## TEUTONS CAN PAY

Indemnity in No Way Exceeds Germany's Capacity, Says French Minister

wise exceeded the latter's capacity to ister Erzberger's financial policy.

M. Loucheur said it would take five years to place the northern France HONDURAN REBELS ADVANCE coal mines on a pre-war footing, during which time the Germans must supply the 20,000,000 tons of coal they de stroved. German coal, he said, now had begun to be delivered to France at the rate of 1,668,000 tens a month, and raised to 2,500,000 tons.

that, in view of the development of cessful in the north. world traffic, the situation was not so grave as it looked to be. He reckoned Santa Barbara and Kuscaran and Intibuca have

The minister said, amid protests from broad-mindedly with the Germans, inasmuch as economic relations with Germany were necessary, "whether we like forces are reported.

The speech of M. Loucheur was frequently punctuated by the applause of the crowded house. After he had finished Company Organized to Extend Cred-Premier Clemenceau congratulated M.

\$300,000,000 for Australia

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 12 .- (By A. P.)—Premier Hughes has announced at a meeting of the Ministerial party that the indemnity to be paid to Australia would be something less than to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

### LOUCHEUR ASSERTS BLAME SMUGGLING

Germans Find Occupied Districts Prevent Collection of **Customs Duties** 

Berlin, Sept. 12 .- (By A. P.) -The great amount of smuggling through the occupied districts and the lack of any COAL MUST BE REPLACED regulated customs duties, or the im- UNABLE TO JOIN KOLCHAK possibility of imposing them unless Paris, Sept. 12 .- (By A. P.) - Great Britain, France and the United Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies States agree, are advanced by the today, Luis Loucheur, minister of re- Vossische Zeitung as the reasons for Churchill, secretary for war, in a state- - President Wilson's request of Conconstruction, declared that the French the continued depreciation in the value ment issued yesterday denies there has gress that \$825,000 be appropriated for

The newspaper contends that the He added the Germans have always persistent removal of capital from the He added the Germans have always been hard workers and possessed of much commercial, industrial and agricultural initiative, and pointed out the yield of grain per acre has always been higher in Germany than in France. He declared that it was reasonable to expect that every German activity would be devoted to the task before that country.

M. Loushaus rold it would take for

Reported to Be Closing in on the Capital, Tegucigalpa

San Salvador, Sept. 12.-(By A. P. Honduran revolutionary forces ap it was hoped that soon this would be pear to be closing in on the capital, Tegucigalpa, from the west and south, To an objection that Germany would according to an official statement from pay her debts with money horrowed revolutionary hendquarters received from the Allies, M. Loucheur replied here. The rebels have also been suc-

The statement says the cities of that the German citizen would be taxed one and one-half times more than the French citizen.

The reconsideration to be reconsiderated towns in the state of Intibuca have been taken by the rebels, who are now within forty miles of Tegucigalpa. Further north, the city of San Pedro the extreme left, that he did not be- has been taken, the statement says, lieve in nationalization. He advocated and the retreat of government forces nore up-to-date banking methods, and toward Puerto Cortes. Laceiba and finally appealed to his hearers to deal Trujillo has been cut off. Various encounters at other points between the government troops and the revolutionary

AMERICANS AID POLAND

water plants and hospitals, according a

FOR MARK'S SLUMP BRITISH TO LEAVE WHITE RUSSIA SOON

> Evacuation Delayed by Removing People to Safety, Says Winston Churchill

By the Associated Press London, Sept. 12.-Winston Spencer

financial claims upon Germany in no of the mark, rather than Finance Min- been any change in the British policy to expenses of the American Peace Comevacuate north Russin. Evacuation, however, had been retarded, owing to the necessity of bringing away many Russians, who are in danger of their lives, as well as women propriations committee.

nd children.
Mr. Churchill says it will be imposetrograd.

Replies to Criticisms

Replies to Criticisms

Mr. Churchill's statement was issued in reply to criticisms and disclosures concerning the government policy in Russin. He declares that the decisions on which the policy of exacuation is based are irrevocable, General Sir Henry S, Rawlinson baying full discretionary power as to the time and included of the evacuation.

The scerctary dilates on the peculiar complexity and difficulty of the problem of extricating the British forces, which involves evacuation by sea of considerable numbers of Russians, compromised by helping the British, who might otherwise find themselves exposed to Rolshevist vengeance.

He then explains that, after the

who might otherwise find themselves exposed to Rolshevist vengeance. He then explains that, after the government and general staff first decided upon the exacuation of Murnansk and Archangel in February, there seemed to be a prospect in May of Kolchak's armies in Siberia effecting a junction with the acrit Russian troops, and General Ironside was instructed to prepare a plan facilitating a junction with the British. The cabinet approved the plan and, had it been possible to execute it, the British forces could have been evacuated without anxiety so far as the fate of the North Russian government and army was concerned.

British Were Ready to Aid Company Organized to Extend Credits to Polish Cities

Basle, Sept. 12.—By A. P.)—An American company having a capital of \$100,000,000 is being organized in Pochak's armies retired hundreds of miles to the entry of the resistant of the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the Dvina to Kotlass with adequate forces to destroy the enemy's flotilla and base there. But instead of advancing, Kolchak's armies retired hundreds of miles to the entry of 1830 has reached a complete agree-to-the procedure, the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the procedure of 1830 has reached a complete agree-to-the procedure, the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the procedure of 1830 has reached a complete agree-to-the procedure, the procedure to the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the procedure of 1830 has reached a complete agree-to-the procedure, the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the procedure of 1830 has reached a complete agree to the procedure to the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the procedure of 1830 has reached a complete agree to the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the procedure of 1830 has reached a complete agree to the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the procedure of 1830 has reached a complete agree to the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the procedure of 1830 has reached a complete agree to the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the plan failed. They were land to extend credits to Polish cities so they may meet their necessities, especially for the construction of canals, pecially for the construction of canals, respectively. The construction of canals, and loss related and loss represents the construction of canals, and loss related and loss represents the construction of canals, and the construction of canals, an nents now on the spot,

The secretary concludes by empha-

sizing two serious dangers for the Allies. First, the overrunning of the small Baltic states by Bolshevista with consequent anarchy and ruin; second, the rescue of these states from this danger by the Germans and the consequent establishment of Germany as the pre-dominant influence in the Baltic and ultimately over Russia. He adds: "The resources of this country would not enable us single-handed to avert cither of these dangers, but they are under consideration by the Peace Con-ference, the problem being one that can only be grappled by the victorious Allies acting in concert." of these states from this danger

WILSON'S PLEA IGNORED

House Committee Fails to Allot \$825,000 for Envoys Washington, Scat. 12 .- (By A. P.) mission failed to be considered in the

The measure, however, reimburses sible to effect a junction with Admiral the State Department for \$388,000 ad-Kolchak before winter. He denies that the British troops are employed or that the British Government has accepted any responsibility in operations against the account asked petrograph.

by the President. No further action on the commis-

P.)-With shore batteries and ships gans booming their salutes in a driz-zling rain, the U. S. S. New Mexico and Arkansas, with Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Admiral Hugh Rodman abourd, convoyed by a division of

Shortly afterward the official recepion party came abourd the Arkansas. Heading the party was Premier John

DISCUSS BELGIAN SAFETY

Peace Conference Commission Plans

ment on the procedure to be followed.

ways. Deliberations on the safety of Bel-

### GOMPERS AND MOORE

TO THE PEOPLE:

Below is reproduced a letter sent by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to Arthur G. Hawes, chairman of the Union Labor Anti-Moore Campaign Committee:



#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Washington, D.C. New York, September 10, 1919.

Mr. Arthur G. Hawes. Chairman Anti-Moore Campaign Committee, 54 No. 6th Street. Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir & Brother:-

I have just learned that it is impossible for Mr. Hugh Frayne to comply with my request to go to Philadelphia to represent me and deliver an address at your meeting tonight. I have, therefore, just telegraphed you

"The statement made by any one that I intended not to come to Philadelphia and deliver an address this evening at the Moose Hall is absolutely unfounded and untrue. At the close of the conference in Washington Sunday, I told my Secretary that but for the fact that I had stated that I would take the matter under consideration until the following day, Monday, I had nearly made up my mind to announce to you and the other men present, that I would come to the meeting Wednesday evening. J. Hampton Moore might have been regarded as a leader two hundred years ago. His attitude on labor and progress is that of the mental antiquarian. His name has not been associated with any helpful movement for the workers or for the masses of the people. He has been on the opposition side since his entrance into Congress and by vote and speech and manner, has opposed labor and insulted the workers. If it had not been for the death of my venerable father, I would have been with you at the meeting this evening, and would have entered into the full details of J. Hampton Moore's record in Congress and his actions elsewhere in which he took advantage of every opportunity to attack, oppose and misrepresent the aspirations of the toiling

With best wishes for a successful meeting, and again expressing my regret that it is impossible for me to be present, believe me,

NOW FOR THE FOUR MILLION MARKS

#### Why the Letter Was Written

Mr. Gompers had been asked to come to this city to give to organized labor his views upon the attitude toward the workingman of J. Hampton Moore, Penrose candidate for mayor. A mass meeting was arranged for Wednesday night, September 10, at Moose Hall.

Before the date fixed for the meeting Mr. Gompers' father was taken ill and died. Mr. Gompers was, of course, compelled to cancel his engagement to come here.

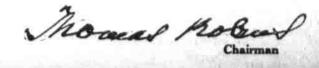
The opposition took advantage of this circumstance to throw doubt upon the willingness of Mr. Gompers to appear in Philadelphia at all.

#### Mass Meeting Was Held

The mass meeting was held as scheduled, but other speakers, of necessity, took the place of Mr. Gompers and Mr. Frayne. At that meeting a telegram from Mr. Gompers was read. The telegram corresponded identically to the body of the letter given above. In the telegram Mr. Gompers announced that he would confirm it by letter, which he did.

The opposition made a concerted effort to create in the public mind the impression that Mr. Gompers had side-stepped the meeting.

In this space, which is paid for at regular advertising rates by the Patterson Campaign Committee of One Thousand, so that the public may get the full truth about the mayoralty campaign, the Gompers letter is reproduced in order that the voters may compare its contents with the comment upon it in some of the daily newspapers and draw their own conclusions.



# Will These Remedies Cure Our Railroad Ills?

The railroads and what is to be done with them undoubtedly are the biggest domestic problem that confronts the American people to-day. Many measures of relief have been advanced-so many, in fact, that the average man and woman find it difficult to follow

them and understand clearly what they aim to accomplish and how. The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week analyzes and presents in simple form the provisions of the two bills that have awakened the most commentthe Cummins Bill and the Plumb plan. Five minutes' reading will give you all the facts—and a few additional minutes will acquaint you with the gist of what the American

press says about them. When you consider that the future hours of labor, wages, and conditions in many other industries will undoubtedly hinge upon whatever plan is adopted for the railroads, you can see how important it is for every intelligent citizen to know the facts presented in this article. There are also numerous striking cartoons representing different angles of thought upon this vital subject. Other news features in this week's "Digest" that will engage your interest are:

President Wilson's Appeal to the West

Public Opinion Upon the President's Speeches in Behalf of the League of Nations, Illustrated by a Map Showing the Itinerary of the President's "Swing Around the Circle"

A Labor Truce—Or a Smash Hoover vs. Hapsburg America's Warning to Turkey New Invasions Planned by Germany Home Advice to Japan Another British Ambassador Pro Tem Europe's New Wave of Anti-Semitism How to Make Several Rooms in One What Follows the "Flu"? Shall We Export Lumber? Better Electric Insulators Needed Wind-Resistance on Trains

America Spends Millions to Retain Dve Supremacy Canoe-Coasting in the Wake of a Boat New Method of Americanization for Foreign Born The Actors as a Labor Organization French Artists Unionizing Yiddish Literature Fighting for Existence Andrew Carnegie's Religion How Many People Read Bibles? World-Wide Trade Facts (A New Department

Best of the Current Poetry Many Interesting Illustrations, Including the Best of the Humorous Cartoons from the European and American Press

The People Who Read "The Digest"

The best test of any periodical is the class of its readers. Character in a magazine or a newspaper attracts men and women of standing and judgment as inevitably as a flower draws the bee, and for the same reason. It suits their taste. Glance around you in the train, on the street-cars, in hotel lobbies, wherever your fellow humans congregate and note

the people who read THE LITERARY DIGEST. They are the best type. They buy "The Digest" because they know it is accurate, impartial, wholesome, comprehensive, and up-to-date, because they can take it home to their children with confidence, and because it covers the world's news as no other periodical does. Are you with them?

September 13th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

