

### WHAT GERMANS SAY REGARDING FUTURE

#### All Agree There Will Be Misery and Disorder in Coming Winter.

#### READY TO WORK HARD

#### Order Maintained Because Trade Unions Support the Wirth Cabinet.

#### URGE CONTROL OF PRICES

#### Hostile to Alcohol Because Its Production Wastes Grain and Potatoes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Sept. 2.

Are revolutions brewing in Germany? or are the workers settling down to work despite the hard times by which half the population has sunk to pauperism?

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent sought to obtain the answer to these questions by interviewing Government officials, labor leaders and workers. All agreed that there will be misery and disorder this winter unless measures are found immediately to relieve the present muddled economic situation. The Germans will not lie down with a shrug, the way the Viennese have been doing, but thus far the predictions of the pessimists that the collapse of the mark would result in immediate disorders have not been fulfilled.

Heavy buying has checked unemployment and strikes although the average wage of workers amounts to only \$5 a month in American money. What is the secret of the existing good order and why is there such keen anxiety about what will happen later? Order is being maintained throughout Germany because the trade unions, representing 12,000,000 workers, have a working agreement with the Wirth Cabinet. The trade unions promised the Cabinet their support during the crisis and agreed to prevent strikes in return for rigid economies and nationalization measures which the workers have long demanded.

#### Power of the Unions.

Now that the two Socialist parties are united the trade unions represent a solid front and they are conscious of their own force.

"The trade unions could overthrow the Cabinet to-morrow," Herr Aufhaeuser, a union head, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, "but there would be no point in that because labor would be obliged to form a Cabinet which would be confronted by the opposition of outside nations from whom we seek a loan, and also by the combined parties at home."

Symptomatic of his recognition of the strength of the trade unions is the fact that Chancellor Wirth has repeatedly sought conferences with labor leaders during the present crisis, not only relative to social legislation but to the foreign policy. He urgently asked the trade unions to support his Government and to discourage strikes on the mark, which fell two weeks ago. Again he asked the approval of labor when he proposed the pledges for the deliveries of coal and wood to the Reparations Commission.

The manufacturers also appear to indicate the workers. Hugo Stinnes made a Socialist professor the head of his Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and christened his latest ship Karl Legion in honor of a former union leader. The Krupp have introduced an extensive profit sharing system. The manufacturers have agreed to pay heavily for overtime work above the regular eight-hour day. Even the industrial party is indicating its willingness to enter the Cabinet with the Socialists this fall.

#### Unions for Home Reforms.

The trade unions, although they are consulted, have not the experts who can influence the foreign policy. They represent mostly the liberal sounding slogans which the Foreign Office does out, but they are exerting the heaviest pressure for home reforms. They demand the resumption of Government control over grain and potato prices. They want stock exchange speculation to be restricted especially in foreign securities, and Government control of industry and finance. They demand that the Government take steps to curb luxuries and waste and they want to suppress the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

Most of the trade union demands are along the lines of the socialization and nationalization programs which the Socialists sought to enforce after the armistice. Chancellor Wirth, backed by the manufacturers, who are bitterly opposed to the nationalization schemes, gives the trade unions vague promises but resists the institution of nationalization measures.

#### Admits Cabinet is Weak.

A member of the Government admitted that the Cabinet was handicapped by weakness. "The Wirth Government hasn't enough power nor a sufficient number of army functionaries to enforce Governmental control," he said. "Furthermore, the Government has not decided to reestablish the former war restrictions governing exchange speculations, although the hoarding of dollars and pounds sterling has become a public scandal."

The Government is feeling anxiety over the difficulties involved in securing enough grain and potatoes to avoid political disorders. The conflict already has begun with the farmers being obliged to sell a part of their crop at a low arbitrary price.

The trade unions have taken a definite stand against alcohol. Some leaders, notably Grassmann, won applause at the Hamburg labor meeting by advocating complete prohibition. Alexander Knoll, general secretary of the German Federation of Labor, said to the correspondent: "The workers are hostile to alcohol not so much because they are abstainers but because its production wastes grain and potatoes. They resent seeing the sugar they cannot buy used for making drinks which are also beyond their purses. If the Government should not suppress the production of alcohol the workers probably will declare an alcohol boycott."

Chancellor Wirth has compromised by agreeing to suppress the brewing of strong beer and by forbidding brandy

### Plague of Fleas Stops Work on Paris Hospital

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Sept. 2.

FLEAS, millions of them, are holding up the installation of a heating plant in the subcellars of the Hospital of St. Louis. The plague appeared about two weeks ago when, after working for half an hour under the ground, a score of laborers came out with their faces and arms bleeding.

Acetylene lamps and sulphur torches failed to exterminate the invaders and the municipal laboratories have been called in to provide a solution. Meanwhile, the laborers refuse to go down into the infested cellars, declaring that not only is their personal safety involved but they are unwilling to risk carrying the insects to their homes.

makers to use domestic produce in their manufacture. The workers also have demanded measures against the importation of luxuries, including tobacco, coffee, tea and chocolate, but the importations are larger than before the war.

Herr Umbreit, editor of the Federation of Labor Press, said: "It is absurd for Chancellor Wirth to call such things as tea, coffee and chocolate foods which are indispensable, because the workers already have been without them for a long time."

#### Refrain From Strikes.

The trade unions followed the Government's appeal to urge German workers not to strike during the crisis, but they have gone further and have obtained the consent of workers to work overtime in the Ruhr coal region, where the radical agitation and opposition to long hours are most intense.

Only the Nationalists and the Communists, the two extremes, are seeking to exploit the present crisis. The Communists are starting a cheap bread agitation. They also attack the Versailles Treaty by saying, "Let the capitalists pay the reparations." The Nationalists are opposing every German effort to reach an understanding with the Allies. But these radical groups represent a small minority. Observers agree that the outlook in Germany will become grave only when hunger and unemployment assume greater proportions and are prolonged. All eyes are turned to the outcome of the reparations question, because there rests the only hope of stabilizing the mark and returning to normal economic conditions.

### CHILEAN AVIATOR FALLS IN ARGENTINA

#### Pilot of Second Airplane Descends to Give Aid

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 2 (Associated Press)—One of the two airplanes piloted by Chilean army captain in a flight from Santiago, Chile, to Rio Janeiro, fell today at Castellanos, Province of Santa Fe, owing to engine trouble. The aviator in the machine that fell was injured. The pilot of the other plane descended to render aid to his comrade.

### FRENCH PROPOSAL DELIGHTS BRITAIN

#### Invitation to Debt Conference Concedes What Lloyd George Wants.

#### HOPES U. S. TAKES PART

#### London Papers Say Germany Must Be Made to Pay What She Can.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Sept. 2.

Official England is delighted over France's proposal for a new conference, declaring that Poincare now is asking all and more than Premier Lloyd George wanted at Genoa for the general pacification of Europe, with the exception of Russia. It is delighted, too, over the first French hint of the acceptability of a reduction in the reparations total.

The man in the street, however, was stung quickly by M. Poincare's hints that England got the better of France on war reparations and that her motive in entering the war was less disinterested than that of America. This phase of Poincare's note, according to officials, is not unwelcome, however, for it will only strengthen Mr. Lloyd George's hand in dealing with France by making it politically easier for him to threaten a break and actually carry out a break if no settlement is reached. The American declaration that it is not ripe for the United States to enter a debt conference is taken here to mean that Washington will await the results of the next conference, though it is hoped that it will be represented by a duly accredited envoy, even if he is given no power either to vote or to commit the United States.

#### Reply Pleases Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2 (Associated Press)—The French reply to the Balfour note reached London so late last night that only a few of this morning's newspapers find the opportunity to comment upon it. "We gladly recognize," says the Times, "that the reply indicates a fresh movement in the French mind in a genuinely constructive direction, and this movement must be warmly encouraged on the British side."

"The real difficulty of the French position must be fully recognized, and the British Government, instead of thwarting cooperation by such measures as the Balfour note and maintaining a negative attitude in relation to reparations, must set itself firmly to make Germany pay what she can pay."

"It is obvious that, through the errors and dissensions of the Allies, Germany has now sunk into a condition which makes it more difficult than ever to devise measures to insure payment of her debts."

The Daily Chronicle does not "pin too much hope on the participation of America, which Gov. Cox so strongly urges," adding, however: "But American financiers will have much to say if the question of a loan to Germany is again raised, and it is possible that if this proposal is revived the French

### may look upon it more favorably, providing as it does the surest way of recovering her debt."

The Daily News says: "France's debt to us is a bad debt. There is only one thing we can do with it—get the German reparations canceled. \* \* \* The one way in which America's remission of our debt to her can be hastened is by just this example on our part of magnanimous common sense. Let us get on with it."

### EXPEND \$3,000,000 IN AND FOR PALESTINE

#### Zionists Report at Least Half Was Collected Here.

CARLEBAD, Sept. 2 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—The Zionist organization raised and expended "in and for Palestine" over \$3,000,000 in the eighteen months ended March 31, 1922. At least half of these sums were supplied by Zionists in America, financial reports submitted to the Zionist conference here show.

The funds collected and disbursed by the Zionist organization, it was pointed out, do not include the moneys from other Jewish sources, such as the Jewish Colonization Association for agricultural purposes, the Joint Distribution Committee of New York for relief and the numerous philanthropic and educational agencies not controlled by the Zionists. Nor do these funds include the money invested in Palestine by Jewish non-Zionist organizations in the United States interested in the economic and social phases of the reconstruction tasks, such as the American Palestine Company and the Palestine Development League.

### LONDON WELCOMES FORTY LEGIONARIES

#### Lay Wreaths on Tomb of Unknown Soldier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Sept. 2.

A reception reminiscent of war time enthusiasm was given to forty members of the American Legion, nine accompanied by their wives, who have been touring the battlefields, when they arrived in London today. The station was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. A military band played patriotic airs and the streets were filled with cheering people.

### represented at the assembly of the League of Nations, which opens here Monday. Six of them will be represented officially by chosen delegates, in addition to John Bassett Moore, judge of the Permanent International Court who will be present at several sessions.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, who is regarded in league circles as a semi-official observer for the United States Government, has been here since the last meeting of the assembly spending a great deal of time in the league's library and studying the workings of the institutions. He will attend all the sessions of the assembly.

Among other American representatives here are George Ellery Hale of the Intellectual Cooperation; Hamilton Holt of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and D. R. Williams and H. P. Faunce of the World Peace Foundation.

### AMERICANS TO ATTEND ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE

#### Dr. David J. Hill Regarded as Semi-Official Envoy.

GENEVA, Sept. 2 (Associated Press)—A dozen American organizations will be



A STORE OF INDIVIDUAL SHOPS

FIFTH AVENUE, 37TH AND 38TH STREETS, NEW YORK

For School, Academy Convent or College.



## MISSSES' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL APPAREL

All the Requirements of Wisdom — All the "Desirements" of Youth

- MISSSES' SUITS 38.00 to 145.00
- MISSSES' SPORTS SUITS 29.50 to 65.00
- MISSSES' WOOL DRESSES 18.50 to 98.50
- MISSSES' SILK FROCKS 18.50 to 98.50
- MISSSES' COATS AND WRAPS 29.50 to 175.00
- MISSSES' AQUASCUTUM COATS (LONDON-MADE) 48.00 and 58.00
- MISSSES' BLOUSES 3.95 to 29.50
- RIDING HABITS 29.50 to 69.50
- RAINCOATS AND CAPES 7.50 to 39.50
- SHOES, OXFORDS, PUMPS 2.75 to 9.00
- STOCKINGS .50 to 3.95
- KNIT UNDERWEAR .50 to 7.50

COMBINING the most practical ideas from the School of Experience with the latest ideas from the School of Fashion, The Individual Shops present new autumn and winter school outfits with the high qualities of an exclusive specialty shop and the low prices of an extensive patronage.

**New Bramley Fashions**  
Registered in the United States Patent Office

- Bramley JERSEY DRESS with embroidered blouse . 29.50 (14 to 20 years)
- Bramley JERSEY DRESS with tucked gilet blouse . 29.50 (14 to 20 years)
- Bramley JUNIOR GIRLS' JERSEY DRESS (12 to 16 yrs.) 15.75

**NEW PROM-GIRL FASHIONS**  
Reg. Applied For in U. S. Patent Office

- PROM-GIRL RACCOON COLLARED TOPCOAT . 45.00 (14 to 20 years)
- PROM-GIRL RACCOON COLLARED SUIT . 59.50 (14 to 20 years)

Bramley and Prom-Girl Fashions Originated by Franklin Simon & Co. and Sold by Them Only

IN THE INDIVIDUAL SHOPS

CLOSED ALL DAY TOMORROW—LABOR DAY

- GIRLS' AND JUNIORS' WOOL DRESSES 6.95 to 59.50
- GIRLS' AND JUNIORS' SILK DRESSES 15.75 to 59.50
- GIRLS' COTTON DRESSES 2.95 to 29.50
- GIRLS' AND JUNIORS' COATS 18.50 to 98.50
- MIDDY BLOUSES 1.95 to 5.75
- GYMNASIUM BLOOMERS 3.95 to 5.95
- SKIRTS 4.75 to 16.75
- SWEATERS 3.95 to 15.75
- MILLINERY 4.50 to 18.50
- GLOVES 1.00 to 2.50
- BATH ROBES 4.95 to 29.50
- UNDERTHINGS 1.95 to 15.00

Franklin Simon & Co. Boys' Shops

## Boys' WEARMOOR School Clothes

Cost Much Less Because They Wear Much Longer

We were first to make the point that it is useless to ask boys to take care of their clothes; and first to create clothes that can take care of themselves! We specify every yard of fabric and every stitch of workmanship in a Wearmoor garment, and the result is the ruggedest type of clothes ever put together for boys.

Cost more than others to make, but the same as others to buy!

**New Models At New Prices**

- Wearmoor Suits . . . \$12.75 to \$30.00
- Wearmoor Overcoats 15.75 to 50.00
- Wearmoor Reefers . . 12.75 to 30.00
- Wearmoor Shoes . . . 5.00 to 6.00
- Shirts . . . . . 1.45 to 4.50
- Blouses . . . . . 95c to 2.45
- Silk Knitted Ties . . . 95c
- Caps . . . . . 1.50 to 3.50
- Cloth Hats . . . . . 2.50 to 4.50
- Felt Hats . . . . . 3.00 to 3.50

Individual Boys' Shops—Fifth Floor

### Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Children's Haircutting Shop—Fifth Floor

