

naming a total figure for reparations and anticipated that this would be included by President Harding in his message.

GERMAN CAPACITY CALLED VARIABLE

Plea to United States Admission Country Can Pay, London 'Times' Says.

AMERICANS SEE WILES Offer Depends on Whether President or Allies Fix Amount.

REASON FOR DISTRUST Paper Asserts Harding Cannot Afford Either to Arbitrate or Mediate.

The German Cabinet in the absence of Dr. Walter Simons agreed upon the total sum that would be offered. There are two versions of what occurred after this point. One is that Dr. Simons crossed the Cabinet policy in Switzerland, where he was at the time, and the other is that the Vatican was in fact ready to communicate the German proposals to Washington, when in the last moment it was informed that the scheme was without chance of success.

It is even stated by men in a position to know, that the figure the Germans were ready to name was the \$1,000,000,000 marks gold owed by the Allies to the United States and 40,000,000,000 marks gold additional to be paid at 3 per cent. in thirty years. This is reckoned here to be approximately 200,000,000,000 marks gold.

The appeal to President Harding for mediation is regarded by political observers here to be a play for world public opinion, but even more cogently to German public opinion. It is believed to be calculated to prove to the German people in the event new sanctions are enforced that the Cabinet has taken every step possible in an effort to reach a solution of the reparations question.

The first knowledge of the character of the appeal sent to President Harding caused intense excitement among all parties in Germany and was regarded with hostility, especially by the Conservatives. The latter desired to give vent to their feelings to-day in the Reichstag, but the steering committee voted instead to close the discussion until to-morrow.

Principal Attack. The principal attack against the Foreign Minister was on the ground of his having completely surrendered Germany's future to the discretion of a single foreigner. But even the Conservatives were not united and the more moderate ones preferred to criticize Dr. Simons for having bound Germany without submitting a question of such far-reaching consequences to the Reichstag or at least to the party leaders.

The wording of the appeal to President Harding was held to be offensive by the Nationalists. But after the excitement had blown over, the opinion gained ground that Dr. Simons possibly was acting upon more information than he was making public.

There has been a great change in the attitude of certain business interests which were previously rather hostile to any new measures by the Entente plans to expropriate private property even in the newly occupied territory and to institute a participation in German industries. The latter view is now held by private corporations would be free to do business as usual no matter what political changes might take place.

The New York Herald's correspondent spoke to-day to several prominent Reichstag leaders of various parties and found them to be in a mood of profound discouragement. Also, there was severe criticism of the Government's attitude in its insistence on secret diplomacy. Even leading members of the coalition and members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag, when informed late this afternoon of the appeal to President Harding, complained that since the Reichstag was established its members had never been kept in such total ignorance as to what the Government was undertaking.

Rumors are abroad again that Dr. Simons has stated he would resign, and Dr. Wilhelm Mayer von Rosen, Minister to The Hague, and Dr. von Rosenberg, former Minister to Vienna, are mentioned as possible successors.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, April 22.—Foreign Minister Simons in presenting the American note to the Reichstag said that the "improvements in foreign countries that Germany had underestimated her own capacity and her possibilities must gradually be dispelled." The American Government "has declined to act as umpire, but it has not declined to act as mediator," he added.

He said the Government's statement on Germany's appeal and the American answer would be made Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Banking circles here welcome what is termed prospective American indirect mediation, and, while the bankers say they are not expecting any measurable reduction in the indemnity penalties, they nevertheless believe that American influence will contribute largely to an early adjustment of the tangled reparations issue.

GERMAN PRESS DIVIDED OVER AMERICAN NOTE

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, April 22.—The German newspapers are not surprised at the American Government's answer to Germany's reparations proposals, but they are somewhat astounded by the promptness of the reply. The Tagblatt, which is liberal in its views, says:

"Despite the confidence the Germans have in President Harding, his reply was what many of them had expected, only further evidence of his hesitancy. Everything now hangs on the German proposals."

The Vossische Zeitung says the reply was the only answer that could reasonably have been expected. The Nationalist organs assert that it only confirms their predictions, and reaffirm that no nation and no government will be willing to intervene between the Germans and the victorious Entente.

The Nationalist press recalls the appeal made by Germany to President Wilson in 1918, just before the close of the war, and asks why Germany is placing herself helpless in the hands of an ally of her enemies.

The Liberal newspapers, commenting on the appeal before Mr. Hughes's reply was known, indicated no expectation of anything advantageous growing out of the German note.

The Pan-German Deutsche Zeitung mentioned its comment "Germany's capitulation to Washington," while the Soester Zeitung declared it saw "no indication of a favorable reception." The Lokai Anzeiger says that the German people are helpless into the hands of a man whose message showed how far he was removed from German ideas and sentiments."

The Tages Zeitung expressed fears over the situation, in view of Mr. Harding's most recent utterances, and recalled President Wilson's intervention, which it says was the final undoing of Germany's might.

The Deutsche Zeitung said the German note was an act of desperation. The newspaper declared it considered it incomprehensible that the German Government should transfer such high responsibility to a foreigner about whom nothing further is known than that to him Germany and the German people are unknown and negligible. It expressed the hope that President Harding would decline the offer to act as arbitrator.

HARDING IS WILLING TO BE MEDIATOR BUT NOT UMPIRE

Continued from First Page. interpretation of the situation now that time has elapsed in which the notes could be studied in the light of all the circumstances. In spite of the desire of the Administration to keep from playing the role of umpire, the time may arrive when such a solution may appear to be the only one to pull the world out of its present trouble.

Italy, Holland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark have indicated their approval of arbitration, and now that Germany has offered to accept whatever decision the President of the United States may make it would seem that in the event that Great Britain and France should join with Germany and the neutral nations in asking President Harding to arbitrate the dispute, the President could hardly refuse. It would be turning down the request of the whole world. Such a situation is a matter for the future to determine. There are no indications so far as known here that Great Britain could be brought around to this idea.

U. S. GUARANTEE SEEN IN MEDIATORY PROPOSALS

Paris 'Temps' Asks if This Is Washington View.

PARIS, April 22.—The Temps, commenting on the reply of the United States to Germany's request for mediation with regard to reparations, says:

"One truth overshadows all in the exchange of the German and American replies. If the German Government were ready to accept the American proposals, it would not make a detour by way of Washington. It would submit directly its offers to the reparations committee, which has the total German debt fixed and the mode of payments decided upon."

"The invitation of the United States for Germany to formulate acceptable proposals is impossible for the Simons Government, in view of the past two years of odious propaganda, in which Dr. Simons himself helped, that the German people owe nothing and that they have not been vanquished."

"Before Germany can subscribe to acceptable undertakings the German people themselves must realize their position and their duty. Words will not suffice. We must have, in fact we demand, guarantees. The United States Government, which loves peace and is desirous of bringing the crisis to an end, is trying to encourage Germany to change its mentality. That is why it is not simply refusing to mediate but offers Germany to transmit acceptable proposals."

"The offer to transmit new proposals was made in the evident desire to be agreeable to the Allies, and we are happy to recognize the tact with which Secretary Hughes drew up this difficult paragraph. We shall not insist upon the importance which the transmission by the United States of German proposals would assume before the entire world. No one assuredly can consider that a great nation, after the decisive part which it took in the war, would act as a simple messenger and ignore the contents and the value of the message which it transmits."

"German propositions transmitted by the United States would be, no matter what is said or done, propositions guaranteed by the United States. Such guarantees, if unequivocally formulated, would be very advantageous to Germany's creditors. They might afterward invoke the assistance of the United States to bring Germany to execute during thirty years, perhaps, undertakings which it assumed through and under the auspices of the United States. Is this really the manner in which the situation is understood at Washington?"

GERMANY MUST PAY, SAYS BELGIAN MINISTER

Declares Belgians Must Not Suffer by Devastations.

BRUSSELS, April 22.—Foreign Minister Jaspar, speaking at an election campaign meeting to-day, declared he was completely in favor of the French plan of action in the event Germany does not comply with the demands made upon her for reparations.

Belgian taxpayers must not be made to pay for German devastations, said the Foreign Minister. Germany must be made to pay, "even if force is necessary."

COAL MINE STRIKE OUTLOOK HOPEFUL

Lloyd George Encouraged by Conciliatory Spirit of Owners and Men.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, April 22.—The coal situation has taken another promising turn in consequence of Premier Lloyd George's unexpected action in calling a fresh parley and the fact that the conference of miners' delegates, the largest in the history of the federation, representing a membership of nearly 1,000,000 men, to-day voted continued confidence in Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners' union.

After adjournment late this afternoon the Board of Trade, which was held in the afternoon with mine owners and the miners' leaders, it was learned that facts were introduced which would be considered over the week end and which would be the subject of discussion at a further meeting to be held Monday. The position was considered so hopeful at the end of this conference, which was held in the afternoon, that Lloyd George, who previously had intended to remain in London over night, started immediately for Limpsie so as to be able to meet the Board of Trade to-morrow at Dover.

The official report of the Board of Trade conference shows that the Premier appealed to both sides to get together and investigate the wage question. It was arranged that during the adjournment to-day the coal owners will prepare for submission papers showing in greater detail the effect of their proposals both upon the miners' wages and their own profits.

This is considered an important point, it having been maintained by the miners that figures hitherto advanced by the owners to prove the industry was unable to stand a higher wage scale than that in any case was unfair to base a permanent wage scale upon a period of abnormal depression in the industry.

Unofficial and unconfirmed reports are current to-night that the Government is disposed to agree to a settlement of the wage question as a condition of a national pool, and is strongly urging the owners to make a better wage offer. Although the miners are firm on the fact that they have not withdrawn their confidence in Mr. Hodges leaves the hope that a compromise settlement is possible.

After a conference this morning the miners' delegates issued a statement declaring that reports from the mining districts showed complete unanimity on the demand for a national wages board and a national wages pool.

Official figures on unemployment place the total at 1,666,000, an increase of 71,200 for last week. It was stated in the Coal Exchange that several cargoes of American coal were on their way to the Continent, and that Belgium was releasing coal for England.

GERMAN CUSTOMS MEN REFUSING TO SERVE

Interallied Commission Is Having Difficulty.

By the Associated Press. MAYENCE, April 22.—The Interallied Rhineland Commission is meeting difficulties in the application of the new customs regime on the eastern frontier of the occupied territories, as a large percentage of the German customs officers have refused to work while others are opposing passive resistance.

Refusals to work for the Allies have been particularly numerous in the region of Ludwigshafen and Dusseldorf. The commission is prepared to take energetic measures to put the Germans to work. In the region of Dusseldorf, allied officials say, the first day the regime came into effect the frontier customs posts actually were swamped with parcels which the officials declare had evidently been saved for many days in order to embarrass the Allies.

It is learned that traffic between the occupied territories and Germany proper is ten times more voluminous than on the western frontier of the German Republic between Belgium, France and the occupied territories. In the region of Dusseldorf, Premier Hughes has suffered considerable delays owing to the defection of the German customs officers.

TOKIO IS UNSHAKEN IN MANDATE POLICY

Council Approves Cabinet's Attitude, Seeing No Reason for Change.

By the Associated Press. TOKIO, April 22.—The diplomatic advisory council to-day approved the attitude of the Cabinet on the mandate question, after Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, had given an exposition of the Government's viewpoint, according to newspaper reports. Nothing official as to the nature of the council's decision has been given out, however.

According to newspaper statements yesterday the attitude of the Cabinet was that there is no reason to alter Japan's policy on the question of mandates because of the recent American note on the subject.

In diplomatic circles here the impression prevails that every effort will be made to reach a settlement mutually satisfactory to the Powers concerned. The Government according to the Asahi Shimbun, is considering the advisability of appointing a special commission with this end in view.

Resolutions declaring that the present Ministry of Japan precipitated the empire into a political crisis "that has never been more dangerous" were passed by the Kenseikai, or Opposition Party, following an address by Viscount Kato, the party's president, in which he scored the Ministry for internal as well as foreign policies.

The resolutions declared the Ministry pursued "retrogressive and disgracing diplomatic policy, which caused complete loss of national prestige abroad, and loose and injudicious internal policy, which brought about popular unrest and the deterioration of national thought at home."

Kato declared that the Government was ill advised in maintaining troops in Siberia, and that it made a mistake in not withdrawing them when the United States Government removed its expeditionary force. He continued:

"It must be pointed out to the Government that no country is justly entitled to station its troops in an alien land simply because its frontiers are threatened."

The resolutions declared that the Opposition party deemed it a duty to "rise in union with the people" against the incompetent Ministry, in the hope of introducing political reform and placing the country in the pathway of development and prosperity.

NO RUHR RESISTANCE TO ALLIED OCCUPATION

Labor Head Says Uprising Is Not Considered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 22.

Working men in the Ruhr Valley have no intention of resisting the Allies in the event of further occupation, according to a prominent trade union head representing 2,000,000 workers. An armed uprising is not being considered by the workers, he says, nor would they begin a general strike without a recommendation from the Central Trade Union.

"We could not recommend an action which might lead to bloodshed and certain misery for the workers," he continued. "We are concerned in finding relief for those affected by the increased unemployment due largely to a general industrial uncertainty. The workers are bound to be the greatest losers in the application of new sanctions. Through the closing down of work they will be the first to feel the depression. Manufacturers with the stocks they have on hand can hold out for six months on the average. The worker also will feel the pinch of a rise in prices in the occupied area."

The head of the metal workers' union declares that the metal workers are not inclined to the idea of a general strike, but that the situation will determine the policy.

The metal industry expects an extensive closing down in May when the textile stocks and orders expire. The textile industry has already been crippled by the new customs sanctions. The union heads declare themselves to be more solid with the Government than previously and are convinced that new military sanctions will only increase the misery.

PARIS COMMUNISTS OPPOSE REPARATIONS

Placard Walls With Pro-German Posters.

PARIS, April 22.—The Communist committee last night placarded the walls of Paris with posters which said that the reparations problem was a problem of the classes and that the Allies could not legally claim the German people's gold, as the German people were not responsible for the war.

The placards also requested Frenchmen not to respond to the Government's mobilization order.

SOLAR PLEXUS

The Lacedemonians had a very commendable horror of getting fat.

To prevent this, the youth were obliged to present themselves undraped to the magistrates.

Prominent stomachs were punched until they could not digest a dinner for a month afterwards.

A more humane way would have been to prescribe a sensible diet like that offered at CHILDS.

Wholesome, nourishing dishes that make one fit, not too fat.



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By Robert Lansing

Chicago Tribune The Boston Transcript

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DAYLIGHT SAVING is unique, in that it gives us something instead of taking something away. It stands out alone and solitary, a do-of-daylight in a long night of legislative don'ts. You can enjoy it without a doctor's prescription, and neither the Federal nor the State Government can tax it. It is "an allowable deduction." You do not have to report it, all you have to do is to spend it. It means more daylight, more sunlight, and more life in the open, long days, long plays, and deep sleeps.

Daylight Hours Beginning April 24th Ending September 25th

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Will Place on Sale To-day a Very Fine Collection of Scotch Golf Hose of a very superlative quality at 5.50 a pair

These are without question the finest Scotch Golf Hose made. A man could roam all over British links and find nothing more exclusive. Made of soft fleecy all wool yarn, in a host of plain colors with contrasting cuffs.

IMPORTED Scotch Golf Socks 3.95 pair

Shown in a wide variety of colored check effects, and in smart striped and diamond patterns. As soft as a kitten's ear—yet very serviceable.

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MEN'S Silk-Knitted Cravats 1.35 Regularly 2.50 to 3.50

Fine all-silk knitted cravats, in a splendid selection of colors, from stripings in many rich combinations to smart heathers and plain black.

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