

BERLIN MUST PAY AND ALSO DISARM, BRIAND'S DEMAND

Premier Presents Program of Ministry to Deputies and Senate.

'CAN FORCE RESPECT'

France Prefers Friendship, but Is Ready to Use Force if Necessary.

PEACE WITH TURK VITAL

Soviet Armies Must Not Cross Russian Frontiers to Attack Allies.

Paris, Jan. 20.—Aristide Briand presented the programme of his Ministry to the chamber of Deputies and the Senate to-day.

The programme contains four outstanding points, namely: Germany must disarm and pay the reparations due from her.

France has the force to compel respect for engagements taken with her and would be able to use it if necessary, but it is in peace she wants to bring Germany to fulfill her obligations.

Peace with Turkey must be made effective, account being taken of new circumstances.

France will not intervene in the internal affairs of Russia, but cannot admit that the Soviet armies shall cross the Russian frontiers to attack the allies of France.

Promises of economy, renovation of the financial administration and intensified reconstruction of the devastated regions made up the remainder of the programme, which, judged by the applause, satisfied the great majority of the members of Parliament.

Wins Chamber Approval.

The approval of the members of the Chamber was manifested with the greatest vigor when the Premier said the prosperity of Germany, the aggressor, in contrast with the ruin of the victorious people would be a challenge France could not tolerate.

Several interpellations criticized the composition of the Ministry and some referred to the antagonism shown by M. Briand to the working class.

Addressing M. Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, and M. Doumer, Minister of Finance, charged that their predecessors neglected the valuable cooperation of the Federation of Labor in the reconstruction.

"Powerful American financiers," he said, "proposed to advance large sums to the reconstruction organization, in which the Federation of Labor was represented, but the Government was so slow in entering into a contract with those financiers that the valuable cooperation of the Federation of Labor in the reconstruction was lost."

"We have a treaty of peace with Germany," the Minister declared, "but we have not real peace as yet—a peace which will solidly establish France's essential rights and assure her security. We shall obtain that security only if Germany is disarmed and if the reparations which she owes to us are paid."

Referring to the relations of France and the United States, M. Briand declared that the imperishable bonds formed on the battlefields in the war will "guarantee our union in peace as in war."

He added: "We are sure our American friends will give us the reparation of the damages we sustained the same support that decided the victory in the great war, in which we defended together the cause of civilization."

Referring to the attitude of the United States toward the League of Nations, the declaration says: "We respect the scruples which made us hesitate to indorse a given League of Nations, of which, however, they have never doubted the generous and beneficent principles."

Confidence in England.

The declaration expresses confidence that England will aid all she can to arrive at an understanding between the Allies, which it says is a prime necessity to the settlement of all questions concerning peace, now in suspense.

"France claims its due and all its due," the declaration says, "she does not demand the impossible, but what now is most important is that all facilities of the debtor for payment in money and in any other form should be applied to the profit of the creditor."

The urgency of an effective peace with Turkey is recognized, and the declaration asserts that "taking into account the new circumstances, the conversations going on with our allies will solve the Oriental question."

UNION WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIAN STRIKE CRY

General Walkout Begins Throughout Nation.

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Friday).—A general strike is beginning in Austria, according to a despatch to the London Times from Paris. Meetings are being held throughout the country at which demands for union with Germany are being made.

The despatch adds that it is known the Parliamentary opposition has refused to take the responsibility of trying to govern the country under the present circumstances.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—The southern railway employees have joined the technical trades unions in the movement looking to a reduction in the cost of living.

The railway employees have approved resolutions adopted by the technical trades declaring that they will not tolerate half-way measures in price reductions. They also declared the Government must immediately take measures for fusion with Germany.

The Austrian newspapers have generally refrained from calling attention to the threatened strike by Government instruction, but have printed a warning that no element should impede the aid of Entente aid by Communist

Morgan to Make Loan of \$30,000,000 to Belgium

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Brussels despatch to the London Times says it has been learned from an official source that the Belgian Government to-morrow will sign a contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. for a loan of \$30,000,000. The negotiations are declared to have been terminated.

NO MENACE IS SEEN IN NEW TRADE PACT

Continued from First Page.

that economic alliance by the three European governments along the lines indicated might seriously damage the foreign commerce of the United States.

State Department officials were inclined to minimize the suggestion of discrimination against the United States either politically or economically, and they pointed out that the agreement outlined was evidently but tentative.

There was, however, in general an undercurrent of opinion that the agreement, if found to be significant, coming as they do coincident with the conviction that European Powers were not taking kindly to the suggestion of a new association of nations as a substitute for the League of Nations, upon which the Harding Administration has sent out feelers.

Foreign trade experts of the Government are inclined to the view on first blush that a trade alliance between Germany and France founded on payment of reparations through shipment of goods would aid the United States in American foreign trade. This is true, it is said, for many reasons, among them:

1. The more manufactures Germany turns out for French consumption the greater demand she will make upon the United States for raw materials.

2. Our principal exports to Germany in the past have been "manufactures" and raw materials for use in manufacture or partially manufactured goods for further manufacturing.

3. An economic alliance of this arrangement would need these goods in increasing quantities.

4. France would have available for export to German manufacturers that were needed, and the flow of this trade would bring a compensating measure of American goods to France that could not be supplied by Germany.

An economic alliance between Germany and France would, it is believed here, make a strong combination, and the entrance of Great Britain into a tripartite economic arrangement of this sort would create a world trade situation of which the United States might well stand in dread.

Such an arrangement, it was declared, would mean an alliance of the three greatest commercial rivals of the United States into a close corporation with worldwide facilities for manufacturing, for marketing and for distribution of goods.

The New York HERALD's article created a deep impression in both legislative and executive circles in Washington. A Senator recently returned from a tour of Europe, in which he consulted with various German, French and British leaders, said it was evident from what he himself knew that THE NEW YORK HERALD's correspondent was very near the truth.

GERMAN REPARATIONS PLAN INDORSED HERE

France's Seeming Advantage Not Resented by Bankers.

Throughout the financial district approval was expressed yesterday of the announcement, published here, that the German Government had accepted French proposals as a basis for negotiating a reparations settlement with the Entente Allies.

Bankers recognized that an indemnification to be made largely in goods and raw materials through trade credits and through Germany becoming virtually an economic subject of France would be extremely detrimental to American trade in finished products, but the point was made that, after all, France was entitled to such consideration and that delay in a reparations settlement would be more harmful to American trade than a prompt settlement on the basis outlined.

International bankers believe that neither England nor the United States would be disposed to prevent the closest sort of trade relations between France and Germany, recognizing that it would go far toward safeguarding peace in Europe.

The point was made that it is easy to magnify the loss to America of both France and Germany as heavy buyers. The fact is that with the franc at less than seven cents, or about one-third of pre-war value as expressed in terms of the dollar, and with the mark at a still greater depreciation, trade with Europe is greatly handicapped, with the best remedy an increase in production in Europe and a curtailment of buying.

Rumors that a \$1,000,000,000 German loan would be floated in the United States were characterized as absurd.

ALIENS GIVE UP INCOME TAX.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—More than \$5,000 in income taxes was collected from aliens here to-day, who were stopped by Internal Revenue Collectors as they were about to cross into Canada on the way to their homes in Lithuania and the Ukraine. To the forty-nine who were halted by Collector John A. Grogan yesterday eighty were added to-day. They were allowed to proceed after paying the tax.

OUR well-known success in developing and guiding the buying habits of America's great farm market decided the Steinmetz Electric Motor Car Corporation of Baltimore to entrust this agency with the advertising of their Tioga Tractor.

Write, call or phone:

CAMPBELL-EWALD COMPANY

Advertising

18 WEST 34th STREET, NEW YORK

Offices in Detroit, Chicago

No, not peach-like and flawless, but YOUR MAN as he is.

PURE MASCARINE

Photographer of Men

576 BROADWAY (COR. 47th ST.)

NIBLACK OPPOSES NAVAL COMPETITION

Vice Admiral Speaks for Closer Ties With Great Britain.

SEES TRADE RIVALRY

America's Maritime Development a Guarantee of Free Sea, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, Jan. 20.

A strengthening of the bonds of friendship which unite America and Great Britain was urged by Vice-Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N., at a luncheon given in his honor by the Pilgrims here to-day.

Admiral Niblack is leaving London aboard his flagship, the Pittsburg, for the Mediterranean, where he goes to take command of the American naval forces operating in European waters.

Aside from declaring for the strongest ties of friendship between the United States and Great Britain, he spoke of naval competition and trade rivalry between the two countries.

"I consider it at this moment of vital interest that the bonds which unite the two countries ought to be strengthened," he said. "There must be greater mutual confidence, more give and take, and more cobwebs and moss must be removed from the popular conception which our two peoples have of each other."

It is inevitable that England and America should be rivals in foreign markets, and the future of Anglo-American relations must depend on the spirit in which both sides face this competition as a sporting proposition.

"The war made us look abroad, but even now, when the American people shrink from entanglements in Europe, they have definitely made up their mind they are going to take their place as a maritime people. I am sure the world will recognize the necessity which compels us to look abroad and that it will not view with suspicion our present activities, which seek to salvage from the output for war such shipping as is required by economic considerations. We simply ask to be allowed to help and that meanwhile we be respected for our good intentions and treated fairly and justly."

Admiral Niblack declared strongly against naval competition between the United States and England. He said he thought he understood the sentiment in America regarding armament and that in Washington he had talked with Mr. Harding, then a Senator.

"I am opposed to a great programme of capital ships," he continued, "because I am opposed to anything which will bring about a shipbuilding competition between our two countries. I believe it is our business to oppose such competition."

Admiral Niblack paid a tribute to Anglo-Saxon ideals, saying: "Personally I think that in the maritime development of America there is no better guarantee of the freedom of the seas, of the rights of small nations and of the balance of power in the world than the maintenance of Anglo-Saxon ideals."

He declared it was "natural that America should share with England and other countries the world's sea borne trade." He expressed regret that suspicion and distrust existed anywhere in other country against one another.

Other speakers were Lord Desborough, Vice-Admiral Sir William Lowther Grant, R. N., and the Earl of Onslow. Admiral Niblack has been Naval Attaché at the American Embassy here for the last few months.

TRANSIT CONFERENCE NEXT.

GENEVA, Jan. 20.—An international transit conference under the auspices of the League of Nations will be held in Barcelona March 10. It will be presided over by Gabriel Hanotaux of France, who made a report at the Geneva Assembly on the technical organization of the league.

BRITISH DYNAMITE HOUSES IN CORK

Blow Up Two Dwellings in Reprisal for Attacks on Crown Forces.

MARTIAL LAW A SUCCESS

Major-Gen. Strickland Boasts Republican Army Is Breaking Up.

CORK, Ireland, Jan. 20.—The first official destruction for attacks on Crown forces in Cork City since martial law was enforced in this area was carried out to-day, when two houses in Washington street, where two members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were attacked on Saturday last, were destroyed by military forces. The military authorities assert Crown forces were fired on Saturday last, when two houses in Washington street and that "the two worst" were selected for destruction. The work of blowing up the designated houses was done about carefully, in order to prevent damage to adjoining property.

The houses selected for reprisal are said to have been occupied by well known Sinn Fein sympathizers, who were given a warning to clear out. They were permitted to remove their furniture and then military engineers prepared for the demolition of the buildings. Meanwhile officers with drawn revolvers ordered the large crowd that had gathered to disperse, saying that otherwise it would be fired on.

At 1:40 o'clock this afternoon ten explosions followed at intervals of several minutes, causing consternation throughout the city. The raid continued until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the troops were withdrawn. It was then found that two three story houses had been completely demolished, only the walls remaining standing, and that a provision shop adjacent had almost been wrecked by the force of the explosions. Scores of windows in other buildings were shattered.

In the first formal interview given to the press since he came to Ireland, Major-Gen. Strickland, in command of the troops here, told the Associated Press to-day that martial law was proving a success. He discussed the reprisals and his letter to the acting Lord Mayor explaining that he expected aid from the citizens in the shape of a vigilance committee of some kind to supply information to the military. He did not allude to his report on the burning of Cork.

Among the statements made by Gen. Strickland was one that women carried weapons concealed in their skirts to the ambushes. He declared he did not expect immediate results from martial law, but even before it was imposed the murder gang was finding it impossible to live at home and had begun to form flying columns in the Macroom district and parts of Tipperary and Kerry.

"The first result of martial law was to make these columns more active," he said. "The definite thing we are accomplishing is the breaking of the organization of the republican army. It might be explained that he expected aid from the citizens in the shape of a vigilance committee of some kind to supply information to the military. He did not allude to his report on the burning of Cork."

Gen. Strickland spoke bitterly of the part he alleged women were taking as arms bearers. "The military are not making war on women or interfering with them in any way," he said, "so the difficulty of getting the arms in the possession of the women may be imagined."

Gen. Strickland condemned indiscriminate reprisals, but held that official reprisals not only were justified but necessary. "But," he added, "I don't like to hear them called reprisals. I call them punishment."

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS VOTE ON LENINEISM

Begin Balloting on Question of Joining Moscow Internationale.

3 DIFFERENT FACTIONS

Violent Revolutionary Party Likely to Be Formed in Any Case.

LEGNIN, Jan. 20.—Balloting on the question of joining the Moscow Internationale was held this afternoon at the Congress of the Italian Socialist party. It was expected that much time would be occupied in counting the votes. The issue involved is whether revolution by violence is to be indorsed.

Up to the last moment the three factions—one favoring adherence to the Moscow organization, the second desiring to remain aloof from the international and the third advocating membership with limitations—remained intact, and it was considered questionable whether there would be any secession from the ranks of old Socialists to that section of the party which is demanding adoption of the Russian Communist methods.

As the delegates favoring violent action have declared that they intend to form a new party, it appears certain that a violent revolutionary party will begin its existence—a party fashioned and guided by the tactics of Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik Premier.

Deputy Turati, who represents the moderate element, and Deputy Serrati, who stands for adherence to the Third Internationale with reservations, still appeared to have the largest following this morning.

A communication from Moscow, read at to-day's session, demanded expulsion of the Moderate Socialists and all those opposing the Soviet doctrine of an armed offensive.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—Lord Mayor O'Callaghan of Cork was notified to-day by his counsel, Judge Joseph T. Lawless, to report here as soon as possible to cancel the parole under which he was released after his arrival at Newport News as a stowaway. He is now in New York and is expected within the next two days when he will be surrendered to J. J. Hurley, Special Immigration Inspector for this district.

O'CALLAGHAN NOTIFIED HIS PAROLE MUST END

His Surrender Expected Within Two Days.

KILLINGS IN IRELAND FOR DAY TOTAL

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—District Inspector Clarke, a sergeant and four constables were killed and a sergeant and constable

were wounded in an ambush this afternoon at Glenwood, near Six Mile Cross. It was announced by the authorities in Dublin Castle.

The car in which the constables were proceeding was burned and all arms were taken. It is believed that the ambush party suffered casualties, but to what extent is not known.

District Inspector Tobias O'Sullivan was found shot dead early this morning near the Listowel Barracks, county Kerry.

Inspector O'Sullivan was one of the most popular officers in the constabulary. He was the hero of the siege of Kilmallock Barracks on May 9, for which he was promoted and presented with the coveted constabulary medal by Gen. Tudor. Later he was promoted to District Inspector.

Jeffrey McDonald, a laborer, was shot dead in bed in the presence of his wife at Abbeyfeix, County Queens. Three men are alleged to have killed him.

Two bridges between Virginia, County Cavan, and Kells, County Meath Dublin Castle reports, were blown up last night.

The military authorities issued a proclamation to-day declaring that if bomb and firearm attacks on Crown forces in motor cars continue "known rebels will be carried as hostages for the safe conduct of the occupants of all motor vehicles which are the property of the armed forces of the crown."

The proclamation causes surprise, as, although such employment of hostages has been in operation in the martial law areas of south Ireland since early in December, martial law has not yet been declared in Dublin. The authorities assert that the practice of carrying hostages has proved efficacious, no attack having been made in any case where a hostage was carried.

At 1:40 o'clock this afternoon ten explosions followed at intervals of several minutes, causing consternation throughout the city. The raid continued until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the troops were withdrawn. It was then found that two three story houses had been completely demolished, only the walls remaining standing, and that a provision shop adjacent had almost been wrecked by the force of the explosions. Scores of windows in other buildings were shattered.

In the first formal interview given to the press since he came to Ireland, Major-Gen. Strickland, in command of the troops here, told the Associated Press to-day that martial law was proving a success. He discussed the reprisals and his letter to the acting Lord Mayor explaining that he expected aid from the citizens in the shape of a vigilance committee of some kind to supply information to the military. He did not allude to his report on the burning of Cork.

Among the statements made by Gen. Strickland was one that women carried weapons concealed in their skirts to the ambushes. He declared he did not expect immediate results from martial law, but even before it was imposed the murder gang was finding it impossible to live at home and had begun to form flying columns in the Macroom district and parts of Tipperary and Kerry.

"The first result of martial law was to make these columns more active," he said. "The definite thing we are accomplishing is the breaking of the organization of the republican army. It might be explained that he expected aid from the citizens in the shape of a vigilance committee of some kind to supply information to the military. He did not allude to his report on the burning of Cork."

Gen. Strickland spoke bitterly of the part he alleged women were taking as arms bearers. "The military are not making war on women or interfering with them in any way," he said, "so the difficulty of getting the arms in the possession of the women may be imagined."

Gen. Strickland condemned indiscriminate reprisals, but held that official reprisals not only were justified but necessary. "But," he added, "I don't like to hear them called reprisals. I call them punishment."

How the Happy Idea came

How the Happy Idea was worked out

Here's how the Happy Idea works

How the Happy Idea came

How the Happy Idea was worked out

Here's how the Happy Idea works

How the Happy Idea came

How the Happy Idea was worked out

Here's how the Happy Idea works

How the Happy Idea came

How the Happy Idea was worked out

Here's how the Happy Idea works

How the Happy Idea came

How the Happy Idea was worked out

Here's how the Happy Idea works

Join the Happiness Candy Club

Two boxes of Candy for the price of one of them

Many customers have said "If you would get everybody to try your candy and compare your quality and your values, you wouldn't be able to make candy enough to supply the demand."

Perceiving this to be true and knowing that the only good candy advertising is the word-of-mouth-praise of its quality by happily suited customers, our sales head said "Let's form a Happiness Candy Club, give the members a candy treat—for example, this week two boxes of candy for the price of one of them—and you will have ten or twenty times as many people spreading the story of United Candy goodness."

And so, we have started the Happiness Candy Club. Everybody who buys United Candies automatically becomes a member. This week we "club together" two good examples of our line—a full pound box of Evangeline Chocolates, sold regularly for \$1, and a one pound decorated tin box of our Louisiana Molasses Nuted Kisses, sold regularly at 60c, both for \$1.

Friday and Saturday

One pound box of Evangeline Chocolates

Regular Price \$1.00

Both for \$1

One pound box of Molasses Nuted Kisses

Regular Price 60¢

As this club plan of selling candy is purely an idea for introducing our candies to as many people as possible, we reserve the right to limit the sale to one to a customer.

"Happiness in Every Box"

UNITED HAPPINESS STORES:—

416 Broadway

2690 Broadway

64 East 14th Street

200 Fifth Avenue

1272 Broadway

59th St. & 3rd Ave.

42 East 23rd Street

135 West 42nd Street

1343 Broadway

32 Cortlandt Street

25 West 42nd Street

13 Park Row

2249 Broadway

90 Nassau Street

NEWARK—601 Broad Street & 785 Broad Street

UNITED RETAIL CANDY STORES

UNITED RETAIL CANDY STORES

twenty "111" "ONE-ELEVEN" Cigarettes 15¢ EUROPEAN purchasing in this country slackened. High-grade tobacco formerly shipped abroad accumulated. We bought it. This is the unusual condition which enabled us to produce such a quality cigarette as One-Eleven at so low a price. FINALLY—try them! Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co. which means that if you don't like "111" Cigarettes, you can get your money back from the dealer.

Join the Happiness Candy Club. Two boxes of Candy for the price of one of them. Many customers have said "If you would get everybody to try your candy and compare your quality and your values, you wouldn't be able to make candy enough to supply the demand." Perceiving this to be true and knowing that the only good candy advertising is the word-of-mouth-praise of its quality by happily suited customers, our sales head said "Let's form a Happiness Candy Club, give the members a candy treat—for example, this week two boxes of candy for the price of one of them—and you will have ten or twenty times as many people spreading the story of United Candy goodness." And so, we have started the Happiness Candy Club. Everybody who buys United Candies automatically becomes a member. This week we "club together" two good examples of our line—a full pound box of Evangeline Chocolates, sold regularly for \$1, and a one pound decorated tin box of our Louisiana Molasses Nuted Kisses, sold regularly at 60c, both for \$1. Friday and Saturday. One pound box of Evangeline Chocolates. Regular Price \$1.00. Both for \$1. One pound box of Molasses Nuted Kisses. Regular Price 60¢. As this club plan of selling candy is purely an idea for introducing our candies to as many people as possible, we reserve the right to limit the sale to one to a customer. "Happiness in Every Box". UNITED HAPPINESS STORES:— 416 Broadway, 2690 Broadway, 64 East 14th Street, 200 Fifth Avenue, 1272 Broadway, 59th St. & 3rd Ave., 42 East 23rd Street, 135 West 42nd Street, 1343 Broadway, 32 Cortlandt Street, 25 West 42nd Street, 13 Park Row, 2249 Broadway, 90 Nassau Street, NEWARK—601 Broad Street & 785 Broad Street. UNITED RETAIL CANDY STORES.