

Special Cables From The Journal-Chicago Daily News Correspondents

GIGANTIC DEFICIT MUST BE MET BY FRENCH PEOPLE

Pre-War Budget of Billion Dollars Compared to Present Demand of Nine Billion Dollars.

PUBLIC IS BUYING BONDS

Frenchmen Putting \$400,000,000 Each Month Into Bonds; Burden Bravely Shouldered.

By Paul Scott Mowrer
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Paris, France, Aug. 29.—From a study of the debates in the senate, France's present deplorable financial situation seems to be as follows: The budget before the war was \$5,000,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000,000 francs), which, as the purchasing power of money has decreased, may be considered equivalent to 12,000,000,000 francs (\$2,400,000,000). The budget for the years immediately following the war will probably call for a minimum normal expense of 9,000,000,000 francs (\$1,800,000,000); advances and interest on reconstruction loans, 3,000,000,000 francs (\$600,000,000); pensions, 3,000,000,000 francs (\$600,000,000); interest on the floating and consolidated national debt of 200,000,000,000 francs (\$40,000,000,000), 10,000,000,000 francs (\$2,000,000,000), making the total budget \$28,000,000,000 francs (\$5,600,000,000).

NINE BILLIONS NEEDED
The 1919 budget, owing to many special expenses, far exceeds this figure. The minister of finance estimates it at \$45,000,000,000 francs (\$9,000,000,000), but the chairman of the senate finance committee believes that with increased salaries to government employees and special revictimization expenses, it will reach \$47,000,000,000 francs (\$9,400,000,000). The minister of finance says that by dint of borrowing \$6,000,000,000 francs (\$1,200,000,000) from the Bank of France during the first semester of this year, some \$5,000,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000,000) has been raised. He expects to obtain the remaining \$42,000,000,000 francs (\$8,400,000,000) to make the total of \$45,000,000,000 francs (\$9,000,000,000) for the whole year by the receipt of \$5,000,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000,000) in taxes, by borrowing another \$5,000,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000,000) from the Bank of France and by the sale of some 13,000,000,000 francs (\$2,600,000,000) of national defense bonds, which are being

purchased now at the rate of about 2,000,000,000 francs (\$400,000,000) a month by the people of France.

HOPE FOR LOANS

The chairman of the finance committee believes that this year's budget can only be met by a loan. He estimates the resources thus: Nine billion francs (\$1,800,000,000) taxes; 2,000,000,000 francs (\$400,000,000) special bond issue; 24,000,000,000 francs (\$4,800,000,000) national defense bonds; 2,000,000,000 francs (\$400,000,000) treasury bonds; 9,000,000,000 francs (\$1,800,000,000) advance by the Bank of France, a total of 46,000,000,000 francs (\$9,200,000,000). But he adds that from this sum must be deducted \$6,000,000,000 francs (\$1,200,000,000), which were still due on the 1918 budget. Moreover, he revealed to the senate that condition on which the Bank of France agreed to the last advance of \$2,000,000,000 francs (\$400,000,000) was that the government should immediately repay the bank from the next loan. He accordingly considers that 100,000,000,000 francs (\$20,000,000,000) will have to be borrowed merely to meet the current expenses.

In this intricate and difficult situation the government is proposing to impose new taxes and float another big loan. One of the senators caused a great sensation by crying, "This is bankruptcy!" His colleagues generally objected to the use of such strong words. Several of the speakers reiterated that France was determined to solve her financial problems without their shunning a single obligation.

COIN MOTTO REMOVED

The Catholic royalist senator, Delahaye, amused the assembly by seriously asserting that the cause of France's financial tangle was the removal of the coin motto, "God protect France," from the coins. He recalled that while the government's deficit in 1789 just prior to the French revolution was only \$6,000,000 francs (\$1,200,000), whereas the present deficit is \$5,000,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000,000), and he invited the assembly to draw its own conclusions.

England Makes Deal With China for the Policing of Tibet
By William R. Giles
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Peking, China, Aug. 29.—Negotiations between the British and Chinese governments regarding the status of Tibet, which have been going on for some time, have resulted in satisfactory arrangements. The Chinese approached the British offering to grant autonomy to the Tibetans providing China were allowed to retain her sovereignty over their country. This offer was accepted. Peking officials are pleased with the arrangement which defines the status of the Tibetans and places them on the same footing as the native of Outer Mongolia. China is also relieved of the burdensome and hitherto impossible task of maintaining order in Tibet.

By this arrangement Britain's desire for the maintenance of Tibet as an autonomous buffer state is realized.

Walked 300,000 Miles
miles in 53 years mail carrying, is the record of Postman C. J. Uptoff of Halesmere, who has just retired.

PREMIER'S SPEECH IS ELOQUENT, BUT GREAT PROBLEMS UNSOLVED

Business of World Glad to Know Import Restrictions Are to Be Lifted Soon.

(By Gordon Stiles)
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
London, England, Aug. 29.—It cannot be said that Premier Lloyd George's recent speech did much to clear up the situation. It was an eloquent and fervent appeal to the workers to do their utmost, and because of its phrasing, together with the patriotic note which dominated it, it has been gracefully received by the greater part of the press.

However, it is generally agreed that no problems have been solved. The only point which approached anything definite was that referring to the mines. The premier stated that the government policy was to acquire the mineral rights without nationalization. And the aspect of that program is also somewhat vague in the minds of the public. It is considered a compromise between nationalization and private ownership.

The business world is more or less shocked by the official statement that import restrictions are to be removed September 1. But on the whole the speech left those most interested cold. The prime minister dressed in stirring colors the various forms of panacea, which have been advocated by many others during the last few months and the oratorical effect of the speech was considerable. His entire avoidance of the Irish question came as a surprise to everybody and has drawn forth severe criticisms from T. P. O'Connor and other prominent Irishmen. It is generally considered that his failure to refer to the matter in some manner was a grave mistake in view of the adjournment, which leaves this serious business in the air until the autumn session.

The industrial situation, I believe, is going to get better, not because of government action but in spite of it. It is likely that when parliament reconvenes the whole country will be in a better position to face the issues confronting it.

Hungary to Recover; Says the Archduke

Vienna, Aug. 28.—(Delayed)—(U. P.)—Archduke Joseph, recently ousted as head of the Hungarian government, reentered the political arena today. Addressing several deputations of citizens in Budapest, he declared Hungary would "rise from her grave," and again would occupy her former position in international affairs. Stephan Friedrich, premier under Joseph, is engaged now in establishing a new government, in which he retains the premiership.

Russian Rail Strike Becomes Center of Strained Situation

By William R. Giles
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Peking, China, Aug. 29.—There is a great congestion of trains north of Harbin, owing to a strike. The impossibility of securing food for the passengers has brought about a serious situation. Volunteers attempted to conduct one train through to Harbin, but they were fired on by Bolshevik workmen and forced to return. General Plekoff has sent an armored train to suppress the disorder. It is understood that the Chinese military authorities are prepared to take active measures to defend the railway against the Bolsheviks.

Last night the Harbin railway authorities learned that the Bolshevik workmen had decided to attack the prison and liberate the strike leaders whom General Plekoff had arrested, but a strong guard of Chinese was immediately sent out and the attack was not made. The union of Russian and Chinese telegraph operators has issued a circular calling on the members to unite against the Japanese, who, the circular says, are endeavoring to destroy Russia as well as China.

Large forces of brigands have appeared 300 miles eastward of Harbin wearing red rosettes. They are murdering and looting and have captured two steamers on the Sungari river.

LITHUANIANS MAKE TEARFUL PLEA THAT POLAND IS A MENACE

Citizens Gather at French Mission In Kovno and Beg for Help Against Invaders.

By Isaac Don Levine
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Kovno, Lithuania, Aug. 28 (via London, Aug. 29).—The Poles have again crossed the demarcation line and are occupying another slice of Lithuanian territory in Suvalki province. The excitement here is great and demonstrations are being held everywhere protesting against the Polish aggression. Today thousands gathered in front of the French mission. One speaker with tears in his eyes addressed the representatives who appeared on the balcony.

"The French suffered the loss of Alsace and Lorraine," he said. "Now they have recovered these provinces and should help others. France was considered the savior of Lithuania and promised to help us against the Poles, but now she supports the Polish policy of conquest. We want no more wars. We protest against the Polish occupation of our country with the help of French soldiers and munitions. We have nowhere to go but America if the Poles advance into Lithuania. We prefer to leave our country and emigrate to America."

The scene was deeply moving. In the midst of the singing of the national hymn one could hear many sobs. Even the soldiers wept. The French military representative replied: "France alone did not make the demarcation line. The whole of the entente is responsible. The men in the crowd swore to fight to the last before surrendering their liberty and country."

North China Reports Outbreak of Cholera

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Peking, China, Aug. 29.—Cholera has broken out seriously in North China. Two infants died in Tientsin yesterday and all the men were confined to their barracks. Certain towns have been isolated as a precautionary measure.

"BAYER CROSS" ON GENUINE ASPIRIN



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" to be genuine must be marked with the safety "Bayer Cross." Always buy an unbroken Bayer package which contains proper directions to safely relieve headache, toothache, earache, neuralgia, colds and pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents at drug stores—larger packages also. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.

CUTICURA HEALS PAINFUL PIMPLES

On Brother's Scalp. Itched and Burned. Lost Sleep.

"First a slight rash came on my brother's scalp and then pimples, and they soon spread on his whole head. They caused much pain and his scalp was very sore and red. They both itched and burned which made him fretful and he also lost much sleep. He lost all his hair on the infected part."

"Then we tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and now he is completely healed." (Signed) Miss E. A. Berger, 74 East Road, Prospect Hill, Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 23, 1918.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for all toilet purposes. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: "Cuticura Laboratories," Dept. 3, Malden, Mass. 02148. Cuticura Soap always without mess.

FATHER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND CLEARS UP DOUBT OF SON'S FATE

Lieut. Macklin Plunged to Death With Machine Aflame on Fields of France.

(By Gordon Stiles)
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
London, Aug. 29.—All doubt as to the fate of Lieutenant Charles Purcell Macklin of Kenilworth, Ill., has been set at rest by the visit of his father, Charles G. Macklin, to England. Lieutenant Macklin was shot down in flames and the possibility of his being alive in a London hospital, which was suggested recently in a Chicago newspaper, no longer exists. Macklin today told me the result of his investigations.

STORY STARTS SEARCH
"Months ago," he said, "when I received a cable message from the British air ministry to the effect that my son was undoubtedly lost, I, of course, accepted it as authentic. However, when later on a story was printed which told of the presence in a London military hospital of a young officer who had given the name of Macklin but whose mind had been affected by the wounds I thought it best to undertake this trip."

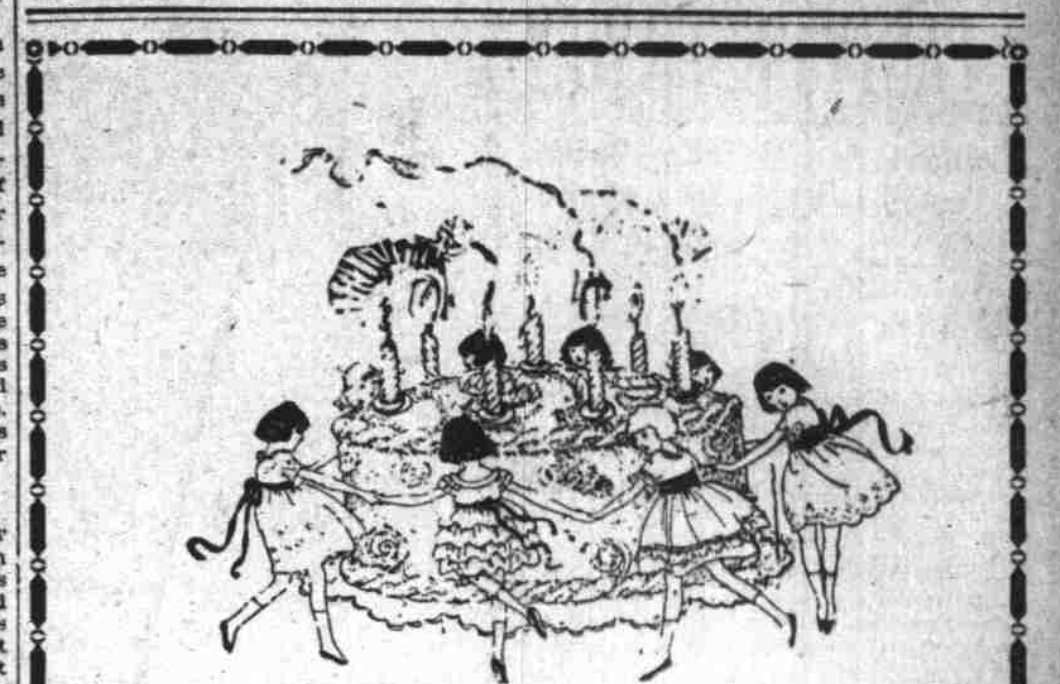
The photograph of this officer which was forwarded from London appeared to some of my family to resemble my son.

"That there might be no question about it I came here. I found that the wounded officer had been taken to his home in South Africa by his family and yesterday I had an interview with Major McClintock, who was in command of the Third squadron of the Royal Air Force when my son lost his life. During this conversation I learned for the first time the manner of my son's death. The major himself had seen the encounter which occurred over the lines west of a Bupame. He saw my son's machine crash flaming to the earth and afterwards inspected the wreckage. There was not the slightest doubt as to the identity of either the pilot or the machine."

NO DOUBT OF IDENTITY
"Mr. Macklin is in touch with the war office in an effort definitely to establish the location of Lieutenant Macklin's grave. He received word from the Red Cross that it was at Hulsieux, but thus far he has not been able to check it with the war office records. In that particular place the ground has been shot over so much that clear records have been difficult to maintain. Mr. Macklin may be forced to remain in England three months owing to his inability to get steamer passage before October. He is now visiting relatives in Huntingford, Hertfordshire, and will continue his endeavor to collect more information about his son's final resting place."

British Control Pork Products
London, Aug. 29.—George H. Roberts,

food controller, announced that the government has decided to resume control of the supply and distribution of imports of bacon, ham and lard and that the prices to be charged would also be under supervision.



You Are Invited
To A Birthday Party

Out to-morrow New Victor Records for September

There's keen delight for music-lovers* in the new offerings by famous and exclusive Victor artists. And for those who have a liking for good popular songs and catchy dance music, there is a choice selection of the latest "hits" in this splendid new program.

In Memoriam	Number	Size	Price
The Chimes of San Giusto	74595	12	\$1.50
For You a Rose	Enrico Caruso	88612	12 1.50
La Traviata—The One of Whom I Dreamed	Emilio de Gogorza	64816	10 1.00
Turkish March (Beethoven)	Amelita Galli-Curci	74594	12 1.50
Hard Times, Come Again No More	Jascha Heifetz	64770	10 1.00
Beautiful Ohio—Waltz	Louise Homer	87303	10 1.00
The First Rose of Summer	Fritz Kreisler	64817	10 1.00
Scheherazade—Festival at Bagdad	John McCormack	64818	10 1.00
Sun of My Soul	Philadelphia Orchestra	74593	12 1.50
Smilin' Through	Ernestine Schumann-Haink	87302	10 1.00
Think, Love, of Me	Reinald Werrenrath	45166	10 1.00
Chinese Lullaby	Reinald Werrenrath	45167	10 1.00
Baby Jim	Olive Kline	45167	10 1.00
Peter Gink—One-Step	Elsie Baker	18562	10 .85
Egyptland—Fox Trot	Six Brown Brothers	18563	10 .85
Ruspana—One-Step	Pietro	18563	10 .85
Have a Smile—Medley Fox Trot	Pietro	18564	10 .85
Fidgety Feet—One-Step	Original Dixieland Jazz Band	18564	10 .85
Lazy Daddy—Fox Trot	Original Dixieland Jazz Band	18566	10 .85
My Swanee Home	Vivian Holt and Lillian Rosedale	18566	10 .85
Alabama Lullaby	Charles Hart and Elliott Shaw	18587	10 .85
Mrs. Rastus Johnson's Joy Ride	Ralph Bingham	18587	10 .85
Brother Jones' Sermon	Ralph Bingham	18588	10 .85
A Pretty Girl is Like a Melody	John Steel	18588	10 .85
Tulip Time	John Steel	18589	10 .85
Anything is Nice if It Comes from Dixieland	American Quartet	18589	10 .85
Eyes That Say "I Love You"	Irving and Jack Kaufman	18590	10 .85
You're Still an Old Sweetheart of Mine	Elizabeth Spencer and Henry Burr	18590	10 .85
The Gates of Gladness	Lewis James and Shannon Four	18591	10 .85
In the Heart of a Fool	Henry Burr	18591	10 .85
I Found You	Henry Burr	18592	10 .85
Take Your Girls to the Movies	Billy Murray	18592	10 .85
Baby	Arthur Fields	18593	10 .85
I Ain't 'on Got 'on No Time to Have the Blues	Billy Murray and Ed Smalle	18593	10 .85
Take Me to the Land of Jazz	Marion Harris	18594	10 .85
Tell Me—Fox Trot	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	18594	10 .85
The Vamp—Fox Trot	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	18594	10 .85

Hear these new Victor Records tomorrow at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you an illustrated booklet describing these new records and play any music you wish to hear. We recommend the Victor Tungs-tone Stylus—plays 100 to 300 records without changing.

Victors and Victorias in great variety from \$12 to \$350.



Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Victrola

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