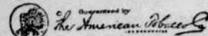




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SILESIA DEFEND PLEBISCITE RIGHTS

Not Rebels, Says Gen. Hofer, but Protecting Lives and Homes.

WILL ACT WITH ALLIES

French Disarmed Germans, Closing Their Eyes on Poles, He Charges.

BRITISH MORE AMENABLE

Declares Troops Are Natives and Sees Bolshevism Among Opponents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

UPPER SILESIA, May 30.—The first battalion of the Black Watch, which arrived here today, was met by hundreds of children, who threw flowers at the British soldiers. They broke into the marching squads, trying to hold the soldiers' hands and shouting gleefully as the bagpipes screamed the music of the march.

The residents of the place lined the sidewalks, smilingly, and the men doffed their hats as the British troops passed. The Scotchmen were pleased at the reception and patted the children's heads and exchanged greetings with the crowd. The German green police stood at rigid salute until the whole column was by, then went laughing about their duties. The first train due to arrive in the morning reached here about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while the streets were virtually deserted, but the moment it was known that the British had arrived, men, women and children began running from every direction toward the station, where the battalion formed for the march to the barracks.

As the column reached the narrow winding main street, two horsemen cleared the way and kept careful eye on a number of civilians with rifles on their backs, but there was apparent friendliness on every hand, and anxiety vanished. From every window handkerchiefs were waved and women threw flowers on the heads of the troops. Some of them wept.

The expression was repeatedly heard from the crowds. "The Poles now have something to reckon with."

The Germans appeared eager to cooperate with the British in driving out the insurgents. They have heard that this was the plan. An Italian officer remarked: "It is high time they let us loose on these fellows."

The Black Watch will be quartered here until the remainder of the English force, but there was said they will then be ready to take the field within a week.

Imposing ceremonies were held at such places as Suresnes, with regiments of French soldiers, and little affecting ceremonies were frequent, where children from nearby farms gathered to carry tightly gripped bouquets of wild flowers to the grave of one they knew only as "the American."

The principal ceremony occurred in the American military cemetery at Suresnes, in the hills overlooking Paris from the west. Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, and Major-General Henry T. Allen, commander of the American forces on the Rhine, paid American homage, while Marshal Petain and two French Deputies spoke for the army and Government of France. Ambassador Wallace struck a responsive chord when he said: "Could I have my way these graves would never be disturbed."

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The Marshal extolled the greatness of ideas and feelings that had sustained and guided the combatants, adding: "American soldiers fallen for the cause of right, I can only strive to salute you in the name of your French brothers in arms and in the name of all France, and I send to your grieving and proud families an expression of admiration for the heroes you were, and of our eternal gratitude toward your valiant country."

As the other speaker finished the Headquarters band of the American forces in Germany struck up a funeral march as a procession of fatherless children of France, carrying American flags, slowly wound its way through the silent graves and placed on them modest bouquets of daisies, poppies and cornflowers.

As the last strains of "Taps," sounded by a lone American bugler, faded over the throng, Father Hennrich of St. Joseph's Church in Paris pronounced the benediction and the ceremony was ended. Then the march past the French troops, three battalions of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry and two batteries of artillery, began. They were reviewed by Ambassador Wallace Gen. Allen, Marshal Petain and other dignitaries, the honor guard filing past the American composite battalion from the Rhine at the attention.

At Romagne-sous-Montfaucon little flags fluttered to-day on every grave in America's largest war cemetery in France. Wreaths also were placed at every cross marking the graves. There was no public ceremony, owing to the fact that the bodies of soldiers in the cemetery here are being disinterred to be taken back to the United States.

At Chaumont, which was general headquarters of the A. E. F., two regiments of French infantry and artillery marched in the procession of American and French delegations and French officials to St. Albans Cemetery, where memorial services were held.

Similar services were held at Nancy, Havre, Limoges, Brest and St. Nazaire.

BLACK WATCH WELCOMED BY THROGS OF SILESIA

Children Rush the Scotch Troops in Streets of Oppeln, While German Police Salute and Go About Duties Smiling.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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CROWN TO INCREASE FORCES IN IRELAND

Lloyd George Announces to Commons That Reservists Are Not to Be Sent.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, May 30.—Prime Minister Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons to-day that it was proposed to strengthen the Crown forces in Ireland, and that a statement would be made to Parliament on the subject when the arrangements were completed. He added that it was not intended to send reservists there.

Asked whether the Government would adopt the suggestion of Colonial autonomy for north and south Ireland, and have the appointment of the national debt submitted to judicial arbitration, Mr. Lloyd George said that even if Parliament approved such proceeding "I have reason to believe it would not be accepted by the men responsible for the violence in Ireland, but on the contrary, would be regarded by them as weakness on the part of the British Government and an encouragement to further violence."

The Prime Minister said there could be no question of making good out of the Dublin Custom House caused by the recent incendiary descent upon that building.

"One of the most precious possessions of the Irish people was wantonly and deliberately destroyed by the Sinn Fein," he added.

The Prime Minister said the loss was estimated at £2,000,000 and that the claim would be presented in due course. Under the law the loss would fall upon the local authorities, but it was proposed to make provision for meeting the loss, wholly or in part.

No official statement has been made regarding the reports from Belfast that Eamonn de Valera and Lloyd George had held a conference. Those usually informed of the Prime Minister's movements, however, have been unable to verify his whereabouts during the weekend of May 21, which fact is leading some to believe that a secret peace conference may have occurred then.

LORRY AND TRAMCAR IN DUEL IN DUBLIN

Three Bombs Thrown, Two Military Engineers Wounded.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DUBLIN, May 30.—While a military lorry was proceeding along Berkeley Road this morning three bombs were thrown, the explosion wounding two engineers. The military opened fire and a tramcar was riddled with bullets, without, however, any of the passengers being injured. Later two military tenders were fired on near the Four Courts. Machine guns were brought into use, but without apparent result.

Stone-throwing and shooting occurred last evening between civilians and soldiers who were accompanying young women, the civilians trying to separate the girls from their military escorts. Several of the combatants were wounded. As a result there was extraordinary activity by the police and cadets during the night, with the O'Connell street and the O'Connell Bridge.

FRANCE GLAD U. S. AIDS REPARATIONS BOARD

Maurice Casanova, French High Commissioner to the United States, who arrived yesterday by the French liner Lafayette from Havre, said that France accepted the appointment by President Harding of a representative to sit in the Reparations Commission, realizing that the act brought America in closer touch with his own country.

Casanova, who went home recently to transfer the body of his son, killed in battle, from a grave on the field to the family cemetery near Paris, noted that in his absence from France "the best of the industry had been little less than marvellous."

SHARE IN JAPANESE PACT FOR COMMONS

Lloyd George Promises Opportunity for Discussion of New Treaty.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, May 30.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, pressed by various questioners in the House of Commons to-day for details concerning the proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and whether it would previously be submitted to the House for ratification, said the Commons would have full information regarding the treaty and be given opportunities to discuss it.

The Borch resolution recently passed by the United States Senate, suggesting the calling of an international disarmament conference, to be participated in by representatives of Great Britain, Japan and the United States, was brought up in the House of Commons.

Replying to a question regarding the passage of the Borch proposal, Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, said he had observed the proceedings in the Senate, but that he has not yet received no invitation from President Harding to consider the mutual limitation of naval armaments.

Another questioner wanted to know whether in the meantime Great Britain would cease further construction. As to this, the Prime Minister said he did not think that had been done in any part of the world. Everything would depend, he added, upon whether the resolution in question was put into operation.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HAVRE, May 30.—The Japanese battleship Katori, with Crown Prince Hirohito on board, entered the harbor at 3 o'clock this afternoon, preceded by the battle cruiser Kashima, with its band playing.

When the Katori docked representatives of the French Government, military officials and Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to France, went on board the warship and welcomed the Japanese Crown Prince. That had been done in any French vessels in the harbor and the buildings in the city were decorated with the French and Japanese colors. Prince Hirohito will go to Paris Tuesday.

STINNES'S FOLLOWERS OBJECT TO RATHENAU

His Influence in German Cabinet Is Feared.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BERLIN, May 30.—Chancellor Wirth's selection of Dr. Walter Rathenau, president of the German General Electric Company, as Minister of Reconstruction, has failed to cause enthusiasm on the part of the industrialist and financial organs, who have been accustomed to view Rathenau as a "parlor Socialist."

They express the fear that his influence in the Cabinet will transcend the bounds of his immediate Ministry. Industrial circles around Herr Stinnes are especially outspoken in their hostility to Rathenau, while the general criticism is rather the result of his economic theories which have been set forth in a long list of volumes published in recent years.

"We expect that Dr. Rathenau will only place his admitted talent for organization at the disposal of the Fatherland," the Boersen Zeitung says, suggesting that he should not consider himself "the man who can't nor the champion of new ideas."

The Hansa League, comprising the nation's big industrial, commercial and financial interests, has already notified Dr. Rathenau that it will sternly oppose any attempt on his part to put his pet economic theories into effect through parliamentary channels.

PRIEST KILLS FIRE IN MISSION.

A burning candle yesterday set fire to wind blown linen draperies about the statue of the Virgin in the Italian Catholic Mission of Our Lady of Loreto at 203 E. 14th St. Father Thomas T. Desch, assistant pastor, burned his hands in beating out the flames before the firemen arrived. There were few persons in the church at the time, and the damage was slight.

The Removal Sale is closing now

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FRANCE DECORATES 40,000 U. S. GRAVES

Envoy Wallace and Marshal Petain Pay Glowing Tributes to Dead Heroes.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PARIS, May 30.—Little American flags and poppy dotted wreaths marked the graves of every one of the forty odd thousand American soldiers dead remaining in France and the few hundreds scattered throughout the European continent. Even to the single mound on Gibraltar, America remembered her dead.

The Americans, comparatively few in numbers, shared with the French their sad task of honoring those who had died in the great cause. The French took part in every ceremony, and in places where perhaps there was only a single grave and the American committee was able to send only one representative, French patriotic societies organized services.

There were seventy-seven groups of graves where formal memorial programmes were carried out in France, but there were others, more picturesque, where a French priest led the school children to an isolated American grave, which they had guarded and cared for as if their own, or where a village mayor presided over the services.

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SEIZURE OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES URGED

Berlin Cabinet Considers Radical Plans for Reparation Payments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 30.—Several drastic tax projects are being debated in the Cabinet preparatory to the Government uniting on a programme to be laid before the Reichstag as a new policy for meeting the reparation payments to the Allies. The proposals are: First, to confiscate 25 per cent. of all property in Germany, including industrial shares, land and houses; second, a graded tax up to 50 per cent. on the net profits of corporations; third, the formation of a State monopoly of all insurance business after the Italian plan; and, fourth, the State to own all industry and hold a mortgage on a fourth of all real estate in Germany.

Further capital taxes are certain to be bitterly fought by the industrial and the nationalist parties, which maintain that the existing levies already are throttling enterprise and which are fundamentally antagonistic to further participation by the State in private business.

The new proposals emanate chiefly from radical sources, either from Matthias Erzberger, formerly Minister of Finance and now Chancellor Wirth's political godfather and an advocate of anti-capital taxation, or from the Majority Socialists, who are represented in the Wirth Ministry by Robert Schmidt, Minister of Economics, and Otto Bauer, Treasurer. It now remains to be seen if the Cabinet will be dominated by the Majority Socialists, and in case it adopts a radical programme, if it can weather the storm in the Reichstag.

Should these issues be carried to the floor of Parliament now, it is thought likely that it would lead to a dissolution of that body and an appeal to the country, in which event both the Socialists and the Nationalists feel confident they would make satisfying gains.

Chancellor Wirth's Cabinet, however, will never reach next week's Parliament with a programme unless Bavaria permits it. To-morrow night Chancellor Wirth must make a statement to the Allies regarding the prospects of disarmament, and the fateful Bavarian Elrowlnwehr (Civil Guard) has emerged again as an irremediable factor. Premier von Kahr's Bavarian Ministry had, from all surface indications, abandoned its intransigent stand and Dr. Georg Escherich, head of the Kinwohnerwehr, in repeated public utterances had surrendered his central organization to Premier von Kahr's will.

But now the local captains of the Elrowlnwehr repudiate their leaders and to-day are still refusing to obey the command to surrender their arms and disband their companies.

Whether this constitutes a fairly unified Bavarian plan for evading Berlin's domination or really is a spontaneous rebellion cannot be answered here. In Berlin both theories are offered. However, Chancellor Wirth is confronted with difficulties which may make him, in addition to being Germany's youngest Chancellor, the most short-lived head of the Berlin Government. For unless the Bavarians voluntarily disarm, he will likely have to tell the Allies that he is unable to fulfil his promises to them and leave further dealings with the Entente to his successor.

The Bavarians then would be invited to enter the Ministry and try for themselves a policy of defiance.

LIQUOR FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA. VICTORIA, B. C., May 30.—Sale of liquor in British Columbia under Government control will start June 15, it was announced here today. The order in council bringing the Government control act into effect to supersede the present prohibition act was passed by the Executive Council Council Saturday.

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