

despite the opposition of the Communists and the railroad workers.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, May 24.—In his address today in the Chamber M. Briand said the Silesian situation was clearing up and did not necessitate intervention by the French troops.

67 YEARS TO RETIRE REPARATION BONDS

Two Generations for France to Be Fully Repaid, Says M. Cheron.

GREAT EFFORT IS NEEDED Must Borrow 32 Billion Francs to Cover Expenditures at Present.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris, May 24. France will have received 52,000,000,000 francs in cash or in German securities not sold at the end of the first eight years under the London reparations accord, and will have to pay out in that time 100,000,000,000 francs in pensions and reconstruction expenses, according to the report made in the Senate today by Senator Cheron in analyzing the London figures and their application to the foreign budget.

The difference must be covered by a loan, Senator Cheron said, which he suggested should be amortized for thirty-seven years, the carrying charge for which being 3,300,000,000 francs annually. On the best analysis, he said, France would have to pay herself in the end 60,000,000,000 francs already advanced and 28,000,000,000 francs provided for by the London figures, making a final deficit for France on the German accounts of 88,000,000,000 francs.

M. Cheron estimates the total recoverable from Germany in 1921 at 15,120,000,000 francs, and says that France has already spent 40,000,000,000 francs chargeable to Germany. He figures that Germany can be capitalized at 47,000,000,000 francs, making a total eventually chargeable to Germany of 187,000,000,000 francs.

"If Germany executes her agreement and France makes a great effort the situation will remain disturbing for France but not impossible," the Senator says in his report, which estimates that sixty-seven years is the shortest period in which the German bonds can be amortized.

In this year's budget, Mr. Cheron said, France must borrow 32,000,000,000 francs to cover expenditures, and he added: "It is impossible for these conditions to continue; the budget must be balanced within two years at the latest by heroic economies."

ANTI-BOLSHEVISTS NEARING VLADIVOSTOK Kappell Forces Capture Nikola, Two Miles Away.

Tokyo, May 24.—Newspaper advices received here from Vladivostok assert that the troops formerly commanded by the late Gen. Kappell, the anti-Bolshevik leader, have captured Nikola, two miles northwest of Vladivostok, and are advancing toward Vladivostok.

A despatch from Tokyo March 21 reported that the Kappell forces had captured Nikola.

French Economy to Delay Mail to America 4 Days

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris, May 24. BUSINESS men here with American connections are aroused over the announcement that the Government has decided to discharge 500 employees of the foreign mail section of the Paris general post office as an economy measure. Post office officials admit it will delay the mails to the United States as long as four days, and have rejected the plea of the business interests that it will mean a loss greater than any gain in economy.

STYRIA, DEFIANT, VOTES ON GERMAN FUSION Vienna to Order Salzburg to Boycott the Movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris, May 24. The province of Styria is voting today on the question whether a local plebiscite on fusion with Germany is to be held. Sunday a great demonstration was held in Graz, the capital, under the personal guidance of German professors and students. Acting Mayor Gray in a speech declared that "in our hearts the union is already accomplished."

DR. ROSEN TO REFORM BERLIN FOREIGN OFFICE Dr. Self Mentioned as Probable Envoy to Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Berlin, May 24. Reform of the German Foreign Office and the clearing out of conservative influences there will be the main task of Dr. Friedrich Rosen, the new Foreign Minister in Chancellor Wirth's Cabinet. The choice for this portfolio falling to the onetime German Minister to the Hague represents a substantial victory for the Progressives and a turning out of certain Cabinet politicians. It represents a success for Matthias Erzberger, formerly Finance Minister, who supported Dr. Rosen.

Dr. Rosen's appointment smoothes the way for the selection of a man to fill the post of German Ambassador in Washington, an appointment which will depend on the decision on which group shall win out in the Foreign Office.

A.G. GARDINER HOPES FOR U. S. ALLIANCE

Liberal Editor of London for Union of English Speaking Peoples.

In the stir over disarmament and the Anglo-Japanese alliance, a significant utterance has come from A. G. Gardiner, a well known publicist, for eighteen years editor of the London Daily News and a leading Liberal. In the spirit of Anglo-American relations he sees the chief issue of the future, and has promulgated a plan in a book called "The Anglo-American Future" in which he maintains that the hope of the world lies in an alliance of all English-speaking peoples.

His new idea is the form that this alliance should take. Great Britain and the United States, he says, should join or pool their navies. A combination of their naval strength would be unassailable. No nation or group of nations, even including the next sea power, Japan, could approach them. The world will not consent, Mr. Gardiner writes, to live by the sanction of the Prussian sword. But in an attempt on the part of any country, even the United States, to outstrip the British fleet, Mr. Gardiner sees a disaster, greater than that of the world has yet experienced, while their union would mean a greater beneficence than the world has ever enjoyed.

"The German challenge," says Mr. Gardiner, "is gone, and all the sea power of the Continent combined would be hardly more formidable against the British navy than a fleet of fishing smacks. In all the rest of the world, leaving out the United States, there is only one other navy that counts, that of Japan. Moreover, the war has shown that the submarine has fundamentally changed the conditions of sea warfare. It organizes anarchy in place of the semblance of law that prevailed before, and in that anarchy the neutral trader is more certainly doomed than the belligerent warship."

In these circumstances the United States will inevitably be compelled to revise its whole attitude on the subject of sea power. The United States, with its natural resources and accumulated wealth the most powerful nation on earth, and it cannot ignore the grave responsibilities that rest on it for the protection of its national interests. It is committed by the Monroe Doctrine to the defence of the whole American continent, and it has two oceans to police, with the British navy dominant in the one and the Japanese navy in the other. Its position is complicated by the British possession, not only on the mainland but still more in the Caribbean Sea.

"Obviously its dependence on the good will of Great Britain, not to speak of Japan, creates a situation that a great and proud nation cannot permanently accept. It will be compelled, if not now, then at some future and not very distant time, to provide itself with sufficient guarantees for its own defence. It is not difficult to conceive Jugglers ready to

WAR DEPT. REVEALS RUSES OF SLACKERS

Asserts They Twist and Distort Records When Names Appear as Draft Dodgers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., May 24. In regard to the publication of the slacker lists, the War Department tonight authorized the following statement: "Attention is invited to the fact that all of the names on the printed lists of alleged draft deserters are on those lists because the War Department found in the investigation of the selective service records that the proper local board officials had entered charges of desertion against them, and subsequent investigation have failed to produce any reason for removing such names from those lists."

ENEMIES OF NAVY BILL KNOCKED OUT IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The economy drive against the \$486,000,000 naval appropriation bill was shattered in the Senate today when many increases recommended by the Naval Committee were adopted. By a vote of 45 to 23, the Senate adopted a committee amendment providing for a personnel of 120,000 men as against 100,000 authorized by the House. Afterward committee amendments calling for increases aggregating about \$42,500,000 were approved. The way also was paved for passage of the bill to-morrow or Thursday after prospective adoption of the Borah amendment for a disarmament conference.

FLOOD SEEKS INQUIRY ON HARVEY'S SPEECH

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Ambassador Harvey's speech in London came in for further Congressional attention today. Representative Flood (Va.), Democrat, introducing a resolution proposing to ask Secretary Hughes if certain statements attributed to the Ambassador were "official utterances" delivered by instruction or whether they had been approved or disapproved by the Department. Mr. Flood wanted to know particularly whether Mr. Harvey was "voicing the sentiments and policies of the United States Government" when he was quoted as having said that "the declaration that a war between England and the United States has ceased to be conceivable is no more than an assumption. Or again when he said: 'Not a few remain convinced that we sent our young soldiers across to save this kingdom, France and Italy. That is not a fact. We sent them solely to save the United States of America, and most reluctantly and begrudgingly at that.'"

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"Many cases will arise in which men whose names are on the published lists will attempt to show by certain evidence which they may produce that their names should not have been listed, and through misrepresentations made to those not familiar with the provisions of the selective service regulations, will succeed in inducing the newspapers to publish stories of their cases so worded as to clear themselves in public estimation and at the same time put the War Department in the position of having published their names without just cause. The following cases are typical: (a) A man received an honorable discharge from the army between the outbreak of hostilities and May 18, 1917, the date on which the selective service law became effective. He then was called by his local board, failed to respond, and was properly reported to the Adjutant-General of the army as a deserter. This man may actually have his honorable discharge of 1917 to a newspaper, make claim that he is wrongfully on the list, and have the alleged injustice done him very much advertised, whereas, as a matter of fact, he became a deserter subsequently to the date of his discharge and his name was properly included in the list.

(b) Discharges from draft and deferments prior to December 15, 1917, also afford opportunities for misrepresentation. Men will display in public estimation from draft or their classification cards, and the average individual will believe that these show full compliance with the selective service law; whereas in fact they actually have become deserters subsequently to December 15, 1917, through failure to submit their questionnaires or to report for physical examination or enlistment when called upon to do so. (c) Men who enlisted after November 11, 1918, the date of the signing of the armistice, and who have since that date been honorably discharged from the service, may now use such discharges in an attempt to prove honorable war service when they were really draft deserters prior to such enlistment. An enlistment after the armistice cannot, of course, in any way affect a charge of desertion incurred during the period of actual hostilities.

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BRITISH TO SEND FOUR BATTALIONS TO SILESIA Poland Shows Desire to Curb Insurgent Troops.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, May 24.—A force of four battalions of British infantry is under order to proceed to Upper Silesia from the Rhine and it is contemplated if possible to increase this force. Austen Chamberlain, the Government spokesman, told a questioner in the House of Commons this afternoon. "Present representations have been made at Warsaw by the Ministers of the three allied Powers, acting in concert. Mr. Chamberlain said, but the evidence at the British Government's disposal renders it difficult to form a definite opinion regarding the recent aggression in Silesia.

Despatches received here from Paris representing Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, as having addressed a drastic note to Germany threatening reprisals for failure to impose a blockade on arms and ammunition to Upper Silesia have been denied by Earl Curzon's authority.

It is admitted that Earl Curzon had a conversation with Dr. Siamer, the German Ambassador, at which representations were made as to the necessity for Germany to maintain the Silesia boundary inviolate and to lift the economic blockade. It is said that while Great Britain and France agreed that these measures on Germany's part are imperative, no agreement was reached as to possible penalties for non-enforcement.

Germany's reply to the representations of Great Britain and France for an embargo against the entry of troops or ammunition into Upper Silesia is generally regarded as official circles here as satisfactory. A disposition also is noted on the part of Poland to attempt to control the insurgents occupying the disputed area.

These considerations, together with the dispatch of between 3,000 and 4,000 British troops from the Rhine, are inspiring a more hopeful attitude toward the Silesian problem. A final settlement, however, awaits a meeting of the Supreme Council, which will probably be held in Boulogne at the end of this week.

POLISH CABINET TO REMAIN IN OFFICE Crisis Tided Over and Efforts Made to Avoid Clash.

By the Associated Press. WARSAW, May 23.—The Cabinet met in extraordinary session when news was received that a German offensive had begun in Upper Silesia, and there was a discussion of the situation, which has been complicated by the threatened Cabinet crisis arising from the resignation of Foreign Minister Sapieha and the Ministers of Labor and Agriculture. The resignation of Prince Sapieha has not been accepted. President Pilsudski and Premier Witos having urged him to remain in office until the Silesian situation is settled.

Great excitement was caused by despatches from Silesia reporting that 40,000 to 60,000 German regulars were concentrating from three directions upon the industrial district in Upper Silesia in an offensive against the Polish insurgents. The Polish Government, according to reports in diplomatic circles, has taken a strong stand and is doing everything possible to avoid a clash with Germany. It is admitted that the Polish Government has exercised some pressure on Poland.

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