WILSON LEAGUE GIVES MISSOURI TO REPUBLICANS

Senator Reed's Big Army of Supporters Wrenched From Democracy.

BLUNDERS WRECK PARTY

Stone's Fine Machine Gone to Pieces—Spencer's Seat in Senate Menaced.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Let that ambitious patriot who yearns to lead a third party to the polls in 1920 give a thought to Missouri. Just at present Missouri holds forth vast possibilities for the rebellious Democrats. At this writing there are more than 150,000 voters in this state who are willing to follow United States Senator Reed wherever and to whomever Senator Reed elects to support for the Governorship or the Presidency.

And such are conditions politically in this state that not only is Senator Reed the political dictator of this faction but he will become more powerful every hour and his cohorts increase in numbers. A month ago these voters were Democrats in the same sense that Senator Reed is a Democrat. Furthermore they are Wilson and League of Nation Democrats just to the same extent that Senator Reed is. And therein can be summed up the temper of this small army of Reed followers who are just at present the topheavy balance of power in Missouri but who may, before another month elapsess become the only political faction that the Republicans of Missouri need consider in their determination to radically alter the complexion of Missouri politics in November, 1920.

For some reason that is not to be explained by rantings of "party loyalty" and "regularity" the Democratic State committee perpetrated hari-kari upon itself on the afternoon of August 11. At the moment it looked as though there was but one remaining political entity in Missouri—the Republican organization. But the decision was too hasty. The outcome of the demoralization of the erstwhile well organized Democratic party in Missouri, an organization built up by the late United States Senator Stone and which since his death has gone enemic and is now palsied, left just two political organizations in the field and one leaderless, puzzled faction.

Three Organizations Defined.

Before going any further it is necessary to define these organizations:

1. A Republican party that needs but a leader of national size to steady it; a man in whom a normal Republican vote of 275,000 has utter confidence.

2. A Reed party that on no other issue than Reed himself musters more than 150,000 votes and is gaining moral and numerical strength in astonishing strides.

3. A demoralized and widely scattered residue electorate that cannot be considered more than some thousands of individual Democrats who are being herded this way and that to the general benefit of the Reed and the Republican parties.

Even roughly it is difficult to count this latter element. Going back to Mr. Wilson's election of 1916 the figures show that he received 397,000 votes to 369,000 for Mr. Hughes. This is cited merely by way of a working premise. These figures no more indicate the division of votes on the same issues were an election to be held in Missouri today than the political geography of Europe is like unto that of 1914. But inasmuch as Missouri does not go to the polls until November, 1920, a Presidential year, it seems fairer to take the latest Presidential vote than to cite the latest Gubernatorial vote, which, after all, differed merely by 20,000.

Incidentally it is just as unfair to set the Reed party vote at 150,000, inasmuch as it has never been tested. The figures here conceded to Senator Reed's personal following are the result of averaging the guesses of six or eight political leaders. It is the only way of reducing an amorphic situation to a basis where argument can be had.

Therefore it may be assumed that there are to-day in the third subdivision of Missouri's perplexed electorate about 200,000 individual Democrats who are wondering what is going to happen to them; who is going to lead them after reorganizing them and whither they are going to be led. Senator Reed has the other Democrats in his pocket ready to turn them loose upon President Wilson and his policies and they are roaring to go.

Stone's Machine Strong.

The late Senator Stone had a following that totalled anywhere between 375,000 and 400,000. It was a Democratic machine splendidly assembled and well oiled. But it was a Stone organization. That it was not a party organization in the strongest sense of the word was demonstrated at the election two years ago to choose a successor to Stone. It was but to observe the rules of political precedent to opine that Senator Reed would assume the wheel when Senator Stone died. But Senator Reed, never a regular in the strict party sense but a powerful factor always, stood by and saw the Republicans sweep Selden Palmer Spencer into the United States Senate. Mr. Spencer defeated former Governor Joseph W. Folk so easily that even then the disintegration of the leaderless Democratic party was accepted as a foregone conclusion.

When President Wilson nominated himself to enter the Peace Conference lists against the European diplomatists, Senator Reed began setting himself for his present attitude of Democratic rebellion against demagogue rule. There developed or rather unmasked itself in Missouri two very potent anti-Wilson factions that were not only powerful numerically, by those who represented a dangerously large percentage of the State's commercial wealth. They comprised the Irish-American societies of western Missouri and the German-American element of the eastern section of the State. This latter element absolved itself from any imputation of pro-Germanism by its human and financial contributions to the American Expeditionary Forces.

To digress for a moment, it is necessary to state here that nothing I may write can adequately impart the bitterness of the anti-Wilson feeling that I found in these two elements. So acrimonious has it become that in many cases the outsider is compelled to the impression that certainly there must be more than mere political prejudice behind it. It has all the savor of personal hatred.

The anti-Wilson feeling among these two elements did not crystallize until Mr. Wilson returned from Paris. To-day you have but to visit St. Louis or Kansas City and hold forth regarding the political virtues of President Wilson to draw down upon yourself a deluge of invectives and hisses. This is not exaggeration.

Lets the Home Folk Decide.

Senator Reed, now one of the leaders in the anti-league, anti-French treaty and anti-Wilson preachment, took his anti-Administration policy home to let the Missouri folks decide for themselves whether they were or were not loyal to Mr. Wilson. He packed theatres, halls, auditoriums and meeting houses in his tour of his home State and he left behind him a Democratic party that had all the steadiness of an over-ginned negro.

It was just about a month ago that Senator Reed returned to Washington from Missouri. The Democratic State Committee began to wonder where it got off if indeed it was supposed to get off. Informal gatherings of its leaders were held, and it was the consensus of opinion that the best thing to do would be to do nothing but lay low awaiting developments.

The developments came suddenly. On August 9 Ben M. Neale, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, sent out a hurry call for a meeting of the committee to be held in St. Louis on August 11. He let it be known that the committee would be asked to set itself upon record regarding the League of Nations, President Wilson and Senator Reed. It was more than intimated that President Wilson and the league were to be indorsed and Senator Reed repudiated.

Just who inspired the meeting at such a time is still something of although not altogether a mystery. Such a meeting was to be condemned by every rule of good politics inasmuch as the Democratic voters of Missouri were evincing no keen desire for a statement of party principles at the time. Moreover, there are no elections this year in Missouri. Furthermore Missouri was not unlike more than forty of the States of the Union in that it was and is more concerned in the high cost of living than in any other topic of the times. It was, to be brief, a splendid time to avoid tampering with dynamite, and there was not a politician in Missouri who did not know that there was sufficient nonpartisan enmity toward the covenant and other Wilsonian idealisms to warrant forgetting them as political issues in favor of the more material and immediate economic demands of the country.

Sought to Discredit Reed.

Anyway, so utterly successful had Senator Reed been in his tour of Missouri that there came from Washington (supposedly from Washington, at least) a demand upon the Democratic State leaders to do something that would go to some lengths to counteract the Reed anti-Wilson influence. It is not unlikely that Washington had a mistaken idea of Missouri's real temper and believed that the notices of the Reed successes were exaggerated.

Neale called the meeting to order in the old Plunter's Hotel in St. Louis, and almost immediately the steam roller began to operate. A motion was made and carried by a majority of one or two that all resolutions introduced should be referred to a committee selected by Mr. Neale. That done, the Neale faction introduced three resolutions. One extolled President Wilson in such eulogistic terms as to draw snickers from many of the committeemen. The next nanegyricized the Covenant of the League of Nations as a boon to mankind and a panacea for all future international ills. The third roasted Senator Reed to a cinder and called upon him to execute a sharp "about face" and embrace Wilsonism from boots to silk hat.

But let's go back a week.

Before Senator Reed returned to Washington he made a plea to the Democrats of Missouri. He adjured them to refrain from being hasty in embracing the Administration's doctrines until the time came, when it was no longer possible to avoid a stand. At that time he told them they would need no guidance but would know the opinion of the country and would repudiate President Wilson and all his internationalisms. He told the Democrats this not by way of a plea but rather as a warning. And just to make it plain that he was not trying to convert the Democratic party into his personal machine nor appealing to them for personal support, he told a party of influential business men in St. Louis that never again would he seek the nomination to the United States Senate on the straight Democratic ticket. He comes up for reelection in 1922. Just what his programme is remains problematical.

He may join a third party. He may lead a faction of such a party as former Senator Bailey of Texas is organizing in the latter State. He, Bailey and other Democratic recalcitrants, may affiliate themselves with the strongest so-called independent candidate for the Presidency. That is neither here nor there at present.

Neale Warned of Danger.

And to show further that the meeting was ill advised:

When Neale sent forth his call for the St. Louis meeting Wallace Crossley, acting Governor of Missouri, wrote a long letter of reproach. He addressed the letter to Neale, calling the latter's attention to the danger of such a proceeding. Crossley, one of the strongest Democrats in the State, pleaded with Neale to leave sleeping dogs lie.

"You have offered a fresh opportunity in calling the St. Louis meeting for the jangling of sweet bells out of tune, for discord and discussion that is untimely," wrote Crossley.

In fact every bit of advice that Neale received from within the State bade him forget the meeting and let the future take care of itself. But he stuck to his orders as cited above.

Immediately upon the introduction of the resolutions the meeting was in an uproar. To all intents and purposes the meeting ceased to be a meeting. Debate and argument of the most acrimonious character succeeded order and decorum. The result was this:

1. A virtual secession of the Irish-American and German-American elements from the committee.

2. A general demoralization of the regulars who were whipped into line because they couldn't let go.

3. A declaration by a half dozen county chairmen that they might just as well shut up shop and let the Republicans have the State.

The meeting was watched by many Republicans. They did everything but declare a holiday when the result was known. Secretly every Republican leader was praying that the Democratic committee would do just that which it did. The salutary effect that the outcome of the meeting had upon the rank and file of the Republicans is not to be measured by ordinary standards. To-day they are predicting an overwhelming victory for Republicanism in Missouri in 1920 and they are not getting much contradictory argument from Democrats.

Opportunity for Republicans.

Moreover they have the heartening assurance of many Reed men that the latter will vote the Republican ticket next year. And unless Senator Reed so organizes his personal following as to make it a solid unit for a third party candidate it is a foregone conclusion that a majority of the bolters will vote with the Republicans—not so much for the Republican candidate as for the anti-Wilson candidate. All this, of course providing the present conditions continue to obtain. And it is going to take a mighty powerful organizer to salvage anything even remotely suggestive of strength from the wreckage of Missouri Democracy.

Under such conditions the success or failure of the Republican party in Missouri is, as never before, distinctly up to the Republican State Committee. It is a notorious fact that the Republicans of Missouri have ever been amenable to discipline and the Democrats never. In November, 1920, Missouri, in addition to voting for President, elects a full State ticket from Governor down and numerous county and judicial candidates.

Something of the bitterness of the anti-Wilson feeling that exists among the Republican party leaders may be understood by the frequent threats to relegate Senator Spencer back to the civil life when he comes up for reelection next year. If the talk indicates the intentions of the Republicans, Senator Spencer will not be renominated.

And it is solely because Senator Spencer has announced himself in favor of the covenant with reservations. Republican State Chairman Cole and State Senator Krone are Senator Spencer's bitterest enemies. Both are unalterably opposed to the Wilson covenant and both predict the repudiation of Spencer by his party next year.

There's no denying the fact that the Republicans are disappointed in Spencer. They lament the fact that Reed is not one of them; that they have not a national leader of Reed's leanings and aggressiveness. They claim that regularity to party principles is necessary now as never before. They see victory within their reach and are ruthlessly casting aside all removable barriers between them and victory.

Their Ideals Are Anti-Wilson.

They make no bones about their ideals. They are anti-Wilson more than they are anti-Democratic. As a matter of fact they claim that the anti-Wilson vote will be a fusion vote, but not an organized fusion vote. They have no idea of affiliating with bolters, independents nor malcontents. If the bolters, the malcontents and the independents desire to get aboard the band wagon they will be made welcome, but there will be one standard flying from the masthead—the Republican.

Vigorously the Republican leaders deny that a repudiation of Senator Spencer will cause a breach in their ranks. They admit that the Democratic excuse for Spencer's election is bona fide. They say that former Governor Folk was defeated more than Mr. Spencer was elected. Former Governor Folk two years ago was the most unpopular man ever nominated by the Democrats for any office. His devoted prosecution of boodlers, ballot box crooks and the backers of political and civic rottenness in St. Louis did not make him popular. It made enemies who did not forget. He won at the primaries because of certain insinuations alleged against his opponent.

The Republicans claim that Spencer can run independently if he so elects but that he will be opposed by the wets and the drys because he has come out definitely for neither, and that he will fail of the anti and pro-administration votes because he has not taken a decided stand on either side. Reed, it is shown, on the other hand, has been consistently wet. And the wets were defeated in Missouri in 1916 by 75,000 votes.

G. O. P. Has Been Growing.

The Republicans call attention to the natural growth of their party; a growth that has not depended upon defections nor partisan feeling. In the first place they point to the recently developed dairy industries in the Ozark country. This industry has been developed by dairymen from Wisconsin—almost all of them Republicans. The farmers of southwest Missouri have moved on to cheaper lands in Oklahoma, it is declared, and their Democratic places have been taken by Republican farmers from Ohio. The zinc mines of the Joplin country and the lead mines in the southern part of the State are worked by imported Republicans. The East St. Louis race riots sent to St. Louis about fifty thousand negroes—men and women—and they remain true to their usual Republican persuasion.

About the only baffling thing in the Republican spectrum, apparently, is the woman vote. Women will vote in Missouri in November, 1920. The natural inclination of the majority of women is toward a League of Nations on the ground that it may prevent future wars and the resultant loss of sons and husbands. But the Republicans have organized numerous women's clubs, and the process of letting the women folks in on the more subtile mysteries of political regularity is going on merrily.

E. E. E. McJimsey, editor of the Springfield (Mo.) *Republican* undoubtedly will receive the Republican indorsement for Governor. Already his backers are setting the stage for him. Already the State has been flooded with McJimsey literature and Mr. McJimsey himself wields no weak pen on behalf of Republicanism and against President Wilson.

Missouri, like all other States, is considering the League of Nations largely, only when it is an official topic of conversation and debate. Like the other States the high cost of living is her chief concern at present. And in no other State has the pinch been harder.

Fighting High Cost of Living.

Col. E. L. Morse of Excelsior Springs is going up and down the State even this early preaching McJimsey's cause. Incidentally he is advocating methods for the reduction of the cost of foodstuffs. The Colonel, whose business connections are located in Kansas City has made a survey of the packing houses. He is advocating a demand by Congress upon the banks all over the country to call in all loans made to packers.

"If the bankers," insists the Colonel, "demand their money from the packers at once the packers will have to open their storage houses and put the food therein upon the market. They cannot keep going without money and they must appeal to the banks for loans if they do not sell their product. Therefore let Congress insist that all loans made to packers be called in at once. The packers, in order to get money, must throw their wares upon the market. The market, glutted, will drop."

Not once either in Democratic or Republican headquarters did I hear the name of Champ Clark mentioned while I was in Missouri. Notwithstanding the fact that the former Speaker's star has been descending and that he is no longer the power he used to be, the failure to hear even the most casual mention of him in Democratic circles prompted me to inquire.

ITALIAN WARSHIP AT BOSTON.

The Conte di Cavour Arrives for Week's Visit.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The Italian battleship Conte Di Cavour, bound on a visit to United States ports, dropped anchor to-day in Boston harbor after a fast run from Halifax, N. S.

A programme of welcome for the dreadnought and its crew extending through the week begins to-morrow. The Conte Di Cavour, ahead of its schedule, was anchored in the outer harbor until morning.

Ambassador Di Cellere is expected to represent the Italian Government at several functions during the week.

978 OF 3D DIVISION BACK.

Arrive in Philadelphia on the Transport El Oriente.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The army transport El Oriente arrived here today with 978 soldiers of the Third Division from France. The units included casual medical and ordnance detachments, Batteries C, D, E and F, Tenth Field Artillery, Headquarters detachment and Companies E and F, Third Ammunition Train, Hospital Train companies 66, 67 and 68.

Two French war brides, wives of members of the crew of the transport, were aboard.

JOY IN CHINATOWN AT SHANTUNG VOTE

Oratory, Weird Music and Parade Greet Word of Senate Action.

LEAGUE GETS STRAFING

Return of Territory Demanded and Friendship and Faith in U. S. Voiced.

While young Chinatown was passing resolutions yesterday urging the Senate to reverse the President on the Shantung issue survivors of the old Chinatown were pouring the curses of a thousand devils upon the persons who would rob their republic of its own, and strafing the League of Nations with an orchestra of eight pieces that created din enough for eight thousand.

Down in Mott street's sweltering chasm the new Chinese spirit was voicing its sentiments on the international issue in two tongues to a circle of a thousand or more, while high above their heads the old inhabitants were finding expression of their sentiments in a patriotic chant accompanied by screaming wind instruments which gave forth a sound like a 10 months old baby at its worst, and gongs that rattled like a freight car with a flat wheel.

All of this furor was occasioned by the action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which, by a vote of nine to eight, had decided that Shantung, with its 40,000,000 Chinese inhabitants, should go to China instead of to Japan. The news had been carried to the inhabitants of New York's Oriental colony in headlines two inches square in all the Chinese newspapers and was further proclaimed by hieroglyphics on red strips of paper pasted on the brick walls.

The news had spread Chinatown's colors to the sultry atmosphere, and from every chop suey emporium, bazaar and from a hundred fire escapes floated the Stars and Stripes and the five colored banner of the Chinese Republic. There was a wholesale feasting and chopsticks were working overtime.

Chink Boy Scouts Parade.

It was in the middle of the afternoon that the old Chinese orchestra, which was doing its best to raise a most frightful racket in honor of the occasion, discovered that it had a competitor. From Chatham Square there suddenly came the strill sound of fifes and drums, and into the settlement of the yellow man there tramped a corps of almond eyed boy scouts, bearing the flags of this and the Asiatic republic. The air which rose above the clanging gongs as they circled through Mott, Pell and Doyers streets was "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

After thoroughly arousing the interest of the locality these Celestial sons, whose sizes varied from about three and a half feet to five and a half, stopped at the place where Mott and Pell streets intersect and rendered "The Star Spangled Banner." More than a thousand shiny, black heads were bared, and a moment later the grand ceremony of the day had begun.

There arose upon a little platform the bulky figure of Lee To, president of one of the most progressive Chinese organizations in the city, and in Cantonese he announced to his hearers that Dr. Tsur, the Chinese Consul-General, and prominent American members of the China Society of 505 Fifth avenue had come to the settlement to voice their opinions on the Shantung issue and urge a restoration of the peninsula to its original and rightful owners.

The Consul-General then received a tremendous ovation as he mounted the platform and denounced the Shantung clause in the League of Nations covenant as an "injustice and a disgrace to China." Out of courtesy to the American's present Dr. Tsur spoke in English, his remarks being translated into Cantonese by Mr. Fung, a Columbia student with an abundance of emotional gesture.

America Still O. K.

"I am glad of the stand taken by the Senate Committee," said Dr. Tsur, "for it shows that America still stands for right and justice."

The audience, which was attired in a variety of raiment, including all kinds of "hand-me-downs," with a fair sprinkling of the pajamalike Chinese shirts, pressed close upon the circle of police about the platform and listened attentively.

Dr. Tsur was followed by Dr. John K. Sague, president of the China Society; Andrew B. Humphrey, general secretary, and F. R. Sanford, Jr., treasurer, all of whom spoke for the maintenance of friendly relations between this nation and the Chinese Republic and the rejection of the Shantung clause.

Dr. Sague said that he hoped to see America and China marching together hand in hand, and the interpreter fairly tore the air to pieces as he translated this remark to the accompaniment of a burst of Chinese applause.

Finally the resolution was put to the gathering and it was read in English, "Be it resolved that the Chinese Association of New York, a branch of the China Society of America, shall respectfully petition the United States Senate to ratify the recommendation of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for the restoration of Shantung to China, its lawful owner."

The interpreter took about fifteen minutes turning this out in language understood by the greater part of his audience. The Chinese Boy Scouts played a popular air with great solemnity, there was considerable enrolling of new members in the China Society, the purpose of which is the perpetuation of friendly relations, and then once more there arose the wail of the old Chinese orchestra which was once more summoning the spirits to the aid of the young republic from its little Mott street room.

Nurses Arrive at Warsaw.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The first detachment of American Red Cross nurses who are being mobilized by the Polish Health Ministry to teach American health methods in Poland has arrived at Warsaw. Red Cross headquarters here were informed to-day. The party is composed of: Emily N. Porter, Bridgeport, Conn.; Susan Rosenstiel, Freeport, Ill., and Emma Wilson, Washington, D. C.

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CAN'T TELL HOW SHE GOT LOST IN WOODS

Woman Found in Catskills Is Camden Governess.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CATSKILL, Aug. 24.—The young woman who appeared yesterday at the home of Chester Fredenburg on the road to Athens, a mile north of the village, was able to tell officials to-night that she is Miss Josephine O'Bryne of Camden, N. J. She said she had left New York last Tuesday on the New York Central, paying her fare from her salary, which she had received from a family named Ernst of Camden, where she had been employed. Miss O'Bryne, physicians say, is suffering from aphasia, for she could not give a clear account of how she became lost for two days in the woods.

Miss O'Bryne said she had done considerable work among private families as a teacher and governess. She said she was born in Ireland and has two brothers who still lived in that country. The woman, who is refined and about 30 years old, claimed to be a cousin of Joseph Delaney, a lawyer who resides at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn. She said her baggage is at Camden and Philadelphia. She has been put in charge of Sheriff George Osborn until friends or relatives appear to aid her.

When Mr. Delaney was informed in the St. George Hotel last night that Miss O'Bryne had said she was his cousin he said he did not have any relative by that name, nor could he recall ever having heard of Miss O'Bryne before. "The woman must be mistaken," Mr. Delaney said.

WOULD TREAT ALL REDS AS CRIMINALS

Roosevelt Says Americans Must Fight Many Battles in Next Decade.

Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the principal speaker yesterday at the celebration of the 143d anniversary of the Battle of Long Island in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, under auspices of the Kings County Historical Society. Col. Roosevelt dealt largely with the effects of the war, declaring that the impulse of patriotism which had spread over the country as a result of the conflict had renovated the national conscience.

"Many of the men who joined the army and navy," he said, "were, before the war, German-Americans, Irish-Americans, Italian-Americans, &c. But I think you will find now that those who served in the war are 100 per cent. pure Americans and always will be. Whether we were fortunate enough to serve in Europe, or whether our duty kept us on this side during the war, we all put something into the United States. That has had two effects. In the first place it has made us better people. In the second place, where any one has put something in he is willing to put something more in. Where we have given love and sacrifice we are willing to give more love and sacrifice.

"We have as many battles to fight in this country during the next decade as we fought in the last two years. The first is against the Bolsheviki, the I. W. W., the red-flagged Socialist and their kindred Anarchists. To me this is simple. There is only one way that I see to deal with them. They are criminals and they should be treated as such.

"And the next thing is rioting. If ever I am elected to any office the people can know exactly where I stand on rioting. Rioting is rioting and arson is arson. While rioting is going on no other question should be debated. Put down the rioting first and then, and not until then, discuss the right and wrong of the question.

"Another thing we have to met in this country is class feeling. We must not have class feeling. You and I must be able to strike hands with the capitalist and with the laborer, when they stand for straight Americanism. We must not feel that there has to be a capitalist party, a labor party, a women's party. We are all Americans and we must not get into class parties of one sort or another. We must, in the coming decade, adopt a platform of sound, conservative liberalism. We must not be carried off our feet. We must set our faces to the future with the determination to go forward in social and industrial questions, not backward."

Other features of the celebration were community singing led by Herbert Sammond, an army song leader, and an address by Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, who told of his recent trip through Palestine.

Roosevelt Goes on Speaking Tour.

Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt will start a four weeks speaking tour to-day in the interest of a membership campaign of the American Legion, of which he was one of the organizers. His trip is to be made through the middle West to the coast and the Northwest. His first address will be made in Detroit. He will reach Los Angeles September 13. Several of his speeches will be made before legion conventions.

BERLIN'S HOPE NOW IS IN U. S. CREDITS

Rapid Depreciation of the Mark Arouses Fear of National Bankruptcy.

9 BILLIONS GONE ABROAD

Press Warns Production Must Increase or Foreign Aid Will Be Withheld.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (delayed).—The financial writer of the *Lokal-Anzeiger* takes a gloomy view of the financial situation and the decreasing value of the mark. He points out that Germany has only 1,500,000,000 marks (under normal exchange $375,000,000) in gold left in the Reichsbank and she cannot dispose of this while the paper money now totalled 40,000,000,000 marks ($10,000,000,000) and more daily is being printed.

"Only foreign credits will save Germany from complete bankruptcy," says the writer. "If Finance Minister Erzberger is able to induce foreign credits to Germany, then disaster can be avoided."

The writer questions the ability of the Finance Minister to obtain the necessary credits, saying the accomplishment of this task is well nigh impossible. He cites an alleged threat of an American financier to remove the mark quotation from the stock exchanges of the world, declaring this would make the mark utterly worthless.

The dollar has been buying more marks recently than ever. The quotation rose from about 10 marks ($2.50) a dollar, the rate after the signing of the armistice, to 14 and 15 marks ($3 to $3.75). Here it stood for a time, but recently it swung rapidly upward and as high as 24 marks ($6) were offered in Berlin for American bills. The correspondent was informed at the Dresdner Bank that on an American draft he might surely count on 18 marks ($4.50) and probably more a dollar.

Felix Pinner, the *Tageblatt's* financial expert, admits that Erzberger's plans are partly responsible for the financial situation, but he calls attention to the heavy overloading of the foreign markets with German money, giving as an instance Switzerland, where, he says, there are 2,000,000,000 marks ($500,000,000), or as much as Germany's paper circulation in peace times. A similar situation exists in Scandinavia and Holland, says Pinner, who adds that the Entente Powers doubtless have picked up many millions in occupied territory.

"The escape of the mark abroad and its consequent depreciation," Pinner declares, "came about in two ways: first, through payment for goods smuggled through occupied territory; and, second, through Erzberger's withdrawal order."

Pinner estimates that 9,000,000,000 ($2,250,000,000) marks are abroad. He says havoc was caused in the value of the mark when it was proposed to stamp bills and invalidate those unstamped. The writer also declares that credit from the United States is the only salvation, and that unless the people work and increase production they cannot expect to induce credit to come to Germany.

UTMOST ECONOMY URGED OF ITALIANS

Premier Nitti Appeals for Greater Production Also.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 23 (delayed).—Francesco S. Nitti, Premier and Minister of the Interior, issued to-day a proclamation addressed to all the Prefects, urging them to carry on a campaign for greater production in the country, most frugal economy and the prevention of strikes.

"I desire," says Signor Nitti, "that a campaign be carried on in all the provinces, having for its aim stimulation of greater production and more frugality among consumers. There is urgency for a programme in the country for more economy and more work. There is a condition in Italy which forces us to act now strongly and vigorously.

"A majority of the public continues to live as heretofore. Besides there is a large part of the people who instead of working more intensely insist on working less and demand greater compensation. It is clear that to-day in order to sell to other countries we must have equilibrium in the balance of trade. In 1913 we imported $200,000,000 more goods than we sold, but in 1918 we imported more than $2,000,000,000 of goods more than we exported.

"We must buy grain, fats, coal and other commodities. We must give our allies assurance of our faith in accepting credits by working to produce greater wealth in the interior of Italy. In this condition the strike is the arm of destruction. Every time there is cessation of work it is a serious blow at the nation; all indifference on the part of producers is a menace."

Signor Nitti said that up to the present all Italian credits had come from Great Britain and the United States. Great Britain, he added, now was unable to furnish credits, and the only hope of Italy was the United States.

"The United States alone are in a position to furnish us credits," said Signor Nitti.

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HOLDS ARMY COURT SYSTEM TO BE JUST

Commission Headed by Gen. Kernan Suggests Only Minor Changes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—In approving the report submitted to him by Major-Gen. Francis J. Kernan, head of the special War Department board on courts-martial and their procedure, Secretary Baker took the official stand to-day that the present system should not be changed except in minor details. Inferentially the Secretary of War upheld Gen. Kernan's view that "courts-martial always have been agencies for creating and maintaining the discipline of armies" rather than agencies for the "nice exemplification of technical rules of law."

The War Department board's report reflected the opinion of 225 officers who were circularized. More than half of these gave hearty approval to the present system, 43 condemned it as basically wrong and the remainder, a total of 67, pointed out specific weaknesses which they thought should be remedied. Temporary officers were about equally divided for and against any changes.

The most serious defect in the existing system, the report asserts, arises from the "lack of competent trial judge advocates and counsel," and as a remedy it is recommended that defence counsel be appointed for each general and special court-martial, and that special inducements be offered young officers to study law in order that they may be fitted for these and other special duties.

The report criticizes the pending Chamberlain bill which would take from the President and the War Department heads the power to review court-martial findings and place appeal "in civilian hands, pure and simple, that is, the court of military appeals, or in the quasi-civilian legal hands of the Judge Advocates provided for general and special courts-martial." Under such a system, the report holds, "the power to discipline effectively, inseparately bound up with the power of effective command, would be paralyzed."

Referring to charges that sentences imposed upon soldiers for minor offences have been "grotesquely severe," the report takes the view that although such were the possible effects of apparently trifling misdeeds in most cases other factors justified the findings. Aside from the loss in discipline resulting from unpunished acts of disobedience, the report says, there must be faced the unfair proportion of duties which fall upon the obedient soldier as a result and in many cases the grave danger to the health or the actual existence of the offending soldier's organization.

"A lighted cigarette in a city park is an entirely different matter from one in a powder plant," the report instanced.

Gen. Kernan and the other members of the board express strong opposition to the Chamberlain bill's proposal that enlisted men be appointed to sit on courts, on the ground that it is "out of harmony with the American conception of democracy and of our confidence in our institutions."

Virgin Islands Probe Promised.

Between five and six hundred negroes attended a meeting of the Virgin Islands Protective League in 75 West 138th street last night. They were addressed by Francis Rothschild of St. Thomas, a member of the Legislature of the islands, who said that a joint committee of the House and Senate would go to the Virgin Islands in November to investigate conditions there.

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