

CARSON PLAYS PLAN OF VISCOUNT GREY

Calls His Scheme for Irish Self-Government a "Policy of Scuttle."

ULSTER FOR PENDING BILL

Prefer It to Any Other Alternative and Will Work for It, Says Leader.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—"A more hopeless suggestion never emanated from the brain of a statesman," is Sir Edward Carson's comment on Viscount Grey's Irish plan in a letter to the Ulster leader on conditions in Ireland printed in the London newspapers to-day.

"In plain English," says Sir Edward, "it means 'abandon all those who are loyal to the crown; leave them to the tender mercies of their Sinn Fein fellow countrymen, and if they murder each other and exhaust themselves in slaughter we will look on without concern.' This is a policy of scuttle with a vengeance."

Referring to Viscount Grey's suggestion to leave Great Britain to control Ireland's foreign policy and the army and navy, Sir Edward continues:

"If they refuse to accept this, what then? If they burn naval stations, attack sailors and soldiers and assassinate officers, then I suppose Viscount Grey would say we must go a step further and allow an Irish republic, the ruler of British officers in India and China to produce the same result? Why not?"

Sir Edward recalls that during the war Eamon de Valera asserted that a free Ireland would be the destruction of the British sea power, and that Arthur Griffith said the freedom of the seas would never be attainable while Ireland was in her present state, because Ireland's geographical and commercial position gave her the key to the Atlantic and Mediterranean trade.

"What is the use in not facing the real facts, the real aims of the anti-British party in Ireland?" asks Sir Edward. "Every mistake that has been made originated in basing a policy upon theory and not upon realities," he says.

Commenting on Viscount Grey's statement that nobody wants to accept the Home Rule bill now before the House of Commons, and that Irishmen will refuse to operate it, Sir Edward says it is quite true the Ulster men prefer their present position under the Imperial Parliament.

"But," he continues, "under the existing circumstances Ulster, in preference to any other alternative suggested, does want the bill. Ulster will accept the bill," Ulster will work for the bill. Certainly, as compared with Viscount Grey's proposal, Ulster would welcome the bill."

CARSON EXONERATES ULSTER FOR REPRISALS

Says Attacks Provoke and Calls Grey's Plan 'Policy of Scuttle.'

BELFAST, Oct. 2.—Ulster is not to blame for the failure of Government

Army and Navy Budgets of Leading Powers Show Huge Increase Over Pre-War Period

FOLLOWING is a comparative statement of the military financial budgets of the leading Powers for the year 1914, before the world war, and the appropriations being expended for military armaments at the present time:

UNITED STATES.	
1914—For the maintenance of an army of 90,077 men.....	\$99,074,601
1920—For an army, regulars and reserves, of 735,000 officers and men.....	377,246,944
1914—For maintenance of navy.....	130,840,614
1920—For maintenance of navy.....	432,000,000
GREAT BRITAIN.	
1914—For army of 3,740 officers and 172,510 men.....	\$224,300,000
1920—For a greatly increased standing army and provision for second line army of territorials, numbering 445,000 men.....	600,000,000
1914—Naval appropriation.....	237,530,459
1920—Greatly increased, despite demand for its reduction because of Germany's elimination as a sea power.....	2,735,000,000
FRANCE.	
1914—Expended upon her army, though even then entering upon the world war, only.....	\$191,431,580
1914—For navy's maintenance.....	119,571,400
1920—For first quarter only of present fiscal year, including maintenance of standing army of 700,000 officers and men.....	2,735,000,000
JAPAN.	
1914—Army appropriation.....	\$49,000,000
1920—Army, including \$100,000,000 for Siberian expedition.....	205,000,000
1914—Expended upon navy.....	46,000,000
1920—Appropriation for navy.....	176,000,000
1921—Japan's naval expansion programme for next year calls for the expenditure of.....	235,000,000
1921—Japan's plans for military aviation expansion call for.....	200,000,000

forces to prevent recent disorders in Ireland, writes Sir Edward Carson, Unionist leader in Ulster, in sending a subscription to a fund for the relief of Loyalists who lost their places of employment and homes during recent riots here.

"Attacks upon our people and their property and the murder of faithful servants of the Crown, as well as efforts to boycott Ulster traders," he declares, "are naturally provocative of reprisals. It is only by supporting the forces of the executive department that the Government can be assisted in defeating the machinations of our enemies and restoring peace to the community."

Sir Edward has issued a caustic statement relative to the plan for a solution of the Irish question advanced on Thursday by Viscount Grey, which he declares is a "policy of scuttle with a vengeance."

FINAL APPEAL IS MADE TO MACSWINEY TO EAT

Doctor Wants Him to Take Food, but He Refuses.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—What is described as a "final appeal" to Terence MacSwiney to accept food was made by a doctor in Brixton Prison this morning, according to the noon bulletin of the condition of the hunger striking Lord Mayor of Cork.

The Mayor, however, although he was told he was sinking fast, declined to change his decision to abstain from taking nourishment, which he declared was irrevocable. The League's bulletin read:

"The condition of Lord Mayor MacSwiney remains virtually unchanged. The doctor warned the Mayor this morning that he was sinking fast and made a final appeal to him to take food. The

KING SIGNS ORDER DISSOLVING CORTES

Spanish Parliament To Be Elected in December, Meeting in January.

CABINET UNABLE TO RULE

Socialists United but May Not Contest Seats as Members Get No Pay.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—King Alfonso to-day signed a decree ordering the immediate dissolution of Parliament. General elections are to be held in December and the new Cortes will meet in January.

The editorials of all shades of opinion in this morning's newspapers appeared to be unanimous on one point—that Premier Dato had decided to ask the King again for a decree dissolving the Cortes in view of the Government's lack of a majority. Most of them expressed the opinion that in the event of the King's refusal, which was regarded as most probable, Premier Dato would present the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

The political parties have been preparing for such an eventuality, and virtually every politician of prominence is now in Madrid. Recent announcements have indicated that the opposition of Liberal groups have reached a concrete agreement to act together if requested by the King to attempt to form a government.

According to the *Pais*, dissolution would be a good step. It argues that the Government and the people are entirely separated, as the present Cortes is not representing in any way the opinion of the nation.

What would happen if elections were to be held now no one is attempting to predict. It is pointed out, however, that the administrative machinery would be in the hands of adherents of Premier Dato, which it is held would give them a decided advantage.

The Liberals are now outwardly united and are expected to receive the support of the Reformists. The Socialists and Syndicalists have joined forces, but it is still considered a question whether the workers intend to adopt parliamentary methods and put up a contest in the elections. Their great difficulty, it appears, is to find men willing to stand for office, since the representatives in the Cortes receive no pay for their services.

ARGENTINA TO RUN STEAMERS.

May Requisition or Lease Vessels to Break Strike.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 2.—Congress to-day authorized President Irigoyen to requisition or lease a sufficient number of vessels of the Argentine Navigation Company fleet to normalize river and coastwise traffic, which has been tied up for eight months by the sailors' strike. Before this action is taken, however, another effort will be made to settle the differences between the crews and the company.

It is reported negotiations have been going on for the sale of part of the fleet to North American interests. Already several large steamers have been transferred to a Uruguayan company.

NINE WARS ARE ON AT VAST EXPENSE

Continued from First Page.

The British in Batun and the British in Palestine.

The four international areas in which, or over which, international friction has reached an acute stage are the Czechoslovak-Polish territory in Teschen, the rival claims of the Swedes and the Finns to the Aland Islands, the conflict of interests between Peru and Chile in the Tacna-Arica province, and the complicated situation in North Persia and Transcaucasia.

Civil war exists in one stage or another, either active, quiescent or incipient, in the following countries: Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Germany, Egypt, Morocco and Spain.

The information regarding the naval and military programmes of the leading nations which has reached Washington shows enormous increases in these programmes over the figures of 1914, the last "peace time" appropriations. Our own appropriations are in consonance with the appropriations of the other leading nations.

Brief outlines of what other countries reflect follow:

In 1914 Great Britain spent upon her army the comparatively small sum of \$24,500,000, as against a military budget for the present year of over \$260,000,000. The English then had only a small standing army, consisting of 9,740 officers and 172,610 men. This has been greatly increased, and a "second line army" of territorials, approaching the

appropriation of \$377,246,944 to provide for an army, regular and reserves, of over 700,000 men. The first line, according to official announcements, is to consist of 300,000 troops, and the National Guard for the second line with 435,000 officers and men.

Furthermore, the department has strongly advocated universal training and is now gathering together a force of 70,000 officers. The selective draft law, adopted at the beginning of the world war, remains in force and is capable of producing an army estimated at the complete man power of the country, or more than 20,000,000 (estimated).

The naval appropriation for this year is in round numbers \$432,000,000, with an authorized strength for the navy of 143,900, and the marine corps authorized at 27,400.

These figures, however, are far below the recommendations of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. It will be recalled that he electrified the country and started Congress by advocating a navy for the United States equal to if not the superior of any navy in the world. His recommendation was made at the very time the hope was being held out by the Paris Peace Conference that the League of Nations pact would lead to reduction of armament and a world peace time.

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former regulars in effectiveness, numbering 245,000 men, is being provided for.

Great Activity in Japan.

Winston Churchill's programme for military development has, in fact, been so great as to awaken the opposition of labor and the more conservative taxpayers. Great Britain's navy appropriation of 1914 of \$237,530,459 has also been increased, despite a generally recognized demand for its reduction, in view of the fact that Germany her deadliest rival on the seas, has been eliminated.

In 1914 Japan appropriated \$49,000,000 for her army, but is spending for the current year on that branch of her defence the sum of \$105,000,000, exclusive of the additional sum of \$100,000,000 for the Siberian expedition. In 1914 the Japanese spent only \$46,000,000 on their navy; a sum that is more than tripled in this year's appropriation of \$176,000,000. Their navy programme for next year calls for the more startling expenditure of \$235,000,000.

The Japanese are, moreover, entering this year upon an aviation programme the cost of which is estimated at \$290,000,000. Only a small part of the increased expenditures referred to is due to advances in army pay, as may be readily deduced from the fact that the Japanese private soldier, after liberal increases have been made, now receives but the equivalent of six cents a day in American money.

In 1914 France, even then sensing the approach of the world war and preparing for it in a degree, spent only \$191,431,580 on her army and \$119,571,400 for her navy. For the first quarter of the present fiscal year her budget was 2,735,000,000 francs. The French propose now to

keep intact an army of 700,000 men, according to Paris correspondence, until such time as Germany and her allies demonstrate that they have only pacific intentions.

The French have the conscript system, requiring three years' service. The Socialists propose to reduce the period from three years to one. It is possible that a compromise of eighteen months will be agreed upon. This will produce 350,000 men for active service and enlistment and from among the native troops, if the proposed total of 700,000 fighters is to be obtained.

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