SECOND NEWS SECTION
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Editorial—Financial—Sports

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Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

FRANCE READY FOR AMERICAN TOURIST ARMY

Sailing of 12,000 in Day to Visit Battlefields Is Really Good News.

ROOM IN SMALL HOTELS

Notable Men and Women Are Visitors—Miss Nevada and Damrosch Win Success.

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

PARIS, May 29.—"No matter how great the influx of American tourists here we will take care of them," was the assurance by Paris hotel keepers when they were warned that more than 12,000 Americans left the United States in one day to visit the French and Belgian battle fields.

Although it is difficult to obtain accommodations in the larger hotels here because the return of many Americans to the United States is delayed by the shipping strike the fact remains that there is an abundance of comfortable rooms in the smaller hotels outside of the central district of Paris, and tourists are being urged not to attempt to find luxurious apartments in the costly Opera Boulevard district.

The Hotel de Crillon, despite the fact that it has neither orchestra nor dancing and caters only to the family trade, is rapidly filling, and Manager Dequis is opening rooms as fast as the remodelling is completed after eighteen months of use as the headquarters of the American peace delegation. That the hotel will retain its pre-war favor was shown by the arrival there last week of Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York, Grant Schley of Kansas City, Miss Charlotte Brown of Kansas City and A. D. Walker of Boston.

Largest Group Just Arrived.

Although numerous small parties of American tourists already have visited the battlefields, the largest group to reach France arrived here this week, with Alden T. Mann, foreign manager of the Woods Tours, as conductor. Many of the members of this party are prominent advocates of women's rights and have been studying European conditions. Forty members of this party stopped in England after a fortnight tour of historic cities there. The remainder motored from Ostend to Luxembourg, through Alsace-Lorraine and Switzerland and then through Southern France. They will make excursions from Paris to the battlefields during the next two weeks.

Among those in the party are Mmes. Florence Bragg, Warsaw, N. Y.; Ellen Greason, Winchester, Mass.; E. S. Henry, Washington; Susan Hinman, Oberlin, Ohio; Emil Hohenthal, South Manchester, Conn.; Alma Levins, Chicago; Miss Claire Lusby, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. William Sanford Martin, Kimberly, Idaho; Mrs. J. M. Moss, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. E. N. Preston, Boston; Mrs. Ella Ricker, Hudson, Mass.; Mrs. Anna V. Sargent, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Mary B. Watson, Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Ella Boole, vice-president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

In the American colony in Paris the arrival here of friends from America is resulting in numerous informal receptions. Meanwhile the American Women's Club, which has taken over the Hotel Petrograd, is becoming the social centre of feminine activities, with the new Paris club of the Knights of Columbus, near the Arc of Triumph, offering club facilities to the men visitors. Both men and women tourists also will have the assistance of the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association, as well as the Woman's Auxiliary of the Foreign Legion, in advising them regarding tours to the fronts where Americans fought. The auxiliary is growing rapidly.

Better Class of Entertainments.

Unlike it was before the war, even the French are now making every effort to interest tourists in the better class of entertainments. An agreement has been entered into between the French Society of Mobilized Concert Artists and the tourist federation for the organization of literary, theatrical and musical soirees during intervals between the battlefield pilgrimages. American soloists and leaders will be asked to assist. Profits will be devoted to war charities. This movement may result in the opening up of the European field to American artists.

French audiences are not sparing in their praise of the few American soloists heard here since the war. A great success was scored by Miss Mignon Nevada, daughter of Mme. Emma Nevada, who married Dr. Ray Palmer. The series of concerts given by her was attended by many French notables, including Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre, President Deschanel and Premier Millerand. Miss Nevada will leave here next week for England and the United States.

The New York Symphony Orchestra, with Walter Damrosch as conductor, made a decided impression here. There was not an adverse criticism of Mr. Damrosch's orchestra following his concerts in Paris. The management of the opera, it is understood, is arranging for the return to Paris of the organization as soon as it has finished its Southern tour, probably about the latter part of June.

BERLIN LIVING COST GOES UP 100 POINTS

Figures Show Big Increase in Two Months.

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BERLIN, May 29.—The index figure of the cost of living in Berlin rose nearly a hundred points between March 1 and May 1 this year, and since January 1, 1914, has changed from 26 to 315.

A Frankfort statistician figures that the most expensive city in Germany is Cologne, with an index figure of 338. Next comes Erfurt, at 327; Hanover, 326; Brunswick, 326, and then comes Berlin. The lowest index number of any city in Germany is 242.

SCOTLAND SOON TO CAST VOTES ON PROHIBITION

Eve of Dry Campaign Second in Intensity Only to That in America.

THREE PLANS PROPOSED

But Sale of Liquor Cannot Be Wholly Barred in Clubs and Hotels.

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

LONDON, May 29.—Scotland is on the eve of a prohibition campaign which will be second only in intensity to that which resulted in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The campaign will be started immediately after the Local Option act becomes effective next Tuesday. This measure was enacted after the Prohibition party in Scotland had worked for it for thirty years. Having got it, they now will start out to make all Scotland "dry."

A blank form demanding a vote by the electorate of Scotland on whether their country shall have prohibition will be distributed to every voter on August 15. If 10 per cent. of the voters demand it the question will be decided at the polls some time in November or December.

The ballot will provide:

1. For a no-change resolution. Meaning that the power and the discretion of the liquor licensing court shall remain unchanged from what they are now.

2. For a limiting resolution, or that the number of certificates for the sale of liquors shall be reduced by 25 per cent.

3. For a no-license resolution, or that no certificate for the sale of liquors shall be granted except to inns, hotels and restaurants in special cases.

Under the provisions of the Local Option act, there probably will be many curious situations created as a result of the vote. These will arise out of the fact that with 1,300 voting areas in Scotland, the electoral unit in boroughs with more than 25,000 population, will be the ward. Thus in Glasgow, for instance, a street may be the dividing line between wards, one of which may go "dry" and the other elect to remain "wet." Therefore, on one side of the street saloons may be open for the sale of alcoholic drinks, while on the opposite side of the street it would be unlawful to sell liquor.

There is little doubt that if the no-license, or prohibition, party fails to carry the whole of Scotland, which competent observers believe they may do, a large part of the country will go dry. Even the liquor interests concede this. However, there are many "doubtful" areas, where the issue will be decided on the force of the appeal to the electors, both by the liquor interests and the Prohibition party. Already the prohibitionists are urging the people to come out in favor of the no-license proposal, while the saloon interests are back of a strong campaign for a no-change resolution.

The liquor trade, however, stands to lose on either a limiting resolution or a vote in favor of no license. The liquor vote will necessarily have to be heavy to overcome these two oppositions. A no license resolution to win must have 55 per cent. of the total vote, while for the limiting resolution a bare majority will suffice, provided the resolution has the support of 35 per cent. of the electorate.

Even if the whole of Scotland votes in favor of a no license resolution, the prohibitionists admit that the law offers some relief to the users of alcohol, since under it the sale of liquor cannot be wholly barred. Indeed, the licensing court may grant a special license to inns, hotels or restaurants to sell liquor to persons residing at such places or dining there, the liquor purchased by them to be drunk at meals. It may not be sold at bars, which will be forbidden. Also the measure does not affect clubs, where liquor may be served to members as heretofore.

FORGERS AT WORK ON GERMAN STAMPS

Collectors Throughout World Are Warned of Fraud.

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

BERLIN, May 29.—Postage stamp collectors throughout the world are being warned against forgeries on a large scale which have been discovered in Germany. Several arrests have been made. Upually forged words are printed on the stamps of countries which changed hands recently owing to the war. The latest instances are the German stamps with a French surcharge of the Saar district, now spelled "Sarre."

Experts declare that some of these latest forgeries have reached Paris and London, but that experts will not be deceived. The false stamps are detected from the overprint "Sarre" which they bear. In the genuine ones the "S" of this word has a rounded top, whereas in the forgeries it has a straight top.

These stamps were regular German stamps, but when the French occupied the territory they surcharged the word Sarre. Since then the surcharge has been changed to "Saargebiet" and this is what makes the first Sarre stamps precious to collectors, fetching from $40 to $50 for the full set.

BADEN WORKERS TURN TO MOB

Attack and Beat Directors of Big Chemical Factory.

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BERLIN, May 29.—Labor differences in a factory in Baden, an analine and soda works at Ludwigshafen-am-Rhein, led to an assault recently on the directors of the concern by a mob of 5,000 employees, who forced their way into the administrative building.

One of the directors, Herr Seidel, was so seriously beaten that he was unconscious for half an hour. Police quelled the disorder.

Four London Hostesses of a Brilliant Season, Three of Them Americans.

Left to right—Lady Beatty, who was Miss Field of Chicago; Lady Derby and Lady Nancy Astor. Below—Countess Curzon, who was Miss Grace E. Hinds.

MRS. MACKAY SELLS HER LONDON HOUSE

Gives Up Famous Mansion to Return to New York to Live Near Her Son.

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

LONDON, May 29.—Mrs. John W. Mackay has sold her house in Carlton House Terrace and has announced that she will return to New York to live near her son, Clarence W. Mackay. Mayfair heard the news with regret, not only at the going of Mrs. Mackay, but also because her return to America will mean the loss to English society of one of the hostesses who had a prominent place in the brilliant social days of the reign of King Edward VII.

Mrs. Mackay's London house was built for the Duke of Leinster and later passed into the ownership of a Mr. Sanford, a "plunger" who formerly was well known in London and who "crashed" as a result of speculation in the Argentine in 1890. Sanford, it is said, spent three-quarters of a million dollars building the magnificent marble stairway and other large sums for improvements to the property. When Mr. and Mrs. Mackay bought it the house at once became the scene of fashionable gatherings and elaborate entertainments. The Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward, a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Mackay in Paris before they bought the London house, was frequently a guest there.

Fine Examples of Italian Art.

The Mackay house, at 6 Carlton House Terrace, is one of the most famous in London. The marble hall and stairway are considered among the finest examples of Italian art in England or France. Upon the falls hang Gobelin tapestries which formerly adorned the walls of the Winter Palace in Petrograd. After the death of Catherine the Great they passed into the hands of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Mrs. Mackay purchased them from the Swedish royal family for $250,000.

Half way up the stairway there is a loggia panelled in pale green and silver brocade, divided at intervals by marble pilasters, and here and there are hung Beauvais tapestries depicting scenes in the life of Christopher Columbus, the ceiling above being a work of art in blue, upon which rest Tudor roses of mother-of-pearl full of iridescent fire when touched with electric light.

The dining room is panelled in mahogany, the fireplace, in carved wood, reaching almost to the roof and the ceiling tinged with ivory upon a gold background, while upon the walls Mrs. Mackay had gathered a collection of pictures of the early Dutch school.

Fine View From Balcony.

In the drawing room at the top of the stairway are gathered some of the finest art objects in Europe. The ballroom adjoins the drawing room and is fifty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, with long French windows opening upon a balcony and giving a view of St. James Park and of the Mall, Westminster and the Houses of Parliament.

War and afterward taxation have made the upkeep of these big London houses frightfully expensive, and the Mackay house is but one of hundreds of homes which have changed hands or are on the market. Owners of such property pay more than half their income to keep them up and to pay taxes and are unable to obtain servants.

Many persons are trying to keep up their country seats, although on a reduced scale, at the expense of their town houses, which they are sacrificing.

PARIS-PRAGUE AIR SERVICE READY

Extension to Constantinople Possible by Next Year.

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

PARIS, May 29.—Daily airplane service between Paris, Prague, Bucharest and Constantinople will be possible by next year, according to Captains Deullin and Fleurieu, formerly of the French army, who have organized the new line which is to be in operation before July, 1921. The first section, Paris to Prague, is ready for trips. The Czechoslovaks have cooperated with the French in the construction of airdromes.

British firms are already developing a line from Constantinople to Bombay. Before 1922 it should be possible to journey through the air from London to India, changing machines in Paris, Prague and Constantinople, in no more than fifty hours flying time.

NO PASSPORTS FOR TWO WAR OBJECTORS

U. S. Consuls in England Decline to Vise the Papers of Quaker Workers.

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

LONDON, May 29.—Members of the Society of Friends who attended their annual meeting in London disclaimed all knowledge of any reason for the refusal of the American consular authorities to vise the passports of Rowntree Gillett and Roy Calvert, who wanted to enter the United States. The American refusal to vise their passports is being accepted quietly by Friends here, and it is improbable that they will do more than question the action of the United States.

"I do not know of anything that we have said or done which would warrant the American authorities refusing us permission to enter the United States," Mr. Gillett told a reporter for THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. "Although I was a member of a non-conscription fellowship, the Brotherhood of Reconciliation, during the war, I was only a member—not a speaker.

"Speaking at meetings of the Friends' adult school movement during the war, I pointed out that it was the duty of all Christians to do all in their power to prevent wars in the future. On several occasions I spoke in support of the Friends' relief measures to aid the women and children of the devastated regions, but with the war ended I do not think that this could be made the reason for preventing me making visits to Friends' meetings in America.

"If this is the reason why the American Government instructed their consul here to refuse to vise our passports, then Roy Calvert is a victim of some of my work in the cause of peace. During the whole war period Roy devoted his whole energies to the work of the Friends' ambulance unit, and since the war to the relief of victims of the conflict. If I have sinned, then Roy is reaping the harvest.

"The only information I have obtained from the American consulate here is a short acknowledgment of the receipt of a letter from me and the statement that the reason for the refusal to vise our passports was based on instructions received by the consulate from Washington to that effect. There is certainly something behind the refusal. The only guess on my part is that the American Government has been informed incorrectly regarding my views and outlook on life and acted without investigating reports.

"There is an amusing side to the refusal. Our party consisted of three members, one of whom was combining business with the trip. He declared that business was the object of his going to the United States and received the vise on his passport without question."

GERMAN WOMAN, 70, GETS PH.D.

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

BERLIN, May 29.—The University of Berlin has broken an old tradition by conferring a honorary doctor's degree upon a woman.

The recipient of this honor is Frau Hedwig Heyl, president of the Lyceum Club, who celebrated her seventieth birthday recently.

FRANCE NEXT MAY FORGIVE LANREZAC

Fournier's Acquittal Indicates Hope for the General Who Ordered Namur Retreat.

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

PARIS, May 29.—The acquittal of Gen. Fournier in connection with the yielding of Maubeage fortress to the Germans in their first Marne drive makes it possible that the French nation may now remove the implication of inefficiency which terminated the military career of Gen. Lanrezac. It was recalled here that he never agreed to the pre-war policy of the French military experts when they ridiculed the possibility of a German attack on France through Belgium. The result of the French errors are well known.

Sleepless nights passed over maps convinced Gen. Lanrezac that the Fifth Army could not hope to hold out against the German forces, and on the night of August 20, 1914, he ordered the retreat from Charleroi and the Namur sector, an order which is now considered by high military officials here as the only thing that saved the entire French army from destruction.

Nine days later near Guise Gen. Lanrezac's men, harassed on all sides by the Germans and weary from ceaseless marching, offered battle and held up the enemy's advance while the Fifth Army was enabled to seek a safer refuge behind the River Oise.

Four days later Gen. Lanrezac was relieved of his command by Marshal Joffre. His reply was a model of soldier's discipline: "I bow before your decision. I know that after a great defeat you must have some one to shoulder the blame."

Gen. Lanrezac returned to his country home. He refused personally to make an appeal for recognition of the successes he had achieved, explaining: "I have never been accustomed since the first day I donned my country's uniform to cover my responsibilities by invoking either the orders of my superiors or the acts of my subordinates."

There is a strong movement here to demand national approval of Gen. Lanrezac's retreat in 1914, which, his friends hold, paved the way for France's glorious Marne victories.

FRANCE WOULD LIFT PASSPORT TROUBLES

May Delegate Visa Authority to Tourist Agencies.

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PARIS, May 29.—The constant complaints in reference to passports and consequent annoyances to all concerned are having an effect on the French Government, which, it is understood, is now considering a proposal to delegate the visa authority to tourist agencies and also permit the tourists to remain in Paris one month without securing a carte d'identite.

The French press is advocating even the elimination of passports entirely and suggests that if the United States abolishes these regulations the French visa will no longer be necessary.

LONDON LOOKING TO BRILLIANT 'SEASON'

Hundreds of Americans Will Be in Gayest Social Whirl in Years.

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

LONDON, May 29.—The London "season" promises to be one of the most attractive and brilliant known. Jaded hostesses and overworked hosts are hastening Mayfairward from their "duty" months under the blue sky and by the sparkling waters of the Mediterranean for the more strenuous battle of the London season. Stucco fronts and porches of Park Lane mansions have been cleaned and garnished, painted and enamelled. Impoverished court dressmakers in Bond street are having the time of their lives, and the poor modistes are sold out, hat, toque and "creation."

Hundreds of Americans have already arrived, or are on their way, to take a hand in the big fight. Lady Nancy Astor will entertain many hundreds in the next three months, and her reception list is said to be heavier than that of any other London hostess.

The events of the British social season depend almost entirely on the movements of the King and Queen. Their Majesties have promised to attend tournaments, regattas, palace receptions, races and dances innumerable.

One of the most onerous of their social duties will be the reception of hundreds of debutantes, the presentation at court of many of whom has been long delayed by the war. Mildred, the beautiful younger daughter of Lady Evelyn Cotterell, is one of the best known of the girls awaiting presentation. Another is Megan Lloyd George, daughter of the British Prime Minister. It is many years since the daughter of a Premier has been presented at court, and it is expected that Queen Mary will accord her the same privilege that the late Queen Victoria granted Lady Sybil Grant, the elder daughter of Lord Rosebery—that of being presented in private.

The dance is to be the chief social diversion of the season, and the number of balls already arranged runs up over four figures in the West End alone. Queen Mary has long set her face against the jazz and other forms of modern dancing, and there is a reaction in favor of the old fashioned waltz, while square dances are being revived. Lady Beatty will set the ball rolling with her dance to her niece, Miss Gwendolen Field, in the Mall House on June 8. June is a full month, and several important balls have been arranged, including that of Susan Lady Malmesbury in her new house in Wilton place.

July in past seasons was the month for the great hostesses to give their royal balls. The younger members of the royal family are all fond of dancing, And among possible dance hostesses to their Majesties during the coming season are the Duchess of Portland, Lady Derby, Lady Londonderry and Lady Curzon of Kedleston.

The King has definitely announced his intention of sailing in his own yacht, the Britannia, at the regatta of the Royal Northern Yacht Club at Rothesay on July 12. He will also be present at Cowes Week, the most fashionable event and the last week of the season—August 3, 4, 5 and 6.

FRANCE TO CONTROL 1920 GRAIN CROP

State Purchase to Stop Sales to Europe.

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

PARIS, May 29.—The French Government intends taking extreme measures to prevent this year's grain crop being sold to other European countries, even at a profit to the growers. The Cabinet has approved the text of a measure which will be presented to Parliament which provides that the state purchase all grain grown in France and, if necessary, to extend the scope of the operations to include state control of grain purchases from other countries.

The Ministry of Agriculture has reported that this year's crop promises to be ample to insure full supplies of white bread, which has not been seen in the French market since 1914. The Government, however, is not taking any chances in this connection, and the measure will carry a rider which will provide for continuing the purchases of grain from year to year on merely submitting the question to a vote by Parliament.

PREMIER NITTI SAFELY GUIDES ITALY'S POLICY

With Slight but Sure Majority May Look for Long Lease of Power.

WON OVER OBSTACLES

Shows Greater Political Tact, Vision and Strength Than Giolitti.

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

ROME, May 29.—Premier Nitti forms the subject of conversation among people of all classes these days. His opponents who thought that he had been disposed of for all time are astounded at his return to power, and his friends say, "We told you he would."

The general opinion is that Nitti obtained a great victory in winning the Catholics (Popolari) to his side. By so doing he lost the support of about a score of Radicals, who are bitterly opposed to the Catholics. But since the latter represent 102 votes his gain was very considerable.

The parliamentary situation at the present may be summed up as follows: Out of the 508 members about 220, consisting of the Official Socialists, a large number of the Radicals, the Combatants and the Republicans, will undoubtedly vote against him constantly, and about 230, including the majority of the Liberals and Democrats and all the Catholics, will vote in his favor. The remaining fifty-eight members are committed neither one way nor the other and represent the unknown quantity. Nitti's majority is therefore very slight, but there is this notable difference from his former Cabinet, that whereas his stability then depended on the support of the Catholics, which was always doubtful, he is now sure of a permanent majority, no matter how slight it may be.

May Be Long in Power.

Many experts in Italian politics say that Signor Nitti has come to power to stay for a great many years. Some go even so far as to declare that he will rival Francesco Crispi, who, after Cavour, was the greatest statesman modern Italy has had. Nitti assumed the Premiership under the most difficult conditions imaginable, say these experts. Since then he has had to contend with all sorts of exasperating situations, and still he came out victorious. The road ahead will be far from smooth, but if he has travelled safely through the apparently unsurmountable obstacles of the past he will certainly not stumble very easily in the future. Nitti, it is said, has surpassed Giolitti, his "maestro," in statecraft, and shown more political tact, wider vision and greater strength than the former Premier, who dominated Italy for a long span of years.

The possibility of Giolitti coming back to power becomes more and more remote, especially on account of his age. The time for old men to rule in Italy, according to Senator Tittoni's recent statement to the King, has passed for ever. Perhaps, guided by this principle, which is generally recognized here, Nitti has selected mostly young men for his present Cabinet. And if Giolitti cannot replace Nitti it is quite impossible to think of another man who could.

No Personal Ambition.

There are quite a few politicians here who affect a fear that Nitti, if not kept in check, will soon become a dictator of the nation. A much larger number, however, seem to be of the opinion that the Premier has no personal ambition and only desires to see Italy rise from her present difficulties and take a leading part in the industrial and financial reorganization of the world and in the progress of mankind.

The Government's greatest problem is now the pacification of the restless population. Very regrettable incidents arising from this state of unrest are verified almost every day in some part of Italy. The new Ministry of Labor, with a bureau of adjustment between labor and capital, which has just been created by Signor Nitti, is expected to do much toward this pacification.

As for the foreign policy of the Government, the Premier's statement just before the ministerial crisis, that nine-tenths of Parliament and of the nation agreed with him may be taken as a fact. The Fiume problem will undoubtedly be settled satisfactorily in the near future by direct negotiations with the Jugo-Slavs. After this grave question is disposed of Nitti will be able to devote more time to internal problems, and it is expected that a significant amelioration of the general situation will be brought about.

FINE ARTS MINISTRY HONORS SPRECKELS

Wife Also Recognized for Promoting Post-War Amity.

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PARIS, May 29.—The French Ministry of Fine Arts officially recognized the post-war efforts of Adolph B. Spreckels and his wife toward the promotion of Franco-American amity at a reception tendered Mrs. Spreckels at the Grand Palais.

Mrs. Spreckels, accompanied by Mme. Jules Flerfayt, also of San Francisco, came to Paris to consult the French Ministry concerning a memorial building the Spreckels intend to erect in San Francisco, a replica of the Palais de la Legion d'Honneur in Paris, to be constructed in Alta Park, San Francisco, to commemorate the valor of the French and American soldiers during the war. The project was strongly supported by Rodin during his life time.

Mrs. Spreckels announced that she intends to present a large collection of works by Rodin and other French artists to the San Francisco Museum as soon as it is finished. Mrs. Spreckels was Mlle. Alma de Bretteville des Credant, and is a cousin of the Marquis de Bretteville, who conducts in Paris the many Spreckels relief funds.

RED PERIL SEEN WITH GERMANY'S ARMY CUT DOWN

Dr. Gessler, in Plea for 200,000 Men, Says the Communists Are Ready to Pounce.

PLOT TO SEIZE POWER

Minister of Defence Contends It Is to Entente's Interest to Grant Request.

By RAYMOND SWING.

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

BERLIN, May 29.—"An army 200,000 strong is absolutely the smallest force with which order can be maintained in Germany," was the declaration of Dr. Gessler, Minister of Defence, to the Berlin correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. "During the disturbances following the Kapp rising we had trouble simultaneously in the Ruhr Valley, in Saxony, in the harbor cities and in Thuringia.

"We had just enough troops to restore quiet, and then only because the Reichswehr could be withdrawn from Bavaria, which was peaceful, and thrown into the Ruhr region. Even then, Thuringia and Saxony were somewhat neglected. A reduction in the size of the army would expose Germany to new outbreaks.

"It is a fact that there are elements in Germany, especially among the Communists, who are merely waiting for the Entente to reduce the size of our military force so they may attempt to seize the power of the Government, and if the Government cannot suppress them they will come into control. Is this in the interest of Europe? Would a Communist State likely fulfill the economic terms of the treaty?

"The strongest objection to a German army 200,000 strong comes from France, but if we cannot keep the peace in the coal districts of the Ruhr and in the industrial centres how are the French, who need our help, to rebuild their devastated regions. A German army 200,000 strong is necessary for the sake of the treaty itself.

Officials Lack Backing.

"Complaint has been made that we are not living up to the military terms of the treaty. In some particulars we have been wholly unable to carry out some of the requirements, but we have done all that was humanly possible. The State cannot enforce its will without authority. It cannot say to independent military groups, 'Do this and do that,' and require obedience if it is not strong. The State cannot say to the irregulars of the home militia, 'You must disband and surrender your arms,' unless it can guarantee the preservation of order by its own organizations.

"On one hand we are accused of bad faith in failing to live up to the terms of the treaty. On the other hand, we are deprived of the very strength with which we could keep our promises."

Dr. Gessler pointed to the danger at this time of throwing 100,000 soldiers out of employment.

"Our industry is going through a crisis, and already scores of thousands are out of work," he said. "What would be the outcome if we added 100,000 men who have been under arms for four or five years? To blend these troops with the community again is a task which calls for patience and thoughtful plans. Otherwise they will be converted into idlers and desperados. Industry cannot make room for them, and even if it could, the prejudice against the Reichswehr soldier is so strong that he would find it difficult to get work.

"Yes, there is the possibility of colonization, but that, above all, is a question of time. It is not a simple matter to colonize a hundred thousand men on waste lands. Preparations must be begun. A great deal of building would have to be done beforehand, and for this building we would need brick, and we have not enough coal to manufacture them. If there were no other reasons for permitting Germany to keep 200,000 troops for her army for the present, the economic reason, it seems to me, would be sufficient."

Wants Militia to Keep Order.

The German army is intended to serve as a militia to maintain order, Dr. Gessler said.

"We can have no ambitions which would bring us into armed conflict with our neighbors," he added. "But our neighbors, who also are not to make war, according to the provisions of the Paris conference, have, in truth, fared much better than we. France, with 20,000,000 inhabitants less than Germany, is keeping an army of 1,000,000 men; Poland has 520,000, Czecho-Slovakia has 250,000, Jugo-Slavia has 200,000 and even the little States bordering on Russia, and which are no larger than a German province, maintain armies of 30,000 each."

Dr. Gessler referred to the complaint that the German conscription laws were not yet repealed.

"That is not the case," he asserted, "for, as a matter of fact, the former constitution which established conscription was replaced by our new constitution. The military laws, which are held by some persons to be in force now, can be considered only as carrying out the principles of our former constitution. But these, you may be sure, were not in effect after the adoption of the new constitution and our present military statutes."

TELEKY OFF TO SIGN TREATY.

Budapest Situation Reported as Grave Over Decision.

BUDAPEST, May 28.—Count Paul Teleky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will leave Budapest to-morrow for Paris to sign the peace treaty.

Publication of the decision of the Hungarian Government to sign the treaty of peace presented by the Allies did not lead to disorders, but the situation resulting from the news appears to be grave, according to advices.