HARRY SINCLAIR STAR, KAI SANG, OUT OF DERBY?

His Stablemate, William A., Likely to Go in His Place

By DAVIS J. WALSH,
(I. N. S. Sports Editor.)

NEW YORK, April 15.—The poor but honest souls who have rushed to the winter books to cast a few farthings on the chances of Kai Sang in the Kentucky derby can now prepare to make a noise like a rubber heel and disappear. They will not be needed when the bookies begin to pay off. Kai Sang stands a very good chance of not starting in the derby at all.

Down at the Bancocas farm he is being beaten in the day to day performances by William A. and the tip is a very hot one that William A. will go to Churchill Downs to carry the banner for Harry Sinclair. In the event Kai Sang is sent to Preakness at Pimlico, we are informed the procedure will leave the poor but honest souls out on a financial limb.

The good word from the Sinclair rendezvous is that William A. is not only going faster but farther than Kai Sang and in support of the foregoing tip, it might be mentioned that the derby is a long race.

William A. is quoted in Herse winter book at 20 to 1, while Kai Sang is the shortest price next to Morvich. He has been sold at 12 to 1 with the takers many and avid.

Two other derby eligibles gave indications during a workout at Belmont yesterday that the long price allotted them by Herse is not altogether justified. They are Gallant Man, the son of Superman and Galanta, and Pirate Gold, a half brother to Knobbie.

They swung through six furlongs at a clinking pace in 1:13 2-5, and this without being unduly urged. Some of the clockers caught them at 1:13.

If there is any price on either at the moment, it will be well upward of 50 to 1, and this is a quotation to be treated with kindness and consideration. One can do no less by a horse that breezes six furlongs in that hasty manner.

To Start Work Early Monday On Muny Park

Norman B. Snyder, special representative of the Amateur Athletic association, announced Saturday that work would be started Monday morning on the Municipal amateur park west of the city on the 24-acre grant leased to the association by the city.

Work would have been started last week on the four baseball diamonds to be prepared along the Sand Springs line. The four diamonds are to be used this summer by the Oil, Office, Bank and Commercial baseball leagues. Organization of the Oil league already has been made. The other three will be brought together at meetings this week, Mr. Snyder said.

Two Pastors Ready to Officiate at Church

BROOKLINE, Mass., April 15.—When the congregation of the Brookline Presbyterian church meets for its Easter services tomorrow it will find two pastors prepared to officiate.

One will be the Rev. Edwin Curtis, whom the Boston presbytery refused to install after hearing reports that he baptized a dog and offered grace by blessing French-fried potatoes. The other will be the Rev. Hector Ferguson of the Scotch Presbyterian church, whom the presbytery committee on vacancy and supply has appointed for the Easter service.

The Reverend Mr. Curtis, supported by the majority of the congregation, was elected as pastor last week. It was said today that the presence of the other pastor probably would prove to be only a formality.

WOULDN'T PAY HIS TAX

London Publisher, Rebelling at Income Tax Law, Puzzled by It.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Ralph D. Blumenfield, London publisher, admits he doesn't understand the United States income tax law.

Yesterday when he applied at the customs house for a sailing permit so that he could return to England today internal revenue officials demanded $93.50 income tax.

Mr. Blumenfield admitted that during the three weeks he has been in this country he had purchased $220,000 worth of machinery, but declared that he did not know, as the officials informed him, that congress recently passed a law in which no distinction was made between the man from abroad who makes purchases in this country and the man from abroad who comes here to sell goods. He refused to pay the tax.

An English friend gave the revenue collector a written guarantee that if the attorney-general decided against Mr. Blumenfield the $93.50 would be paid and the publisher got his clearance papers.

Featherweights Are Featherweights.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Featherweights are heavyweights to the standard measurement whose perfection was announced today by the commerce department. Tests of the new standards showed, the department said, that the accuracy of the results was well within two parts of 100,000,000, that is, in comparing two kilograms of pound weights, differences as small as .02 of a milligram or one part of 1,000,000 could be detected. By the new standard the withdrawal of a single steel rivet from an ocean steamship with a displacement of 25,000 tons can be detected.

Springfield 5, Sapulpa 4.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 15.—The Springfield Western association club defeated Barney Cleveland's Sapulpa Southwestern club here today in the first of a two-game series, 5 to 4. Frank Keck held Sapulpa helpless for seven innings. Bill Shappard, who relieved him, was nicked for several costly blows. Miller and Newasha led in the batting attack for the visitors while Magness and Buser starred for the locals.

In Charge of Ether Waves in 13 States

Inspector Schmitt of Chicago has charge of ether waves in thirteen states. It is the duty of Inspector Schmitt to see that no one is sending out of his turn on the meter wave that belongs—for the time being—to the other fellow.

TOO MUCH RADIO CLOGGING OZONE, UNCLE SAM FINDS

CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN.

recognized so generally, this ought to help in finding the proper channel through which to invoke federal radio control.

A new radio bill is now being framed by a committee of which Representative Wallace H. White, of Maine, is chairman, associated with him being W. D. Tarrell, radio expert in the department of commerce, and Senator Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota. Representative White is in almost daily consultation with D. B. Carson, commissioner of the bureau of navigation of the commerce department, the official at present charged with execution of such radio laws as there are.

The Wave-Length Problem.

"While the bill which we have drafted is tentative in character," said Representative White, "we have gone far enough so it is possible to forecast with a fair degree of accuracy what the chief provisions will be. The bill contemplates lodging with the secretary of commerce very plenary powers over transmitting stations of whatever kind. If we should attempt to write all the necessary regulations into the law, the measure would become so rigid as to be quite unworkable. It is therefore our purpose, in order to obtain flexibility in administering the measure, to place large discretionary powers in the hands of some official.

"We have to grant exclusive rights to certain wave lengths," continued the Maine congressman, "just as we grant franchises to public service corporations, and these must be revokable, because we cannot give absolute property rights to the ether, which is the common property of all the people. There is a sharp conflict now between the branches of the government and private users, and controversy between branches of the government itself. Someone must put each of the conflicting interests within proper limits. This is going to be one of the hardest tasks before the committee which is drafting the bill.

"To my mind it is absolutely essential that the official in whom the authority finally is lodged should have discretionary powers in making, altering and revoking regulations. The different government departments and agencies using radio shoul be amenable to the regulations, which we propose shall be made by the secretary of commerce, and shall therefore employ such wave lengths as the secretary of commerce shall assign to them, except that the president may in time of war or other emergency suspend all regulations.

United States Could Seize Stations.

"There is a general provision in the law as it stands today whereby the president may at any time close or take over any radio station for government use. This, of course, will be retained. It seems to me that there would be no sense in undertaking through half a dozen agencies to maintain order in the air, if you are to allow the army, navy, coast guard and lighthouse service to do as they please. We shall be particular also to insure in the proposed bill that none but American citizens shall have transmitting licenses."

In the opinion of Secretary Hoover this is one of the few instances where the country is unanimous in its demand for more regulation.

"I think it will be generally agreed," says Hoover," that the use of radio telephone for communication between single individuals, as in the case of ordinary telephone, is a perfectly hopeless notion. Obviously, if 10,000,000 telephone subscribers are crying through the air for their mates they will never make a junction; the ether will be filled with frantic chaos, with no communication of any kind possible.

Broadcasting—That's All.

"In other words, the wireless telephone has one definite field, and that is spread of certain pre-determined materials of public interest from central stations. This material must be limited to news, to education, to entertainment and the communication of such commercial matters as are of importance to large groups of the community at the same time.

"It is therefore primarily a question of broadcasting, and it becomes of primary public interest to say who is to do the broadcasting, under what circumstances and with what type of material. It is inconceivable that we should allow so great a possibility of service for news, for entertainment, for education and for vital commercial purposes to be drowned in advertising chatter, or for commercial purposes that can be quite well served by other means of communication."

Gibbons and O'Dowd to Meet, 12 Rounds

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15.—Mike Gibbons and Mike O'Dowd, St. Paul's well-known middleweight boxers, have been signed to meet for their third ring engagement. This time in a 12-round decision bout at the Long Island Open Air Arena, New York City, on Saturday, May 6, it was announced here tonight.

TO SOON DECIDE FREE STATE FATE

Forthcoming Irish Election to Be Most Bitterly Opposed

By DANIEL O'CONNELL.

DUBLIN, April 15.—The Irish people shortly will be called upon to decide at the polls whether they will accept the Irish Free State or line up with Eamonn de Valera and fight on for an Irish republic. The vote may be taken in May.

Present indications are that the forthcoming elections are going to be the most bitterly contested ever held in Ireland, and there are those who are willing to predict that serious disorders may arise during the election period.

Many prominent households are already divided on the question of politics. One instance of this is in the O'Meara family. Two of the O'Meara brothers are now in the United States, but they are working for different ends, one supporting the De Valera cause and the other the cause of Michael Collins.

Collins at High Tide.

According to the present canvass, if the elections were to be held at the present time there would be a country-wide sweep in favor of Michael Collins, but there may be a great change in the public sentiment between now and the time of the elections.

During a recent visit in the south and west of Ireland your correspondent was convinced of the strength of the pro-treaty forces. Cork city and county will go in favor of the treaty. Limerick city and county, as well as Waterford, may be expected to return pro-treaty candidates, if the elections are not interefered with. In Tipperary the De Valera forces have great strength, but Kerry and Clare are listed in the Collins columns. Munster province, as a whole, shows a decided tendency toward the republicans, due in part to the popularity of Austin Stack who is now in the United States on behalf of De Valera.

Mayo for Treaty.

Connaught, with the probable exception of portions of County Mayo, will undoubtedly have a pro-treaty majority, while it is probable that the strength of both parties will be tested to the full extent in Leinster. The Ulster counties which remain out of the Belfast parliament may be expected to support the Free State.

All of these forecasts are based upon the supposition that the elections will be free and unfettered. There are indications, however, that such will not be the case. There have already been several election agents kidnaped.

In the event of a defeat of the republicans there have been veiled threats made by De Valera and his followers.

Ireland, which should be in her happiest state now, is still unhappy Ireland, and the nation is not yet out of her difficulties, and there is only one chance in a million that there will not be further bloodshed.

'SHERLOCK'SEES BALL GAME

Loud Well After First-Inning Slaughter Suggests Ghosts for Ghosts.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle saw his first baseball game today at the Polo Grounds as the guest of Charles A. Stoneham, one of the owners of the Giants.

He sat in a box near the Brooklyn dugout and when the Giants batsmen finally were retired after scoring eleven runs in the first inning, he heard a loud wail.

Alwaye alert for anything supernatural, he turned to Mr. Stoneham and asked laughingly: "What was that, a ghost?"

"No," replied Mr. Stoneham, "a goat—Mr. Wilbert Robinson's goat. It just became lost and is trying to find itself."

"Extraordinary!" observed Sir Arthur.

"Elementary, my dear Sir Arthur," replied Mr. Stoneham, "I can always deduce anything concerning goats."

Freddie Welsh Loses To Ex-Amateur Champ

NEW YORK, April 15.—Freddie Welsh, former lightweight champion of the world, was defeated tonight in a 10-round contest by Archie Walker, former amateur title holder at 135 pounds. Welsh was slow and his punches lacked power. Walker received the judges' decision.

TULSAN NAMED RECEIVER

Robert Adams and Moroney of Okmulgee Receivers for John Rebold.

MUSKOGEE, April 15.—James J. Moroney of Okmulgee and Robert E. Adams of Tulsa were named today by Judge Robert L. Williams of the United States district court as receivers for John H. Rebold, leading Okmulgee oil operator, against whom creditors filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. They each gave $50,000 bond.

DEMAND ANSWER FROM RUSSIANS

Four Powers Forced to Give Yes-or-No as to Acceptance of Treaty

GENOA, April 15.—The Russian delegates were told today to answer definitely yes or no as to whether they will put into practice the conditions of the Cannes resolution and the guarantees contained in the London experts' report, according to a French communique issued tonight subsequent to the adjournment of a lengthy meeting between the allied leaders and the Russians.

It seemed impossible, said the French statement, to get anything tangible from the soviet delegates, who astonished the allied representatives by demanding 5,000,000,000 gold rubles as the amount due Russia because of foreign intervention. This is two and a half times greater than the amount the allies claim from Russia.

Statement Optimistic.

An Italian statement regarding the meeting was more optimistic. It points out that the subjects discussed are vaster in scope than was dreamed when the Genoa conference originated.

"This," said the statement, "is an attempt to bring about the co-existence in the world of finance, economy and commerce of two opposite regimes—capitalism and communism. This morning the experts were struggling in a kingdom of figures and in the afternoon the allied leaders took the discussion back into the kingdom of principles."

The bolshevik delegates have been asked to expedite the discussion as much as possible, and the conversation will be resumed as soon as possible.

The Russians, it became known today, have presented concrete financial proposals in which they say they are in perfect accord with the allies over the urgent necessity of establishing a monetary basis in all countries.

To Curtail Paper Currency.

They also agree to the necessity for each country to balance its own budget, curtail paper currency and reduce expenses.

They urge an Anglo-American accord in order to establish a permanent purchasing power for their currency, which they declare should become the basis for European currencies. They insist upon the necessity of granting credits or loans of gold to states whose financial conditions are bad. They give as an example the American federal reserve banks, which they say might put part of their gold reserve at the disposal of central banks of countries needing it, doing this by lending gold or by opening special credits.

The Russians also propose an international monetary convention whose object would be to fix a stable ratio between the currencies of the various states.

MOSCOW, April 15.—Leon Trotsky, the soviet war minister, in an order to the army and navy issued last night quoting Foreign Minister Tchitcherin's disarmament proposals at Genoa and the refusal of Vice Premier Barthou of France to permit their consideration, declares that Russia is prepared to disarm and sincerely desires peace.

The war minister expresses the hope that the nations and peoples of Europe will compel the bourgeoisie to listen attentively to Russia's proposals. Meanwhile, however, every soviet soldier must stand at his post fully ready for any eventuality, he said.

GENOA, April 15.—"The greatest swindle in history is being perpetrated through the sale abroad of German paper marks and paper securities to meet reparations demands," said Professor Cassell, a distinguished Swedish economist, today.

"I think North and South America," Professor Cassell added, "should know how dishonest is this system."

PLEA MADE FOR A PEACE ARMY

Potential War Army Is Dependant on It, Says Lassiter

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A potential "war army," of 2,000,000 men as planned by the war department and approved by congress is absolutely dependent upon a "peace army" of 150,000, it was declared today before the senate military appropriations committee by Brig. Gen. William Lassiter, the chief assistant chief of staff.

General Lassiter opposed the reduction in the present personnel, declaring it would endanger the war department's plan for whipping a great war army into action.

Urging numerous petitions for increases in appropriations granted for the house he said, there were only 24,900 combat troops present and that the house had ignored the nation's needs in failing to provide training facilities for reserve forces.

"Under the act of June 4, 1920, the war department has now laid the foundation required for a force of 2,000,000 men for time of emergency," Lassiter said. "This force is in three parts. One-sixth is the regular army, one-third the national guard and one half the organized reserve.

"Parts of the military structure may be kept in skeleton shape, provided we have the reserve elements to meet emergencies. Thus, for the first time in our history, we have a broad plan for building, at low expense, the forces needed in time of great national emergencies. Congress is asked to keep this plan in mind."

"The war army," Lassiter explained, would require 100,000 officers and would comprise from fifty to sixty divisions. During the World war, it was said, the United States had only 30 divisions in France.

"Of the present authorized army of 150,000 men (actually only 139,000 now), 60,000 troops are used for noncombatant duties," Lassiter continued. In the organized reserves, Lassiter said, the army plans 27 divisions of infantry and six cavalry divisions. Urging an increase of $400,000 over the house appropriation for this purpose, he said, a total of $4,845,745 would be necessary.

"Black Flag" Ready To Sweep Porto Rico

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A cablegram of protest, resulting from yesterday's declaration at the White House that the difficulties of Gov. E. Mont Reily in Porto Rico had not undermined President Harding's confidence in him, was made by Felix Cordova Davila, Porto Rican resident commissioner. The message came from Antonio Coll Vidal, one of the editors of the San Juan democratia, and was as follows:

"Associated Press despatch says Harding emphatically reindorsed Reily and proclaims his integrity. Please wire immediately our true situation. Am prepared to begin hunger strike against this tyranny. After enormous demonstrations black flag through island."

Interpreting the references to a hunger strike and the black flag as reflecting a popular state of desperation, Mr. Davila replied:

REVIVE ANCIENT IRISH ATHLETICS

Effort to Feature Irish Games in International Sport Events

DUBLIN, April 15.—Great interest is being shown in the revival in Ireland of the Aonach-Tailltean, or ancient games of Tara. The dail has unanimously voted substantial funds for their organization. The idea is to hold the games near here next August at about the same time as the horse show and to make their program similar to, but more extensive than, the Green Olympiads.

There will be, for example, competitions in rowing, motor boat and motorcycle racing, step dancing and band competitions, while essentially Irish pastimes will have the most prominent place.

It is expected that the United States, Canada, Argentina, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, as well as Great Britain will be represented in the international events. The definition of Irish competitors is stated to mean all amateurs whose grandparents on either side were of Irish birth, or either of whose parents are of Irish birth.

It is intended to make the event triennial. The chief moving spirit in the cause has been J. J. Walsh, member in the dail for Cork city and and now Irish postmaster general. He has stated one of the chief objects to be that Ireland should be drawn closer to Europe by occasional international meetings in the capitals of the continent.

But it is Irish-American support that is principally looked for and an organizer has been appointed to look after the interests of the games in the United States, Canada and New Foundland. He is Seamus Dobbyn, a native of Derry, who has lived most of his life in Belfast, and has been a famous athlete in the ranks of the Gaelic Athletic association.

Origin of the Games.

What the Olympic games were to the ancient Greeks the Tailltean "Aonach" (fair) was to the Gaels of old. It was held at a place now called Telltown near Ceannanus Mor, about 30 miles northwest of Dublin. The place takes its name from Taillto, the fostermother of King Lugh, who, greatly grieved at her death, had her buried at Telltown with great pomp and ceremony. The burial mound is still to be seen. Lugh also ordered the fair and games to be celebrated periodically in honor of his foster mother.

The celebrated fairs of ancient Ireland were, it is believed, held in the vicinity of noted cemeteries and, so, most probably, had their origin in ancient funeral ceremonies.

The Tailltean festival was celebrated at the beginning of August and, in addition to the holding of contests of feats of strength, skill and endurance, there military displays, chariot races, horse races and musical and poetical competitions. A great concourse of merchants assembled for trading purposes. Many matters of national and legal importance were also decided at this festival. The annals of Ireland give 1168 as the last year in which the games were held in the ancient style. The athletic contests, however, were continued down to a comparatively recent date.

M'CORMACK IS IMPROVING

Antitoxin Is Administered and Tenor Is Able to Take Nourishment.

NEW YORK, April 15.—For the first time in several days John McCormack, the tenor, who has been critically ill of a throat affection, was able to take nourishment tonight, according to a bulletin issued by the attending physicians.

"Mr. McCormack has been resting comfortably since 1 p. m. today, when antitoxin was administered," the bulletin said.

"He has been able during this period to take a little nourishment for the first time in several days."

The physicians announced that it probably would be necessary again to lance the singer's throat tomorrow. They declared, however, that they did not believe the operation would be as serious or delicate as the three that have preceded it.

"I now see a ray of Easter hope," the singer's wife said tonight. She has kept an uninterrupted vigil of three nights at his bedside.

Telegrams and cablegrams of sympathy and good cheer continued to pour in upon the singer throughout the night. One cablegram was from Japan, and a telegram came from Washington, signed by 24 members of the United States senate.

SHE WANTED TO DIE

Woman Declares She'll Try Suicide Again—Believes She Can Guide Husband in Spirit.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—Unable to dissuade attending physicians from their determined efforts to save her life, Mrs. Maude Fancher, the young woman who poisoned her baby to death and then drank lysol with suicidal intent, in the belief that she could guide the destinies of her husband from the spirit world, cooly announced in the hospital that if she recovered, she would "do it all over again."

"And I will make a better job of it next time," said Mrs. Fancher.

Herman Fancher, the husband, made anguished appeals to his wife to abandon her morbid determination to die, but she showed only languid interest in his proposals.

The attending physicians said they did not expect Mrs. Fancher to live 48 hours.

HAS THE MOST CIVIL EMPLOYES

588,618 Are Drawing Pay Checks Now, a Cut of 60,000 in Past Year

By WILLIAM K. HUTCHINSON.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Uncle Sam continues to lead all private agencies as the heaviest employer of civilian labor in America, according to the latest figures of Director of the Budget Dawes.

With 588,618 civilians drawing pay checks twice a month the government takes first rank as an employer. The number, however, shows a considerable reduction over the payroll list of last year, when 643,833 were working for Uncle Sam.

More than half of his force works in the postoffice department, which leads all other government departments in the number of civilians employed. The total, according to Dawes, now handling Uncle Sam's mail is 301,779, compared to 298,834 a year ago.

The money handlers come next, with 67,492 men and women working in the treasury department. This number shows a reduction of about 9,000 over the number employed there a year ago, but Dawes does not say whether this is due to having less money to handle.

The war and navy departments run a close race for third place with the sailors winning out. There are 61,488 civilians in the navy department and 61,242 in the soldier department.

Uncle Sam also has 18,630 citiens looking after the interests of farmers under the supervision of the department of agriculture. His war veterans get the next best attention, with 18,277 civilians in the veterans' bureau. Most of the male employes in this bureau, by the way, are former soldiers.

Irrigation and reclamation projects draw the next highest number of employes, with 17,400 workers looking after these interests in the interior department. The nation's trade comes next in importance, with 11,488 employes in the commerce department, while 5,598 employes handle records and run down cases in the department of justice.

The shipping board, although facing sharp cuts in the near future, now has 5,461 civilians on its payroll, and the department of labor follows with 3,686 empolyes.

Affairs of state are handled by the smallest number of employes of any of the government's departments. There is a total of only 3,121 civilians assisting Secretary of State Hughes in guiding the nation's ship of state. This number, though, does not include 700 doormen and butlers engaged in service abroad.

Of the total number 63,852 are employed in Washington, while the remainder are scattered across the face of the globe, though principally throughout the United States.

Errors Beat the Aggies.

Special to The World.

STILLWATER, April 15.—Eight costly bobbles were the deciding factor in the defeat of the Oklahoma Aggies by Kansas university by 12 to 7 in Saturdays game here. With hits about even, the snappier fielding of the Jayhawks gave them the advantage. When the sixth round opened Kansas had a lead of 10 to 0, Rody, K. U. twirler, having held Oklahoma to two safeties. In their half, however, the Aggies got to him for five blows, one a triple, netting six runs.

The score:

		R	H	E
K. U.	406 001 001	12	14	4
Okla. A & M.	000 006 100	7	10	8

Rody and Bloomer, Frazier and Longburg, Lowe and Daniels, Perdue.

IS ARBUCKLE BANNED?

Lord's Day Alliance of New York City Protests Showing of Comedian's Films to Will Hays.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Will H. Hays, director of the National Association of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, was called upon to prevent exhibition of motion pictures featuring Roscoe C. Arbuckle by the Lord's Day alliance of New York in a letter made public today. Calling Arbuckle's acquittal of a charge of manslaughter and the jury's statement in his behalf "a whitewash" the letter addressed to Mr. Hays said:

"We appeal to you. We are not informed as to the exact bounds of your authority in the motion picture industry. But heretofore you have granted interviews and authorized public statements containing sentiments which your fellow citizens interested in the moral well being of the nation have gratefully welcomed.

"The request therefore which we respectfully urge upon you is that you use your authority to intervene and prevent the outrage to the moral sensibilities of the citizens of this country threatened in the proposal to again exhibit any Arbuckle films."

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 15.—Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle, freed from the charge of manslaughter growing out of the death of Virginia Rappe, was home today. He arrived in Los Angeles early today after motoring down from San Francisco. A quiet family reception is to be held at the comedian's home in West Adams street this evening.

Simultaneous with the arrival of Arbuckle in Los Angeles, one of his films withdrawn at the time of the filing of the charges in San Francisco was again placed on a local screen.

PANIC IN GERMANY

Financial Chaos Reigns in Austria and Germany—Money Is Tight and Prices Demoralized.

BY W. H. ATKINS
I. N. S. Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Germany and Austria are in the midst of a panic of financial uncertainty, accompanied by trade demoralization, higher prices and increased money inflation, according to authentic reports received today by Secretary of Commerce Hoover from American trade observers in those countries.

In Germany chaos has followed the new collapse of the German mark. Money is tight and prices demoralized.

The reparation commissions' recent decision, tightening the lid on Germany has thrown the country's fiscal and commercial works further out of gear, with a number of unpromising possibilities.

While German stock speculation is less violent than in the crisis of last November, other unfavorable signs have appeared including domestic over purchasing in fear of higher prices, immediate price demoralization, growing scarcity of money, an increase in wage disputes, and generally a pessimistic attitude on the part of business.

JAPANESE NUNS SEEKING RIGHTS

"Pure Land" Buddhist Women Demand Reforms in Traditions

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—The nuns of Japan have become infected with the doctrine of equal rights for women.

Headed by 2,000 nuns of the Jodo-shu, or "Pure Land Sect," the religious women of the Buddhist faith throughout Japan have launched a campaign for similar treatment to that accord to monks of the faith, with some additions on account of their sex.

During the present month at the gathering of the Jodo-shu, in Osaka and Kyoto, according to advices just received from Tokio, the nuns will formally present their demands. Foremost among these is their plea to be allowed to permit their hair to grow instead of shaving the head, as is now demanded by the ritual. Throughout Japan Buddhist nuns are obliged to shave the head, to abstain from eating meat and to remain unmarried. Similar obligations were formerly requisite for monks, but of late years they have been disregarded.

"We are only human beings, and we experience the same feelings and emotions as other persons," says a memorial from the Jodo-shu woman. "Why should we be forced to give up our hair and be absorbed into the spiritual world, while the men priests are allowed to marry and eat meat and while other women enjoy matrimony?"

Less than a year ago the nuns voiced their dissatisfaction with their lot and demanded reforms, but they were silenced, mainly because of their lack of organization, they assert. Now that the movement has spread to other sects of the Buddhist faith, and the fighting spirit of the women has become thoroughly aroused, they believe their attempt will be more successful.

Many other discriminations in favor of male members of the faith are charged by the women. They contend that the general tendency to regard nuns as inferior to monks is unfair inasmuch as all are in the service of Lord Buddha. Nuns, they assert, are not allowed to officiate at funerals, are forbidden to sit in the main part of the temple during Buddhist ceremonies and, in short, have been reduced to serving merely as messengers or flunkies for the priests.

Officials of the church and of the government are inclined to blame the priests themselves for the wave of "new thought," which apparently is sweeping over the nunneries of Japan. During the past four or five years the priests have been engaged in a campaign for manhood suffrage through the religious organizations.

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