

the latter city, the workers fearing that the mills would be turned on the river towns...

ALLEIERS PREMIERS CONFER TO-DAY ON TARIFF PENALTY

Briand Will Ask for Levy of 50 Per Cent. on Imports From Germany

UNITY IS HOPED FOR Economic Sanctions Give Rise to Great Divergence of Opinion.

ITALIANS ARE OPPOSED Trade Rivalries Involved in Attempt to Fix Customs Barrier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, March 8.—The administration of the newly occupied territory will be the same as at present applied to the Rhineland.

Although nothing has been definitely settled regarding the method of collecting the customs, beyond the employment of the German tariff officials, it is understood that the Americans will not participate.

French and British airplanes flew over Düsseldorf this afternoon, while allied troops with machine guns were taking positions on the bridges and roads and in the important factories.

The allied quartermasters have asked the mayor to take possession of certain schools, besides the barracks and railway station, which have not yet been occupied.

TRAFFIC WITH OVERCAST, across the Rhine has stopped, and telephone communication with the town has been interrupted.

BELGIAN TROOPS WILL JOIN INVADING FORCE Britain Will Send No Men, London Announces.

BRUSSELS, March 8.—Premier De Broqueville told the Chamber of Deputies that the Belgian army was going to the Rhineland to reinforce the troops of occupation, and that possibly a regiment of cavalry would be sent to the front.

There are at present 12,000 British soldiers in Germany, of whom 4,000 are on temporary duty in Upper Silesia.

DUTCH INTERESTED IN CUSTOMS LINE Press Generally Unfavorable to Move of Allies.

By the Associated Press. The Hague, March 8.—The Dutch Government, as much of Holland's commercial prosperity depends on the Rhine district, is watching closely any effect the allied occupation of the League of Nations proposed customs collections will have on Dutch trade.

The Dutch newspapers generally are unfavorable to the action of the Allies. The Hague Nieuwe Courant says the occupation of Düsseldorf and the other German cities is a violation of the treaty of Versailles, and as a result Germany now undoubtedly will be less attentive to it than ever, while probably the production of coal will decrease enormously.

The Vredsdag says the measures certainly do not improve the power of Germany to pay.

Dutch commercial and financial circles express the opinion that the effect of the allied advance into Germany will be reflected in the Dutch market on the Amsterdam and Rotterdam bourses, where they held fairly steady up to noon to-day.

CHICAGO GERMAN PAPER SEES DEEP LAID PLOT Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Under the heading "Wie Werts Werden?" (what will be of us?) the Chicago Abendpost tonight says nothing in the nation brought about by the allied advance into Germany but a concerted effort on the part of the Allies to force the United States, through the new Administration, to take a definite stand on the League of Nations and betray at once its foreign policy.

After a description of the London conference, interspersed with the unconcerned men of allied diplomats at the sessions—"Marshal Foch smiled like a schoolboy and laughed and joined with Premier Briand in the newspaper declares the fact that although the negotiations were set for May 1, the Allies showed unusual anxiety to get upon the German counter proposals."

"It will be seen," the paper says, "that all these things were virtually accomplished before the new Administration got into power and had an opportunity to formulate a definite stand in the situation."

"There was no need for such haste, because Germany, virtually beyond help, could do nothing and could not get away. The desire seems to be to make things as complicated as possible for the new Administration. The situation gives all the appearance that the Allies—English, French and Italy—are acting, but it is really only England who is doing these things."

"Also on the Japanese question, as on all other, the Allies went as far as possible to make the Administration repudiate the Versailles conference or come into the League of Nations, in order that there will be no 'ausus' (back) for America."

Allies' Action Upheld in Italian Newspapers

ROME, March 8.—The Giornale d'Italia, discussing reparations, says, "Germany's game is obvious, for in subordinating the question of payment to that of upper Silesia the Germans know they are asking an impossible thing. All their concessions are only a farce."

Roberto says: "Nothing could be more unreal than the German idea of reparations, which, according to Dr. Simons, should be a charge not upon the German nation but on the Allies, more especially the poorest of the Allies. The hour for penalties has struck. The allied watchword is: 'Enough.' Otherwise the war guilty would be privileged and the victims sacrificed."

THREATS TO EVADE CUSTOMS AT RHINE Continued from First Page.

statements finally see that Europe can only be rebuilt by cooperation. Theodor Wolf remarks that the story of London merely goes to prove that in France the military occupation of Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort was found to be more valuable than Germany's 15,000,000,000 marks gold in five years.

Rhineland customs frontier is established, it is held here, that all countries, including America, will have to prove that goods exported by the Allies are not of German origin. Only by introducing such a control as that in the Rhineland of all allied purchases abroad, the Germans say, will the Allies be able to make their customs barrier effective and prevent its evasion by Germany shipping her goods through Holland, Switzerland and Denmark. It was declared that the Allies could not forego such a system on the ground of shipping by way of these countries because of the higher cost of transportation, since Germany would be able to reduce freight rates accordingly.

The Germans expect America to withdraw her Army of Occupation rather than permit a customs frontier in the American zone under American auspices. But just what difference the withdrawal of the American troops would make would depend, it is seen here, on what measures the Allies were willing to take. In case the Americans refused to cooperate with the Allies on the ground that the sanctions would be "in the tariff frontier a hole nearly forty miles wide running from the Rhine at Lens to Limberg, in the Lahn Valley, and along the French frontier. These are now unimportant roads, but they could become the chief outlet for the German exports."

The Allies might establish a customs wall around the American zone, but this would mean the hampering of an important traffic between Cologne and Mayence, as well as controlling the traffic along the French frontier. It is assumed that the Allies will ask America to decide immediately what course they will take and that President Harding will give his decision with a choice at the very beginning of his administration.

It is estimated here that it will take three months to build up the customs organization and set the machinery moving. The grave danger from the customs system is felt to be in allied buyers in Germany having to pay more than half the purchase price of the goods to the Allies, while the German Government will be obliged to settle with these buyers. It is feared that this will mean that the German Government will have to pay additional paper money to the extent of half the allied purchases in Germany.

A slight amelioration is seen in the prospect of the Germans doing business with allied buyers in France and Poland, instead of in marks, and so accumulating foreign paper with which they could make purchases of raw materials, but how much this would check inflation it is impossible to estimate now.

The enforcement of the allied sanctions begins a new period of successive measures of a punitive character, in the opinion of responsible Germans. The Allies might establish a customs wall around the American zone, but this would mean the hampering of an important traffic between Cologne and Mayence, as well as controlling the traffic along the French frontier. It is assumed that the Allies will ask America to decide immediately what course they will take and that President Harding will give his decision with a choice at the very beginning of his administration.

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GERMAN PAPERS TAKE OCCUPATION CALMLY Stinnes' Organ Calls French Plans of Little Use.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, March 8.—The Berlin newspapers to-day discuss quietly the breaking off of the London reparations negotiations. They are virtually unanimous in describing the enforcement of the penalties as a violation of Versailles and a peace treaty. At the same time, however, they advise the populace to meet coming events with composure.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, organ of Hugo Stinnes, the capitalist, says: "Germany's proposals were rejected with cold scorn before the Allies took the trouble to examine them in detail. The French now have an opportunity, under pretext of enforcing the penalties, of taking possession of Germany's coal, settling themselves in the Ruhr region and taking the first steps in their plans of destruction. But they soon will use them as to the rest of civilization, Germany can confidently await the tide of events, relying on the righteousness of her cause."

George Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung, says: "The failure of the negotiations is a failure for Germany's foreign policy. Germany must make proposals which will satisfy the interests of her creditors. She must stretch to the limit her capacity as far as the changed and unsettled economic conditions will allow. The German experts, who according to the latest news, are still negotiating with the economic experts of the Entente in London, must pave the way for this."

The Lokalespiegel considers that the effects of the penalties are not nearly so bad as the condition of affairs would be if Germany had signed the Paris agreement. The Germania says: "The conference placed the true sentiments of the Entente in the right light, and this led to a most ruthless violation of defenceless Germany for a mere nothing."

The Reichelt and Forster, both Socialists, are in the breaking off of the negotiations "a victory for the capitalists over reason," and consider the coercive measures the limit of the Allies' economic and political impotence and perversity.

The Volkszeitung expresses the opinion that the answer of Premier Lloyd George to the German proposals implies that he would like to negotiate further while Germany is under the pressure of the penalties. "The Entente would have lost nothing in prestige if it had supported the original provisional proposals," it adds.

The Bremer Courier asks whether the end has come or whether the negotiations will be continued under the application of stronger coercive measures. The Bremer Zeitung says perhaps it would be a good thing if in the next few weeks it is made clear that "our billions will not be satisfied by the weekly increase of Germany's empty pockets, into which Mr. Lloyd George declared he desired to look, are now forcibly opened."

U. S. WITHDRAWAL FROM OLD WORLD AFFAIRS DELAYED

Recall of Troops Now and Declaration of Peace by Congress Unlikely.

TENSION MUST SUBSIDE Action Would Embarrass Allies and Hearten the Germans, Is Fear.

WASHINGTON IS SILENT American Troops Will Not Take Part in Advance Into German Territory.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

While no comment was forthcoming either at the White House or the State Department to-day regarding the attitude which the United States will assume toward the advance of the allied armies into Germany, Republican leaders in the Senate plainly indicated that this acute situation may make it impolitic for this country to withdraw its troops from the Coblenz bridgehead for the present, and probably will result in delay in the passage of a resolution (the Knox resolution) for separate peace with Germany, which was to be one of the first acts of the new Administration.

The desire on the part of the Republican administration and the Republican Congressional leaders for an early peace with Germany and the withdrawal of the last American soldier from the Rhine has lessened. But it is realized that a movement of this character in the present situation would be exceedingly embarrassing to the Allies, who are endeavoring to force upon Germany a realization that she cannot evade the reparations demands. It would undoubtedly appear as a direct desertion of the Allies at a critical moment and greatly encourage the German Government to stand out longer against an agreement to pay. This is fully realized in Washington.

The United States, of course, has no direct interest in the movement to enforce the reparations demands, for this country is not a party to the reparations agreement between the Allies and Germany, and has nothing to gain from the movement. It is the hope of the Harding administration, however, to be able to lay a course which will bring about a spirit of cooperation between Great Britain, France and the United States in the formation of some sort of a new association for peace.

The passage of a resolution for separate peace with Germany or the withdrawal of United States troops from the Coblenz bridgehead at a time when the allied troops are advancing further into German territory would undoubtedly be looked upon in London and Paris as a studied slap at the allied policy and would certainly not encourage those countries to look with favor on any future proposal which this country may make for a new international adjustment.

It says: "The invasion of German territory beyond the Rhine is a thing unforeseen in the treaty. Both the Germans and the Allies have carried out open negotiations of pending affairs without much consideration for the agreements reached at Versailles, considering only the needs of the moment."

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NO GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST OCCUPATION Allied Military Operations Reported Successful.

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Not a single word or act in protest against the allied occupation of German cities has come from any of the places under allied guard. The allied military operations have been successful in every respect. The French Government announced officially this afternoon that it had no intention of retaining in active service the class of 1919, Marshal Foch insisting that ten battalions were sufficient for all the movements envisaged. French War Office officials said that fivefold as many troops could be taken from the Mayence area and the barracks in France as were needed without endangering the interior situation, while the certainty that 200,000 men would join the colors next month gives France greater surety than she has had at any time since peace was signed.

The general atmosphere over a belt about seven miles wide from Ruhrort to Düsseldorf. The New York Herald correspondent here was informed this afternoon that there was not received from Germany to the communication made to the Berlin Government a fortnight ago that unless Germany presented her comment on the allied communication before the next five days the Reparations Commission would proceed immediately to fix the total sum due from Germany, as well as the rates of exchange which will prevail in its payment.

ALLIES BREAK TREATY, EBERT PROCLAIMS By the Associated Press. BERLIN, March 8.—Frederick Ebert, the German Imperial President, to-day issued this proclamation: "Fellow Citizens—Our opponents in the world war imposed upon us unheard of demands, both in money and kind, impossible of fulfillment. Not only our children, but our children and grand-children, would have to become the work-slaves of our adversaries by our signature. We were called upon to seal our fate with our own hands. The work of a generation would not have sufficed to carry out."

"We must not and we cannot comply with it. Our honor and self-respect forbid it. With an open breach of the peace treaty of Versailles, our opponents are advancing to the occupation of more German territory. "We, however, are not in a position to oppose force with force. We are defenceless."

"Nevertheless we can cry out, so all who still recognize the voice of righteousness may hear. "Right is being drowned by might. "The whole German people is suffering with those of our citizens who are forced to suffer foreign domination. With firm bonds must this sorrow unite us in one sentiment, one will. "Fellow Citizens, meet this foreign domination with grave dignity. Maintain an upright demeanor. Do not allow yourselves to be driven into committing ill-considered acts. Be patient and have faith. "The Imperial government will not rest until the foreign power yields before our right."

TREATY OF VERSAILLES DEAD, ARGENTINE VIEW BUENOS AIRES, March 8.—The Treaty of Versailles has ceased to exist," says La Epoca, the Government organ, commenting on the allied occupation of additional German territory.

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HARDING CABINET FOR HOME REFORMS Continued from First Page.

garded departmental reorganization as part of the teamwork all are here for. The harmonious side of the long administrative reorganization was a very significant feature of the first Cabinet gathering, but the spirit displayed here ran through the entire conference of two hours. Practically every important problem before the new Government and holding the attention of the people was examined in a general way—long relations of the United States with Europe; disarmament, the impossibility of the League of Nations, the prospects for arranging a conference with leading nations to promote peace and the general welfare of humanity and the best ways of bringing about such a conference; our relations with Latin America, including the treaty of adjustment with the Republic of Colombia; the border war between Panama and Costa Rica and the attitude to be maintained by the United States; Mexico and the prospects of stable government in that country, and the Yap issue, with the cable complications that are connected with it.

On the domestic side of the long conference the principal matters considered were revision of tariff, revision of internal taxation schemes, including a discussion of a common pool, having precedence in Congress, the remodeling of the tariff law or the readjustment of the internal revenue law; the general industrial situation, including employment; the activities of enemies of the Government inspired by European Reds, the outlook for an improvement of business and suggestions regarding what action the Government should properly take for the encouragement of business and at great length ways and means of reorganizing the departments to promote efficiency and economy in the use of money. This last mentioned topic occupied nearly an hour of the conference.

The impression is held very strongly that the principal notice struck by the first meeting of the Cabinet of President Harding were firmness and decision. One of the points emphasized was that the United States must be extremely careful, particularly in its dealings with sensitive Latin America, and that more courtesy and common sense should be displayed by this Administration than has characterized one or two of recent times. But it was the unanimous feeling of the Cabinet Ministers that the time has come for the United States to regain the respect in which it once was held by certain foreign countries; the time to make it quite apparent that American lives and American property cannot be destroyed without a reckoning.

The associates of the President arrived at the White House by ones and twos and small groups just before 11 A. M., the hour set for the meeting. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, was the first to appear, as he had an appointment for a conference with his chief to precede the general meeting. Then Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, and Edwin Denby, Secretary of War, made their appearance, and finally all the ten had arrived and had been shown into the Cabinet room.

Almost precisely at 11 President Harding took his place at the right end of the long mahogany table. At the right of the President sat the Secretary of State, of course. At his left was the Secretary of the Treasury. At Secretary Hughes's right was the Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks; at Secretary Mellon's left Attorney-General Daugherty; next to Mr. Weeks was Postmaster-General Hays; next to Mr. Daugherty Mr. Denby of the Navy; next to the Postmaster-General was the Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall; at Mr. Denby's left was Henry C. Wallace, head of the Department of Agriculture; at Mr. Fall's

right and the last man on the right hand of the table was Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and at Mr. Wallace's left and the last man on the left hand side of the table was Mr. Davis, the Labor Secretary.

At the