

## AMERICANS FIND WELCOME IN ASIA MINOR FROM TURK

Majority Population Would Like to See United States Take Mandatory There.

TURK HATES GREEK PEOPLE

Riot in Smyrna Occurred When Religious Differences Were Aired in Public.

By Paul Scott Mower  
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.  
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)  
Paris, Aug. 16.—An American official returning from an extended trip through Asia Minor gives the following statements concerning present conditions there:

"Constantinople is quiet. There is considerable pro-Turk propaganda going on among the foreign residents. I was surprised to find that the majority of the American residents throughout Asia Minor were decidedly pro-Turk, and frequently hostile to certain other nationalities lately held under the Turkish yoke. An American who goes to the Near East expecting to find the Turk a sort of dangerous wild beast finds him an honest, hard-working peasant, or polite, quiet, cultured gentleman, and swinging to the opposite extreme is frequently tempted to forget the crimes of the Turkish administration.

### AMERICANS WELCOMED

"Throughout Asia Minor Americans are warmly received and all races without exception would like to see us take a mandate there. They liked us first, because they trust us politically and, secondly, because they see that the Americans do not treat them as inferiors merely for racial or religious reasons. An American no sooner arrives at a town in that part of the world than he is asked with a hopeful smile, 'So it is true that the Americans are coming in here?'

The only real outbreak of violence which has occurred since the armistice was signed in Smyrna was when the Greeks, at the suggestion of the peace conference, occupied this city, which is largely inhabited by Greeks, they ostentatiously paraded thousands of troops through the streets with Greek Catholic priests at their head. Soon the Turks fired on the troops from the houses. The Greeks thereupon proceeded to sack the Turkish quarter. About a dozen Greeks were killed and 700 to 1200 Turks. Since then there have been no further disorders.

### TURK HATES GREEK

"The Turks hate the Greeks with a deep hatred. In the zone occupied by the Italians there has been no trouble but order is less well kept than during the British occupation. Throughout Asia Minor, but especially in Syria and Palestine, the British, through their agents and the officers commanding their troops of occupation are carrying on violent campaigns against the French, hoping thus ultimately to keep the French from receiving a mandate over Syria. The British do not deal directly with the native population but utilize for this purpose their Arab and Hedjaz allies, who, as a matter of fact, are simply their tools. Large numbers of Bedouins have come in from the desert, and camped along the railway between Damascus and Aleppo where one sees their camels by the thousands. The British pretend that this gathering is for the purpose of destroying the railway and raiding the country in case the mandate is given to France.

### FAMINE IS ALLAYED

"The British themselves, however, are settling down in Palestine and give every sign of being there to stay. Thanks partly to American wheat, there is no longer famine in the western part of Asia Minor. What the people need most is cloth for clothing as they are literally in rags. Reports from eastern Asia Minor and the Caucasus which I did not visit describe frightful conditions of starvation and pestilence."

## Army Is Decreased 86 Per Cent; Force Now Only 500,699

Washington, Aug. 16.—(I. N. S.)—With 2,368,759 officers and men discharged since the armistice, the United States army now has been decreased 86 per cent, the war department announced this afternoon. The strength of the army on November 11, was 3,740,488; today it is but 500,699, of which 109,938 are in Europe and 447,761 in Siberia.

There have sailed from Europe since November 11, a total of 1,837,922 American troops, of which 144,283 were sick and wounded. The enlistments to date total 100,222. Of this number 12,744 recruits signified their desire to serve in the A. E. F. in Europe and 3120 in Siberia.

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## National Budget Urged Extravagance Is Scored Cortelyou Makes Plea

Former Secretary of the Treasury Points to Wasteful Methods in Vogue.

By George B. Cortelyou  
Mr. Cortelyou, as secretary of the treasury under President Roosevelt, was a pioneer in the movement for a "business administration." Many of his suggestions advocating budgetary reform were put to good use by later administrations. A notable instance of this appears in Mr. McAdoo's recommendations contained in his report for 1915 concerning extravagance in the budget department. The war has further convinced Mr. Cortelyou that the financial situation of this country lies in the adoption of a national budgetary system. He presents herewith the view as to how this system should operate.

The government of the United States for more than one hundred years has been conducted upon financial principles which would have bankrupted a private corporation within a few months.

There has been no public officer directly responsible for the adjustment of expenditures to receipts. No public officer has direct control over the estimates of the different departments.

Prior to the war there was a growing difference in the wrong direction between the government's net receipts and net disbursements.

### TAXES GROW TOO FAST

From time to time a temporary balance was maintained by increasing taxes and floating bond issues. The latter expedient was purely a makeshift arrangement. As to the former, it may be said that the tax rate has increased out of all proportion to the growth of the population. It is not difficult to fathom the underlying causes for the disparity between the increased tax rate and population growth. Discounting the steadily rising price of all commodities, the fact remains that a large proportion of government funds has been spent extravagantly during the last three decades.

A distinguished gentleman in 1909 was credited with the statement that 30 per cent of the government's entire revenue—a sum totaling \$300,000,000—was wasted annually. I cannot attempt with any degree of accuracy to name the exact amount of money spent needlessly during any one fiscal year. It is no exaggeration, however, to say that the figures will run into millions of dollars. This same condition holds today.



George B. Cortelyou

A problem which increases in importance with the growth of the country is that of an economic adjustment between disbursements and current receipts and the classification of both receipts and disbursements in such a way as to facilitate such an adjustment. The rapid growth of net receipts and net disbursements at intervals of 10 years since the lowest point reached after the Civil war is indicated by the following figures:

| Year. | Net receipts. | Net disbursements. |
|-------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1878  | \$257,446,778 | \$236,964,327      |
| 1888  | 379,266,975   | 258,652,957        |
| 1898  | 405,321,335   | 442,368,582        |
| 1908  | 601,156,118   | 659,196,319        |

### WHAT FIGURES SHOW

If interest on the public debt is excluded, the growth in ordinary expenditures for carrying on the government, including payments for pensions and many public works was brought from \$135,000,000 in 1878 to \$638,000,000 in 1908. This is an increase of nearly 400 per cent. The figures for the following nine years prior to the war show a still further increase in the percentage

column. I offer the 1908 figures, however, for the reason that they came under my personal observation.

I desire to point out that the distribution of immense sums raised mainly by taxation should be subjected to the closest scrutiny, classification and coordination. The present method of dealing with money matters is entirely lacking in system.

Under the relations of the various branches of our government, there is practically no control by the executive department over the appropriations made by congress, except by the president's veto. There is no control by the secretary of the treasury or any other branch of the government over the amount of the estimates submitted by the various executive departments to congress. The secretary of the treasury is given the authority to transmit to congress estimates of revenue and expense, but has no authority by existing laws, to revise these estimates to conform to the national receipts.

### COORDINATION LACKING

Nor is there any single committee charged with the comparison and coordination of the estimates for the various branches of public service, in order to distribute equitably any reductions or increases in the total income of the United States.

The secretary of the treasury occupies by law a relation to congress which in many respects is one of more direct responsibility than that of the heads of the other departments. It is declared by a statute which has not been repealed that the secretary of the treasury "shall report and give information to either branch of the legislature in person or by writing, as may be required, respecting all matters referred to him by the senate or house of representatives, or which shall appertain to his office."

### SECRETARY IS FIGUREHEAD

In spite of this concise statutory provision, the secretary of the treasury is little more than a figure head to the extent that he can not lower by as much as a penny any of the items in appropriation bills submitted to him by department heads. He simply acts as a forwarding medium, transmitting all estimates from the departments to the speaker of the house.

### HOW ESTIMATES ARE MADE

There is no special inducement for department heads to keep down estimates for the fiscal year. The department is anxious to make a good showing for itself and is also anxious to be allowed considerable leeway in money matters. The result is that many bureau chiefs gauge their estimates by what they think congress will stand for. They know full well that on general principles the house committee on appropriations will make substantial cuts in all requests.

As a result of frequent delays, important money bills are often passed during the waning hours of the legislative term. They are rushed through without proper consideration, with little or no time to delete, uncalculated items of expense.

During my tenure of office, I suggested that it be made the duty of congress to appoint a joint committee

to revise departmental estimates so that they might be presented to congress properly coordinated and with proper regard to the nation's income as a whole. The present outlook is toward the adoption of a national budget system under which income and outgo will be adjusted with at least some degree of exactness.

### SUGGESTED METHOD

I believe that the adjusting bureau, commission or organization which regulates estimates should be responsible to, or at least work in close cooperation with the secretary of the treasury, for he is the finance officer of the United States and should answer to the people for a fair and equitable distribution of departmental appropriations.

Coordination of the administrative departments of government should extend to the legislature as well. Instead of distributing money bills among 14 separate committees in the house and 15 in the senate, a single committee in each body should consider all financial measures. This, of course, does not mean that sub-committees may not be appointed to report upon the various divisions of the general budget. All committees, however, should have the counsel and advice of a single chairman or head.

### WHY BUDGET IS NECESSARY

There is probably no other civilized government—certainly no government which is truly representative—where there has been such a complete lack of supervision of the budget as in the United States.

With a war debt of \$25,000,000,000 hanging over us, it is no longer practicable to meet an annual deficit by an assessment upon the nation's stockholders—its citizens.

Even the United States with a total estimated wealth of more than \$200,000,000,000, is not so rich or so powerful that it can afford to disregard the principles of business efficiency or fail to provide itself with a carefully mapped out budgetary plan.

### SON AND DAUGHTER OF ARCHDUKE JOSEPH ARE HARVEST HANDS

Milan, Aug. 16.—(I. N. S.)—Archduke Joseph, head of the new Hungarian government, has no royal ambitions, according to an interview granted by him to the correspondent of the Corriere della Sera at Budapest.

"I do not aspire to be king," declared the archduke. "I intend to maintain a constitutional government, comprising representatives from all parties and all classes."

Describing life under the Bolshevik rule of Bela Kun, the archduke said he was in constant fear of arrest and moved with his family into an obscure Hungarian village. Finally ill health forced him to settle in his castle at Halchut. The Reds frequently raided the castle, removing many articles, but respected the person of the archduke. However, his sons and elder daughter were forced to work in the fields, receiving a regular daily wage for it.

## AUSTRIANS SHOW APATHY TOWARD PEACE AGREEMENT

Terms Impossible of Fulfillment, So Why Worry About Them? Is Attitude.

UNDUE BURDEN CHARGED

People Feel That They Should Not Bear Entire Debt Incurred by Imperialistic Regime.

By A. R. Becker

Special Cable to 'The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.'  
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)  
Vienna, Aug. 14 (via Paris, Aug. 15).—No one in Vienna wishes to discuss the peace treaty conditions, and no one seems to care whether the document is signed or refused. The entire city is apathetic, and few even think about the paragraphs which undoubtedly, if their fulfillment is

pressed to the letter, would condemn German Austria to ruin. These few who converse on the subject long enough to express an opinion laugh rather grimly, but laugh, nevertheless, at the idea of Austria paying such a price.

### THE AUSTRIAN VIEW

One man in a government office said: "If you take Austria by the heels and shake it in the most thorough manner, you can only cause it to fall out of the pockets exactly the amount that is in the pockets. If we haven't it it will be pretty hard to make us pay."

Especially do they laugh bitter laughter at the clause referring to the delivery of milk cows and swine. They say: "If you find us so in need of fats and milk that you offer our children advance credit with which we can buy fats and milk, how can you consider us able to deliver fats and milk? Why don't you send fats and milk to Italy, Serbia and Roumania, and just balance the books?"

### FULFILLMENT IMPOSSIBLE

Austria is mainly puzzled over this attitude which makes it alone responsible for all the crimes and all the acts of the former empire. Austrians say: "Those of our former leaders who are guilty all have fled. Our people had no more to do with the war than did any of the other peoples of the empire. Then why should we be burdened with all the costs?"

"Take even the German people of the empire. They are now divided, millions of them remaining citizens of the new states and are cleansed from guilt and free from punishment. We must pay for all the outstanding notes and war loans. That means that the Czechs and Jugoslavs will all send their notes and loans to foreign countries so that we must pay

them. We must pay twice because their soldiers are wearing the uniforms and equipment paid for by loans. Their workmen receive wages financed by loans. The treaty may be signed, but it can never be fulfilled as it now stands."

## Bolshevik Planning To Force Bond Sale

London, Aug. 15.—(I. N. S.)—The Bolsheviks have devised a new kind of war loan. This war loan will not be subscribed to, but forced. Every person in Soviet Russia, who should buy bonds will be forced to take his proper share. The bonds will not bear any interest, but in 1930 will be redeemed with a bonus of 150 per cent. The Bolsheviks think this bonus will be easily met by inflated prices expected to follow peace. The issue is to be for five billion rubles—nominally \$2,500,000,000.

## Germans Digging Up Their Hidden Money

Coblenz, Aug. 1.—(By Mail.)—Civilians in Coblenz recently have been bringing out stores of silverware kept in hiding most of the time since the Americans came. Before the Yanks arrived these were wild reports regarding the soldiers in olive drab and most of the civilians expected their homes to be plundered. Now they have learned to trust the Americans and so are digging their treasures buried all these months in back yards.

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Ladies' Half Soles ..... \$1.10  
Ladies' Fiber Half Soles ..... \$1  
Ladies' Heels ..... \$3.50  
Ladies' Rubber Heels ..... \$3.50  
Men's Half Soles ..... \$1.35  
Men's Full Soles ..... \$2.50

Men's Neolin Soles ..... \$2.25  
Men's Fiber Half Soles ..... \$1.15  
Men's Leather Heels ..... \$1.15  
Men's Rubber Heels ..... \$3.50  
Children's Half Soles ..... \$2.50  
Children's Heels ..... \$3.50  
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