



1—E. Montgomery Reilly of Kansas City, appointed governor of Porto Rico. 2—Train load of bodies of American soldiers, exhumed from Sedan cemetery, saluted at Stenay by French regiment. 3—Police along New York's waterfront scattering pickets of striking marine workers.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Germany, With a New Ministry, Accepts Allies' Ultimatum Unconditionally.

### FRANCE IS STILL SKEPTICAL

Poles and German Civilians Fighting in Upper Silesia—Senate Passes Emergency Tariff Bill—House Insists on Small Army—Slacker Lists Given Out

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Germany has unreservedly accepted the demands of the allies, supreme council, and has promised to carry out the terms of the ultimatum without delay.

There had been little doubt of this result, but the trouble was to find a cabinet that would assume the responsibility and perhaps odium of yielding to the inevitable. After several leaders had declined the job, Dr. Wirth, minister of finance in the Freyherr cabinet and leader of the Centrist party, agreed to become chancellor and foreign minister, selected the rest of the cabinet and had it acquiesce in the demands of the allies. Then he went before the reichstag and said, among other things:

"There is no possibility for us other than acceptance or rejection. The victors have decided. Acceptance means that we declare our readiness to bear in voluntary labor the heavy financial burdens demanded year by year. Refusal would, however, mean surrendering the basis of our entire industrial activities, and, as a consequence, dismemberment of our economic body, already so greatly weakened, and the shattering of our entire industrial life."

Thereupon the reichstag, by the rather small majority of 231 to 175, voted to accept the ultimatum. The German government's reply to the ultimatum was telegraphed at once to Premier Lloyd George, who wired it to all the governments concerned. He then announced it to the house of commons, which received the news with cheers. In France satisfaction over the surrender of Germany was lessened by the smallness of the majority vote in the reichstag and the feeling that the Wirth ministry cannot last long. The French are still skeptical of Berlin's good faith, and propose to maintain their forces on the Rhine until it becomes evident that Germany will carry out the terms of the ultimatum.

Dr. Wirth's reply commits the Germans absolutely to this course. In the future, he said:

"The German government is fully resolved, first, to carry out without reserve or condition its obligations as defined by the reparations commission. Second, to accept and carry out without reserve or condition the guarantees in respect of those obligations prescribed by the reparations commission."

"Third, to carry out without reserve or delay the measures of military, naval and aerial disarmament notified to the German government by the allied powers in their note of January 20, 1919. These measures to be completed at once and the responsibility for the execution thereof."

"Fourth, to carry out without reserve the evacuation of the entire Rhine, and to the French referred to in the paragraph of the note of January 20, 1919, and to the evacuation of the zone of the Rhine."

"Fifth, to carry out without reserve the evacuation of the zone of the Rhine, and to the French referred to in the paragraph of the note of January 20, 1919, and to the evacuation of the zone of the Rhine."

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guards, offering to place these under the control of French authorities.

As for the reparations, Germany can pay, and she will pay if she is compelled to pay. But if there is any way of wriggling out of paying, Germany may be depended on to try it. Only ill informed sentimentalists now take any stock in the German walls of poverty and threatened bankruptcy; and mighty few people have any remaining confidence in German good faith.

Before the end of May, it is believed, the allied supreme council will meet again, either in Belgium or Italy, to discuss the modalities for securing the reparations payments and to take up the problems of Upper Silesia. At that session of the council the United States will be represented, probably by Ambassador Harvey, who has arrived in England with promises of the close co-operation of this country in the task of readjusting the affairs of Europe so far as they affect America, at least. This is in accord with the policy adopted by President Harding,

changed by the attacks on it already being made by certain elements in the senate. The fight in that body was opened by La Follette of Wisconsin, who introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that the United States should take no part in European affairs under the Versailles treaty, denouncing the pact and pointing out that it has been repudiated by the senate and the American people.

Ambassador Wallace in Paris last week resumed his place in the ambassadors' council, which is trying to settle the Upper Silesia embroglio; and Roland Boyd again took his old place on the reparations commission, under instructions from Washington.

At this writing the situation in Upper Silesia appears more serious than ever, despite reports of an armistice and statements by Korantny, leader of the Polish insurgents, that an agreement with the allies had been reached. The Germans in the region and near by, forbidden by the French to make actual war on the Poles, are making full use of their armed civilian forces there and are reported to have defeated the Poles in the Coal district, east of the Oder river. At Ratibor and Rosenberg, also, there was severe fighting. The Poles were using heavy artillery and other guns they had captured from the Italian plebiscite force, and the Germans had batteries provided by the Italians for defensive use. It was fairly evident that the French were at least tacitly supporting the Poles, and there was reason to believe that if the British and Italians could restrain the German civilian forces a temporary truce could be arranged pending the settlement of the entire controversy by the supreme council or the League of Nations. The Poles feel they have been "double crossed" by the allies, about Teschen, about the Ukraine, about Danzig, and now about Upper Silesia; and their patience was exhausted. Those who are informed concerning the treatment Poland has received are inclined to sympathize with her in this instance. Others look on her action at this time as another example of the impetuous and unruly behavior that has been characteristic of Poland in the past.

The allies are about to emphasize their aloofness from the struggle between the Greeks and the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor. Dispatches from Constantinople say the allied high commissioners, generals and admirals there have decided to proclaim the neutrality of that city and of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles while the warfare between the Greeks and Turks continues. Greece will be asked to remove her warships from territorial waters and will no longer be able to use the city as a base. Her forces on the Bosphorus and Dardanelles must be supplied by way of Rodosto.

The difficulty in understanding the situation in the Near East is illustrated by the news that the Russian soviet authorities, who were supposed to be supporting Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turkish Nationalists, have been plotting against him with the object of setting up a soviet republic in Anatolia.

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By a vote of 63 to 28 the senate last week passed the emergency tariff bill. Only one Republican—Hosess of New Hampshire—stood fast with the opposition, and seven Democrats were found with the majority. The senate and house conferees at once began their efforts to reach agreement, the only radical difference being over the anti-dumping and currency revaluation sections, which were rewritten by the senate committee, which also made provision for continuing the war time restrictions on imports of dyestuffs.

The house passed the army appropriation bill, but it refused to recede from its determination to make the army small. The measure provides for an army of only 150,000 men, and an amendment was adopted which authorized the secretary of war to discharge enlisted men upon their application until that limit has been reached. It is likely there will be a prolonged contest with the senate over the size of the army, and possibly a veto by the President if the house wins.

The administration can't to a certain extent use its judgment in appointing postmasters. He has issued an order affecting about 15,000 postoffices of the first, second and third classes, authorizing the selection of any one of the first three applicants on the eligible list as determined by open competitive examinations. Under an order of President Wilson the one at the head of the list had to be appointed. President Harding said the new arrangement was made to permit training and experience to be considered, and so that the choice would not be based merely on "a colorless, scholastic examination which might result in a high grade in theory, but not a guaranty of efficiency in fact."

Publication of the slacker lists has been begun in various parts of the country, but some newspapers already have discontinued it because it was found the lists as supplied by the war department were woefully faulty, including the names of many men who served their country patriotically in the war. Such names, according to a ruling of the department, cannot be removed from the lists without the authorization of the department and the injured persons have proved their cases at Washington.

As for the most offensive of all the slackers, C. C. Bergdoll, the war department intends to keep after him unrelentingly until it brings him back from Germany and punishes him. Such is the statement of General March, chief of staff, to the house committee investigating the escape of the draft dodger. The inquiry, which has brought out many acrimonious accusations, seems to be narrowing down so that the blame for the escape of Bergdoll will be placed on Clarence Giboney, one of the slacker's attorneys, since dead, and the two sergeants from whose custody Bergdoll got away.

Another crisis drew near in the British coal strike last week. The transport workers decided that no foreign coal should be unloaded in the United Kingdom, promising aid in this to the miners and taking up the matter with the railway workers. The government was determined that the entry of foreign coal for vital purposes should not be prevented, and began concentrating soldiers and sailors in the areas where trouble might be expected. Robert Williams, leader of the transport workers, said: "The embargo will be maintained even if it causes results. The remedy is to stop the importation of coal."

According to foreign correspondents, the British government has offered the Sinn Fein leaders a new peace proposition, which the latter seem willing to accept. Ireland is offered all the rights possessed by any self-governing member of the empire, including full local autonomy and full control of its judiciary and police, and the annual tribute of £10,000,000 will be abandoned. Arrangements for defense by army and navy are left open for discussion. A condition of the offer is that both north and south Ireland must be included in a unitary parliament and that a united Ireland must be a united Ireland.

## HOOVER HAS ABOUT ALL MONEY NEEDED

HE WANTS TO CARRY OUT THE PROJECTED PROGRAM FOR EXTENSION OF TRADE

## TO ENLARGE WORKING FORCE

Secretary Expects to Recall Foreign Trade Commissioners in Order to Utilize Their Information.

Washington—Cotton manufacturers throughout the South will be interested in the fact that Secretary Hoover will be given about all the money he requested for his department to carry out an elaborate program for the extension of foreign trade.

Mr. Hoover is to get what he desired in the way of supplemental estimates. The total was \$618,729.34 and the new work to be undertaken calls for the addition of 175 or more regular employees to the department. The amount is to be carried in the general deficiency bill completed by the house appropriations committee.

The appropriations will enable the secretary of commerce to carry out at once his ideas for making the department of commerce more useful.

Mr. Hoover said he wanted to recall trade commissioners from foreign fields to the Washington office that their information may be utilized.

Wage Cut Accepted by Carmen. New Orleans—Accepting a cut in wages from 4 to 15 cents an hour, more than 4,000 members of the street car men's union agreed with J. D. O'Keefe, federal receiver of the New Orleans Railway and Lighting company, that the time was not ripe for any more street car strikes. Mr. O'Keefe had asked the men to accept a wage cut of \$30 a month. They compromised on a cut of \$15 and he accepted.

Washington—Ten billion dollars in potential credit for financing the legitimate demands of business—a tower of financial strength—so huge that its dimensions stir the imagination to bewilderment—has been built up through thrift, economy and sound policy by the banks of the federal reserve system during the last twelve months.

Has Ordered No Walkout. Charlotte, N. C.—"No walkout of cotton mill operatives in the South has been ordered and will not be, at least until I have visited several other North Carolina textile centers and have conferred with President John Golden," said Frank T. McMahon, vice-president of the International Textile Workers' union.

No Hope for Public Buildings. Washington—Efforts to write a public building bill this session has been dropped at the request of President Harding. He does not think it would be appropriate for the republican party now, having just come into power on a plea of economy, to vote millions for port.

Hit by Aurora Boraeis. New York—Telegraph service was seriously affected by a recurrence of the aurora borealis, or "northern lights," as it is generally called. News agencies, using thousands of miles of telegraph lines, were the hardest hit.

Lips to Match Color of Brass. London—A rosy red mouth is no longer the fashion. Lips are to match the general color scheme of the dress—magenta green or brick-red is the newest idea. It made its initial appearance at a Broad street dress show.

Guards Ordered to Kentucky. Frankfort, Ky.—Two companies of Kentucky national guardsmen were ordered to McCarr, Ky., in Pike county, where a state of virtual war has been on for the last two days.

Collapse of Polish Revolt. Berlin—Collapse of the Polish revolt in Upper Silesia is expected in authoritative quarters there, according to a special dispatch received here from Breslau.

Couldn't Fine Typhus Germ. Mexico City—Search for the typhus germ, for the discovery of which the newspaper Universal offered a prize of 25,000 pesos, has been abandoned by the numerous Mexican physicians who sought it, and the newspaper's offer has been withdrawn.

Japanese Colonial Conference. Tokyo—Examination of Japan's position relative to the entire field of questions affecting the Far East is the object of a colonial conference to be held here soon.

World Previews War. Paris—The entry of German troops into Upper Silesia would provoke intervention by regular Polish troops, which means war, and in such a war France could not remain neutral, according to a statement of official French news here.

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## CAMPAIGN AGAINST PINK BOLL WORMS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT TO STAMP OUT PEST.

## SUGGESTS NON-COTTON ZONES

Texas Delegation Excuses Failure to Co-operate by Declaring That Question is a National One.

Washington—A new campaign to stamp out the pink boll worm menace in the cotton growing states is to be launched by the Department of Agriculture. A special committee to recommend measures to be adopted was appointed after a conference between representatives of the cotton states and officials of the Department of Agriculture.

Chairman Mariatt, of the Federal Horticultural Board, told the conference that establishment of non-cotton zones in places of infestation was the only means of getting rid of the pink boll worm. Charges that failure of Texas to provide adequate measures of control and failure to co-operate were met with declarations from its delegates that the question was a national one.

Tobacco Planters are Warned. Danville, Va.—The enormous over-production by the tobacco farmers in the Bright Belt is accentuated in the annual report on local market conditions made by W. Crews Wood, president of the Danville Tobacco association. Unless the 1921 crop is cut very materially, Mr. Wooding declares, the next season will be disastrous.

West Point Now Settled. Washington—The appointment of General Pershing to be chief of staff settled a row in the army. Secretary Weeks had selected Major General Herbert to succeed General March.

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## Foreign Nations Should Be Invited to Cede West Indies to America.

By SENATOR FRANK B. WILLIS, of Ohio.



I make this suggestion: That as a means of part payment of their debts to the United States, foreign nations be invited to cede, with the consent and approval of the inhabitants, their island possessions in the West Indies.

About the validity of the debts owing our country there can be no question. There is much talk of canceling the debt. The American people will not tolerate the adoption of such a policy; the government has no way of getting money except by taxation, and the cancellation of the foreign debt means added burden for the taxpayer. There is no disposition to deal harshly with the allied nations who are our debtors, but they must recognize the binding force of their obligations.

Their West Indian possessions would be of greater value to this country than to any other. We have no disposition to be aggressive or to take any territory contrary to the wishes of its inhabitants. Our course in Cuba is the best proof of this, but these islands which are the natural protectors of the Panama canal route geographically belong to the United States rather than to European powers. From all reports, the vast majority of their inhabitants would welcome such control over their affairs as is exercised by the United States over Porto Rico.

The cession of these islands would enable debt ridden countries of Europe to discharge their obligations in part and at the same time would guarantee the security of the Panama canal, and be such an impetus for the industrial life of the South as not heretofore has been dreamed of.

## Supermen, Millions of Years From Now, Confronting Extinction by Cold.

By JOSEPH McCABE, in "The End of the World"

One is tempted to imagine this race of supermen, of some millions of years hence, grimly confronting the issue of extinction. Probably long before that time science will have perfectly mastered the problem of the sun's heat and will be able to state precisely at what period the radiation will sink to a level which would normally be fatal to the living inhabitants of the planets. They will begin the greatest of cosmic events, a drama that has doubtless been played out in the universe—the last stand of the wonderful microcosm against the brute force of the macrocosm.

One conceives that our supermen will face the end philosophically. Death is losing its terrors. The race will generally say, as we individuals do today, that it has had a long run. But it will none the less make a grim fight. Life will be worth living, for everybody, long before that consummation is in sight.

The hovering demon of cold and darkness will be combated by scientific means of which we have not the germ of a conception. Flammarion has imagined the last men lived in glorified glasshouses, conserving the pale warmth of the dying sun. Mr. Wells put his men in the moon underground, with luminous streams. These are vague ideas of what might do a hundred years hence, not four million, or fourteen million years. It is absolutely useless to conjecture.

## Wealth of America Well Demonstrated by Number of Automobile Owners.

By HENRY T. AGNEW, Philadelphia.

The wealth of this country is well demonstrated by the number of automobile owners and the fact that more than half of the buyers last year paid cash for their machines.

Statistics show that only 48.7 per cent of the cars sold in 1920 were disposed of on deferred payment plans. This information was collected by a concern interested in the sale of motor cars from 10,000 dealers in all parts of the country, who reported that slightly less than 180,000 cars were sold in that period. Of that number, nearly 80,000 were sold for cash and 70,000 on credit.

These figures showed that farmers bought about 40,000 cars on credit and paid cash for about 18,000 and city dwellers paid cash for 61,000 out of 110,000 machines. They also showed that people did not take a lifetime to pay for their cars, either. The average time allowed a city dweller to pay for his car was nine months and the farmer had an average of eleven months.

It is said that an effort will be made to increase the credit business, some claiming that there will be nothing unsound in the trade if 75 per cent of the cars are marketed on deferred payment plans.

## United States and Great Britain Must Be Friends to Save Civilization.

By REPRESENTATIVE F. H. KELLEY of Michigan

If the present administration can bring about an agreement for reduction of armaments on a proper basis, its achievement will be notable and the benefits conferred upon mankind almost beyond calculation. Of course, any thought of reducing armament without similar action on the part of other nations would be criminal. Everything depends upon the joint action of leading nations.

In the last analysis, however, the question is largely one to be settled by Great Britain and the United States. These two peoples are in a position to lift a heavy burden from the shoulders of a world already loaded with debt and taxation.

The United States and Great Britain must act in accord and must be friends if the civilization of the world is to be saved. In my judgment the surest basis of friendship for these two great nations is equality upon the seas. With each nation recognizing the other as an equal there will arise but few occasions for wide disagreement. We have much to bind us together and but little to divide us or produce permanent misunderstanding.