SECOND NEWS SECTION
EIGHT PAGES

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

Late News—Sports—Kennels
Rod and Gun—Automobiles

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RED ADVANCE ON ALL FRONTS STIRS FAR EAST

Bolshevist Successes Now Threaten to Engulf Vast New Areas.

JAPAN GROWS ANXIOUS

Soviet Government Said to Be Supplying Corea With War Munitions.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Bolshevist successes on all fighting fronts have sent a wave of terror through the populations of all adjacent territory and have even moved Japan to fears of most serious consequences of the Red advance in Siberia, according to cable despatches received here.

With a revolution on her hands in Corea, where the Soviet Government is reported to be supplying munitions of war to the Corean nationalists, and persistent reports that Lenine-Trotzky agents are busy in northern China, Japan, it was authoritatively said, looks on the situation with gravest apprehension, seeing in it the germ of trouble that may rock the Far East as neither the Chino-Japanese war nor the Russo-Japanese conflict rocked it.

Reports received here from southern Russia, following the collapse of Gen. Denikine's movement there and the Bolshevist victories on the shores of the Sea of Azoff, tell of a wave of terror which is sweeping the inhabitants of the Crimean peninsula. Fear of the advance of the Bolsheviki has spread panic in Sebastopol, Russia's great Black Sea port, and while thousands there are appealing for transport to quit the plague infected city, American, British, French and Greek war ships remain in the harbor without offering aid, their commanders apparently being unable to obtain authority from their respective Governments to remove these people to places of safety.

Fear Fall of Sebastopol.

With nothing to oppose the Red advance southward through Crimea, and only an inadequate volunteer force under Gen. Schilling to guard Sebastopol's gates, the people of that city expect a recurrence there of such scenes as characterized the fall of Odessa when the Reds took it.

While the people of Sebastopol know only incomplete details of the excesses committed by the Bolsheviki in Odessa, they know enough to make them look with a dread that resembles panic on the approach of Lenine's and Trotzky's legions.

These people of Sebastopol have come to their present state of mind by gradual stages. Long have they been wracked by hunger and disease, and now the ice king has closed in on them, adding cold to their misery. The gaunt spectre of typhus stalks abroad in their streets, is entering the homes of the wealthy and refined and the hovels of the poor.

And in the midst of this suffering a few straggliers, refugees who escaped the slaughter in Odessa, have found their way into Sebastopol and have told their disconnected narrative of horror—how on the approach of the Red hordes panic seized on the people and men and women and children rushed frantically to the ships in the harbor and clambered aboard until the ships were in danger of sinking from their overload of struggling humanity, and the seamen turned their guns on the crazed crowd; how men and women and children threw themselves into the Black Sea when they faced this machine gun fire from the ships and the fire of the Reds behind them, and how even the Nikolayevsky Boulevard was red with the blood of non-combatants.

Face Another Slaughter.

The people of Sebastopol have listened to these tales of horror and have turned their eyes to their own harbor, once the pride of the Czars and which now is filled with ships without coal. And meanwhile food is becoming scarcer and the ice king fastens his grip tighter on the city and spreads his mantle over the lagoons and the harbor. "What will we do? Where shall we flee?" are the questions they are asking.

And when no answer comes either from the allied commanders aboard the warships or from Gen. Schilling at the head of his handful of volunteer defenders of the city, there arises before their eyes a recurrence of the scene at Odessa, when another little handful of defenders—lads of 10 to 15 years of age—grabbed their muskets and made a last stand, when the troops had failed, against the onrushing victorious Red legions.

Reports received here from Odessa by way of Constantinople say that there were about 20,000 Denikine officers and men in Odessa when that city was taken by the Bolsheviki. Few of them escaped. Gen. Schilling, now in Sebastopol at the head of the volunteers, was the first to leave the ill-fated city. Many of these Denikine officers and soldiers, it was charged, made practically no effort to save the defenseless non-combatants, whom the Bolsheviki cut down without mercy. The tales that these refugees who have reached Constantinople tell is one of appalling horror and suffering.

As was the case in Odessa, scarcely a platoon of soldiers will be found in Sebastopol who will stand up in the defense of that city against a Red advance, but instead, they will give the city over to thugs and looters.

The situation on the eastern front is quite different. Practically all of eastern Siberia now is in the hands of the Reds or of revolutionists who are more or less in sympathy with the Soviet programme. The danger of this movement spreading into China, with her population of perhaps 350,000,000, is obvious. That China is ripe for such a movement is held by many Far Eastern experts. In any event, Japan regards the situation with alarm, and there are well informed men here who assert that she will be forced to act, with or without the support of the United States and the Entente Powers, to protect herself and maintain the peace of the Far East.

Smoking Permitted in London Tubes

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—London now is no place for "Annette Hazleton." The underground railway has taken cognizance of the "changed habits" of both men and women and has announced that hereafter smoking will be permitted in all subway cars, except those having the sign "no smoking."

"Ole" Bill, a subway guard, was asked if he had seen women smoking in the subway. "Never while they were sober," he replied.

On the other hand, many women now use the smoking cars in the subway trains. This prompted the change in the company's rules. One of the subway officials said that about one-third of the cars would be reserved for "Doc" Pease and other enemies of My Lady Nicotine.

REVEALS 'TRAITORS' AS BELGIAN HEROES

King Honors Father and Daughters Who Gained Secrets of Germans.

DESPISED BY NEIGHBORS

Posed as Friends of Enemy While Working for Own Country.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—One of the most striking cases of patriotic devotion and self-denial recorded during the tragic days of the great war has just been revealed in Brussels by the publication of a royal decree by King Albert conferring the Order of Leopold upon the late M. de Have, a Belgian, and his two surviving daughters, Mlle. Marie and Mlle. Louise de Have.

It appears that during the occupation of Belgium by the Germans, M. de Have and his daughters furnished the Belgian Government with the most valuable information regarding the movements and plans of the enemy, and, among other things, made the Government acquainted with the German methods of producing asphyxiating gases and the models of the first gas masks employed by the Germans for their own protection against their deadly fumes.

However, to obtain this information M. de Have and his daughters had to win the confidence of the Germans, which they did by feigning treason to their own country. Thus they incurred the hatred and contempt of the whole population of Ghent. The inhabitants of that city spat in the faces of M. de Have and his two brave daughters, and often resorted to violence against them, threatening them with death.

Finally M. de Have died of a broken heart at this undeserved, although natural, contumely. Later Mlle. Marie de Have had to flee into exile.

King Albert's decree pays a high tribute to the self-sacrifice of the three patriots.

PARIS AMUSEMENT MEN READY TO QUIT

Merry-Go-Round and Ticket Men Threaten Strike.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Paris and her suburbs are face to face with a new strike menace. Employees of concerns and individuals operating merry-go-rounds have served an ultimatum on their employers that they will quit work forthwith unless they receive an advance in wages. Ticket takers, conductors and electricians employed in such work are united in the demand.

Merry-go-rounds constitute a feature of the fairs which are common in France and also are a popular attraction at open air amusement places in and near Paris. Men connected with their operation work about fifteen hours a day.

LEGION OF HONOR FOR 3 FRENCH WOMEN

Decorated for Valiant Service in War Period.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Three women of France recently have been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor. They are Mme. Ernest Carnot, president of the Association of French Women; Mme. Pauline d'Haussonville, president of the Committee of Women of the Society for the Relief of Wounded Soldiers, and Mme. Suzanne Perouse, president of the Union of Wives of France. The award was in recognition of their services to France during the war.

The award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor to women has been much more frequent since the war than before.

COPEAU PRAISED FOR SHAKESPEARE PLAY

Former N. Y. Director Gives 'Winter's Tale' in Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Jacques Copeau, formerly director of the French Theatre in New York city, now is producing successfully in the Theatre de Vieux Colombier here Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." While it is presented on a small stage with a single setting, the great tragedy is played by an excellent company, the musical numbers being by the Saint Gervaise singers, who sing old English songs with beautiful effect.

Paris newspapers declare that M. Copeau's production is as beautiful as was Antoine's "Troilus et Cressida" at the Odeon nine years ago.

NEW VOTE PLAN IS A SUCCESS IN IRISH ELECTION

Proportional Representation Idea Urged for Parliament Selection.

SAID TO WORK SMOOTHLY

Old Objection of "Too Complicated" Refuted by Emerald Isle's Experience.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The success of Proportional Representation in bringing into the Irish Municipal Councils a minority representation which otherwise would not have been heard has revived the discussion of applying this system to Parliamentary elections. The reform will be proposed in the present session. Last session Parliament refused to adopt it as "too complicated." Nevertheless in the Irish elections where the intelligence and education of the voter are supposed to be less than that of the British electorate, there were less than two per cent. of spoiled ballots.

The system may best be explained by illustrating how it would be applied in American politics. Take the Assembly of the State of New York for instance. It has always been a complaint that up-State Democrats and New York city Republicans were not adequately represented in Albany. If the lesson of the Irish elections reads true Proportional Representation would be the cure.

It would work out something like this: The representation in each county would be bulked; that is, the entire county of New York, for instance, might vote a ticket embracing all of the twenty-eight Assemblymen. This would be an extreme illustration, the most desirable modification being to devise a unit capable of sending ten members to the Assembly.

In such a unit instead of having two, or counting the Socialists three, candidates running against each other in his own party the whole twenty or thirty names would appear upon a single ballot to be voted throughout the precincts of the larger unit.

How the Voting Is Done.

The voters would not make a cross opposite the name of the ten men they desired to elect. Instead each voter would look over the list of twenty or thirty, placing opposite the name of his first choice for Assembly the figure 1, opposite his second choice the figure 2, and so on down to 10. The theoretical effect would be not only that party voting to a certain extent would be broken up, but that the minority would attain a weight of representation in the Assembly to which it is mathematically entitled. It is in the count, however, that Proportional Representation presents its most interesting departure from accepted polling practice.

The count sounds complicated, but the Irish experience would seem to demonstrate that the complications are largely imaginary. Despite the mixed and manifold parties in Irish politics, the tallies were quickly made and the results promptly announced. When the votes came to be counted up the teller in each district divides the total of valid votes cast by one more than the number of candidates, and declares elected forthwith all those who obtain a number of votes equal to the quotient. It may be best illustrated by the concrete example of the method pursued in the third area of Dublin.

In this case nine councillors were to be elected. Fifteen candidates were nominated. A total of 8,344 valid votes were cast, and the first duty of the returning officer was to sort the papers according to the numbers marked 1. He discovered 835 was the necessary quota for election.

On the first count it was found that Kelly and Beattie had both been elected with a surplus—that is, with more than a quota of votes. These two, being the first elected, became automatically Aldermen. The returning officer then transferred Kelly's surplus votes—Kelly's surplus being larger than Beattie's was dealt with first. For this purpose Kelly's 3,428 papers were resorted according to the next available preferences and the surplus was distributed among those next preferences.

Mrs. Skeffington Elected.

As the result of this operation Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington was declared elected, as she now had 1,551 votes, or more than a quota. The returning officer next distributed in like manner the surplus votes of Sir Andrew Beattie, with the result that Sir James Gallagher obtained more than the necessary quota. The surplus of Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington was then dealt with, and this elected Joseph Clarke. In like manner and in turn the surpluses of Sir J. Gallagher and Mr. Clarke were transferred, but even then no further candidates obtained the necessary quota.

There were now five candidates elected and ten candidates in the running for the four other places, none of whom had obtained a quota. The returning officer accordingly declared defeated the candidate lowest on the poll, Giles, with 48 votes. His papers were sorted according to the next available preferences and transferred to the candidates for whom they were so marked.

The proceedings continued with the successive elimination of Perkins, 122 votes, and Higgins, 264 votes. At this stage Mr. Stritch was elected with 846 votes, but his surplus of 21 was not immediately transferred, as if all the votes had gone to the candidate then at the bottom of the poll (Carpenter), he still would have remained there.

Carpenter was then declared defeated and his votes (313) transferred. This produced a surplus for Hynes, who was elected with 892 votes. Similarly the surplus of Hynes was now immediately transferred, as if all the votes had gone to White he would still have been at the bottom of the poll. White was declared defeated and his 419 votes were transferred.

Two Surpluses Transferred.

At this stage the surpluses of Hynes and of Stritch were transferred and as a result Atkins was elected. There were then two candidates left, Raul, with 713, and Corrigan, with 685 votes, for the ninth place, and the returning officer accordingly declared Raul elected.

The final result and order of election was therefore as follows:

1.—Thomas Kelly, Sinn Feiner	835
2.—Sir Andrew Beattie, Reform	835
3.—Mrs. Skeffington, Sinn Feiner	835
4.—Sir James Gallagher, Reform	835
5.—Joseph Clarke	835
6.—J. P. Stritch, Unionist	835
7.—Owen Hynes, Labor	835
8.—J. R. Atkins, Reform	830
9.—Lawrence Raul, Sinn Feiner	713

Prince and Princess Christopher of Greece.

HORTHY IN COMMAND OF BUDAPEST TROOPS

Said to Hope to Put Hapsburg Prince in Regency.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (delayed).—Stephan Friedrich, Hungarian War Minister and aspirant to the Regency, has disappeared, and reports are current in Budapest that Admiral Horthy, head of the provisional Government, has succeeded in arresting his rival. If this is true, says *Vorwaerts*, Admiral Horthy is left in supreme charge in Budapest, and that city probably now will be tranquil after weeks of nervous expectation of civil war.

Admiral Horthy has 30,000 troops in Budapest, all of whom are reported to be loyal to him. The report added that all government buildings have been occupied by the Horthy forces and are strongly held. Machine guns have been set up in various districts of the city.

Admiral Horthy is believed to be planning to impose on the Hungarians a choice of Crown Prince Otto, son of Ex-Emperor Charles, at the same time establishing a Regency with himself at the head of it. Although this is contrary to the will of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, which notified Hungary that she would not be permitted to restore any Hapsburg to the throne, Horthy is reported to be counting on offering his army as a barrier to the spread of Bolshevism over the Carpathians, thus winning the acquiescence of the Entente Powers to his scheme. Horthy is preparing to call to the colors all eligibles up to 32 years of age, reports indicate.

FRENCH ARE SEEKING TO SHIP POTASH

Complain That Their Ports Are Not Used.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—French commercial interests are registering complaints because the United States Shipping Board is loading Alsatian potash at Rotterdam and Antwerp for shipment to New Orleans. These ports were utilized for these shipments before the war, but as Alsace now is French it is argued that French ports should be used for this trade.

Business associations in Havre have started a campaign for the utilization of that port in connection with this business and are receiving the cooperation of Senator Helmer and the Alsatian Potash Commercial Society. However, the inadequate railroad facilities between Havre and the Alsatian potash fields make the problem a difficult one. Trains carrying 600 tons of potash from Alsace to Havre and operated twice a week are promised, but it is recognized that greater facilities must be provided if such a trade movement is to be established.

French business men also are asking that shipments of Alsatian potash to the United States be made in French vessels. France is hopeful of great economic benefit from this potash trade.

ITALIAN MILK FUND IN HISTORIC HOME

La Vignola Distribution Centre for Poor Children.

Special Correspondence of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 9.—The historic building erected in the sixteenth century and known as La Vignola is now a free clinic and dispensary for the American Free Milk and Relief for Italy, of which Mrs. John A. Drake of New York is president. The building was donated by the city of Rome, and Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, vice-president of the relief fund, has personally provided the funds for the upkeep of the clinic for one year, including the salaries of the nurses.

This is in addition to other extensive work which Mrs. Thompson is doing in the interest of Italian relief and reconstruction. The equipment was bought with funds collected by Mrs. Enrico Morelli while crossing on the steamship Cretic.

In addition to medical attention provided free by the leading baby specialists of Rome destitute children receive milk, cereals, clothing, nursing bottles and other supplies, the work being conducted under the supervision of Princess del Vivaro Borghese, Signora Margherita Armani and the Misses Edith and Helen Welch of New York.

Former Mrs. William B. Leeds Only American Entitled to "Royal Highness."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Princess Anastasio of Greece, formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds, is the only American woman who has the right to the title of Her Royal Highness. The marriage of Mrs. Leeds, who only a few days previously had been christened, according to Greek form, Anastasie, was married to Prince Christopher, brother of the present King of Greece, in the little Russian church at Vevey, on February 1. The civil ceremony was performed at Geneva on January 31. Present at the wedding were the Queen Mother, the Crown Prince, the Duke of Sparta; Prince Paul, Princess Catherine, Prince and Princess Nicholas, Princess Olga, Princess Elizabeth, Prince Marina, Prince Andre, Princess Margarita, Princess Theodora and a few friends of the bride.

The wedding followed a courtship which began before the European war. Indeed the conflict served to postpone it, the engagement of Mrs. Leeds to marry Prince Christopher dating from early in 1914.

Born Nancy Stewart of Cleveland, Ohio, Princess Anastasie is known in America and in Europe for her beauty. When she became the wife of Prince Christopher she entered the circle of the royal families of Great Britain and Norway. She may call the Queen Mother of England and the former Dowager Czarina of Russia aunts. She becomes related by marriage to the Hohenzollerns and to the Romanoffs. Princess Anastasie is the possessor of many rare jewels, chief among which is a necklace of pearls which she purchased in 1908 of a French syndicate and which cost her nearly half a million dollars.

SWISS BUY FRENCH HORSES AND COWS

Farms Being Denuded Owing to Rate of Exchange.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Swiss cattle dealers, taking advantage of the low rate of exchange, are denuding certain French departments of live stock and causing a cry of alarm to be sent up from cattle raising districts at this Swiss buying campaign, which, it is charged, was instigated by Germany.

Men who represent themselves as being Swiss agents are going about France and visiting country fairs, buying horses and milk cows, regardless of price. Recently a French dealer sold twelve horses for no less than $4,000. Horses suitable for slaughter for food bring an average price of $60 each, which at the present rate of exchange, represents a tremendous profit for Swiss buyers.

The result of this Swiss live stock buying campaign is a big decrease in the number of head of farm and dairy animals in France and a large decrease in dairy products.

BRITON CALLS GLASS BLOOMIN' HINGRATE

Cockney Wonders if He Has Been Caught Yet.

Special Correspondence of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass's manifesto against granting any further credits to Europe, besides filling columns in the newspapers, shares with the latest developments in the "crime wave" the attention of the men in the street.

This is a scrap of conversation overheard between two London cockneys:

"Wot d'ye think of this 'ere fellar Glawss?—a bloomin' hingrate I calls 'im."

"Wot fellar Glawss?"

"Why, the American Chancellor of the Exchequer—tha chap 'oo says 'e won't lend us no more money."

"Oh, 'im? Well, wot abaht 'im? Ain't they caught 'im yet?"

FRENCH DAILIES TO INCREASE RATES

Elimination of Monday Papers Also Is Considered.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Owing to the increased cost of newsprint paper and production, the price of newspapers in France probably will be advanced from 10 to 20 centimes each. This action was decided on at a meeting of 308 owners and publishers of daily French newspapers just held here. They unanimously decided to ask the Government to permit the advance in the selling price of their newspapers.

The elimination of the Monday morning newspaper also was asked for.

SPIRITUAL OFFENSIVE PLANNED BY FRENCH

To Offset German Propaganda in Foreign Lands.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—France is preparing a "spiritual offensive" to reach foreign nations to effect closer relations between them and herself. Many leaders of French thought believe that this is the best form of propaganda to offset Germany's more insidious "kultur" methods. The new movement will be known as "For the Intellectual Reconstruction of France." Statesmen and scholars have agreed that this name is well suited to the movement, which should increase French prestige throughout the world.

The cooperation of the French Parliament is being sought in connection with the movement, which embraces reform of national education, to the end that French universities will effect the closest harmony between men of science and workingmen.

Another good result is expected from the adoption of a plan of exchange professors with other universities. It is held that by sending some of France's greatest professors of social and political science and economics abroad France could well hope to maintain a very high place among the progressive nations of the world.

LABOR PUTS WOMAN IN PARLIAMENT RACE

"Maggie" Bondfield to Contest Northampton Election.

Special Correspondence of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Miss Margaret Bondfield has been selected to contest Northampton in the Labor interest at the next Parliamentary election. "Maggie" Bondfield is one of the most capable of the women in the Labor movement. She is one of the best woman speakers in England, and her speeches are invariably interesting, generally illuminating and often they reach a high level of eloquence.

Miss Bondfield is a little woman, but her pleasantly toned, deep voice has great carrying power. She began her career in the Shop Assistants Union and is largely responsible for its large number of women members. During recent years she has been devoting her time to Socialist propaganda and organizing for the Women's Cooperative Guild.

At Northampton her ability for scoring hecklers will carry great weight, for since the death of Henry Labouchere, who carried the district for many years owing to his shock tactics in dealing with crooks and hard cases, Northampton has lacked a representative with sufficient ability to satisfy its more aggressive citizens.

COSTLY FURNITURE BOURBON HEIRLOOM

Louis XIV.'s Entredeux Is on Way to New York.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Aboard the steamship Lafayette of the French Line, bound from Havre to New York city, is one of the rarest and most costly pieces of furniture that has changed hands in the last half a century. It is an "entredeux," a combination table and secret depository of elaborately carved and inlaid mahogany and bronze, made by Cressent, a foremost artisan of the latter part of the seventeenth century, at the command of Louis XIV. The King presented it as a birthday gift to his only son, the Grand Dauphin.

This particular piece of furniture has been one of the most prized heirlooms of the Bourbons, but the Prince de Bourbon, who resides at Monte Carlo, decided to part with it. It was bought by Yperdoux of the Rue Faubourg St. Honore for 1,000,000 francs and now is being sent to New Yopk city, where later on it will be exhibited.

CONDUCTED BERLIN'S ORCHESTRA 25 YEARS

Nikisch to Repeat Old Programme of Philharmonic.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (delayed).—Arthur Nikisch, conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, at the close of that organization's next regular concert will celebrate his twenty-fifth jubilee as conductor.

He will conduct the identical programme with which he began as conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic, save that in place of Josef Hofmann the concerto will be played by Mitja Nikisch, the conductor's son, who has achieved a brilliant success since his debut a few months ago.

Helen Keller Extends Aid to German Blind

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (delayed).—Helen Keller, whose book is being widely circulated throughout Germany, has instructed her German publisher to pay all royalties accruing from the sale of it to a fund for the relief of German blind.

FRANCE SEEKS NICHE FOR EX-PRESIDENTS

Plan Suggested to Have Them Attend State Functions Officially.

THREE NOW IN THE LIST

Loubet and Fallieres Live Quietly—Poincare Suffers From Indigestion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—"What shall we do with our former Presidents?" asked every four or eight years in the United States, is agitating France now because of the transfer of the Elysee Palace from President Raymond Poincaré to President Paul Deschanel.

M. Poincaré now has his home in a modest house in an unimportant street of Paris. To-day, however, he received many telegrams in which his friends and admirers expressed their sympathy because of the fact that he is "a statesman out of a job." It is true that M. Poincaré has been elected a Senator, but it is argued that even this position is hardly suitable for a man who for seven years has been receiving and entertaining Kings and Presidents.

Indeed, it was asserted that the only thing that M. Poincaré retains is indigestion, which he got in the Elysee Palace. His almost constant attendance at State dinners was said to have so upset his stomach that even the mention of food to him causes him to flee. Therefore, while retaining the second chauffeur and Mme. Poincaré's maid from the Elysee Palace, M. Poincaré, it was asserted, gladly turned the palace chef over to his successor.

France has three living former Presidents, all of whom appeared at the ceremony attendant on the inauguration of President Deschanel Wednesday. They are M. Emile Loubet, who seldom leaves his books, and M. Armand Fallieres, who, friends affectionately declare, is a peasant at heart and enjoys the stone yards more than anything else. On the occasion of the inauguration of President Deschanel both resurrected their silk hats and welcomed the new President of France.

M. Loubet's last semi-public appearance was in the closing days of the Peace Conference. A policeman who guarded the gate at the entrance to the Quai d'Orsay Palace encountered a gray-bearded little man in baggy trousers and carrying a decrepit umbrella. The policeman ordered him to move on, whereupon the little man drew himself up proudly and exclaimed:

"Sir, I am Monsieur Loubet, formerly President of the Republic!"

Needless to say, the policeman saluted him formally.

It developed that M. Loubet was merely one of the crowd of spectators who had gone there to see the Ambassadors enter and leave the palace.

It has just been suggested that the former Presidents should be officially named to attend all State functions and to perform such social duties for the Republic as would be appropriate for a former President to undertake.

WOMEN FORGING AHEAD IN LONDON

They Are Being Enrolled in City Companies.

Special Correspondence of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The modern woman is making her way into the close corporations known as the City Companies. A few days ago a woman proved her right to admission into the Spectacle Makers Company, one of the few City Companies that require their members to have passed an examination.

Some of the twelve great companies and the sixty-three minor companies were founded by men and women interested in the industries they represent and some received their characters from queens, but nowadays it is the exception for them to admit women to membership. The Company of Turners, whose craft dates back to Roman times, has enrolled one woman, a master turner who did important work in munition factories. Lady Wolsey is one of the women members of the ancient Gardners Company.

Women have always been entitled to the freedom of the Clothworkers Company, and the same right is accorded by the Skinners (or furriers) Company, but the right goes by paternity, and can only be claimed by those daughters who were born after their fathers were admitted. In some companies where the right of admission by paternity exists the claim is no longer recognized.

Curiously enough, no woman is as yet a member of the Apothecaries Society, though a good many women doctors are licentiates of the society, and every licentiate has a right to membership. One would think they would claim the right, which carried with it the freedom of the City of London, but the question of their admission has never yet been raised.

FRANCE TO CURB FOREIGNERS.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Foreigners are absolutely barred from the hotel and restaurant business by the provisions of a bill introduced in Parliament by the government. This step was taken because the outbreak of the war revealed the fact that many foreign hotel and restaurant owners were enemy agents.

In addition the bill forbade participation by aliens in the customs transit or commission agency trade, information bureaus, employment agencies, munition factories, chemical works affecting national defence and the quarrying industry.

SAYS BUSINESS ONLY CAN HELP WORLD FINANCE

British Authority Would Have Governments Keep Off Proposed Conference.

BENEFIT IN COOPERATION

Hartley Withers Blames U. S. Federal Reserve Board for Causing Dear Money.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Hartley Withers, a noted financial authority and editor of the *Economist*, told the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD here to-day that he could not see how any good results could come out of the proposed international financial conference unless it were a meeting of business men and not a meeting of Government officials exclusively.

"I would draw a sharp distinction between an international conference of business men and a conference of Government officials," he said. "If it is to be the latter it will be productive chiefly of polyglot hot air and may do much harm.

"For instance, if one set of officials from lending nations meet other officials from borrowing nations and lay down conditions which, within certain measures, must be taken by the borrowing Governments before the money will be lent friction is apt to result, because the borrowers would be in the position of surrendering their sovereignty.

"But if it is to be a conference of bankers and business men, it can do much good. When we know the names of the delegates appointed to attend this conference, we can judge whether any benefit will result from it."

Cooperation Is Beneficial.

Mr. Withers declared, however, that cooperation between the Governments and business men ought to be beneficial. This, he added, was especially true of America, where the Federal Reserve Board had such a grip on the money market. Asked what he thought was the key to the solution of the present difficulties, Mr. Withers said:

"I agree that a great quantity of raw materials will still have to be brought to Europe from America, although the quantity will diminish as the supplies from other sources, like South America and Australia, increase. Also, I believe it would make the task of reconstruction much easier if it were possible for strictly supervised credits to be raised in America to supply Germany with raw materials. These loans should not be made by Government to Government, but should be obtained through private channels."

Mr. Withers said that to all appearances the United States Federal Reserve Board, by imposing a high discount rate, was causing dear money and was operating contrary to what has heretofore been recognized as good banking practice, since dear money does not stimulate production, and that is one thing which he believes is necessary, even in America. He did not unqualifiedly condemn the reserve board's policy, but said that the new banking system was on trial and that there were internal problems with which the board had to deal and with which he was not familiar.

Production Is the Need.

"Active production, sparing consumption and the consequent plentiful capital will help us around the corner much faster than dear money or an international conference," he said.

Mr. Withers said he understood that the chief demand for the international conference came from Italy and the Scandinavian countries.

"I heard that a deal had been put through by English interests which will supply Polish industry with raw materials, and in exchange will take over the controlling share of the capital of those Polish industries," he said. "I believe that considerable industrial restoration is being carried out along this line in central Europe. In fact, one of the reasons for the low price of sterling in New York is because credits were given through private enterprises to enable impoverished countries to buy dollars in London, with the result that New York exchange was turned against us.

"This is the inevitable result of the process by which we are helping restore European industry, and it sets an obvious limit on our power to aid. Nevertheless, within those limits which are possible, it is clear that British industry can do much, and already is doing much, by meeting Europe's needs through private channels and by devoting British credit, not to the encouragement of spendthrift Governments, but to helping enterprise get to work, and thus increase the flow of goods to market, which is the very best cure for high prices."

In a message to the London League of Nations Union, Leon Bourgeois of France, French representative on the League of Nations Council, says, regarding a decision to convoke a financial conference: "We decided to convoke this conference, although we appreciate all the difficulties of the undertaking. Perhaps so daring a proposal may have a salutary effect on public opinion in the United States. The American people will see they cannot remain outside an organization which will be called upon to deal successively with great problems. Their representatives will, we feel sure, soon come to take the place which is always reserved for them in the league organization."

SUFFRAGISTS MEET IN MADRID IN MAY

Call Out for International Conference of Societies.

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LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Women's Political Society, with which Lady Astor is allied, has called a congress of international suffrage alliances to be held in Madrid next May. It will be the first gathering of its kind since 1913.

A large number of the delegates who will meet in Madrid will represent women's suffrage bodies from many countries and certainly from all countries where women have obtained the vote. Armed with this authority, it is believed that they will draw up a very complete women's charter.