

Foreign Ministers Have Conference on Adriatic Problem

Scialoja and Trumbitch to Continue Parley Later; Italian Towns Hail Millard Enthusiastically

SAN REMO, April 27.—The question of the Adriatic settlement between Italy and Jugoslavia was discussed at a meeting in Nice yesterday between Vittorio Scialoja, the Italian Foreign Minister, and Anton Trumbitch, Foreign Minister of Jugoslavia.

When M. Trumbitch left Nice after the conference it was arranged that the two Foreign Ministers should meet again soon at Stresa, on Lake Maggiore.

The French and British delegations to the Allied Supreme Council departed for Paris to-day on special trains.

The British, who came to San Remo with 80 members, had 120 on leaving, 40 of them having been telegraphed for at various times. Premier Nitti bade farewell to the departing delegates.

VENTIMIGLIA, Italy, April 27.—Premier Millerand was warmly greeted at all the Italian railway stations on his return journey to Paris to-day from the sessions of the Allied Supreme Council at San Remo.

He received a particularly enthusiastic reception in this frontier town, being compelled, with Marshal Foch, to alight from the special train carrying them home.

Replying to an address of welcome by the French Consul, Premier Millerand expressed his happiness that the ties binding the Allies had been still further strengthened.

He asserted that the Allies would remain perfectly united in peace as in war.

Marshal Foch reviewed a procession of French soldiers crippled by the war, to whom he made a short address of sympathy.

PARIS, April 27.—Premier Millerand will probably speak in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday and give an outline of the results of the San Remo conference.

Newspapers here are enthusiastic over what are considered the excellent results of the meeting, and praise the French Premier for the policy pursued there.

Invitation to Allied Council Cheers Berlin

BERLIN, April 27.—The news that the German Chancellor has been invited to attend the Allied conference at Spa is hailed joyfully by the "Tageblatt" as "the first definite sign of a change from the Paris militaristic policy."

"Vorwaerts," commenting on it, says "it is the first step on the road toward a state of true peace in Europe, but a satisfactory issue is possible only if the German ship of state is held to a true democratic course."

Allies to Let Germany Close "Hole in West"?

Action Promises to End Illicit Importation of Luxuries Over the Frontier

Special Cable to The Tribune
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BERLIN, April 27.—The Berlin "Tageblatt" says to-day that the Allied Rhineland Commission has sanctioned a German ordinance to close the "hole in the West"—the name given to the frontier along the Rhine, through which great quantities of merchandise are being brought into the country without having to pass German customs officials.

An ordinance to check the traffic has already been drawn up. It threatens with fines and imprisonment those persons who import goods without a permit and provides for confiscation of such goods without indemnification for the owner.

The reported action of the commission in approving this proposed legislation restores to the German people full control over the western frontier of the country and enables the government to prevent the importation of certain kinds of goods, particularly luxuries, which the government regards as unnecessary and tending to injure the general welfare of the country.

Charges Poland Plots To Annex Upper Silesia

Breslau Newspaper Publishes Alleged Orders for Organization of False Labor Revolt

By William C. Dreher
Special Cable to The Tribune
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BERLIN, April 27.—"Die Schliesische Volkszeitung," a Breslau Socialist newspaper, to-day prints a fac-simile of two orders issued by the General Staff of the Polish army April 12 and 16, marked "strictly confidential."

The first alleged order, which was addressed to a local commander at Beuthel, outlines a plan of campaign to annex Upper Silesia to Poland. This must be accomplished by force, the order says. It gives directions for organizing a conspiracy through wily operations, and continues: "For this purpose German disturbances occurring in Upper Silesia must be promoted in every instance. That no suspicion may fall on us in the public mind, it must be made to appear that an uprising of Polish labor unions, which will occur at the same time, is a movement in sympathy with the Germans. Then, at the proper time, the Polish unions will turn against the Germans and work toward our end."

The document then gives minute instructions under eight headings for the mobilization of the Polish forces. It is directed that the commanders of the Polish organizations wear uniforms of French officers, "to give the public the impression that the people of Upper Silesia have voluntarily joined the Allies for the defense of their country."

Doctors Threaten Strike Demands Made in Madrid: 350 Walk Out in Milan

MADRID, April 27.—The doctors attached to the Workers' Mutual Aid Society connected with the Socialist headquarters threaten to strike unless granted a salary of 300 pesetas monthly instead of 222, which they have been receiving. The society has offered them 250 pesetas, but the offer has been declined.

ROME, April 27.—A new strike was begun and extended throughout Milan Province to-day. It is reported 350 doctors, 250 secretaries, 1,000 embalmers, 350 midwives, 80 veterinarians and 3,000 workers in other lines have struck.

Gas, electric and water services have been interrupted and no funerals can be held.

Work was resumed to-day in Turin, Pavia, Milan and Alessandria, where strikes have been in progress for some time.

Mild Senators Hope to Revive Peace Treaty

(Continued from page one)

The Foreign Relations Committee provides for establishing peace only with Germany. The committee has not decided, he said, whether the resolution shall apply also to Austria, or whether to report a second resolution for peace with that country.

The new Knox resolution, which will be reported as a substitute for the Porter resolution recently passed by the House, the resolution introduced in the Senate last fall by Senator Knox, and the resolution recently introduced by Senator McCumber, contains the following provisions:

Repeals the declaration of war against Germany and adopts the language of the House resolution restoring the status quo ante bellum.

Repeals the declaration of war against Germany and adopts the language of the House resolution restoring the status quo ante bellum.

Retains to the United States all the advantages and rights obtained under the armistice and the Versailles Treaty until proper arrangements have been made with Germany.

Repeals war-time legislation, retaining the language of the House resolution in this provision.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, acting leader of the Democratic forces in the Senate, was elected vice-chairman of the Democratic caucus to-day and announced that he would lead the Democrats in future struggles in the Senate over the treaty and the peace resolution.

Both Senator Underwood and Senator Hitchcock said after the caucus that they did not believe any one except President Wilson himself knew what the President's plans are.

Asked about reports that the President intends to resubmit the treaty before the national political conventions are held, Senator Underwood said: "I don't think anybody knows what his plans are."

"I don't think any one knows except the President himself," said Senator Hitchcock. "No one has any positive information."

Both Senator Underwood and Senator Hitchcock expressed the personal opinion that the President would re-

turn the treaty, but they said it was only their opinion, and that they had no word from the President to lead them to substantiate it.

The Democratic caucus met for only two minutes. Senator Underwood was elected to fill the leadership vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, by acclamation, and then the caucus adjourned. Senator Smith, of Georgia, whose vote would have broken the tie between Senators Underwood and Hitchcock at the first leadership caucus last January, was absent to-day.

After the election Senator Underwood said it was probable that another caucus would be called in the near future, at which the Democratic Senators would discuss their party policy in the Senate. He said he had no plans for going to the White House before the caucus was held, and that he was not announcing at present any policy which the Democratic Senators might follow.

Col. Roosevelt Favored League, Says Oscar Straus

Asserts That Senator Johnson Does Not Represent the Views of Former President

Oscar S. Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor of New York in 1912, in a telegram to the San Francisco Chronicle, says the late Colonel Roosevelt favored a League of Nations. For that reason he contends that Senator Johnson, in opposing the League of Nations, does not represent Theodore Roosevelt's views. Mr. Straus says in his telegram:

"I understand the supporters of Hiram Johnson claim that in his opposition to the League of Nations, with the Lodge Reservations or in any form, that Johnson represents the position and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt. Permit me for the information of the people of California and in justice to Roosevelt to say that any such claim is without foundation. The fact is that Roosevelt was not only in favor of a League of Nations, but was the first among the world's foremost statesmen of our generation who advocated a strong League of Nations or League of Peace. In his Nobel Prize address in Christiania, May 5, 1910, he said:

"It would be a master stroke if those Great Powers honestly bent on peace should form a League of Peace not only to keep the peace among

themselves, but to prevent by force if necessary its being broken by others."

"When the League to Enforce Peace was formed at first he did not approve it, believing its proposal for the use of force was not sufficiently effective. Subsequently before his last illness, when the amended provisions were explained to him, he approved of the League and so said to me, and also if I mistake not so said to Mr. Taft. On December 21, 1918, I sought his advice regarding my going to Paris as European chairman of the league, for the purpose of advocating a League of nations. He emphatically advised me to go. The foregoing facts, I feel, justify me in saying that he would have approved a strong League of Nations with power to enforce its decisions and that Johnson's violent opposition to a league in any form does not represent the views of the visioned and immortal Roosevelt."

Girl Crosses Ocean to Marry and Changes Mind

Somewhere in America a lovelorn swain is casting grief-stricken thoughts to the region of the mid-Atlantic and brooding over the fickleness of women. His state of mind was caused by the change that took place in the mind of Miss Violet L. Cooper, a comely English girl, who came to this country as a cabin passenger on the Mauretania last Thursday with the avowed intention of making the unidentified swain her spouse.

To-day Violet is on her way back to mamma.

On her arrival here the following officially recorded conversation took place between Violet and the Immigration officer at Ellis Island:

"What was your purpose in coming to this country?"

"I came with the intention of marrying an American soldier who was my sweetheart in England during the war, but on the ship I changed my mind because I knew that I could only like him as a friend."

"Did he invite you to come?"

"Yes."

"What do you intend to do now?"

"I intend to go back home and settle down in England."

"You do not desire to land?"

"No."

"So, there being no regulation in the immigration laws to cover this unprecedented situation, Violet was permitted to follow the dictates of her own mind."

Several Irish Hunger Strikers Gain Release

Sinn Fein Transfers Field of Organized Demonstrations to Wormwood Scrubs, England

By Arthur S. Draper
From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
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LONDON, April 27.—The Irish "battleground" has been transferred temporarily to England by the activities of the Sinn Fein hunger strikers among the prisoners in Wormwood Scrubs jail and their sympathizers.

Scenes comparable to, although on a smaller scale than those enacted at Mountjoy prison in Dublin a fortnight ago, are witnessed nightly now at Wormwood Scrubs, where organized demonstrators surround the prison and cheer the strikers.

Several of the 174 prisoners were released to-day as a result of the strike, although it is pointed out that these men were being treated as political prisoners with all privileges and had nothing to complain of except that they were being detained without trial.

Two of the Sinn Fein's most powerful weapons going on a hunger strike and making public demonstrations are again being employed to embarrass the government, and it is believed generally here that under the circumstances all the striking prisoners will be released.

The demonstrations before the prison have not been spontaneous, but were carefully organized by the London leaders of the Irish Self-Determination League.

The House of Commons has shown little disposition to debate the Irish question, and even after Lord Robert Cecil had forced the issue in the House of Commons last night by declaring the present anarchy would bring a republic the issue spluttered and went out. The government is anxious to have Irish affairs kept out of the limelight at present, in order that it may have an opportunity to introduce some of its proposed conciliatory measures.

German Ruhr General Quits

PARIS, April 27.—General von Vatter, commander of German government troops in the Ruhr district during recent Communist disorders there, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted, according to advices from Berlin.

800 Killed in Guatemala Adherents of Deposed President Slain in Homes During Revolt

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, April 27.—Men, women and children to the number of eight hundred were killed in the recent fighting in Guatemala City during the revolt which resulted in the overthrow of President Cabrera, according to advices received here from Guatemala. Numerous adherents of Cabrera were killed in their own homes, the advices say.

Demands are being made that Cabrera, who is now a prisoner, be placed on trial. Large numbers of Guatemalans who fled from the country are returning and are being received with much enthusiasm.

U. S. Commission on Canadian Pulp Wood Urged at Hearing

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Creation of a commission to confer with Canada relative to restrictive orders on the exportation of pulp wood to the United States was urged to-day before the House Foreign Affairs Committee by A. J. Baldwin, of New York, repre-

senting the National Publishers' Association. Such a commission, he said, would aid materially in solving a delicate situation and would serve until permanent treaty provisions could be made.

Chairman Porter announced the Senate resolution providing for appointment of the commission soon would be reported to the House.

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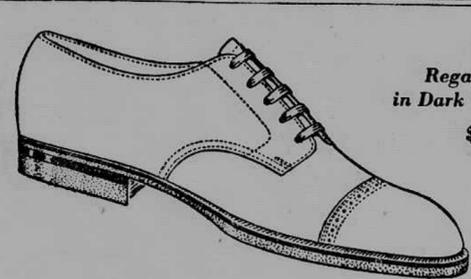
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Respect for education? Who gave America her colleges? They were founded by Christian ministers, almost all of them.

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