

Tecla Pearls Orientals THE difference between Tecla Pearls and Orientals isn't worth talking about. But the difference in price is, for it represents a saving of thousands of dollars. TÉCLA 398 Fifth Avenue NEW YORK 10 Rue de la Paix, Paris

the name of Wilson? To-day the picture of the peace bringer, as the world pictured him, is palling beside the dark forms of our jailers, to one of whom, Premier Clemenceau, Frenchman recently wrote:

"The wild beast has been put in a cage on bread and water, but is allowed to keep his teeth, while his claws are hardy cut."

"All over Berlin we see posters intended to arouse a practical love for our brothers in captivity. They show sad and hopeless faces behind the prison bars—that is the right frontispiece for the so-called peace treaty, a false portrait of Germany's future."

"Sixty million are behind the barbed wire and the prison bars—sixty million at hard labor for whom the enemy makes their own land a prison camp. Should the peace conditions be accepted, Germany no longer could call anything her own which lies outside these narrow bounds. Germany has ceased to exist abroad, but if that were not sufficient, her cables have been taken from her and her wireless stations can send only commercial telegrams, and then only under control of the Allies. This would separate us from the outer world, for what business can be done under the control of competitors need not be described."

Says Wilson's Principle Has Been Abrogated "But this is far from enough. The council therefore determines treaties between enemy countries to be null and void, except such treaties whose execution is in favor of a government of the Allied Powers."

"What does President Wilson so aptly say 'that the first principle of peace itself is equality, equal participation in common benefits?'"

Herr Scheidemann then argued that this principle had been abrogated in the peace terms. He continued:

"That is the fall picture in its external aspects; without ships because the mercantile fleet passes into Entente hands, without cables, without colonies, without foreign settlements, without reciprocity and legal protection—yes, and even without the right to cooperate in fixing the prices for the goods and articles which we have to deliver as tribute."

"I ask you what honest man will say that Germany can accept such conditions. At the same time as we shall have to bestir ourselves to perform forced labor for the benefit of the entire world, our foreign trade, the sole source of our welfare, is destroyed and our home trade is rendered impossible. Lorraine iron ore, Upper Silesian coal, Alsatian potash, the Saar Valley mines, and the cheap foodstuffs from Posen and West Prussia are to lie outside our frontiers. We are to impose no higher tariff or protection than existed on August 1, 1914, while

our enemies may do as much as they like and every point in strangling us at home. All German revenues must be held at the disposal of our enemies for payments, not for war invalids and widows—all as forced labor for products the prices of which will be fixed by our customers."

"What is a people to do which is confronted by the command that it is responsible for all losses and all damages that its enemies suffered in the war? What is a people to do which is to have no voice in fixing its obligations?"

"Miserable Enslavement," "More Than Enough." "Because, perhaps, this humiliation and robbery are even yet insufficient, and in order to utilize every future possibility of destruction, the yoke must finally be placed on our necks and a miserable enslavement established for our children and our children's children. Germany undertakes to put into force and to publish all acts of legislation, all proscriptions and all regulations which might be necessary to insure the complete carrying out of the terms."

"Enough! More than enough! There are some examples of the treaty stipulations in establishing which, as Herr Clemenceau yesterday informed our delegation, the Entente will be guided completely by the principles according to which the armistice and peace negotiations were proposed."

"We have made counter proposals and shall make still more. With your consent we regard it as our sacred task to come to negotiations."

"Here and there insight and the common obligations of humanity are beginning to make themselves felt in neutral countries; in Italy and in Great Britain, above all, too. This is a comfort for us in this last fearful flaming up of the policy of the mailed fist. In socialistic France voices are being heard whereby historians one day will measure the state of humanity after four years of murder."

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While ministers and other government officials have been exercising obvious self-restraint in their utterances to correspondents, one high official lost his temper and roundly denounced France and President Wilson in a talk with The Tribune correspondent.

"You cannot enslave a civilized people of 70,000,000 for fifty years!" exclaimed the official. "It is France chiefly which is insisting upon the impossible burdens that have been laid upon us, although our Kultur is higher than the French. If this attempt to enslave the German people prevails, then our rage against France, which already is high, will become uncontrollable, and the world will experience something."

"And who is to blame for it all? President Wilson. He enjoined us to peace upon his fourteen points. But look at the peace and see how much of it is left! Do you wonder that our wrath against President Wilson is running high? But for him our armies would still be fighting west of the Rhine."

A vigorous pounding of the desk with the fist accompanied this ejaculation. The Reichsbank continues to make no quotations on foreign exchange rates. The German mark has suffered a new and rapid depreciation in the neutral markets, again wiping out recovery since low water mark was touched April 25. Quotations have dropped from 25 to 6 full points since the terms of peace were published.

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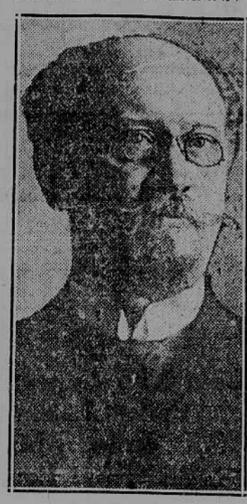
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PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN



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The disposal of the German colonies is regarded by the Socialists as "imperialism satisfying itself with the spoils of war." The statement concludes:

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THE PEACE CALENDAR table with dates 1-31

Villard Urges Soviet Rule in United States

Continued from page 1

Bidding PARIS 5TH AVENUE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

Readjustment of Spring Fashions is now in progress throughout our five selling salons--

This is our first-of-the-season's effort to put our house in order for the Summer season and affords very unusual buying opportunities.

Coats & Cape Wraps Especially priced at \$65, \$75 & \$95

Smart Tailor-made Suits Especially priced at \$55, \$75 & \$95

Street & Afternoon Dresses Especially priced at \$75

Street & Semi-dress Hats Especially priced at \$15 & \$20

1,945 French Fliers Killed During War

PARIS, May 13.—The casualties in the French air service in the war zone during the war were 6,328, it was officially announced to-day. The casualties were divided as follows:

Killed, 7,945; wounded, 2,922; missing, 1,461. Of the missing, it is stated, 700 must be considered to have lost their lives.

Outside the war zone the casualties totaled 1,227, bringing the aggregate for the whole service to 7,555.

American Women at World Peace Meeting

Jane Addams Presides at Zurich and Jeannette Rankin is Among U. S. Delegates

ZURICH, May 13.—Jane Addams, of Chicago, presided to-day at the opening session of the Women's International Conference for Permanent Peace.

The conference will deal with the work of the peace conference in Paris and the covenant of the league of nations, and will elaborate proposals concerning the legal position of women in political and economic life.

One hundred delegates, representing thirteen countries, were present. The Americans, in addition to Miss Addams, are Emily Balch, Alice Hamilton, Florence Kelley, Jeannette Rankin and Lillian Wald.

Two Spanish Aviators Killed

TELUAN, May 13.—Two aviators were killed here on Monday in the fall of their airplane. Both were captains in the Spanish army.



Germans Offer New World League Plan

Peace Delegates Want to Have Their Nation Admitted to Full Membership With Allies

PARIS, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—The German plan for a league of nations submitted by the German delegation at Versailles and now in the hands of the peace conference committee is included in the press to which it was referred, contains sixty-six articles, together with a supplement, setting forth the charter for an international labor league. The special aims of the league of nations devised by the Germans are set forth as follows:

"Prevention of international disputes. "Disarmament. "Securing freedom of traffic and general economic equality of rights. "Protection of national minorities. "The creation of an international workers' charter. "Regulation of colonial questions. "Unity of existing and future international institutions. "Another provision of the draft reads: "The league of nations shall comprise (a) all belligerent states taking part in the present war; (b) all neutral states included in the League of Nations Arbitration League; (c) all others to be admitted by vote of two-thirds of the existing members. Entrance is reserved to the Holy See."

Denmark Apprehensive Over Terms of Treaty

Both Houses of Parliament Insist on the Resolution of 1918 Regarding Slewig

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Denmark looks with apprehension upon the acquiring of a large number of German citizens through the rearrangement of the German-Danish frontier by the peace treaty.

The Danish Legation today received the following cablegram from Copenhagen:

"Both chambers of the Danish Parliament yesterday in joint confidential sitting discussed the situation created by the peace condition about Slewig. The following resolution was adopted by a majority consisting of the Left party, the Radical party, Socialists and Professor Birk, of the Conservative party:

"While the Danish Parliament expresses its satisfaction at the prospect that the coming peace will bring the fulfillment of the national hopes of the Danish people, it insists on its resolution of October 22, 1918, and on the wishes expressed toward the Allied and associated powers in Paris, with regard to the voting zone in Slewig by the parliamentary delegation, represented by all parties and by representatives of the Danish elector's association in Slewig."

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Ex-Kaiser to Surrender Or Be "World Outlaw"

WASHINGTON, May 13.—There is no rule of international law by which the great powers can require Holland to surrender the former German Emperor for trial by an international court, according to authorities here. If Holland elects to refuse to deliver him to such a tribunal, the Allied and associated nations there exists no principle of law which authorizes the application to Holland of compulsory measures.

The effect of refusal by Holland to give up William Hohenzollern, it was stated by one authority, would be to make that personage, in the event that Germany signs the peace treaty, an international outlaw, finding immunity in the Netherlands, from which country he could not depart except to be taken prisoner for trial.

friendship between Italy and America, initiated by millions of our emigrants to the United States."

Chinese Envoys Warned Not to Sign the Treaty

Threat of Violence Is Made in a Dispatch Signed by 35,000 Citizens of Shantung

PARIS, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—Messages threatening violence if they sign the peace treaty have been received by the Chinese delegation from various parts of China. A dispatch sent by 35,000 citizens of Shantung Province, dated Tsinan-Fu, May 11, says:

"Regarding the Tsingtau problem, Japan shows contempt for public right, and never ceases to be ambitious. The people of Shantung refuse to accept as effective such illegal demands. The traitors to our country, Tsao Yu-Lin (Minister of Communications, whose house was burned at Peking) and Chang Tsung-ting (former Chinese Minister to Japan, who was severely beaten by the Chinese), deserved death for the blow suffered by the Chinese people."

"Should you sign the Japanese proposal you must receive the same treatment upon returning to China. We cannot give ear to apologies. Do not fail us. We are much in earnest."

A message, dated Hang Chow, May 10, addressed to the Chinese peace delegates, says:

"The Assembly is extremely disappointed at hearing that the disposal of Tsingtau has been left to the discretion of Japan alone. All are prepared to do what the crisis demands, but are hoping that you will yet effect a change in the situation. If necessary, and without in any way hindering the signing of the protocol, you can depend upon the full moral support of the people at home."

War Board Rules Agreements of Labor Stand Until Peace

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Paper mill workers, who argue that the armistice terminated wage and working agreements made for the period of the war, were informed by the National War Labor Board to-day that such reasoning would have produced industrial chaos if adopted generally by organized labor.

The board, headed by former John P. Burke, president of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, that the war should not be over until the treaty of peace was ratified and that his union should abide by the agreement under which it is now working until that time.

Air 'Stunts' Over Towns Prohibited by Paris Order

PARIS, May 13.—Pilots of airplanes are forbidden by an official order issued Monday to fly over towns or crowds of people except at such a height which permits them to plane down to a landing field in case their motors stop. Acrobatic feats over towns are prohibited. Military pilots are warned against flying over Paris except under orders, on pain of dismissal from the service.

Numerous complaints have been made against airmen flying over race tracks at low altitudes. This led to the issuance of the order.

Col. Roosevelt's Biographer Speaks at Memorial Exhibit

Herman Hagedorn, poet and biographer of Colonel Roosevelt, lectured yesterday at Columbia University in connection with the Roosevelt Memorial Exhibition, which is being held in Avery Hall. Different speakers will lecture on the same subject every day at 4:30 and 8:30 in Schermerhorn Hall.

The exhibition is open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Arrangements may be made to have days set aside for attendance at the lecture of school children and members of organizations.

Finland's First Minister to U. S. Reaches New York