is a Power of the first rank, however, did not actually begin until 1904, just eighteen years ago. It was in that year that the hitherto comparatively obscure Asiatic island empire startled the world by defeating the hitherto unvanquished armies and navies of the Imperial Russian Czar and exacted concessions that transformed her overnight into the dominant influence in Asia.

In the eighteen years that elapsed between the Japanese-Russian war and the present date, Japan has furnished an exhibition of political, diplomatic, military, territorial and economic advancement unparalleled in the history of nations. She has become a world Power in every sense of the word and at the present time is the most turbulent and disturbing among them.

Through the employment of methods patently modelled on the Prussian system of the Hohenzollerns, she is universally regarded as being the most potential menace to world peace on the globe. Her system of diplomacy, of international intrigue, espionage, of vigilant aggressiveness, of unexampled pride almost approaching arrogance, has persistently been used to coerce her less warlike neighbors and her unquestioned courage has commanded respect from nations of greater numbers and superior resources.

Up to the war with Russia, the territory actually controlled by Japan was only about 100,000 square miles greater than those encompassed within the borders of the State of Texas. Within this entirely insufficient domain a population of 40,000,000 odd people were compelled to fight for an existence under the most depressing conditions. The demand for expansion became not only necessary as a matter of military prestige but of absolute economic necessity.

Fruits of Chinese War.

The Mikado's Government, confronted with this most serious of all human problems, began to reach out to find room in which to grow. A one-sided war against huge, illiterate, peaceful, sluggish and unambitious China added the valuable island of Formosa to Japanese territory and gave her the comparatively unimportant Parry group of islands, which has since been transformed into a highly developed naval base.

The easy victory over China encouraged Japan to seek further conquest on the Asiatic mainland. Sporadic conflicts between her advance guard of intriguants in Manchuria and the covetous Russians brought about the war which resulted in the humiliation of the great Slav nation and contributed the greatest surprise in the history of modern warfare.

While her navies were seeking out and destroying the inadequately equipped and illy manned units of the Russian war fleet, Japan thrust her splendidly organized and managed armies into the mainland of Asia and invaded and passed through Corea, Manchuria and Mongolia in pretty much the same manner as the forces of the Imperial German Kaiser made a towpath of Belgium.

When Japan emerged the victor in the war with Russia she had impressed her iron grip on the defenceless northern provinces of China, and by resort to several forms of diplomatic subterfuge has since retained practical control of all of them.

The great world war added not only to the territory of Japan but encouraged the expansion of her political, military and economic power over all of northern China and into Siberia, which she has systematically set about reducing to subserviency by the same process she employed in her earlier victories.

Bargaining at Paris.

By skilful bargaining and alert and subtle diplomacy she compelled the Paris Peace Conference to grant her mandatory authority over some of the most important islands in the Pacific fringing the equator. Mandatory authority in the Far East practically amounts to absolute control.

Some idea of the extent to which Japan has expanded territorially since the war with Russia is shown by the following table:

	AREA. 1903.	1921.	POPULATION. 1903.	1921.
Japan proper	264,000 sq. mi.	264,000 sq. mi.	39,000,000	55,000,000
Formosa	20,000 sq. mi.	20,000 sq. mi.	3,000,000	4,000,000
Parry group	5,000 sq. mi.	5,000 sq. mi.	5,000	7,000
Korea	70,000 sq. mi.	70,000 sq. mi.	15,000,000	17,000,000
Shantung	.....	30,000 sq. mi.	.....	4,000,000
Mongolia	.....	363,610 sq. mi.	.....	12,000,000
Saghalien	.....	18,000 sq. mi.	.....	300,000
Siberia	.....	300,000 sq. mi.	.....	6,000,000
Ladrone Islands	.....	4,000 sq. mi.	.....	15,000
Caroline Islands	.....	6,000 sq. mi.	.....	60,000
Marshall Islands	.....	12,000 sq. mi.	.....	80,000
Yap Island	.....	100 sq. mi.	.....	1,000
Totals	359,000 sq. mi.	1,090,710 sq. mi.	57,005,000	98,463,000

Thus it will be seen that from a country controlling but four parcels of valuable real estate in 1903 Japan has added nine others to its holdings since that date and scattered over a wide range of territory from the Arctic Circle to the Equator and has more than quadrupled the extent of her original area in mileage.

This does not include the vast stretches of waters now practically dominated by Japan in the Pacific, the China Sea, the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okotch. The exact extent of this sea mileage over which the Japanese navies exercise dominion would be difficult to estimate, but it probably aggregates more than 1,000,000.

In the matter of population over which Japan has extended her grip in the regions legitimately acquired or illegally annexed to all intents and purposes, the Mikado's Government can boast of almost as many people as live in the United States, whereas in 1903 a census of the Japanese Empire would probably have disclosed less than one-half of the population of the North American Republic.

Japan's First Census.

The first census of Japan was undertaken only a few months ago and is not considered to have been complete for reasons incident to a new experiment. The censors undertook to enumerate the population of Japan proper, Corea, Formosa and Siberia to show the distribution of the Japanese population or native peoples who have come under the control of the Mikado's Government. The total of these four widely separated sections of the Japanese Empire was 78,261,000, living in an area about one-tenth that of the United States.

Statistics obtained from Japanese sources further emphasize the astounding growth of the empire of Japan since it defeated the Russian armies and navies eighteen years ago. Some of the Japanese politicians have always contended that their country would have wrested even greater concessions from demoralized Russia if it had not been for the intervention of the late Theodore Roosevelt, who is credited with having practically dictated the terms upon which peace between Japan and Russia was negotiated.

The Japanese critics of Mr. Roosevelt assert that his opposition was mainly responsible for depriving Japan of the full fruits of her victory over the Czar's inefficient military establishment. At any rate, Japan has never manifested the admiration for the splendid qualities which endeared the aggressive American President to the people of our country.

But Japan has made the best of the bargain she drove at Portsmouth by making up for the omissions there under later and more favorable conditions. She has expanded her trade in the Pacific to keep apace with its dominance of Asiatic territory until she now practically controls through the operations of a very well organized merchant marine most of the export and import trade of the China Sea and has extended it to take those of the Malay Archipelago. She is conceded to have developed her control over trade with North China regions into practical monopolies and is now reaching into Siberia.

Growth of Japanese Trade.

The growth of Japanese trade interests is pretty clearly revealed by official statistics. In 1913 Japan had but six shipyards of limited tonnage capacity. She now has fifty-seven capable of building cargo carriers equal to any turned out in England, Germany, France or the United States. The capital invested in her shipyards in 1913 was $12,775,000, and in 1920 it was $108,525,000.

The number of workmen employed in shipyards in 1913 was 26,000, and in 1920 it was 140,000. The tonnage turned out in the former year was 835,000. Last year it was 3,100,000. A merger of all the provincial shipyards under Government auspices is now projected, with a capital of $250,000,000, and the annual product of the merger is expected to approximate 2,500,000 tons.

The development of railway systems of Japan furnishes another example of the tremendous growth of the Sunflower Kingdom. In 1903 the railways, all of which are owned and operated by the Government, extended over about 5,200 miles of territory in Japan proper. The total is now approximately 10,000 miles, in addition to which the Government operates 1,800 miles built by the Germans in Shantung and 1,200 miles which it has built in Manchuria under a "concession" from the Chinese Government. It also operates several hundred miles of Chinese roads in Mongolia and a few hundred in Siberia. It has built a compact system of several hundred miles in Formosa and is building a hydro-electric plant on that island for power purposes.

Back of all this impressive progress made by the Mikado's people during the last eighteen years is the ever-present military influence, because each feature is organized on the basis of prospective utility for both offensive and defensive purposes.

Another article by Mr. Seibold will be printed in to-morrow's NEW YORK HERALD. It will describe Japanese aggressions in China.

CORK BLACK AND TAN RAIDS PERIL PEACE

Their Rough Treatment of Civilian Police There Is Deplored.

REPRISALS ARE FEARED

Rioting Continues Unabated Over the Week End in Belfast.

HOPE IN PREMIER'S NOTE

Reply Looked For Wednesday Expected to Placate Sinn Fein Leaders.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Disturbing reports of new provocative acts alleged to have been made by Black and Tans in Cork and elsewhere are causing apprehension among those hopeful of a settlement of the Irish situation. According to Cork despatches, civilian members of the Republican police were roughly treated Saturday night by British police patrols. Developments in the internment camp at Spike Island, where prisoners are reported to be carrying out reprisals for alleged rough usage on the part of the guards, and the week end developments in Belfast, where rioting continues unabated, add to the disquietude.

In the light of these occurrences significance is attached to a statement made in Dublin by "Irish authority on the Government side" that "peace wreckers" again are at work.

Several members of the British Cabinet among whom Premier Lloyd George's reply to the latest communication of Eamon de Valera is said to be going round, have not yet conveyed their views to the Premier concerning the situation, and it is regarded as not unlikely the Premier's note will not be ready for despatch to Dublin before Tuesday or Wednesday.

No intimation has been vouchsafed as to the probable terms of the note, but opinion both in England and Ireland seems to be hopeful. It will be couched so as to accommodate the position of the Sinn Fein leaders and enable them to come into another conference.

SINN FEINERS ACCUSE BRITISH OF VIOLENCE

Beaten and Called 'Swine,' They Allege.

By the Associated Press.

CORK, Sept. 25.—According to reports made by Irish republican liaison officers, incidents occurred Saturday night and early this morning reminiscent of the conditions that prevailed prior to the signing of the truce.

A party of citizens returning from a social gathering was reported to have been halted and roughly treated by members of the British constabulary. The women of the party, terrified, fled from the scene. At the same hour, according to the reports, a republican police patrol of five men was accosted on St. Patrick's Bridge by a large patrol of British police.

The republicans are alleged to have been questioned and called "Irish swine," and assaulted with batons and revolver butts. One man was stabbed in the arm with a bayonet, necessitating treatment in a hospital.

The Cork City Council has decided to forward to the Irish government in Dublin a statement from the commandant at Spike Island regarding the alleged severity of treatment of Sinn Feiners interned there.

According to the statement, interned men who were severely disciplined for singing in their huts at night continued their singing Wednesday night as a protest against the order to them to desist.

The statement said that several armed soldiers entered huts at 11 o'clock at night and beat the interned men with rifle butts and stabbed several of them with bayonets. The soldiers stripped the huts of all beds, tables and other conveniences. The next morning the interned men refused to parade or work, whereupon the military authorities locked the doors of the huts. The interned men countered by taking down the doors and burning them and otherwise wrecking the huts.

The statement added that the wrecking would continue until the demands of the interned men are granted. In the statement a list of twenty-eight cases where severe beatings were administered is chronicled. The Lord Mayor of Cork, commenting on the statement, said it illustrated the spirit actuating the British toward the truce.

DOMINIONS HOSTILE TO IRISH REPUBLIC

Celtic Club in Melbourne Still Favors Home Rule.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 25.—The Celtic Club has decided by a large majority to continue to support home rule for Ireland, believing the Irish problem can best be settled by a compromise without the establishment of a republic.

The Melbourne *Age* says that recognition of southern Ireland as a foreign republic would incur hostility throughout the British dominions.

THREE KILLED, 36 HURT IN BELFAST BOMB RIOTS

Two Children and a Girl Are Hit by Stray Bullets.

By the Associated Press.

BELFAST, Sept. 25.—Three persons were killed and thirty-six were wounded in rioting here last night during which bombs were thrown. Two children playing in the streets and a girl were wounded by stray bullets during the affray. The girl died to-night.

The girl was wounded when the police and military fired on crowds of people in Seaford street. Eighteen of the persons wounded were taken to the Victoria Hospital and the eighteen others to the Women's Hospital.

An attack was made on a public house in Cambrai street, North Belfast, and its contents were looted. Later the house was burned.

Parties of armed and masked men raided the homes of J. Whittaker, general manager of the Castlecomer-Kilkenny coal mines, where a strike is in progress, and J. Hargreaves, manager of the mines. Both Whittaker and Hargreaves were taken away and their whereabouts is unknown.

COOPERATION IN CHANGED LEAGUE TO BE ASKED OF U. S.

Plans Made to Introduce Subject in Conversations at Armament Parley—Second Assembly Greater Disappointment Than First—Fate Up to America.

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

GENEVA, Sept. 25.—The League of Nations scheme, due to the absention of the United States, is undergoing a curious change in the sessions of the League Assembly. Under the guidance of the Powers working in various committees, a whittling process is going on designed to transform Woodrow Wilson's idea into a more or less non-political organization whose chief function will be to secure permanent international cooperation in economic help and other problems common to all nations.

In this shape it is about to be presented to the Washington conference for the limitation of armament, according to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent's information, as something possibly useless in the disarmament problem and in other fields in which in the past international commissions have been appointed.

Cooperation but not adherance will be asked of the United States. Upon the answer the United States gives to the diplomats about to go to Washington will depend the league's future.

Holland will send to Washington H. A. Van Harnebeek, president of the assembly here, whose interests will be as much in the League of Nations as in the Pacific problem. Belgium probably will send Paul Hymans, president of last year's assembly. These selections are significant, according to the talk here of Europe's desire to use Washington's conversations to fix the league's future status in world affairs.

Although this project may not appear on the proposed agenda, it is the intention of these European emissaries to bring it up in the conversations which are an adjunct to every conference like that to be held in Washington, in order to end its present anomalous position.

As was expected, the league's machinery, except in the non-political field, remains absolutely stalled. A canvass made of many delegations here shows that the second Assembly session is a far greater disappointment than was the first, but nevertheless the small nations hold tenaciously to the idea, feeling that inside they are somewhat less the playthings of the Powers than outside.

Members of the league admit that the single achievement of this Assembly is the election of a world court. Otherwise the results are more or less negative unless the Assembly overturns the reports of the committees.

It appeared to-day as if the Assembly would insist upon a questionaire seeking military secrets from the various members, such a statement which the British representatives say the governments have even now refused to give even to their own parliaments and won't give to the league. This and the indorsement in principle of a world conference on the manufacture of arms is the net result of the disarmament effort by the league.

On the other hand the Assembly, called upon to approve various interpretations of the covenant as in the matter of economic blockade, is being completely transformed from a compulsory to a persuasive organization, as its members will alone be the judges of how they shall act if the world peace is disturbed.

David Jayne Hill has been an interested observer at almost every session of the Assembly, although he had taken great pains to deny that he was acting in any way for President Harding. Dr. Hill's opinion is that the League is certain to continue in a somewhat transformed state, but he has told many diplomats here that even if the League were denatured, there was no chance in his opinion of participation by the United States. It is Dr. Hill's talk as much as anything which has turned the attention of the ardent covenanters here to getting a promise of cooperation from the United States rather than adhesion.

JAPAN WOULD OPEN CHINA TO GET FOOD

Continued from First Page.

and promote the economic development of all nations concerned, increasing the happiness, wealth and prosperity of the nationals of all interested states.

In an informal conversation with the Crown Prince Ambassador Warren voiced regret that Hirohito had been unable to visit the United States on his recent trip to Europe, and said it was hoped he would accept an invitation to go to America later. The Crown Prince replied that he would be glad of an opportunity to visit the United States.

Welcoming Ambassador Warren, the newspaper *Yomi-Uri-Shimbun* said the Japanese hoped he would do much toward improving relations between his country and Japan. He was urged to grasp the sentiments of the Japanese people generally instead of those of only a limited section chiefly represented by the aristocracy.

"When Americans understand what the Japanese people really are relations will undergo a marked improvement," the paper declared.

CHINA'S REPLY TO JAPS IS COUNTER PROPOSAL

Expected to Form Base for Further Negotiations.

By the Associated Press.

PEKIN, Sept. 25.—The reply to the Japanese Government which the Chinese Foreign Office is preparing, while declining to enter into negotiations under Japan's terms, will contain something in the nature of a counter-proposal, according to reliable information. If this is accepted it might serve as a basis of negotiations.

The outstanding features of the counter-proposals are understood to be the turning over of the Kiao-Chau-Tsinan Railway and mining areas to a consortium and the opening up of Tsing-Tao as an international settlement under Chinese control, the customs to be administered like other open ports.

Three former high Government officials have been called in to collaborate in the note.

55,000 BARREL OIL TANK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Tampico, Mexico, Inundated by Storm.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 25.—The storm which on Friday did considerable damage at Tampico and the surrounding petroleum region is sweeping northward in the State of Tamaulipas. Wire communication between Matamoras and Tampico is interrupted and trains are running many hours late between Monterey and Tampico.

The city of Tampico was inundated Friday night and many small houses are reported to have been blown down. Lightning struck a 55,000 barrel tank belonging to the Mexican Petroleum Company and the oil is still burning.

HUGE FOSSILS FOUND ON FARM IN SPAIN

Discovery Declared to Be of Highest Importance.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—A despatch to *El Sol* from Palencia reports the discovery of large deposits of animal fossils on a farm at Retortello. One of the fossils complete measures about 76 feet. Of another only the head was found. This measured about 36 feet.

The fossils, according to the newspaper, apparently are of an aquatic species. A number of scientists have inspected the find, which the newspaper declares is of the highest importance.

U. S. REPLIES TO LISBON.

Will Propose Portugal's Admission to Conference.

LISBON, Sept. 25.—In answer to the Portuguese Government's request for permission to take part in the approaching conference in Washington on Far Eastern affairs, an official communication issued here to-day says the American Government will propose that Portugal, having interests to defend in the Far East, be admitted under the same conditions as Holland.

WILL PROSECUTE DUELLISTS.

Paris Official to Act Against De Poret and La Farge.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Public Prosecutor has decided to institute proceedings against Count de Poret and Camille la Farge for fighting a duel on Friday in the Parc des Princes, in which both pistols and swords were used.

The duellists' seconds also will be included in the action.

OPEN ARMS AGENDA SOUGHT BY NATIONS

Their Fear of Commitments in Notes Causes Much Delay in Preliminaries.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.

Fear of commitments in the agenda proposed by the United States is resulting in a delay in preparation of the programme of the arms conference. The nations are seeking to inform themselves on just what is to be included in the programme. These informal conversations are going on chiefly at Tokio, Paris and London. No formal opposition has been raised against the American suggestion, but it is clear the nations are not ready to accept the agenda without careful consideration.

The date of the conference is approximately only six weeks hence. It is believed confidently here that the agenda will not be definitely accepted until the conference meets. The conversations now in process will smooth most of the differences, but such questions as the "status of commitments" and various topics under the general Far Eastern holdings will require far more careful consideration than is possible by long distance conversation.

After formally convening on November 11 the delegates will go to Arlington Cemetery to participate in the ceremony connected with the burial of an unknown American soldier. The President will speak and the following day he will deliver another address formally opening the conference in the building of the Pan-American Union.

This relationship between the two events has in mind the sacrifice the manhood of the world made in the war as an added powerful argument in reaching some form of settlement which will render less likely a repetition of anything like the world war.

In his address at Arlington the President will deal with the sentiment of the occasion. In opening the world conference he will deal with practicalities.

There is no doubt in the minds of Washington leaders that American sentiment is heartily behind the objects of the conference. Various national organizations are banding themselves to encourage the President in his effort. At the same time, so far as Administration leaders are able to learn, there is a firm determination not to permit the United States to be manouvred into a false position. The United States is willing to cut down its armament appropriations but will not do so unless an understanding can be reached which will make the programme of limitation general and which will safeguard the interests of this country in the future.

In other words, this administration is determined there shall be no quixotic movement toward disarmament by the United States on a solitary basis.

Neither will the United States enter the conference with any feeling of hopelessness regarding the expenses that will be involved in maintaining its own proportionate share of armaments. It is realized the American people are anxious to be relieved from the strain, but while it will prove a burden here, it may prove a crushing one elsewhere.

With this attitude in mind leaders in Government are warning against too much optimism about the results to be attained, feeling it is better to receive more than is expected, rather than to be disappointed.

CHARGES GERMANY PLANS 800,000 ARMY

London 'Times' Accuses Her of Evading Treaty.

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Monday).—The German Government is charged with still deliberately evading the peace treaty as regards the size of the German army, in a special article in the London *Times*. Instead of observing the limitations under the treaty of the army to 100,000, Germany, according to what the *Times* terms "unimpeachable information," is attempting to make provision to cloche, house and equip 800,000 men.

The *Times* says the matter is urgently important, as the withdrawal of the Inter-Allied control commissions has been mooted, and also because limitation of armament is the foremost item in the approaching Washington Conference agenda.

The *Times* contends that it will be necessary to maintain and vigorously support the control commissions for possibly two or three years, until the new military system in Germany is established on a non-aggressive and democratic basis.

FRENCH FITTING OUT CRUISER.

TOULON, Sept. 25.—The French cruiser Edgar Quinet arrived here to-day to undergo a three weeks' transformation to fit her to take Premier Briand and the French delegation to the conference on limitation of armament and Far Eastern affairs in Washington.

SEE HAPSBURG HAND IN BURGENLAND ROW

Vienna Reports Say Ex-Emperor Charles' Supporters Have Upper Hand.

UP TO 'LITTLE ENTENTE'

Prague Despatch Says Forces Gather on Slovakian Front—Plundering Going On.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—The conviction was expressed in Government circles to-day that only the early application of force by the Allies could save the Burgenland situation from more grave developments. Hungary's confession to the Allies in Paris that she is unable to clear the territory of the insurgents, together with Austria's military impotency, has aroused the belief here that the "Little Entente," with the aid of Italy, soon will be brought into play to settle the situation.

It is admitted on all sides that a serious situation would follow such action, as the Hungarians constantly are being reenforced. It is generally agreed that they will fight hard.

It has been reported in semi-official sources that the Hungarians have about 100,000 men under arms along the border from Kittsee to the Jugo-Slav line, the right resting on Strass-Sommerin and the left on St. Gothard, with a newly created general staff headed by Baron Pronay, at Steinamanger.

The supporters of former Emperor Charles apparently have the upper hand in the situation. The belief prevails here that the Burgenland affair has turned from the originally unorganized and more or less sporadic insurrection into a springboard for an attempt of the Hapsburg dynasty to return to power.

Reports from the affected region say that plundering continues in the guise of requisitions. Money, livestock and foodstuffs have been taken in such quantities that many villages have been stripped bare.

It now appears that fighting yesterday at Brucke, in which the Austrians lost three men killed, resulted from men in Hungarian railway uniforms firing on an Austrian guard. The Austrians captured seventy of the attacking party.

A despatch received here from Prague reports that the Twenty-eighth Regiment is on its way to the Slovakian front. Six batteries of Czech artillery and the entire Tenth Czech division are said to be at Presburg.

Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, and Dr. Eduard Benes, the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, will resume their conferences next Tuesday.

COMPROMISE SOUGHT OVER BURGENLAND

Ten Day Respite Granted Austria to Meet Terms.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 24 (delayed).—The note of the Council of Ambassadors to Hungary demanding evacuation of Burgenland, which was awarded to Austria by the treaty of Trianon, is regarded here as lenient because it grants a ten day respite, pending which it is hoped a compromise can be reached with Austria.

The note, however, warned Hungary that unless she completely withdraw from Burgenland she would be forcefully expelled by the Allies.

It is felt that the "Little Entente" is working for a peaceful solution of the difficulties. The reported suggestion of Hungary that Austria sacrifice Odenburg in exchange for peaceful possession of the rest of West Hungary is cited as evidence that all parties concerned are endeavoring to settle the matter by a compromise.

ATTEMPT MADE TO KILL TWO CARLIST LEADERS

Five Shots Fired in Budapest at Andrassy and Rakovsky.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 25.—An attempt on the lives of Count Julius Andrassy, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ex-President Rakovsky of the National Assembly was made from the galleries of the Assembly Chamber yesterday, five shots being directed at the pair. Neither was injured, although one bullet pierced Count Andrassy's clothing.

Ibraham Kover, a former lieutenant, was arrested on a charge of firing the shots. He gave evidences of insanity, but the police declared he was shamming, asserting they had discovered a widespread plot to murder leaders of the movement to restore former Emperor Charles to the throne.

The shooting marked the stormiest session of the Assembly since the war. During the session, parliamentary immunity was lifted from the four deputies who were charged with accepting bribes. The Assembly then adjourned indefinitely.

UNION BAN ON MUSICIAN SUBJECT FOR DIPLOMATS

Ottawa to Protest New York Ruling to Washington.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Information has reached here of the barring of an English orchestral musician from appearing in Canada by order of the American Federation of Musicians, controlled from New York.

A Montreal producer engaged an all-English company from England and proposed taking a member of the English Musical Trade Union as musical director, but he has been informed that this is impossible because, as members of the American Federation of Musicians, the Canadian instrumentalists cannot play with a non-member.

A Montreal despatch says that George F. Driscoll, who is bringing the English company to Canada, has wired Joseph Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, asking him to rescind the order against the English musician, Culrick, who has handled big shows at the Gaiety and Hippodrome in London. Weber wired back a refusal. Thereupon, Driscoll cabled to the London producers telling them to bring Culrick over anyway.

"The matter is now an international question," said Driscoll, "and will be taken up at Washington through Ottawa."

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LEAGUE ASSEMBLY CAN DO NOTHING FOR RUSSIA

Appeal to Powers for Funds Is Considered Useless.

GENEVA, Sept. 25.—There is little probability that the Assembly of the League of Nations will do anything toward relief for Russia. The subcommittee has decided to appeal to the Powers, but this seems useless, as it appears impossible to obtain Government credits.

The situation has been influenced by the news that Great Britain has decided not to open any credits for the Soviet Government.

OBREGON WOULD END GAMBLING IN MEXICO

Issues Appeal to Press to Help Him in Task.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 25.—President Obregon to-day issued an appeal to the press of Mexico City to assist him in stamping out gambling in the republic. Gen. Obregon several months ago issued a decree forbidding the operation of gambling houses, but, according to his appeal to-day, some "local authorities have invoked their sovereignty in the matter" and are permitting games of chance.

The newspapers announce that they will support the President.

MINISTERS TO SETTLE REPARATIONS ARTICLES

Loucheur and Rathenau Meet To-day in Weisbaden.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Louis Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, will meet Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Minister of Reconstruction, in Weisbaden to-morrow, it is announced. The meeting is for the purpose of definitely settling some articles of the reparations agreement which had been left in suspense.

Dr. Rathenau is to present the agreement to the Reichstag for ratification next week.

BAVARIAN SOLDIERS APPLAUD RUPPRECHT

Cheer Crown Prince in Demonstration in Munich.

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Monday).—A great military demonstration was held at Munich yesterday (Sunday) at which the Duke of Brunswick, the former German Emperor's son-in-law, and several Bavarian princes were present, says a Berlin despatch to the London *Times*. When Crown Prince Rupprecht appeared on the parade ground in a field marshal's uniform there was a scene of wild enthusiasm.

The Interallied Control Commission has sent a sharp note to the German Government protesting against the continued military formation of the police force.

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LONGACRE BUILDING 1472 Broadway—at 42d St. Open till 11 p.m.
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA Open till 11 p.m.
HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG. 30 Church St.
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Women's Department: Hair Dressing and Allied Services: The Knickerbocker: Waldorf-Astoria: Hotel Pennsylvania.

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