

BRITISH WILL FIGHT ANTI-DUMPING BILL

Measure, if Enacted, Would Be Equivalent to a Tariff.

FREE TRADERS AROUSED

Critics Say Proposed Law Would Benefit Only Profiteers.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Nov. 30.—Judging from the protests in American quarters against the import restrictions here, which since have been withdrawn partially, the progress of the anti-dumping bill now in the House of Commons will be watched in the United States with great interest.

When a decision on the bill has been reached, whether favorable or unfavorable, there will be a great deal of British foreign trade, for it will have to be determined whether Great Britain had adhered to or abandoned her old policy of free trade. The measure has provoked such furious protests from authoritative quarters that it looks now as if it will not be able to weather the stormy days ahead of it in the House of Commons.

"The most conspicuous characteristic of the bill is its stupidity. Have we a manufacturing country ever met by dumping half as much as we need? We have been the champion dumpers ourselves in dumperies foreign markets; are we now going to encourage our overseas competitors to keep us out and turn our new forged weapons against ourselves? Many a big industry in this country, notably shipbuilding, owes its success to the use of cheap forgings and castings. They were dumped, perhaps, but were none the less welcome.

No Danger Apparent. "After all, in the present condition of the world there is very little risk that any country will be able to dump upon us. One can only wish that there was a risk that flood of cheap goods would bring down prices and that the threat of real competition would put new spirit into our manufacturers, enervated and over-fattened by a gross diet of easy war profits.

Then there is an absurd fear lest the flow of goods from countries with depreciated exchange—not Germany alone, but France and Italy also—may be hampered by competition from our industries here. How are these markets ever going to become able to take our goods unless their exchange improves? And how is it to improve unless we are permitted to sell freely to us?"

"The import and export trades act and react on one another. Restrict the other market and it cannot buy from you. Our manufacturers complain of the advantage that depreciated currency gives their competitors in neutral markets and our Government takes measures to perpetuate it. Prime Ministers answer questions about the state of central Europe, declaring that a free exchange of goods between the various countries undoubtedly would tend to make conditions easier. Then why take elaborate measures to check it?"

The Nation says: "The bill sets up a tribunal whose duty it is to hear and hamper British trade. Its special enemy is cheapness; whenever imported goods are being sold cheaply they are to be looked upon with suspicion; whenever they are sold cheaper here than in the country of their origin they must be made artificially dear by means of a tariff.

"The unfortunate merchant who imports such cheap goods is to be treated as a criminal; his books are to be ransacked and he is to be compelled to swear to a series of difficult statements before a series of commissioners. The new star chamber is to carry on the work by means of orders; its orders, once issued, have the force of law, and an order may be issued on the spot at the committee; they may be issued day by day and altered day by day; tariffs may be clapped on and off again with bewildering rapidity.

Concentration of Power. "There is even provision made for emergency action by the president of the tribunal. In case some ship with cheap goods is winging its wicked way to these shores power is given to him to clap on a tariff without waiting for the committee to act, and it is for the committee to confirm his action within twenty-one days. So rapidly may cheap goods be diverted to foreign countries.

"Vessels bringing cheap goods thus become subject to the same procedure as vessels afflicted with yellow fever or the plague. So the vigilant eye of Sir Auckland Geddes will keep watch over cargoes approaching the country from all shores and issue orders, where no orders exist, if the goods are designed to be sold at lower price to the unfortunate British consumer than the price at which they might have been sold in the country of their origin. The attitude of Parliament to the consumer can be only that of Nebuchadnezzar to his God after the King had been compelled to eat grass like an ox. 'His wrath according to His will, and none shall stay His hand or say, 'What doeth Thou.'"

The New Statesman says: "Doubtless the Prime Minister will give the House to understand that it is not his bill, and if the truth were known he never quite liked it and is open to a bargain. In view of his statement the coalition Liberals will reconsider their position and obtain some sort of satisfaction. The bill itself is a comprehensive one, containing a large number of provisions—good, bad, necessary and outrageous.

"Part II, relating to the prevention of dumping, is comparatively harmless, since the conditions under which alone it comes into operation do not seem the least likely to arise in the foreseeable future. Dumping is defined accurately enough as the importation of goods at a price lower than the price, measured in sterling, at which the same goods are sold in the country of manufacture.

"On this basis the general depreciation relative to sterling of all foreign currencies save those of America and Scandinavia make it practically impossible for dumping to take place. Sweden might dump separators or ball bearings; America might dump motor cars, but notoriously it is the possibility of dumping by Germany that is aimed at, and Germany's position will be such for an indefinite time to come that her only hope of economic recovery will depend upon her ability to export at prices substantially higher, measured in sterling, than can be obtained in her home markets.

GERMANY TO HALT FLOW OF EXPORTS

Sellers of Vitally Needed Goods to Be Imprisoned.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Nov. 29 (delayed).—The Government's alarm over the manner in which the process of "selling out Germany" continues, has finally forced it to enact temporary measures which are calculated to put a radical check on exports while definite legislation is in course of preparation.

Provisions already adopted call for imprisonment for the export of commodities which affect the vital needs of the nation and of other things of which Germany is being gradually stripped as a result of the low value of her money. There is also to be more rigid frontier control on exports.

The hotel keepers are debating measures for the levying of a tax on foreigners, who not only are overloading the hotels, but are suspected of living cheaper than natives in view of the premium commanded on foreign money spent by them.

CRIMES IN IRELAND INCREASING DAILY

"Proclamations" Against Sinn Feiners Result in More Lawlessness.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Sir Horace Plunkett, who was chairman of the Dublin convention and who has generally kept aloof from Irish politics during his long career of public service, has issued a warning that the announcement that hunger strikers would not be released from the jails in Ireland hereafter, if it is intended to break the spirit of the Sinn Fein will have the opposite effect.

Advices from Dublin say that conditions in Ireland are most disquieting. Lawlessness has not been discouraged by the recent proclamations and crimes of violence are increasing in number. The English papers call attention to the numerous murders, specifically the assassination of another Dublin policeman Saturday night, and point out that the Government is apparently carrying on at the same time two policies toward Ireland—one the policy of conciliation embodied in the home rule plan that is being framed by a Cabinet committee, the other a policy of repression expressed by successive proclamations from Dublin Castle, curtailing certain liberties of the people.

The two policies are supposed to represent the two parties in the coalition Government—Premier Lloyd George's Liberal wing and the Unionist faction, which Andrew Bonar Law has been an outspoken leader for a long time. "Proclamation without action," is the description some critics give of Lord French's rule. His latest manifesto proclaimed the Sinn Fein and kindred societies throughout Ireland as illegal bodies. The Sinn Fein had already been proclaimed such in Dublin and other parts of Ireland before the recent meeting of the Sinn Fein Congress there. Yet the Sinn Fein held their Congress, even advertised it and boasted of it and nothing happened in the way of measures against them.

BRONX TELLER HELD IN JAIL

Swenson of Columbia Trust Will Have Hearing to-morrow.

ALBION W. SWENSON, charged with the theft of \$33,000 within four years from the Bronx branch of the Columbia Trust Company, in which he is employed as a paying teller, was held in \$20,000 bail on arraignment yesterday in Morristown court. No one offered to furnish the bonds, so he was taken to the Bronx county jail. Request for discharge was made by a detective and Magistrate Ten Eyck postponed the hearing until to-morrow morning. Swenson was arrested Saturday night. He is said to have made a confession.

Drive for School Kitchens.

A campaign for \$200,000 to establish kitchens in every school in Manhattan Heights, from which hot lunches will be served pupils suffering from malnutrition and other physical ailments, opens today at the direction of the School Children's Welfare League.

Popo Conveys German Request.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Cardinal Ametis has been entrusted by Pope Benedict to convey to Premier Clemenceau the wishes of many German families, made known to the Pontiff, that their relatives, who have been prisoners in France for five Christmas.

Paris Doctors Trace "Flu" Epidemic to Them.

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SOCIALIST DEPUTY IS FOR REVOLUTION

Blum, French Leader, Favors Extreme Measures to Gain Party's Ends.

NOT QUITE BOLSHEVIST

Thinks Trotzky and Lenin Would Not Use Russian Red Methods in France.

PARIS, Nov. 29 (delayed).—"We refuse to renounce our right to revolution," said Leon Blum, one of the Socialist leaders, in an interview with the Havas Agency to-day. "When shall we put it into execution? Shall we be forced by circumstances to take blunt measures? The future will tell."

Blum is one of the few Socialist leaders to find a seat in the newly elected Chamber of Deputies. He is a high official in the conservative body called the Council of State, the origin of which goes back to the days of the Romans and which under the republic has taken the place of what was the King's Council. Unlike Paul Boncour, former Minister of Labor and a leading member of the Socialist party, who advocates moderation, Blum favors extreme means by the Socialists in order to attain their ends.

Blum added that there need be no fear of Bolshevism, which now means what radicalism meant in the elections of 1872, no more and no less, and served the same purpose, which was to lead to "within a few months," Blum continued, "we shall have a Bolshevist Ambassador in Paris. None of us, even those who are called Bolshevists, favor the use of force, pure and simple, in our country of the methods employed by Lenin and Trotzky in Russia, which were caused by particular circumstances, political, military, economic and moral, obtaining in Russia when the Bolshevist movement succeeded.

"Lenin himself would have acted differently in a country like ours. The setting up of a republic itself is an acquisition of the right to revolution. Suppose that to-morrow we should have a referendum on the votes of the guarantee. Would the capitalist class guarantee never to use against us any other weapon than the ballot? We can wait, as it is in our interest before putting our right to revolution into effect that the Socialist organization shall have reached the interior of society and attained a sufficient degree of maturity. Circumstances will rule."

URGE IRISH TO REVOLT.

Dublin Castle So Accused by Sinn Fein Founder.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—Addressing a Sinn Fein demonstration here to-day Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein movement, and acting president of the "Irish republic," accused the authorities in Dublin Castle of trying to goad the Irish people into armed revolt and inviting them to murder by issuing a secret order to the police to shoot dead any prisoner whose release is attempted.

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MARLBOROUGH'S SON IS ENGAGED TO WED

To Marry Daughter of Late Viscount Chelsea.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Nov. 29.—A marriage has been arranged between the Marquis of Marlborough, the eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough, and the Honorable Alexandra Mary, Viscountess Chelsea, fourth daughter of the late Viscount Chelsea.

The Marquis of Marlborough is the elder son of the Duke of Marlborough, who was Consul-General in New York. He is 22 years old and is the heir to the Marlborough dukedom. His father is a niece of Earl Cadogan. She was born in 1909. Her mother, who was the daughter of the first Baron Alington, after the death of Viscount Chelsea, was married to Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, Sir Hedworth had a brilliant career in the navy and was known as Hedworth Lambton until he married the widow of the enormously wealthy brewer and assumed the name of Meux.

RHINE "PRESIDENT" BARRED.

Dr. Dorten Not Allowed to Live in Occupied Area.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—According to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph, the American authorities have refused to permit Dr. H. A. Dorten of Bonn, the so-called "President of the Rhine Republic," to take the place of what was the King's Council. Unlike Paul Boncour, former Minister of Labor and a leading member of the Socialist party, who advocates moderation, Blum favors extreme means by the Socialists in order to attain their ends.

Blum added that there need be no fear of Bolshevism, which now means what radicalism meant in the elections of 1872, no more and no less, and served the same purpose, which was to lead to "within a few months," Blum continued, "we shall have a Bolshevist Ambassador in Paris. None of us, even those who are called Bolshevists, favor the use of force, pure and simple, in our country of the methods employed by Lenin and Trotzky in Russia, which were caused by particular circumstances, political, military, economic and moral, obtaining in Russia when the Bolshevist movement succeeded.

SILK STOCKINGS BLAMED.

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SOCIALISTS PLAN TO AFFRONT KING

Continued from First Page.

Socialist Deputies have decided "to attend the inaugural sitting of the legislature without participating in any way in any manifestation to the sovereign; abandoning the sitting in a body before the speech from the throne." The Socialists will hold a meeting in an adjoining room while the King delivers his address. On former occasions the Socialists have been content to protest by abstaining from attending the royal session.

The Socialist programme includes the immediate demobilization of the greater part of the soldiers still under arms; also an inquiry into the war and the appointment of civilian Ministers for the War Office and Naval Ministry. They also demand official recognition for the workmen's councils. The Government is likely to meet the Socialists on the first and last named proposals.

KING OPENS ITALIAN PARLIAMENT TO-DAY

Socialists Present the Only Discordant Feature.

By the Associated Press. ROME, Nov. 30.—When King Victor Emmanuel enters the Chamber at the opening of the twenty-fifth session of Parliament at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the Socialist Deputies will not rise. The Socialists have adopted by a vote of 105 to 23 the proposal made by Signor Modigliani to attend the first sitting of the new Chamber but to abstain from all homage to the King and to leave the Chamber before the delivery of the speech from the throne. Those casting the negative votes favored a proposal by Signor Mazzoni not to attend the sessions at all. The Socialists will take the oath at Tuesday's session, with mental reservations, and present a motion to eliminate from the Constitution the requirement that the Deputies shall take such oath.

The anti-Bolshevist League is organizing a great demonstration of loyalty to King Victor Emmanuel as a counter to the anti-monarchical demonstration expected from the Socialist Deputies. All of the Liberal and monarchical associations will join in the manifestation, which is limited to take place when the King returns to the Quirinal Palace Monday, following the opening of Parliament.

The programme was agreed upon by the Socialist caucus after a long discussion. Some of the Deputies say that this moderate programme, as they term it, may be modified if their opponents offer an affront. Just what might be regarded by the Socialists as an affront has not been made clear and there is much speculation as to whether the King's reception with the customary loud applause by sympathetic Deputies and Senators will be considered as justification for a more extreme expression of disapproval by the Socialists, who hold 156 of the 608 seats.

Socialists Are in Minority.

The Catholic party has 100 seats and the Republicans 12, while the remaining seats are divided among various anti-Socialist parties. Many of the Socialist Deputies during the electoral campaign promised the electors extreme action against Parliament.

Deputy Grandi, whom the Socialists elected in Mantua, is an artisan and pledged his electors that he would enter Parliament "carrying a pick for the purpose of demolishing it." Deputy Modigliani and other well known Socialists also have been somewhat extreme in their expressions. The more temperate Deputies, however, apparently dominated the caucus and framed the party programme.

Although a new Parliament normally should have met in 1918, the last session was waived because of the war, and the approaching session will be the first of a new chamber in six years. The new session will in most respects be quite as democratic in its opening as the American Congress. All court dress has been waived.

The Queen will enter the Chamber before the King and will have a seat in the special tribunal. The King, wearing a field uniform, will enter accompanied by members of the royal family and the military and civil household. After bowing to the Queen and to the right, center and left of the Chamber, the King will be seated. Premier Albert then will request the Deputies and Senators to be seated and the roll call will begin. Following the roll call the King will deliver his address.

Peter Jay Represents U. S.

Peter Jay, American Charge d'Affaires in Italy, will represent the United States, appearing in the special tribune, where the heads of forty foreign missions will sit. They will wear plain morning coats by request of the Government, which considers the occasion too soon after the close of the war for full dress.

The Italian public is especially interested in the fact that for the first time Senators from Trieste and Trent will appear in Parliament. There are no Deputies representing those regions, however, as no elections have been held there.

A suggestion that the King might not appear at the opening session had created much comment, and general satisfaction is expressed at the announcement that the King will deliver an address as usual. On only two occasions has Italy's King failed personally to read a message at the opening of Parliament. King Charles Albert was fighting in Austria when Parliament opened in 1848 and Prince Carligno read his address. In 1860 King Victor Emmanuel, grandfather of the present King, was ill and was represented by the Minister of Justice.

The Socialist Deputies have decided to urge the Government to endeavor to induce France to send home all the remaining prisoners of war, saying that it is "an atrociously unvindictive fact that a hundred thousand German war prisoners still are kept to work in a state of substantial slavery."

BRITAIN DIVIDED ON LOTTERY BOND PLAN

Issue to Be Put Up to House of Commons to-day.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Nov. 30.—The question whether the Government shall embark on a policy of raising money by lottery methods will come up before the House of Commons to-morrow, when a proposal for an issue of premium bonds will be discussed. The proposal has a warm popular following, but it is being strongly opposed by bankers, churchmen and others on the general ground that it would constitute gambling, lower the national financial prestige and demoralize the public. Supporters of the measure contend that the lure of big prizes would draw out at least \$500,000,000 which the Treasury could not get by ordinary loans.

The Cabinet has adopted an attitude of neutrality in the matter and will simply put the question before the House of Commons and let the members decide it. David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister; Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal and Government leader in the Commons, and other leaders, are believed to disapprove of the scheme. The Archbishop of Canterbury has denounced it and sermons were preached against it in many of the Nonconformist churches throughout the country to-day.

Certain financiers have urged that unless Great Britain puts out an issue of lottery bonds much British capital will leave the country to be invested in the proposed French prize loan.

French Ink Stand, \$15.00

Xmas 1919

ST. NICHOLAS forever! But the modern Christmas stocking is a plain white box, the cover of which says Ovington's. The prices are reasonable—the values are great.

OVINGTON'S "The Gift Shop of 5th Ave." 314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

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