States, I shall refrain from participation."

There was a dead silence for a minute after these words, a silence which was broken finally by a loud "Ahem!" from the British Prime Minister, followed by M. Briand's declaration that the resolution was adopted.

Found U. S. Won't Arbitrate.

It was late yesterday evening when Mr. Lloyd George suddenly conceived the plan for turning the Upper Silesian question over to a body in which the United States is not represented, but after, it appears, he had sounded Ambassador Harvey on whether the United States would act as arbitrator individually and had found Mr. Harvey unresponsive to the suggestion.

In this attitude, it is understood, Mr. Harvey believed he was following strictly President Harding's instructions to him not to mix in the question, which was a European matter; but the American Ambassador was one of the many persons here to-day who were surprised at Mr. Lloyd George's sudden resurrection of the League Council as an important agency in European affairs.

By putting this prop under the league Mr. Lloyd George has possibly diminished some of Lord Robert Cecil's opposition in the House of Commons. Also there are some persons here who believe he wants to bring the league's existence to the attention of President Harding as a preliminary to the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments, regarding which there has been some chilliness noticed in British circles recently.

French Isolated.

The French were taken utterly aback by to-day's manœuvre, but finding themselves completely isolated in their position by the adherence of the Italians and the Japanese to the British experts' analysis, they were obliged to accept Mr. Lloyd George's dictum or make a concession of the five towns in dispute to Germany as the price of avoiding a real rupture. This the French Cabinet to-day refused to do.

Accordingly M. Briand was authorized to accept Mr. Lloyd George's league proposition, although French disappointment is evident.

The French did, however, obtain from the British and the Italians a promise to send reenforcements to the allied troops in Upper Silesia should they be necessary, Mr. Lloyd George agreeing that the British contingent should be the same size as that of any other Power.

The military committee, headed by Marshal Foch, is studying the situation while awaiting word from the Germans and the Poles regarding how the decision to-day is received by them.

The league council probably will meet about August 25. Its record in the Vilna, the Aland Islands and other disputes gives little assurance of a speedy solution of the Upper Silesian problem, particularly as it was laid down by Mr. Lloyd George to-day that the council must review the whole controversy from top to bottom and be considered as not bound by any concessions made by either the British or the French here.

The referring of the matter to the League of Nations was under Paragraph 2 of Article XI. of the covenant, according to the text of the resolution, but the British version was that Articles XI., XII. and XIII. are all involved. Under Article IV. Poland would have the right to sit as a council member in this dispute, a right which Germany could not claim, and Belgium, Brazil, Spain and China all would be brought in.

Curiously enough, French newspapers this evening assert that the matter was referred to the league because it is a world question and not solely a European one.

The French had conceded two of the five Upper Silesian towns, Gleiwitz and Zabrze, to the Germans, but this did not satisfy Mr. Lloyd George, supported, as he was, by the Italians.

League Regains Prestige.

Comment by the French newspapers is that the league has suddenly regained some of its lost prestige, but the *Temps* attacks the whole decision juridically, asking if the Powers are reduced to such a state of weakness and division that they must ask the league to save European peace when the league, without force or authority, will be obliged to ask the Supreme Council to enforce its decisions, at the same time stressing the fact that the United States is not a member of the league and Ambassador Harvey's point that his Government is more than ever disinterested in the Upper Silesian question. The *Temps* asks:

"Is it thus that we interpret a policy so necessary to effect a definite rapprochement between France, Great Britain and the United States?"

Against this thesis there is Mr. Lloyd George's explanation to-day that the differences arising between France and Great Britain are not due to the Upper Silesian problem itself but to "the excited state of public opinion," making it better to move for judgment by another tribunal.

By the Associated Press.

Paris, Aug. 12.—The suggestion to refer the matter was made by Mr. Lloyd George at a meeting at the Hotel Crillon this morning, and M. Briand immediately concurred.

A meeting of the Supreme Council was immediately summoned. Premier Briand said fundamental differences had arisen between the British and French and it had been decided to refer the whole question to the League Council for urgent action.

The text of the resolution asking the council of the league to aid in settling the question was drawn so as to avoid the appearance of arbitration, which is not provided for in the Treaty of Versailles. The resolution follows:

"The Supreme Council before rendering its decision upon the Upper Silesian frontier between Germany and Poland, conformable with Article 88 of the Treaty of Versailles, decides, pursuant to Article 11, paragraph 2, of the covenant of the League of Nations to submit to the Council of the League of Nations the difficulties attending the fixing of the frontier and to invite the recommendation of the council as to the line that the principal allied and associated Powers should lay down.

"The Council of the League of Nations is requested to regard the matter as one of great urgency, in view of the situation in Upper Silesia."

The resolution was so drawn that the Council of the League may not decide the question at issue, but David Lloyd George and Aristide Briand, respectively the British and French Premiers, pledged themselves in the Supreme Council meeting to-day to accept the advice of the League of Nations.

In another resolution Germany and Poland were admonished by the Supreme Council to remain quiet pending a settlement of the issue.

To-day's decision came as the conclusion of five days of earnest discussion, which began with an agreement in principle between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand on what was called a "compromise line." The Premiers fell apart, however, on the finding by the experts that the industrial triangle in Upper Silesia could not be divided as a working economic unit any more than could the Pittsburgh district.

SOVIET OWNERSHIP DROPPED BY LENINE

Letters, Railway Fare, Telegraph and Tramway Must Be Paid For.

NO MORE TOOLS GRATIS

Gradual Change From Barter to Monetary System Is Forecast.

RATION LIST WILL BE CUT

Only Big Factories Nationalized and Food Depends on Output.

By the Associated Press.

Riga, Aug. 12.—Formal decision to revoke free postal, railway, telegraph and tramway service in Soviet Russia, together with the abandonment of the free grant of tools and household goods to workmen, and the possibility of a gradual change to the monetary system instead of the exchange of goods are announced in despatches received here to-day from the Rosta News Agency, the official Soviet news disseminator at Moscow.

These important steps toward putting into effect Lenine's new policy, which are taken as indication that his plan is moving still further in the direction of the industrial and capitalistic systems of the rest of the world than was at first believed, are announced in decrees to the people's commissaries, signed by Lenine.

Detailed instructions drafted by the council of commissaries after a consultation with the various trade organizations show that only the big industries will remain under national management; the others will be left to the cooperatives and individuals, wages to be regulated by the trade unions.

The decision to charge for the postal, tramway and other services was made, says the Rosta Agency, "to restore the value of the currency."

By another decree the Government organizations are instructed to secure payment for everything furnished workmen, except for food rations and medicine given those having cards. This is interpreted as meaning a great curtailment of the free ration list through strict limitation of cards to actual workmen, who will be subjected to collective rationing, factories or departments to receive a food supply based on their output, irrespective of the number of employees.

A message to the Riga *Rundschau* from Moscow states that the taxes in Russia will be payable in money.

SOVIET RUSSIA STARTS TO REPLENISH FARMS

Maxim Gorky Enlists Intellectuals in Relief.

Soviet Russia, suffering from hunger, has set to work to put her run down farms in a productive state, according to a cable message received from Moscow by the publication *Soviet Russia*. Three workshop trains, each carrying thirty-five cars of machinery for the repair of agricultural implements, have left Moscow for the farming regions to the north, east and south. Two more such trains will be sent this week to remote Siberian farming districts by the Agricultural Commissariat.

The message said Maxim Gorky had enlisted the support of a group of intelligentsia in forming a Petrograd branch of the All-Russian Famine Relief Committee. The group included prominent scientists, artists and academicians.

Announcements that the Jewish Public Committee had appealed to American Jews to aid their relief work in the Volga district and that the All-Russan Central Committee would expend 140,000,000 rubles on cooperative organizations were embraced in the message.

The Jewish Correspondence Bureau in London, according to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, is in receipt of a radio message from Moscow addressed by the Jewish Social Democratic Party Poale Zion to the Jewish workers of the world, appealing to them to aid the starving and famine stricken provinces in Soviet Russia. It reads:

"Soviet Russia, the mother of liberty and citadel of proletarian emancipation, is passing through the hardest moment since the revolution without having had time to recuperate after years of war, blockade and counter-revolution. Now Russia faces the menace of famine just when the wounds were beginning to heal. The workers of the world must not forget what they owe Russia. Jewish workers must not forget that the fate of Soviet Russia involves the liberty and life of millions of Jewish toilers. In the hour when danger threatens the world's first labor republic you will fulfil your duty to workers' solidarity. Jewish workers must muster their strength and appeal in the name of tens of thousands of Jewish workers in Russia and Ukrainia. Fulfil your proletarian duty and help starving Russia!"

PRESIDENT OPPOSES POOLING OF RELIEF

Writes Hoover American Aid Should Be Independent.

Washington, Aug. 12.—American food relief in famine stricken Russia was said to have been the chief subject of discussion at to-day's Cabinet meeting, when, it was understood, particular attention was given to the relation of the American organization to the activities of foreign charitable associations which might engage in the same work.

President Harding, it was learned, has addressed a letter to Secretary Hoover, in his capacity as chairman of the relief administration, on the question of the proposed distribution of supplies in Russia. The President is understood to look with disfavor upon any pooling of interests by the various associations of different nationalities contemplating Russian relief and to take the position that American relief should be independently administered.

Mr. Hoover in his recent cable to former President Ador of Switzerland stated that the responsibility for fighting famine in Russia could not be delegated to a mixed board of different nationalities. He indicated his attitude was one favoring separate fields for the different associations administering to Russian needs.

FRANCE GREETS AMERICANS OF LEGION ON SEA AND LAND

Imposing Ceremonies Held in Paris in Which National Figures in War Take Prominent Parts—Tribute at Grave of 'Unknown.'

Special Cable to The New York Herald.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Aug. 12.

A squadron of whirring French airplanes flying over the steamship George Washington in Cherbourg Roads this morning was the first phase of the welcome to 250 American Legion representatives by the France they had offered their lives to save three years ago. After the legion delegates, who were headed by Major John J. Emery, national commander of that organization, had landed at Cherbourg they were feted by the people of that old port town and cheered lustily as they went aboard a special train which brought them to Paris, where 5,000 persons had gathered at the flag bedecked railroad station to welcome them to the French capital. The delegation arrived here at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon.

The French Government sent MM. Jusserand and d'Anielou, members of the Municipal Council, to meet the legion members, while two companies of the Fifth French Infantry accorded the visitors military honors. There was exceptional police service under the personal direction of Prefect Leullier to keep back the crowd, which tried to get into the station to shake hands with each member of the largest American delegation that has arrived in Paris since the signing of the armistice.

Brig.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, commanding the American forces on the Rhine, accompanied by a group of allied officers, also was on hand to welcome the veterans.

The legion delegates were escorted to motor cars while the crowd waved greetings. From the railroad station they were taken to the Interallied Club, where tea was served. At the club they were again warmly welcomed by Ambassador Herrick, Col. Cabot Ward, MM. Jusserand, d'Anielou and Charles Bertrand, representing the French Veterans Association.

The dramatic climax of the welcoming programme came at 7 o'clock this evening, however, when the delegation marched through the Champs Elysees. The setting sun cast its golden beams through the Arc de Triomphe and they fell on the Star Spangled Banner and the Tricolor heading the column. Then, as the Americans neared the Arc, the cheering ceased and heads were uncovered, while the doughboys, marines and sailors grouped around Marshal Foch, Gen. Allen, Ambassador Herrick and M. Jusserand before the tomb of the unknown poilu. Many sobs were heard as Major Emery placed a wreath on the tomb, and in the crowd of spectators many persons wept in memory of some other heroes who also had given their lives in the great cause.

"He did not lose his life—he gave it," Major Emery said as he placed the wreath on the grave of the unknown, thus recalling the Napoleonic custom of answering for fallen soldiers with the words "Dead on the field of honor."

Major Emery continued: "May it ever be said of each of us at the last roll call 'Dead on the field of honor.'" And then addressing the unknown hero: "To you, my comrade, I bring America's salute. With her flag on your tomb her heart will forever be here, just as her banner enfolds your sacred shrine."

The Eleventh Cavalry, three companies of the Fifth Infantry and one company of Alpine Chasseurs provided a guard of honor and marched past the Arc d'Triomphe at the close of the ceremony.

At Cherbourg, speaking before more than 10,000 citizens and delegations from American and Italian vessels in the harbor there, Major Emery said: "Each of us bring proxies from 10,000 members of our great organization who are with us in spirit. We are here to strengthen the spirit which already exists between the French people and the American Legion. Some of our doughboys may have done some grumbling during and immediately after the war, when the times were trying, but the overwhelming truth is that Americans have never had anything but the deepest affection for France."

At the unveiling at Blois of a statue of Jeanne d'Arc, a replica of that on Riverside Drive, New York, which has been presented by J. Sanford Saltus of New York, Mr. Saltus, Miss Anna Virginia Hyatt, sculptor of the statue; A. T. Charlton of the Art School of New York and other Americans will take part.

LLOYD GEORGE IS JOCKEYING FOR U. S. ARMS CONFERENCE

Continued from First Page.

respective of Ulster and that Ulster cannot have equal representation on the Legislature for all Ireaind.

A demand for the release of all Sinn Feiners, some of whom stand accused or convicted of killings heinous in British eyes, will raise a hornets' nest about Lloyd George's ears even in the usually docile House of Commons. Abandonment of Ulster will raise a new Carson rebellion in the six northeast counties. That apparently is the difficult problem Premier Lloyd George has been called on to solve here to-night. Those closest to the situation, however, still express optimism.

Not an Ultimatum.

Mr. de Valera's note yesterday was described as anything but an ultimatum, and even though there may be a temporary hitch in the peace negotiations neither side will admit for a moment the truthfulness of the suggestion that because of this hitch negotiations are nearing an end.

While Mr. Lloyd George personally and the bulk of his Cabinet—indeed, probably the bulk of the membership of the House of Commons and the country generally—are willing to release all Irishmen now held as soon as the negotiations have proceeded a little further, persons most interested in the progress of these negotiations admitted to-night that if Mr. de Valera pressed this point it would be extremely difficult for Mr. Lloyd George to yield to it just at this time. Mr. de Valera was said to have been spurred to make such a demand by Irishmen who were released from an internment camp, who undoubtedly had a very uncomfortable time while they were held in the internment camps, considering the fact that they never regarded themselves as criminals but as high souled patriots. Several of these interned men with whom The New York Herald correspondent has talked said this and declared that while it was easy enough for them to endure discomfort while actual fighting was going on it became extremely irksome when all their compatriots were enjoying the blessings of the ease which came with the truce.

Observers here are beginning to be less alarmed over the Ulster bogey. It was said that when the full terms of Mr. Lloyd George's peace offer are known hardheaded Ulster will not turn a deaf ear to the blandishments of reduced income taxes, among other things.

It is probable that there is going on an "informal feeling out" across St. George's Channel over the week end before the Dail Eireann meets next Tuesday and Mr. Lloyd George makes a statement before the House of Commons on Wednesday.

The Prime Minister was heartily cheered when he arrived from Paris to-night. It was frequently heard stated in the crowd, nearly every one in which had read the London evening papers, that in forcing M. Briand, the French Prime Minister, to agree to place the Upper Silesia boundary question up to the Council of the League of Nations for settlement Mr. Lloyd George had disarmed the "French militarists."

DE VALERA PAVES WAY FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Letter to Lloyd George Asks Pertinent Questions.

By the Associated Press.

Dublin, Aug. 12.—The letter from Eamon de Valera delivered to Premier Lloyd George is neither an acceptance nor a rejection of the Irish peace proposals. It raises various questions to which an answer is necessary. The answer may serve to facilitate future dealings, it was said, and is not expected to lead to a break in negotiations.

When Mr. de Valera left London, it was recalled to-day by Irish leaders, the statement was given out that a basis had not been found for further conferences, and it was stated in Irish circles that the time since Mr. de Valera's conversations with the British Prime Minister merely had been spent in trying to find this basis. It has not yet been found, it was added.

Sinn Fein has been unimpressed by the British proposals. The furthest the Irish leaders have gone is to admit that the proposals may serve as a start to negotiations. Leaders to-day said they certainly exceeded anything ever tendered by the constitutional party, but that they fall short of a republic. It is generally understood that the South African constitution was studied as an example in making the offer.

GUARANTEE OF FOOD PROTECTION ASKED

Draft Agreement Is Presented to Litvinoff.

By the Associated Press.

Riga, Aug. 12.—An absolute guarantee of the protection of food supplies sent into Russia is asked of the Russian Government in a draft agreement presented to Maxim Litvinoff, representative of the Soviet Relief Committee, by Walter Lyman Brown, European director of the American Relief Administration, this afternoon.

The guarantee was asked following the recipt of a cable despatch by Mr. Brown from Herbert Hoover, head of the American Relief Administration, authorizing Mr. Hoover to proceed with the negotiations for relief, Mr. Hoover accepting the release of seven American prisoners in Russia and the promised opportunity to other Americans to leave the country as evidence of good faith on the part of Russia in meeting the demands of Mr. Hoover as a basis for aid for the starving Russians.

In addition to the regular requirements for the receipt of American relief administration supplies special proposals are included in Mr. Brown's draft agreement. These are based generally on the uncertainty of Russian conditions. Mr. Brown proposes that the relief administration deliver goods at ports, from which the Soviet Government in Russia is to transport them to the famine districts. An absolute guarantee of freedom of travel and communication for relief administration workers in Russia also is requested.

"We will have the situation in our hands at any time Russia shows a disposition not to act in good faith," Mr. Brown said to-day. "But there are no evidences of that. Immediately after signing the agreement some of our representatives will go into Russia to look over the ground."

A telegram was sent to Moscow to-day by Maxim Litvinoff, suggesting that all Americans whose addresses could be learned be rounded up immediately and get an opportunity to leave Russia, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Soviet Government in its desire to permit every American to quit Russia who desired to do so.

Among these is Royal C. Keeley, American engineer, who conversed in Moscow with a member of the party with Charles R. Crane, and who said he was in close touch with some twenty other Americans whose addresses were easily available through Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, former Soviet "Ambassador," who was recently deported from America.

Litvinoff declared that while the Soviet Government will combat any attempt to interject political questions into the Russian famine relief it is sufficiently practical to see that if the holding of Americans in prison is an obstacle to the feeding of a million Russian children it is best that Herbert Hoover's stipulation in this respect be granted. "I realize," he said, "that this condition is of some importance to America, but certainly, if it were only a question of Russian internal affairs, our attitude would be quite different."

METAL WORKERS CALL FOR BAR ON MUNITIONS

Unanimously Adopt Resolution to Stop Production.

Lucerne, Aug. 12.—At to-day's session of the International Metal Workers' conference a resolution put forward by the American delegates calling for the stoppage of production of munitions as a means for insuring world peace was unanimously adopted. The proposal was warmly supported by the French, Austrian and English delegates.

Another resolution along the same lines presented by the Italian metal workers, also was adopted. This resolution contained a condemnation of the Versailles and St. Germain treaties and proclaimed the right of peoples to self-determination and the right of Austria to effect union with Germany.

KILPATRICK SENDS MESSAGE.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 12.—Dr. G. C. Kilpatrick received to-day a cablegram from his brother, Capt. Emmett Kilpatrick, American Red Cross officer long imprisoned in Russia, saying the Captain would "be home soon" and was "strong enough to travel."

SAYS ONLY AMERICA CAN SAVE RUSSIA

Henry J. La Marc, Freed Prisoner, Believes Intervention Would Fail.

LENINE FULLY TAMED

Declares He Will Do Anything United States Chooses to Ask.

ADVISES RELIEF MEASURE

Asserts Distribution of Food Should Be Supervised by Americans.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.
Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.

Reval, via London, Aug. 12.—The former American prisoners in Russia who were released by the Bolsheviki are now resting at the quarters of the American Red Cross in Reval. All of them are pale and emaciated. One of the most interesting is Henry J. La Marc, formerly correspondent for the Chicago *Daily News* at Petrograd, after which he went into business there. He claims that he amassed a colossal fortune before and during the war. The Reds took from him, he says, $5,000,000 in cash and $15,000,000 in investments and property, and even stole his artificial teeth. He was in prison twenty-one months.

The New York Herald correspondent here knew La Marc in 1906 and met him again last year in Moscow when the Reds suspected that he had $9,000,000 concealed and the chief of an extraordinary Soviet commission expressed a determination not to let him leave Russia until he had disclosed the hiding place of this hoard.

Before his arrest La Marc was very intimate with Lenine and Trotzky, having been instrumental in saving Trotzky's life in 1906. Despite the sufferings to which he has been subjected he is impartial, and when asked as to the future of Sovietism replied by demanding who would replace the reds if they were to go. He believes that armed intervention would fail and that America alone could save Russia as, in his opinion, Lenine will do anything America asks.

La Marc said: "Lenine, who has been tamed so that he will eat from the hand of America, is the most popular man among the Russians, who won't have the old regime back at any price, but Trotzky would try to get back again to communism and terror once the present crisis was past. What makes the Reds hold on to power is their certain belief that all of them would be killed if a new government were established, no matter what guarantees might be given."

Communism Killed.

Communism has been killed in Russia, La Marc said emphatically. Private property has been reestablished and the people are allowed as much money as they like, but thus far nobody has entrusted a cent to the Government banks which have been opened in the premises of the old imperial banks throughout Russia. La Marc told an amazing story of his own dealings with the Reds. When they confiscated his property they offered him any four concessions they liked. He selected four of the biggest factories in Petrograd, including a motor factory. La Marc appointed the former owners of the property as his managers, but the Reds wouldn't stand for that and the scheme failed.

An American Jew named Nuroteva next tried to tackle the concession business, but he is now in jail. Nuroteva was the head of the American department of the Bolshevist Foreign Office, but he was accused of being associated with Washington B. Vanderlip and lost his job. Two Italians employed on a committee of the Third Internationale dabbled in concessions and both were put in jail.

The New York Herald correspondent told La Marc that Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China, had said here that the Bolsheviki were a set of scoundrels and that American relief should be given in cooperation with the Russian churches since the church is the existing respectable organization.

La Marc agreed that the Bolsheviki were scoundrels but thought that the relief ought not to be given through the priests who would be partial and would leave the Socialists to starve. American relief, he said, should be supervised by Americans. The Metropolitan Sergius of Moscow was banished from Moscow but the Patriarch Tikhon was brought by the Reds to live near Lenine. The Kremlin has thus acquired a much needed sanctity in the eyes of the commoners by housingg the head of the Russian church, who while he virtually is a hostage, is permitted to have a palace and lives there in state. But he is never permitted outside the Kremlin.

Tikhon Too Weak for Reds.

Tikhon has traveled in America visiting Russian churches there from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He is very Americaphile, clever and honest, but too old and physically too weak to cope with the present situation. He deals diplomatically with Lenine whom he does not oppose yet he does not yield to Lenine personally. He is appalled by the ruin that has overtaken Russia and said to La Marc: "The destruction in Russia is so deep and broad that no imagination can picture it."

La Marc says that no serious concessions have been granted to Vanderlip, at least they are not seriously regarded by the Reds.

On the night before the American prisoners were released M. Moghilevsky, head of an extraordinary Soviet commission, asked them to remain in Russia as free men. He said he would give them a paper signifying this. When they asked him if that paper would guarantee them against arrest he said that it would not, whereupon they decided to leave. But La Marc says that he is willing to return to Russia to do relief work.

When the released Americans were nearing the frontier extraordinary commissions of police entered their car, and they feared they would be taken back, but the police took away only one foreign woman, and the Americans were delighted when they crossed Esthonia and when they saw the American flag waving from the headquarters of the American Red Cross and found Red Cross officials awaiting them with refreshments.

The British trade mission which has opened offices at 46 Provorskay, in Moscow, is composed of R. M. Hodgson, chairman, and Messrs. Peters, Grove and Lee Smith. Mr. Hodgson was British Consul at Vladivostok.

MEXICO BUYS GOODS HERE INDORSED BY UNION LABOR

'Fair' Shops, as Well as 'Closed' Ones, Patronized by Government Agent Seeking Fire Engines, Sugar Mills and Agricultural Machinery.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Purchases in this country by the Mexican Government are being approved by officers of the International Association of Machinists and by other union officials to guarantee that the products were from shops friendly to union labor, E. C. Davison, secretary of the International Association of Machinists, announced to-day.

The Mexican Government is represented here by Robert Haberman, an American, who has resided several years in Mexico, Mr. Davison said. Department heads of the Mexican Government advise Mr. Davison and Mr. Haberman of their needs in a form letter, a copy of which was made public by Mr. Davison. In each instance request is made that firms "fair to organized labor" send representatives to call upon the Mexican officials.

Mr. Davison said that orders were not confined to so-called "closed shops," but to shops "fair" to union labor.

Through this arrangement orders for agricultural machinery amounting to $750,000, American money, have been placed with American firms in the last few weeks, it was stated.

Through information furnished by the machinists, Davison said, an order for a number of locomotives was cancelled by the Mexican Government on account of alleged unfairness of the factory with which the order was placed originally and the order given to another manufacturer.

Purchases of fire engines, sugar mills and much other machinery also have been made through the machinists, Mr. Davison said.

MUST CRUSH MOORS, SAY MADRID PAPERS

Declare Rapid Action in Africa Necessary, Colonization Failing.

Madrid, Aug. 12.—Among the prisoners taken by the Moroccan tribesmen, says a despatch from Melilla, were seventeen laborers and nine women and children, who have arrived at Melilla. Describing the surrender of Mount Arruit, these prisoners tell stories of how, when the Spanish troops left for Melilla after terms of surrender had been arranged, Arabs fired on them treacherously.

Since July 27, the prisoners declare, the Spaniards ate only horse and mule flesh, and their drink was one made of boiled oats. The troops suffered most from thirst.

Demands that Spain crush the Moorish rebellion in Morocco are made by influential newspapers here. The *Diario Universal* declares rapid action in Africa is necessary, as the Government is at present maintaining 100,000 men and spending 2,000,000,000 pesetas a year in carrying out its policy of friendly colonization. It is asserted that this policy is "impossible," and that after eleven years of attempting to put it in operation the tribesmen have scorned it. The newspaper declares the moment "has arrived to master them by sheer force."

Antonio Maura after visiting King Alfonso and receiving the King's commission to form a Cabinet to-day began conferences with the heads of the various parliamentary groups, to whom he explained his views on the political situation and his plans for dealing with the crisis.

Senor Maura also saw the President of the Chamber of Deputies, who afterwards told an interviewer that Maura would form a Ministry from all the Conservative and Liberal groups.

Count Romanones, former Premier and one of the Liberal leaders, is still absent from Madrid, and Senor Maura has not yet been able to confer with him.

Commenting on the political crisis, the *El Sol* says the new government of Senor Maura will come into power under great responsibilities.

"The country," says the newspaper, "is asked for sacrifices which are to be made in silence, but no soldiers can be sent to Africa without modern weapons and a reorganization of the Red Cross so that they may go to the battlefield as a European army should go. The new Government must do its utmost to send more than one contingent, with proper equipment."

GUL DJEMAL HELD UP; SEARCHED FOR ARMS

Allowed to Proceed When Only Food Is Found.

By the Associated Press.

Athens, Aug. 11. — The Turkish steamer Gul Djemal, which sailed from New York on July 23, was stopped and searched to-day by a Greek warship at Panderma, on the Sea of Marmora. An investigation disclosed that the steamship's cargo consisted entirely of foodstuffs destined for the Near East. The Gul Djemal was then permitted to proceed to Constantinople.

A despatch from Athens on August 5 said it was understood the Gul Djemal, formerly the White Star liner Germania, was carrying a cargo of munitions for the Turkish Nationalists. Greek warships, consequently, were ordered to hold up the steamship and confiscate the cargo if this report proved to be correct. At the same time New York officials of the company denied that the steamer was carrying any munitions whatever.

RUHR SANCTIONS AWAIT SILESIAN SETTLEMENT

Impossible to Make Changes in Rhineland Now.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Aug. 12.

The question of removing the sanctions in the Ruhr Valley are not likely to be decided at the present sessions of the Supreme Council, Premier Briand insisting that nothing in this direction should be attempted until the Silesian problem has been definitely settled.

The Premier intimated that in view of the fact that the Interallied Military Commission headed by Marshal Foch was still studying the control measures it would be impossible for him to accede to any economic changes in the Rhineland until the problem was again studied by allied experts.

MISS MACSWINEY TO SAIL.

Will Return to Ireland to Attend Session of Parliament.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 12.—Miss Mary MacSwiney, sister of the late Lord Mayor Terence MacSwiney of Cork, Ireland, who has been touring the United States in the interest of the Irish Republic, has cancelled her tour and sails from New York to-morrow to attend the coming session of the Irish Parliament, of which she is a member. She notified John F. Harrigan, president of the Massachusetts Branch, A. A. R. I. R. to-day in the following telegram:

"Called home by cable. Leaving New York to-morrow. Trust I will meet you all again. Keep on working until the battle is won."

ZR-2 TO BEGIN TRIP TO U.S. ABOUT AUG. 25

Date Set Subject to Conditions of Weather for Journey Across Atlantic.

By the Associated Press.

London, Aug. 12.—On the weather man now depends solely the winding up of final preparations for the voyage of the dirigible ZR-2 to her new home in the United States. His perversity in sending a prolonged wind and rain over the north of England and the midlands, after an unusually dry summer, is preventing the holding of the last of the airship's trials before she is boarded by the American crew.

This last proving by the builders now is only a matter of days. Then, barring unexpected happenings, the new owners will take her over, and, favored with flying weather, quickly will conclude their initiation into navigating the big airship. Commander L. H. Maxfield and the members of the crew which will pilot the ZR-2 across the Atlantic from England are eager to start.

The British builders who have watched the slow process of the ship's fabrication are no less keen to see her performances under American management as they believe their claims for her excellence of construction will be vindicated.

"The builders would like to see her start to-morrow, for they are as anxious as we are to see what she can do on a long flight," said an American officer who has made a voyage aboard the airship. He declared it untrue that the builders desired a postponement of the start, which the Amricans insist will be made as soon after August 25 as meteorological conditions permit.

At Howden, where the American crew is billeted, a record has been established for good behavior among the enlisted men, as positions in the first sailing crew are eagerly sought. The final word on the actual choice of the ship's complement of thirty-five officers and men has not been spoken by Commander Maxfield, and every man is trying to make certain he will not be left behind.

The airship's wireless during the transatlantic crossing is liable to be put to other uses than the ascertaining of her position, the sending of news despatches and other routine, for about the time of her departure an army transport will leave England with the wives of several members of the crew of the ZR-2 who married during the months they have been here.

OFFICERS DESIGNATED FOR TRANSOCEAN TRIP

R. E. Bird, Jr., Will Serve as Navigation Expert.

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 12—Two officials of the British Air Ministry, an additional American naval officer and an Army Air Service officer have been designated to make the transatlantic trip of the ZR-2, which will leave England as soon after August 25 as her trials permit.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard E. Byrd, Jr., of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, left Washington to-day for New York to sail on the Olympic for England, to return as air navigation expert. The army will be represented on the flight by Maj. P. E. Van Nostrand, an airship expert.

Lieutenant-Commander Byrd is taking over some special navigation instruments designed by himself for use on the first transatlantic flight by the NC boats in 1919. These instruments include the "aircraft bubble sextant," speed and drift indicators, and a projection chart, which affords a new and quick method for locating positions at sea.

AMERICAN DOLLAR NOW IS WORTH 1,151 CROWNS

Austrian Finances Sink So Low Panic Is Feared.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.
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Vienna, Aug. 12.—With the dollar worth 1,151 crowns, the devaluation of the Austrian crown has become so alarming pessimists here doubt whether it will continue to exist much longer. If help in the way of credit is not obtained soon, the Austrian financial situation will develop into a state very near to a panic.

It was reported here that Chancellor Schober was going to Paris to intervene with the Allies with a view to inducing them to aid Austria with credit, but this report was denied, as a meeting is to be held soon between the Chancellor and the Czecho-Slovak President and Foreign Minister. This meeting will prevent Chancellor Schober arriving in Paris before the Allied Supreme Council will have adjourned its meeting.

Some hope is had here from reports that the Austrian Ministers in Paris and London have asked that the scheme for giving credit to the Vienna Government be advanced as much as possible.

BLACK ARROW IS WRECKED.

American Steamship Aground Near Corunna, Spain.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.
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New York Herald Bureau, London, Aug. 12.

The American steamship Black Arrow, formerly a German vessel, bound from New York to Bilbao, Spain, ran aground near Corunna, off Cape Vilane, owing to fog and is considered to have been totally wrecked.

The vessel carried forty-eight passengers and a crew of 113 all of whom were saved and transported to Corunna where they are being well cared for.

COMET'S TAIL FANS EARTH ONCE MORE

Heidelberg Observers Report Passing Right Through the Appendage.

JUST LIKE THAT OF 1861

American Astronomers Say It Was the One Eddie Rickenbacker Spotted.

Heidelberg, Aug. 12.—Announcement is made at the Koenigstuhl Observatory that the earth passed through the tail of a comet on the night of August 8.

A comet visible to the naked eye on August 7 was discovered by W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory, on Mount Hamilton, near San Jose, Cal. That fact gives verisimilitude to the Koenigstuhl Observatory statement that the earth passed through the tail of a comet on Monday night, August 8.

The celestial object was first observed by Capt. Eddie V. Rickenbacker, formerly an American "ace," who was Prof. Campbell's guest and who called his host's attention to it. Capt. Rickenbacker at first thought it was a star, and observed it for about two minutes before he called Prof. Campbell's attention to it. Prof. Campbell knew at once that the object was new to science. He observed it without the aid of glasses and later through a pair of binoculars. Describing it, he said it was "yellower than a star in that position would be," but brighter than Venus would be in that position. Whether viewed with the naked eye or through binoculars it "seemed stellar and to have the diurnal motion of the stars in that it moved downward toward the lower cloud stratum and disappeared behind it," Prof. Campbell said. It was visible less than five minutes.

The director of Lick Observatory did not hesitate to express the opinion that it was not a star, saying it "suggested strongly the nucleus of a comet which had approached the sun in such a direction as to escape notice."

Prof. Campbell said that if the object they saw from Lick Observatory was a comet, its position could not be predicted because the orbit was totally unknown. "It might be too near the sun, either between the sun and the earth or on the far side of the sun," he added.

Careful search was made for the object on the following day, when, had it been a star, it probably would have been observable. Subsequent search by scientists has brought no better results. In so far as scientists know the object viewed from Lick Observatory has disappeared. When seen there its location was at three degrees east and one degree south of the sun. Not only was it seen by Capt. Rickenbacker and Prof. Campbell, but by Mrs. Campbell, Major and Mrs. Reed Chambers and Prof. Henry Morris Russell, director of Princeton University Observatory.

No unusual weather conditions were reported by the Weather Bureau simultaneous with the appearance of the celestial visitant. Last Sunday a disturbance was reported over Quebec. It moved eastward and its centre was the Gulf of St. Lawrence Monday night. Another disturbance of somewhat wider extent developed over the Rocky Mountains and in the north plateau region, with its centre in South Alberta Monday night. The pressure was relatively high over the lake region and in the Grand Central Valley. Showers occurred in the Middle Atlantic and the North Atlantic States and scattered local thunder showers in the South Atlantic States and in the South Rock Mountains and south plateau regions.

DR. JACOBY RECALLS SIMILAR PHENOMENA

Columbia Astronomer Comments on German Report.

Commenting on the announcement that the earth passed through the tail of a comet last Monday night, Dr. Harold Jacoby, professor of astronomy at Columbia University, said the earth had taken a similar plunge at least once before, and considered it as something more than a coincidence that a new celestial object should have been sighted at the Lick Observatory on August 7, and that the earth's intersection of a comet's tail should have been observed at Heidelberg on August 8.

Dr. Jacoby said that for the earth to be fanned by a comet's tail was not necessarily a cause for terrestrial phenomena. When the same thing happened in 1861, the fact was not known until some time afterwards because the comet was not running on schedule.

"At the far end of a comet's tail," he explained, "the luminous substance may be almost inconceivably tenuous and rare. The molecules making up the train at this point may be hundreds of feet apart and only appear to us as a substantial luminous band because of their great distance and the vast space they fill. It is for this reason that the earth might pass through such a tenuous tail without our becoming aware of it."

James H. Scarr, Government weather forecaster, said no unusual observations were made on August 8, and that if the earth swung through a comet's tail on that date there was nothing in atmospheric conditions here to indicate it.

Despatches from Washington stated that since the sighting of a strange body at the Lick Observatory, a special detachment of observers at the naval observatory has been scanning the skies without success for its reappearance. Commander F. B. Littell said the Heidelberg observation could be taken as additional evidence of the existence of a new body, but that the scientific proof was far from complete. The naval observatory's search has been hampered by bad atmospheric conditions.

$3.60
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Atlantic City
Wednesday, August 17 and 31—Sunday, August 21

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES
Eastern Standard Time.
Pennsylvania Station 6:30 A. M.
Hudson Terminal 6:30 A. M.
Jersey City 6:33 A. M.
Stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, New Brunswick.
Returning Leaves
Atlantic City 6:00 P. M.

Pennsylvania System