

DENMARK HAS NEW MINISTRY; STRIKE THREAT

Socialists Act Promptly in Protest Against King's Stand.

DEMAND RIGSDAG MEET

Crowd of 200,000 Raises Cries for Republic and Palace Is Guarded.

COPENHAGEN, March 30.—The Trades Union Federation today postponed until tomorrow the decision whether or not to call a general strike following its demand that King Christian renege the Zaehle Ministry.

The Social Democratic Parliamentary group has issued a manifesto protesting against the King's dismissal of the old Cabinet and the organization of a new Ministry and summing up the people at the elections to overthrow his "reactionary designs."

The manifesto says: "Our watchword is drastic demoralization of our constitution—a republic and a one-chamber system, with suffrage at the age of twenty."

M. Rovsing, one of the Ministers in the new Cabinet formed by M. Liebe, was reported as saying the new Government intended holding elections before summoning the Parliament to consider the question of Feiburg, the principal issue in the second plebiscite zone.

The crisis arose over the disposition of the second Schleswig zone, which the Zaehle Ministry considered settled in favor of Germany by the recent plebiscite. The plebiscite, however, insisted there should be at least provisional internationalization of Feiburg and the second zone.

M. Rovsing declared the new Ministry would endeavor to secure the internationalization of the second zone, including Feiburg.

The King called M. Liebe, an advocate in the High Court, to form a new Cabinet. M. Liebe did so and takes the posts of Premier and Minister of Justice.

The Commander Knor, under the title of Minister of Defence, assumes the portfolios of both War and Marine ministries and also provisionally takes the posts of foreign minister.

The ultimatum of the Social Democrats demanding the reinstatement of the Zaehle Ministry also demanded the immediate summoning of the Rigsdag and the restoration of constitutional conditions.

A crowd estimated to number 200,000 attended a meeting to-night organized by the Socialists in protest against the action of King Christian.

There were lively scenes in the streets last night. Cries were raised of "Revolution," "Down with the King," "Long live the Danish Republic." These were intermingled with counter-cries for the King. The appearance of two squadrons of Hussars had a calming effect. Strong squads were posted outside the Palace.

It transpires that King Christian refused the old Ministry provisionally to direct the affairs of the country, but that Premier Zaehle refused, in a letter to the King's secretary M. Zaehle said: "The present grave situation demands a government with full authority. Under these circumstances the Ministry dismissed by the King cannot undertake the responsibility of the direction of the state. The politician of those politicians who advised the King to take the step he has taken must be ready immediately to assume the administration."

The National Tidende, commenting on the Ministerial crisis, said: "The Zaehle Ministry, that uncanny government whose chief stood convicted a liar by the Upper House, and having lost the majority of the Lower House, still clung to power trying to damage Denmark's noblest powers to the last, now is happily disposed. The King, fully grasping the seriousness of the situation, did his duty and used his constitutional power. Thanks to the King's patriotic attitude there is still hope of a happy solution of Denmark's most vital questions."

PARIS WANTS WILSON TO POLICE ARMENIA

Agrees With His Views, but Is Without Needed Army.

PARIS, March 30.—It was said at the Foreign Office today that the French point of view regarding Turkey and Armenia is in agreement with that of President Wilson as to the desirability of the largest possible Armenian State and the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople. The question is raised, however, as to how these ends can be achieved without the force necessary to deal with the trouble certain to result among the Mussulman population.

It would require a force of several hundred thousand men to back up a decision to eject the Turks entirely from Europe, a high official said. The League of Nations, to which would naturally fall the obligation of dealing with the situation created by such action, has no force at its command. France, already accused of militarism, was unable to enlarge its army and could not spare additional men from its present force for the occupation of Asia Minor; neither were the British able to furnish the required troops, he said.

The establishment of an Armenian State of large dimensions also would involve the necessity of a military force to protect it, from the French point of view, as in a great part of the new State the Armenians would be in the minority and exposed to the hatred of their enemies, which would be increased by the detachment of the country from the Turkish Empire. This task, it was declared at the Foreign Office, always had been considered the great humanitarian task for President Wilson to perform. The question, it was added, was whether he was ready to furnish the required force.

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It was expected that Mr. Asquith might rally the entire opposition and plans were made that Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, should speak after him and then adjourn the session, giving Lloyd George time to reorganize his forces and make a final appeal tomorrow.

But the jubilant Government supporters after Bonar Law's counter attack gave up this plan and permitted the nationalists, the Southern Unionists and others to go on sniping until late in the evening, confident that they not only now have a majority for the bill, but that there is no cohesive force of parliamentary opposition to the Government.

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"In regard to the relinquishment by Turkey of her rights to Mesopotamia, Arabia, Palestine, Syria and the islands, this Government suggests that the method resorted to in the case of Austria be adopted; namely, that Turkey should place these provinces in the hands of the great Powers to be disposed of as the great Powers determine.

"The question is too important to be passed on with the limited information this Government has as to the exact arrangements that is contemplated and the reasons for the same.

Fairness Sought for All. "This Government can quite understand the difficulties that have confronted the Supreme Council in dealing with the economic questions that present themselves for settlement in connection with this treaty. It is easy to see that the problems are complex and fruitful of misunderstandings because of the conflicting interests involved, but this Government has every confidence that the problems will be dealt with in a spirit of fairness and with scrupulous regard for the commercial interests of victor, vanquished and neutral.

"It is evident that there is yet much to be done before a comprehensive plan can be worked out, and this Government will welcome further information on the subject of the economic clauses of this treaty. Incidentally the plan that has apparently been worked out by the Supreme Council in connection with continuation of concessions granted to aliens and giving the right to revise or cancel concessions on payment of indemnity referred to in the eight paragraph of your Excellency's note has grave possibilities and would seem to require careful elucidation.

"Let me say in conclusion that it is the understanding of the Government of the United States that whatever territorial changes or arrangements may be made in the former Ottoman Empire each clause of arrangements will in no way place American citizens or corporations or the citizens or corporations of

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Venezola on behalf of the Greeks of that region has expressed their preference for connection with Armenia rather than with Turkey, the Powers will be willing to grant Trebizond to Armenia.

"In regard to the relinquishment by Turkey of her rights to Mesopotamia, Arabia, Palestine, Syria and the islands, this Government suggests that the method resorted to in the case of Austria be adopted; namely, that Turkey should place these provinces in the hands of the great Powers to be disposed of as the great Powers determine.

"The question is too important to be passed on with the limited information this Government has as to the exact arrangements that is contemplated and the reasons for the same.

Fairness Sought for All. "This Government can quite understand the difficulties that have confronted the Supreme Council in dealing with the economic questions that present themselves for settlement in connection with this treaty. It is easy to see that the problems are