Wilson's Aid Offered to Solve Peace Table Problems

have been accepted by both the associated nations and the Central Powers as the basis upon which peace is to be reëstablished, and it is understood that it is for the working out of the application of these principles that his presence is so earnestly desired by the Allied statesmen.

Since the President is to sail for France early next month, it seems certain that he will reach Paris several weeks before the peace congress assembles. His purpose is believed here to be to participate in the conference now proceeding at Versailles as the preliminary to the meeting of the peace commissioners. He thus will have the opportunity to discharge in person for the first time the duties of his membership in the Supreme War Council, in which he is now represented by Colonel E. M. House.

In the general view here, the sessions of the Supreme War Council, which bring together the Entente Premiers with the representatives of the United States, are of first importance, for in all probability it will be at these sessions that the general programme which is to govern the peace congress will be arranged.

The President will attend the opening sessions of the congress, at which the broad principles of the treaty will be settled, but he will not remain for the subsequent detailed discussions and settlements of the various questions. This will be the work of the commissioners he soon is to name to represent the United States.

By carrying out this unusual programme of having the conference draft and adopt a general peace treaty at the outset, the President and the Entente Premiers will be able, soon after the commissioners assemble, to return to their own countries and attend important business at home.

To Continue as Executive

Since the suggestion that the President attend the peace conference first was made there has been much discussion here as to whether, while absent from the country, he would continue to act as President. The Constitution itself is silent on the question, and generally the question is regarded as one which the President himself must decide.

The prevailing opinion here is that Mr. Wilson already has made up his mind on this subject. He does not go to the peace conference as a delegate, and consequently it is held that, should he relinquish his authority and functions of office, he would be without power to act for the United States in the discussions.

There is ample precedent for the President to leave the territorial limits of the United States. President Harrison on one occasion went into Canada and President Taft visited both that country and Mexico. President Roosevelt and President Taft visited the Panama Canal Zone.

Both President Taft and President Roosevelt continued to perform the functions of their office while on the visits to the Canal Zone, sending instructions to Washington both by cable and wireless. It was pointed out to-day that the President could in this manner attend to any pressing matters of importance here while he is abroad.

In all probability the President will cross the Atlantic on an American battleship, probably on one of the navy's newest dreadnoughts. While on such a ship, it is claimed, he is on American territory, and technically would be absent from the country only for such time as he actually is on foreign soil.

Marshall Not Empowered

If the President intends to delegate any of the functions of his office to Vice-President Marshall the Vice-President has not been so informed, and this fact in itself was accepted in some quarters as clearly indicating that the President has decided that his physical absence from the country does not create such 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 act.

The question of what effect the President's absence will have on the work of Congress was freely discussed to-night in Congressional circles. Many held that the President could not approve or veto legislation while absent, as the actual signature of the President is required. Under the provisions of the Constitution, if bills are not acted upon by the Chief Executive within ten days after their passage they automatically become effective.

Little for Congress To Do

Very little important business will be transacted by Congress in December, under the programme as now outlined. No pressing legislative matters now pending or in prospect are likely to be completed before the expected adjournment of Congress for the Christmas holidays. And if Congress does adjourn, it will not reassemble until early in January, and the President probably will return home soon afterwards.

There was no statement to-night as to whether the American delegates to the peace conference actually will accompany the President or will follow at a later date. In some quarters it was regarded as likely that they would make the trip with the President, so as to have the advantage of conferences with representatives of the Allied nations before the peace congress convenes.

Secretary Lansing undoubtedly will head the American commissioners. Others regarded as probable selections as delegates are Colonel House, Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Elihu Root, former Secretary of State.

General Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff and military representative of the United States on the Supreme War Council, is expected to head the military representatives from this country who will assist in the work at the peace conference, while Vice-Admiral Sims probably will be selected to head the naval delegation.

Besides the delegates and military and naval representatives there will be a secretary to the delegation and a number of assistant secretaries and clerks.

Editor Issues Paper For Absent Rivals

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Louis Forest, of "Le Matin," upon arriving in Metz yesterday, found M. Houpert, managing editor of the "Lorraine de Metz," who was released from the German prison on November 1, getting ready to issue the first number of his newspaper on the day the French enter the city.

There were three newspapers in Metz before the war, and Houpert is going to publish his first number with the three titles at the top of the first page. He explained he was going to do this so as not to take advantage of the fact that he was the first to return.

Wilson Is Expected to Make Address Before Peace Meeting

Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In a quarter usually well informed, it was said to-day that President Wilson's presence at the peace conference probably would be limited to the opening session, when he would address it, interpreting the principles he has laid down as the basis for the reëstablishment of peace and which have been accepted by all the belligerents.

Such an address by President Wilson, it was said, would furnish the peace tribunal with a chart and compass, and have an immense effect in conciliating the many conflicting interests, which, according to official information received here, seem to be multiplying since the cessation of active warfare, diplomatic contests having succeeded the armed conflict.

A list of delegates talked of here to-day would include Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; Charles E. Hughes. Any delegation chosen would be headed by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

May Visit Battlefields

It was regarded as probable that the President would make a brief tour of the French battlefields on a hurried visit to the headquarters of the American army, either before or immediately after addressing the peace conference, and then return directly to the United States on the battleship which took him to France.

Allied diplomats did not seek to conceal the immensity of the work which must be accomplished before the peace congress convenes. Peace, or more correctly the armistice, came so suddenly, terminating the war, that the Allied nations found themselves unprepared with the necessary data and documents which they must bring before the conference. All their political energies and agencies are now being devoted to this preliminary work.

Each government planning to present claims to the conference is organizing its material, and putting it into comprehensive form for the consideration of the meeting. It is not expected that other governments will be prepared to assent offhand to each and every claim presented, so it will be necessary for the interested government to have complete intelligible and scientific data with which to establish its claims.

Conflicting Claims Arise

This is the situation with regard to governments not only, but to the representative organs of the various nationalities claiming independence also, which must be prepared to meet the conflicting claims of members of the alliance. The conference will consider all the arguments and data submitted to it, and from such discussions draw its conclusions and reach its decisions.

In this connection it is held that the conflicting claims of the Jugo-Slavs and of the Italian government will supply one of the most difficult problems for the conference to solve. Involved in this problem is a difference between some of the Jugo-Slav leaders and the Serbian representatives over the form of government Jugo-Slavia would have in the event of a union of Serbia with the Croats and Slovenes.

Some eminent Croatian spokesmen demand a repudiation of the Declaration of Corfu, providing for the union of Croatia and Slovenia with Serbia under the Serbian dynasty, and the creation of a Jugo-Slav republic. There is held to be a substantial question whether the Croatians and Slovenians would voluntarily join themselves to a kingdom, the republican sentiment among them being formidable.

The Serbian government has requested the United States and the Allied governments, it was learned to-day, to recognize the Jugo-Slav national council of Agram as the supreme political authority of the Jugo-Slavs of Austria-Hungary.

Such recognition which has already been tendered by the Jugo-Slav Committee in London, with branches in Washington, Paris and Rome, would greatly facilitate the determination of the Jugo-Slav question in its political aspect, inasmuch as the powers would then have no right to question the Agram Council's representations concerning the desires of the Jugo-Slav people.

One of the chief points which will have to be decided before the conference meets is that of representation. The Allied nations are tremendously interested in the question whether there will be equal representation and voting in the conference.

Basis of Representation

There was an official intimation here to-day that while all the nations which have participated in the war against the Central Powers will be represented at the conference, there will not be a perfect equality of votes in the sense that China's vote, for instance, will be on a parity with that of Great Britain, or that Greece will be able to cast as weighty a vote as France.

However, the representations and voting strength will not be based upon populations. In such an event, England would have a more formidable word at the conference than any other nation on account of her vast African and Asiatic possessions, in addition to her other colonies and dominions. On such a basis, China would be more formidable at the conference than either France or America.

The solution is not to be found, either, in armament, for under it no equitable and just representation and voting could be reached, and it would, besides, do violence to the principles under which peace is to be concluded.

There is absolutely no question that the determining powers will be those of the Entente—Great Britain, France and Italy—and the United States. It is most likely, a diplomat said, that the decisions reached by these powers will be submitted to the conference, and that there "will be no question then, after submission, of their adoption.

It was considered not improbable that discussions which are to be carried on between the Allied governments and America during the conference will be equally as important as those at the peace conference itself, and that such governmental exchanges will greatly facilitate the work of the conference, as the delegates to it at all times will be obliged to carry out the instructions of their respective governments.

It was learned authoritatively that many territorial questions have already been proven to be so difficult of solution that no agreement upon them will be reached before the conference meets, and that there must be "compromise and conciliation, accommodation and reorientation" at the conference.

Extreme care is to be taken to prevent the "centrifugal forces," at work already among the nations, from disturbing the spirit of concord which it is the wish of the powers shall prevail at the conference. It is not expected that any nation will resign any claim willingly, but will have always in view its best material interests.

Evidence of an intention to consolidate its claims, which are regarded as undebatable on the part of every Allied government, has already been received here.

It was furnished first in the announcement of Great Britain and France of their disposition of Mesopotamia and Syria; by France in the creation of administrations for Alsace-Lorraine; and intelligence was obtained to-day that Italy is meditating the establishment of Italian administrations in Trieste, Trentino, Gorizia and Bolzano, which are to become new Italian provinces. It is unlikely Italian administration will be provided for Dalmatia, concerning which Italy's claims clash with those of other interested parties, until after the peace conference decides upon the final disposition of the eastern shore of the Northern Adriatic, together with the islands off the Dalmatian coast.

Albanian Issue Up

In regard to Trieste, Trentino, Gorizia and Bolzano, it is understood that Italy takes the same view as France toward Alsace-Lorraine and Serbia toward Bosnia-Herzegovina. Italy will abide by the principle which the conference follows in regard to Alsace-Lorraine in respect of the so-called "undisputed territory." If there is no plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine, a proposition which the French government holds to be outside the sphere of discussion, Italy will submit to none in the territories of Italia Irredenta.

The Albanian question also is causing international discussion. Italy claims Avlona under the Treaty of London, but the Italian government does not lay claim to any other part of Albania. Greece, however, will lay claim to Southern Albania, or Epirus, which Greece holds is Hellenic in population and Hellenic geographically. There will be no decision with respect to Albania until the peace conference settles the problem. Italy, the nearest of the major powers to Albania, is understood to favor its dependence.

There is considerable uncertainty when the European Allied armies will be demobilized. In this connection, an Allied diplomat said to-day:

"They cannot be demobilized until after the terms of the armistice with Germany and Austria-Hungary shall have been completely carried out. Turkey and Bulgaria will exercise very little influence on the matter, as they are helpless and wholly at the disposal of the powers.

"Then, after the armistice terms are executed, it will be necessary to keep large military forces in the field, not merely as guarantees that the peace terms will be fulfilled by Germany and Austria-Hungary, but also because of the probability that they will be needed to reëstablish order and government in Russia.

"Finally, there is a danger of Bolshevism overspreading Europe, and while recent reports of social disorders in the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Switzerland may have been inspired in part with the purpose of discounting the advantages of holding the peace conference in any of them, as a precautionary measure it is considered advisable to maintain sufficient military strength to police all Europe, if necessary, in the interests of the world's good and peace."

Chinda and Matsui To Represent Japan At Peace Parley

Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A telegram from Tokio to-day states that the Japanese government has appointed Viscount Chinda, Ambassador to Great Britain, and M. Matsui, Ambassador to France, as Japan's plenipotentiaries to the peace conference.

It was indicated that Japan's attitude at the conference will more nearly resemble that of the United States than of the other Allied nations, but will depart radically from America's position with respect to territories, as Japan will claim the necessity of expelling Germany from all her colonial possessions, and will be particularly interested in the solution of the Russian problem, on account of Japan's special interests in the Far East.

It was said that Japan's interest toward China will most nearly resemble that of the United States toward the entire American continent, north and south.

In Japanese circles it was indicated that Japan will fulfil her promise to return Kiao-chau to China after peace is concluded, but that she will retain possession of Germany's islands in the Pacific, unless it is decided to put all of Germany's insular possessions under international control.

New York Papers Comment on Wilson's Plan to Go Abroad

"The World" expresses the opinion editorially this morning that President Wilson erred in deciding to go abroad for the peace conference. "The New York Herald" inclines to the opinion that the cable will suffice for all the President's home duties while he is abroad, and, if it should not, Vice-President Marshall can attend to them. Excerpts from editorials published this morning follow:

The World

The announced determination of the President to go abroad for the peace conference will be generally regretted throughout the country. That he should go as an equal participant in the conference with the delegates from other countries has clearly been given up, and for obvious reasons. The evident purpose is to place himself in a position where his views can the more readily be impressed upon the conference, whether in the shaping of its peace treaties or in forwarding his own cherished ideal of a league of nations.

We cannot but feel that the President is making a grave mistake from any point of view in deciding finally to remove himself so far from the seat of the government he is charged with administering, in a still critical or crowded time, for purposes which can better be served where he . . ."

The New York Herald

At the same time eminent personages at Washington who scout the idea of the President's "inability to perform the duties" of his office when he is in the heart of Europe contend that he could easily conduct the duties of the Presidency by cable. This conflict of ideas over the efficacy of cable communication—working all right for the signing of bills and for the protection of the citizen in his right to life, but not working for the purposes of consultation over peace terms—is somewhat baffling.

So, also, is the apparent indisposition on the part of some factors in the Administration to contemplate with equanimity the possibility of Thomas Riley Marshall succeeding to the duties—and the powers and the privileges—of the Presidency. It is difficult to understand why this indisposition should obtain when it is well known that the Vice-President enjoys in the highest degree the confidence of the President and is, as he should be, on terms of closest intimacy with the President's whole official household.

The Times

President Wilson will attend the peace conference, and with all the fervor of Horace praying for the safety of Virgil in his not overperilous voyage to the bounds of Attica, we shall bespeak for him every favoring circumstance of sea and sky and all good fortune of honors and welcomings, and in the great council of the nations a potent influence in "shaping the greater outlines of the final treaty." Even though it regret his decision, the country will understand that he can best judge of the need of his going.

He will be the first President of the United States to pass from under the folds of its flag to lands beyond the Federal jurisdiction. The precedent he sets aside is but one of many that war has brushed away—old custom yielding to new needs and established usage to present expediency. The American people will heed all that but little when they read of the ceremonial greetings and honors that will be accorded to him by the chief men and the people of the nations to whose cause his profound insight, his clear understanding of moral principle, his gift of utterance and his eloquence in the defence of human rights have rendered such priceless service.

Boston (Mass.) Herald

Questions of taste rather than of precedent seem to us principles involved in the President's decision to go in person to the peace conference, even though not, as it now appears, as a regular member of it. He will, of course, make a great speech, interpretive of Allied and American peace aims. He will prove a striking figure in all the preliminaries and perhaps in the discussion itself. No man in a century has bulked larger in the news dispatches of all capitals than will our President, in attendance at a gathering designed to construct not only a new political geography of the world but, what is vastly more important, to evolve plans of world organization.

He is leaving behind gigantic tasks of war-time reconstruction, but he doubtless feels that he is doing so in order to participate in even larger ones.

Pittsburgh, (Pa.) Gazette-Times

President Wilson has written an unanswerable argument against his attending the peace conference in Europe. In declining an invitation to attend the Britain Day celebration in New York, Dec. 8, he made this explanation: "It is my plain duty to be here, for I can act more promptly upon matters which seem to mature at almost every hour, and I am sure that I can be more true to the common cause by staying here (Washington.)" Unquestionably his place is in the White House, discharging the executive duties which require the President's personal attention.

No Austrians Attend Council of Deputies

Several Organizations Replace One First Formed, According to Vienna Reports

VIENNA, Nov. 13, via Basel, Nov. 18.—The Deputies' Council of the Empire held a session yesterday. The Czech and the German Austrian Deputies all were absent. Only a scattering of Poles, Rumanians and Slavs was in attendance.

An address was delivered by Dr. Gustav Gross, president of the council, who acclared that the original National Council had been replaced by a number of national councils, which, in some cases, were working against one another.

Wilson Attends Funeral

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Wilson, members of the diplomatic corps and many government officials attended funeral services at St. Patrick's Catholic Church to-day for Solon Menos, Minister from Haiti, who died here several weeks ago. The service was with full military honors. Two squadrons of cavalry followed the body, carried to the church on a gun carriage with an escort of marines and bluejackets. During the service several military airplanes circled over the church. The yacht Dispatch conveyed the body to Hampton Roads, where it will be placed on the cruiser Salem, which will take it to Haiti.

Newspaper Comment On Wilson's Plan to Attend Conference

Comment of out-of-town newspapers on the President's intention to attend the peace conference follows:

Detroit (Mich.) Free Press

If Mr. Wilson goes to the peace conference as a delegate America

Masaryk to Advise American Envoys At Peace Parley

Sails To-day to Assume Duties as President of New Republic

Given Farewell Dinner

Will Go From Prague to Seat of Forthcoming Conference

BASEL, Nov. 18.—President T. G. Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia is expected to arrive in Prague early in December. After a short stay there, according to a dispatch from Prague, he will go to the peace conference to represent his country and act as an adviser to the American delegates on matters concerning the Slavs.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Anton Korosep, President of the Jugo-Slav National Council, the provisional government of the Jugo-Slavic countries formerly ruled by Austria-Hungary, is in Paris to establish relations with the Entent governments.

Masaryk Tells Club Czech Troops Really Founded Republic

President-elect T. G. Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, who will sail to-day to take up his executive duties in the new republic, was the guest last night of the Czecho-Slovak Arts Club at a farewell dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. The club gave him a portfolio of etchings by David C. Vondrous, entitled "Kultur Bearers," illustrative of German methods.

It was of peculiar significance, Dr. Masaryk said, that his last entertainment by Czecho-Slovaks in America should be given by an organization whose aims were educational and elevating. It boded well for the aims with which he himself was setting forth for his native land, he thought.

The political success which had crowned the efforts Czecho-Slovaks had been making for years was due, Dr. Masaryk declared, not to the political leaders of the people, but to the soldiers of the nation. The crisis had found the political leaders unprepared, he said, but the soldiers, thanks to rigid training by Austria, settled the question of Czecho-Slovakia's right to individuality among the nations.

Rudolph Ruzicka, president of the club, presided. Among those at the dinner were Charles Pergler, Czecho-Slovak Commissioner to the United States; O. Bartik, ballet master at the Metropolitan; four Czecho-Slovak officers from the French front and four from the Russian front.

Solf, Fearing "Reds," Begs Easier Truce

Continued from page 1

complain if the Entente treats them similarly."

It appeals to the Socialists of foreign countries not to allow their brothers to be oppressed.

A provisional council has been formed at Berlin under the presidency of Dr. Reisser, head of the Hansa League, for the organization of citizens' committees to safeguard the rights of citizens and to support the government. The council demands an immediate constituent assembly.

Just before the revolution Russian Ambassador Joffe and his suite were expelled from Berlin for circulating revolutionary literature, but the new government allowed the Bolshevik representatives to return, according to a cable message.

A Berlin dispatch Sunday stated President Wilson had demanded the Germans do not receive the Bolshevik representatives on pain of having the armistice rescinded, but this was officially denied in Washington.

A Berlin wireless dispatch Saturday announced the names of the heads of the departments of state. It made no mention of an Interior Department, and it is probable that the appointment of Preuss was made later.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The electoral lists for voting for members of the Constituent Assembly in Germany will be completed January 2, according to a dispatch from Basel to the "Journal" quoting advices from Berlin. The elections will be held February 2.

Berlin Residences Are Pillaged by German Soldiers

Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—An official dispatch from Switzerland to-day says the Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger" declares numerous deeds of lawlessness, including pillaging, have taken place in Berlin. It adds:

"The middle class feels great anxiety. The soldiers go into the houses under pretext of requisitions ordered by the Council of Workmen and Soldiers. They either compel the people to give them money or take whatever appeals to their fancy."

Troelstra Denies He Sought Revolution

Government Had Warned Socialists Would Seize Power of State

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to The Central News from The Hague says Pieter J. Troelstra, the Socialist leader in the Dutch Parliament, has made an announcement in Parliament that he did not intend to carry out a coup d'etat or use force to execute his programme.

A dispatch from The Hague last Wednesday said that during a debate in the lower house of Parliament Troelstra said the government appealed for order "because the social democracy sees that the moment has arrived to take over the power of the state."

Hylan Invites Foch To Visit New York

Freedom of City Offered Allied Commander in Cablegram

Mayor Hylan yesterday sent a cablegram to Marshal Ferdinand Foch, commander in chief of the Allied armies, inviting him to visit New York. The message reads:

"May the people of the City of New York have the privilege and pleasure of expressing to you in person how highly they esteem you, and will you not accept an invitation to be their guest so that they may pay you tribute for the marvellous results attained by you as commander in chief of the Allied forces?

"We owe you a debt for your part in the triumph of democracy over autocracy. On behalf of the municipality I offer you the freedom of the city, which is but a feeble manifestation of our deep regard and admiration. JOHN F. HYLAN."

Luxemburg Diet Votes Referendum To Decide Rule

Duchess Requested to Cease Political Activities Pending Decision

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—A Luxemburg dispatch says that the Chamber adopted to-day a motion demanding a referendum to decide the future form of government.

The Chamber desires that the Grand Duchess abstain from all governmental action pending the referendum.

A motion, supported by the Liberals and Socialists, demanding the abdication of the Grand Duchess and the establishment of a republic, was rejected.

BASEL, Nov. 18.—The marriage of Rupprecht, the former Crown Prince of Bavaria, and Princess Antoinette of Luxemburg, which had been fixed for November, has been postponed until the middle of January, according to a message from Munich.

The former Bavarian Crown Prince commanded the German armies on the northern section of the Western front until August of this year, when he returned to Munich for a rest. He is forty-nine years old and a widower, his first wife having died six years ago. Princess Antoinette was born in 1899 and is one of five sisters of the Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg. In many quarters the proposed marriage was believed to have been forced by Germany with a view to getting a claim to Luxemburg.

Austrian Finances In Critical State

New Credits of $400,000,000 and Loan of $200,000,000 To Be Asked

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—Dr. von Steinweinder, Finance Minister in the new German-Austrian Cabinet, in a statement to the Viennese press to-day described the financial situation in German Austria as being grave. With economy and the creation of new sources of revenue, however, he said, the difficulties could be surmounted.

The new states, said the minister, would have to share the national debt. He added that the holders of war loans need not be uneasy. He declared the state council intended to demand credits to the amount of $400,000,000, and that a new loan of $200,000,000 would be issued.

Navy Is Beginning To Reduce Its Ranks

Applications for Discharge Being Received, Daniels Announces

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Reduction of the enlisted strength of the navy has commenced, Secretary Daniels said today, and applications for discharge by men both in the regular service and in the reserve divisions are being received. First consideration is being given, he added, to youths seeking to return to school or to positions in civil life which they gave up to join the naval forces.

Mr. Daniels did not indicate the extent to which the reduction in strength was planned to go. It has been intimated that the navy could spare 50,000 men during the next month.

Gen. Petain to Lead Metz Entry To-day

Marshal Will Head Army as It Takes Strassburg Next Sunday

PARIS, Nov. 18.—It is officially announced that French troops, led by General Petain, will enter Metz tomorrow. Subsequently General Castelnau and General Mangin will follow with their armies.

The entry into Strassburg, which will be headed by Marshal Foch, will take place next Sunday and Monday.

Budapest Prepares to Welcome French Troops

BASEL, Nov. 18.—The Hungarian Minister of War announces the early arrival in Budapest of fifty French officers and 1,000 soldiers. Barracks are being prepared for the soldiers, while a hotel will be set aside for the officers.

Bavarian Ex-Queen Not Dead

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The report of the death of the former Queen of Bavaria is untrue, according to a Munich dispatch received by the Central News by way of Amsterdam. The dispatch adds that the Queen is seriously ill.

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FOR INDIGESTION

Bolsheviki Form Wholesale Murder Bund, Says Balfour

Tells Commons Russian Reds Plan to Kill All Their Opponents

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Information at the disposal of the British government, Foreign Secretary Balfour declared in the House of Commons to-day, is to the effect that the deliberate policy of the Bolshevik government in Russia is one of extermination by starvation, murder and the wholesale executions of all persons who do not support their régime.

British and Russian forces Sunday reoccupied the Russian seaport of Baku, on the west coast of the Caspian Sea, says an official statement issued this evening by the War Office.

The Allied forces were given an excellent reception, especially by the poorer classes. The Turks, before evacuating the port, looted it.

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, TOURS, France, Nov. 18 (By The Associated Press).—The American troops participating in the expeditions in Russia by way of Archangel and Vladivostok are equipped in the most complete manner to resist the northern cold. They were fitted out by the United States army quartermaster's department in England and France with white sheepskin parkas, which are slip-on overcoats resembling Santa Claus outfits.

The expeditions also have been supplied with a full complement of Norwegian sleds, dogs, moccasins, snowshoes, reindeer skin mittens, comforter caps, sleeping bags, Arctic tents, Arctic stoves, snow goggles, skis, sledges, high rubber boots and woollen breeches.

Allies Prepare to Solve Problems In Russian Lands

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Allied governments will lose no time in undertaking measures looking toward settlement of the Russian, Polish and Finnish problems, as well as the question of the Baltic provinces, it was intimated here to-day.

Famine, internal dissolution and the Bolshevik terror are threatening to wipe out hundreds of thousands of Russians this winter, it was pointed out.

Special significance was attached to the statement of British Foreign Secretary Balfour in the House of Commons to the effect that the British government was in possession of information showing that the Bolsheviki, in their desperate efforts to retain control of the government and to stem the tide of opposition, have embarked upon a policy of wholesale execution of all opposition.

The Bolsheviki, it was declared, are at war with the Allies. This is a state of affairs due to the actions, policy and attitude of the government of Lenine and Trotzky itself, which, flushed with the possibility of a German victory prior to the victorious offensive of the Allies, declared war on the Allies.

Difficulties Removed

The difficulty of approaching Petrograd and Moscow, experienced by the Allies hitherto, military experts declared, has been eliminated. It is now possible to land troops on the very banks of the Neva and through Finland and to send them by way of the Vistula and Poland, while the southern approaches to Russia are likewise open through the ports of the Caucasus and the Black Sea.

The announcement from London that British troops have occupied Baku, the centre of the famous oil fields, is taken here as an indication that British forces may soon be landed in Odessa and begin a march through the Ukraine northward.

The problem or cleaning out the Bolsheviki and ridding Russia of the robber bands masquerading as a revolutionary government will be taken up by the Allies, not only from the point of view of their own interests in Russia, it was asserted, but in direct response to the appeals of the Russian people themselves, who have already thrown off the yoke of Bolshevism in Siberia, the Ukraine, the Don, the Caucasus and the northern region, but who, as a result of famine, the lack of arms and the disorganization of transport, have as yet been unable to drive the Bolsheviki from the two capitals, Moscow and Petrograd.

The Finnish problem, it was declared, is not likely to prove a difficult one. The German troops in Finland are evacuating the country as quickly as possible, while a British army is rapidly advancing toward Finland from the Murmansk region.

The letter of congratulation on the liberation of Poland addressed by British Foreign Secretary Balfour to the Polish National Committee, it is expected, will inaugurate the practical help contemplated by the Allies to the people of Poland. By the terms of the armistice between the Allies and Germany, Allied troops and transports may be landed in Dantzig for transportation down the Vistula.

As far as the Baltic provinces are concerned, those most familiar with this problem asserted they are likely to see their wish of an independent Baltic state realized.

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