

Rumania Told To Stop Loot Of Hungary

Supreme Council Sends Note to Bucharest Declaring Reparation Must Await Decision From Paris Settlement to Come Later

Official Denial Is Made That Archduke Joseph Is Supported by Rumanians

PARIS, Aug. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Rumania will not be permitted to strip Hungary, according to the draft of the Supreme Council's reply to the last note from Bucharest, which was completed at yesterday's meeting of the council.

The Bucharest government is informed that the fixing of the amount of reparation to be made by Hungary, as well as its distribution, is a matter under control of the Allied and associated powers, and that until final decision is reached, all war, railway and agricultural material now in Hungary and subject to distribution will be under the common administration of the Allied powers.

The text of the reply follows:

Accept Rumanian Pledge
"The peace conference, without reverting to a certain number of points which call for correction on its part, notes with satisfaction the Rumanian declaration that it intends to work in agreement with the policy which the conference adopts in Hungary. It interprets this declaration as an indication that Rumania, as a state participating in the peace conference, intends to conform to the decisions of the conference communicated through the military mission delegated to Budapest by the Supreme Council.

"Directions sent three times by the conference to the mission of Allied generals and communicated to Bucharest have defined explicitly and in detail the present policies of the Allied powers toward Hungary, the disarmament of Bulgarian troops, the maintenance of order with the smallest possible number of foreign troops, the revictualing of Hungary and the abstention from all interference in the internal politics of Hungary, preserving for that country a free expression of the national will.

Reparation Coming Later
"The Supreme Council insists on the fact that final recovery of war, railway or agricultural material, or of funds, etc., cannot occur at present, according to the principles of the peace conference, accepted by all the Allies and applied in particular in the treaty of peace with Germany. It is the right of the assembly of the Allied and associated powers alone to fix the reparation to be made by Hungary and determine upon its distribution among interested states. Neither the Rumanian army nor the Rumanian government has the right itself to fix Rumania's share, assets of all kinds belonging to Hungary being a pledge held by the Allied powers in common."

Delivery of the Rumanian note, in which the Bucharest government said the Rumanians in confiscating property in Hungary were "merely getting back their own property," and insisted that the armistice of November, 1918, "no longer exists," was delayed, according to a statement made by the Rumanian delegation, because of its great length and the difficulty experienced in decoding it. The Rumanian delegates declared they wished it to be understood that no amendments to the note were added following its arrival here.

Rumania Against Joseph
A formal denial that the Rumanian government favored the advent to power in Hungary of Archduke Joseph was issued yesterday by the Rumanian Press Bureau. The statement says in part:

"The Archduke's violent hostility toward the Rumanians is very well known. As commander of the Austro-Hungarian troops in Transylvania he permitted the soldiers to commit atrocities on the Rumanian population. When there was talk of deposing King Ferdinand, the Archduke was the principal Austrian candidate for the Rumanian throne."

BUDAPEST, Aug. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Paul Garami, the Socialist leader, and other Socialists announced today that they would refuse to enter the new government of Stephan Friedrich, unless Archduke Joseph abandoned the regency.

British Censor Frees Tons of Detained Mail

Letters Held Up During War Are Being Forwarded to Proper Destination

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The forwarding of mail detained during the war by the postal censor will be completed by August 20, the War Office announces.

It is estimated that 630,000,000 pieces of mail were examined during the war and that 1,300,000 were detained, of which 592,500 recently were released. Approximately 150,300 pieces of mail seized originated in the United States or was going to the United States when they reached the censor.

In regard to mail routed over the United Kingdom to and from foreign countries and mails landed from neutral ships which entered British territorial waters, it has been decided that pieces containing goods, currency, securities and other valuable financial papers will be put into prize court. Commercial and private correspondence containing valuable documents will be released. Other private correspondence will be destroyed because of the great cost of reexamination.

Accuses U. S. Delegates Of Sympathy for Reds

Paris Writer Blames America and England for Lack of Policy

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

PARIS, Aug. 16.—In an article on the Hungarian question, Auguste Gavrain, of the "Journal des Debats," who was a consistent supporter of President Wilson during the peace conference, takes the representatives of the American government to task for too great sympathy with Lenin, Trotsky, Bela Kun and their Bolshevik followers. He says:

"When President Wilson arrived at Paris it was expected that he would outline in a practical form the principles which he had asked the Allies before the armistice to accept as the

basis for future peace. The fourteen points and his former declarations were somewhat vague and inconsistent. It was necessary to have had them formulated clearly and logically if the negotiations were to be conducted in conformity with them without delays, misunderstandings or incoherence.

"The American delegation, however, avoided precision and those governments which doubted the worth of certain principles maneuvered, in ways of which little was said, along lines of their own. World politics was conducted at the peace conference as each government conducted its interior politics.

"To-day, on every occasion, Americans and English reproach us for lacking principles, forgetting they themselves were the first to lack them. No principle, no programme was formulated by the peace conference.

"The governments at Washington and London know that we are irrevocably attached to an alliance with them. But it is our duty to speak frankly. They too often choose their agents badly and affect too much disdain for friendly councils from other sources."

U. S. Devises Plan to Insure Balkan Peace

New Compromise of Thracian Problem Provides Bulgaria With an Outlet to Aegean at Dedegatch

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Out of the peace conference attempt to reach a compromise on the Thracian question, in

which a compromise was said to be impossible and efforts thereto more temporizing, the American delegation has finally a plan for cutting up the territory which makes the map of Thrace look like a crazy quilt. There is no assurance as yet that the other peace delegates will accept the American compromise proposition, which is extremely intricate and complex even on the map, and much more so when the mixed population of Thrace is considered.

The fantastic boundaries which the American delegation would draw in Thrace are based upon the principle which they refuse to surrender—namely, Bulgaria must have untrammelled access to the Aegean Sea. The insistence and stress which the Americans lay upon this point are due, first, to the conviction that only thus will peace be assured in the Balkans, and, second, to the distrust of Greek capacity for

governing more territory than Greece controls at present.

In the early stages of the negotiations the Americans presented a simpler plan, which was rejected by the supreme council. This scheme was to join eastern and western Thrace with Constantinople under one mandatory power. The American argument was that under this arrangement Bulgaria would have adequate guarantee of an economic outlet.

It is learned on high authority that France and Great Britain were willing to accept this solution if at the same time they had been assured the United States would accept the mandate. However, with the United States reluctant to assume such responsibility, the British and French delegates were disinclined to consent to the scheme, as it would entail assumption of the mandate either by France or Great Britain. France would regard such an increase of British power in the Balkans with strong disfavor. Great Britain feels the same toward a similar increase of French influence.

The new American plan contemplates the establishment of a small interna-

tional corridor sufficient to protect the railroad from Bulgaria to Dedegatch, which is to be made a free port under the jurisdiction of the league of nations. The Greek boundary, which now runs a few miles east of Kavalla, would be pushed further eastward, taking in the Greek population on the Aegean littoral. In east Thrace Greece would be given a strip extending from the Aegean to the Black Sea, leaving a small hinterland for Constantinople.

The strip which the Greeks would obtain under this plan contains more Greeks than territory further west, and Hellenic ambitions would be somewhat gratified by the extension of the kingdom of Greece to the Black Sea, although on account of a lack of harbors the economic value of this position would be small.

Although admitting the disadvantage of separating Greece from its territory in Thrace by an international corridor, the Americans say that after all the main purpose is to assure permanent peace in the Balkans, and this can be attained only by eliminating the possibility of the Bulgars bumping into the Greeks on their way to the sea.

Poles Beg America For More Assistance

Hoover Given Memorial at Warsaw Saying Additional Credits Will Save Nation

WARSAW, Aug. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Men and women representing the Socialist party in Poland, accompanied by the Minister of Labor, called upon Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Allied Relief Organization, Thursday and presented a memorial.

"Please present to the American people," the memorial said, "our feeling of gratitude. But for America we would not have been able to pull through the last six months. We pledge ourselves to devote our strength to the orderly upbuilding of a stable government."

"We are not Bolshevik, but are patriotic, thinking people who know that our ideals of democracy are best served by preparing the minds of the masses for the responsibilities of a Socialist

government and that such progress only is sound when achieved by the votes of an intelligent majority.

"We know the difficulties and deprivations through which the Polish people must pass during the next year and will endeavor to live up to your slogan of full production on farms and in coal mines and factories. We must beg our American brothers in democracy to have patience with us and not to remove their support until we can get on our feet. Give us just one more year of credits and other active sympathy and we will emerge a strong, self-respecting nation prepared to face the world alone."

Canada Guns to Belgium

MONS, Belgium, Aug. 15.—Canadian cannon which fired the last shot at the Germans on armistice day, November 11, were presented to the village of Mons this morning with elaborate ceremonies. The Mayor of Mons spoke of the self-sacrifice of the Canadians who "without profit, came to fight for the liberty of Belgium."

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