to restore Kiao-chau to China and we shall do so.

Asks Word Be Not Doubted

"There is not one instance in history of Japan having failed to keep her word, and it is precisely because no one is justified in doubting our word that we now ask to be left to effect restitution ourselves and that no step be taken which might have the appearance of unjustifiable suspicion."

The Belgians have asked the Council of Three for a first advance of 2,000,000,000 francs ($400,000,000) on their share of the German indemnity, according to French circles, and it appears that they have received definite and satisfactory assurances.

It is reported that there may be a public plenary session of the conference Friday to discuss the responsibility articles of the treaty.

London Is Selected as Temporary League Seat

Preliminary Plans Discussed at Luncheon Given by Colonel House to Allied Statesmen

PARIS, April 30 (By The Associated Press).—Plans for launching the league of nations were outlined at a luncheon which Colonel E. M. House gave to-day to Sir James Eric Drummond, the Secretary General of the league; Lord Robert Cecil and others.

The plans are divided into three main stages: First, preparatory details, which will be worked out at headquarters to be established at London during the coming summer; second, the inaugural meeting of the league at Washington next October under the presidency of President Wilson; third, the permanent establishment of the league at Geneva next fall or winter.

The preparatory details will begin soon after the signing of the treaty and will be in the hands of the committee of nine designated by President Wilson's resolution before the last plenary session of the conference. Colonel House, Lord Cecil and the Greek Premier, Elip Therios Venizelos, will be among the members.

Leon Bourgeois probably will not be the French member, as he does not speak English. Most of the proceedings will be in English, and it is expected that only members of the committee will be chosen who speak the language.

Colonel House, with a considerable staff, will remain in Europe after the conference closes, and headquarters will be removed to London, which is more convenient for preliminary work. President Wilson will fix the date of the first meeting and ask the nations to name their three delegates to attend the inaugural gathering at Washington.

World League Accepted By British Papers as "Dubious Experiment"

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, April 30.—With varying degrees of enthusiasm the British press accepts the league of nations as an international instrument which is bound to influence world events. Even those newspapers which have been consistently skeptical as to the value of the covenant and highly critical of the policy which places it above other questions before the peace conference now agree that "the dubious experiment" must be tried out.

It is the extremely liberal, rather than the ultra conservative, press which expresses most criticism. They believe the covenant should be more comprehensive, with "more bite," as former President Taft expressed it. However, a fair summary of opinion shows that the covenant is favored by the British. "The Star" says: "It has given civilization a breathing space during which our children may justify its existence. There is no doubt that other nations will be anxious to join the thirty-two and ultimately Germany, Austria and Russia must be admitted."

Of the Northcliffe press "The Times," "The Daily Mail" and "The Evening News" are loud in their praise, emphasizing particularly the part President Wilson has played. "The Daily Express" welcomes "the league of nations as all those who hate the monstrosity of war must do. We wish it triumphant success. It would be foolish, however, to ignore the slender basis for our best hopes. This is an attempt to prove the perfectibility of human nature and to exchange practical for ideal conduct of all affairs.

"Something of the same sort has been witnessed at the peace conference itself, and we have seen the extreme difficulty under which the idealist labors when he approaches severely practical issues. Even in the very covenant we take note of the fact that the Monroe Doctrine is expressly inviolate."

"The Morning Post" thinks the league could have waited another five or ten years. Meanwhile, reliance is placed on the armed forces of the Allies.

Dodecanesus Islands Formally Declare They Are United With Greece

ATHENS, April 30.—A proclamation has been issued in the Dodecanesus Islands by which it is declared that the islands have become united with Greece. Italy has laid claim to these islands, basing her sovereignty upon rights secured following the Turco-Italian War in 1911 and 1912.

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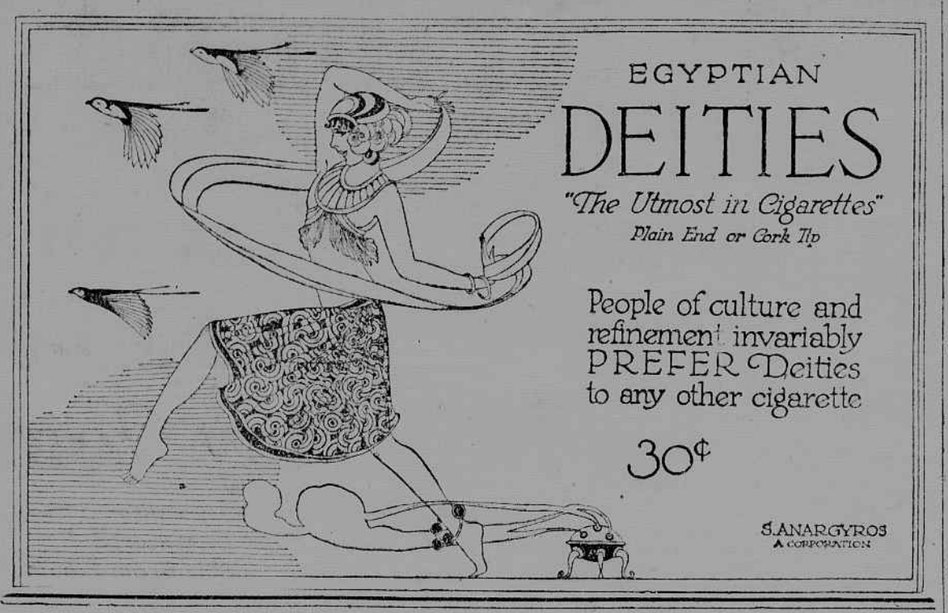

Page Cables Views Of Italians on Fiume

ROME, April 30 (By The Associated Press).—The American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, had a long interview on the situation to-day with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, after which he sent a telegraphic report to Paris giving a full account of the point of view of the Italians and the Italian government.

The hope is expressed in government circles here that there will be an acknowledgment at Paris that full powers have been given by the people and Parliament of Italy to the Cabinet, and, therefore, to the Italian delegation, and also that a conciliatory solution of the Adriatic problem may be reached.

Balance of Power to Exist Despite League

Britain to Continue Anglo-Japanese Alliance; France Also Reserves New Treaties Right

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The statement issued by the British delegation in Paris that Article XXI of the league of nations covenant "makes it clear that the covenant is not intended to abrogate or weaken any other agreements," in addition to the Monroe Doctrine, which are not inconsistent with the covenant's terms, and that "such agreements would include special treaties for . . . military conventions that are genuinely defensive," was interpreted here to-day to mean that England intends to perpetuate the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The terms of that alliance, while protecting Japan against an attack by any third power and securing Japan's position in Asia and in the Pacific, gives England protection for her Far Eastern possessions, including India.

The British commentary might serve also, it was said, to give the world notice that Great Britain would conclude, whenever it should be deemed advisable, special treaties of alliance with nations other than Japan. This being also the position of France with respect to alliances, the continuation of the policy of alliances would inevitably, it was declared, preserve and perpetuate the principle of the balance of power.

Italy's Act May Hurt Covenant in Senate

Capital Doubts Page Took Steps to Have Manifestation Suppressed in Italian Cities

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The accuracy of press reports stating that Ambassador Page at Rome "had taken steps to have the Italian authorities suppress manifestations directed against President Wilson" was questioned at the State Department to-day, it being declared that the Rome government had been most punctilious in this respect.

Observers here of the Italian situation hold that there are only three possible solutions of the Fiume question: Renunciation by Italy, compromise by which Italy would obtain Fiume, but lose some of the territory in Dalmatia and some of the islands assigned to her by the treaty of London, or proclamation by Italy of the union of Fiume with the nation.

There is no great expectation that either the first or the second solution will be found, although there is more chance of a compromise than of the giving up of Fiume by Italy.

The effect of the non-signature of the treaty with Germany by Italy simultaneously with the Allied and associated governments, it was believed, would not necessarily exclude Italy from the league of nations; but on this point the determination of President Wilson was expected to be a deciding factor. The non-signature of Italy contemporaneously with the making of peace might, however, have a damaging effect upon the American Senate's attitude toward the league of nations covenant. The declaration by Senator Lodge, who will be chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the next Senate, in favor of Italy's claim to Fiume has a tendency toward involving the issue with the question of the league of nations when it comes before the Senate.

French Press Expects Italian Envoys' Return

Roman People Have Spoken; Time for Big Three to Recede on Fiume, Say Papers

PARIS, April 30.—The French press, commenting on the speech of Premier Orlando before the Italian Parliament, finds a spirit of conciliation marking the address. As a result the newspapers express the conviction that a resumption of the conferences over the Italian question will be possible, and that ground for a satisfactory understanding may be found. Italy, it is pointed out, obviously intends to give Premier Orlando a free hand in dealing with her interests. The publication of President Wilson's memorandum also has helped to create the feeling of optimism indicated.

Expects a Settlement

"Given the spirit of willingness, which is growing on both sides," remarks the "Petit Parisien," "there is no reason whatever why a settlement of this Adriatic dispute, essential in itself, but more essential still for the peace of the world, should not be effected rapidly."

May Day Strike To Make Paris Eat at Home

Continued from page 1

the big hotels taken over entirely by the various peace delegations, such as the Hotel de Crillon, where the Americans are quartered, and those of the British and Italians, probably will not be seriously affected, nevertheless the strike will hit the lesser delegations, which occupy a few rooms here and there in the smaller hotels and who eat in the public restaurants.

No disorder is anticipated in connection with the cessation of work, the government having ordered that no parades or demonstrations of any character shall take place, but Paris is keenly expectant over the novelty of the situation.

"Midinettes" Start Strike

As a prelude the "midinettes" began yesterday and continued to-day strike demonstrations in the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendome districts, where the great milliners' shops are located, much to the amusement of the visitors, notably American, who flocked to the scene to watch the vivacious working girls resist the gendarmes and denounce their employers.

The reasons for the calling of the general strike for the day were placarded to-day by the General Labor Confederation as follows:

"May 1, 1919, I strike to demand, first, the eight-hour day; second, total amnesty; third, rapid demobilization, and, fourth, a just peace and disarmament. I strike to protest against, first, intervention in Russia; second, income taxes on wages; third, martial law, and fourth, the censorship."

The government has found a way to escape one of the most difficult situations which the May Day strike threatened. It has demobilized the system, dating from Monday last, on the ground that the municipality had voted in favor of increased rates on the subways, which would enable them to meet the men's demands which caused the January strike.

German Envoys To Be Fed

Out at Versailles the proprietor of the Hotel des Reservoirs, where the German delegation has its headquarters, hopes his official guests will not go hungry or unattended. He says his help, appreciating the delicacy of the situation, is indicating a willingness to work. Unless demonstrators interfere, therefore, meals will be served at this hostelry as usual.

At the Hotel de Crillon the Americans approached the situation tactfully with the hotel staff by asking pleasantly:

"Are you people going to take the day off to-morrow?"

The employes considered for awhile and, remarking that they had nothing else to do, thought they would work, probably having in mind the generous days of tips from the delegation attachés and others who eat there.

Berlin to Celebrate May Day by Stopping All Kinds of Labor

BERLIN, Monday, April 28 (By The Associated Press).—Not content with just having survived three consecutive Easter holidays, with three more holidays to come at the end of May, the workers of Berlin and Germany generally will rest from their excessive labor on May 1, the latest and newest Socialist holiday in this country.

All transportation will be suspended on the Berlin street cars, the suburban trains and subways. Long distance train service will be limited to food and milk trains. Not even coal shipments will move.

Almost the only workers on May Day will be the postmen and postwomen, who will carry out the Sunday schedule of deliveries, and the telephone operators, who will continue to inflict their exasperating service on the public, which, though of the long-suffering kind, has been protesting in increasing measure the past month.

The theatres will be closed, and even the restaurants will shut down unless the swelling protest of the thousands who depend upon public eating places is heeded. It is proposed that such restaurant employes as can cook, serve food and clean dishes shall work at least part of the day in restaurants where food, rather than drink forms the major portion of the business.

Italy's Stand Will Not Delay Treaty Signing

Continued from page 1

will restrain him from taking steps which will fully restore the Italian delegation to its former agreeable status in the conference.

Withheld Wilson Statement

In the meantime the work of the conference is proceeding uninterruptedly toward the signing of the peace treaty. The situation was summed up in the remark of one official, who said it was inconceivable that the peace of the whole world should be prevented by one nation over one city.

It became known to-day that the memorandum written by President Wilson and made public yesterday by Premier Orlando was given to the Premier on April 14, with the privilege of immediate publication. The Premier, however, withheld making it public until his speech.

Newspaper reports crediting Salvatore Barzilai, a member of the Italian peace delegation, who left Paris with Premier Orlando, with saying that he did not intend to return to Paris, are denied in a statement issued from the Italian delegation here. The statement reads:

"We are authorized to declare that the report stating that Mr. Barzilai had told a member of the 'Tribuna's' staff that he would not return to Paris is absolutely groundless. The understanding is perfect between Mr. Barzilai and his colleagues of the delegation and, like them, he will adopt the course upon which the parliament decides."

France Pledges Friendship

The continued friendship of France for Italy was expressed by President Poincaré in a message to-day to the Italian people, sent through the Association of France and Italy. The message said:

"Italy and France, as closely as in war, will remain united in peace; nothing will separate them. A break in their friendship would be a catastrophe for Latin civilization and for humanity. France remains faithful to its engagements, its sympathies and its traditions."

German Cabinet Fearful War Bill Will Upset Nation

BERLIN, April 30 (By The Associated Press).—Strong currents of opinion inside the Cabinet permit of the assertion that the imnistry of Chancellor Scheidemann is fervently hoping to obtain a peace settlement at Versailles sufficiently tolerable to win the National Assembly's ratification and thus obviate the danger of further internal ruptures, which it is believed would be bound to result from a plebiscite.

The government's pronunciamentos in the past months have persistently underscored the nation's need for food and peace. The food situation is slowly being ameliorated, and the government's chief remaining sorrow is its preliminary settlement with former foes.

Scheidemann's party colleagues and the democratic elements in the present administration seem quite conscious that the peace to be offered them will hardly be tempered with mercy, yet they are pinning their faith on President Wilson's influence with the Entente leaders to the extent of hoping for terms which will not compel the German delegates to head their train for Berlin immediately after the delivery of the peace treaty.

There are no illusions obtaining in any quarters—political, financial or industrial—that the bill will not be a long and heavy one. Speculation in Berlin to-day concerned itself with the question whether the Entente will permit differences on various items to be checked off and discussed.

The announcement of the abolition of the blacklist against Germany is received as an added indication that the Entente does not purpose to be brusque to the German delegates at Versailles. This feature of the enemy's blockade has been an especial source of German impatience since the armistice.

The Berlin editorial comment on the departure of the peace delegates is non-commital. The man in the street also appears to be assuming an attitude of watchful waiting.

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Orlando Given Ringing Vote Of Confidence

Italian Chamber, 382 to 40, Upholds Stand on Fiume and Senate Declares Its Faith in His Policies

Socialists Alone Object

Premier Declares Nation Hopes to Maintain Its Alliance With Powers

ROME, April 30 (By The Associated Press).—The excitement throughout Italy has abated after the vote in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, expressing confidence in Premier Orlando and the government. Everybody is awaiting the effect the vote will have on the attitude of President Wilson and the Allied powers, and the hope is generally expressed that the peace conference will see the necessity of satisfying the Italian claims, thus avoiding a complete rupture, which, it is pointed out in certain quarters, might lead to graver consequences.

The "Popolo Romano" sums up this idea, saying: "The world is now confronted with the following dilemma: Either the five great powers must agree on the Italian question or Italy will be obliged to act independently of the others."

The Italian newspapers are less vehement in their attacks on President Wilson, though the "Messaggero" sarcastically refers to him as "Professor Wilson," while the "Tempo" speaks of "President Wilson's obstinate savagery."

The Premier laid before Parliament the details of his demands for Fiume and the Dalmatian coast district to which Italy has laid claim. He began by saying that the international situation was grave at present, adding that it was "very grave" for Italy. He said that it was the duty of Italy to preserve an attitude of "calm and serenity" at the present moment.

Outlines Wilson View

An outline of the exchanges between himself and President Wilson was given by Signor Orlando, who made it clear that the President's action in making public his statement as to Italy's claim to Fiume had made it impossible to either accept or reject any proposals that might be made. He said he believed it his duty to come at once before the Parliament to receive authority in carrying forward his work at the conference. Up until April 14, when he received from President Wilson the American viewpoint on Fiume, he said he thought an agreement was probable.

In the course of his address the Premier spoke of the attitude taken at Paris by the British and French governments, which he said had been loyal to promises made in the treaty of London, which was framed in 1915. He admitted, however, that both France and Great Britain do not stand with Italy in her demands for the annexation of Fiume.

Might Have Agreed

He added that they might have agreed, in principle, to the creation of Fiume as an independent state. In discussing the American memorandum, which was handed to him on April 14, and which was distributed among the members of Parliament to-day by the Premier, Signor Orlando said:

"Inasmuch as this memorandum denied Italy's rights over the Dalmatian Islands, accorded only incomplete liberty to Fiume, and even went so far as to break up the unity of Istria, I told Mr. Wilson it was absolutely impossible for me to agree to peace on the conditions indicated. I added that, under such conditions, the Italian delegation felt it could not continue to participate in the conference with any benefit for others or dignity for Italy, but said I would communicate with representatives of the Allied powers with which Italy was bound by special agreements.

Says Wilson Showed Regret

"President Wilson showed great regret for such a hypothesis, adding he would do everything possible to prevent it. He said he thought it opportune and useful that France and England should undertake to find a means of conciliation, while he would have the question reëxamined by his experts to see if further concessions could be made to Italian aspirations.

"The Italian delegation did not maintain an obstinate attitude, but cooperated during the following days in efforts to find a way to conciliation. It was anxious not to delay peace and to avoid compromising the union of the Allied peoples, even by a mere appearance of disagreement. It was continuing patiently to seek a means of conciliation and was discussing the subject with the British Premier when the presidential message appeared.

Realized Its Gravity

"This new fact seemed to the Italian delegation of enormous gravity, as it made public a dissension which until then, although deep, was confined inside the conference. Besides making statements addressed to the sentiment and will of peoples in general, and, therefore, to the Italian people, the full authority and prestige of the Italian delegates was doubted just in the grave and decisive hour when it was most needed."

Addressing himself to the attitude of Italy at the peace conference and the justice of her demands, the Premier continued:

"Italy did not measure her sacrifices by the letter of her treaty with the Allied powers and did not ask for help when she had to withstand the shock of the Austrian army, as she might have done under the treaty. Therein she only did her duty as the Allies have done, but that fact transformed friendship into blood fellowship, and it was in that sense that Italy appealed to the Allied peoples and governments.

No Final Thesis

"The question of Fiume was not first brought forward by Italy, but by a thrilling act of spontaneous will which began with the declaration of Fiume's representative in the Hungarian Parliament, and which was subsequently confirmed when Fiume proclaimed herself an Italian town. Can our great nation remain inert and unmoved by the vehement and despairing appeal of this people whose blood is of our blood? No! Italy does not need to put forward a formal thesis in support of her demands, feeling sure that violence will not be done to the will of this Italian town."

Premier Orlando reiterated that the Treaty of London did not prevent the Allies from considering the Fiume question from the Italian view, and that, moreover, the Allies had admitted they were in no wise bound regarding Fiume, since they considered themselves capable of agreeing to the freedom of the city.

Wants Alliance to Stand

"It is our desire and firm resolve," he said, "that the alliance shall not be broken up. We wish to remain loyal to it for the sake of the solemn pledge which binds our word of honor, but still more for the holiness of blood shed in a common cause."

After paying tribute to all the Allied soldiers the Premier continued:

"The Allies of yesterday must be the Allies of to-day, and all their peoples, above all, the American people, who sacrificed themselves for the victory of an ideal, must remain at the helm together in the tie of loyal friendship."

The scene in the Chamber of Deputies as the Premier delivered his address to a crowded house was a notable one. Cheers greeted the arrival in the chamber of the Premier and of Foreign Minister Sonnino, and these were repeated as telegrams were read from Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, Spalato and the island of Brazza demanding their annexation by Italy.

The Prime Minister, paled with emotion, received an ovation which lasted several minutes, while the result of the vote on the motion of Deputy Luzzatti was hailed with a deafening storm of cheers.

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German Bishops Ousted

French Prelates Assigned to Strasbourg and Metz

PARIS, April 26.—Official announcement was made yesterday of the nomination by President Poincaré, of Monsignor Ruch, Bishop of Nancy, to be Bishop of Strasbourg, and Monsignor Peltier, Vicar General of Nancy, to be Bishop of Metz, succeeding two German bishops. The nominations were made on recommendation from Premier Clemenceau.

This is the first time since the separation of the church and state in France that church nominations have appeared in the official records. The action arises from the fact that, while relations between France and the Vatican are still broken off, the German concordat with Rome still applies to Alsace and Lorraine.

Germans Bring Hint of Regret To Versailles

"Words Fail Me," Says Secretary of von Rentzau After Passing Through Ravaged Fields of France

Prefect Receives Envoys

First Session of Congress To Be Occupied by Examination of Credentials

VERSAILLES, April 30.—When the German delegation to the peace congress, headed by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, reached Versailles it was received in the name o fthe French government by M. Challière, Prefect of the Department of Seine-et-Oise, to whom the count expressed thanks on behalf of the delegation. The count's secretary, Herr Rudiger, subsequently remarked to the newspaper men present:

"Words fail me to describe my feelings as I crossed your devastated regions. I hope the peace which we are about to sign will give satisfaction to all the nations which participated in the war."

The German plenopotentiaries were greeted by cold, raw weather, with occasional squalls, on the first day of their sojourn here. Wearied from their journey, the chief figures of the delegation slept late, not appearing during the forenoon. The lesser functionaries, however, heavily clothed against the storm, strolled through the sodden grounds of the park or along the streets.

No Censorship on Germans

The fifteen German newspaper men who accompanied the German representatives are Paul Block, Friedrich Stempfer, August Abel, Rolf Brandt, Prosper Mollendorf and Drs. Redlich, Muehlins, Kaufmann, Guttmann, Goldmann, Hirth, Loughringer, Baumann, Wertheimer and Fleck.

No censorship will be imposed upon the newspaper men's dispatches to Germany, but they will not be allowed to communicate with the Allied diplomats or newspaper men. Their status is the same as that of the German delegates, and they will be accorded the same treatment.

Director Heineken, of the North German Lloyd Line, was among the passengers in the second train of German representatives. Herr Heineken missed the special automobiles reserved for the higher dignitaries and was compelled to travel the five miles to Versailles in an auto bus with the minor representatives.

In addition to M. Chaliere, the German delegation was greeted officially at Vaucresson by Colonel Henry, for the Ministry of War, and M. Oudaille for the Interior Department. Baron von Lersner, the ranking officer of the advance party of Germans, also drove from Versailles to meet his chiefs. He was accompanied by an American officer, Major Kaiser, and by French and English officers attached to the Supreme War Council.

Guests Watchful of Baggage

Many of the German representatives carried their personal baggage, from which apparently they were anxious not to be separated.

The first train of the two bringing the Germans carried forty-six persons. The train with the others arrived a half hour later. There was no speech-making upon the arrival of the second party.

By 10:30 o'clock the last of the Germans had been seen safely to their respective hotels. The proceeding was entirely without incident and was witnessed by comparatively few persons aside from the newspaper men at Vaucresson and Versailles.

When the first train pulled into Vaucrasson a half hour late M. Chaliere and Baron von Lersner, followed by newspaper men, approached the car occupied by Foreign Minister von Brockdorff-Rantzau. Baron von Lersner entered the car and reported to the Foreign Minister, who then stepped out. The head of the German delegation was received with a brief and formal speech of greeting, the text of which had been carefully studied by the Foreign Ministry in order to give it the exact tone suitable for the occasion.

Welcoming Speech Formal

M. Challere said:

"As Prefect of the Seine-et-Oise and in the name of the government, I have the mission to receive the delegation of German plenipotentaries on its arrival in Versailles. I have the honor to salute you. I present Colonel Henry, chief of the French Military Mission, who will be the liaison officer between the German delegation and the French Republic and its allies."

The German Foreign Minister, who removed his hat while the French official spoke, replied merely by bowing. He then proceeded toward the exit from the station platform. Other delegates and subordinate officials found their way after him to the waiting automobiles.

The first session of the peace congress will be held in the room now used by the Supreme War Council, and will be devoted to a verification of credentials. The text of the peace treaty will be presented to the Germans at the second session in the dining room of the Hotel Trianon. This is a superb apartment, seventy-five feet square and having windows almost entirely around three sides, making it virtually a room inclosed in glass.

The delegates will proceed to the conference chamber through a marble corridor 180 feet long, lined with mirrors on one side and opening on the park from the other.

As Usual

The largest real estate transaction of the year is the purchase by the United States Steel Corporation of the Empire Building at Broadway and Rector Street.

Following the practice which has now become almost universal in such matters, the Steel Corporation has asked the Title Guarantee & Trust Company to examine and guarantee this title.

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Taft and Lowell Opposed to Any Change in League

Peace Enforcement Society Calls for Ratification of the Covenant Just as Framed by Paris Council

The emergency campaign committee of the League to Enforce Peace issued a statement to-night urging ratification of the league of nations covenant in its present revised form on the ground that further amendment by the United States Senate would indefinitely postpone peace. The statement was signed by William Howard Taft, president of the organization; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Hamilton Holt, Judge William H. Wadhams, William H. Short, Charles H. Strong and Glenn Frank.

"The covenant for a league of nations," says the statement, "in the amended form adopted by the Paris peace conference should satisfy all except those who oppose any league whatever.

It is now a thoroughly American instrument—thoroughly American and thoroughly non-partisan. Recent amendments included the more important changes proposed by the leaders of the Republican party.

"The covenant asks the American people to surrender neither their honor nor their independence nor their dominant position in the New World. It involves no obligations that we should not be ready to assume to lessen the danger of future wars.

"Opponents must now show their true colors. The old argument, 'We are for a league, but not the league,' will no longer serve. The issue now is: 'The league or none.'"

Price of Iron Crosses Up Since Their Sale Was Stopped

COBLENZ, March 20 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The price of iron crosses has more than doubled since the German authorities placed an embargo on the open traffic in them here. Nevertheless they are being sold. The dealers say the German government has prohibited further manufacture of the iron crosses and that private concerns are making and selling imitations of them.

Two Y. M. C. A.'s Set Up for Russians and Czecho-Slovaks

EKATERINBURG, Russia, Feb [illegible] Two successful American Young Men's Christian Association clubs, accommodating 3,000 Russian and Czecho-Slovak troops are in operation at Ekaterinburg and are proving exceedingly popular. They are in charge of Harold Alpin, formerly of Boston, and A. S. Alexander, of Chicago.

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Pretty Night Spreads of Striped English Madras, for single beds, $3.00—for double beds, $4.00

ENGLISH DIMITIES and FIGURED PERCALES, for single beds, $5.00 up—for double beds, $6.75 up

COMFORTABLES

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