

Peace Parley—146th Day of the Armistice

sure exercised by the President of the United States and the remarks made here today before us are very unfortunate. To make them is to play the German game."

R. Astbury differed with Mr. Samuel, declaring that the government gave two pledges, "the first as to indemnities and the second as to the fate of the Kaiser and his entire murderous gang."

"I think that a gross error is made in bringing the league of nations into the peace terms before the terms are made."

General Page Croft said: "I feel that our government is too ready to agree to whatever the President suggests."

All the critics are Unionists.

Plenary Peace Council Session This Week to Decide Labor Questions

PARIS, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—A plenary session of the peace conference has been decided upon for the coming week for the consideration of labor questions.

A meeting of the League of Nations Commission will be called on Tuesday night, if the President is well enough to attend, for the final passage of the revised covenant. Reports that the Italians intend withdrawing are dismissed as groundless.

President Wilson has displayed keen interest in the proceedings of the council since his enforced absence from its sessions, and likewise in the attitude of the Italians relative to the disposition of Fiume. The suggestion that his illness had something of a "diplomatic" aspect found prompt refutation at the Paris White House, and likewise in the council chamber. Nevertheless, his absence from the council just now has created an interesting situation.

It is known that the President had made clear his position on reparations, the disposition of the left bank of the Rhine, the Saar Valley and Fiume—a position which was not shared by all of the conferees—so that when his illness forced his withdrawal from the proceedings there seemed little chance for an early agreement.

It has been suggested, however, that the substitution of Colonel House for the President at the council sittings is affording an opportunity of impressing that body through a new source with the American attitude, and that this might serve to bring about a change in the position with regard to these questions.

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Italians Insist on Control of Fiume; Plebiscite Is Cited

PARIS, April 4 (By The Associated Press).—Asked if the Italians would leave the peace conference if denied Fiume, Salvatore Barzilai, former Minister without portfolio in the Italian Cabinet, one of the Italian peace delegates, said today:

"No decision has yet been reached, but it is obvious the Italian delegates feel they must follow the will of the Italian people."

He recalled that after the collapse of Austria and before the entry of Italian troops into the city of Fiume that city had appointed a National Council, composed of 300 of its most prominent citizens. This council, he said, had called upon the public to decide what form of government was desired, the answer being a plebiscite in favor of annexation to Italy. On Wednesday, he said, the National Council had unanimously passed a law by which the city took the Italian flag as the banner of the city.

Follows People's Wish Signor Barzilai said that this was the best proof of Fiume's wishes to be joined to Italy, under the Wilsonian policy of self-determination, and added that the Italian people and Parliament, without distinction of party, were determined that Fiume should be a part of the kingdom.

"Under these conditions," he asked, "is it possible that in the question of Fiume or other important territorial matters the Italian delegation in Paris can separate itself from public opinion?"

"I have more than once given voice to my own impatience. It would be idle to pretend there has been no waste of time. There is great unrest throughout the world and he is an extreme optimist who believes all danger is behind us."

"Peace by Easter" Hope Is Scouted by Newspapers of Paris

PARIS, April 5.—The possibility of peace by Easter is doubted by French newspapers.

The "Journal" points out that even if the preliminaries are wholly agreed upon by Easter, there remain all the negotiations with Germany, which, it believes, will be at least as laborious as the pourparlers between the Allied and associated powers.

The "Matin" declares that there is a divergence of opinion in the Council of Four on the essential point of reparation, while territorial questions are in a fair way to a satisfactory settlement. "We are faced with all kinds of difficulties. Our industrial life has collapsed completely and without help Germany cannot recover her balance. The number of unemployed increases unceasingly, which is the most serious cause of political agitations."

"Although many difficulties have been created for us in the struggle against Bolshevism, we continue to do our duty and combat it."

"The position of things in Germany is very serious," the German President added. "We are faced with all kinds of difficulties. Our industrial life has collapsed completely and without help Germany cannot recover her balance. The number of unemployed increases unceasingly, which is the most serious cause of political agitations."

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Predicts German-Polish Union if Reds Advance

BERLIN, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—There is no danger of a Bolshevik invasion of Germany, in the opinion of Professor Hans Delbrueck, of the history department of the University of Berlin. In discussing the situation in Germany and Poland would unite to face the Bolsheviks if the Bolshevik menace became serious. He said:

"I do not fear a Bolshevik invasion, as I doubt the ability of the Russians to muster sufficient forces for a successful attempt. Should the Bolshevik danger create an acute military situation, then a union of the Germans and Poles is bound to result because their mutual interests would be jointly endangered. Such a coalition, however, would hardly find the unqualified support of the Allied powers."

ing orderly and responsible governments with which to deal.

"The people hope that peace will be established as soon as possible in order that the people of Europe can go back to work and resume again their normal lives."

Croatians Ask Allies to Free Them From Serbs

PARIS, April 5 (By The Associated Press).—Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, has received a dispatch from Stefan Radko, leader of the Peasant party in Croatia, asking that a commission from the Entente powers visit Croatia to ascertain the sentiment of the people regarding their future. The dispatch declares the Croatians do not consider the Serbians their liberators, they not having an understanding of the Croatian people.

Radio, who was arrested by the Serbians and now is in prison, says the telegram was sent through a friend and that there is hidden near Segre a book containing the signatures of 200,000 citizens of Croatia who protest against Serbian occupation and the formation of a Croatian-Serb-Slovene kingdom. He asks that he be called to Paris.

Rhineland Commission To Be Named by Germany

BERLIN, April 4 (By The Associated Press).—The German government, it was announced today, will appoint a special commission to handle problems connected with the occupied territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

The chairman of the commission will be Mayor Adenauer, of Cologne, and the members will include representatives of labor, industry, agriculture and mercantile business in the occupied territories.

Rowe Says Rejection of League by U. S. Means Loss of Supremacy

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Failure of the United States to ratify the league of nations covenant would cause this country to lose the leadership of the Western Hemisphere, L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, declared today in an address at the University of Pennsylvania.

"The fact that the United States entered the European war free from all selfish purposes has had a profound effect on Latin-American peoples," Dr. Rowe said. "They have regarded it as a demonstration of the idealism of the American people and of their willingness to make every sacrifice in furtherance of those ideals."

"The United States has entered into the negotiations at Paris at a time when she is enjoying the confidence of the nations of this continent to a degree which has not existed since the inauguration of the Monroe Doctrine. Upon our national attitude toward settlement whether in large measure confidence shall be strengthened or whether it will be thrown back to the Central and South American area, it is a noteworthy fact and one carrying with it peculiar significance that without exception the people of Central and South America are eager to join the league, and we must not flatter ourselves that they will blindly follow the leadership of the United States in case our decision is adverse to the league."

"In short, if the United States fails to support the idea of a league of nations she will thereby not only injure herself in a fruitless attempt to isolate herself from Europe, but will also lose her position of leadership."

German Majority Progressive, Says President Ebert

ZURICH, April 5.—Germany is not a Socialist republic because the majority of the people are not Socialists, but Germany is a progressive republic because the majority of the people desire a strongly progressive policy, President Ebert is quoted as saying in a statement to a correspondent of the American newspaper whose interview has been reported here.

"The position of things in Germany is very serious," the German President added. "We are faced with all kinds of difficulties. Our industrial life has collapsed completely and without help Germany cannot recover her balance. The number of unemployed increases unceasingly, which is the most serious cause of political agitations."

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Fleur-de-Lis Is Badge Of U. S. Peace Attaches

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Even army officers who foreign service was, or is, only as attaches to the American delegation to the peace conference are wearing a "peace" designation. It is a blue fleur-de-lis, and is accompanied by a blue chevron, indicating less than six months' service overseas. Some are hoping that they may yet have at least one gold chevron.

One of the fleur-de-lis boys was asked by a person ignorant of the fleur-de-lis significance, "What was your best battle?" "There was only one—the battle of Paris," was the answer.

ing the government, breaking up the National Assembly and proclaiming a soviet republic. The Magdeburg 4th Army Corps and the 31st and 16th Army Corps, according to statements here, are believed to be chiefly implicated.

The main features of the plan are stated, however, to be known to the government, and measures have been taken to guarantee that any attempt at revolt will be most energetically suppressed.

World League Draft Changes Cabled to Senator Hitchcock

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Changes which have been made in the covenant of the league of nations at Paris have been cabled from Paris to Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, retiring chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The message was received today by the Senator, who said he had not asked the American peace delegates for the information.

Senator Hitchcock is regarded as the chief spokesman of the Administration in the controversy which has developed in this country over the league of nations plan, and it is understood the purpose of sending the communication was not only to keep the Senator informed of the progress made in revising the league constitution, but also that expected to be made.

Senator Hitchcock is to participate in a joint debate with Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, Republican, on the league of nations in New York, Monday night, and it is probable that he will use some of this information in his address.

The communication to Senator Hitchcock was said to be the first relative to the peace conference to be received by an Senator from the American delegates at Paris.

Flour Reported Stolen

LONDON, April 5.—A Reuter's dispatch from Berlin says the distribution of the first American flour to arrive in Germany began at Hamburg Thursday. Half-pound rations were sold at 2.14 marks (42 cents). The distribution will be continued for four weeks, it is said. There are reports that a large quantity of flour was stolen while American ships were being unloaded at Hamburg and that forty persons have been arrested.

Vienna's Bread Ration Cut

VIENNA, April 3.—Vienna's bread ration was cut in half today, owing to the delay of food shipments. It now has been cut to one small slice for each person daily.

Japanese Mission Benefits Will of Woman Who Died in Yokohama Filed Here

The will of Miss Julia Nelson Crosby, of Elizabeth, N. J., who died in Yokohama, Japan, on July 4, last, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court here. The testatrix disposes of several parcels of property on the East Side.

Miss Crosby left all her real estate in Japan to Mary Egan's Trust, as superintendent of the Union Home and College in Yokohama. This institution is conducted by the Omens Union Missionary Society.

Miss Crosby left the residue of her estate, on which no estimate was given, to her sister Miss Catherine Clarkson Crosby.

Germany Raises Ration as U. S. Food Arrives

PARIS, April 5.—The German Food Ministry announces that its food relief has been arriving in quantity it will be possible to increase the rations in the big cities and industrial districts so that each person will receive 125 grammes of bacon and 50 grammes of fat more a week than before, and 250 grammes of flour. (A gramme equals .035 ounce.)

The prices of bacon and fat have not yet been agreed upon, but they probably will range from 408 pfennigs (\$1.02) to 500 pfennigs (\$1.25) a pound. The price of flour has been fixed at 200 pfennigs (50 cents) a pound.

The increased rations, according to present plans, will apply only to cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants and to industrial districts of more than 150,000.

Profiteering To Be Prevented

The smaller towns will be cared for later, when the shipments become more plentiful. Local organizations will distribute the food to prevent abuses and profiteering.

The city authorities have adopted unanimously a Socialist resolution providing for the distribution of incoming food supplies from the Entente nations under the central authorities. This action will exclude middlemen, prevent profiteering and enable the poorer classes to obtain food, the pinch of hunger and consequent mortality having been more severe there than elsewhere.

Local Committees to Distribute Supplies; Vienna Reduces Bread Allotment

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Sharp Says Wilson Will Assist France

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In speeches delivered by Mr. Sharp, Deputy Charles Guernier and Alexis Caille, a newspaper editor, the hope was expressed that the union of France, the United States and the Latin-American republics would become more intimate daily.

In a statement to the "Excelsior" before leaving France Mr. Sharp paid tribute to the qualities and lofty idealism of the French people and said that he had found all French statesmen with whom he came in contact devotedly serving their country.

The people of the United States, Mr. Sharp continued, would never forget the heavy sacrifices France had made in the war, her ruined cities, her devastated lands and her homeless people. He declared that the economic and commercial relations between France and America would be closer than ever.

He concluded by saying that it was the ambition of President Wilson to guarantee France against all new aggression and to cooperate with the Allied statesmen to that end.

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