

Stabilization of Europe's economic conditions.

PARIS, May 9.—The army contingent of 1919, called to the colors in connection with the reparations for the possible occupation of the Ruhr Valley, will in no case be sent home before July, it was said today in official circles. Even if the Germans accept the allied ultimatum the troops mobilized for the occupation will be held in readiness for action in case Bavaria does not disarm before June 30, the time limit fixed by the Allies for completion of the disarming process. It was stated.

The contingent of 1921 will by that time have been sufficiently trained to take the place of the other classes, it is considered, and the 1919 class will then probably be demobilized.

GERMAN EXPERT URGES TERMS BE ACCEPTED Coal Owner Pleads That Uncertainty Be Removed.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, May 9.—The advice which Robert Friedlander, widely known industrialist and coal owner, gives in a statement in the course of an examination of the allied ultimatum and protocol is this: "The fate of Germany and her future home are in our hands. Let us go to work. This document has not been drafted by Generals or politicians, but drawn up by sober minded, calmly calculating business men, who, while wholly disinterested, have carefully weighed the prerequisites upon which their conclusions are based."

Friedlander under believes the Allies' terms are acceptable, he says, because they are not unreasonable, and can be fulfilled under conditions which may be taken for granted and which, indeed, will be incorporated in the treaty. This German economic expert sets forth the things necessary to Germany's ability to carry out the conditions of the protocol as "the return of Germany's industrial capacity, inventory, stocks and enterprise to the pre-war basis at least, and that no integral parts of her territory be detached, thus causing irremediable damage to the country."

Friedlander tells his countrymen they have a thorny, rocky road ahead of them, but that acceptance now will remove "the paralyzing burden of uncertainty" and enable Germany's economic organization to settle down to the job of producing the surplus needed to meet the reparations terms.

GERMANS IN LONDON LOOK FOR SURRENDER

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, May 9.

German officials here in closest touch with affairs in Berlin think the Allies' reparations terms will be signed before midnight Thursday unless the "nationalistic" sentiment which has grown up in Germany since the Treaty of Versailles was signed sways the people and makes them believe further signatures are useless. These German officials here express apprehension that German public opinion feels the Ruhr is going to be taken regardless of what assurances the German Government gives the Allies.

They say there is not a remaining doubt that the French are determined to break up Germany and will try to accomplish this by wanting further guarantees even if the present terms are met.

On the other hand, many Germans here feel England and America would be pleased if the ultimatum was met, and these urge acceptance of the terms, because they think it will mean the beginning of a cooperation which will lead to the defeat of what they call "relentless French militarism." They say they know where France stands, but are not sure of England, and the main question is whether England will help them meet their obligations when they show the right spirit. They are encouraged by the British sentiment that Germany must be given a reasonable chance, and believe this feeling will be a powerful influence with the present or whatever Government comes into power.

These German officials here, while still hoping that Dr. Wilhelm Mayer-Kaufmann may form a Cabinet, think that whatever Ministry comes into power it will not change the status of the parties in the coalition. One well informed official said this evening that it would not be surprising if the last act of the Bahrenbach government would be the signing of the allied terms by Dr. Simons.

The Germans are greatly disturbed over the Upper Silesian trouble and have made repeated requests at the British Foreign Office for assistance. They say the German Minister in Warsaw reports that nothing is being done by the Polish Government to suppress the proclamation backing up Korfanty's invasion and that the French refuse to send troops to check the dictator's forces because they say they cannot spare them from the Rhine.

This new trouble, they insist, only adds to Germany's difficulty in settling her reparations question at such a critical period. In the French failure to act they profess to find support of their contention that the move was planned to coincide with the Rhineland advance and that the plot had gone so far that the plot is now out of control and Upper Silesia has become another Fiume.

U. S. ACTION PRAISED IN THE LONDON 'TIMES' Trade Interests Inseparable From Old World.

LONDON, May 9.—The London Times editorially says that the reply of the United States to the Allies' invitation to send representatives to the sittings of the Supreme Council, Reparations Commission and Conference of Ambassadors appears to be all that the Allies could have reasonably expected. The Times notes that Washington has expressed pleasure at the allied statement that American cooperation in international war settlements would be "of material assistance."

"There has never been a shadow of doubt on that point among reasonable men," continued the paper. "Many go so far as to think this assistance more than material—they think it essential. The world war cannot really be closed without a world settlement, and in very many of the relations of trade, commerce, finance and the whole field of economic American interests are closely, inseparably interwoven with those of the Old World."

"The President's message showed a clear appreciation of this truth. It repudiated the policy of entire aloofness from European affairs as they developed out of the war on higher grounds, so grounds of honor and moral obligation, but it also revealed consciousness that in this matter material interest and moral obligation coincide."

With reference to the Washington statement that Americans must play their full part in the pursuit of peace the Times says: "Statesmen like Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Mellon could not fail to understand the economic arguments, as well as the moral arguments, for this policy, carefully guarded, as it has been both in the message and in the reply, against anything which could be misinterpreted with any show of plausibility into infringement of those full rights of sovereignty, nationality and independence which American opinion guards with jealous care."

AMERICAN ENVOY SITS ON COUNCIL

Ambassador Wallace Resumes Place as Unofficial Observer.

PARIS PRESS PLEASED Task a Delicate One, for He May Be Asked to Express His Opinions.

UPPER SILESIA DEBATED British Would Give Germans Control of Cities, but French Oppose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 9.

Resuming his place as unofficial observer in the Council of Ambassadors, Hugh C. Wallace, the retiring American Ambassador here, to-day listened while the allied representatives discussed the Upper Silesian question, but Ambassador Wallace confined his role strictly to that of reporter for his government.

Roland W. Boyden received instructions this morning to act as unofficial American delegate on the Reparation Commission and will attend the next session of that body. It is not yet certain whether the American subordinates will resume their places in all the sub-committees, where their participation formerly included voting.

All the newspapers here hail with delight the attendance of Ambassador Wallace on the meeting this morning as marking America's participation, even if partial, in Europe's affairs. Mr. Wallace was greeted warmly by his colleagues and sat at the right hand of Jules Cambon of France, president of the council.

Whether he willis it or not, Ambassador Wallace will be asked to give his opinion on questions like Silesia, which can easily count morally one way or another. His task, therefore, becomes a delicate one, if he is to keep strictly within his unofficial role.

The council is badly divided over the question of the partitioning of Upper Silesia, and to-day confined itself to attempting another pacification plea. It asked the Interallied Commission in the district to inform the population of the exact state of affairs, explaining that no decision had been taken as to division of the territory. The council also decided to urge Poland to control the Poles in connection with the existing conditions.

The British provisional settlement, whereby Germany would be given temporary control pending the attribution of the towns which in the plebiscite voted in favor of Germany, has now run up against French opposition, the latter contending that Silesia must be divided according to the vote by commune districts, and not by municipalities. The French are preparing to defend this stand at all costs.

REDS MORTALLY INJURE GOVERNOR OF STYRIA Throw Him Out of Window and Stone Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Vienna, April 9.—Gov. Rintelen of Styria is reported to be dying as a result of having been thrown out of a second story window of a Government building at St. Lorenz, Upper Styria, during a Communist riot there yesterday.

The Reds gained access to the building after an hour of fighting and found the Governor in his office. A free for all fight followed, during which he was tossed through a window to Communists in the street. They stoned him and trampled upon him until he was rescued by the police. The Communists charged their comrades. Many arrests have been made.

Styria has been greatly worked up over the plebiscite which is to be held to determine the sentiment regarding reunion with Germany.

SINN FEIN MANIFESTO ANNOUNCES U. S. RELIEF Millions of Pounds Raised, Says Announcement.

BELFAST, May 9.—Typewritten announcements have been posted in Dundalk and the surrounding district stating that "through the efforts of the President of the Irish Republic loans of many millions of pounds have been raised in America for the relief of the Irish nation," and that "all persons who have been in person or property victims of English aggression shall receive due compensation from the treasury of the republic."

The announcement adds that recourse to "enemy courts" will be deemed a grave offense against the welfare of the state "in time of war" and that offenders will be dealt with accordingly.

HOTEL ASTOR ANNOUNCES OPENING TO-NIGHT OF THE ROOF GARDEN AND BELVEDERE RESTAURANT

ASTOR ROOF DANCES DURING DINNER AND THROUGHOUT THE EVENING

Allied Bodies on Which United States Will Be Represented Unofficially

THE Allied Supreme Council is the successor to the "Big Five," which was made up of the representatives of the principal Powers which formulated the Treaty of Versailles. At recent sessions it has been composed of the heads of the governments of Great Britain, France and Belgium, the Foreign Minister of Italy and the Japanese Ambassador in Paris or London, wherever the sittings were held. George Harvey, the new American Ambassador to Great Britain, will act as the representative of President Harding in this council.

The Council of Ambassadors is composed of the Ambassadors of the principal allied and associated Powers in Paris and the French Foreign Minister. It takes over certain matters assigned to it by the Supreme Council. Ambassador Herrick, when he arrives in Paris next month, will take his place in this council as "unofficial observer." Ambassador Wallace resumed his place at yesterday's session in Paris.

The Reparations Commission is the only one of these bodies created by the Treaty of Versailles, which provides that it shall be composed of the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. On no occasion may the representatives of more than five of these Powers take part in the proceedings and vote. Roland W. Boyden will sit in in an unofficial capacity for the United States in this commission.

GERMANS AND POLES MAY FIGHT ON ODER

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of the Oder, as far north as Krappitz, is in possession of the Poles. The Germans have commandeered automobiles and established courier services. The headquarters staff has requisitioned barracks and is accepting internees, who have been so numerous that guns were issued to only three men in every fifteen.

At Krappitz a huge flag of the German Empire is flying above the market place, over the heads of the small French force there. The French and Italians in Ratibor have been on constant guard duty for three days without sleep, although they have taken no active part in fighting.

The upper Silesian miners have decided to resume work. They stipulate, however, that the coal produced must go to Poland, not to Germany. A group of Italians crouched behind a brick barricade on the bridge, bullets striking about them. The commander of the Italians, with his troops, said: "We are not fighting now; we are being fought. You can see that, but heaven help the Poles if they come over this bridge."

The Italians have 500 men here. The French have 150 men, who, the Germans claim, are not cooperating, giving contradictory orders. The soldier retained his presence of mind and telephoned the number of the car ahead to the authorities at Dusseldorf. On entering the city the automobile was stopped and its occupants were arrested. They will be court-martialed.

FRENCH KILL GERMANS IN CLASH IN SILESIA Soldiers Shoot Into Crowd Menacing a Polish Prisoner.

By the Associated Press. OPELLEN, Upper Silesia, May 9.—French soldiers to-day shot into a crowd of Germans who were threatening a Polish prisoner, killing two and wounding several others. To assuage the ensuing excitement the burgo-master issued a proclamation urging the populace to maintain peace and have confidence in the allied commission. The agitation here has been visibly increased by the severe wounding of two German policemen in the last two days.

CIVIL WAR REPORTED FROM UPPER SILESIA Berlin So Far Refuses to Send Troops There.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, May 9.—From all accounts, civil war is now spreading throughout Upper Silesia, the Germans having organized locally to repulse the invader. So far the German Government has refused to send government troops to assist the Silesian Germans, but it is feared here that its resistance cannot be maintained. The Council of the League of Nations has not yet decided whether to maintain the claim that German propagandists have greatly exaggerated the situation, which is regarded in Berlin as a repetition of the experiments of d'Annunzio and Zeligowski, at Fiume and Vilna, respectively, but upon a much larger scale.

LLOYD GEORGE TRYING TO INFLUENCE POLAND Regrets Silesian Trouble for Its Effect on Berlin.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, May 9.—Mr. Lloyd George is responding in the House of Commons to-day to questions regarding the Upper Silesian situation and its possible effect on the German answer to the allied demands, yet it was very unfortunate that this incident should have arisen at the moment when Germany was deciding as to the disarmament demands. Asked if Great Britain could not do more toward settling the trouble by influencing the Polish Government, the Prime Minister said: "We are doing everything in our power to bring such pressure as we can on the Polish Government."

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, May 7th, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 14.00 cents to 17.50 cents per pound and averaged 16.40 cents per pound, 44%.

JAPANESE PRINCE GREETED IN LONDON

Prince of Wales Journeys With Him and King Meets Him at Station.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, May 9.

The pomp with which Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan was received in London to-day exceeded anything seen in the line of court pageantry since 1914, but this alone was the distinctive feature of his reception here. The public pulse failed to respond with anything like that in New York when the Prince of Wales was greeted there. Royalty extended every honor at the "meeting of East and West," and throngs flocked around Victoria station, as they always gather and cheer when their King and their own Crown Prince appear publicly but outside a comparatively small part of the people, the entourage prevailed that "there is neither East nor West when there is such a thing as a coal strike and a curtailed transport service occupying the public mind."

The arrival of Japan's heir was made the occasion of a spectacle, however, and the visit to London, a small, serious, spectacled young man, saluted and shook hands and maintained a stiff, punctilious formality. The line of march to Buckingham Palace was brightened by many flags, but nearly all British and Japanese, which was noticeable after the past few years of seeing the flags of many nations equally conspicuously displayed on great occasions. The Scots Guard with their pipes formed the guard of honor.

King George appeared at the station dressed as a Field Marshal of the period when it was not necessary to put away scarlet and gold and plumes. He was accompanied by the Duke of York in naval uniform. The Duke of Connaught arrived early, surrounded by clusters of brilliantly and picturesquely garbed men. Lord Curzon appeared in a cocked hat and the Lord Mayor in livery breeches, with a footman in plush and feathers. The group from the Japanese Embassy presented a solid front of gold.

Prince Hirohito stepped out of the train with the Japanese Ambassador and the Prince of Wales, who greeted him at Portsmouth. The mournful melody of the Japanese anthem was played while the Princes stood facing each other. The King greeted the Japanese Crown Prince with the usual formalities. The Guard was reviewed, after which King George and Prince Hirohito entered the royal coach, drawn by eight fiery horses and with scarlet coated outriders, followed by the Prince of Wales and the Japanese Ambassador. Then the procession started. At Buckingham Palace the Prince was greeted

by the Queen, Princess Mary and other members of the royal family. LONDON, May 9.—The state banquet at Buckingham Palace to-night in honor of Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan marked the close of a memorable day and revived the pre-war brilliance of such events. The banquet was held in the state ballroom. One hundred and thirty guests were present, including many members of the royal family, the Japanese visitors and foreign Ambassadors. Among the latter was the German Ambassador, The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Earl Curzon. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith also were in attendance.

King George, toasting the royal guest, said that the visit was the symbol of the friendship which had so long united the two island empires. Referring to domestic economic and industrial troubles, the King said: "Because he is our friend, we are not afraid for him to see our troubles. We know his sympathy with us, and he will understand."

Prince Hirohito expressed his profound gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality he had received and the happy relations between the allied countries. The Crown Prince took lunch at the palace this afternoon, visited Queen Mother Alexandra and subsequently placed wreaths on the cenotaph in Whitehall and the grave of the unknown soldier in Westminster Abbey. To-morrow the royal guest will visit Windsor. On Wednesday he will be presented with an address by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall.

JAPANESE OFFICIALS BEGIN TRIP TO AMERICA Admiral Sotokichi Uriu Was Weeks's Classmate.

TOKYO, May 9.—The delegation of the Japanese Diet bound for the United States for a visit of three months sailed from Yokohama to-day on board the steamer Shinyo Maru.

Also a passenger was Admiral Sotokichi Uriu, who probably will consult with Secretary of State Hughes on the Japanese situation and also with John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, of whom Admiral Uriu was a classmate at Annapolis.

A NEW SAUCE

Jean Souplet, the famous boy cook of Paris, has invented a new sauce;

In recognition of which, he has been made second in that most exclusive of clubs, the Cercle Agricole—

An honor that no one will begrudge him, who has ever enjoyed a really delicious sauce—

A sauce, for instance, like that served with baked spaghetti at CHILDS.

The new sauce with the delightfully spicy flavor of cheese.

HE COULDN'T ENJOY LAST SUMMER'S VACATION

BUSINESS and property matters were constantly on his mind. Twice he had to hurry back to town to take care of unexpected financial matters.

But this summer he will be able to go as far away as he likes—and stay as long as he likes—for he has arranged with us to relieve him of the matters that interfered with last year's vacation.

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HOTEL ASTOR ANNOUNCES OPENING TO-NIGHT OF THE ROOF GARDEN AND BELVEDERE RESTAURANT ASTOR ROOF DANCES DURING DINNER AND THROUGHOUT THE EVENING