

PERET GIVES UP, BRIAND IS CALLED TO FORM CABINET

Former President Poincare Blocked Former's Scheme for Ministry.

WANTED FOREIGN POST Veto of President Millerand Said to Have Put Stop on His Chances.

FRENCH FINANCIAL CRISIS "Make Germany Pay," Key-note of New Policy to Be Adopted.

New Premier's Support Assures Him a Cabinet

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Aristide Briand, who will form a new Ministry to succeed the Leguys Ministry which resigned Wednesday, has obtained the collaboration of Laurent Bonnevay, one of the chief leaders of the Bloc National, who led the attack on Premier Leguys. M. Briand has had interviews with numerous leaders, which apparently insure him the support necessary to constitute a Cabinet.

A forecast of the new Ministry gives M. Bonnevay the post of Minister of Justice; Louis Barthou, War; Paul Doumer, Navy; Louis Loucheur or Charles Dumont, Finance.

The Ministries of Pensions and Hygiene will probably be eliminated and the number of Under Secretaries of State reduced.

M. Briand to-night confirmed the acceptance by M. Bonnevay of a portfolio.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 15.

Three days after the downfall of the Leguys Ministry France still finds herself without a Cabinet. Raoul Peret, President of the Chamber of Deputies, having failed to form his "all star" Cabinet called upon President Millerand to-day and formally gave up the task. M. Peret declared that he was unwilling to take the responsibility for a Cabinet which did not include Raymond Poincare, one time President, who insisted upon being placed in charge of Foreign Affairs, or at least that he be given the direction of the reparations policy, two posts which M. Peret felt he could not offer to the former President.

President Millerand immediately sent for Aristide Briand, formerly Premier, and asked him to undertake the formation of a Cabinet. This M. Briand has agreed to do. It is believed that while M. Briand will not find the task of forming a Cabinet an easy one, he will, despite the opposition of the extremists, be able to form a Ministry that will have a sufficient majority in Parliament to be effective.

To Make Germany Act Quickly.

When asked for a statement of his views, M. Briand said to-night: "The policy of the nation is impossible to consider a policy of long delay. All depends upon immediate realizations. Restoration of the devastated regions and relief for our finances depend on the reparations settlement and it is necessary, therefore, to determine as soon as possible the draft of the note to Germany telling her she must pay the first annuities required to balance our budget, what she must pay in kind, what in money and what is to be levied on German industry. Finally an arrangement is necessary with our allies to realize on our German credit."

With M. Briand at the helm it is now considered next to impossible for M. Poincare to have an official part in the shaping of the nation's affairs. Together with his other conditions, M. Poincare is understood to have insisted that if not he then Rene Viviani should be given the Foreign Affairs portfolio in place of M. Briand and the proposed Peret ministry. It is not very likely, therefore, that M. Briand will repay this opposition by offering the former President a place in his Cabinet.

Meanwhile the political situation is hourly becoming more tense. The prolongation of the crisis is due to the different shades of opinion prevailing among the many groups in the Chamber of Deputies as to just how far France should go in her demand to make Germany pay and thereby save the country from her present financial situation.

Left More Lenient to Germans.

All are for a policy of greater firmness, but the Right groups are for dealing with an iron hand alone, while the Left groups favor encasing the iron hand in a velvet glove but leaving the glove unbuttoned.

M. Poincare is an advocate of the iron hand policy, while President Millerand is reported to be in favor of the velvet glove method. It is probable that M. Poincare would have the post he desired in the Peret Cabinet if it had not been for the veto of President Millerand, which seems to be the real reason why M. Peret gave up the effort to form a Cabinet. M. Millerand's action has established a precedent in that France for the first time has a President who is taking a personal hand in the selection of a Cabinet.

The most important fact which stands out in the present political crisis is that the new Cabinet will be charged especially with the task of "making Germany pay," and even more than in the case of preceding Cabinets its political life will depend upon the speedy achievement of this difficult task.

Since the downfall of the Leguys Cabinet became imminent it has been emphasized more every day that the exterior financial situation is inextricably linked with France's financial solvency, which, in the opinion of the French, depends absolutely upon a strict execution of the treaty demands.

The demand for this has become intensified by revelations contained in the annual reports just made, which show that the Government's financial situation is gradually growing worse. This

AMERICANS IN PARIS TOLD TO CARRY IDENTIFICATION

Warned They Are Liable to Arrest in Campaign to Purge City of Foreigners Who Cannot Prove Legality of Residence.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 15.

Not even Americans when they visit Paris dance halls and night restaurants are to be exempted from police scrutiny in the new campaign to purge the French capital of undesirable aliens. As a result, Americans here are being warned that they must have cards of identification always ready to prove that they have complied with the alien registration laws.

Hardly a night passes without police raids netting from one to two hundred foreigners who are unable to produce the legality of their residence. These people are subjected to heavy fines and frequently to expulsion.

Failure to carry identification cards at all hours and at all places is apt to mean at least eight hours waiting about in a cold room in some police station until commissaires arrive to hear the excuses of the persons taken into custody. In cases of Americans of good standing these excuses are followed by cautioning, which is registered for future reference.

The prefecture estimates that there are at least five thousand Americans who have been in France for more than the allotted two months, who have not yet obtained identification cards.

Incidentally M. Dumont's report reveals that out of the 15,000,000,000 francs advanced by France to the devastated regions, virtually on the German account, 1,225,000,000 francs were spent for administration expenses, this being typical of French administrative waste.

Also it has been disclosed that the Government is not able to keep its engagements to reimburse the Bank of France for advances, 3,000,000,000 francs derived from the last national loan already having been used for other purposes, and the Government was obliged to appease the bank by promising to pay off the advances after the next twelve months at the rate of 2,000,000,000 francs a year.

The conviction is general, therefore, that a veritable crisis has been reached and that France's financial condition demands that there be no longer hesitant action, but that Germany be made to pay at least something at once, even if France has to repeat the policy followed when she occupied Frankfurt and other German cities.

The suggestion that in order to remedy the financial situation there should be more inflation instead of deflation comes from some authorities here who base this theory on the experience of the United States in the years following the rebellion. These authorities would have the Bank of France issue another 10,000,000,000 francs in paper on the theory that French industry is held up by lack of currency and that the francs will be prevented from falling further in exchange value by the restoration of economic impetus and the increase that this would cause in exports.

This coincides with the theory of Louis Loucheur that inflation of currency is not responsible for France's present difficulties. It is shown that in the United States just after the war the premium on gold was 5 per cent, but that when the paper circulation had increased \$4,000,000 the gold premium had dropped to nearly 3 per cent.

Later support for this theory is found in the fact that during the period between April 1 and July 1 of last year the bank note circulation increased 300,000,000 francs, while the exchange improved nearly 20 per cent.

ALLIED COUNCIL MAY NOT MEET ON JAN. 19 French Cabinet Crisis Likely to Delay Session.

ROME, Jan. 14 (delayed).—Despite assurances to the contrary from Paris, says the Epoca to-day, it is probable the meeting of the Allied Supreme Council, fixed for January 19, will be postponed, owing to the French Cabinet crisis. The newspaper adds that for the same reason the visit to Rome of Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, also will be postponed, as his conference with Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, is to deal with subjects to be discussed by the conference in Paris.

Some of the newspapers connect the presence of the son of Archduke Joseph of Hungary in Rome and the visit of Dr. Benes with the question of restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR STARTS FOR AMERICA King Confers Upon Him Order of Crown of Italy.

ROME, Jan. 14 (delayed).—Rolando Ricci, new Italian Ambassador to the United States, was received to-day by King Victor Emmanuel previous to his departure for America. The King expressed confidence in the envoy's ability to fulfill his mission worthily and conferred upon him the Grand Cordone of the Crown of Italy.

President of Poland Forced to Part of Paris Visit.

WARSAW, Jan. 15.—The contemplated visit of President Pilsudski of Poland to Paris has been postponed until early in February. On the advice of his physicians, M. Pilsudski, who has been ill, will remain in bed ten days longer.

The physicians at a consultation declared that his heart action had been weakened by influenza. He suffered a relapse last Friday when returning from a resort where he went to recuperate. His condition, however, is said not to be serious.

GEDDES' DEPARTURE IS MADE IN SECRET

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was seen standing by the rail with a secretary. There was no doubt as to his identity. He was dressed in a light suit and overcoat. It was impossible to get him to obtain a reply to questions about the rapidly widening distance between the pier and the ship.

The purser of the vessel said he knew nothing of Sir Auckland's reported booking and an examination of the passenger list failed to reveal his name.

When the British Ambassador arrived several months ago with Lady Geddes he gave out a statement in which he frankly discussed several important matters affecting England and the United States. More recently, however, when Lady Geddes came back from a visit to England with her children, all were taken off at Quarantine by a special coast guard cutter and conveyed to a West Side pier. Her children, including Dr. Max Hirsch, believe "eventually will result in a weakened, probably an anemic, German race and impaired German culture."

State aid has been suggested for the better classes who have suffered most by the economic condition, and state improvement of arid lands, which if irrigated or drained, it is estimated, would support 10,000,000 additional farmers. The provisions being drafted in the new law are not known.

CHARGE SINN FEIN PLOT TO SET FIRES IN LONDON Three Police Fight 15 Men Lurking Near Vacuum Oil Co.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—What the police allege to be another big Sinn Fein plot to destroy property in London was uncovered in court this morning when the principal subjects discussed at the forthcoming conferences here between Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, and the Prime Minister, Lloyd George, and Lord Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, it was stated in authoritative quarters to-day.

VICTIM'S BROTHER KNEW OF SLAYER'S DELUSION Priest Says Griffith Wrote He Had Been Mesmerized.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—Corroboration of reports that Major R. W. Griffith, eminent in military and financial circles here, believed William Holland, the broker he shot and killed yesterday, had hypnotized him, was supplied to the police to-day by the Rev. Father Holland of Quebec, brother of the dead man.

PARIS POLICE AFTER PROFITERS IN FOOD

Seize Tons of Imported Things in Appendrot's Store.

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The Paris police opened their campaign against speculation in foodstuffs by raiding Appendrot's, the largest Boulevard delicatessen store, and confiscating nearly a ton of hams, cheese and imported foods.

Appendrot himself must answer to charges of profiteering before the City Court, the police declaring that he has sold Dutch hams marked "Yorkshire" for as high as \$50 francs a pound.

VICE-ADMIRALS CHANGE IN U. S. EUROPEAN FLEET Niblack Takes Command and Huse Comes to New York.

CHERBOURG, France, Jan. 15.—Vice-Admiral H. McL. P. Huse this afternoon hauled down his flag as commander in chief of the American naval forces in European waters and relinquished his command to Vice-Admiral A. F. Niblack.

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GERMAN EMIGRANTS FAVOR BRAZIL TO U.S.

South American Republic Now Offers Inducements to Foreign Colonizers.

BEST QUIT FATHERLAND Berlin Officials Worried by Outlook for Decline in Native Standard.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—German emigration to the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Mexico during the first nine months of 1920 reached 6,014, of whom only a very few went to the United States. This is approximately twice the number of emigrants during the previous year, but a bare fraction of the number that German economists and investigators predicted would emigrate.

Estimates are still being made that 5,000,000 Germans are preparing to leave Germany, dependent, however, upon their raising the money for transportation. Most of the emigrants, it is reported, will head for Brazil, which is offering inducements for colonization purposes.

The Imperial Immigration Board has instituted a series of lectures to inform prospective emigrants of South American conditions in detail. The first of these lectures was given at Hamburg last night to 400 men who expect to leave in Brazil.

Official circles in Berlin apparently are much exercised over the class of persons leaving the country. The head of the Imperial office said: "Those leaving are from our best class of citizens. The Bolsheviki, the very poor and the ultra-radicals are remaining with us. Economic conditions are forcing this situation."

Immigration officials have begun preparation of a new law in response to demands for the regulation of the outgoing tide, which, in view of the character of the emigrants, some authorities, including Dr. Max Hirsch, believe "eventually will result in a weakened, probably an anemic, German race and impaired German culture."

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GREEKS DEFEAT TURKS, TAKE MANY PRISONERS Munitions Also Fall Into the Hands of Advancing Victors.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Continuous successes for the Greeks in their offensive against the Turkish Nationalists in the Brussa sector are reported in the latest Greek army communique from Athens. The statement says: "Our advance is continuing and we are breaking the enemy's resistance. Enemy regular troops to the number of 10,000 occupied Bosoyal and Kevala-taik Heights. After violent fighting the Kemalists retreated in the neighborhood of Eshikheir, abandoning munitions and prisoners."

NEW SWEDISH MINISTER. STOCKHOLM, Jan. 15.—Axel Wallenberg, whose brother K. A. Wallenberg, was Swedish Foreign Minister, is to be Sweden's new Minister at Washington, says the Nya Dagligt Allehanda. He is prominent as a business man and is president of the Swedish Lawn Tennis Association.

DUBLIN SHAKEN BY WEEK OF TRAGEDIES

Conditions in City Now Are Like Those in Cork Before Martial Law.

EXPECT EARLY CURFEW People Afraid to Venture on Streets—Murphy Execution Postponed Two Days.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—The period of comparative quiet which began in Dublin at Christmas proved short lived. During the last week there was a continuous succession of tragedies, in which crown forces and persons identified with the Sinn Fein movement appeared to have suffered more or less equally.

The atmosphere in Dublin is now similar to that in Cork before martial law was declared. The people are becoming afraid to venture into the streets owing to the fatalities recently inflicted on innocent civilians. The city is strewn with rumors of impending trouble.

According to one report, ambassadors against crown forces, which previously have been staged chiefly after the curfew hour, will take place at daylight in the heart of the city, regardless of the risk of such attacks to pedestrians, for the purpose of forcing an extension of martial law to the suburbs.

That martial law will be instituted generally is credited. The belief prevailing in some quarters is that it will be put into effect in the next few days, and be accompanied by the changing of the curfew hour from 10 o'clock at night to 8 o'clock.

Personal Search Increases. The military authorities were never more active in the streets than now and there is not only a marked increase in the number of raids upon houses, day and night, but persons walking quietly in the streets are undergoing in increasing numbers the ordeal of sudden challenge and search.

Notwithstanding the renewed peace talk appearing in the English press, the Irish people seem to have abandoned hope of a settlement in the near future. In consequence, the police and military were reported to be extremely active in those counties to-day. Also an attempt was made to blow up the Kilmainham barracks, near Bandon, County Cork, but the police appeared on the scene and drove away the attacking party before the fuse to the bomb was lighted.

Prisoner's Guilt Disputed. Considerable evidence, it is said, will be produced tending to show that Murphy was not a member of the attacking expedition. The case is attracting widespread attention.

Regarding De Valera's delayed manifesto, it was said that it might not be issued until the end of next week. It is understood that it will contain a review of the situation as De Valera found it on his return here from the United States, and perhaps deal with the results of the recent attempts to bring about peace negotiations.

GERMANY IS CURED, DR. DERNBURG SAYS

No Possibility of a War of Revenge, Delegates Told.

MILAN, Italy, Jan. 14 (delayed).—There is no possibility of Germany ever attempting a war of revenge, having been cured forever of her old militaristic spirit, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, one time

German Minister of Finance, told the delegates at the closing session of League of Nations societies conference here to-day. Dr. Constantin Dumba, formerly Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, declared that not even a union with Germany could save Austria economically. He said he believed such a union was inevitable eventually. To this Dr. Dernburg replied that Germany could not help Austria economically at the present time, as she was too badly off herself. The Bulgarian delegate to the conference insisted upon Bulgaria's need of an outlet to the Aegean.

The conference of League of Nations societies in Milan was called several months ago by the Italian League of Nations Society. The conference was not an official gathering of the League of Nations. Representatives of the British and French League of Nations societies, who were invited to attend, declined on the ground that the questions to be discussed had already been covered by the Geneva assembly of the league.

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