EDITOR RAPS BAVARIANS AS MENACE TO REPUBLIC

Harden Says Monarchists and Clergy Are Fomenting Hatred of New Government in Berlin.

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN,
Germany's Foremost Publicist.

By Cable to The Star.

BERLIN, August 12.—In the constitution and documents the empire created at Versailles was called the "Eternal Confederacy." The "eternity" lasted forty-eight years. In 1919 the national assembly created the new Reichs confederacy. Will this last longer than the other or even as long?

For weeks negotiations have been going on between the German republican government and Bavaria like those between strangers. Even during the regime of the kaiser Bavaria did not allow her particular rights to be touched. German stamps and uniforms were not used. The stiff Prussians found the home of arts, rough peasant Catholicism and best beer too democratic and undisciplined. Classes were less sharply separated than in north Germany. Perhaps the prince would drink beer with the artist, coachman or tradesman and the people live in a happy comradeship with the Wittelsbach dynasty, which, since the days of the mad King Ludwig's extravagances, had abandoned state ceremony.

Through the inflexible preservation of her particular rights Bavaria suffered less under Wilhelm's theatricals than other parts of the empire. Despite this, the revolution broke out there. Ludwig III accepted the title of King of Bavaria while his cousin Otto was still alive and could not be robbed of his crown.

Ludwig's premature elevation was regarded by the clergy as an outrage against the monarchy's fundamental idea. The old gentleman was not liked because he was stingy and undecorative.

King Made Mistake.

After 1914, influenced by the pan-German talk and submarine promises, he made terrible mistakes in his public speeches. The priests, who had been Ludwig's greatest supporters, no longer protected him against the animosity of the people.

His senile, rabid chauvinism was only effectual at court, in the academy and the universities. Then came the time of hunger. Coal was scarce. Bavarian young men, foolhardy, tough soldiers, had thrown themselves into the thickest of the fight and had lost heavily and were beginning to notice that their tremendous sacrifices were in vain. The beer became thinner, dearer, then scarcer. Food profiteering added to the general misery. The proletariat became furious at the inadequacy of the administration and soon was ready for the immediate destruction of the existing state.

The noble-minded socialist, Kurt Eisner, accused of treason and just liberated from prison, swept the ancient dynasty from the throne like a child shaking dead leaves from the trees. Through his influence the heartbeating of a government desirous of doing good and striving for purity again was heard. It was cheered and acclaimed for three months by all classes. Consequently the unpractical, literary, tubercular Eisner forgot for the moment that he was a Jew born in Berlin and so, in the opinion of certain people, unfitted to be the successor of the house of Wittelsbach. But when he entered parliament to announce his resignation he was shot by Count Arco, son of a rich Prussian Jewess, who, nevertheless, boasted of having delivered Bavaria from Jewish rule.

Eisner, who during 100 days of wise rule had not shed a drop of blood, was given a magnificent funeral by a grateful people. Then muddle-headed fanatics attempted to stir up the fury of the people and create a soviet rule like Russia. Count Arco became a national hero, his photographs were sold by thousands and his prison became a place of pilgrimage. So many Russian and Prussian Jews were in the soviet movement that the bitterness always increased against them. Henceforth Bavaria became for Germany what Vendee was for France after the revolution of 1789.

A German Vendee.

In this German Vendee numbers of Prussian officers are working with the nobility and priests, with Ludendorff at their head, inciting against the Berlin government and using war methods to persuade the politically ignorant that only Jews are ruling in Berlin and that bolshevism is threatening there. So Bavaria refuses to obey the republic, furnishes asylum for criminals and defies the government. The French Vendee was conquered after years of civil war, but it is very doubtful whether the Reich troops, led by former imperial officers, would fight against the German Vendee.

The question is how long this condition can continue. Bavaria knows restoration of the monarchy is impossible, yet it refuses to be governed from Berlin. Temporary separation of Bavaria from the Reich would be bearable, but it probably would be the signal for the founding of an autonomous Rhine republic and the separation of Hanover and East Prussia, causing the dissolution of the everlasting confederacy founded in 1871. The blind French chauvinists royalists and clergy who desire this separation forget that a disintegrated Germany would be incapable of paying the smallest reparations.

The republic is condemned to death unless a new spirit can be created changing hundreds of expensive governments, parliaments and state officials into a united state firmly and honestly governed.

(Copyright, 1922.)

SYRIANS FRETFUL OF FRENCH RULE

Little Freedom of Speech, But Plenty of Taxes Their Complaint.

VENGEANCE DAILY CRY

"Who Was Arrested Last Night?" Popular Morning Greeting, Says Correspondent.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.
(Special Correspondence of The Star and Chicago Daily News Foreign Service.)

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 1.—"Who was arrested last night?" "Will there be a demonstration today?" These are the regular morning greetings in this city, the capital and metropolis of Syria. Espionage, intimidation and vengeance are the order of the day. The Syrian who voices disapproval of any portion of the French policy—and practically all except those who are personally benefiting for the time being are opposed to it—faces imprisonment or deportation. In the two years that French authority has been over the country it has succeeded in antagonizing foreigners as well as natives. French officials explain that it is because the others do not understand liberty and democracy.

France has applied a colonial policy to Syria. Gen. Gouraud, picturesque soldier, and proficient in subduing the wild tribes of Africa, is head of the high commission and ruler. Many of the host of officials saddled on the country have had their experience in African colonies. However, Syria with a civilization older than that of France, known as the cradle of religions, the land of Moses, Christ and Mohammed, has a different people from those in the tribes of Africa. Recently France has realized the difference, and insists that conditions will be satisfactory in the future, though there is little in the past or present to indicate that they will be. Under the league of nations Syria ranks as a class A mandate, and the population's wishes must be consulted as to the mandatory power. The council of the league will be asked on July 19 to confirm France's mandate, but there is no intention of consulting the people.

Syria Ruined Economically.

For thirty years, Syria, including the Grand Lebanon, the politically independent mountainous district between Damascus and the sea, has been an importing country. Syrians who had gone to North and South America to find wealth supported their families and relatives in Syria, expecting to return themselves. Since the war this has changed. Damascus was the great distribution center for the Arab people, caravans radiating to the north, east and south daily. This also has changed under the mandate. Palestine has been cut off as a mandate for Great Britain. On the north France returned Cilicia to Turkey. Transjordania has an independent government under Emir Abdullah. Between them and what little remains of Syria are customs barriers. On the east the desert Bedouins are fighting with the French, and the Sheriffian Arabs from El Hadjaz and Mesopotamia, now named Irak, no longer bring their caravans to Damascus, fearing that they will be arrested as spies. Economically Syria, as divided under the mandates, has lost both hands and feet.

By the conditions of commerce, races and religions, established through the centuries, there is room for only one mandate on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. However, since Great Britain had a mandate there France must have one. But Great Britain has administered her mandate with business foresight, while the French policy has been more for the superficial glorification of the officials on the ground and the exclusive profit of France. The latter is impossible in the present undeveloped state of the country. Aside from a few military roads, including an ornamental bridge—built at a scandalous profit to the contractor and some officers—and a section of railroad, there is little to show for the heavy expense of the occupation. No development of natural resources has started because foreign capital has been refused permission to do the work.

Discrimination Against U. S.

Under the division of the mandates Acre, which Napoleon called the key to the east, and its adjacent port of Haifa in preference to the nearer port Damascus bring their goods through Haifa in preference to he nearer port of Beirut under French customs. Charges of theft of goods, enforced gratuities to officials and similar grievances are numerous against the Beirut customs, but more serious are the delays and reappraisals of imports from any country except France. Importers say that French goods are passed immediately, while frequently those from America are held for weeks, and then released only when the importer consents to an increase of from 40 to 50 per cent of the invoice values and payment of 5 to 8 per cent harbor charges.

Recently Consul Knabenshue, in Beirut, has obtained a tentative promise that customs duties can be "paid in kind," the importer giving a percentage of the goods when there is a dispute as to value. Even if the agreement goes into effect, it will not change the spirit of discrimination.

In Haifa the customs duties are 12 per cent, the British collecting 3 per cent for the old Turkish debts and 1 per cent municipal tax. In the French territory the duties are 11 per cent and much trouble. Goods transshipped through Palestine do not pay duty. However, once they enter Syria they pay duty, and there is no drawback if they are again sent out of the country. The result is that merchants in Syria trading outside the present reduced area of the country store their goods in Haifa or Alexandria, Egypt, and fill their orders from there at considerable inconvenience.

Everything Heavily Taxed.

Land taxes in Syria are four times what they were before the war. Private carriages are taxed $50 a year, an automobile from $72 to $120, bootblacks, peddlers and almost every line of business are taxed where before they paid little or nothing. The cities have the French octroi system, under which everything that enters its limits pays a local tax. This brought $140,000 to Damascus last year, and according to local business men an equal amount to the collectors, the illiterate peasant not knowing whether his receipt was for five or three camel loads of hay.

Taxes and commerce offer a good measure of an administration's efficiency. The silk business of Damascus, which formerly amounted to $30,000,000 a year, fell to $10,000,000 last year, according to the merchants. They say that most of the taxes stifling the already handicapped country go to pay salaries of officials and conduct propaganda. Schools, irrigation systems and street paving are more needed.

France changed the Imperial Ottoman Bank into the Banque de Syrie, and a paper currency issued by the latter was substituted for the gold and silver which had circulated. Every time an Arab receives one of these dirty, ragged notes he mentally anathematizes France. He was forced to change his good solid money into that. More than mere sentiment against the paper money, there is a serious question of its stability, it being backed merely by a promise of the French authorities. At the same time representatives of the bank are systematically buying up the gold in the country and shipping it to France.

When the French occupied Syria in 1920 a $750,000 war indemnity—$500,000 from Damascus, $125,000 from Houraan, $75,000 from Hama and $50,000 from Homs, or about $1 per head in the cities—was collected. The payments were enforced by the black Senegalese soldiers France is using in the country. Naturally the Syrians resent the presence of African troops.

The Story the Week Has Told

BY HENRY W. BUNN.

THE following is a brief summary of the most important news of the world for the seven days ended August 12:

The British Empire.—Irish irregulars have seized cable landings at Waterville and Valentia, on the Irish coast, putting out of commission the majority of the cables connecting the United States with Europe. What, if any, damage has been done is not known. To put it gently, the thing seems rather wanton. The lines in commission are overwhelmed with traffic. The irregulars have also put the Marconi station at Clifden out of commission.

The Irish irregulars evacuated the city of Cork on Thursday, after blowing up or setting afire important buildings, and national troops entered.

The meeting of the Irish provisional parliament has been postponed to August 26.

The assassins of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson were hanged in London on Thursday. Swift is British justice.

Lloyd George is preparing to write a book, so is Mr. Asquith—so is everybody, apparently, who hasn't already written one. The biblical cynic said a true thing.

King George has signed the Washington conference treaties.

* * * *

Germany.—The supreme council convened in London on August 7. Ambassador Harvey was conspicuous by his absence.

On the opening day of the conference Poincare and Lloyd George outlined (the former in meticulous detail, the latter somewhat vaguely) the positions of their respective governments on the reparations problem. A brief notice of these speeches will enable us summarily to review (a profitable thing) many of the principal considerations that enter into the German reparations problem.

Apparently cancellation of debts by Britain was not hinted at. That conception, like Plato's one of the ideal city, is doubtless laid up in heaven, but seems no longer to enter into the earthly calculations of Poincare or anybody else.

Poincare made the following points (I have allowed myself a certain Thucydidean freedom, filling in gaps in the press report of Poincare's speech from better reports of other recent utterances by Poincare on the same theme):

That, through lack of effort and through deliberate obstruction, Germany had failed to fulfill her obligations under the treaty—in respect of prosecution of "war criminals," in respect of disarmament and in respect of reparations.

That, though indulgence had repeatedly been granted to Germany in respect of cash reparation payments, culminating in a partial cash moratorium since December last, Germany now asked for a complete cash moratorium to the end of 1924, although France had to date received nothing in cash and had expended eighty billion francs upon reconstruction.

That France was in a desperate financial plight, due largely to the necessity of paying interest on that huge sum of eighty billion francs, raised by internal loans.

That France was as eager as any nation for the reconstruction of Europe and wished to be fair to Germany. That, however, the well being of France, now dangerously threatened, was as important to the general well being of Europe as, say, the well being of Germany.

That France, criticized for not further reducing her army, replied that she fain would do so, but could not with a due regard to her security, upon which matter she, though hospitable to argument, must be allowed to be the judge.

That France, criticized for not imposing heavier taxation, replied that the French taxation (much higher than the German) could not be increased, for a variety of reasons—economical, social and political. That it should be borne in mind that the ten devastated provinces can pay nothing and that there are few great fortunes in France.

That Germany, obligated to repair the devastation of France and Belgium, had expended vast sums on internal improvements, as railways, canals, telephone systems, workmen's houses, etc.

That the inflation of German currency, rapidly increasing, while the French, more heavily burdened, had steadily reduced their paper circulation, was attributable, in chief, to two causes, either more discreditable than the other—utter abandon, or a sinister conspiracy to induce bankruptcy.

That whereas Germany had paid in cash for reparations only 1,500,000,000 gold marks, 10,000,000,000 gold marks had been sent out of Germany for foreign investment.

That, however, the situation being what it was, the French government was prepared to agree to a moratorium upon certain conditions (set forth in a memorandum submitted to the council, but not yet made public).

Lloyd George made the following points, in chief:

That the failure of Germany to meet her obligations concerned Britain as much as France.

That the cost of the war to Great Britain had been as great as its cost to France (even considering the devastated area), and that British taxation had been much heavier than that of France.

That, in considering devastation, the devastation of British trade should be considered. That whereas there were few unemployed in France, and whereas the population of the devastated districts in France was only 2,000,000, there were between 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 persons in Britain in direct straits through the unemployment of 1,400,000.

That Germany was not a military menace to France. "As a military and naval power she is prostrate."

That, considering that there had been two revolutions in Germany since the armistice and that the government's control of the country was still obviously incomplete and precarious, the German government had made a respectable effort to meet its obligations.

That British sacrifices (everything considered) had been comparable to French; that the present British predicament was as distressful as that of France; that, therefore, British views on the reparation policy were entitled to as much consideration as French. That there was no dispute between France and Britain as to the right of the allies to full reparation—the dispute was as to the amount collectible and the most expedient means to collect that amount. As to principles there was no quarrel, division existed merely as to what might be practicable or presently or ultimately advantageous.

Poincare was the only one who had definite proposals to submit for dealing with the situation. These proposals were turned over to a committee, consisting of allied finance ministers and their associated experts, for study and report. In submitting them Poincare intimated that, should the other allies reject their essential features, France might be constrained to act independently toward Germany. It is understood that the most important part of Poincare's proposals is a system of allied control of German finance much stricter than even that recently accepted by Germany (conditionally on the grant of a moratorium).

Reports of the proceedings of the conference have been fragmentary and unsatisfactory. It is not at all clear whither it tends. It is probably, however, a safe guess that its outcome will be another unsatisfactory compromise.

(As this goes to press I learn that Lloyd George has submitted counter proposals, on the basis of which an accord is likely.)

* * * *

Italy.—The situation in Italy has developed in the happiest way. The general strike was called off on August 4. Here and there the communists had attempted to revive the old terrorism, but it was so different from the good old days of 1920, for now every such attempt was promptly suppressed by fascisti or (and here was something new) by government troops, acting with an energy equal to that of the fascisti. But communist admission of defeat did not satisfy the fascisti. They were determined now and forever to end the communist menace. There should be no more general strikes. They seized Naples, Milan, Bologna, Ravenna, Genoa and other towns in which communism had been rife, overturned communist administrations and sent the communist leaders on their travels. Their methods were not gentle.

But, what is this? The government troops have received orders to "put down civil war at all costs." Six provinces are placed under martial law. A government order forbids movement of civilian motor lorries, and half of the success of the fascisti has been due to the rapidity of their movements through possession and use of motor lorries. The government troops have stern orders and take them seriously. They clash with detachments of fascisti—there are lives lost. Is there to be civil war? No. Mussolini, head of the fascismo organization, orders complete demobilization of his followers. It is not clear whether Mussolini issues the order quite voluntarily, or following a demand from the government. He is a resolute man. He certainly would not demobilize his followers, however peremptory might be the government's demand, did he fear that, following such demobilization, the communists might come back.

Here, then, is an entirely new "face of things." What is the explanation? It is as follows: Instead of himself taking the portfolio of the interior, as had been the wont of Italian premiers, De Facta, resuming office, gave that portfolio to Senator Taddei, who, as prefect of the province of Turin, had in 1920 impressed the world by his bold and wise handling of the situation in that province, when bolshevism seemed secure of victory. It was an inspired appointment. Taddei at once asserted the majesty of government and relieved the fascisti of the function, which since 1920 the latter voluntarily, extra-legally, not altogether wisely, but, on the whole, most patriotically and beneficently, had exercised on the behalf of successive governments too supine to exercise it themselves—the governmental function of suppressing elements which would subvert the state. Mussolini had the wisdom to recognize that the militant function of his organization was no longer required for the present, and the character to act accordingly, when such action might be misconstrued as due to timidity. De Facta received the due reward for his wisdom and courage in making the Taddei appointment in a vote of confidence from the chamber. Italy is to be congratulated and poor old Lenin commiserated. Nor should the Dioscuri be forgotten—let their effigies in the Campidoglio be garlanded.

* * * *

China.—According to an Associated Press report, Chang Tso-Lin has again proclaimed the independence of Manchuria. Chang does that every little while. If those legislators in Peking don't stop wrangling, perhaps he will "make it stick."

President Li Yuan-Hung has offered the premiership of China to Tang Shao-Yi, conspicuous of late years as a henchman of Sun Yat-Sen.

On August 2, Swatow, on the coast of Kwangtung province, China, and the neighboring country were swept by a typhoon and a tidal wave. It is estimated that at least 75 per cent of the buildings of that city were destroyed and that the loss of life was more than 50,000.

Apparently Sun Yat-Sen, after another "stinging defeat" to his warriors at the hands of Gen. Chen Kwang-Ming, has thrown up the sponge. On Thursday he arrived at Hongkong on a British gunboat. Later he took a commercial boat for Shanghai.

* * * *

United States of America.—Of the President's second mediation proposal in the strike of the railroad shopmen—that the men return to work and that the seniority question be referred to the Railroad Labor Board—which second mediation seems to be as coolly received as was the first one; of the meeting of heads of the "standard railroad labor organizations" in Washington on Friday to discuss the attitude of the other organizations toward the shopmen's strike; of several walkouts of members of the "big four" brotherhoods, on the ground that armed railroad guards were a menace to their safety which they would not brook, and the likelihood of further walkouts on this and other grounds; of who is lying about the condition of rolling stock; of the conference at Cleveland between miners' chiefs and operators representing less than half of the bituminous tonnage in the central competitive field, and whether or no a general settlement of the miners' strike is likely to result from their negotiations; of the President's committee for distribution and rationing of coal, and how it is functioning; of the incidents and developments in general of the two great strikes, I must postpone discussion to next week.

SAYS POINCARE'S POLICY WILL BANKRUPT EUROPE

British Liberal Editor Declares French Are Inviting Ruin by Insistence on Collecting Big Reparations.

BY A. G. GARDINER,
(Britain's Greatest Liberal Editor.)

By Cable to The Star.

LONDON, August 12.—As I write the fate of Europe trembles in the balance. Poincare's visit to London must have decisive results. At the moment the outlook is gloomy and a catastrophe threatens. Poincare's proposals amount to the Turkification of Germany, reduction of that country to the status of a slave state administered with bayonets.

The scheme is universally condemned as ludicrous from the financial view and fatal from the political so far as the recovery of Europe is concerned. Throughout, the policy of France had two mutually destructive objectives, one being the collection of enormous indemnities and the other the political suppression of Germany. Her new scheme suggests that she earnestly desires the latter.

Fatal to Debt Paying.

Experiences of the last three years have shown that the policy of bludgeoning Germany is fatal to the recovery of debts. French financiers know this as well as the English, American and Italian. Insistence on more bludgeoning indicates that the political motives are in the ascendency. Disintegration and the economic ruin of Germany spells ruin to the hopes of recovery of British trade. Is England to be ruined in order that France should crush Germany? Pursuit of this policy can have only one result—the rupture of British and French relations.

England has fought this menace for three years, yielding to France on vital measures to placate her, and shutting her eyes to the significance of the French action. Poincare's proposals lead to the parting of the ways. England can travel the road to ruin no further. If Germany follows Austria into the quagmire, Italy and other European countries will be dragged in with her and France will not escape. This is so plain that it is incredible France is not aware of it. It compels the conclusion that France is prepared to sacrifice everything to annihilate Germany.

Attitude of British Press.

The English press has carefully avoided retaliation to the aggressive tone of the French newspapers. The menace of the French policy is universally recognized. In view of the rejection by the experts of the French proposals can the entente survive? It is not a question of a difference of procedure, but whether the comity of European nations can be restored or Europe, beyond the Rhine, administered as a subject territory. The issue now is nakedly apparent and the hour of compromise is past.

If France now enforces her will she acts alone. As in the occupation of Dusseldorf and Duisburg, she cuts her painter and embarks on an adventure the end of which none can foretell. Militarily she is strong and powerful. Her army, especially in African troops, is enormous. Her equipment of aeroplanes gives her practically a monopoly on the continent. She has spent large sums for military railways since the war and has declined all disarmament overtures. Through her diplomatic activity she has a network of secondary states under French influence and her efforts in all directions are astounding.

France Dominating Power.

France today in Europe is more dominant than any power since the days of Napoleon. England is anxious to avoid an appearance of suspicion, but the facts are assuming a disquieting significance in the face of the present proposals.

We await the developments of the next few days with deep concern, but I am informed that there still exists hope that a formula can be devised which will tide us over the immediate crisis.

(Copyright, 1922.)

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

BY MAJ. ARTHUR G. DUNCAN, U. S. R.

THE ARMY

Neither the law nor regulations thereunder limit the board of general officers in the reasons for its recommendations for the retirement or discharge of officers as being in excess of the new authorized numbers.

That is the gist of an order recently issued for the attention of all officers in the Army relative to retirement and discharge, under the act of Congress approved June 30, 1922.

From the magnitude of the reduction and from the fact that inefficient officers are eliminated under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, it is manifest, reads the circular, "that the reduction now being made cannot be based upon inefficiency. That officers whose services would gladly be continued if the law permitted must be dropped for any reason that indicates they are most logical to be declared surplus in making a reduction that must be made. Among the factors to be considered are age, time yet to serve, the officer's desire for discontinuance of active service, as evidenced by requests submitted and filed with their records, physical impairment and similar factors, which in no way reflect upon the officer's service or record."

Water Purification Unit.

Recent experiments of the engineer laboratory at Schenectady, N. Y., under direction of Capt. Theodore H. Wyman, jr., control of engineers, has resulted in the development of a new and improved mobile water purification unit.

The essential features of this unit are the 3½-ton motor truck containing a high-speed motor driving a centrifugal pump, a sand filter and a pulsating chlorinator. The unit has a capacity of some 4,000 gallons per hour.

Before passing through the centrifugal pump the water is chlorinated, and at the same time a soda, ash and alum solution is added. It is said the water given off is thoroughly purified and more pleasant to the taste than water treated by the chlorinating process alone.

A recent test run by one of these units from Schenectady, N. Y., to Camp Humphreys, Va., a distance of over 500 miles, was completed in six days without mishap. Demonstrations were given along the road, particularly in Washington, where the water flowing through Rock Creek Park, known to have a high sewer pollution, was successfully treated, as evidenced by tests of samples in the laboratory of the Army Medical School.

While further tests are considered necessary before the final adoption of the unit, which is an outgrowth of the sterilab unit used during the war, it is believed that it will ultimately be adopted as part of the standard equipment of the Corps of Engineers.

Examination Postponed.

Examination for appointment of second lieutenants has been postponed from September 4 to October 23, 1922, according to a recent statement by the War Department. That, in order to procure for the Army as many men as possible who are especially fitted by education and training in the junior grade, the department will encourage for appointment honor graduates of educational institutions known as "distinguished colleges."

Other college graduates who will be encouraged for appointment in the army are those who completed the second year of the advanced course in a combat unit of the R. O. T. C. and who will be eligible on January 1, 1923, for such appointment. Such graduates will be granted exemption from the entire mental examination.

The examination on October 23 is still open to all classes of eligibles—i. e., to citizens between the ages of 21 and 30 years; either a warrant officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army of more than two years' service; a reserve officer; an officer, warrant officer or enlisted man of the National Guard; a member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, or a graduate of a technical institution approved by the Secretary of War. The announcement is made that there are vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in all branches of the service.

Q. M. Pictorial Section.

Spreading itself by the addition of a rotogravure pictorial section, the Quartermaster Review will, in its next bi-monthly number, illustrate the celebrations of the 147th anniversary of the Quartermaster Corps, which were held all over the world.

Among the scenes which will appear in pictures are flashlights of the Paris dinner, the Honolulu bathing beach, which was the scene of the celebration in Honolulu; picnics, field sports and dances which the various Q. M. association chapters held in celebrating this notable event.

Lack Contest Funds.

Rifle teams from the various branches of the Regular Army will not be sent to Seagirt, N. J., shooting tournament this year, due to insufficient appropriations. Last year the Army infantry team which participated in the shoot paid its own transportation expenses. It is regretted that Army rifle teams are not encouraged to take part in state shooting cotests. The Seagirt tournament held under the auspices of the state of New Jersey, will take place from August 28 to September 6.

Club Offer Rejected.

A recent proposal to the Army and Navy Club to purchase memberships in the Congressional Country Club was flatly rejected at a recent meeting of the former organization. The proposals, it was claimed, amounted to a subscription of $60,000, a luxury which the service members believed their club could not afford. The purchase, if carried out, would have amounted to 300 memberships in the Congressional Club, which would have been available for resident members only of the Army and Navy Club. It was argued that such an arrangement would be unfair to non-resident members represented by five-sixths of the service club's membership, who reside outside the district.

THE NAVY

Excellence in gunnery and engineering for the years 1921-1922 has been awarded to the battleship California, commanded by Capt. H. J. Zeigemeier.

A letter of commendation has been addressed to that officer by the Secretary of the Navy, and similar letters will be sent each of three additional officers of the ship who will be nominated as having contributed most to the success of the California.

In addition to carrying the engineering trophy, the California will be entitled to paint a white letter "E" on the after smoke pipe denoting engineering excellence. Eighteen battleships were entered in the contest. The New Mexico and Tennessee, standing two and three, were next in merit.

Flying at the foremast of the California while at anchor will be displayed the battle efficiency pennant, triangular in shape, color red, with a black circle in the center. As a recognition to enlisted men of the engineering force of the California, a prize of $10 per man has been awarded.

The crew of the Mississippi, the battleship showing the greatest improvement in her score over that of the previous year, have been awarded a prize of $5 per man.

Value of Turn Indicator.

A high wind with heavy cloud banks and "bumpy" air combined to give Capt. Mustin, assistant chief of the bureau of aeronautics, a practical demonstration of the utility of the gyroscopic turn indicator in a recent thrilling experience in a Navy seaplane between Annapolis and Washington.

By means of the indicator and in the face of engine trouble, Mustin was able to maneuver his plane through the clouds without deviating from the course. Without that instrument under similar conditions he might have flown in circles or even upside down without appreciating his peril until too late. A forced landing was obviated by the engine again picking up speed when the plane was close to the ground. The gyroscopic turn indicator has recently been made standard equipment on all types of naval planes.

Typed Message Via Air.

Within the past year successful tests have been carried out with the teletype, operated by radio between the naval air station at Anacostia and the bureau of standards in Washington.

As the tests are carried on at present the transmitting instrument of the teletype is mounted on the plane and the receiver is located on the ground at the station. As applied to the Navy, the radio teletype will be a great improvement over methods now in use for communicating between ships and aircraft.

With the printed messages reeled off on the receiver much of the chance of error will be eliminated. It will allow of explicit directions to scouting and combat planes in flight by the commander-in-chief of the fleet and will enable scouts and other types of planes to convey accurate and detailed information to the high command.

FAIL TO FIND TREASURE.

Destruction of Castle Hill, Rio de Janeiro, Unearths No Buried Gold

From the Kansas City Star.

As giant steam shovels and streams of water shot from hydraulic pumps eat into the vitals of the ancient Morro do Castello, Rio Janeiro waited in vain for the unearthing of untold treasure which, legend has it, is secreted in the ancient hill.

Stories of buried treasure chiefly are based upon the historical records of alleged pilferings by the one time Bishop of Rio de Janeiro, Don Jono da Cruz, who fled to Lisbon in 1745, after church authorities had accused him of stealing candelabra of wrought gold, lamps of gold and silver, jars of precious stones and gold coins and a quantity of gold and silver bars.

The departure of the bishop was so precipitate, according to a writer in the Brazilian American, that it is certain he had not time to take with him the stolen objects, which were secreted in a secret cavern of the Castle Hill, upon which the cathedral was situated.

Heads U. S. Legation At Island Republic

WILLIAM S. HOWELL, JR.,

New United States charge d'affaires, ad interim, in Cuba, assumes the duties of his new post with a brilliant record in the diplomatic service. He was second secretary of the American embassy in London throughout the war, during which time he married Miss Charlotte Barth of Denver. Mr. Howell has been for the last two years at Prague, where he was charge d'affaires of the United Stotes legation in Czechoslovakia during the greater part of his diplomatic service there. Mr. Howell, who is a Texan by birth, is an advocate of a trained diplomatic corps, which can be accomplished, he states, only by abolishing the old and fallacious custom of appointing politicians and other outsiders as ministers and chiefs of diplomatic posts, and by placing capable men, of which there are many now in the service, in these important positions. In his assignment as United States charge d'affaires in Cuba Mr. Howell has one of the most important and interesting posts the State Department has to offer.

EUROPEAN POLITICS PARALYZED BY LONDON CONFERENCE SPLIT

BY ANDRE TARDIEU,
Former French High Commissioner to the United States.

By Cable to The Star.

PARIS, August 12.—The result of the London conference cannot be forecast because the British and French viewpoints are so widely opposed. Lloyd George's idea was to grant Germany a long moratorium, while Poincare proposed to exact forfeits from Germany in return for such moratorium.

The great outstanding feature, alas, is the paralysis which affects all European politics. We succeeded in making a war, but in making peace it would seem all of our powers of action have been exhausted.

Look at the subjects which have been discussed in London. Lloyd George debates French finances and uses inexact figures. By the way, this reminds me of the Paris peace conference, when the British premier reproached President Wilson because the United States did not have enough men killed in the war.

Then, when the guarantees were taken up, what was discovered? The installment of 26 per cent on foreign bills produced by German exports, which was levied by the London conference in May, 1921, never was executed. How is it possible to take such debates seriously when they range from retrospective quarrels to measures already adopted, but not put into execution.

Heartiest Welcome.

Truth as well as traditional sympathy is responsible for the warm welcome accorded to the French good-will delegation that comes under American auspices to visit the devastated regions. Our people realize that these American women, coming without any preconceived opinions and only asking to understand, will do more than any international conference toward bringig about an approach to the minds and hearts across the ocean. Therefore we give them the heartiest welcome.

The sight of France is a lesson. We are working courageously and only ask to be assisted to continue. But we must not be crushed by the weight of victory. The 352 Americans belonging to the committee know what a state of total destruction the war left the towns in the battlefield area in. American aid amounting to $23,000,000 has greatly encouraged French activity.

France counted on the official cooperation of the allies for this effort. We cannot dissimulate our disappointment over being deprived of it. This makes us all the more sensitive toward signs of interest and sympathy such as those which the American women now are evidencing.

Need Combined Action.

It is certain that the impoverished world can only recover through combined action. Indeed, it is discouraging to see governments incapable of agreeing on the best way. Six months ago, at Genoa, Lloyd George wanted to help Russia and was ready to make an important financial effort in this direction. The soviet's attitude has shown how completely useless this all was.

The French must ask themselves why they have been excluded from the British government's efforts along this line. Is it the fault of Lloyd George. Is it the fault of those representing France?

However it may be, we cannot hide our disappointment, and even sadness, at seeing so much influence shown to the conquered aggressor who will not pay and so much rigor to the devastated victor claiming his due. In the moral history of France and Europe the London conference is not a happy date.

(Copyright, 1922.)

To Head Aviation School At Coming World's Fair

ORTON W. HOOVER,

Director de Escola de Aviacao at San Paula, South America. He has been granted the exclusive concession for passenger flying machines at the world fair to be held at Rio de Janeiro beginning September 17.

STAGE FOLK HARD RUN IN GERMANY

One Actor Swings Miner's Pick Rather Than Accept Low Wage.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, August 12.—Unusually hard times have fallen upon the stage world of Germany. The economic difficulties which have been distressing theatrical managers ever since the revolution have thrown hundreds of actors and actresses virtually into the streets and at the same time closed many theaters.

Today numerous directors are waiting until almost curtain time for the winter season before entering into contracts for the members of their casts. The artists themselves have been so hard pressed for means of gaining a livelihood that they have been turning to other work.

In one town in the occupied territory an actor who once played leading hero parts has taken up the pick of a coal miner rather than stoop to a minor part on the stage or accept a salary which would be low compared with a miner's wage. This instance is said to be typical.

AMERICAN TOURIST LEARNS ECONOMY

Present Day Traveler Is Not So Lavish With Tips Abroad.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, August 12.—England's shopkeepers, hotel and restaurant proprietors and headwaiters say this year's American tourist crop is not of the munificent pre-war variety. Of the persons and enterprises that usually wax fat on tourist rushes, the steamship companies are the only ones which have no complaint, for as yet there is no steamship sumstitute for transatlantic travel, and they have seldom, if ever, eclipsed this year's business.

But once landed on English soil, this year's tourist has comported himself quite differently from the old-timer who made the American traveler known for his lavish tips, reckless buying of jewels and clothing and indiscriminate purchases of "curios," genuine or otherwise. Instead of buying trunkfuls of apparel here, the 1922 tourist is bringing plenty of clothing along and doing his sightseeing from "rubber-neck" autos instead of from the privately hired motor cars of former years.

According to the waiters, the present-day tourists have trimmed their tips to a scant 10 per cent of their bills, in fact, are outdone by British and continental patrons in the matter of tips. The hotel managers note a marked decrease in the number of American tourists who travel de luxe with their families and retinues of servants.

"Only a few of those most fortunately situated apparently can afford to travel in such state nowadays," was the plaint of one manager.

FAITH-HEALING RESORT MECCA SINCE WORLD WAR

600,000 Visit Grotto at Lourdes, Many of Whom Are American Tourists.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, August 12.—Six hundred thousand persons since the war have visited the grotto at Lourdes, attention to which was called by the recent accident of two trains filled with pilgrims to that celebrated faith-healing resort.

A great many of these visitors are American tourists who run over from Pau to witness the unique spectacle of thousands of pilgrims with candles forming a continuous procession to the grotto, singing "Avia Maria." Ten thousand people at one time chant the credo, while dozens of crosses and figures of the Virgin Mary are lighted up on the mountain top above the famous cathedral.

The entrance to the chapel and to the spring of healing water below the cathedral are almost blocked by piles of crutches that have been cast off, it is said, by cripples who have walked away from the grotto unaided.

Several trains, each carrying from 600 to 1,000 persons, are now arriving at Lourdes daily.

FRENCH CHILDREN ROMP IN EX-KAISER'S PALACE

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, August 12.—Four hundred children from the French devastated regions this week are disporting themselves royally where royalty did before the war wrecked so many thrones. They are on an outing at the magnificent chateau of Urville, near Metz, which belonged to former Emperor William and which is now part of the national domain of France.

This chateau was one of the former emperor's favorite dwelling places. It formerly contained rich French tapestries, which were removed just before the armistice, along with most of the furnishings. The chateau will be devoted to the recreation of children from northern France during summer seasons.

PLAN PARIS REUNION FOR FOREIGN LEGION

Americans Who Fought in Great War to Meet in French Capital.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, August 12.—A movement is on foot among American veterans of the French Foreign Legion to hold a reunion of survivors in Paris, in 1924 during the week of July 21, which will be the tenth anniversary of the French government's decision to accept foreign volunteers in the legion for the duration of the war. The minimum service previously had been five years.

Survivors of the Lafayette Escadrille probably will be asked to participate in the reunion, as they are technically members of the Foreign Legion.

About 120 American citizens enlisted in the legion and one-third of that number were killed in action. Lieut. Edgar J. Bouligny, of New Orleans, as president of the Association of American Volunteers with the Foreign Legion, which was fromed just after the armistice, is taking charge of arrangements for the reunion.