

Ukraine Wants To Join Allies, Says Petlura

Military Leader Is Fearful State May Be Forced to Compromise With Reds Unless Entente Helps

Hopes to Recapture Kiev

General Says His People Fight Bolsheviki Because Latter Use Chinese Troops

PROSKUROV, Ukraine, April 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Ukraine is anxious to ally itself with the Entente, without the help of which there might have to be "unfortunate compromises" with the Bolsheviki, Simon Petlura, head and military leader of the Ukrainian state, told The Associated Press correspondent during his talk with the general in the latter's private car here. General Petlura said he hoped soon to recapture Kiev. He asserted the Ukrainians had taken arms against the Bolsheviki because they marched into Kiev with Chinese troops.

"If anybody wants to know what Bolshevism means, let him go to Kiev," said General Petlura. "The Bolsheviki undermined the national government here by bribing my soldiers, by trading with my political enemies and also by unfair promises to bring about peace. As a consequence they got a certain amount of domestic support. However, they now have lost this support and also have the Ukrainians in arms against them because they marched into the city with Chinese troops, who may be said to be the best type of Bolsheviki."

"The most dangerous part of Bolshevism," continued General Petlura, "is not its armies, but its attempts to organize behind the lines."

"We hope soon to take Kiev, but meanwhile we are anxious to tie up with the Entente rather than with Germany and the Moscow government. Probably the most important event recently has been our union with East Galicia, which is unassailable by the Bolsheviki, because of the patriotism of the people and their religion. Without the help of the Entente we may be forced to make unfortunate compromises with the Bolsheviki."

"Our misfortune has been that we were forced to fight imperial Russia and also the Bolsheviki. Now we are cut off in such a fashion that we are isolated from the Entente, and can conduct diplomatic negotiations with it only through Odessa."

Bolshevik Menace Rouses Parley to Action in Russia

PARIS, April 4.—The situation in the Archangel region in Northern Russia has been forcibly brought to the attention of the peace conference by the publication in Paris of the British statement that the troops in the Murmansk and Archangel districts were in danger of extermination unless they were speedily reinforced.

Brigadier General W. P. Richardson, U. S. A., is on his way to take command of the American forces in Northern Russia and is expected to reach Murmansk with 200 soldiers in a few days. There is apparently no change, however, in the avowed intention to take the American troops out of the region at the earliest possible date.

Belief of Archangel from the sea probably will not be possible before the end of May because of the ice, but the forces in the city are well equipped with artillery and ammunition. There is no direct communication at present by either land or sea between Murmansk and Archangel. Murmansk, however, can be relieved immediately from the sea.

The feeling in American circles here is that the British statement possibly overemphasizes the gravity of the situation because of the desire to send large reinforcements, and, perhaps because there may be an announcement soon of the Allied policy toward the Bolsheviki.

Wilson Favors Early Freedom Of Philippines

Continued from page 1

in Washington, as well as my hope that their mission will be a source of satisfaction to them and that it will result in bringing about the desirable ends set forth in the joint resolution of the Legislature approving the sending of the commission to the United States?

"I have been deeply gratified with the constant support and encouragement received from the Filipino people and from the Philippine Legislature in the trying period through which we are passing. The people of the United States have, with reason, taken the deepest pride in the loyalty and support of the Filipino people.

"To make pathway easier. Though unable to meet the commission, the Filipino people shall not be absent from my thoughts. Not the least important labor of the conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker people of the world less perilous—a labor which should be and doubtless is of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people.

"I am sorry that I cannot look into the faces of the gentlemen of this mission of the Philippines Islands and tell them all that I have in mind and heart, as I think of the patient labor, with the end almost in sight, undertaken by the American and Filipino people for their permanent benefit. I know, however, that your sentiments are mine in this regard and that you will translate truly to them my own feeling."

In his statement to Secretary Baker, Mr. Quezon, after announcing that the mission brought to the United States a message of good will, gratitude and respect from all the inhabitants of the islands, said he had been sent by his people formally to submit to this government the urgent question of their independence. "In the confident hope it shall merit a just, righteous and final settlement."

Great National Ideal "Independence is the great national ideal of the Filipino country," Mr. Quezon asserted, "and we believe this is the proper time to present the question, looking to a favorable and decisive action, because of the declared and uniform policy of America to withdraw her sovereignty over the Philippines and to recognize our independence as soon as a stable government has been established."

The speaker paid a tribute to the United States for the manner in which the affairs of the islands had been administered during the period of American occupation, which, through the cooperation of Americans and Filipinos, he said, had brought "prosperity and progress unprecedented."

Secretary Baker, in replying to Mr. Quezon, said the island people are now virtually independent, the only link being the American Governor-General and the most binding of ties, that of affection. The experiment in colonization would have been a failure had the Filipinos not learned a love of liberty and political independence, he said.

Mr. Baker urged the mission to visit many American cities before it went back. He was anxious, he said, for them to see and know what Americans were doing and thinking, and he wanted America to see and know the manner of men selected for the mission here.

The world was looking forward, Mr. Baker continued, to a time when the relations between all people should be bottomed on justice and peace, but whatever might come as to the world at large, the relations between the people of the Philippines and the American people were so founded and there could never be anything but peace and understanding between them. Governor Harrison said the formal act granting independence was one that Congress must take and that the Administration would present the matter to Congress at the appropriate time. He assured the mission that the opposition here to Philippine independence had virtually vanished.

Filipino Says U. S. War Record Changed Japanese Attitude

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Japan has been taught by the European war—especially by the big part finally played by the United States—that Nippon could not possibly defeat the world single-handed, and the result has changed for all time the attitude of the Japanese, Manuel L. Quezon, former Philippine Commissioner in the House of Representatives and now president of the Philippine Senate, declared here today.

Neither has Japan, in Mr. Quezon's opinion, any remote idea of taking the Philippines, though she is ambitious for the commercial conquest of the islands.

Mr. Quezon, who today presented to Secretary Baker the appeal of the Filipinos for independence, has observed closely the action and conduct of Japan and her statesmen toward the Philippines. Being familiar with sentiment in the United States on Oriental immigration, he has paid particular attention to that question in the Far East.

"Recent council reports that the Japanese were pouring into the Japanese islands of the Philippine group are not true," he said. "There has been no pronounced increase even in the normal flow of Japanese to and from the different islands."

No Imperialistic Designs "And I can assure the people of one thing about which there have been many alarms during the last few years—the modern Japanese, the statesmen who are in control now of the Japanese government, have no imperialistic designs upon the Philippine Islands. There are adequate reasons for this that are fully appreciated by the Japanese themselves.

John Reed and 3 Others Freed Of Disloyalty

Court Dismisses Indictment Against 'Bolshevik Envoy' on Motion of Assistant United States Attorney

Defendants Had Recanted

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The dismissal was made on a motion by Assistant United States Attorney Earl Barnes and concurred in by Attorney General Palmer, who suggested because of the termination of the war justice would best be served by nullification of the indictments.

All four men had been charged with altering and publishing disloyal and abusive statements concerning the military establishment.

Reed, who was the Bolshevik "consul" to New York, and former Assemblyman Shipplacoff were indicted following speeches alleged to have been made at a Socialist rally in the Bronx on September 13 last year.

The indictment charged that Reed, speaking of the sending of an Allied force into Russia, declared that the expedition was an "adventure of brigands." Shipplacoff, it was alleged, called the troops sent to Russia for intervention "Hussians."

Both later denied the language attributed to them, and stated that it had not been their intent to reflect on the military or naval forces of the United States.

The indictments against Dr. Robinson and Simpson were based on the publication and distribution in September and October last year of a pamphlet entitled "A Voice in the Wilderness." Dr. Robinson was editor and Simpson publisher of the pamphlet. The indictment charged it contained material designed to obstruct the war programme of the United States.

In moving for the dismissal of the cases, Attorney Barnes said no evidence had come to the government indicating that the defendants had consciously supported or cooperated with the public enemy in the prosecution of the war.

The prosecution further pointed out that while the articles in the Robinson-Simpson pamphlet were of a defeatist character, the defendants had publicly recanted and urged their followers to support the government in the war.

Shipping Board Lets Large Oil Contracts

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Contracts for 7,500,000 barrels of fuel oil, for delivery at Atlantic and Gulf ports during the next twelve months, were awarded today by the Shipping Board. All bids for Pacific Coast delivery were rejected as unsatisfactory.

Contracts were entered into with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for 3,500,000 barrels delivered at New York, 1,500,000 barrels at Norfolk and 500,000 barrels at Baltimore, and with the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana for 2,000,000 barrels delivered at New Orleans.

The price at all three Atlantic ports for "B" grade, wharf or tank delivery, was \$1.10 a barrel and for delivery by barge within harbor limits, \$1.22 for "C" grade, wharf or tank delivery, 98 cents, and for delivery by barge, \$1.05. The New Orleans price for "B" grade, barge delivery, was 90 cents, and "C" grade, barge delivery, 80 cents, no prices being named for wharf or tank delivery. All prices became effective tomorrow.

The Shipping Board late in February invited bids for a total of 34,000,000 barrels of fuel oil for the year beginning March 1.

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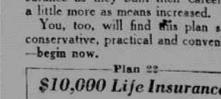
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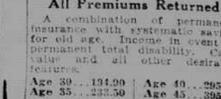
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Cotin Refuses to Appeal

PARIS, April 4.—Emile Cotin, under sentence of death for his attack upon Premier Clemenceau, has refused to appeal to the Court of Cassation. His counsel, M. Block, will first approach Premier Clemenceau with the view of obtaining a commutation of the death sentence prior to submitting a petition to President Poincare.

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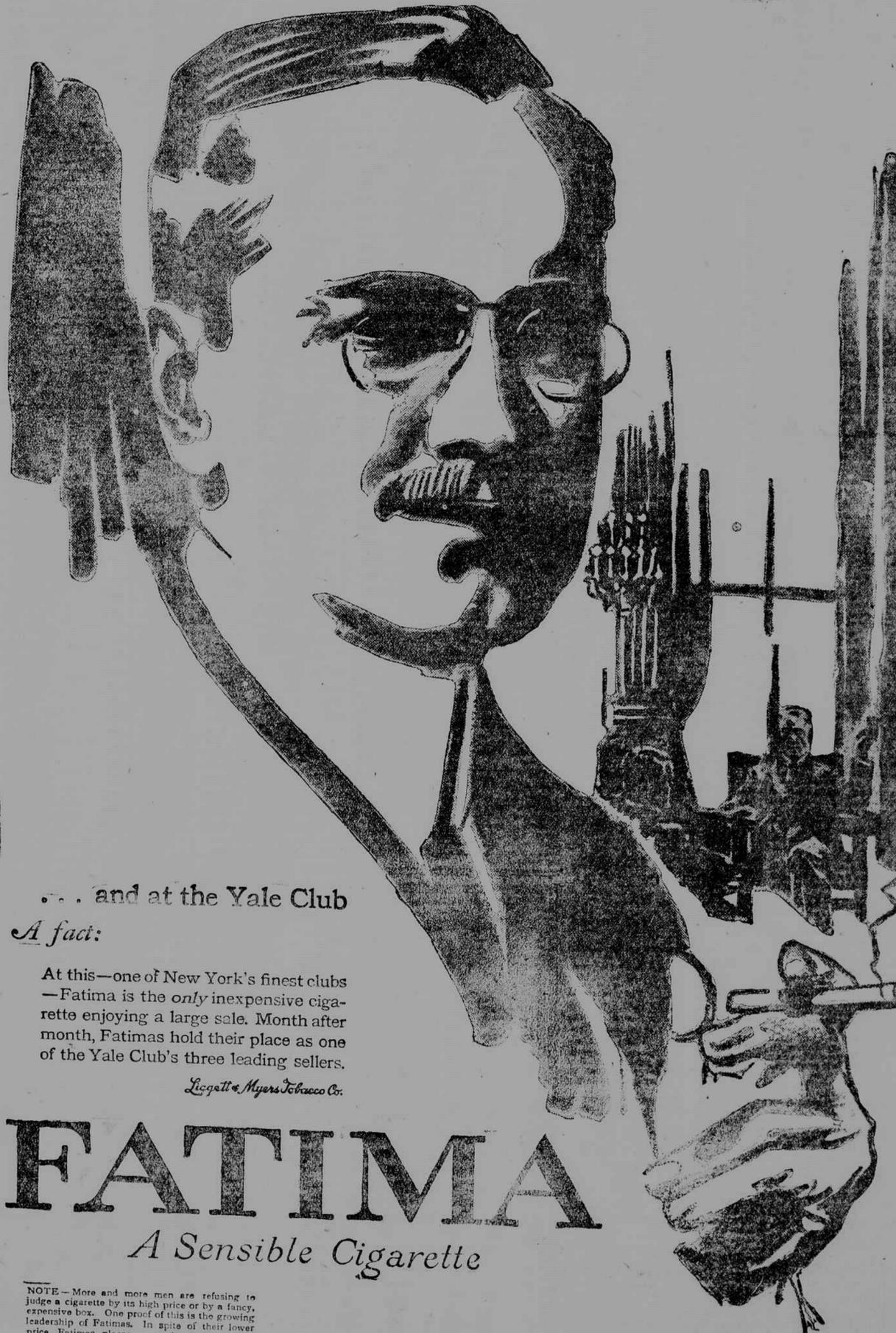
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