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TO GIVE MELLON ALL POWER IN U.S. LOANS

Bill Sponsored by Harding and Penrose Introduced in Senate.

WILL AID REFUNDING

Plan Expected to Help Restore Confidence and Settle Unrest.

DEBTOR NATIONS BENEFIT

War Sums Due America From Other Countries Total \$10,141,267,585.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Broader authority for the Treasury Department is "essential" to the Administration's plans for refunding foreign loans, Secretary Mellon declared in a letter to President Harding transmitting a draft bill granting the desired powers. The bill was forwarded to Chairman Penrose of the Senate Finance Committee, and Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee by President Harding and immediately introduced in the Senate by Senator Penrose. It would confer blanket authority on the Treasury, with approval of the President, to reconvert or extend loans and interest payments, to accept foreign securities and to settle claims not now secured.

Mr. Harding wrote to the two chairmen that "all the circumstances suggest the grant of broad powers to the Secretary of the Treasury to handle this problem in such a manner as best to protect the interests of our Government."

"I hope your committee and Congress," the President's letter continued, "will find it consistent promptly to sanction such an act as that which is suggested in the enclosed draft. If the Congress will promptly sanction such a grant of authority the Secretary of the Treasury may proceed to the prompt exercise of the powers granted to him, and we reasonably may expect a satisfactory handling of the obligations due and the claims of our Government which are awaiting settlement."

Mellon to Explain Plan.

Senator Penrose announced that the Senate Finance Committee would begin hearings on the bill next Wednesday with Secretary Mellon and his staff as witnesses.

"It is a good bill," he added, "and will remove misunderstanding and misapprehension. It will go a long way toward restoring confidence and settling unrest."

Secretary Mellon prefaced his letter to the President with a table summarizing the war debts of foreign governments to the United States as follows:

Obbligations for advances made under the various Liberty bond acts, \$9,435,225,224; obligations received from the American relief administration, \$84,993,963.55; obligations received from the Secretary of War and from the Secretary of the Navy on account of the sale of surplus war materials, \$55,098,415.90; obligations held by the United States Grain Corporation, \$56,899,879.08; total, \$10,141,267,585.88.

"From this statement," said Secretary Mellon's letter, "it will be seen that the obligations in respect to loans from the proceeds of Liberty bonds are all demand or overdue obligations, while the other classes referred to mature at various dates, beginning June 30, 1921, and extending to August 1, 1929. As they may at any time be turned into the United States Treasury, and some of them mature on June 30 next, they are included here so that they may be dealt with along with other like obligations."

"I am advised," continued Mr. Mellon, "that, except as to the advances made out of the proceeds of Liberty loan bonds, this department is without authority to consent to any extension of the time for payment of the principal or of the interest of these obligations or to proceed with the refunding thereof. As to the advances made out of the proceeds of Liberty loan bonds, the existing authority contains diverse provisions as to interest rates, the maturity and other terms of the refunding bonds that may be accepted by the department as to make it difficult to formulate a plan whereby the interest of this Government may be as well protected and the bonds to be received by it in desirable form as would be the case if the entire debt of each country could be dealt with as a whole and free from such restrictions."

"In some cases the debtor nations owe large amounts to other countries as well as to the United States, and it may be advisable, and in some cases indeed necessary, to consider comprehensively the entire debt of such country, its financial condition and resources so as to work out a refunding plan reasonably within the ability of such country to carry out."

AUSTRIAN POLICE HEAD BECOMES CHANCELLOR

To Confer With Italians and Jugo-Slavs on Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, June 23.—Herr Schöber, former president of the Viennese police force, whose designation as Chancellor and Foreign Minister ended the Government crisis, told the National Assembly that he did not deem it necessary to put forward a new policy upon his inauguration into office.

Italy and Jugo-Slavia, being vitally concerned in the recovery of Austria, he said, would follow the example of other Powers in waiving priority in reparations. The conference to be held in Porto Rosa, near Trieste, he declared, will give Austria a chance to show her conciliatory attitude toward her neighbors.

Herr Schöber's Cabinet will have the support of all non-Socialist parties, including the Nationalists. The new Government will have a purely economic and reconstructive programme without party politics. The new Chancellor, who maintained order in Vienna under most difficult circumstances, is regarded as a strong, clever man who has the confidence of the general public.

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DEBTS TO UNITED STATES OWED BY FOREIGN NATIONS

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Debts to the United States owed by foreign nations and which are to be refunded under the direction of Secretary Mellon follow:

Great Britain	\$4,166,318,358
France	3,350,762,930
Italy	1,648,034,050
Belgium	375,280,147
Russia	192,601,297
Poland	135,661,659
Czecho Slovakia	91,179,527
Serbia	51,153,159
Rumania	36,128,494
Austria	24,055,708
Greece	15,000,000
Estonia	13,999,144
Cuba	9,025,500
Armenia	11,959,917
Finland	8,281,926
Latvia	5,132,286
Lithuania	4,981,627
Hungary	1,685,835
Liberia	26,000

Advances under the Liberty loan included: Great Britain, \$4,166,318,358; France, \$2,950,762,938; Italy, \$1,648,034,050; Belgium, \$347,691,566; Russia, \$187,729,750; Czecho-Slovakia, \$61,256,206; Serbia, \$26,175,139; Rumania, \$23,205,819; Greece, \$15,000,000; Cuba, \$9,025,500; Liberia, \$26,000.

Obbligations received on account of sales of surplus war materials included: France, \$400,000,000; Poland, \$59,636,320; Belgium, \$27,588,581; Serbia, Croats and Slovenes, \$24,978,020; Czecho-Slovakia, \$20,621,994; Rumania, \$12,922,675; Estonia, \$12,218,377; Lithuania, \$4,159,491; Latvia, \$2,521,869; and Russia, \$406,082.

Obbligations held by the Grain Corporation included: Poland, \$24,353,590; Austria, \$24,055,708; Armenia, \$3,931,505; Czecho-Slovakia, \$2,873,238; and Hungary, \$1,685,835.

Obbligations received from the American Relief Administration included: Poland, \$51,671,749; Finland, \$8,281,926; Armenia, \$8,028,412; Czecho-Slovakia, \$6,428,089; Latvia, \$2,610,417; Russia, \$4,465,465; Estonia, \$1,755,767; and Lithuania, \$822,138.

SIBERIA APPEALS TO U. S. AGAINST JAPAN

Asks America to Use Influence to Obtain Withdrawal From Vladivostok.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RIGA, June 23.—M. Agaroff, representative of the Far Eastern Government of Siberia in Peking, has handed a note to the American Minister there protesting against the intervention by Japan in the Vladivostok territory, says a despatch from Moscow today. In the note M. Agaroff asks the United States and England to use their influence to obtain a withdrawal of the Japanese, the despatch adds.

The Far Eastern Government has proclaimed the followers of M. Merkuloff, head of the anti-Bolshevik Government in Vladivostok, to be outlaws and enemies of the people, according to the despatch.

A Vladivostok despatch says that at a session of the anti-Socialist conference sixty adherents of Gen. Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader, who demanded the recognition of Semenov as commander in chief in Siberia, were expelled from the hall. Semenov, who is reported as still on board a steamer in the harbor, declares that he will not abandon the struggle against the Bolsheviks.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TOKYO, June 23.—Japanese and Bolshevik forces have clashed near Nikolaiyevsk, and there have been several casualties, says an official report issued here. It is asserted the Japanese were attacked by the Bolsheviks. The Japanese forces are still confronting each other. Relative to the situation in central Siberia, the statement says:

"The situation in the east of Tomsk, where Bolshevik influence fails to penetrate."

THIRD INTERNATIONALE PROCLAIMS REVOLUTION

Its Aim Is Communism; Its Stronghold Russia.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RIGA, Latvia, June 23.—The conference of the Third Internationale of Moscow opened in the Soviet capital yesterday, and a radio message was broadcast through the official service from Moscow under date of Wednesday. The message says:

"The Congress of the Internationale opened today. Its aim is communism, its weapon revolution and its stronghold proletarian Russia."

Mystery surrounds the actual happenings in the preliminary conferences and what happened in the five days between the opening ceremonies of the Internationale Congress and parade of Friday last and yesterday.

Some observers in Riga, however, interpreted the radio message to mean that the radical element has won domination; that Russia will continue to be the Internationale's stronghold, and that revolutionary changes will be made.

DUTCH ANSWER HUGHES' DJAMBI OIL NOTE

Says Policy of Holland Is Not Illiberal to America.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—The Dutch Government today made public its reply to the American Government's note of May 27 protesting against its policy with respect to the Djambi oil fields.

The Dutch Government, the note said, was unable to admit that its bill, passed by Parliament, closing the Djambi fields to the participation by Americans in the oil industry was contrary to the principle of reciprocity. Moreover, the Dutch Government objected to its policy toward foreign nations being represented as less liberal than that of the United States. The contrary, the note said, was rather the case.

22,000 TONS MEXICAN OIL FOR JAPAN'S NAVY

Tokio 'Fortunate' Because of U. S. Competition.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TOKYO, June 23.—The Japanese navy, according to the Hochi Shimbun today, has contracted with the Asano Busan Company for 22,000 tons of fuel oil which the company purchased from a Mexican company in Tampico.

The newspaper adds this is the first time oil has been imported from Mexico and says Japan is especially fortunate in obtaining it because of the competition of the United States and England in the Mexican oil fields.

SINN FEIN IGNORES KING'S MESSAGE

Ulster Speech Called Political Trick and Parliament Only a Ruse.

RAISE RELIGIOUS ISSUE

Charge Ulstermen Refuse to Employ Catholics in Factories and Shipyards.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, June 23.—Sinn Fein's answer to the King's message to the Ulster Parliament, as indicated here, is one of absolute indifference. They feel it is only another prod, "with the same familiar intonation," and they say they will ignore it, as they have ignored other "tricks" aimed at the defeat of their cause. Their chief resentment, however, is against the King's reference to "religious freedom." They call this the "grossest insult" and assert that religious freedom is one of the principal planks in the republican platform and one of the things they insisted on all along and one which Ulstermen, by refusing to employ Catholics in their factories and shipyards, have denied.

"The King's statement has given heart to every quarter of Ireland where there is no religious freedom, and the impertinence of it must serve only to strengthen the already firm resolve for a republic," one of the Sinn Fein leaders here said today.

He declared there was no mask on the message in Sinn Fein eyes. They knew it was a political move and accepted it as such, he said, and would call it aside in all its efforts for all it was worth, which was nothing. He reiterated that Ireland cannot and would not be divided and characterized the formation of the Ulster Parliament as merely a ruse. He added emphatically that there was no such thing as a southland.

The Moderates are known to be widely discussing the King's address in Belfast, and to-day THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here heard the view expressed that when the South sees the Northern Parliament working successfully it will find that Ulster's move is a thorn in the southern side.

CONGRATULATES KING ON APPEAL TO IRISH

LONDON, June 23.—In a message to the King and Queen congratulating them on the success of their visit to Belfast Premier Lloyd George said:

"Our faith in the future is strengthened by the reception given your words in inaugurating the Parliament of Northern Ireland. None but the King could have made that personal appeal; none but the King could have evoked so instantaneous a response.

"No effort shall be lacking on the part of your Ministers to bring northern Ireland and the whole of England and of common Irish responsibility, and I trust that from now onward a new spirit of forbearance may breathe upon the troubled waters of the Irish question."

The King in replying said: "Those services to my people to which you generously refer will be more than amply repaid if they assist in any way the efforts of my government to bridge over the unhappy differences standing between the Irish people and that peaceful settlement which the whole English speaking world so earnestly looks for."

IRISH PRESS HOPES FOR AN ERA OF PEACE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DUBLIN, June 23.—Commenting upon the address of King George at the opening of Ulster Parliament at Belfast yesterday, the Irish Times says: "If southern Irishmen will allow themselves to thing soberly, we may hope yesterday's events at Belfast will begin immediately to improve the prospects of the Irish people."

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