

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1921.

Harding's Conference On Unemployment Meets Monday

GERMAN MY FACES SIXTY PER CENT TAX ON INCOMES

Tax Plans of the New Wirth Cabinet Lay Heavy Burdens on People.

NEEDS LARGE TRADE. Hard to Get Gold to Meet Reparation Payments Without Trade Balance.

BY GEORG BERNHARD, Editor-in-Chief of Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.

Copright, 1921, by the United Press. Berlin, Sept. 24.—The tax plans of the Wirth cabinet were made public a few days ago. They contain 15 new taxes which are either added to the existing ones or double to quadruple them. There will be little in Germany untaxed—not even the air, for to enter the purser form one must pay transport taxes or taxes on shoe leather to get where it is clearer.

The German citizen must at once give up 10 per cent of his loan or wage, and if he earns as many paper marks as used to be a better middle class income in the old days of gold marks, then he must pay as high as 60 per cent income tax.

Whether the chancellor's program can be realized in its present form is still in question. It has already met with opposition in the Reichstag. A portion of the opponents—especially the Volkspartei, successor of the old conservative party—follows merely negative ends. They seek to prevent the government from success, to make the masses believe that without trying to fulfill the (they say impossible) peace treaty, they could come off without taxes. They accuse the Wirth cabinet of having the will to fulfill. The objective position which will oppose the taxes in the Reichstag is, however, in agreement with Wirth in its fulfillment. The opposition here is directed against the methods of taxation.

Wirth's most serious opponents demand new tax forms to procure such amount sums. It is, however, no doubt, that in one way or another an effort will be made to secure the tremendous tax load to cover Germany's requirements for reparation and the debt in its present form. This burden amounts to more than 100 billion paper marks per year. Of this amount four billions gold are needed to cover reparations and occupation costs, making on average 96,000,000,000 paper marks.

GOLD REAL PROBLEM.

This "golden" reparations burden represents the real problem which Germany has to solve. For it is easier to get this sum in gold than in paper. To get gold equivalents must the tribute be given to the victors. I recently pointed out in these columns one side of the problem, to wit, that in order to secure gold by selling its property or by creating a favorable trading balance wherever it makes payments. For the present, Germany must pay out of its reserves because it imports more than exports, and because it could not, before the war, make up this difference through the interest of its foreign investments.

But it cannot continue its present system indefinitely, since it would tend to be unproductive. It must therefore seek to create an excess of exports. To this end, all economic and State means of Germany are now being used. Even the Wirth tax plans are directed to this end, for the high taxation of consumption and the increase of the strong increase of customs duties decreases the imports of all not indispensable foreign wares. One saves on the import and seeks to release a greater quantity of manufacturing goods than previously, by checking the internal consumption.

But this economy policy does not suffice to bring about the excess needed to cover the reparations economy. If the German government had to deliver gold which Germany has to deliver about one and one-half milliards can be covered by material deliveries. The gold remains two and one-half milliards gold over. In raw materials and manufactured goods (exclusive of food and cattle) Germany exported at the close of 1913—her high point—1.5 billion gold marks more than she imported. This surplus, however, more than offset through necessary food importations. These figures show that even if the German agricultural production could be so intensified that no food imports were necessary and the industry reached its pre-war standard, it would still be necessary to have the German export by one milliard gold marks per year.

In other words, as things now stand, the reparations problem can only be solved through a German export of two and one-half milliards more than before. That this means a severe economic training of German industry needs no discussion. But the extra labor cannot be accomplished in Germany by a mere increase of hands and labor. For the number of the unemployed and part-time workers now is not so great as the number of the standing army before the war. And the hours of labor cannot be measurably increased since the positive result of the German revolution—the eight hour day—cannot be made retroactive, without further delay. The increased deliveries of exports must therefore be accomplished through better use of the work force, through further intensification of rationalization and mechanization of the German work.

BETTER PRODUCTION. That would mean an increase of German ability. Not that alone, but a "rationalization" of production must be undertaken. Such a process is already occurring in the already im-

Defends Ku Klux



Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, Atlanta, Ga., grand chief of the staff of the women's division of the Ku Klux Klan and head of the propaganda department of the organization, defends the society, now under attack of a New York newspaper. She denies that it countenances either violence or race hatred and that it is a "grafting society."

SITUATION NOW MUCH CONFUSED

Briand Represents Minority in French Chamber Yet Directs Government.

BY ANDRE TARDIEU, Former French High Commissioner to America.

Staff Correspondent of The News. Special Cable Dispatch to The News. Copyright, 1921, by News Publishing Co. Paris, Sept. 24.—Parliamentary life in France will be resumed October 15 and already there is activity in the lobbies of both Chambers. To understand what may ensue when Parliament gets under way, to get the significance of certain moves that may be made, a statement of the party lineup is necessary. The situation is likely to be extremely confused because the majority of the present members of the Chamber are without political training.

The chief feature of the 1919 elections was a spontaneous demand for something new. Probably the voters did not know exactly what they sought. They did want union. They were tired of the old religious quarrels. They dreamed of a great national effort for reconstruction and development of the resources of the country. The result of this aspiration was a severe setback to the pre-war political parties, notably the Radical Socialist party, which, for 15 years, had governed France, usually in coalition with the Socialists. The name "Radical Socialist" is purely a party label. The members of the party are neither very radical nor very socialistically inclined, but are Liberal and anti-Clerical. This party was crushed at the elections for the Chamber with universal suffrage prevailing, but got revenge two months later when the Senatorial elections were held under limited suffrage. Thus it maintained a strong influence over local administrations, which, for 15 years, had been recruited from among its followers. I emphasize this fact because it dominates the present situation and explains the deep confusion.

NEITHER REPRESENTATIVE. So, in the Chamber we have an anti-Socialist, religiously liberal and politically moderate majority. But neither the Government nor the local administrations really represent this majority. By a strange paradox, our Ministers of the Interior for the past two years, formerly M. Steef and now M. Briand, have been taken from the ranks of the Radical Socialists, who were overwhelmed in 1919. The party's satisfaction in this is shown by its active support of Briand and its opposition to sending an Ambassador to the Vatican. The whole idea of this defeated party is to prepare for victory in the elections two and one-half years hence. For this it needs the good will of the Minister of the Interior and his prefects, and these are now secured.

We have, therefore, the further paradox of a parliamentary majority being combatted all over the country by agents of a Cabinet which that majority maintains in office. You may well ask why it is that a majority upholds the Government. The answer is that, being composed politically of inexperienced men, the majority hesitates to assume the responsibility of a ministerial crisis. Moreover, on account of this same inexperience, the majority Deputies are highly susceptible to oratory and when Briand, with his old-fashioned stump style, explains the advantages of his policies, they allow themselves to be charmed by his words. They realize that, for ten months, France has been yielding on all sides the rights she won during the war. But these problems are so complicated the majority can not follow the details and, after sporadic outbursts of protest, it soon lapses into resignation.

MAJORITY SINEELESS. This odd combination of testiness at one moment and resignation the next is the first thing that strikes one in the lobbies today. The majority recognizes that a change is necessary, but this same majority is not resolved to

RUSSIA IS LAND OF JAILED SAYS FREED AMERICAN

Experience Few Russians Escape; Regarded as of No Importance at All.

MANY ORDERED KILLED But Not All the Sentences Are Carried Out, Says Captain Kilpatrick.

By WILLIAM BIRD, Staff Correspondent of The News.

Special Cable Dispatch to The News. Copyright, 1921, by News Publishing Co. Paris, Sept. 11.—There are just three classes of people in the Russian cities today—those who have been in jail, those who are in jail, and those who are going to be in jail.

The speaker was Captain Emmett Kilpatrick, one of the Americans recently released from a Moscow prison as a result of the Hoover bargain with the Bolsheviks.

I did not ask Captain Kilpatrick much about the terror and bloodshed in Russia. As he said himself, why talk about it? There would be many stories written that were untrue, so many lies spread broadcast over the world by rumor mongers in Stockholm, Helsingfors and other propaganda stations, that nobody will believe the truth if it is told.

Going to jail, however, is an incident of small importance. Being sentenced to death is a formality that most prisoners go through. Not all the sentences are carried out—not a majority of them, perhaps. But there are executions, nightly. Every prisoner in the Moscow jails soon gets accustomed to a rattle of musketry outside his cell window every night. He gets used to having the guards come and take one of his cellmates from time to time. After a while, he ceases to be curious when the guard's step is heard at the door, as to whether it is his turn this time. COMMUNISM DEAD.

Is Bolshevik power waning? No! Communism is dead, but the Communists will hang on a long time. The organization, politically, is admirable. They have trusted agents everywhere—but not too much trusted. Generally they go in pairs, each to watch the other. This was true, for instance, in the case of Budenny's army. Captain Kilpatrick visited Budenny on his way to Moscow—where he expected to get released—instead of a prison sentence. Budenny is not sole commander of his wonderful mounted army. He has a joint commander—Boroshchellof. No order is valid unless signed by both of them. If they disagree, the matter is referred to Moscow.

In fact, there are three commanders, besides these two, there is Menin at Moscow. He is the so-called political commander. He is in charge of the front or among the troops, but has charge of propaganda and the surveillance of the army's morale. He is a Communist through and through. He has twice been read of by the Czar and declared that he had no respect for any Russian who had not been sent to Siberia at least twice.

Menin can read, but does not. Asked what books he liked best, he said he never read any. Boroshchellof, his colleague, however, reads voraciously and said his favorite works were those dealing with the campaign of Stonewall Jackson. He admired Jackson's strategy, and had employed it extensively in his own campaigns.

Captain Kilpatrick laid no emphasis on the reasons for his arrest. Reasons are hardly necessary, he says, although it is sometimes difficult to understand the motives. In his own case, he was a Red Cross worker with Wrangel's army. The pretext for his arrest after traveling practically unguarded to Moscow, was a telegram from the State Department asking if "our attaché with General Wrangel, Captain Kilpatrick" had been shot. This proved to be a military spy. The wording of the telegrams calls for an explanation, for Kilpatrick was never an attaché.

CAN'T HELP COMPANIONS. The greatest regret Kilpatrick has is that he can now do nothing for his former companions in prison, who begged him, when he was released, not to forget them. Many were Hungarians, captured during the war, who have been imprisoned since 1914 and 1915. He showed me a hand-made wooden cigarette case, bearing the photographs of many well-known Hungarian officers and this inscription: "May the true love of your Hungarian friends be in your remembrance forever. Moscow, Andronieffsky, hard labor camp, March 4, 1921."

I smoked one of the cigarettes, which bore the arms of the Soviet Republic. It was surprisingly good. There are twenty thousand Hungarians slowly dying off in the Moscow jails. But then, there are one hundred and fifty thousand prisoners in Moscow altogether.

As to the food situation at Moscow, Captain Kilpatrick told me today that he will never feel the same again towards hard. A year ago he regarded it as possibly a disagreeable necessity in the kitchen, a thing that, used sparingly and skillfully, might go into the making of an excellent dish, but which certainly he could not consider in itself as a good product. Today, after six months of Russian prison life, he considers hard one of the blessings of the human race. Smuggle a pall of it into any Moscow jail, and he is hailed as deliverer by the

Three Women To Take Part In Unemployment Conference



Left to right, above: John T. Connelly, James J. Davis, Samuel Gompers, Ida Tarbell and Julius Barnes. Center: Miss Elizabeth Christman and J. H. Defrees. Below: E. E. Clark, Mary Van Kleeck and James Couzens.

Here are some of the more prominent persons named by President Harding to discuss the unemployment problem at a conference in Washington. The list includes three women: Elizabeth Christman of Chicago, secretary-treasurer of the National Woman's Trade Union League; Mary

Van Kleeck of New York, director of the Women in Industry Service of the U. S., and Ida M. Tarbell of New York, writer. Other noted figures at the conference will be President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor; Secretary of Labor James J. Davis; President Joseph H.

Defrees of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Julius H. Barnes, former president of the U. S. Grain Corporation; Mayor Couzens of Detroit; E. E. Clark, formerly a member of the interstate commerce commission, and John T. Connelly, president of the Miami Coal Company of Chicago.

FARMER BLOC IS YET AGGRESSIVE

Vigorous Campaign Planned for Legislation Helpful to the Farmers.

BY RALPH BURTON, Staff Correspondent of The News.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The farmer "bloc" in Congress has already, in the few days that have elapsed since the sessions were resumed, shown that it has lost none of the spirit of aggressiveness that characterized it during the Spring and Summer despite Administration condemnation of "government by group," and from tomorrow until the end of the present session, its members intend to carry on vigorously their campaign for legislation, of which, they assert, the farmers of the nation are urgently in need.

First on the program, perhaps, in importance, is the proposed co-operative marketing measure, strongly advocated for many months by Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas. A tremendous sentiment has grown up among the farmers of the Middle-West in favor of legislation which will permit co-operative marketing, for railroad rates, grain exchange activities, and the large expenses incidental to present distributing arrangements have been perhaps more keenly felt than anywhere else. The pronounced opposition that has developed in some states, notably Indiana and Illinois, to plans for marketing grain co-operatively has tended to make the farmers all the more militant, for they have come to believe that big business interests are trying to halt them in order that the present toll of the middle-man may be maintained.

CONSPICUOUSLY SUCCESSFUL. The farmer "bloc" is small, but it has been rather conspicuously successful. It has put through the packer control act and the Capper-Tincher bill regulating the sale of futures on grain exchange, and, although methods of evading this second act are already coming to light according to reports from the farming centers, the legislation undoubtedly represents a real gain to agriculturists as a class.

To the criticism levelled against the members of the "bloc" reply that they are only interested in getting a square deal for the farmer, something that is not always ad in a two-party system. Senators Heah, Alabama; Fletcher, Florida; Ransdell, Louisiana; Smith, South Carolina, and Sheppard, Texas, make up the South's representation in the Upper House "bloc." The West is represented by Gooding, Idaho; Kenyon, Iowa; Capper, Kansas; Norris, Nebraska; North Dakota; LaFollette, Wisconsin, and Kendrick, Wyoming. There are, then, in the bloc members of both parties; there are the occasionally conflicting economic interests of two sections and of the growers of different crops to be considered. Yet on the whole the bloc has worked with surprising unity, and results in the Lower House have been about as satisfactory. The success of the farmer group is suggested by some labor men as point-

Seven Days In Li'lo'i 'N' York

BY JESSIE HENDERSON, Staff Correspondent of The News.

New York, Sept. 24.—New Yorkers are a simple, childlike people, easily amused. The other afternoon five hundred motorists and a thousand pedestrians halted on their homeward way to play tag with a squirrel.

The squirrel, which had wandered into Columbus Circle from its roost in Central Park, enjoyed the fun as much as did traffic policemen, motor drivers and innocent bystanders. Young Fuzzytail started around the circle, straight for Broadway, but got confused and ran beneath a limousine. If the average New Yorker were the ruthless speed maniac which outsiders think him, the driver would have rolled squarely over the squirrel.

The driver jammed on his brakes. So did the drivers of a throng of other cars. For fifteen minutes half the crowd chased Fuzzytail while the other half, weak with laughter, leaned from its motors and cheered encouragement. Fifteen minutes is a long time anywhere in New York when traffic is blocked. It is especially long in Columbus Circle, where Broadway flows into several other roaring thoroughfares. But not till Fuzzytail was safe under somebody's hat and in process of transit back to the park did the massed cars and people begin to move away. By the time the circle cleared, the Gotham tradition of cold-heartedness was badly denied.

Very near to Alice Bloom, anything, however about the cute ways of animals. Miss Bloom met the cunningest little doggie and the result was the loss of her hair and the acquisition of a lawsuit. The terrier belonged to some people who invited Miss Bloom for a yachting trip up the Hudson. Miss Bloom had a \$125 wig to cover her bobbed head. When the trip began, the wig was inside her cabin and, when the trip ended, the wig was inside the dog. Miss Bloom wrathfully brought suit and the terrier's sense of humor cost his owner fifty dollars.

"A burglar tips me with my own cash from my own pocket." Dazzled by the prosperity of local thieves, Angelo and Joseph decided to adopt burglary as a career. Angelo Ballea, 11, and Joseph Mezencap, 9, accordingly secured a screw driver and glass cutter with which they tried their luck on the show window of a toy shop. Their luck was so bad that it landed them in the Bronx children's court and added two more to the surprisingly long list of youngsters who have lately set out to make a dishonest living.

DOC'S LUCK ALSO BAD. "Doc" Certwright played in hard luck too, though he has long since graduated from the ranks of juvenile crime.

The Doc, when the judge asked his profession, said he was horsehoeer. Detectives said he at least was a clever workman at the forge. Doc is accused of forging a check for one hundred dollars, he has served time for an earlier forgery, and under many an alias, he is wanted for many a mischief. He came into court in frayed shoes and farm-hand make up, but his fingers were straggly beard and all. But when he forges checks, instead of horse shoes,

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Abe Martin



"I don't think we've got that much raisins."

DISTRIBUTION OF AVAILABLE JOBS MAJOR SUBJECT

Intelligent Action Hoped for Following Survey of American Industry.

MANY EXPERIMENTS. Tried Out in 30 States to Be Made Available to Those in Attendance.

By HARDEN COLFAX, Staff Correspondent of The News.

Copyright, 1921, by News Publishing Co. Washington, Sept. 24.—When President Harding's conference on unemployment meets Monday at the Department of Commerce, its prime attention will be devoted not so much to increasing the number of jobs for the jobless—although that phase also will be discussed and efforts made to increase employment—as to distributing more equitably among the workers of the country the present amount of work to be done.

Employers will not be asked, for sentimental reasons, to increase their payrolls. The Government does not intend to conduct the conference on sentimental lines at all, but along sound, practical business methods. The Hoover idea of engineering will prevail. That idea will be to take a survey of American industry, as to where it stands and what it does, and then to devote the best thought of the conference to analyzing the situation and acting intelligently to relieve distress wherever such action can be taken.

The task, therefore, is primarily one of distribution of existing work. There is a certain amount of work to be done. There is a certain force to do it. The force, at the present, is in excess of the requirements of the market for work. How can the idle manpower be given an opportunity to share, at least to some extent, in the benefits of employment? That is one of the main questions the conference will seek to answer.

STAGGERED HOURS. The device of "staggered working hours" will be discussed. Under this plan, manufacturers, in certain sections, unable to supply work to all the workers, will be available to relieve unemployment. One crew works one week and the other the next. In effect, it amounts to half-time work for all and give everyone an opportunity to earn a part of his normal pay, rather than giving some workmen full time and others none at all.

Surveys from thirty states, showing experiments of that and other kinds adopted by producers to relieve unemployment, will be available for the conference. A clearing house of information will be established. Where an experiment has worked out well in one place, the results can be applied elsewhere. It will be available for representatives of all industries attending the conference so that, if desirable, they may recommend its adoption in their own lines of work.

The conference is expected to last two weeks. After the first few sessions, it probably will be divided into group meetings, each group to discuss one or more industries. Each group will study the situation in its industry and the relief work being done in other industries with a view to determining whether the results can be applied by the group in question. Also the groups will study a great volume of data which the Government has been preparing for the conference, chief of which are recent and accurate figures as to the extent of unemployment throughout the country.

SKELETON PROGRAM. For the past ten days a group of economic advisers has been at work in New York preparing a skeleton program for the conference. It will be presented at a meeting, but will be only a skeleton program for the Administration does not want to have a cut-and-dried affair throughout in advance for the delegates. Rather, it is seeking to give the delegates the widest possible latitude so that their own ideas may obtain the fullest expression. There will be little program limitation to the range of discussion or action.

One of the subjects of discussion is the possibility of extending public works, such as roads and building construction. There will be a survey of such work, under actual development and projected, together with ac-

AGED LOTHARIO IS HELD INCOMPETENT

Chicago, Sept. 24.—He was eighty-four but not too old to write love letters. Now he has a conservator, by court appointment to see that he does not employ checks on his \$50,000 to "follow up" the amorous notes. "Scraps of paper" pieced together, told of the affection of Parker Weinman who is past the four-score mark, for Mrs. Lilly Beardsley of Evanston, Ill. who is said to be about half his age. "My dearest Lilly" one of the missives began. "Dearer to me than all humanity above earth."

The distinguished in the mutterings of the aged Lothario, aroused the suspicions of his daughter, Mrs. John Behee. Then, in his room, she found the "scraps of paper." Mrs. Behee, with another daughter, Mrs. Jessie W. Barker, then began to get busy and the court action resulted. Mr. Weinman is mentally incompetent, the daughters said in court and said that he had been "victimized" by Mrs. Beardsley.

According to their story the aged man drew \$5,000 out of the bank and gave it to Mrs. Beardsley on condition that she provide a home, food and pocket money for him the rest of his life. It was also ascertained that he had deeded property to her.