

DOMINIONS SHAPING POLICY FOR BRITAIN

Conference to Have Voice in Japanese Treaty and Fiscal Plans.

TO DEFINE RELATIONS New Zealand Premier Con- troverts View They Won't Share Empire Burden.

ASKS PLACE IN COUNCILS Opposes Imperial Federation, Preferring Closer Consul- tative Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, June 11.—The Dominion Premiers are already gathering for the imperial conference next week—a conference which promises to prove momentous in the empire's history.

It is extremely likely that the conference ultimately will establish entirely new fiscal arrangements between the mother country and the dominions, although it is not yet permitted to speak formally about any plan designed to induce the dominions to bear a larger share of the burdens of the navy and other items of imperial defence.

Furthermore, the groundwork will be laid at the present meeting for a subsequent larger gathering at which an effort will be made to remove the strange constitutional anomalies now governing the relations between the mother country and her children. The world restlessness after the war brought to light the feeling that something formal must be accomplished so as definitely to establish the relationships.

New Zealander Quotes Poetry.

Sir John Findlay of New Zealand, speaking before the Royal Colonial Institute this week, expressed this sentiment when he quoted from Matthew Arnold: "That empire after empire at his height / Of sway have felt this bidding sense come on: / Have felt their huge frames not constructed / And dropped and slowly died upon their thrones."

Then he proceeded to sketch the development of the relationship between the colonies and Great Britain from the days when Viscount Palmerston as Premier, facing a tactical difficulty in forming a Cabinet, remarked: "Well, I'll take the colonies myself." Then he had a permanent under official take him upstairs to the colonial office, where he said: "Just show me on the map where those damned places are."

Can Override Dominions.

But while that act has consolidated irrepressibly the sentimental devotion of the colonies for the old country, he admits that there is a growing feeling in New Zealand, as elsewhere, that the colonies must have a larger say in their places on the empire councils. He alluded to the fact that it is still legally possible for the Parliament at Westminster to override any act of a dominion parliament, although according to that to Americans—strange thing, the British constitution, such action is quite impossible.

Sir John, however, wants the declaration made that the constitutional situation has clear precedence over mere legal form. He is not in favor of any formal federation, and the other dominion statements apparently agree with him. "In my judgment," he said, "the genius of our nation may safely be left to solve the enigma of how to combine the fullest independence of nationhood with maximum unity for all great imperial purposes. This will be solved, not by some novel, skilfully devised machinery of government, but by treating in a spirit of loyal cooperation the well worn path of the past. This is my answer to all schemes for a definitely crystallized imperial federation. Such a federation involves the surrender of important powers to a central council of executive, and this is antithetical to the spirit of the unfettered as well as to the development of the national freedom which gave us that imperial solidarity displayed in the great war."

Want Closer Contact.

It is a greater consultative dominion concept which the Premiers seek. Despite the fact that they themselves object to making the long journey to London too often. Various high commissioners here already are exercising powers tremendously larger than before the war, and it is probably due to their influence that the Anglo-Japanese treaty was held up until the Dominion Premiers could be heard. Sir John Findlay instanced in this connection England's transference of Samoa to Germany twenty years ago without consulting New Zealand and thereby creating a burning resentment "which lasted until the war broke out. He suggests a biennial conference at least every two years, meeting either in London or alternate dominion capitals, with responsible dominion cabinet ministers remaining in London permanently to consult with British Cabinet officials. He would have the action of all these, however, subject to ratification by the dominion parliaments. One of the most interesting features of Sir John's speech is this concluding suggestion: "Some day there will be a world conflict between the East and the West, and as the only means of preserving our western civilization a larger federation may be imperatively required which will embrace all English speaking people of the globe and will bring us

MURDER OF SOCIALIST BRINGS BAVARIAN STRIKE

MUNICH, June 11.—The murder of the Socialist Assemblyman Garret provoked the Socialist trade unions to declare a three day strike throughout Bavaria. Factories are closed and only a Socialist newspaper appeared this morning. Fearing disorder the Government doubled the police guard and prohibited demonstrations. Catholic unions declined to participate in the strike, and gas, water, electricity and transportation men continued at their jobs.

near the poet's ideal of a "parliament of man, the federation of the world." Just as cable communication played a tremendous part in the consolidation of the British Empire in a material sense, so it may be that air transportation may consolidate it in a political sense. The Air Ministry is preparing an impressive demonstration of the dirigibles which the Premiers are here and hope to evolve some scheme for inaugurating trunk air routes to Australia and New Zealand, enabling even the "Ministers" to leave Downing Street and go back and forth in them when the occasion required without too much loss of time.

Ireland also will play a large part behind the scenes. The Premiers will be taken to Belfast and will see the Ulster Parliament function and it is possible that they may visit the south of Ireland. The Government is planning new and vigorous military measures there whereby it hopes to round up every active Sinn Feiner or burn his property. It is an open secret that there are some members of the Cabinet who fear that this may have a decidedly uncomfortable reaction on the visiting Premiers.

But it is the financial situation which is probably the most absorbing. The coal strike has prolonged the industrial depression, nearly driving the budget makers to desperation. After the Napoleonic wars consols rose from 14 to 80. They have now dropped from 60 to 45. The cost of armaments alone this year absorbs four shillings from every pound of direct taxation and three pence of every shilling of indirect taxation. And direct taxation involves, on the average, nearly 20 per cent. of a British subject's income.

The Treasury minutes last month stated that the revenue this year was only \$93,000,000, in view of the reduced consumption of taxable commodities and lower profits due to intensive competition, while the next year's revenue is estimated at only \$95,000,000. Hence the Government will have to borrow largely again, thereby again heavily reducing its credit and increasing the interest charge unless the dominions consent to bear some share of the burden.

NEW STEPS PLANNED TO END MARINE STRIKE

Negotiations to Open When Ship Board Organizes. Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 11.—Negotiations for a formal settlement of the marine strike will be resumed next week after organization of the new Shipping Board.

Secretary of Labor Davis, accompanied by W. S. Brown of the marine engineers, Hugh L. Kerwin, mediator of the Department of Labor, and others, conferred with the President to-day on settlement of the labor situation as it affects the Shipping Board. No announcement was made following the conference. Members of the Marine Engineers International Union have been meeting in Washington for several days. They reached, it is understood, a determination of their attitude on the settlement of wages and working conditions with the Shipping Board and private owners, but the nature of that understanding is being kept secret.

WEEKS ASKS PURCHASE OF CAPE COD CANAL

Price Now Agreed Upon is \$11,500,000. WASHINGTON, June 11.—Purchase by the Government of the Cape Cod Canal for \$11,500,000 has been recommended to Congress by Secretary Weeks.

The purchase price, it was announced to-day at the War Department, has been agreed upon by the canal company and the department. It is approximately \$5,000,000 less than the price allowed by a Federal court jury at Boston in condemnation proceedings instituted by the Government. Authority for the Government to institute negotiations for the acquisition of the canal was contained in the river and harbors bill of 1917, which provided that the Secretary of War, Navy and Commerce should determine the advisability of the acquisition of the canal and make an appraisal of its value. In addition to the canal proper, 600 acres of land owned by the canal company are included in the agreement.

MRS. GOULD SEES HARDING.

To Go to International Trade Conference in Mexico. WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mrs. Katherine Clemens Gould, president of the omnium's International Chamber of Commerce, called on President Harding to-day on the eve of her departure for Mexico to attend the international trade conference June 20-24, for promotion of business and social relations between the United States and Mexico.

FIRE IN MAINE ART CENTRE.

Furnishings of Boothbay Colonists' Cottages Burn. BOOTH BAY HARBOR, Me., July 11.—Fire to-day destroyed a building used as a central dining hall for what is known as the Commonwealth Art Colony at Mount Pisgah.

FALL RIVER MAN HONORED.

NEW HAVEN, June 11.—Malcolm Pratt Aldrich of Fall River, Mass., athlete, is the winner of the Gordon Brown Memorial prize at Yale, awarded to the junior who most closely approaches "the standard" most closely for leadership and service to the university set by Francis Gordon Brown, recalled by Yale men as a great football player and student.

HELD IN RUM ARREST SLAYING

BOSTON, June 11.—Bernard Steinhauer, a policeman, who on April 30 shot and killed Louis Quin, whom he had arrested on a liquor charge, was indicted for second degree murder to-day. The officer claimed he fired in self-defense when Quin attempted to escape. He was released in \$5,000 bonds after pleading not guilty.

GERMAN PEOPLE WORKING HARD TO MEET TAX BURDEN

German families of war broken men or the men who lose their jobs. With work it is hard to live, without work the hunger wolf leaps with hungry jaws. In the main streets of Berlin one sees no sign of that misery, and the only thing that shocks one with distress is the large number of maimed, blinded and shell shocked men still in their tattered field gray uniforms holding out palsied limbs for charity from passersby.

Well, that's another side of the picture which must not be left out of the account. But weighing all evidence without sentiment or prejudice and relying upon one's own observations, even more than on expert information, it seems certain that the German people as a whole are recovering steadily from war conditions and are ready to face even the new and immense burden which now has been laid on them by the treaty obligations with some hope and even real optimism regarding their industrial recovery.

They are prepared to give the world the most colossal example of industrial energy ever seen. I think they will, and I am not at all sure that the world will like it. In order to pay the indemnities they will have to increase their exports at least five times. Many of them, including men like Paul Scheidemann, with whom I had a long talk, believe it is possible on two conditions, namely, that their industrial strongholds of Westphalia and Silesia are not taken from them and that the world in its own interest will aid them with credits and encourage their industrial development.

An hour spent in a big department store like that of Wertheim is worth more as an object lesson in German industrial and commercial possibilities than rolls of statistics. China, glass, cutlery, fancy goods, all kinds of kitchen utensils and manufactured goods for household and daily use are not only abundant in quantity—made in Germany—myth must not be exploded—but reckoned in foreign exchange for export purposes amazingly cheap and beyond all competition in the United States and Great Britain.

One of Many Mysteries.

Still more surprising is the question of how hundreds of thousands of people of that class—clerks, shopgirls and so on—find margin enough to go to theatres, dance halls and beer gardens night after night. The other evening I went to Luna Park, the great joy garden in Berlin. It is a wonderfully fantastic place, painted like a futurist nightmare and with an immense open air restaurant holding 50,000 persons in a series of terraces overlooking an arena where there is a nightly show of fireworks. Every place was taken. All these families or single couples were spending anything from five to fifty marks or more in refreshments and fun—riding in flippers and wiggy woggles, in taking tickets for lotteries, in peeping into sideshows with separate entrance fees.

I asked a German woman: "Where do these people get their money?" She said: "Frankly, it surprises me, but you will see that they are not well dressed and that they make a little money go a long way." It is true that all the girls were cheaply dressed in thin summer frocks, but they were neat and clean. Another said that for the families where all the members are working and well and are pooling their resources there is margin enough for such an evening's pleasure. Life is hardest for single girls or men without families to help them, she said.

Charity for General's Wife.

Her own case was an example. She is the wife of a German officer killed in the war and has a little boy 7 years old. A clerical job gives her 750 marks monthly, less 10 per cent. income tax. But for the charity of friends she couldn't dress decently or feed her boy.

For the working man, the laborer and mechanic, life is not luxurious, but not intolerable. I find it works out to a simple sum of arithmetic. Wages have gone up seven to eight times and the cost of living ten times compared with pre-war conditions. Among the professional classes, like doctors, teachers and civil servants, salaries have increased only four to five times, and the cost of living is therefore a dread balance against them.

All this is due of course to the depreciation in the paper mark, now worth two cents instead of twenty-four. On the east and north sides of Berlin are still thousands of ill nourished children in spite of the immense work of American international charity, and hundreds of thousands of children have been stunted since birth by the war conditions. They live in overcrowded rooms, where decency and cleanliness are impossible except by heroic effort, and woe betide the

AIR CHIEFS MUST STOP FINANCING MAGAZINE

Menorah and Mitchell Given Advice by Weeks. WASHINGTON, June 11.—Major Gen. Menorah, chief of the army air service, and Brig. Gen. Mitchell, assistant chief, have been advised by Secretary Weeks that their financial connection with the company publishing the United States Air Service, a magazine, is not, in view of their official position, deemed to be to the best interests of the army.

QUITS JOB WITH 60C. TO COLLECT A FORTUNE

Elmer Juckett, Ex-Sailor, Left \$500,000 by Uncle. CHICAGO, June 11.—Elmer Ellsworth Juckett, just discharged from the navy, to-day set about collecting a fortune of \$500,000 reported left to him by an uncle, Harry J. Wilson of Hot Springs, S. D., who died a few weeks ago. He quit his job in the stock room of a downtown department store to-day.

9 FOOT SHARK CAUGHT OFF CAPE MAY POINT

Philadelphia Angler Lands 400 Pound Prize. Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CAPE MAY, N. J., June 11.—H. E. Derbyshire of Philadelphia had a thrilling experience with sharks in the Delaware Bay off Cape May Point yesterday afternoon while fishing for channel bass.

FOR GIRLS

Bloomer-Middy Suits . . . 2.95 and 5.00 Pleated Skirts . . . 2.50 to 6.75 Pleated Bloomers . . . 2.50 to 6.95 Russian Sailor Dresses . . . 4.50 Middy and Skirt Dresses . . . 6.50 Gingham Play Dresses . . . 3.95 to 17.50 Sheer Summer Dresses . . . 4.50 to 25.00 Junior Sleeveless Dresses . . . 6.95 to 15.00 Swiss or Organdie Frocks . . . 16.50 to 29.50 Flannel or Polo Coats . . . 10.00 to 49.50 Wool Jersey Bathing Suits . . . 4.85 to 7.50

FOR BOYS

Palm Beach Suits . . . 12.50 Blue Serge Sport Coats . . . 16.00 Belted Khaki Suits . . . 6.75 to 9.50 Tan Linen Crash Suits . . . 10.50 Camp Suits, shirt and pants . . . 4.25 White Duck Trousers . . . 2.25 and 3.25 Khaki Camp or Sport Trousers . . . 2.95 Rubber Coats, 4 to 18 years . . . 5.25 White Duck Long Trousers . . . 3.75 Khaki Gaberdien Riding Breeches 12.5 Worsted Jersey Bathing Suits 3.85 to 5.50

RHONE TO ELECTRIFY SOUTHERN FRANCE

Can Generate Power to Operate All Industries of Paris Also. WILL LIGHT DOZEN CITIES

220 Foot Dam to Be Erected at Genissac and Eighteen Stations Planned. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, June 11.—Harnessing the Rhone River while being one of the greatest engineering tasks ever contemplated promises wholly to revolutionize French industry by producing electric power sufficient to operate all Paris industries besides providing electricity for lighting and power for a score of cities between the Mediterranean

and the Swiss frontier. The hydroelectric station to be erected at Genissac is estimated to produce at least 250,000 horsepower while the total horsepower available will exceed 1,250,000. Experts of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad who have studied the project declare it will be possible to electrify the entire southern branches of the road. Plans of the engineers at present involve two distinct transmission systems, one of four-year high current lines passing via Dijon to Paris and another of fourteen lines via Nevers. Unless the Rhone's water supply fails it will be possible for these lines to carry a constant force of 150,000 watts, or 25 per cent. more than the United States hydroelectric record.

In addition to a 220 foot dam at Genissac it is now believed possible to erect supplementary dams of seventy-five feet each at Malpertuis and Bellegarde to handle which it will be necessary to provide eighteen separate power stations along the river's course. The government's engineers are now studying the problem of constructing large canals alongside the river, whereby it will be possible to divert Swiss traffic to French Mediterranean instead of Italian ports.

It is estimated that the project cannot be completed in less than twenty years, but power production would commence within five years if Government and private capital is promptly forthcoming. French financiers are insisting that this alone promises a wonderful future for French industry and are prophesying huge dividends as soon as electricity can be delivered in Paris.

UNIONISTS TAKE 22 PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

Sinn Feiners Ignore North of Ireland Election. By the Associated Press. BELFAST, June 11.—Twenty-two Unionist representatives were elected to-day without opposition as members of the Senate of the Northern Irish Parliament. The Nationalists and Sinn Feiners ignored the elections, although the Unionists had left seats open for them. The Unionists accordingly nominated men for all the seats.

FORGERY, SAYS DAIL EIRAENN.

Denies Republican Army Warned Trinity College. DUBLIN, June 11.—The publicity department of the Dail Eirraenn to-day declared that the Irish Republican army was responsible for the letter received by the authorities of Trinity College warning them that observance of the annual

WHY do you suppose directors and officers of other cemeteries have purchased their lots at Kensico?

Write for "The Passing of our City Cemeteries" and photos of Kensico.

The Kensico Cemetery America's Permanent Burial Park City Office 103 Park Ave.

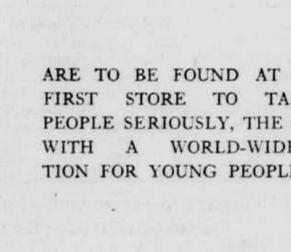
athletic festival week of the college would entail danger to the public. If such a letter was received in the name of the Irish Republican army it was a forgery, the denial says.

Best & Co.

PARIS LONDON FIFTH AVENUE AT 35th STREET—NEW YORK Established 1879

The Correct Vacation Clothes For Girls and Boys

ARE TO BE FOUND AT BEST'S, THE FIRST STORE TO TAKE YOUNG PEOPLE SERIOUSLY, THE ONLY STORE WITH A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S APPAREL



CHOO! CHOO! The announcement is received with varying sentiments according to one's age. To girls and boys it means that the fun is just beginning. To mothers, with vacation wardrobes to consider, it too often means weary days of planning and worrying, and fruitless shopping trips in a tantalizing effort to find the right thing.

In an institution like ours, founded upon the idea of special service to young people, you may expect to find a specialized knowledge of their needs. We have been building such experience for forty-two years.

To-day thousands of mothers know the comfort of shopping at Best's. They know the pleasure of dealing with a dependable store. That is why so many young people's outfits are bought here . . . why, just now, we are helping so many mothers prepare for vacation days.

We shall be glad to help you.

AND ALL THE CORRECT ACCESSORIES