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Morning Register

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EDISH ENVOY ACCUSED SPYING DENIES GUILT

Cronholm Aided Germany in War, is Charge

IMS RUMOR IS FALSE

ore He Acted In Obedience to ders From His Superior While in Charge in Mexico

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
OCKHOLM, Oct. 20.—Folke holm, Swedish charge d'affairs exico City in 1917, who is ed with having acted in the sts of Germany in the passage of important notes in the early of the war, has given out a ment in which he denies his He declares he did not the spy for Germany during war, but that in delivering grams in code to the German tion in Mexico he was acting the instructions of his superE. A. Wellenberg, then Swed minister of foreign affairs. Cronholm's statement says

pon my return home I learned false rumor that I, as Swedharge d'affaires in Mexico, guilty of acting as a spy for many during the war, and that result I was recalled from my

ferring to this latter allegawhich is ridiculous and false, ve already declared publicly my alleged relations with the an government had nothing with my recall.

ave He Acted Under Orders

to the charge that in Mexacted as a German spy, I dethat the only cause for these and accusations is to be d in that I, as later did also ccessor, in obedience to orfrom my superior, W. A. Wellg, then Swedish minister for affairs, delivered a numof cablegrams received from and written in a secret code of I had no knowledge. Reponsibility in this case, which led ch disastrous consequences for rests upon Mr. Wellenand not upon me, his agent.

y purpose today, on my return home, is to free myself of suspicions. I stand accused having acted as a German spy ring the war while chief of the ish legation in Mexico City. during my confinement in I had no chance to reate myself.

ich were my relations to the an legation in Mexico during ar. My notes in the archives the Swedish legation in Mexico record the receipt of these grams from Mr. Wellenberg.

mplaints Made No Complaint

my recall as Swedish charge affaires at Mexico City was not sult of complaints made by German government. I never had relations with any govment other than the Swedish rnment. Nor did I transmit to ident Carranza any notes other those I handed him in the e of my own government, offi ly or by special order.

ly recall from Mexico was an of revenge on the part of the foreign minister, Mr. Wellenbecause a report made by me other diplomats several years resulted in his brother, G. O. enberg, then Swedish minister Japan, being publicly repriended by his government."

he state department at Washton, on September 13, 1917, out the translation of an ed letter from Heinrich von hardt, then Chancellor von man Hollweg, saying that holm, in Mexico City, had enred into close relations with the man legation; that he was the diplomat through whom inmation of the 'hostile camps' ld be obtained; that he acted intermediary for official diplmatic intercourse between the man legation and the chanr, and recommending that he given a German decoration.

n Eckhardt immediately de- from Mexico City that he had sent communications through holm, or recommended him decoration, and on September Cronholm, in the same city, ed von Eckhardt had offered a decoration, or that he had furnished von Eckarht information gathered among the enes of his country in Mexico.

spatches from Stockholm last ober said Cronholm had reed to the Swedish capitol from ico and was engaged in prea defense of his alleged acs in Mexico.

DODLE IN ESPERANTO

RANSLATION MAY BE ALL RIGHT BUT STUTTERS

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
LEIPSIG, Oct. 15.—Yankee Dooin Esperanto is one of the gems the Esperanto song book which erando publishers recently isd in this city and hope to sell all the five million Esperantists roughout the world.

The first stanza of the song as e into the world language, ds:

Ye-gra-an es-tas Yankee-knab' kaj ci-e fa-vo-rat', he!
Ce dan-co, lu-do, sport'kaj bal' sam-vig-la ki-el rat', he!
Yankee, gar-du ce marboard', Yankee Doodle Dandy!
Hi-du pri mi-na-ca vort', Yankee Doodle Dandy."

The publishers guarantee the ove to be a highly artistic Esperantist translation of these ords so familiar to all Americans:

A Yankee boy is thin and tall,
And never over fat, Sir;
At dance and frolic, hop and ball,
As nimble as a rat, Sir.
Yankee Doodle, guard your coast,
Yankee Doodley Dandy,
Fear not then, nor threat, nor boast,
Yankee Doodle Dandy."

GROWER TRIES BURBANK METHOD ON WATERMELON

JOHN CARTER RAISES ONE WEIGHING 123 POUNDS

In 1916 Carter Effected Cross Between the Triumph, the Mountain Sweet and Tom Watson

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
DENTON, Texas, Oct. 20.—The boll weevil, foe of the cotton raiser and considered one of the biggest pests of the cotton districts, is responsible for a variety of watermellon which promises to make the dreams of the most ardent melon-epicure come true.

Watermelons weighing more than 100 pounds may be common on the market in a few years. One tipping the scales at 123 pounds was raised this year by John P. Carter of Garza, Denton county.

He says the boll weevil refused to let him raise cotton and he turned to watermelons. In 1916 he effected a cross of three well known varieties—the Triumph, the Mountain sweet, and the Tom Watson. Size came from the Triumph, flavor and thin rind from the Mountain Sweet, and firmness of texture, toughness of rind, and also flavor from the Tom Watson. It was not until 1919, however, that Carter began to realize what he had succeeded in doing. That year his largest melon weighed 78 pounds; in 1920 the prize of the patch tipped the scales at 87 pounds. He then began a selection of seed for size and in 1921 obtained a melon 93 pounds, and an entire crop average of more than 50 pounds each. It was last year that he topped the 100 pound mark with a melon weighing 102.

From one acre in 1922 Carter realized more than $300. From four and a half acres this year Carter marketed about $1300 worth of melons, all at wholesale.

SLEEP SICKNESS CURED

MALADY RESPONDS TO SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
HAMBURG, Oct. 15.—Cures which strike the Congo natives as being more miraculous than those of biblical days are being performed on victims of sleeping sickness in Central Africa, according to Dr. Martin Mayer, of the Hamburg Tropical Institute, who was the first scientist to test a German remedy on sleeping sickness.

A German commission under the leadership of Dr. Klein is now in the tropical section of Africa applying the remedy. There are records of 170 Congo natives who have been treated. Only a few of these died, owing to brain and nerve complications. The others regained their strength, and declared they were as well as they ever had been.

Dr. Mayer is of the opinion that science has found a remedy which will make is possible to develop much territory in the tropics which has hitherto been closed because of the danger of sleeping sickness.

DANCES WITH SERVANTS

QUEEN MARY STEPS OUT WITH EMPLOYES OF ESTATE

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
ABERDEEN, Scotland, Oct. 15.—Queen Mary danced with six of her servants recently at the annual ball given by their majesties to the employes of the Royal Estate at Balmoral. The program, arranged by the Queen, did not contain a single fox-trot or one-step, and only two waltzes. The dances were Highland reels, the flirtation polka, the Spanish gavotte and other dances of the pre-jazz era.

For the opening reel the Queen's partner was Arthur Grant, the veteran head-keeper at Balmoral. Her later partners were gillies on the royal estates.

The King and Prince Henry were there, but did not dance. The Princess Royal, Princess Maud, Princess Alice and other royal ladies in the Queen's party followed the example of her majesty.

FIERY CROATION LEADER FINDS REFUGE IN LONDON

STEPHEN RADITCH, STORMY PETREL, HAS FLED

Belgrade Authorities Had Accused Him of High Treason for Defying the Government

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
LONDON, Oct. 12.—Stephen Raditch, the stormy petrel of Jugoslavia, is now in London. The irrepressible Croatian patriot, who has been compared to Patrick Henry, Kossuth, d'Annunzio and De Valera, fled across six European borders unrecognized and found refuge in the British capital. The Belgrade authorities had accused him of high treason for defying the government and comparing the country's young queen, Marie, to Madame de Pompadour for her extravagance.

Raditch was formerly a bookseller in Zagreb, Croatia. He is gifted with great eloquence, and all the independent spirit and fiery temper of the true patriot. He began his bloodless fight for home rule against the Serbs in 1918, after Croatia had become merged with the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Like the sons of Ireland who fought to achieve the independence of their country, Raditch from that time never ceased the struggle for the freedom of his countrymen. He was a constant thorn in the side of the Belgrade government, which both feared and respected him. After warning him many times against his radical utterances, the cabinet had him arrested, but soon ordered his release when his supporters threatened a revolution.

Raditch is sometimes described as the Mystery Man of Europe, and he has always been an enigma even to the Serbs, who variously call him charlatan, scoundrel and lunatic. But none of these epithets is regarded by outsiders as just, for the Croatian leader had behind him the whole of his little nation. He is small in stature and unimpressive in appearance, but possesses striking intellectual talents, much charm of manner, and many ideas which tumble over each other in their haste to find expression.

GERMAN BIRTHS DECLINE

MORTALITY RATE, HOWEVER, IS MUCH LOWER

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Germany's birth rate for the second quarter of 1923 shows a decided decline, according to official figures for 46 German cities. In the corresponding quarter of 1922 there were 75,726 children born, as against 65,924 this year. For the first quarter of 1923 the number of children born was 69,620. The birth rate is now down almost to the lowest level of the war period. Commenting on the figures the medical weekly says:

"As there is a firm ratio between the dollar rate and the birth statistics a further big decline is expected." On the other hand the mortality rate is not so high for the second quarter of this year as it was in 1922. There were only 52,446 deaths in the second quarter of this year as contrasted with 55,345 for the same period last year.

GERMAN COINS VANISH

IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN 200, 300 MARK PIECES

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Aluminum 200 and 500 mark pieces issued by the government some months ago for small change purposes have entirely disappeared, and it is even impossible to obtain them at the banks.

With the depreciation of the currency, the metal in the pieces soon became worth more than their face value in marks. Poker players, too, are held partly responsible for disappearance of the pieces, as the aluminum coins were just a handy size to be used for chips.

ALL ELEMENTS OF WAR NOW ACTIVE IN EUROPE

Such is View of Dr. George Rebec, Just Returned

YEAR'S STUDY ABROAD

Finds Real Danger In Economic Situation, Also In Selfish Ends Pursued by Chancelleries

All the elements of future wars are fatalistically active in the present European situation, in the opinion of Dr. George Rebec, dean of the University of Oregon graduate school, who returned to the institution this fall after a year's study and observation abroad. Wars will come, he thinks, unless European character, aided by the character of the American people, discover how to circumvent them.

Dean Rebec was intent while abroad upon finding the reality rather than the romance of European life. He spent five months in Great Britian, five months in France, more than a month in Italy, and six or seven weeks in Czecho-Slovakia.

There are two great dangers in Europe, says the University dean. The first danger is that every European chancellery is in the first instance pursuing its own selfish ends, and the other danger is the economic situation.

Masses Averse to War

"Not only all idealistically inclined men in Europe, but the plain bulk of the population of the different countries are utterly averse to war," he said. "They long for reconciliation, international good understanding and cooperation. Even the diplomatists and the politicians, it may be said, would like these good things if only they did not have to pay the price for them. The government of each country is holding what it has and is not inclined to be benevolent about world agreements. Each country is willing that the other fellow intrust his own interests to the league of nations or high court, but is unwilling itself to do so because of a fear of being 'squeezed' as the final outcome.

"We Americans must not indulge ourselves in the belief that we are more righteous than others. An American cannot fail to come away from Europe without a feeling that we missed an opportunity to do a constructive part such as we alone could do. Only the United States had the prestige and financial power to work to will as an impartial arbiter. The finest moral sentiment of Europe is arrayed behind the program of the league of nations. The best thought in England earnestly supports the league. Those representing this feeling are grimly resolved to go on without the United States, but tacitly it is felt that without us in some sort of genuinely responsible co-operation, the situation is all but insoluble."

Europe Groupes in Darkness

Europe does not know how to find the way out, Dean Rebec continued. European powers are encumbered with a thousand years of rivalries, encroachment and hatred, which seem foredoomed to be a source of wars to come unless some path of reconciliation and arbitrament is found.

The economic disquiet takes two extreme forms: the red reaction and the white reaction. Dean Rebec believes that any observer who is not carried away by mere shibboleths and prejudices largely matured in propaganda will assent to the statement that the white reaction and the white terror are more dangerous than the red. The sign and symbol of the present situation is seen in the person of Mussolini.

"Any American can get at his own definition of democracy by discovering what his attitude is toward the Italian dictator," added Dean Rebec. "If he believes in a nationally aggressive patriotism as a substitute for progressive social amelioration and human justice, if democracy to him means merely the right of those who have to hold and to get more, no doubt he will see in the Fascist movement in Italy even a democratic good. Fascism is simply applying strong-armed tactics to the prevention of economic amelioration, and covering the process by patriotism.

"It is true that there was a Bolshevist movement in Italy after the war, but it had subsided a year before Mussolini came into power. The ferment in Italy before Mussolini, some of which was not wise looked toward the betterment of the condition of the toiling masses. Most significant of all, profound changes in land laws were in the cards."

Shop Committee Active

Dean Rebec pointed out that these movements had brought the much feared shop committee into the factories and industrial plants; however, the shop committee had not resulted in the working men's obtaining control of these establishments. They had won the mere right of being consulted in matters of "hire and fire," and the privileges on the part of men contributing little or nothing to society kept the peasant class eternally poor. These "vested interests" found factions at hand wherewith they might crush the actual and threatened encroachments on their prerogatives.

"It is perfectly true that the Bolshevist leaders had done enough crazy and criminal talking against nationalism and patriotism to arouse keen anger; and no doubt they disparage the armies that had fought in the war," said Dean Rebec, in outlining the beginnings of the Fascist movement. "There was a great laxity of discipline, social as well as economic. Crime throve, and, parenthetically, is still thriving in Italy, even under Fascist rule. Mussolini, with his 'Black Shirts,' responded to a call for discipline. All 'vested interests' in the name of 'law and order' got behind him. These interests used the young soldiers as strong-arm squads, and they put down, as they stated it, disorder and disloyalty.

"They put down a real measure of both, it is true, but the question is: Was theirs the only possible method? What price did Italy pay? If Italy genuinely wants social and economic quiet, the old memoral blood-leeching landlordism which keeps the bulk of the population in penury must be abolished. That will, more than any other single factor, bring about even 'discipline' in the country. But this is precisely what the landed gentry do not want. Without the backing of the landed classes Mussolini would have gotten no-

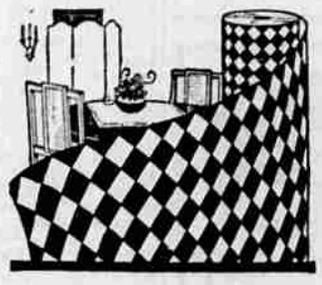
(Continued on Page 4, Column 5.)

BELGIAN PRINCESS MAY WED CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY

Princess Maria Jose & Prince Umberto.

It is reported by well-informed sources in Brussels that the engagement will be announced shortly of Princess Marie Jose, third child of the king and queen of the Belgians, to Crown Prince Umberto, son of the Italia rulers. Princess Marie Jose, who was born August 4, 1906, is said to be the prettiest of the younger princesses of all the ruling families of Europe.

"LINOLEUM WEEK"



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