Armenia To Be Separate State, Council Agrees

Boundaries To Be Limited to Exclude Turkish Population That Might Become Center of Revolt

British Dine Millerand

Conference of Premiers Is Said to Have Helped to Iron Out Differences

SAN REMO, April 23 (By The Associated Press).—Armenia is to be created an independent state. This decision was reached by the Supreme Council of the Allies to-day because neither the United States nor any other power was willing to accept a mandate over the country.

The boundaries of Armenia have not yet been defined, and the new republic probably will be rather contracted, as it is believed that the smaller the country the more easily can it take care of itself, because if too many Turks are left within its confines they might overthrow the government.

The comment of those in close relation with the council is that the league of nations has been rather slightingly treated respecting Armenia. The council sent a somewhat vague letter to the league, asking it to take the mandate. The league executives at a meeting in Paris reported favorably, but called attention to the fact that it had no funds and no staff, suggesting that the council should authorize an international loan guaranteed by the powers composing the council.

Eviction of Turks Asked

It was suggested that the new state ought not to be burdened with a large debt to begin with, and the council was also requested to eject the Turkish forces from the borders of the new state. These proposals have not been accepted by the council, which thus declines to avail itself of the league as a suitable mandatary. It is understood that if the league had been provided with money it might have arranged with neutral governments to exercise the mandate under supervision of the league. Among the smaller powers so mentioned are Canada, especially, and if Canada would not accept, then Sweden or Spain.

The council leaves Smyrna under the suzerainty of Turkey, but places the city and province under the administration of Greece.

Premier Lloyd George last evening gave a dinner in honor of Alexandre Millerand, the French Premier, and General Berthelot, the French chief of staff. Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary; Arthur J. Balfour, British representative on the Executive Council of the league of nations, and some other of the French and British representatives here were present.

The dinner is described as having passed off agreeably, while after it Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand had opportunity for a private conversation. The tension between the British and French delegations is said to have been considerably lessened in consequence.

Underwood Awaits Orders

Robert Underwood Johnson, American Ambassador to Italy, arrived here this morning, to act as observer for the United States during the sittings of the Supreme Council, as instructed by the State Department at Washington.

Mr. Johnson was without instructions as to precisely what he should do here and awaited cable messages from the State Department. His situation here was regarded by the other diplomatists as awkward, as the conference is nearing an end.

Prince Ghika, Rumanian Minister to France, arrived here to-day from Rumania. He is visiting San Remo for the purpose of following closely Russian questions before the Supreme Council which affect Rumania.

LONDON, April 23.—"The London Times" to-day confirms the Paris reports of yesterday that Premier Lloyd George and Nitti had urged that a German representative be summoned to San Remo for the purpose of revising the Treaty of Versailles, but thtt the proposal collapsed owing to French and Belgian opposition. To this the newspaper adds:

"We understand that any attempt to revise the treaty without consulting the United States will be resented by America, who will consider England responsible for any complication that may ensue."

PARIS, April 23.—The Supreme Council at its meeting Saturday will discuss the principle for the fixing of a definite sum of reparation in the German treaty, which David Lloyd George, the British Premier, has been urging. The dispatch adds that an accord is said to have been reached on many of the important points outstanding. The council also will discuss questions relative to the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles and a reply to the latest German note will be considered.

Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain would approve of Anglo-French occupation of the Ruhr district of Germany in the event the Berlin government should refuse to live up to the revised terms of the Versailles Treaty, says "Pertinax," political editor of the "Echo de Paris." He says intimation to this effect has come through a member of the British Premier's suite, for the purpose of overcoming Premier Millerand's opposition to revision of the German treaty.

Military Action Hinted

"The representative of England," asserts "Pertinax," in the course of his article, "charged a high military member of his suite with the duty of interposing questions during discussions for the purpose of giving the impression that if Germany should fail exactly to execute the Treaty of Versailles, once it is revised, England would consent to sending her soldiers into the Ruhr Valley in company with those of France.

"Maneuvers at San Remo having the purpose of overcoming French opposition to revision of the treaty are the culmination of conversations which have been going on at Berlin between officials of the German government and certain Allied representatives. The arrival of the German note asking for a permanent army of 200,000 men is not a mere coincidence."

Nitti Warns Allies Of Turkish Uprising

SAN REMO, April 23 (By The Associated Press).—"You will have war in Asia Minor, and Italy will not send a single soldier nor pay a single lira," said Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, in an interview to-day following a critical analysis by him of the Turkish peace treaty.

"You have taken from the Turks their sacred city of Adrianople," said Signor Nitti. "You have placed their capital city under foreign control. You have taken from them every port and the larger part of their territory. The Turkish delegates will sign a treaty which will not have the sanction of the Turkish people or the Turkish Parliament."

Italy Not to Ask Soviet Recognition at San Remo

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Italian Embassy declared in a statement to-day that the question of formal recognition of the Russian Soviet government would not be presented to the San Remo conference. The embassy's statement follows:

"With a view of correcting misunderstandings that have arisen as to the Italian policy towards Russia, the Italian Embassy is authorized to state that it has never been the intention of Signor Nitti to lay before the San Remo conference the question of a formal recognition of the Soviet government.

"Signor Nitti's aim is to reëstablish, as soon as possible, commercial relations with Russia, and as to political recognition his desire is to act, if possible, in full accord with the Allied governments. Signor Nitti wishes to follow the policy of peace."

U. S. Secretary at Paris Is Sent to Aid Johnson

WASHINGTON, April 23. — Leland Harrison, secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, has been ordered to San Remo to assist Ambassador Johnson, now there in the capacity of an observer at the meetings of the Supreme Council.

State Department officials said no additional instructions had been sent to Ambassador Johnson.

Germany to Bar Luxury Imports to Boost Mark

Special Cable to The Tribune
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BERLIN, April 23.—The famous "hole in the West"—the name given by Germans to the uncontrolled frontier in the occupied region along the Rhine, is soon to be closed, according to statements made to-day at a meeting of the Cologne Chamber of Commerce.

German has been pleading and negotiating with the Allied governments for a year for authority to exercise its jurisdiction on the frontier to prevent the flooding of Germany with goods, mostly articles of luxury which are not needed and only tend to depress the value of the mark. While the reestablishment of the customs net on the frontier will require time, it is expected to assist materially in rehabilitating German currency.

Lloyd George Counts Ruhr Issue Settled

(Continued from page one)

be unfair to take up the Adriatic question at the San Remo conference.

"The Adriatic question cannot wait," the Premier added. He asserted the belief that the Jugo-Slav cabinet crisis was purposedly arranged. Upon the insistence of Nitti, it is possible that the Adriatic case will be discussed at the present sessions.

SAN REMO, April 23 (By The Associated Press).—When one of the American correspondents in their interview with Premier Lloyd George to-day asked the British Prime Minister if he had proposed a revision of the German treaty, Mr. Lloyd George replied:

"I never, either publicly or privately, made any such suggestion. Quite on the contrary, a month ago I said in the House of Commons, in answer to a question of Mr. Asquith, that I was opposed to the revision of the treaty, and so I am. The treaty as it stands affords scope for caring for the needs of Germany as well as obliging her to meet her obligations to other peoples."

Regarding the Turkish treaty, the Premier said:

"Nubar Pasha (representing Turkey) was before the council to-day. He was asked if there was not danger of massacres in certain regions. His reply was No, that there was no one left to be massacred. The answer gave a tragic thrill to the members of the council.

"Europe has need of the United States and we should have like you to take the mandate of Constantinople."

Alluding to the probable length of the council, Premier Lloyd George said he did not think the work could be finished before Monday. It would take most of to-day to complete the Turkish treaty and the German situation would be discussed Saturday and Sunday. Bolshevism would come in for some consideration, he added, and that would include Russia.

Russian Program Unsettled

"When is the Commission of the League of Nations going to Russia?" the Premier was asked.

"That we do not know," he answered. "Russia has not replied to our communication. The Bolsheviki think about as much about the league of nations as the United States does." This the Premier said with a laugh.

When asked if it were true that he had proposed in the council that President Ebert be requested to come and discuss conditions in Germany, Mr. Lloyd George laughed again and remarked that that was one among many proposals which were said to have been made, and that he could take no responsibility for all the statements made in the press.

Speaking with regard to the Russian delegation appointed to visit England, the Premier said:

"I hear that Krassin (Gregory Krassin, Bolshevik Minister of Trade and Commerce) is coming on behalf of the Russians. We could not receive Litvinoff (Maxim Litvinoff, former Bolshevik 'Ambassador' at London) again. Not because he is a Bolshevik—that has onthing to do with it—but becuuse his previous conduct has disqualified him as ambassador. He was taking part in public meetings, carrying on propaganda and working actively in internal politics.

"We could not have that any more than you could have the British Ambassador taking sides in your politics and carrying on open agitation against your government."

Mr. Lloyd George said he doubted if the Adriatic question would come before the council. The Jugo-Slav government, he asserted, was not ready to do anything definite, because it was again in domestic difficulties.

Socialists Threaten Union

MADRID, April 23. — The Spanish Socialists are organizing a movement for adhesion to the Third Internationale at Moscow. The committee of the National party has resolved itself to call a general conference for June 19 to consider resolutions on this subject. It is expected the conference will reach a definite agreement in favor of adhesion.

France and Reds Trade Captives

PARIS, April 23.—Representatives of France and the Russian Soviet government have signed an agreement relative to the exchange and repatriation of prisoners of war held in each country.

Tango and Fox Trot Barred as Immoral

GENEVA, April 23.—Modern dances, including the tango and fox trot, have been prohibited as "immoral" by the Catholic authorities of the Canton of Fribourg. Only the old dances, such as the waltz, will be permitted in public places and at balls. Visitors at hotels, however, are not affected by the regulation. The question of décolleté also was discussed by the Catholic authorities, but no decision on the subject was reached.

Russian Royalty Buried at Peking

Greatest Secrecy Attends Interment of Bodies of Four of Imperial Family

PEKING, April 17 (By the Associated Press) (Delayed).—Seven bodies, four of them said to be those of members of the Russian imperial family, arrived in Peking from Harbin yesterday and were buried in the Russian cemetery outside the city wall. The whole proceeding was surrounded with the greatest secrecy, even the Russian Legation receiving scant information of the circumstances.

The bodies were declared to be those of Grand Duke Serge Michaelovitch, Prince Ivan, husband of Princess Helene, daughter of King Peter of Serbia; Prince Igor, brother of Prince Ivan; Grand Duchess Elizabeth, a sister of the late Empress, and three servants, who shared the fate of these members of the royal family when, it is alleged, they were killed and their bodies thrown down into a coal mine near Perm. The discovery of their whereabouts was said to have been made by a commission appointed by Admiral Kolchak last summer.

It is believed the transfer was brought about by General Dietrichs, the Kolchak commander, it being hinted that King Peter coöperated in the arrangements.

Prussian Nobles Ousted To Curb Junker Power

Pomeranian Officials Dismissed, Others Resign; Many To Be Prosecuted

BERLIN, April 23 (By The Associated Press).—The government's process of weeding out reactionary elements from the provincial administration of Pomerania and elsewhere so far has resulted in the dismissal of nineteen district councilors, all of whom were local magnates, with historic names of the Prussian landed gentry.

The provincial governors of Hanover and Koenigsberg and a half dozen others, including some chiefs of departments in the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, also were dismissed. Others resigned of their own volition, and the Socialist factions of the Diet have drawn up a list containing a score whose dismissals they demand. Most of those dismissed will be prosecuted for misuse of authority.

Twenty officers of the security police here have been cashiered, while elimination of undesirable elements in this body is proceeding. The personal staff of the Ministry of Defense is to be abolished, as it is considered superfluous in view of the reduction of the army.

A large force of police and detectives from Stettin descended upon Greifswald, Pomerania, yesterday. They searched students' clubs and private homes for those suspected of anti-Republican leanings.

Offer of Armenian Mandate To Canada Officially Denied

OTTAWA, April 23.—Canada has not expressed willingness to accept a mandate for Armenia, it was stated authoritatively to-day in connection with reports that the Dominion was ready to accept such a mandate if it were offered.

"The government has received no such offer and has certainly not intimated its willingness to accept any such mandate," said one government official.

Prominent Turks Are Placed Under Arrest by Allies

Izzet Pacha, Former Grand Vizier, Among Those Taken Into Custody; General Upheaval Threatens Porte

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23 (By The Associated Press).—Izzet Pasha, former Turkish Grand Vizier, has been arrested by Entente authorities here. General Alirza Pasha and several other prominent Turks also were apprehended.

Izzet Pasha is one of the best known figures in Turkish politics, and was asked to form a Cabinet when the government of Sali Pasha gave notice it intended to resign, early in March. He was one of the Turkish delegates named to go to Paris to receive the terms of peace from the Allies.

Damad Ferid Pasha, Grand Vizier, has taken charge of the War Office, because disaffection there has threatened to embarrass the government in sending assistance to Anzevour Pasha, chief of the Sultan's forces in Asia Minor.

Rechid Bey, Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and there is general dissatisfaction in government circles. Many officials disapprove of wholesale arrests of Nationalists in this city, and are unwilling to act against Mustapha Kemal.

Twelve hundred adherents of Mustapha Kemal are reported to have been arrested, and many are being thrown into jail daily.

Government troops and forces under command of Mustapha Kemal have clashed in a number of skirmishes in Western Anatolia, and it is reported the latter hold the dominant position there. Suburban trains within an hour of Constantinople have been fired upon by snipers.

All Mahometans are called upon to unite in a movement to "free the Sultan from Allied influence," in a proclamation issued by Colonel Jafar Tayor, commandant at Adrianople.

"We **are not** fightnig against the Sultan, but against his jailors," the proclamation declared. The world knows Thrace is Turkish and Moslem. We have never broken bonds with the Sultan, whom we regard as the supreme chief, but the example of Smyrna is before our eyes. We know the Greeks murdered our brothers and ruined Turkish villages, and we know the same fate awaits us at the hands of the Greeks if we are unprepared to defend ourselves."

Anatolia Declares Independence

LONDON, April 23. — Anatolia has formed an independent government under the presidency of Mustapha Kemal, leader of Turkish Nationalist forces in Asia Minor, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, filed at Constantinople Wednesday.

Italian Socialists Urge Soviets in Cities

National Council, by Vote of 94,000 to 21,000, Recommends Control by Proletariat

MILAN, April 23.—Constitution of soviets as an experiment in all large Italian cities where the proletariat is well organized was decided upon at the Socialist National Council in session here yesterday. The vote on the proposition was 94,000 in favor and 21,000 against. Proposals to institute soviets everywhere throughout Italy were rejected by a vote of 88,000 to 5,000.

ROME, April 23.—Airplane postal service between the principal cities of Italy is being organized by the government to offset the effect of the strike of telegraphic employees. Telegraph service is possible at present only through the Ministry of the Navy, which has control of the wireless systems of the country.

Parcel post packages are not being received at the postoffice, and the government has suspended the practice of insuring letters and also the payment of money orders at the payee's domicile. No printed matter except newspapers is accepted for transmission through the mails.

Strike Against d'Annunzio

Another General Walk-Out in Fiume for Poet's Withdrawal

FIUME, April 20 (By The Associated Press).—Another general strike has been declared here, demands being made for the withdrawal of Gabriele d'Annunzio and his legionaries, the removal of the present National Council and the opening of the Fiume frontier. An attempt was made to hold mass meetings last night, but d'Annunzio's police prevented them.

Signor Zanelia, former leader of the Autonomists, who is not allowed in the city, has succeeded in distributing pamphlets, through friends, urging the expulsion of d'Annunzio, the election of a new National Council and the restoration of normal conditions.

Signor Bellasich, secretary of the National Council, announced to-day that Premier Nitti had agreed to keep the city provisioned pending a settlement of the question.

Ambassador Johnson Given Cordial Reception by King

ROME, April 22.—Robert Underwood Johnson, American Ambassador to Italy, presented his credentials to King Victor Emmanuel to-day, driving with embassy attachés from the embassy to the Quirinal Palace in gala court carriages with outriders.

The ambassador was met at the Quirinal by Marquis Barea Dolmeo, Prefect of the Palace, who accompanied him to the ante-chamber of the throne room, where the military and civil households of the King were assembled. Mr. Johnson was introduced to the King and had a cordial audience with the sovereign for about twenty minutes. He then presented the personnel of the embassy, with whom the King conversed.

Trouble Brewing In Upper Silesia

Germans and Poles Claim Upper Hand as Day for the Plebiscite Nears

By William C. Dreher

Special Cable to The Tribune
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BERLIN, April 23.—Dispatches from Upper Silesia indicate growing friction between the Poles and Germans in that district as the time for the plebiscite to determine its nationality approaches.

The Germans, on their side, continue to assert the Poles are preparing for occupation of the district with General Haller's army and that Polish troops have been massing across the frontier.

According to the Germans, the Poles are privately admitting that the prospect of Upper Silesia remaining German is daily improving. It is asserted that a canvass made by Polish leaders in the entire plebiscite region showed 945 precincts would vote for Polish nationality and more than 1,900 for German.

Much interest was awakened by a secret circular printed by the Poles in Breslau to-day stating, "The time is near when the Germans must be expelled from our country," and ordering the organization of societies as a basis of Polish militia mobilization.

The circular says: "Lists must be prepared and gendarmerie organized."

The collection of arms and ammunition is pronounced a sacred duty for every Pole, and, it is added, "the arms department of organization must be kept in the strictest secrecy."

Germany Protests at Belgian Boundary Line

Asserts Eupen and Malmedy Commission Cut Into Some Territory Rightfully Teuton

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, April 23.—The German government has filed a protest with the Supreme Council against the findings of the commission appointed to fix the boundary between Germany and Belgium.

Article 33 of the peace treaty ceded Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium. The German note says the commission gave Belgium the railway encircling Bontjoie and included with it some territory which was left to Germany by the peace treaty.

The note also protests against the manner of the plebiscite held along the frontier, charging that the Belgians discriminated against those persons who voted in favor of Germany by refusing to permit them to trade across the frontier and by working out a scheme for identifying these pro-Germans by placing a distinguishing mark on their passports.

Germany Cuts Ruhr Force Under Treaty

LONDON, April 23.—A note has been dispatched to Paris by the German government, according to a Berlin wireless message received here, saying that the German troops in the Ruhr district no longer exceed the number stipulated by the peace treaty.

Swedish Professor Urges Allies to Aid Germany

Dr. Helmer Key Fears That Bolshevik Wave Will Engulf Europe

Germany must be helped to an industrial and political recovery if European civilization is to be saved from collapse, in the opinion of Dr. Helmer Key, formerly professor of literature at the University of Upsala, Sweden, and present editor of the "Svenska Dagbladet," of Stockholm, who has just arrived from Scandinavia to study economic conditions in the United States.

"Bolshevism is threatening all of Europe to-day," said Dr. Key at the Harvard Club yesterday. "The nub of the situation is in Germany. If Germany goes Bolshevistic her condition will engulf the rest of Europe and will affect America. France's economic situation is bad. If the franc depreciates to the level of the German mark then France will be threatened. It is the job of Great Britain and America to see that the worst does not happen."

Dr. Key expects to make a two months' tour of the United States.

America's adoption of prohibition is not likely to be emulated in Scandinavian countries, he said. "Our labor people and the Socialists, who have great influence, are against prohibition," said Dr. Key. "Our people are allowed light wines and beer ad lib., but they must produce their 'motbok' when they want strong spirits. The 'motbok' is a kind of license issued to the individual consumer. If he is found drunk the 'motbok' is taken away from him. After that he must be contented with light wines or beer. Finland is nominally dry, but there is much drunkenness there. I don't see any immediate prospect a world-wide prohibition."

King Albert Accepts Bid To Visit Brazil in August

BRUSSELS, April 23.—The Brazilian Ambassador to-day handed to King Albert a letter from President Pessoa inviting the Belgian royal family to visit Brazil. King Albert accepted the invitation and expressed his satisfaction at being able to return the visit President Pessoa made to Belgium in 1919.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth and perhaps Crown Prince Leopold will leave Belgium in August by way of Antwerp on board a Brazilian liner escorted by a Brazilian dreadnough. They will be absent from Belgium from six to eight weeks.

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What Is Behind The "Outlaw" Rail Strike?

Every phase of the great strike that has extended across the country during the past two weeks is covered in the leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 24th. In the opinion of the *Jersey Journal* (Jersey City) "the outlaw strike is trying either to put union labor out of business or to put the country out of business," and the *Evening Post* (Chicago) declares that it is "a test of organized labor's ability to control its own affairs. If unionism can not control its forces and can not prove its value as a respectable cooperating factor in the great task of doing the country's work and producing the country's wealth, the verdict will go against it." While Attorney-General Palmer affirms that the strike was the result of I. W. W. leadership, and of the working out of an international Communist program, Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, blames "men like Senator Cummins and Governor Allen of Kansas, with their legislation to deny a man the right to quit work to enforce a legitimate claim or redress an injury" for the "wave of uncontrollable resentment" which found expression in this strike. The *Evening Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) declares that "the pressure that greed and stupid opportunism have put upon all wage-earners is almost intolerable. To be promised relief, yet to see the cost of necessities rising steadily about twice as fast as your wages, to see a day approaching when shoes and shelter may be matters of doubt, is to be ready material in the hands of blind agitators."

Read THE DIGEST this week if you would get the news of this great strike as drawn from all available sources.

"The Digest's" Poll of 11,000,000 Voters

The Most Impressive Indication of the People's Choice for the Presidency Ever Given Outside of a Presidential Election

When it is recalled that the total vote cast in the last presidential election was about eighteen and one-half millions and that in the present poll THE DIGEST is taking, eleven million voters are being asked to name their choices for the presidency, it will be seen that the results of this poll will give a very accurate idea of the man that the American public want for president. The second week's returns are published in THE DIGEST for April 24th.

Every section of the country is being canvassed by mail in this poll, and many thousands of votes are being received daily. From now on up to the presidential conventions in June the DIGEST will print a weekly tabulation of this monster vote and it is not too much to say that it will be carefully and eagerly scanned by the public, and in all likelihood will have a considerable influence upon the selection of the candidates at the conventions of the two great parties.

All the World-News of the Week in "The Digest"

Besides the two feature articles, before mentioned, this week's DIGEST is particularly interesting. There is a wide variety of news-articles covering International Politics, The War Situation in Europe, Science and Invention, Religion and Social Service, Literature, Drama, Music and Education, while the lighter side of life is reflected in the form of humorous cartoons and other illustrations.

April 24th Number on Sale To-day—News-dealers 10 Cents—$4.00 a Year

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