# Greeks Hail Venizelos and Urge Republic

## Campaign Tour of Premier Like Triumphal March as Thousands Kiss Hand of the Country's Idol

## Elections On To-day

## Fate of Present Dynasty To Be Sealed by Voters, Who Demand New Rule

*Special Cable to The Tribune*
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ATHENS, Nov. 13.—Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, starting on an electoral campaign tour from Volo to Salonica last Sunday, invited The Tribune correspondent to accompany him to see at first hand the receptions given to the Greek leader and the real popular feeling regarding the dynastic and constitutional issue before the Greek nation.

At Chalcis, the celebrated port on the island of Euboea, the Premier's yacht Narcissus was waiting to take Venizelos and his party to Volo. We went aboard and reached Volo at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Every ship and tug in the harbor blew whistles in welcome, the town was decorated with flags and bands played on the landing.

If there is an opposition party in Volo it took great care to hide itself. Every man, woman and child, even the local Turkish mufti and all his people, are Venizelist.

"Before we were a little opposed to him," said the mufti to The Tribune correspondent ingenuously, "but now that he is making Greece almost as big as Turkey we have become Venizelists."

### People Demand a Republic

With great difficulty a passage was made through the crowd to the house of the local Venizelist candidate, where Venizelos was scheduled to deliver a speech. Old men from the mountains and peasants in sheepskins from the interior wanted to kiss his hand before he spoke and kiss it afterward.

Of all questions being discussed by the people the dynasty was most seldom mentioned, and it was apparently dangerous to even mention it.

The first interruptions to Venizelos's speeches were invariably, "Why not proclaim a republic?" A great change has overcome Greece in the last two weeks. A republic, which was not dreamt of a fortnight ago, is now openly discussed and is desired by many. That the popular movement is not more pronounced is entirely due to Venizelos and his moderating influence.

"Wait; don't hurry about a republic," is his motto. "We can have it any day when there is no other solution."

### Thousands Kiss His Hand

It was remarkable that in a town of 30,000 inhabitants at least half that number seemed to be present. The speech over, the ritual of shaking and kissing the hand of Venizelos began again, and some admirers became so enthusiastic that he came away with one finger bleeding.

"I wish I could abolish this custom of hand kissing," he said that evening as the Narcissus weighed anchor and was steaming up the Ægean Sea for Salonica. On the way the Premier discussed many things, among them the question of Constantinople.

"There are 400,000 Greeks in Constantinople," he said, "and whatever government is finally established there will have to base itself on their support."

The Tribune correspondent inquired who would be asked eventually to govern Constantinople.

"It is not a job I would like," replied the Greek Premier with quick decisiveness.

### Given Ovation in Salonica

Early Tuesday morning the yacht anchored in Salonica Bay. Between 30,000 and 40,000 persons were swarmed on the landing, cheering themselves hoarse. So dense were the crowds that half of the Premier's party was cut off and unable to reach the building where he made his speech.

The Premier's address here also was interrupted frequently with cries of "We want a republic!" To these Venizelos ventured no reply.

Returning, the party arrived in Chalcis Wednesday afternoon, where Venizelos had promised to make a final speech. The population received him with wild exultation. Again his first words were interrupted with cries of "Why not proclaim a republic?" and once more the prudent Venizelos abstained from making an immediate reply.

Sunday will seal the fate of the present dynasty. On Venizelos's trip opposition was almost totally absent. One might almost ask whether, away from the capital and the Peloponnesus, any opposition existed.

### Cheered by Athens Throngs

Venizelos returned to Athens last night and the tour ended to-day at a grand meeting in Athens, at which Venizelos had promised to speak. The meeting is actually in progress at the present moment of writing. Constitution Square is packed with tens of thousands of people who for two hours waited for Venizelos's arrival, meanwhile shouting themselves hoarse.

As Venizelos appeared on the balcony of the hotel, the delirium of the populace took fifteen minutes to give itself expression. No more popular man ever addressed an Athenian crowd. The elections Sunday will show that this statesman, who has achieved undreamed of greatness for the Greece of ten years ago, is more popular to-day than any man in its history, ancient or modern.

An immense crowd of dock workers acclaimed the Premier to-night when he appeared on the balcony of the Liberal Club to speak. He accused his opponents of using Bolshevism to wreck the country, at the same time showing their real hearts by demanding the return of the autocrat Constantine.

When Venizelos was leaving, many women in the crowd, some of them handsomely gowned, and also pretty fisher girls, pressed around him. Several fell on their knees and clasped his hands. He raised them up, and when one of them kissed him on both cheeks she was followed by so many that the Premier was obliged to flee by another exit.

### Gounaris Requests Passports

ATHENS, Nov. 12 (By The Associated Press).—Demetrios Gounaris, former Premier and leader of the element supporting the return of former King Constantine to the throne of Greece, who is the opponent of Premier Venizelos in the elections to be held Sunday, has requested passports to Italy. If he fails to be elected, his parliamentary immunity expires.

Gounaris, with the approval of M. Venizelos, was permitted to return to Greece to participate in the elections, although he was exiled during the war on the charge of high treason. His request for passports is regarded by the supporters of Premier Venizelos as a significant indication of the trend of the forthcoming elections.

The two outstanding questions which Sunday's elections will decide are whether Premier Venizelos will be returned to office and thereby given a free hand in the selection of a new king, or whether if the Opposition, headed by Gounaris, wins the elections, it will make possible the restoration to power of former King Constantine.

### Allied Envoys Display Interest

Premier Venizelos is likely to have a big majority in the new provinces of Macedonia and Thrace and the islands, but in old Greece the struggle is a warm one.

Representatives of the Allies in Greece are watching the election with keenest interest, both England and France have strongly indicated their opposition to any government which would favor the return of Constantine. These representatives take the view that the return of Constantine is the desire of the remaining German influence in Greece.

## *Denies Constantine in Pact With Central Powers*

### *Ex-Foreign Minister Streit Also Refutes Venizelos's Charge of Attempt to Impose Neutrality*

GENEVA, Nov. 13.—Dr. George Streit, Foreign Minister under former King Constantine of Greece and now a close adviser to the exiled monarch, has sent a signed statement to The Associated Press, taking issue with a recent speech of Premier Venizelos of Greece, in which the latter described the attitude of Constantine toward the Allied powers.

Dr. Streit asserts that as Foreign Minister in Greece until the first months of the war he can deny formally the statement attributed to Premier Venizelos, in which he alleged that Constantine's government undertook an engagement to fight by the side of the Central powers.

Dr. Streit further denies that Constantine tried to impose a neutral attitude on Greece, and declares that no negotiations on these two points ever took place between Greece and the Central powers. He also takes occasion to deny that Constantine ever has claimed the divine right of kings.

## Hungarian Assembly Ratifies Peace Treaty

### Opposition Refuses to Vote on Question; Action Followed Allied Ultimatum

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 13.—The National Assembly has ratified the peace treaty signed by Hungary and the Allied and Associated Powers at the Grand Trianon Palace, Versailles, on June 4 last. The opposition abstained from voting.

It was learned in Paris late in October that the Allies had sent a note to the Hungarian government demanding ratification of the treaty of Trianon not later than November 15.

In the event that no action was taken by that time, the note, it was declared, pointed out that "certain consequences" would result. About the same time it became known that a law providing for ratification was introduced in the Hungarian Parliament.

# League Meets In Geneva; 41 Nations There

(Continued from page one)

swing the assembly one way or the other.

It would not be surprising if the British Empire delegations were split at the final vote, with the Australian delegates voting separately against the admission of Germany, although at the moment the empire delegations are working as a unit.

### Expect Test Vote Early

At an early session there will be a test vote to show the influence of the small states. Already it is plainly evident that the delegates are combining in various groups and that various alliances are being formed within alliances. Foremost, of course, is the British Empire group, which includes representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa. Next is the Scandinavian alliance, in which are the delegates from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia and Finland.

Another division includes the members from France, Belgium, Poland and possibly Italy, although the latter probably will be in alliance with Great Britain on most questions, as will also China and Japan. The South American States, acting with Spain, are especially active. They seem to regard the league as of supreme importance to their future welfare.

Just as Belfour and H. A. L. Fisher represent views differing from those of Lord Robert Cecil and George Nicoll Barnes in the British Empire group, so the other groups are not always unanimous in their decisions. But as a rule the states in each of these alliances may be expected to hold together. Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist, is the chief spokesman for the Scandinavians. Leon Bourgeois directs the French group. Foreign Minister Pureyeredon of Argentina directs the South American division.

### Small Nations for Disarmament

The small nations intend to make a fight for an early reduction of armament, while the great powers will undoubtedly try to confine the discussion to academic questions, holding that the time is not ripe for disarmament. Norway, backed by other neutrals, will argue for broadening the constitution of the permanent court of justice so as to increase the obligation of the nations in a dispute to resort to arbitration.

It is planned to have Branting initiate the discussion of Germany, but there is little probability of his raising the question for several days.

Among the other important questions to be taken up and debated by the assembly are German reparations and Russia's future. The latter will come in for special attention when the assembly is called to vote on admitting Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the League.

There is a host of Armenian representatives here protesting against the Turkish invasion of their country and loudly pleading for assistance. An interesting situation has arisen over Armenia, with the French rather intimating that they might consider taking a mandate, and the British suggesting that the French have about enough to handle already. There is bound to be considerable friction on the question before the assembly comes to a decision.

### Japanene Delegates Active

The Japanese representatives are prominent everywhere with their regiment of advisers and experts. They are preparing reports on a great variety of subpects and it is not impossible that they will raise the radical question, but not unless they are assured in advance of getting the sympathetic support of a number of nations.

The representatives of the powers sitting in the council are most anxious to avoid heated controversies, but the small countries are not afraid of lively debates, especially as they are not hampered by a lot of embarrassing treaties. If the league proves itself to be a live body it will be because the small nations have a real belief in its practicality.

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The League of Nations assembly meeting Monday, which is regarded by the delegates as the real beginning of the league, will open with an address of welcome by the President of Switzerland. Routine work, organization and the report of the council of the league probably will take up the entire day, if not two days. An important item of the agenda, amendments to the covenant of the league, will be reached Tuesday or Wednesday.

### Three Amendments Urged

Three Scandinavian amendments are the only ones proposed thus far. Two of these provide for the ineligibility of a state to succeed itself as one of the four elective members of the council, and eliminate the word "generally" from Article XIII, and so remove the qualification on questions susceptible of solution by arbitration. These amendments are encountering no serious opposition.

The third amendment, providing that a neighboring state shall not be obliged to join in the blockade against a member breaking the covenant if in danger of invasion, probably will not be accepted without a contest. In French circles it is held that this would make inoperative the only arm the league possesses to make itself obeyed. The default of even one adjoining country would render an effective blockade almost impossible.

Most likely other amendments will be proposed from the floor of the assembly. They will, according to the proposed rules of procedure, be referred to committees without previous debate. This will be the method of disposing of nearly every subject on the agenda, throwing the principal work of the assembly into the committee rooms.

### Meetings May Be Public

The meetings of the assembly will be public, unless it is decided advisable first to discuss some particular question privately. In that case a report of the decision reached will be read in public.

Germany will not make a formal application for admission to the League of Nations, but would not ignore an invitation to become a member, should it be extended by the organization, said Dr. Hermann Mueller, vice-president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the German Reichstag, in a statement to the Journal de Geneve yesterday.

"Germany will not ask the assembly to admit her to the League," he declared, "because such an application would give rise to a sharp discussion in the assembly, for it is known certain states have given indications they would oppose her immediate entry. I do not know whether they have sufficient support to insure the triumph of their viewpoint, but, however that may be, such a discussion would not be without danger to the league itself.

"Besides, the German government does not consider the league in its present form as perfect. How, indeed, could it be, since, to mention only two states, it includes neither Russia nor the United States, and universality is the fundamental condition of its existence?

"That, however, does not mean that Germany would maintain a reserved attitude in the event of some delegation raising the question of her admission, and if the assembly should accept her, Germany would not decline an invitation resulting from such a decision."

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Premier Leygues, in conversation to-day with the Peruvian Minister to France, Dr. Mariano H. Cornejo, expressed the firm hope that a perfected league of nations would soon be realized through useful modification of the league covenant.

## *U. S. Observer May Be Sent to League Session*

### *No Specific Proposals on German Reparations Are To Be Made by This Government*

*From The Tribune's Washington Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—An unofficial representative from the American government may be designated by President Wilson to attend the League of Nations conference at Geneva next week. One of the American diplomatic officials now in Europe probably will be accepted.

The American observer would have no voice in the proceedings, nor would he be empowered by the President to express the viewpoint of Mr. Wilson on the various subjects to be taken up by the League of Nations.

This government has no specific proposals to make to the Geneva conference on the question of German reparations, although the American observer will be instructed to give special attention to discussions of this phase of the conference.

As to the possible admission of Germany into the League of Nations, as suggested in cables from Geneva, the American attitude would be one of acceptance of Germany eventually. It is believed here, however, that no agreement will be made to permit the enemy nation a voice in the league at this session of the Allied authorities. Until Germany has more completely met the requirements of the armistice terms and the peace treaty provisions, there would be no serious consideration of admitting that nation to the league.

# Japan Is Ready To Accept U. S. Exclusion Act

## Ban on Immigration Will Be by Treaty or Domestic Decree From Tokio, Whichever Is More Expedient

## Principle Is Accepted

## Nippon Gets Right to Pass a Law Against Americans Similar to California's

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, had another conference to-day with State Department officials regarding the treaty between the United States and Japan growing out of the adoption of the alien land law in California, and it was understood that the end of the negotiations was near.

Whether the exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States shall be effected by a provision of the new treaty or through a decree promulgated by Japan is said here to be regarded not as a question of principle, but solely of expediency.

The American position is that the inclusion of such a provision in the treaty would facilitate ratification by the Senate, but the Japanese position is that the treaty would be more likely to receive popular support in Japan if it did not contain such a provision, and if reliance was had entirely upon the willingness of the Japanese authorities to execute faithfully an internal law or decree covering the subject.

### Equality to Those in U. S.

While there will be no naturalization provision in the treaty, it is understood that the Japanese now in America will be guaranteed equality of treatment with other aliens in the same treaty relations, and complaint of discrimination will be met by a declaration that any restrictions imposed upon either Japanese in America, or Americans in Japan, shall be reciprocal. In other words, Americans in Japan will be treated just as are the Japanese in America, and vice versa.

TOKIO, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Newspapers report the Japanese and American governments have reached an agreement in principle relative to the exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States. It is asserted, however, that there is a disagreement regarding the methods to be employed.

### America Prefers Treaty

America is understood to desire provisions for exclusion embodied in a treaty, but Japan, it is said, regards this procedure as humiliating, and as forming a precedent she might be forced to follow in treaties negotiated in future. Japan is declared to consider that measures prohibiting her subjects from emigrating can be taken only on her own initiative.

In other respects, the negotiations are progressing, it is reported, and, once this point has been settled, an agreement may be expected.

## *War Unthinkable, Says U. S. Envoy to Japan*

### *Morris Regrets "Ill-Considered Statements in Both Countries" Regarding Negotiations*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—War between Japan and the United States is "simply unthinkable," declared Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, in addressing the American Academy of Political and Social Science here to-night.

Asserting he did not intend to take up any question which might happen to be the subject of friendly discussion between the American and Japanese governments, Mr. Morris expressed regret for the "ill considered statements which from time to time find expression in both countries as to the suggestion of war."

"It is as Premier Hara has recently said, 'simply unthinkable,'" Mr. Morris continued. "That there are pending questions for the consideration of both our governments is no valid evidence of unfriendly feeling between them. On the contrary, it is the best possible evidence of the many interests we have in common—many of them difficult and complex, but not one of them insoluble."

After paying a "deserved tribute" to the American missionary work of sixty years, the Ambassador referred to growing trade relations as being of such proportions that "Japan purchases from us and sells to us more than any other single nation with which she deals."

"Are we not justified in stating," he asked, "that the history of our relations with Japan has been one of frank confidence, mutual understanding and sincere respect? And are we not justified in approaching any pending questions in the same generous spirit, free from bitterness, rancor and exaggeration? If we do, I am sure it will meet from the government and people of Japan a response which will demonstrate anew their abiding faith in America's unselfish purposes and high ideals of international conduct."

## Concession of Dalmatia Stirs Italian Protests

### Violent Demonstrations in Zara and Sebenico; d'Annunzio May Not Accede

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Violent demonstrations against Italian renunciations in Dalmatia have taken place at Zara and Sebenico, according to a Rome dispatch to the Central News, which credits the report to the Idea Nationale.

TRIESTE, Nov. 13.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the insurgent Italian commander at Fiume, is expected to decline to accede to the provisions of the agreement signed by Rapallo between Italy and Jugo-Slavia for the settlement of the Adriatic question, according to advices from Fiume. He is reported dissatisfied with the boundaries fixed for the State of Fiume and also against the cession of Dalmatia to the Jugo-Slavs. D'Annunzio has not issued any statement as yet setting forth his position, but has promised to do so shortly.

The d'Annunzian troops in Fiume, reported to have been fired to enthusiasm by addresses of their commander, held a "council of war" last evening.

RAPALLO, Italy, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Belief that the United States would be gratified at the agreement reached between Italy and Jugo-Slavia regarding the Adriatic problem was expressed by Anton Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, immediately after the signing of the treaty between the two countries by their representatives here to-night. M. Trumbitch said:

"The Adriatic is the pivot upon which European peace rests. The American government understood this and attributed great importance to the Adriatic question. America, which so truly and disinterestedly desires European peace, will be, more than any other country, satified with the present solution, which, having been reached through direct negotiations, shows the sincerity of Italy and Jugo-Slavia."

## Pope to Hold Consistory

### Will Name New Chamberlain of the Sacred College

ROME, Nov. 13.—The Pope has decided to hold a consistory early in December for the appointment of a new Chamberlain of the Sacred College, to replace Cardinal Boschi, who died last May. No new Cardinal will be created, according to the present decision of the Pontiff, who will merely preconize several bishops. Nothing is known concerning the subject of the allocution the Pope will deliver on that occasion.

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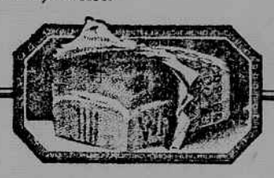



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