



ISSUE OVER ADRIATIC SEA HAS REACHED ACUTE STAGE

Decision Cannot Longer be Deferred—Premier Orlando of Italy Declares the Whole Italian Army is Back of Him in Upholding Italy's Claims—The Entire Delmatian Coast and Island and the City of Fiume Are Involved—Council of Four Listened to Arguments by Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino.

Paris, April 20 (By the A. P.).—The Italian issue over the Adriatic has reached an acute stage, where a decision one way or the other cannot longer be deferred, and a decision either way is fraught with serious consequences.

Despite the Easter calm, which brought vast crowds to the churches and boulevards, the Council of Four continued its session at the "White House" beginning at 10 o'clock this morning. The Italian premier, Vittorio Orlando, and the Italian foreign minister, Baron Sonnino, were both present and made it known that the opening of the Italian parliament on Wednesday has necessitated their leaving Paris Monday with definite knowledge of what is going to be done.

Baron Sonnino continued to occupy the extreme position, insisting upon the integral fulfillment of the secret treaty of London, giving to Italy the entire Dalmatian coast and islands, and also claiming the city of Fiume without internationalization or division with the Jugos-Slavs.

Premier Orlando was rather more conciliating, though a telegram which he had received from the heads of the Italian army declared that the entire army was behind him in upholding Italy's aspirations. Captain Togli of the Italian staff said the telegram was in effect an ultimatum and disclosed how universal and deep-rooted was the Italian determination to secure adequate protection on the eastern Adriatic coast. He added that if the rights were not recognized Italy would undoubtedly adopt its own course, without reference to the conference, and occupy the regions to which she considered herself entitled.

President Wilson's position was said to be equally determined against any recognition of the secret treaty of London. Reports of a compromise on the basis of the Italians getting the Italian quarters of Fiume and the Jugos-Slavs getting their districts were not confirmed, as it was said the plan was put forward to the Italians but not accepted. But early reports indicated that the session might be prolonged through the day in an effort to reach a middle ground.

The extent of the guarantee which the United States and Great Britain have given to the French as security against renewed German attacks continue to be the foremost topic in the French press. The French representatives maintain that the guarantee takes the form of an alliance. The main issue is: "This alliance has already been drawn in the form of a very brief text stipulating that the three powers will furnish each other mutual support if they are attacked by a common enemy. The signature of the stipulation will occur at the same time as the signing of the treaty."

The American officials withheld all comment on the reports. It is known, however, that a number of proposals have been brought forward designed to give a more prompt and more effective guarantee of military assistance to the French than the league of nations affords. But none of the proposals had been accepted up to forty-eight hours ago.

President Wilson's contention has been that the league was enough guarantee, in line with his speech before a plenary session of the conference when he said: "That is a definite guarantee of peace; it is a definite guarantee by the world against aggression; it is a definite guarantee against any attack which has not brought civilization to the verge of ruin."

The final plans for receiving the German delegates at Versailles and for delivering the treaty to the public, all communication will be issued after the treaty has actually been delivered announcing this fact. Except for this, everything will be held rigidly guarded doors, with military forces occupying all the surrounding precincts.

According to the terms Marshal Foch is said to have received from the secretary general of the conference, the German plenipotentiaries are to be there, treated as enemies until they have received their own communication with them will be subject to prosecution before a court-martial on the charge of dealing with the enemy. The purpose of this is said to be to prevent any communication being used as a base for widespread enemy propaganda, but the rigors of this surveillance will probably wear off after the first few days.

The German delegation at Spa has a large military escort, with soldiers in helmets and carrying arms, but it is understood that none of the delegates, or those accompanying them, will wear uniform while at Versailles, so as to avoid unnecessary friction.

House to House Loan Canvass Today

Many Communities Will Endeavor to Raise Their Quotas on the Opening Day.

Washington, April 20.—House to house canvassing methods will be employed by many communities tomorrow in an effort to raise their quotas for the Victory Liberty Loan on the opening day, April 21. The remainder of the three weeks for piling up over-subscriptions. This method, developed to a highly perfected state by hand-to-hand salesmen and towns during the Fourth Loan campaign has been adopted by many more loan organizations for the Victory Liberty Loan.

Over-subscriptions to the loan are to be rejected, no special purpose in any community's exceeding its allotment, except that some may not reach their quotas.

Reports to the treasury today were uniformly to the effect that prospects for raising the huge loan of \$4,000,000,000 are bright and that negotiations had been made to push the work to the utmost during the first week or ten days. By the middle or latter part of the week the treasury hopes to have received the first reports on the volume of pledges. These reports, however, will run three or four days behind the actual progress made.

Directors of the loan are expected to be in the field today, describing the loan, issued today by the treasury. It was explained that although the federal reserve banks are the only recognized official agencies for subscriptions to the loan, the secretary of the treasury appreciates the efforts of unofficial agencies.

Large numbers of national banks, state banks and trust companies, investment bankers, express companies, newspapers, department stores, and other corporations, firms and organizations, said the circular, "have patriotically offered to help in the loan applications for the notes without expense to the applicants. The secretary of the treasury appreciates the value of these offers and will have application blanks widely distributed, through the federal reserve banks, to the institutions throughout the country. Subscribing agencies must transmit or cover by their own subscriptions all applications received by them.

"No commissions will be paid upon subscriptions and those who receive and transmit applications are therefore rendering the service to subscribers as a patriotic duty."

Individual subscriptions for amounts up to \$1000 are to be allotted in full, but those over that amount are subject to raring down in case the loan is oversubscribed. Warning was given in the circular today that if interests split up their subscriptions into several of \$1000 or less, the treasury reserves the right to combine the subscriptions and make allotment on the aggregate. Allotments will be made before June 3.

"Applications must be accompanied by payment of 10 per cent. of the amount of notes applied for," said the circular.

"No payments other than the 10 per cent. required upon applications should accompany applications for an aggregate amount of notes in excess of \$1000. If the amount of notes applied for is in excess of \$1000, the applicant must be accompanied by payment in full."

The circular disclosed that the right is reserved by the secretary of the treasury to close the books for acceptance of subscriptions at any time before the end of the campaign. If the rate of subscriptions should warrant this.

Condensed Telegram

Fortifications at Hejopol and the Kiel will be left standing.

Six candidates are in the field for the presidency of Mexico in the election in July, 1920.

Spanish Government has begun the work of restoring order and telegraphic communication throughout the country.

40 per cent. of the wheat raised in Australia from 1915 to 1918 is still in stock.

New York Assembly adopted the measure to continue the life of the Davenport taxation committee.

Seven German submarines in tow from Cherbourg, France, to England, were lost in a storm.

Teachers' salary bill, affecting the entire State of New York, was approved by the Senate Committee on Education.

Two enlisted men were killed by a boiler explosion on the U. S. S. Leucophaea.

According to peasant who fled to the Allied lines the Bolshevik troops evacuated Bolshie Cherk because of the constant gunfire.

Directors were named by the Philippine Government for national development. The first move will be to develop the sugar industry.

British censorship on letters to the United States and northern European neutral states will end within a fortnight.

Secretary Daniels reviewed American marines on duty between El Eshel and Rhine, from Fort Ross Ehrenbreitstein, 400 feet high.

Attorney General Newton, of New York, announced Deputy Alfred L. Becker resigned and would resume his law practice.

John T. Suter, secretary to Attorney General Palmer, was appointed assistant chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

In an explosion in a tank room of the plant of the Great Lakes Co. at Astoria, L. I., one man was killed and several injured.

President Wilson sent a telegram to Senator Hitchcock, retiring chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, thanking him for his support of the League of Nations.

Welcome I. Capen, who as a boy in Vermont, was an operator of the Postal Telegraph Co., and who became vice president of the company, died at his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

It was announced by the executive board of the L. I. Pont de Nemours Co. that Pierre S. du Pont has resigned from the presidency of the company.

Swiss Federal Council has decided to recognize the new German Government, as it was chosen legally by the National Assembly and by the votes of the people.

Van E. Manning, chief of staff, left Washington for a tour of New England, New York and New Jersey army camps.

Stemships Sares was launched at the Houston Shipyards, at Stratford, Conn.

Charles Gunther, a guard at Danmora Prison, was beaten to death by two murderers, attempting to escape. They were overpowered by other guards.

Louise Thulliez, a young heroine of the war, was sentenced to death by a military court. She was a member of the Legion of Honor Cross and the Cross of Chevaliers with palm leaves, by Premier Clemenceau.

President Wilson directed the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce and the Railroad Administration to reopen discussion of price stabilization and find a common ground which they can agree.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson reported to the White House that President Wilson had recovered entirely from his illness.

An appeal was made by Chief of Police Garrity, of Chicago, to the city council for additional patrolmen to protect the city. A young woman was murdered by an unidentified man on the west side.

American Casualties in Russia Total 528

196 Were Fatalities, Either From Disease or Being Killed—12 Officers and 230 Men Wounded.

Archangel, Saturday, April 19 (By the A. P.).—Since landing on April 19 the Archangel front last September, the Americans have suffered 528 casualties. Of these 196 were fatalities, they having died of disease or being killed. The wounded consists of 12 officers and 230 men.

The losses of the Americans on the north Russian front during the past month have been extremely light, as most of the recent fighting has been done either by the newly formed Russian troops, who are campaigning bravely, or the British.

SETTLEMENT OF TELEPHONE STRIKE HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED

Understanding Reached Whereby Telephone Employees Will Return to Work Pending Consideration of Wage Schedule—Strike Had Crippled New England Service.

Boston, April 20.—The telephone strike that has crippled New England service since last Tuesday was settled today at a conference of strikers and company officials, according to a formal announcement by the company.

The announcement said: "An understanding has been reached by which telephone employees will return to work and the service will be restored pending consideration of wage schedules."

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ARGENTINA HOLDS RUSSIAN SOVIET UNDER GUARD

Buenos Aires, Saturday, April 19.—Ludimir Chinnit, self styled representative of the Russian soviet government, who early this month was prevented by the Brazilian authorities from landing at Rio Janeiro, and who found the bars raised against him when he arrived at this port, is being held here under strict guard aboard the Dutch steamer Gelfin, which will take him back to Europe.

Chinnit asked if he could be allowed to attend church Sunday, accompanied by police agents, but permission was refused him.

He then notified the Russian minister here that he has a letter for him from the former Russian minister in Stockholm. The minister answered he would board the ship Monday and get it.

GERMAN SOLD EXPLOSIVES TO MEXICAN BANDITS

Mexico City, April 20 (By the A. P.).—Mannuel Cortes, aide to Pedro Gavay, chief lieutenant of Felix Diaz, following his capture in the fight which resulted in the death of General Aureliano Blanes, war minister in the cabinet of President Huerta, last week, made a statement today in the city of Vera Cruz in which he revealed the Dutch steamer Gelfin, which was used by Diaz to secure explosives for blowing up of trains between the capital and the gulf coast.

According to a despatch sent by the special representative sent to Vera Cruz by El Universal, Cortes declared that the explosives and infernal machines had been sent in a roundabout way to the rebel headquarters in German firm in Mexico City, which handles hardware and mining machinery. Cortes also asserted, says the special representative, that Diaz instructed his men to receive more than twenty infernal machines and much ammunition from General Manuel Pelaez, rebel leader in the Yucatan region, who previously had secured them from steamers—gun running filibusterers—which landed the machines along the gulf coast of the oil region.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER FOR ACROSS OCEAN FLIGHT

St. John's, N. F., April 20.—Although local weather conditions were favorable, two storms were reported today over the Atlantic, which prevented working westward from mid-Atlantic, and for this reason neither Harry G. Hawker, Australian aviator, nor Captain Frederick P. Raynham, Britisher, "hopped off" today, as they expected.

In company with the \$20,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail for the first successful trans-oceanic flight.

Both Hawker and Raynham spent the day preparing to take the air. Hawker received himself to testing wind conditions by setting free pilot balloons from his airplane on Mount Pearl plateau and studying their course as they were carried by the winds from them out to sea. Raynham put in hours in his hangar at Quidividi working on his plane.

Raynham's Martineyre later was trundled out for inspection of the motor, supplemental water tank and radiator. Satisfactory results were reported at the end of the tests, especially that in the radiator, which yesterday was repaired.

TWO DEMONSTRATIONS IN VIENNA LAST WEEK

Vienna, April 20 (By the A. P.).—Two demonstrations were held in Vienna last week, the first of which was attended by Austrians. One of the meetings took place Tuesday at the war office, where the Austrian republican flag of red and white was pulled down by a small crowd and a red flag run up in its place.

It is significant that the outbreak happened at the time of the visit of Joseph Pogany, reported to be the ruling chief of the Hungarian communist government, and other Hungarian officials, who are said to realize that it will be impossible for their plan to succeed, unless with Austrian aid.

Pogany this afternoon gave out a locally printed interview in which he declared that the Americans favored the Bolsheviks. He pointed out the fact that Americans already had furnished food to Budapest, but did not state that he said to realize that the Americans to the Karolyi government, or that in view of having received the money, they delivered the goods notwithstanding the existence of the communist government.

WOULD PREVENT RENEWAL OF GERMAN AGGRESSION

Paris, April 20.—Editorial writers of Parisian newspapers again are clamoring for definite and efficacious guarantees for ward of a renewed invasion of German aggression. To this end they demand either an alliance with the United States and Great Britain or protection by the league of nations.

Portvix in the Echo de Paris insists that while the left bank of the Rhine is occupied and the fate of the Saar basin in suspense, nothing but an alliance pure and simple will serve. St. Brice in the Journal goes even farther, declaring an alliance must contain a military engagement of a very definite nature and that the league of nations must not supplant an alliance until it becomes real and non-fictional in other words, when it of-fering a military security at least equivalent to that of an alliance.

IRISH MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD ON BOSTON COMMON

Boston, April 20.—Speakers at a mass meeting of the Irish in Boston on the Common today demanded the recognition of the republic of Ireland by the United States and resolutions to that end were formally adopted. The meeting was held in honor of the Irish who fell in the riots in Dublin in Easter week 1916.

Congressman James A. Galivan referred to the resolution passed by the House on the 17th of last month calling for recognition of the Irish republic and said that he next congress would be heard from on the subject.

The resolution, directed at the meeting, called upon the American peace commissioners in Paris to endeavor to "secure a fair and full hearing for the elected representatives of the Irish independence at the peace conference."

NOT TO AMALGAMATE WITH AMERICAN LEAGION

New York, April 20.—The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States announced tonight it would not amalgamate with the American Legion, which will hold a caucus in St. Louis next month to complete organization of soldiers and sailors who served in the world war at home or abroad, officers of the Veterans of Foreign Wars explained it had "no quarrel" with the American Legion, but pointed out no man was eligible to join its organization unless he had served in a campaign outside the continental limits of the United States.

BERLIN DEPARTMENT STORE EMPLOYEES WIN STRIKE

London, April 20.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph says the Berlin department store employees have won their strike and that the troops are now ending. The despatch adds that the soviets were controlling employments.

AMERICAN CLERGYMAN ON TRIAL AT ZEOUT, KOREA

Zeout, Korea, Thursday, April 17 (By the A. P.).—Rev. Eli M. Mowry of Mansfield, O., a Presbyterian missionary, was placed on trial today on the charge of having permitted Koreans to use his premises for disseminating propaganda for Korean independence.

An official report said the defendant admitted sheltering five Koreans at different times, but denied any intention of helping them further their plans.

SIX TROOPSHIPS ARRIVED AT NEW YORK SUNDAY

New York, April 20.—Six troopships loaded to capacity with American officers and men, 1446 in all, here today in time to celebrate Easter Sunday on home soil and to get a glimpse of the advanced styles in civilian attire which they soon will wear.

Two of the ships which arrived here were the German liners Zepplin and Graf Waldersee, making their first trip since they were turned over to the United States.

Both ships had on board parties of German officers who had turned the ships over to the United States, and who had made the trip across representing the German government.

The other arrivals were the big transport Virginia, the Great Northampton, the Santa Paula and the cruise Seattle.

PRESIDENT HAS CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER CLEMENCEAU

Paris, April 20 (By the A. P.).—President Wilson had a conference with Premier Clemenceau this afternoon between drives about town with Mrs. Wilson.

From a high source in the American delegation it was learned today that the American attitude on the reported alliance between the powers to guarantee the safety of France against attack by Germany was that no alliance could be entered into by the United States that was not consistent with the spirit of the league of nations.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE AT CHAUMONT

Paris, April 20.—The committee on military affairs of the United States spent Easter Sunday at the headquarters at Chaumont, after a conference with General Pershing. The members of the committee attended V. M. C. A. services and listened to a sermon by Bishop Grant. They lunched with General Pershing at his chateau.

RECEPTION FOR OFFICERS OF THE 25TH DIVISION

Boston, April 20.—A public reception for officers of the 25th division was held on the Common today. Mayor DeLois presided and had as his guests Governor Goddard, Major General Charles H. Edwards, of the department of the northeast and Major General Harry C. Hale, division commander. A chorus of 1000 sang patriotic songs. Several hundred men of the division who were here on leave, a special theatrical performance in their honor, were present.

Ex-Ambassador, A Refugee Now In The United States

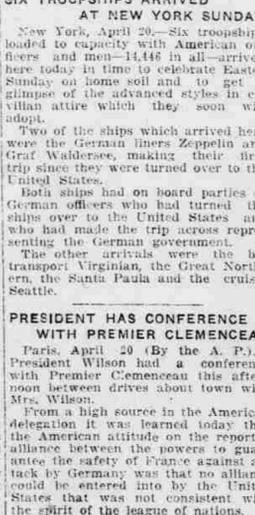
Baron Roman R. Rosen, former Russian Ambassador to the United States and Russian delegate to the treaty of Portsmouth, who has arrived in New York on the Swedish liner Stockholm. The Baron, with his family who accompanied him, fled from Russia last May and made his way to Sweden on a British steamer.



Miss Beatrice McDonald, of the Reserve Nurses Army Corps, is the first woman to win the American Army's Distinguished Service Cross. She was decorated for extraordinary heroism. During a German night air raid she was wounded by a bomb, losing an eye.



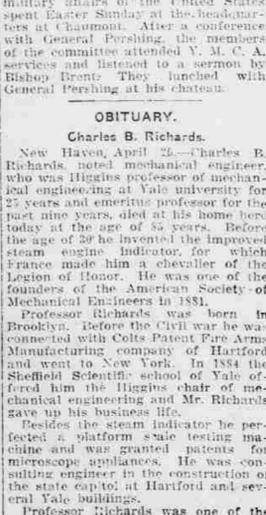
Charles B. Richards, of New Haven, Conn., is a mechanical engineer who was Higgins professor of mechanical engineering at Yale university for 27 years and emeritus professor for the past nine years. He died at his home here today at the age of 85 years. Before the age of 29 he invented the improved steam engine indicator, for which France made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was one of the founders of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1881.



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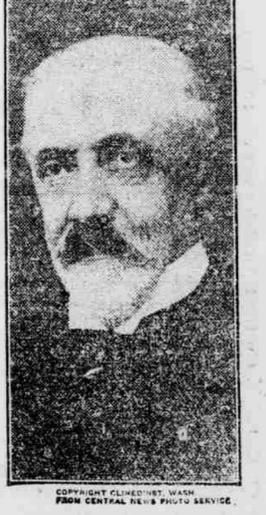
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