

tions, under which conscription will not be necessary in any country."

At a meeting of coalition Liberal peers and commoners to-day Premier Lloyd George outlined his reconstruction policy, saying the victory must be utilized as an impetus to reform. A great rehousing programme was necessary, he said; the hours of labor must be reduced, a minimum wage introduced and production increased through land reform.

Scouts Economic War

In regard to free trade, Lloyd George said he did not purpose to go as far as the Paris resolutions. The third of President Wilson's points, he contended, prevented any idea of an economic war.

Irish Home Rule was essential, he declared, but there must be no coercion of Northeastern Ulster.

The Premier concluded by stating that the watchword of the government was progress. He said he must have the support of the Liberals.

The meeting unanimously pledged support to Lloyd George and the coalition government during the period of reconstruction. The Premier received a remarkable ovation.

A meeting of the Unionist party to-day voted confidence in Chancellor Bonar Law after the latter had announced that he proposed recommending the continuation of the present coalition government.

Peace Council to Hold World's Fate, Says Robert Cecil

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in an address yesterday on the subject of a league of nations declared that the Allies had in their hands the political future of the entire world.

The suggested league of nations, said Lord Robert, could not be restricted to a certain group of nations, but must be open to every nation which could be trusted by its fellows.

Lord Robert said the machinery to enforce the principles was the real problem. He thought, however, that all that would be necessary would be a treaty, binding the signatories never themselves to wage war or to permit others to wage war until a formal conference of nations had been held to inquire into, and, if possible, decide upon the dispute.

Allied Chiefs Called For Peace Parleys

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Imperial War Cabinet, Reuter's Limited hears, will shortly resume its sittings in order to deliberate on the terms of peace. There will also be important conferences and discussions in London between the Imperial and Dominion statesmen.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Inter-Allied War Council is expected to reassemble here at an early date to take up questions growing out of the signing of the armistice and concerning the conclusion of peace. No date, however, has yet been fixed for the meeting.



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Peace Program Expected To Be Fixed Before Parley

Smaller Nations Are Likely to Get Consideration Only After Issues of Central Powers and Turkey Are Decided; Austro-Hungarian Problem Most Difficult of All

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—(Special Dispatch to The Tribune.) The programme of the peace conference will be arranged between the Allies and the United States before the sessions are inaugurated, in the belief of diplomats here. Previous understanding upon the subjects to be treated and the order in which they are to be discussed is held to be necessary; in the first place, to save time and also to avoid confusion.

There is difference of opinion concerning whether the smaller nations should receive first consideration or the great powers. Inasmuch, however, as the problems of the smaller states involve questions quite as difficult of solution as those of the bigger nations, it is generally believed the order of settlements will take the following form:

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria.

The German problem alone, nevertheless, brings in its train a multitude of details which will consume a considerable time in liquidation. The order in which these subsidiary questions will be dealt with is likely to be: Alsace-Lorraine restored to France; prescription of reparations to be made to France and Belgium on account of the occupation of French and Belgian territories, including both sums of money to be paid to each of these countries, and also restitution of industrial and agricultural machinery and implements; disposition of the German colonies.

Austrian Issues Difficult. There probably will be settled at the same time the question of the union of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg with Belgium, and possibly the rectification of the Belgio-German frontier in Belgium's favor.

The problems arising from the Austro-Hungarian situation appear to be the most difficult in the case of Germany, on account of various nationalities which heretofore have been included in that empire.

Poland already has been recognized as an independent nation, but her boundaries must be defined. Italy has occupied the territories of Italia Irredenta, but possession of them must be ratified by the Congress, which will have to act as judge in respect of the conflicting claims of Italy and Serbia, and also of Italy and Greece, first in respect of so-called Jugo-Slav regions.

Another important feature of the peace conference will be its consideration of economic questions. For a very considerable period after the war the present belligerent nations, with the sole exception of the United States and Japan, will be engaged in works of reconstruction of a magnitude never before known in the history of the world.

On the economic phase of the after-war conditions, the United States, the most favorably situated and conditioned of all the belligerents, is looked to to exercise a most wholesome influence. The economic power of the country will be felt in the political decisions of the peace conference, as each of the Allied nations, no less than the Central Powers, will lean upon the assistance of America.

The small Allied nations are opposed to economic leagues directed against the Central Powers. One Balkan diplomat said to-day that his country has a certain prospect of disposing of its surplus production of wheat as central Powers at prices more profitable than they could obtain from England and France, and that if they should be obliged to sell to the latter the interests would suffer materially.

Germany Army Fears Wrath of Alsations

Teuton High Command Appeals to French to Prevent Possible Outbreak

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—(Special Dispatch to The Tribune.) The French High Command, says a telegram from Paris to-day, has received the following message from the German High Command:

"The French population of Alsace-Lorraine at certain points is assuming a hostile attitude toward the German troops on the march. In order to avoid regrettable collisions, please send wireless messages urging the population of Alsace-Lorraine to remain calm."

STRASBURG, Alsace-Lorraine, Nov. 13.—Members of the second chamber of Alsace-Lorraine have constituted themselves into a national council, a provisional executive committee has been appointed.

Asks Trieste Plebiscite

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Dr. Enjamil Vosnjak, member of the Jugo-Slav committee at London, filed to-day with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a memorandum urging the United States to work out the political destiny of the inhabitants of Trieste and the surrounding territory occupied by Italy as a result of the armistice with Austria-Hungary.

BELLANS INDIGESTION 6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Two Premiers Ask Wilson to Attend Parley

Lloyd George and Clemenceau Want Him at Opening Peace Sessions

President Undecided, But Considers Plan His Official Family Urges Him Not to Take the Risk

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is understood that Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau pressingly have suggested that the President should at least attend the opening sessions of the peace conference.

The President, it was said to-day, has given no indication of how he regards the suggestion, though some of those usually well informed believe that he has an open mind on the subject and may give it consideration.

Members of the President's official family are understood to be strongly advising him against the step, on the ground that it would involve useless risk and would accomplish nothing that could not be accomplished through delegates the President might select to represent America at the peace table and with whom he could keep in touch by cable and wireless.

There are no definite constitutional obstacles to the President's participation in a peace conference to be held in Europe or at any point outside of the United States.

On more than one occasion the Chief Executive has gone beyond the territorial limits of the United States without thereby ceasing to exercise his functions. President Roosevelt visited the Canal Zone, President Taft crossed the St. Lawrence into Canada and President Benjamin Harrison crossed the Rio Grande to meet President Diaz of Mexico.

The Constitution itself is silent on the subject of Presidential journeys outside of the American border; nor is there any statute in the nature of a prohibition.

Lansing Also to Go. However, it has been contended that the absence of the President from the country actually creates a vacancy in the office as to fall within the section of the Constitution which clothes the Vice-President with authority to discharge the duties of the office during the inability of the President to function.

Should President Wilson decide to go to Europe, probably it would be for himself to determine whether he would continue to discharge the duties of his Presidential office, relying upon cable and radio communications to keep in constant touch with Washington.

Self Proposal Opposed. The proposal of Dr. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, for a preliminary peace conference had not reached Washington in official form to-night, but it is understood that there is little probability of its acceptance.

In some quarters it is suspected that Dr. Solf's real purpose is to have the preliminary conference dispose of political matters, such as the future of the German colonies and trade relations between the Central Powers and the nations with which they had been at war, in the hope of being able thus speedily to re-establish German foreign trade.

Why Kaisers Left Thrones

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A published statement, which the former German Emperor wishes to be regarded as his reason for going to Holland, says that the journey was not a flight, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph."

His departure from Germany was actuated by a desire to facilitate the work of the new government by ridding them of any embarrassment his presence in Germany might cause, such as an attempt to make him the centre of a royalist agitation.

Ex-Kaiser, in Holland, Drops Former Titles

Continued from Page 1

William Hohenzollern on his flight to Holland. When they reached the frontier they were stopped by Dutch frontier guards, who sent for General Onnen, chief of the internment service, and some local authorities. After being introduced to the former Emperor, General Onnen entered the automobile, which had crossed the frontier, and drove off. The bystanders hissed the former German war lord. One of the generals in the party was in tears when the group drove away.

Grand Duke Ernst of Saxe-Weimar Quits His Throne

BASEL, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Berlin says Grand Duke William Ernst of Saxe-Weimar has abdicated in order to prevent civil war. The dispatch adds that republics have been proclaimed in Wurtemberg and Hesse.

The new government in Baden has been constituted under the presidency of the Socialist, Herr Jouis.

The former Grand Duke William Ernst is forty-two years old. Saxe-Weimar is in central Germany, in Thuringia. Among the important towns in the Grand Duchy are Weimar, which is the capital, and Jena, the famous university town.

Ex-Crown Prince Now Reported With His Army at Front

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—The former German Crown Prince is with his troops at the front, according to a dispatch from the semi-official Wolff Bureau, of Berlin, received here.

LONDON, Nov. 13. (5:55 p. m.)—The British Foreign Office has received no confirmation of the rumors that the former Crown Prince has been assassinated, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The former Crown Prince was shot and killed on Monday morning by German soldiers when trying to cross the Dutch frontier, according to Amsterdam dispatches to "The Times" and "The Post."

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13.—The former German Crown Prince arrived yesterday at Maastricht, according to a dispatch received here.

Prince Leopold of Lippe Renounces His Throne, Saves the Wolf Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 13.—Prince Leopold of Lippe-Deimold renounced his throne on Tuesday, according to the semi-official Wolff Bureau, of Berlin.

Krupp Head in Holland With Ex-Kaiser's Party

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—Lieutenant Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, husband of the band of Bertha Krupp and head of the great Krupp Steel works, fled to Holland with the former German Kaiser, according to a dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A dispatch from London on November 13 said that Lieutenant von Bohlen und Halbach and his wife had been arrested by revolutionists, who were in control of Essen, where the Krupp works are situated.

Ebert Is Seeking An Alliance With Russian Bolsheviki

New German Leaders Hope to Turn Nation Against Entente Allies

Joffe Is in Berlin

London Ready to Greet 140,000 Prisoners in Teuton War Camps

(Special Cable to The Tribune) LONDON, Nov. 13.—Emperor Charles and his crowd are the last of the long list of kings who have been falling in the Central Empires like ripe apples.

With the publication of the armistice terms came the swift recognition of the Teuton royal families that their presence on the thrones only damaged Germany's chances in the peace negotiations, and those who were not forced to abdicate at the point of the red flag decided to follow the Kaiser's example.

News from Germany reveals the agreement between the moderate and extreme Socialists pinning down the latter's support of the government, though the terms upon which this was agreed were made to have a Bolshevik ring.

It is also revealed that the policies of Ebert's government are aimed at an understanding with Russia. The Bolshevik Ambassador, Joffe, has triumphantly reentered Berlin, which pleases the German Bolsheviki, but the moderates also desire to make Russia believe that the Allies are Russia's enemies, while Germany is her friend.

Most significant was the decision of the German government to follow the Soviet system and to adjourn indefinitely the election of the Constituent Assembly. It is hoped the Soviets are organized by Germans accustomed to order and discipline and that this may avoid some Bolshevik pitfalls.

Musicians Says Chaos Prevails in Russia

Serge Rachmaninoff, former conductor at the Imperial Opera House of Petrograd and Moscow, who made his way to this country with his wife and two children only after undergoing severe privations, said yesterday the condition of his country would excite only pity in the minds of every one, were it truthfully known.

The distinguished composer, who is staying at the Hotel Nederland, left Russia with his family and only such clothing as they wore.

Russian Bolsheviki March On Finland

Stockholm, Nov. 13. (By The Associated Press.)—Russian Bolsheviki forces are marching on Finland, they are now threatening the Finnish seaport of Viborg, 72 miles northwest of Petrograd.

Poles Get New Threats From German Officer

GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 12 (By The Associated Press).—Baron von Wangenheim, German Military Governor of occupied Poland, has issued a proclamation in which he declares that in the midst of a realization by Poland of her national ideal, a section of the population, the enemies



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of order, are attacking like brigades the German army officials and are seeking to cut communications. The proclamation threatens the most severe measures against these elements, and concludes: "Take care lest a fresh struggle break out and your beautiful country be reduced to ruins, thanks to a few agitators."

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