

that none of the pending plans offer such a prospect for arriving at a satisfactory solution. The official statement of the meeting of the Supreme War Council says: "The Supreme War Council met today at the Quai d'Orsay from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. Marshal Foch informed the ministers of the Allied and associated powers of the acceptance by the Germans of the conditions for the renewal of the armistice. "The next meeting will take place tomorrow at 2 p. m., when the Serbian delegation will be heard. It is understood the terms provide for the continuation of the blockade during the armistice. Two notes were handed to Marshal Foch by Mathias Erzberger when the renewal of the armistice was taken up at Treves. One note concerned the employment of the German mercantile marine for various purposes, while the other was longer and contained several requests, including the release of German prisoners and the maintenance of economic intercourse between Germany and occupied German territories.

Restrictions Against German Armament To Be Made Perpetual By Frederick Moore

Special Cable Service Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune. PARIS, Feb. 17.—I learn that the restriction on German armament is intended to be perpetual, passing from the newly imposed armistice conditions to permanent control by the league of nations. I learn also that no real progress has been made by the peace conference on the Russian problem, which seems insoluble to many of the peace delegates, their views being radically different.

Latest Truce Terms Give Part of German Posen to the Poles

TREVES, Feb. 17.—Under the new terms for the renewal of the armistice, as presented to the Germans by Marshal Foch, Germany must abandon all offensive movements against the Poles and also against the Russian frontier at a certain line. The line of demarcation between Germany and Poland is outlined as follows: East of Grosser Neudorf (southwest of Bromberg) south of Labuschin, south of Schiedewitz (?), Labuschin, south of Exin (southwest of Bromberg), south of Sann (?), north of Czarnikau (east of Kreuz), west of Birmbaum and Bentschen (west of Wlodek) and thence along the frontier between Silesia and Poland. This line of demarcation gives to Poland a considerable part of German Posen.

Line of Demarcation Deprives Germany of Food and Grain Region

BERLIN, Feb. 18. (By The Associated Press.)—The German Cabinet, meeting in Weimar, debated the new armistice conditions through Saturday night and resumed its deliberations before 11 o'clock this morning. Mathias Erzberger, the head of the German armistice commission, possessed plenipotentiary powers to make the necessary decisions in case the answer of the Cabinet was delayed. The Berlin staff of the Foreign Office is without special information regarding the armistice proposals, which apparently were published here only in part. The staff, therefore, is unable to express a definite opinion regarding the German Polish frontier.

Germans Want Right To Use Force Against Polish Encroachments

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.—The renewal of the armistice was signed at 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening in Marshal Foch's private car, according to a dispatch received here from Treves. The German government on Sunday night accepted the Allied terms for the extension of the armistice according to a dispatch to the "Politiken" from Weimar. The meeting at which the acceptance was decided upon, the "Politiken" cor-

Erzberger Protests Inquiry Into Seizure Of Allied Machinery

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The terms of the new military treaty to be imposed on Germany in lieu of the monthly armistice and as a part of the final peace conditions will, according to the "Daily Mail's" Paris correspondent, include the immediate surrender of certain warships which have not yet been given up as required, and the conversion of the status of the German fleet in the Scapa Flow from that of internment to surrender. It may be taken, the correspondent adds, that these surrendered ships eventually will be destroyed, the idea of dividing them among the allies having been abandoned. The German Cabinet discussed the armistice terms from 10:30 Sunday morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when an effort was made to summon the National Assembly to decide upon the answer, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. It was found impossible to summon the Assembly, it is added, and after a conference with the party leaders it was decided to accept the terms unconditionally. Some of the requests made by the Germans in connection with the renewal of the armistice are reported in a Berlin dispatch, through Copenhagen to the "Centraal Nieuws," quoting from letters written by Mathias Erzberger to Marshal Foch.

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The black sections indicate the territory lost by Germany under the armistice. The white dash line marks the new Polish-German frontier, fixed when the armistice was renewed Sunday. Alsace-Lorraine was lost under the original terms.

respondent said, was attended by leaders of the various parties. The following dispatch from Weimar gives the German account of the signing of the armistice. "The government instructed Herr Erzberger to sign the armistice, but before doing so to hand to Marshal Foch a written statement declaring that the German government was aware of the serious consequences involved in either signing or rejecting the agreement. "Instructing its delegates to sign, it does so with the conviction that the Allied and associated governments are endeavoring to restore peace to the world. "The German government is obliged to define its standpoint toward these articles. "First, the agreement entirely ignores the German government, which has arisen in an orderly manner from the will of the people. It imposes in the form of curt orders provisions for the evacuation in favor of the insurgent Poles a number of important places, including Birmbaum and Bentschen. "Although we are ready to cease all military aggressive action in Posen and other regions, we must expect the Poles to respect the line of demarcation; otherwise we must be authorized to defend ourselves by force. "Second, Germany promises to carry out those armistice terms which she hitherto has not succeeded in doing, but she ventures to assume that her obligations will not be interpreted in a manner incompatible with President Wilson's principles. We must wait and see whether we are in a position fully to follow the contemplated instructions of the Allied Supreme Command. "Third, objection is raised to the period of the agreement giving only three days' notice for its denunciation."

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, in a speech before the Weimar Assembly, published Sunday, declared that he had resisted hitherto and would continue to resist the efforts to make Germany militarily impotent. He also insisted upon the return of the German colonies and Germany's participation in the solution of the fate of Alsace-Lorraine. His speech contained many veiled hints to the Entente to respect the fact that Germany would go so far and no further. The unconditional acceptance by the German government of the new armistice terms in the face of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's attitude may be regarded as the cause for his resignation. Count Brockdorff-Rantzau prior to his appointment as Foreign Minister was German minister to Copenhagen. He is regarded as belonging to the liberal school of German diplomats and was mentioned for the chancellorship during some of the Cabinet crises in Germany prior to the signing of the armistice. He is a brother-in-law of Count Johann von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States.

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Rumania Asks Allies For Right to Patrol Frontier of Bulgaria

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The committee of the Supreme Council charged with the examination of Rumania's territorial claims met at 10 o'clock this morning. The official communication on the work of the Commission on Reparation to-day says: "The Reparation Commission met this morning with M. Klotz in the chair. The examination continued with the examination of the principles on which is based the right to reparation, and heard in turn MM. Chiara, Italy; Protich, Yugoslavia; Loucheur, France; and Van den Houvel, Belgium. "The next meeting will take place on Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m. A statement on Rumanian claims says: "The commission for the study of Rumanian territorial questions met this morning at 10:30, under the chairmanship of M. Tardieu, and continued the examination of Rumania's claims. "The sub-committee of the peace conference convened on responsibility for the war met at 10:30 o'clock and the Finance Commission is to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Reports of a revolution at Bucharest are denied by the Rumanian press bureau here. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Rumania has addressed a note to the allied ministers at Bucharest, the State Department was informed today, requesting that Rumanian frontier guards and customs officials be placed on the frontier of Bulgaria because of the continued transportation of whole trains of goods and other products into Bulgaria. The note stated that Dobruja was Rumanian territory, that frontier guards were not considered, and that the armistice terms could not be interpreted as giving Bulgarians a right to territory of Rumania.

German Army to Quit Lithuania and Allow Polish Troops to Enter

BERNE, Feb. 16.—It is announced that negotiations between Lithuania and Poland have resulted in an agreement by which the Fourth German Army will withdraw from Lithuania and the Polish army will occupy the territory thus evacuated. It is said that the Polish forces have already entered Volkovisk, near Grodno. "Will Protect Frontiers BASLE, Feb. 17. Gustav Noske, German Minister of Defense, in defending the attitude of Germany toward Poland before the German National Assembly at Weimar, said: "The honor of Germany must be defended at all costs against imperialism. We regret our inability to do more for the protection of our frontier. "The minister promised that the law would be applied in all severity against those whose guilt was established in connection with the deaths of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Explains Posen Dispute WARSAW, Feb. 17.—The Polish side of the controversy between Poland and Germany over the Province of Posen and the happenings in connection with it since the declaration of the armistice has been given a summary by M. Korfanty, a former member of the German Reichstag from one of the Polish districts. M. Korfanty declares that at the beginning of the difficulties in Posen the Poles informed the Berlin government that they had no intention of disputing the sovereignty of Prussia pending the decision of the peace conference, and that they protested vainly against the formation of a frontier guard by the Germans. All the regular German regiments in Polish territory had been given out by the Poles, the Deputy declared, but since then it regular bands had been organized under the command of the German general who the deputy accused of attacking, plundering and burning Polish villages, thus compelling the Poles to organize an opposition. At present, the Deputy continued, the Poles have a certain number of divisions of their regular army attacking the Poles, apparently with the intention of reoccupying the Province of Posen. German Brutality Alleged All the Polish forces in the province had been enrolled from native of the province. M. Korfanty added, and the Polish government had not intervened in the struggle. He accused the Germans of great brutality, of executing Polish prisoners and seizing notable Poles as hostages, and expressed the fear of reprisals in case the Germans reoccupied the district. Posen, he declared, was now controlled by the Polish population. The associated governments, through the Allied commission now here, propose to make every effort to cause a cessation of hostilities pending the decision of the peace conference. The Poles of Posen, it was pointed out, sent a delegation to Berlin which succeeded in reaching an agreement with the German government, but a conclusion of an armistice, but the Germans finally refused to sign it.

Four Great Powers Ready to Admit Women To Peace Committees

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Inter-Allied Women's Council now has the assent of four of the five great powers in the council of ten to its request for representation of women on all peace conference committees dealing with the interests of women and children. Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, to-day consented for Italy, France, Great Britain and the United States already having agreed to the proposition. The plan for participation of women comprises also the formation of an international women's committee to be consulted on such questions as may be of interest to them before final action is taken. Secretary Lansing told the women delegates he would support the plan and also announced his personal approval of women's suffrage. The American delegates on the Inter-Allied Women's Council are Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Miss Katherine B. Davis.

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French Leaders Seek American Good Will

PARIS, Feb. 17.—French officials have become exceedingly anxious over the critical attitude of the American press and the American soldiers returning home, and to-day made an appeal both to the American Peace Commission and correspondents to endeavor to preserve the good feeling of the peoples of the two countries. I am officially informed that Secretary Baker will come to Europe soon solely for the purpose of military investigation.

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