EDITORIAL
CABLE
AUTO
DRAMA

THE GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE

PART TWO

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1921.

PART TWO

SOCIETY
WOMEN
FASHIONS
MOVIES

Fantastic Profits of German Industries, Extravagance and Refusal to Pay Allies Goad French, Says Harden

U. S. TO REGAIN WORLD PRESTIGE AT PEACE MEET

French Opinion Hopeful of Big Results, Says William Bird.

Lloyd George, Briand Continue Secret Sessions; No Complaints.

By MAXIMILIAN HARDEN,
Germany's Foremost Publicist.
Special Cable to The Tribune.
(Copyright 1921, by The Tribune)

Paris, April 23.—Germany's appeal for American mediation in the reparations matter and an announcement made here that the United States will participate in the next meeting of the supreme council of the allies have placed an entirely new aspect on the international situation.

The exchange of notes between Berlin and Washington seems to mean that if the United States does sit in the next meeting of the supreme council, Germany may accept any decision then reached as to a reparations settlement. There is animated discussion here as to whether or not Germany's offer to abide by a decision of the United States will restore America to its position of the predominant influence in the peace councils of the world—a predominance which President Wilson bartered for his covenant of the League of Nations.

May Revise Treaty.

There is speculation which goes so far as to intimate that the present opportunity may be seized to bring about an entire revision of the treaty of Versailles, to make it in accord with the ideas of the Republican administration at Washington. However, all of these recent events may produce a curious parallel in American and allied relations. The United States, it will be recalled, entered the war without ascertaining the terms of the secret territorial understanding among the allies, and this oversight proved somewhat embarrassing at the peace conference, particularly regarding Shantung.

Now comes the announcement, as forecast in these dispatches a fortnight ago, that President Harding intends having an American representative in the session of the supreme council. The president may discover that during America's absence, important decisions have been reached among the allies and that these decisions cannot be revoked.

Meet in Closeted Seclusion.

Prime Minister Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Briand of France are meeting in closeted seclusion. They blithely announce that not a word of their secret discussions will be published.

The press makes no complaint about this fashion of deciding world destinies. As for public opinion, it is apparently deaf, dumb and blind. After all the bitter lessons of the war, humanity in this part of the world seemingly is as ready as ever to let its fate be directed by the clumsy fumblings of the same old fear stricken diplomacy. Of course the apologists for this state of affairs are busy declaring that any new military measures decide upon in the discussions constitute war. But the name does not matter.

What is about to happen, if present plans carry and if the new exchange between Berlin and Washington should prove fruitless, is that some 200,000 men will be withdrawn from usual work to shoulder guns while the toil of other hundreds of thousands will be spent in supplying these men at the new front.

Bankrupt Statesmanship.

If all this should happen, with the whole world having to pay, it will be merely because a bankrupt statesmanship knows no other way out of their difficulties.

Is a summons to sanity by America, so long awaited in vain, about to materialize? Up to this time disappointed Europeans have believed the United States to be selfishly occupied in her particular interests, like Yap and the petroleum fields of Mesopotamia. Yet these Europeans say that America, through her money power, holds Europe in the hollow of her hand.

European stock exchanges recently have been showing an optimistic trend—oddly enough based upon hopes of a returning to the war prosperity. All of which lends force to the ironical comment that war, not peace, has become Europe's normal condition.

Spinster, Aged 123, Attributes Longevity to Her Man-Hating

Warsaw, April 4.—(Correspondence of the Asociated Press.)—Poland claims the oldest spinster in Central Europe. She is Miss Anna Dobek, living in Chocolow, who recently celebrated her 123d birthday. Miss Dobek is still quite active, physically and mentally, and does some house work each day.

She also has a sense of humor, and to her acquaintances, attributes her longevity to the fact that she has never been bothered by having a man about the house. Miss Dobek doesn't like cats, either.

SOCIAL LEADER

Mrs. E. R. Evans, wife of Captain Evans of the British navy, who has won many honors for valor. In the wreck of the steamship Hong Moh he was instrumental in saving the lives of 100 Chinese coolies. Captain Evans commanded the British Antarctic expedition after Captain Scott's death and won further fame on the British destroyer Broke in 1917 in an engagement with six German destroyers. Mrs. Evans is popular in London society circles.

SINN FEIN ENFORCE BOYCOTT AGAINST BELFAST BUSINESS

Republican Army Destroys Shipments at Stations When Apprehended.

Dublin, April 6—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The boycott against Belfast by the rest of Ireland, officially ordered by the heads of Sinn Fein, is being enforced with all the power of the Irish republican army, and daily reports are received of attacks on traders who continue to do business with Belfast.

The fact that all this pressure is necessary shows unwillingness on the part of traders to sever their relations with Belfast, which does an extensive and varied business with the most distant nationalist districts. The bread supply of many of the towns in Connaught is baked in Belfast and delivered daily by train. Several consignments have been followed up and destroyed.

In some of the towns as far away as the county of Clare the local traders are served from Belfast, and many of them have been warned against disobeying the Sinn Fein order. At railway stations in that county Belfast goods have been destroyed in the stores.

It is impossible to obtain accurate information as to how far the boycott has proved effectual. Belfast citizens admit it is an embarrassment but not a very serious attack on their trade. Sinn Feiners insist that it will cripple Belfast.

There are many kinds of trade which Dublin could do as conveniently for the rest of the country as Belfast. The boycott affords Dublin business men a chance to capture some of this extensive trade, but so far apparently it has not appealed to them as a business proposition, and there is no apparent sign that capital is being invested on the prospect.

French Labor Plans Demonstrations to Hasten Socialization

Paris, April 3.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Although May 1 falls on a Sunday this year, no exception will be made to the general rule of meetings and demonstrations of other years. This has been decided by the administrative commission of the general labor federation.

The transport services of Paris and the tram and omnibus services of other large cities will be stopped, in order that no workers may have an excuse for not attending the meetings. The demonstrations will be held in support of the demands of the international syndicalist federation, which call for the socialization of the principal means of transport.

Lap Dogs Smuggled Into England; Lords Debate the Subject

London, April 6.—Dog smuggling by airplane has arrested the interest of the house of lords, which recently devoted part of an afternoon to a discussion of the subject.

The pampered toy-dog was roundly excoriated by a number of their lordships, Lord Willoughby de Broke supporting Lord Bedislowe in a demand that "such useless brutes" be excluded from the country.

It was pointed out that it is an easy task for a person to smuggle the small lap dog into the country in a muff or basket.

The ministry of agriculture promised to renew its vigilance in the matter of preventing dog smuggling and to increase the penalties if necessary.

WAR TO FORCE BERLIN TO PAY UNWISE, CLAIM

Would Delay Her Ability to Make Reparation, Says Henderson.

Downfall of Labor's Alliance in England Is Graphically Pictured.

By ARTHUR HENDERSON
Former Member of British War Cabinet.
Wireless Dispatch to The Tribune.
Copyright 1921, by The Tribune.

London, April 23.—The reparations problem again is reaching one of its periodical crises. If some sort of negotiations growing out of Thursday's exchange of messages between the responsible heads of the German government and Secretary Hughes at Washington do not effect a radical change in the situation, France is counting on British support and daily is emphasizing the military steps which she says must be taken if Germany proves recalcitrant.

The issue for Great Britain is assuming a grave aspect, for if Premier Lloyd George really means to sanction support of the military advance contemplated by France it will merely involve this country in new embarrassments and responsibilities without bringing the problem any nearer satisfactory solution. In a display of force to guarantee the securing of demands, a failure of one set of sanctions will inevitably call for a resort to further military obligations.

Will Delay Germany's Recovery.

Coercive military measures would be bound to delay Germany's economic recovery, whereby her ability to pay must be governed.

German Socialists have accepted the theory of German liability for reparations and it is far better that the amount and methods of payments be mutually agreed upon, the disputed points being referred to an independent commission of experts.

Domestically, the week has been marked by the passing from power of one of the world's greatest labor combinations. A fortnight ago, the most feared organizations of workers is regarded today merely as a "pricked bubble." The eleventh hour dramatic action of the railway men and the transport workers not to strike in support of the locked out miners, not only definitely limited the extent and gravity of the industrial crisis, but registered the equally definite collapse of the so-called "triple alliance."

The combination of industrial workers engaged in vital services long has been regarded as a more or less resistless trade union machine. It represented over two millions of workers and was considered vested with unique strategic powers in view of its undeniable ability to dislocate the whole of industry within a few hours of common action.

Fear of its aggressive power, however, has been steadily on the decline as a result of several strikes involving one or another of the constituent bodies without leading to united action. Failure to resort to common action has been regarded as due to the fact that the previous strikes of individual sections had not been in resistance to attacks on wages, but to obtain wage improvements.

In the present crisis the striking miners clearly and admittedly have been on the defensive. So it can be said that an organization like the triple alliance, which acts neither for offensive nor defensive purposes, has no apparent reason for existing.

Will Die From Inertia.

In the end it will either die from sheer inertia or dissolve into constituent parts, the latter preferring freedom of action to what may be regarded as useless ties for association.

Despite the many powerful arguments made in support of the triple alliance's action, it is only human that sections of the workers should feel that the miners were deserted and their positions prejudiced. So long as this opinion exists it is doubtful whether the triple alliance can continue except as a mere body without life or purpose. Certain it is that the government and the employers regard it as a bursted bubble.

In some respects the decision of the triple alliance seriously weakened the miners' position, but during the last few days their daily clear and cogent statements of their constructive proposals and the general approval of indefensible wage reductions have secured them greater public sympathy and support. The press, notably the London Times, has swung around to recognize the strength of the miners' arguments.

Real Papar Shortage in Russia; Soviets Are Using Scraps

Warsaw, April 3—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Paper is so scarce in Russia that a special soviet government institution has been created in Moscow and other towns to deal with the shortage. Thousands of women have been employed by the government, according to travelers coming over the frontier recently, to search in old archives and record offices for clean sheets of paper, or paper used only on one side, which may be utilized for soviet office correspondence.

Marries Viscount

Miss Marjorie Kingsland, daughter of Mrs. Ambrose C. Kingsland of New York and Paris, who was recently married to Viscount Robert de Vaulogre in the Church of St. Clothilde in Paris. The bride was accompanied by her uncle, Walter F. Kingsland. She wore a white satin gown, embroidered with pearls, and her train was supported by two sons of Prince Carini. Her twin sister, Muriel, is the wife of Captain Barrington-White, of the British diplomatic service.

FREE TRADE POLICY FOR GREENLAND NOT SETTLED BY DANES

Royal Commission Divided on Question; Majority Favor Monopoly.

Copenhagen, April 5—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The Danish government is trying to formulate a new system of government for its colony of Greenland but the royal commission appointed for that purpose has been unable thus far to agree whether the Eskimos of that far northern land shall be allowed to have free trade with all nations.

King Christian is to visit Greenland in June, the first time a Danish king has ever visited that colony, and the commission hopes to reach an agreement in time to enable him to announce the new plan of government when he is gretted by the Eskimos.

A well known Greenland explorer, who is not a member of the commission, told the correspondent that one section of the commission was holding out for free trade between the Greenland Eskimos and the nationals of all countries. "This section," he added, "rightly says that the present system of the Danish state granting a monopoly to a single company, even if this company is managed by Danish state officials and for all practical purposes, is a government department, is a direct violation of all democratic principles.

"Without any competition, no company, and particularly a company managed by state officials, could possibly be expected to obtain for products of the natives the same high prices as would be obtainable in the open market. Monopoly never bred efficiency.

"On the other hand, the other section of the royal commission asserts that the Eskimo is a child and must be treated like a child, that intoxicating liquor and other of the 'blessings' of civilization must be kept away from him, or he will go to rack and ruin.

"Every Greenland settlement has been visited by illegal traders who have shamelessly taken advantage of the confiding nature of the Eskimos. For a bottle of vile spirits or a row of glass beads these 'traders' have robbed the natives of bearskins and other products of great value. So a grandmotherly trade restriction may not be right in principle but certainly in practice."

American Duchess Will Build Villa on Heights at Nice

Nice, April 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Duchess of Marlborough, who was Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, has bought a large tract of land on the heights of Eze here, overlooking the sea, where she intends building a luxurious villa.

The report that the Duchess is engaged to marry M. Balzan, a wealthy land owner of the Riviera, continues to be circulated. She has not replied to written inquiries on the matter.

Auto Race Planned Across South America

Santiago, Chile, March 23.—(Correspondence of the Asociated Press.—The first coast to coast automobile race in South America will soon be attempted between Buenos Aires and Santiago, according to plans now being completed by the newspapers, El Mercurio of this city and La Nacion of the Argentine capital.

NO MEDIATORS NEEDED TO FIX DEBT, IS CLAIM

Tardieu Says German Move Is Scheme to Secure Further Delays.

Suggests Versailles Pact So Written U. S. May Enter Conditionally.

By Andre Tardieu.
Former Head of the French High Commission to America.
Special Cable to The Tribune.
Copyright, 1921, by The Tribune.

Paris, April 23.—We are now traversing a period of waiting and preparation. The course of events lacks definite direction. Yet several salient points stand out.

First, we are awaiting a concrete decision which will determine American foreign policy. The new exchange of notes between Berlin and Washington has been at least a step in that direction.

Second, we are awaiting a determination of the reparations committee concerning Germany's total debt. This has been promised for May 1. Perhaps the new negotiations centering on Washington may mean delay.

Third, we are awaiting such further proposals as Germany may make before May 1, particularly in view of the plain intimation to Berlin from Washington that something definite must be advanced by the Germans.

Comment Difficult.

Fourth, we are awaiting a final decision as to the coercive measures to be taken if the new negotiations fail and it becomes necessary to handle a referendum debt.

This makes comment difficult and forbids definite conclusions. Germany obviously has intended to profit by this uncertainty and to resume her old game of attempting to divide the allies.

Von Simons, the German foreign minister, with the aid of the chancellor in his latest move on the reparations charges board, seeks mediators in a situation which requires none. Czecho-Slovakia flatly refused to intervene.

And now the American secretary of state, Mr. Hughes, acting for President Harding puts an end to Germany's proposal for mediation. He says in effect that the United States will be glad to call to the attention of the allies any definite proposals Germany may have to make and the inference is plain that the United States will consider these proposals in company with the allies.

The Hughes note shows anew that the United States is not willing to annul the savageries of our war against Germany. In this connection let me point out that the United States, by following a course outlined in President Harding's message to congress, can play a great and useful role. Articles 309 and 310 of the treaty of Versailles contain a formula permitting the United States to play such a role. The formula reads:

"This article shall not apply as between the United States on the one hand and Germany on the other."

By applying this formula through a German agreement with the allies to other articles of the treaty to which the new administration at Washington does not wish to subscribe, the whole of the remainder can promptly be put in force and the group of nations which won the war against Germany be reconstituted.

France Asks U. S. Aid.

Some Americans recently have urged that a declaration of general principles would satisfy France. I cannot allow this misunderstanding to pass unchallenged. As I have cabled several times, what France asks of America is just what Mr. Harding's preliminary message proclaims, namely, the ratification of the essential basis for reparations.

I have just returned from a three-day visit to the devastated region of the Chemin de Dames, a theater of war during 52 months of constant battle. I examined scores of vilages in detail. All of the inhabitants are working but they are living in huts, for no houses have been rebuilt. I also examined contractors' books. It is undeniable that construction which cost 20,000 francs in 1914 would cost hundreds of thousands today. The comparison, which is general throughout the destroyed zone, will explain the high figure at which the reparations committee necessarily must arrive. Some persons expect a lower figure because the calculations have been made in gold marks. It is important not to be deceived in this connection.

Despite her protestation to Washington Germany probably will continue to maneuver to resist payment. Events of the past few months have encouraged her to do so. If a year ago, the Germans had been made to understand that the Versailles treaty was a serious matter, the coercive steps being taken now would be unnecessary.

SINN FEIN BEARERS ARRESTED IN CHURCH.

Cork, April 22.—While the body of Julius Sullivan, prominent Sinn Feiner who was shot and killed here by the constabulary Tuesday night, was being removed from St. Finbarr's church to a hearse after requiem mass, the military arrested the guard of honor. Their places were taken by spectators who placed the body in the hearse.

LABOR LEADER

"The approaching strike is the opening of a general decisive war between capital and labor," said Ramsay MacDonald, labor leader in parliament, in an interview in London. "The general strike is not merely a walkout by the miners, railway men and transport workers, but the show-down in the division of interests between capital and labor." Mr. MacDonald declared. "Capital wants to force labor to accept anything it wants to offer. The miners, determined to have a living wage, are forced to fight against the owners' contemplated reductions."

POLES OFFER YANKS FARMS AS REWARD FOR AIR FIGHTING

Americans Not Enthusiastic to Become Peasants on Russian Frontier.

Warsaw, April 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Nine American members of the Kosciuszko air squadron, all soldiers of fortune, recently were awarded 40 acres of land each, near the Polish-Rusian frontier as outlined by the Riga peace treaty.

All officers and soldiers of the Poish forces are being provided with tracts along Poland's eastern boundary, under a system worked out by the government, provided they take up cultivation of the land upon leaving the military service. By this plan, Poland hopes to have trained men settled permanently where they would be handy for service in case the country is ever attacked again from the east.

Most of the young flyers of the Kosciuszko squadron are planning to return to America during the summer. If they do not settle upon the land within a specified time, their rights to the farms will be forfeited. As yet none of the Americans has made up his mind to settle down on a Polish plot and lead the life of a peasant. Several of the Americans were reared in the country but they say the excitement of flying and the thrills of war have spoiled them for the back-to-the farm movement.

Holland Lets Down Passport Restrictions to Encourage Tourists

The Hague, April 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—To encourage tourist travel in Holand this summer the Dutch government has removed many of the passport restrictions which American tourists met here a year ago.

Vises are now granted which are valid for six months, without necessity of securing new ones for entering and leaving the country during that period, and registration with the police is no longer necessary for travelers from America, unless they remain longer than one month.

Belgium has made similar arrangements, eliminating so far as posible the necessity for frequent trips to consuls, etc., but because the United States charges a fee of $10 for vising the passport of a foreigner, Belgium retaliates by making an equal charge for Americans, although travelers of other nationalities pay a much smaller fee.

Madame Melba Rests in Paris Preparatory to Long Sea Voyage

Paris, April 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Madame Nellie Melba, opera singer, is spending a month here preparing for a trip to Australia. Upon her recovery from a severe illness at Monte Carlo, her physicians ordered a long sea voyage.

Madame Melba will sail from England early in June for the United States, where she may sing, and then will go to Australia for a stay of six months.

In spite of her illness, Madame Melba sang at the Monte Carlo opera.

OVATION GIVEN LUDENDORFF, WAR GENIUS, POOR POLICY

United States' Reply to Berlin May End Fatherland's Tactics of Negation and Insincere Statements; All the World Will Listen to America's Suggestions.

By WILLIAM BIRD,
The Tribune's Foreign Correspondent
Special Cable to The Tribune.
(Copyright 1921, by The Tribune)

Berlin, April 23.—The week has been notable. Foremost, of course, has been the new exchange of notes between Berlin and Washington, which has kindled the hope among sane Germans that America's pointed reply may bring an end to the German tactics of constant negation, insincere statements, jeers and insults, instead of positive reparation policies. The United States has punctured the weak spot in the Berlin government's error and has called for something definite which she can submit to and consider in connection with the allies.

The second notable event occurred after the funeral of the wife of Wilhelm Hohenzollern in the Kaiser Wilhelm memorial church situated amid the gaudy architecture of West Berlin. General Count von Ludendorff, military genius of Germany, was lifted to the shoulders of a fanatical crowd and given a great ovation. The national anthem, "Deutschland Uber Alles," the rallying song of war days, rose in a reverberating chorus. Ludendorff towered about the crowd like some national savior and hero. Immediately after this incident, people who exalted Ludendorff were reading in their homes, or in barrooms, one of the many daily venomous articles reciting "the entente's monstrous demands."

France Wants Compensation.

The basis of these demands is compensation for France for the devastation of her national provinces. For this purpose billions of marks will be required. Compound interest added and the sum involved becomes incredibable. All of this destruction—only a small part of which was justified by military necessity—was ordered by Ludendorff. He thought he was serving the fatherland by doing so, but even his most ardent admirers must admit that he was the victim of a pernicious infatuation for destruction.

Yet hundreds of thousands cheered him and lifted him and the flag for heavenly blessing and then became furiously indignant because the victor in the war demands compensation for property destroyed. If any one had suggested in that crowd that these debts were caused by Ludendorff's blunders his words would have fallen on deaf ears and his body would have been in danger. It is still gossip in Germany today to say: "The war was forced upon us and it was not more cruel than any other war. Our army was unbeaten. We have already paid too much in territories, colonies, war material and money."

Draw Their Own Conclusions.

The French hear this sort of talk and draw their own conclusions. They perceive the wastefulness of the present lax German administration, the impudent luxury of the newly rich, and brazen monarchistic manifestations by officials. The French knew that the great German industries are making fantastic profits, that the Berlin bank deposits amount to from 30 to 50 billions of marks and that seventeen billions are being spent yearly for drink. The French know that a Bavarian army of 300,000 men has not been disarmed and that among the war criminals ordered punished 16 months ago, not one has yet been brought to justice.

All these German tactics and blunders have made the French believe that they have only to use force to obtain the gigantic sums necessary to balance their budget. And so, unless something should eventuate from the note exchange with Washington, we are confronted with this situation: The Rhur district will be occupied by French armies. The Upper Silesian coal regions will be given to Poland. Both will be exploited for reparation purposes. The small gold reserve in the reichsbank will be confiscated. Thereafter German productive power is expected to be strong enough to provide large sums for reparations.

American Charity in Germany.

Although French impatience and anger at the many blunders of the German government are comprehensible, it is nevertheless certain that the methods proposed by France will not have the desired effect. What looks like wealth in Germany—where thousands of children are kept alive by America, especially Quaker charity, of which we can never be thankful enough—is the product of printing presses that turn out paper money. This sort of money will not restore financial sanity to a country whose deficit is forty billion gold marks annually. The idea of increasing Germany's exports tenfold, which would make our exports larger than those of America, is ridiculed by business men. Such a phenomenon, even if possible, would ruin the rest of the world through dumping.

Germany's real wealth consists of her technical equipment and the skill of her people in industry. Everything else is vapor and deception. A land of sixty million industrious people need never go bankrupt. But the delicate machinery which represents the domestic economy of this land can easily be destroyed by ignorant hands. Sensible Frenchmen know that a pack mule can be made to move with friendly words but not with a whip.

Germany Must Bear Burden.

The entire reparations question is a problem of world economy, of which Germany must justly bear her burden, but a solution is only possible when Europe's 200,000,000 people are capable of buying and consuming again.

If this simple truth is not hammered in before May 1 by the power to which all the world will listen, and if the German government does not take advantage of the offer which is shown to consider definite proposals from Berlin, we shall see a collision of two phychological elements:

"A firm hand on Germany's collar."

"Long live Ludendorff."

"Is this to be the end of the most terrible and bloodiest sacrifice of all history?"

To Print Newspapers in Airplanes While Flying, Latest Plan

London, April 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Initial trials will soon be made in the publication of a daily newspaper from airplanes in flight—a new phase of journalism.

Airplanes will leave Paris and London daily. Machines from Paris will print editions of the Aerial Mail in French and those from England will print their copies in English. Batches of the papers will be dropped by parachute in Boulogne, Rouen, Amiens and other cities where there are subscribers, says the Daily Mail.

The machines will be equipped with wireless in addition to complete printing plants and will issue news of politics, finance, sport and that of a general character.

FRENCH TO RESTORE SYRIA TO OPULENCE OF BIBLICAL DAYS

Trade Fair Planned for Beirut This Month; Soil Fertile for Development.

Beirut, Syria, April 3.—(Correspondence of the Asociated Press.)—A trade fair will be held here this month, organized by the French, who are completing the military occupation of this new colony, or possession.

It is pointed out that Syria, if given a chance, will become as rich as portions of it were in ancient times, during peaceful epochs when the Romans dominated its peoples. Its soil, like much of western Asia, is rich enough, but what is needed is the peace that will let its peoples work, with the hope of holding their earnings.

The territory reaching from Constantinople to Egypt is sprinkled with the ruins of past civilizations, of prosperous cities, such as Tyre and Sidon of the Phoenicians, which attest to the development of ancient times. The Germans, with their Bagdad railway scheme, had realized what might be done again to repeople and refructify this great region, and the French are planning in the same manner, though not on so ambitious a scale as the Germans whose object was to control, virtually, the old Ottoman empire and reach on to the Persian gulf.

U. S. Merchandise Refused Because of World Price Slump

Buenos Aires,—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—American merchandise that has been refused by importers because of unfavorable exchange and the slump in world prices continues to pile up on the wharves in Buenos Aires. It is now estimated that the value of the goods laying in the warehouses and on the quays amounts to $50,000,000.

The warehouses under control of the customs house have long since overflowed to vacant lots and railroad sidings where valuable merchandise is heaped up protected only by tarpaulians.

Passenger ships that must be unloaded immediately are forced to transfer their freight to lighters while freight ships often are forced to wait several weeks in the roads before getting a berth from which to unload. In some instances it has taken as long as six weeks to get cargo discharged.