

RESIGNATIONS FORCE CRISIS IN BAVARIA

Premier von Kahr and Herr Rothe, Minister of Justice, Quit Posts.

CONFLICT WITH BERLIN

Abolition of Martial Law Demanded in Prussia and Resisted in Munich.

BOLSHEVISM IS FEARED

Old Militarist Leaders Blame Socialists in Prussia for Trouble With Workers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. MUNICH, Sept. 11.—With the resignation of Premier von Kahr of Bavaria, and Herr Rothe, his Minister of Justice, to-day, the Ministers who remain in office here are faced with the alternative of resigning or engaging in open conflict with the Berlin Government and Prussia. Berlin has decreed the abolishment of martial law and special powers given to the Bavarian police. The Von Kahr Cabinet, however, especially the conservative members, insist that these measures are Bavaria's only assurance that a wiser order can be maintained. Bavarian officials informed THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day that Chancellor Wirth was inclined to recede from the formal demand, but a delegation of Socialist leaders have decided that the Berlin order must be enforced. Premier von Kahr stated his unwillingness to see that the Berlin order was carried out.

Conservative militarists grouped about Col. Xylander, who constitute the leading and the most influential group with the Government, are highly excited and are talking about the dangers of Socialist and Bolshevik uprisings and their determination to make a front against Berlin. The conservatives have the support of the large Catholic party, but are hostile to Chancellor Wirth, although he is a member of the Catholic party, because a revision against Socialists dominates Bavarian Catholic politics.

Hard Times Behind Agitation.

A leading Bavarian said: "Martial law permits our preventing strikes and constant demonstrations which hinder work and the important task of meeting our financial obligations at home and elsewhere. The small middle classes, the renters, pensioners and students are backing the Government because they are embittered by the cost of living, which is now twenty times greater than formerly, while their own incomes are only three times higher."

"The agitation of the middle classes is blamed upon hard times. The new taxation bill has aroused a furor here because the system is to be administered by Berlin and Prussian functionaries under centralized organization. The privilege of handling their own taxes is one which the Bavarians guard jealously."

The New York Herald correspondent here attended a meeting at the Munich Hofbrau and heard Nationalists, who crowded the hall, abuse the Berlin Government and assail Liberal Catholicism and the Mathias Erbsberger stamp and the Socialists. The Nationalists here are thousands strong. They give an impression of self-confidence and of provoking an welcoming a move by the Socialist masses.

Herr Auer, President of the Bavarian Landtag and leader of the Socialist party, denied vigorously reports that his party intended to force Government changes through street fighting.

Socialists Bitterly Opposed.

"We want unity in the republic and protection of democratic rights," he said, "but the prolongation of a state of siege leaves the workers helpless in the hands of the Bavarian police, who are dominated by the old military bourgeoisie, and are determined to keep all their former privileges and to discredit the republic. We are not Communists and we have constantly opposed them."

"The Communist party has practically ceased to exist in Bavaria. It was discredited after the Communist-Soviet uprising. The Bavarian workers seek the right to a living wage and the free republican constitution promised them."

Herr Auer admitted that hostility to the Socialists was widespread in Bavaria and that a new election would not increase the Socialist power. The workers are in the minority among the Catholic farming people.

Herr Auer insisted, however, that many Bavarian Catholics now backing the Cabinet disapprove of the bureaucratic and oppressive spirit behind the police control. The only way in which this can be maintained, he said, is by keeping alive the popular myth of danger from Government tyrannies. He insisted that the Socialist working classes would remain passive in order to emphasize the legality of their position.

Should the Bavarian Labour party withdraw from its stand the present authorities undoubtedly would use force and bloodshed would follow. That the Labour party will withdraw, however, seems unlikely, because the workers are slow moving, with a distaste for a political wrangle.

Hope for General Strike.

Many of the workers hope the trade unions elsewhere in Germany will declare a general strike and they will then have to join in, but they seem to lack confidence in their own strength here. Labor leaders here have adopted a plan of "watchful waiting."

LATIN AMERICA MAIL MAY GO AT TWO CENTS

Buenos Aires, Sept. 11.—Official announcements came from Munich to-day that the Bavarian Government had not arrived at a final decision regarding the recent restrictive decrees issued at Berlin. The latest indication from the Bavarian Cabinet is in favor of respecting the compromise reached between the conference, the Diet, which has been considering the compromise scheme, is desirous of continuing negotiations in the hope of obtaining further concessions.

A dispatch received here from Munich says Premier von Kahr will formally announce his retirement at a session of the Cabinet on Monday unless the Coalition party extends him a vote of confidence and urges him to retain the Premiership. This is considered here as meaning that the previous announcement from Munich that the Premier and Minister of Justice had resigned was premature.

U.S. TO ASK FOR ANOTHER AIRSHIP FROM THE BRITISH

Probably a German Dirigible Taken in War Spoils Will Replace English Built ZR-2, Which Was Recently Destroyed.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The British Government will be asked to turn over one of its rigid airships to the United States to replace the dirigible ZR-2, which crashed recently in England with a loss of forty-three lives. In all probability one of the three German airships given to the British under the terms of the armistice will be requested. The proposal is to be made in connection with the financial settlement between the American and British Governments over the loss of the ZR-2.

GERMAN FINANCIERS URGE TRADE TREATY

Industrial Chiefs Pleased by Peace, but Want America to Cement Comity

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Berlin, Sept. 11.—The leader and the most prominent financier of the German industrial party expressed to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here to-day complete satisfaction at the conclusion of peace between the United States and Germany. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, head of the Industrial party and president of the German-American Trade Board, said: "Public opinion regarded it as a contradiction that a country with the least conflicting political interests with Germany maintained the longest state of war against her. It is difficult to gauge the scope rightly which the United States may claim under the Treaty of Versailles. The relations between the two peoples depend upon a spirit of toleration."

Max Warburg, head of a Hamburg banking house, and who is prominent in German shipping and financial circles, said: "We welcome the return of peace relations and the termination of the bloody state of war with the United States. Although the present peace is not final, nevertheless, I don't doubt that good will exists on both sides to reestablish the friendly relations which existed before 1914."

"This involves the prompt conclusion of a trade agreement and a definite settlement of German property held in the United States. I do not doubt that the United States will approve the views of those who recognize the inviolability of private property rights. The United States, looking ahead, will have much property in foreign lands, and consequently has a large self interest in establishing the theory of its security. This is of greater value than a few hundred millions involved in sequestered property."

"Furthermore, America, with her millions in the world's gold centre, and upon assuming the leading position in the world of finance, she could not do better than to show in contrast to London that over during the war her money deposits remained secure."

"It is comprehensible that the United States, before returning private property, should settle her damage claims against Germany. But over the final, wise decision I have no uncertainty."

"The Germans welcome the fact that the United States did not sign the Versailles treaty, and only sought to secure a return to normalcy. It is evident that the United States does not propose to make sacrosanct the whole series of paragraphs of the treaty which already have proved unworkable. Not only Germany's but the world's future depends upon the reduction of the Versailles treaty to workable proportions, which Germany, by making an honorable effort, can fulfill."

"But there is one paragraph which American influence should seek to modify, not in Germany's but in the world's interest. Central Europe cannot, in lower living standards, become competitors with other nations without harming the latter. Creditors cannot thrive while the debtor bleeds."

DAIL EIREANN REPLY TO PREMIER READY

Derry Delegation Opposes Any Partition of Ireland.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. DUBLIN, Sept. 11.—There was little activity to-day at the Mansion House, where it was believed the Dail Eireann Cabinet has completed the draft of the reply to the latest note from Premier Lloyd George regarding a settlement of the Irish question.

A deputation from the city of Derry is expected to call upon Eamon de Valera, the Irish leader, next Tuesday to express unalterable opposition to any partition of Ireland. These protests, which have been accumulating from the Nationalist minority in Ulster, are considered to indicate the determination of the Dail negotiators to fight for county option and to detach as much as possible from the area of the Northern Parliament, which, on a plebiscite basis, they believe could not retain more than three counties.

The official view here is that the British Government's pledge to Tuesday will prevent any such concession. The Dail policy, it is indicated, would then be to leave to the Ulster Parliament all the powers it now has, but no more. It is understood that the Ulster contention is that whatever powers are extended to the South cannot be denied to the North.

MURDER AND SUICIDE ON BOARD BIG LINER

Passenger Said to Have Become Suddenly Insane.

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 11.—The story of a murder and suicide which occurred during the voyage from New York on board the steamship George Washington was learned upon the arrival of the vessel here to-day. Josef Jozsebk, a third class passenger, suddenly became insane last Friday, officials of the ship reported, and attacked his cabin mate, killing Emil Karl Kanet of Akron, Ohio, a chemist. Jozsebk then killed himself. Another occupant of the cabin was slightly wounded by a gunshot.

The bodies of Jozsebk, whose home was in New York, and Kanet were buried at sea.

50,000 IN FRANCE ORDERED TO STRIKE

Textile Workers Refuse to Accept Wage Cut.

LILLE, France, Sept. 11.—A general strike of the textile workers in the Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing triangle, involving 50,000 persons, and in which other unionists not banded with textile workers may join, has been ordered for tomorrow morning by the Textile Workers Federation.

The workers object to a cut in wages proposed by the manufacturers, who argue that the wages of the workers, including the proposed cut, still would be higher than those paid in northern France and other textile centres of the country.

The railroad workers unions say they will not join the strike unless the Government should request them to transport troops to the strike area.

COAL

Poor coal—dirty coal—is low in B. T. U.'s, and any price paid for it is too high.

The value of coal to the user is measured in B. T. U.'s (British Thermal Units).

Clean coal of good grade is high in B. T. U.'s.—consequently—

It produces more heat, requires less attention, burns more completely, leaves less ash.

Poor coal—dirty coal—is low in B. T. U.'s, and any price paid for it is too high.

furnishes a perfect, serious illustration of the old flippant saying—

"The higher the fewer"

ARBITERS TO SETTLE CHILE-BOLIVIA FIGHT

Will Pass on Whether the League Assembly Can Act in Boundary Dispute.

HIGH COURT TO DECIDE

Santiago's Verdict Removes Possibility of Two Withdrawals From League.

GENEVA TO START WORK

Dr. Koo Urges Briand to Hasten Settlement of Mandate Question With U. S.

PROPERTY IN RUSSIA LOST TO AMERICANS

Westinghouse Electric City Factory Not Nationalized by the Soviet.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. GENEVA, Sept. 11.—Chile has consented to refer to a commission of three jurists her dispute with Bolivia over the treaty of 1904. The commission will be appointed as soon as formal acceptance of this solution has been received from the Bolivian Government.

Carlos Aramayo, the Bolivian delegate to the assembly, fully accepted the plan to-day, but asked President Van Karnebeck to defer the appointment of the commission until he had consulted his Government. He informed the assembly president that he was inclined to accept this arrangement without advising his Government, because he was sure this solution would be acceptable.

Bolivia's formal consent is expected to-morrow, and the commission of three European experts will be selected. The commission will be charged with the task of determining whether the assembly is competent to investigate the dispute between the two countries, and probably will report its findings to the Assembly before it adjourns its present sessions.

DISPUTE ON SILESIA ALLAYED BY HUNGER

Amnesty Permits Refugees to Return Home.

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Explanation by Chilean.

With reference to the appointment of a commission on the Tacna-Arica question, Augustin Edwards, of the Chilean delegation, said to-night: "I was understood that the question is not going to a commission for decision. The matter is in the hands of the bureau of the league. The bureau sees fit to consult experts who will determine one question only—whether the assembly is competent."

"I am confident that the experts will decide it is incompetent. I have the support of most of the members of the assembly, and I am sure the problem will never come before that body for a vote."

Senor Edwards added that he believed the matter would be amicably disposed of before the end of the week.

Assembly to Shift Work.

It was pointed out in league circles that if the commission should find the Assembly was competent to deal with the question, the whole subject would probably be referred to the new International Court of Justice in order to settle the Assembly of the necessity of voting on a question which it is desired to avoid.

The temporary solution of what league officials admit was a most delicate issue was due to the efforts of President Van Karnebeck and Lord Robert Cecil. Its reference to a commission removes all possibility of the withdrawal from the Assembly of Chile or Bolivia, it was said to-night. Further, it was predicted by league officials that the dispute would never actually come before the Assembly.

With the dispute between Bolivia and Chile disposed of for the present, the Assembly expects to get down to real work this week.

Dr. Wellington Koo, president of the council, has written to the French Premier, M. Briand, president of the Supreme Council, regarding the American notes on mandates, urging the earliest possible settlement of the question between the Allies and the United States, so that a final disposition of mandates may be arrived at.

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JAPAN AFTER LIVING BUDDHA OF MONGOLIA

Would Use Him to Get Control of China Desert.

TOKIO, Aug. 11.—That Japan may improve her chances for the exploitation of the great desert of North China, Tokio politicians are fostering a plan to bring the son of the Living Buddha of Mongolia to Japan.

Coal and salt mines and one of the best pasture lands in the world are said to be ready for use there. Lately the Kookumintu party and a group of experts on Chinese affairs, so the Tokio press says, have taken up the work of making possible the exploitation of Mongolia.

Takashi Inukai, president of the Kookumintu party; Mitsuru Toyama, Hirovuki Tanaka and other China experts have joined in organizing the Mongolian society. At its first session it was decided to send Mr. Tanaka, who was made president, to Mongolia to persuade the Living Buddha's son to come here.

CONSTANTINOPLE STILL NEEDS RELIEF WORK

Admiral Bristol Pleads for Continued Red Cross Aid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, United States High Commissioner in Turkey, has addressed a letter of protest to the American Red Cross in Washington as a result of the report that the Executive Committee intends to discontinue its work in Constantinople.

As an immediate result of this action, Admiral Bristol says, 17,000 Russian refugees will be exposed to starvation and other dangers likely to grow out of the situation, possibly disturbances of public order and danger to American lives. There is an absolute necessity for continuation of the work of the Constantinople unit, he declares, until the disaster is overcome and also until the refugees can be gradually moved away.

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ARMS CONFERENCE HALTS LEGISLATION

Measures Bearing on Foreign Relations Must Wait, Under New Plan.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—A tentative decision has been reached by the Administration to postpone all legislation and executive action which may have a bearing upon foreign relations until the end of the international conference on armaments.

This decision will be submitted to Congressional leaders for their approval. It may include even tariff legislation, which now seems destined to wait until next spring or later.

Postmaster-General Hays in his speech at Cleveland intimated that the unsettled condition of economic affairs made the formulation of a tariff law difficult at this time. It is understood Mr. Hays's speech was designed to prepare the public mind for this change in attitude.

Actions which may be affected in this way also include the repeal of Panama Canal tolls for American ships; enforcement on sections 23 and 34 of the Jones merchant marine act, and the Government's final decision relative to the foreign debt.

The Administration's attitude on sections 23 and 34 of the Jones act will have to be made clear within a few days. The members of the Shipping Board are planning to call at the White House to ask the sections in question be put in force.

Section 23 of the Jones bill authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant specially reduced railroad rates within continental United States upon goods brought to American shores in American bottoms. Section 34 provides for the granting of specially reduced import tariff rates on goods brought to this country in American ships. Such action is now prevented by the existence of commercial treaties with many countries which prohibit favoritism of this character. It will be recalled that President Wilson was asked by Congress to denounce these treaties, but failed to do so.

It is believed by many Congressional leaders these two provisions are the strongest weapons this Government has in building up its merchant marine. It may be that, in view of certain international agreements that will be reached at the conference, it will not be advisable for the United States to put the provisions into effect.

In any event, the effect of postponement at this time will be to place the American merchant marine into the balance as one of the most powerful potential weapons in the hands of the American delegates.

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