist attacks. There were obligations of the old monarchy totaling many billions and there were again the loans upon war bonds.

No one seems anxious to accept its losses, so this once great institution is being liquidated, the executors finding only a few millions in gold to contribute to its billions of debts. No one pays attention to the shareholders, many of whom are nationals of neutral countries which had no part in the making of the treaty.

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War on Reds Regular Sunday Affair in Italy

Recent Clash, Which Started in Theater, Was Followed by Rioting in Streets, Tearing Up Traffic for an Hour

Special Cable to The Tribune Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. MILAN, Italy, Feb. 23.—Lively encounters between Socialists and the Fascists, who are rabidly anti-Bolshevik, are happening with increasing frequency in the larger Italian cities, and especially on Sundays. Naples, Rome, Bologna, Turin and Milan recently have been the scenes of such clashes. None has resulted seriously, and Italians await these Sunday diversions with something of the same interest that Americans show in advance of football games.

A Fascist meeting in a theater in this city last Sunday resulted in a general fight inside the playhouse. The combatants struggled into the streets, and the ensuing riots tied up the tramway system of the city for several hours.

On the same day there were disturbances in Anunnziata and Torre del Greco, suburbs of Naples. Both these suburbs have Socialist mayors, who recently had all portraits and royal emblems in the public buildings removed and replaced with red flags. On instructions from Rome, the chief of police removed these Bolshevik emblems, whereupon the two mayors resigned. Following these resignations an organized attack on the village of Annunziata and after considerable street fighting gained the upper hand.

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French Cows Go on Strike Refuse To Be Milked Earlier to Save Daylight

PARIS, Feb. 8 (By Mail).—Summer (daylight saving) time this year will begin in France on the night of March 14. Last year summer time was inaugurated in February, but the cows are reported to have gone on strike and refused to be milked an hour earlier, the cows failed to crow until their regular hour and the farmers made numerous complaints to the Ministry of Agriculture against the bringing in of summer time in the worst winter month. Summer time will end October 24-25.

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