

MR. DEPEW TELLS AIMS OF PILGRIMS

Says World Peace Depends Upon Harmony of English Speaking Peoples.

REVEALS BIT OF HISTORY

Declares Monroe Doctrine Was Suggested by British Prime Minister In 1820.

Chauncey M. Depew, president of the Pilgrims, declared yesterday in an address at the annual meeting of that society that the last year had been a happy one in advancing the objects to which the members are pledged.

"We believe that to the degree and the extent that the English speaking peoples of the world can work together harmoniously there will be peace and liberty everywhere," Mr. Depew said.

He referred to the two notable dinners given by the Pilgrims during the last year, one the reception and dinner to the British Ambassador, Lord Reading, on his departure, and the other the dinner to the Prince of Wales the night before he was to return to England.

Both of these occasions were memorable, and that they meant much to the preservation of amity between England and the United States.

Society Founded In 1820. Although the Pilgrims say their society is eighteen years old, Mr. Depew said its real founders were George Canning, Prime Minister of England in 1820; and Thomas Jefferson, who in 1820 had been twice President of the United States and was then the adviser of President Monroe.

"In 1820," said Mr. Depew, "George Canning sent a proposition, which we now call the Monroe Doctrine, to President Monroe for an alliance between the United States and Great Britain, or at least an agreement and understanding between the two governments to act together with their arms and navies to resist the aggression of the Holy Alliance, or of any European Power, upon the North or South American Continent."

Mr. Depew then spread out a sheet of paper and read Jefferson's reply as follows: "The question presented by the letter you have sent me is the most momentous which has been offered to my contemplation since that of independence."

"The League of Nations may be crushed, but the United States is concerned, between the upper and lower portions of the world and its liberties will always remain in the keeping and under the protection of the English-speaking peoples," Mr. Depew said.

Mr. Lindsey spoke briefly, declaring that the events of the last few years had all pointed themselves toward advancing the unity between the United States and Great Britain.

"The skies are not all blue now," he said, "but there is nothing lacking in the feelings between the two countries. Our common ideals, our devotion to justice and our same democratic principles constitute the firmest bond of union which has ever existed between us so long."

Would Aid Central Europe. Mr. Lindsey expressed the hope that the philanthropic work of the United States would be applied soon in Central Europe and declared that England was ready to help to the full measure of her power.

Frank A. Munsey and George W. Burleigh were elected to places on the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims, filling vacancies created by the deaths of Bishop Greer and T. W. Burton. Other members of the Executive Committee, as reported yesterday by the Nominating Committee, are Herbert L. Satterlee, E. E. Farrell, Herbert Noble and Lawrence L. Gillespie.

The list of official guests included: Captain Geoffrey Blake, Commodore E. O. Charlton, General James M. Blair, Captain Closter Armstrong, Frederick Watson, the Hon. Mark Sheldon, E. Monford Huchison, Moreton Frewer, Howard Levin, David Hoyle, John Bennett, Commander Arthur Temple Blackwood, Maurice Cazanave, Gaston Liebert, Maurice Knecht, George Reussos, Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, Lieutenant Commander E. D. Langworthy, Rear Admiral N. L. Usher, Captain Powers Strimington, Captain Frank W. Toppin, Captain John C. Fremont, Lieutenant General Robert L. Bullard, Major General David C. Shanks, Major General Daniel Appleton, Major General Henry Schuyler, the Right Rev. Charles Sumner Burch, the Rev. Joseph Silverman, Martin Vogel, Byron R. Newton, William H. Edwards, Richard E. Enright and David C. Knott.

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RUSSIAN SOCIETIES READY FOR TRADE

Woman Agent of Co-operatives Says America Has Offered \$5,000,000 Credit.

AWAITS LIFTING BLOCKADE

Representative Now In London on Mission to Study Social Conditions.

(Special Cable to the Herald.) LONDON, Wednesday.—Dr. Plovtieff, the woman who is at the head of the amalgamated Russian and Siberian co-operative unions, representing fifteen million families, says that the organization is ready to accept a credit of \$5,000,000 guaranteed by the American government as soon as the blockade has been lifted and expects an immediate extension of trade with Russia.

This trade throughout will take the form of barter, the Russian peasants having only raw materials to offer in exchange for urgently needed manufactured goods. The co-operative unions so far have made little use of offered credit, preferring to buy their own goods in America until they can guarantee credit on the resumption of normal international conditions.

The Economic Council has commenced negotiations with the Central Union of Consumers' Societies and tomorrow will extend them to four other unions, the Siberian Co-operative Union, the Central Association of Flax Growers, the Central Credit Organization and the Union of Agricultural Societies.

Madam Plovtieff is a doctor of philosophy of Petrograd University, a former assistant professor in the University and became Under Secretary of Public Welfare in the Kerensky government. She assisted in the reconstruction of the Ministries of Education and Labor and continued a month under Lenin and Trotsky. She is sympathetic with their policy, but disagreed with her fellow workers and now is on a mission to Great Britain to study social conditions here.

Martens Tells of Would-Be Traders

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Soviet "Ambassador" to the United States, sent today to the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee investigating Bolshevik propaganda a long list of American business firms who have expressed, he claimed, "a positive desire" to enter into import and export relations with Soviet Russia.

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Why Should Albania Be Divided? Italian Newspaper Asks. ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 20.—The Epoca, commenting on the proposed compromise of the Adriatic question, says it would be unjust for Albania, adding: "The war was fought to insure the integrity and independence also of small peoples. Why should Albania be divided and apportioned among different countries?"

Friendly relations with Jugoslavia are desirable, but they do not go so far as to call for a sacrifice of national interests in the Adriatic, says the Giornale d'Italia. Italian evacuation of the Adriatic coast and the re-establishment there of Slav forces in a strategic position would be dangerous for Italy.

Lettish Army Now at Russian Border

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday.—Lettish troops have captured Guzyn, the last town in Eastern Latvia occupied by Russian Bolsheviks, and have reached the Lettish-Russian frontier at many places, according to a Lettish official report quoted in Riga advices received here. Much material of war and two thousand prisoners have been captured, and fighting continues along the whole front, it is said.

The Bolshevik forces on the Lettish front are retreating eastward, according to the report, and many detachments have been annihilated in recent fighting.

London Papers Flout U. S. Over Exchange

(Continued from Page One.) off? When it came to the point the dollar got in the way of the men. The banker's shovel came in handier than the bayonet."

The Daily Express charges the United States with lip service to the Allies, at the same time calling for extortionate payment.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE TAKES BIG SLUMP

LONDON, Wednesday.—Foreign exchange was demoralized today under the lead of New York, which slumped to \$2.53 to the pound, representing a decline of about 25 per cent from the normal. Paris checked at 47 francs to the pound and Berlin at 40 francs contributed to the demoralization. The business with Italy was almost impossible.

The reasons for the decline of the New York rate were the same as those previously held responsible—the huge accumulation of the debt of Europe to America, with the additional factor that recently France and Belgium have been buying dollars through London. Lombard Street does not consider the decline unusual in view of this debt, which will reach a big figure by the time for the resumption of the payment of interest on the American loan, and it would not be surprised to see the rate go below \$2.50, especially if the demand for dollars continues.

So fearful to business are these conditions that it is considered in the street that the whole European financial position has reached a serious stage, and that unless something is done the result will be chaos. Nothing can be gleaned in official quarters regarding any action to remedy the economic position, and while some people believe it will be best to let matters adjust themselves in the natural way, others advocate official action. A prominent member of one bank describes the situation thus:—

Financial Europe at present is a sick man. The patient needs a stimulant. The question is as to when the stimulant is going to be applied.

One of the immediate results of the action of American exchange was the further rise in the price of our gold to 117 shillings 5 pence per ounce.

PRINCE SELLS EGGS TO BEAT PROFITEERS.



Prince Louis of Bourbon has joined the Paris crusaders against profiteers. This picture shows him and a stall in Halles market, where he sold eggs at three cents each. He proposes to flood the market with eggs from his country place and force down the price.

Adriatic Pact Now Reopened by Jugoslavs

(Continued from Page One.) thought the government had made too great a sacrifice of Italy's just claims and the failure of the plan undoubtedly will be received with pleasure by them.

Advices received today indicated that the Yugoslav government while at first disposed to accept the plan, which finally was laid before it in the shape of an ultimatum, found that public opinion still held out for their extreme claims, cherishing the hope that the influence of America would be successfully exerted to back them in the position taken under President Wilson's plan of settlement.

The plan rejected by the Jugoslavs was said to have provided for the erection of Fiume into a free city under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations; for the continuance of Italian forms of government and the protection of Italian rights there; for the cession to Italy of a narrow strip of land along the coast coast according Trieste with Fiume, for the exercise of the right of free disposition of themselves upon the citizens of the island of Zara and contiguous territory, and for the cession of Albania to Jugoslavia.

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The Bolshevik forces on the Lettish front are retreating eastward, according to the report, and many detachments have been annihilated in recent fighting.

Esthonia to Make Peace With Reds and Build Railway to Moscow.

LONDON, Wednesday.—A peace treaty between Esthonia and the Russian Soviet government is to be signed tomorrow, according to a despatch from Riga to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Esthonia is to receive financial and other material help under the peace agreement.

The treaty, according to these advices, provides that Esthonia shall receive 15,000,000 rubles in gold, concessions for the construction of a railway from Reval to Moscow, materials for building the line, and 300 locomotives.

Ukrainian Army Reported Operating Against Bolshevik Forces.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday.—It is reported that a Ukrainian army of 60,000 men is operating against the Bolshevik forces in the neighborhood of Kamenets Podelsky. This report comes from Vienna.

ASQUITH SCORES COALITION CABINET AS EXPERIMENTAL

LONDON, Wednesday (via Montreal).—Former Premier Herbert H. Asquith, addressing a political meeting at Paisley, Scotland, last night, criticized the coalition government as one of experiments and adventures and called for a reduction of national expenditure. Mr. Asquith recently accepted the invitation of the Paisley Liberals to stand as their candidate for the House of Commons.

A noisy element attended the meeting and Mr. Asquith was forced to endure a severe quarter of an hour questioning. Asked by one of his hecklers if he would accept office under Premier Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith replied:—"I should wait until I was offered one."

Austria Gets British Credit. VIENNA, Monday, Jan. 25.—A British credit for 1,000,000,000 crowns has been negotiated by the Austrian republic for the purchase of raw materials, according to official reports.

NEW LOAN SIGN OF ITALY'S STRENGTH

Finance Minister Says Twelve Billion Lire Raised Disproves False Impressions Abroad.

(Special Cable to the Herald.) ROME, Wednesday.—Italy is arranging new sources of revenue to take care of her debts and lack of faith in her is unfounded, was the declaration of Signor Schuler, Minister of the Treasury, today. He said that the proceeds of the new loan would be used only for the purpose of withdrawing paper money from circulation and to pay a part of Italy's obligations. Twelve billions of lire already have been subscribed to the new loan, he said.

"The people are enthusiastic in support of the sixth national loan," he said. "This is the best index of our splendid general situation. Despite the unrest and the inconveniences caused by the all absorbing Adriatic question and the postal, telegraph and railroad strikes, we have already reached 12,000,000,000 lire, a figure which will double our largest loan during the war three times."

"It is probable that many Americans will fall to realize the magnitude of this effort unless they recall that Italy has only one-third the population of America and one-twentieth of her resources. A total of 15,000,000,000 lire—ignoring the abnormal and unjustifiable exchange rate—would be equal to \$3,000,000,000 in the United States. It is a magnificent showing of the political and financial stability of our country and should correct the bad impression abroad, especially in the United States, concerning Italy's resources."

"We have been wrongly judged. Lack of faith in Italy is unfounded. We have had and shall have serious problems, but we are meeting them with courage and are determined to emerge as soon as possible from the difficult position into which the war threw us."

"In fact, Italy is the first nation to formulate a programme of financial reconstruction by special legislation. We are arranging new sources of revenue which will take care of our debts, interest and sinking fund. The proceeds of the present loan will not be spent. They will serve only to withdraw our paper money and to pay a part of our obligations."

Americans should have faith in Italy's future. They should not be alarmed by rumors of unrest among the Socialists and by the talk of Bolsheviks—the wild hopes of a few dreamers among us. A great majority of our people are intensely patriotic and laborious and are determined that Italy shall continue to be a great nation and continue to perform her high mission of peace and progress."

Admiral von Reuter Free, Leaves England

LONDON, Tuesday.—Admiral von Reuter, the chief officer of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, who gave the order for the scuttling of the German warships there last June, has been set free by the British authorities. The admiral has returned to Germany, it was announced today.

PARLIAMENTARY LABOR WON'T JOIN IRISH NATIONALISTS

BELFAST, Ireland, Wednesday.—The official report of the Parliamentary Labor party delegation, which has been investigating conditions in Ireland, declines an alliance with the Nationalist party.

It declares the fact that the Nationalists recently advised Irish supporters in Great Britain to vote for Labor candidates means only that the Nationalist party is convinced that the only party ready to give justice to Ireland is the Labor party.

The Labor party delegation consists of Arthur Henderson, William Adamson, John R. Clynes, W. T. Wilson, John A. Parkinson and W. R. Smith.

Advertisement for Ovington's tea and glassware, featuring an image of a teapot and cups. Text: "20% discount on all China Tea Sets. WHILE it is true that you cannot expect something for nothing, it is also true that Ovington's January sale of china and table glassware contains many surprising values. Ovington's 'The Gift Shop of 5th Ave.' 314 Fifth Av., near 32d St."

Advertisement for Cordon & Dilworth Orange Marmalade. Text: "Cordon & Dilworth — REAL — ORANGE MARMALADE"

STATE DEPARTMENT ASKS MORE FUNDS

Lansing Calls on Senate for Liberal Appropriations to Reorganize Branch.

FOR POLITICS-TRADE LINK

Secretary Urges Increase in Diplomatic Salaries and Removal of 'Artificial Barriers' to Commerce.

(Special Despatch to the Herald.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.—An appeal has been sent to the Senate by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, urging more liberal appropriations in order to reorganize the department. The communication was sent in response to a resolution passed by the Senate last October, requiring the heads of various departments to make a special report on their work and its needs.

Mr. Lansing emphasizes the growing importance of diplomacy as the result of the changes wrought in the world by the war, and particularly urges the need of a closer relation between commercial and political relations. He suggests also that "artificial barriers" to trade be removed, recalling the address of President Wilson in which he advocated the virtual abandonment of all tariffs.

Mr. Lansing also asks that the salaries of diplomats be increased in order to command the services of better trained men in both the diplomatic and consular services.

"In the extension of foreign trade it should not be overlooked that the rôle of diplomacy is almost a preponderant one," said Mr. Lansing. "Those agencies through which the State Department undertakes the development of our foreign commerce—that is, the diplomatic and consular service and the office of the foreign agent—are all integral parts of the machinery through which effect is given to all general policies relating to foreign affairs."

Must Examine Problems. "For that reason it would be difficult to make specific recommendations for any one of these related branches without regard to the general adjustment of the whole. We have reached that stage in our international relations when it appears opportune, and even necessary, in considering the betterment of our government machinery to examine into the nature of the problems with which we find ourselves confronted and toward the practical solution of which our efforts should be earnestly directed."

As a result of the war the entire adjustment of the world has altered and through no design of our own the United States has come naturally into a position of economic preponderance.

"The machinery of government now provided for dealing with our foreign relations is in need of complete repairs and reorganization. Adequate as it may have been in the old order prevailed and the affairs of the world were free from the present perplexities, it has ceased to be responsive to present needs."

"American agents in the foreign field must broaden the scope and intensify the nature of their work in order that the State Department may have at its disposal knowledge of the actual facts of every development or turn of events. Any degree of inactivity is fraught with the gravest danger."

"Chief among the results to be achieved is a higher co-ordination of political and economic data so that the two may be considered jointly in their relation to each other, and utilized on the basis of the results attained through their linking together."

"To the end that these two elements may be fused and converted to their appropriate use, the State Department must be reorganized so as to provide an instrumentality capable of performing this delicate task. Already plans are under consideration which contemplate a higher order of concentration of material in that department. At the present time several departments are engaged in collecting material relating to foreign trade. The Department of Commerce disseminates a purely commercial information, whereas the State Department rarely disseminates that information which may have a direct bearing thereon. I hope that it may be possible to find means of treating related subjects concurrently by driving them to a correct focus in the State Department and charging that department with their appropriate utilization."

"One of the greatest obstacles to the extension of our foreign trade arises through the existence of artificial barriers and unnatural obstructions which must be removed by legitimate commerce. The State Department, with the aid and support of other interested agencies of the government, hopes to evolve effective policies through which a wholesome atmosphere may be created and individual American enterprise enabled to expand its efforts in fields unencumbered by a price of political opportunism."

Mr. Lansing strongly urged higher salaries and homes for American Ambassadors to foreign countries, and that the diplomatic and consular services be brought closer together. He concluded by saying that "remedial and constructive legislation of an appropriate character is not only desirable but imperative."

PRESIDENT AGAIN URGES RELIEF FUND

"Unthinkable" That U. S. Will Withhold \$150,000,000 Asked, He Writes Glass.

REGRETS DELAY IN ACTION

Ways and Means Committee Likely to Act on Measure Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.—Through Secretary Glass President Wilson today renewed the appeal to Congress to grant credits of \$150,000,000 for Poland, Austria and Armenia to alleviate conditions which threaten "moral and material chaos" in those countries.

Secretary Glass presented the President's letter to the House Ways and Means Committee without comment, and the committee deferred consideration of it until tomorrow, when it will have a further conference with Treasury officials regarding the loans and the financial situation generally. There was no indication when the committee would act finally on the request of Mr. Glass that the credits be authorized.

Wilson's Plea For Fund. President Wilson's letter, addressed to Mr. Glass, follows:—

"With considerable regret I have noticed from the press that Congress is delaying the granting of authority for the extension of prompt and generous relief to the stricken portion of Europe, the urgency and importance of which, especially in respect to Poland, Austria and Armenia, you have fully explained to the Ways and Means Committee. It is unthinkable to me that we should withhold from those people who are in such mental and physical distress the assistance which can be rendered by making available on credit a small proportion of our exportable surplus of food, which would alleviate the situation."

"While I am sure that you must have explained fully to the Ways and Means Committee the appalling situation in those parts of Europe where men, women and children are now dying of starvation and the urgent necessity for prompt assistance, I beg of you that you make another appeal to Congress."

"I am informed that through the published reports of hearings before the Ways and Means Committee the Congress has now been furnished with incontrovertible facts showing the necessity for immediate affirmative action. This prosperous Republic ought not to bear any part of the responsibility for the moral and material chaos that must result from an unwillingness on our part to aid those less fortunate than ourselves. We can, merely through a small proportion of our surplus, permit the happening of this great catastrophe."

Action by the House Ways and Means Committee on Mr. Glass' request for authorization of the loans is expected in a few days. The Secretary and other Treasury officials appeared yesterday before the Republican steering committee to explain the necessity for the loan and to discuss the American financial situation generally.

Resolutions supporting a loan to the European countries have been adopted by the Board of Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and it was announced today that the member organizations had been asked to adopt similar resolutions and to communicate their action to their Senators and Representatives.

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Count Apponyi Finds 60 "Absurdities" in Peace Pact. BUDAPEST, Tuesday.—Count Albert Apponyi is engaged in writing Hungary's answer to the terms of peace submitted at Neuilly by the peace conference. He said today there were many clauses which were impossible of fulfillment.

"There are sixty absurdities in the proposed treaty. One of these takes away all our wood and iron ore, while another demands that we give wood and ore to the Austrians. What effects our people most is the loss of territory. As for the economic conditions, we know we can never fulfill them, so they cannot matter so much. If a man asks me to pay a thousand dollars, I may do so, but if he demands a billion, I know I can't comply and so should not worry."

The depressing effects of the treaty are evident in Budapest. Wines are not served at hotels, flags are half-masted and St. Stephen's crown on the Royal Palace has been draped in black. Joseph Horvath, a Hungarian soldier, recently committed suicide, leaving his possessions to his comrades in the army. In his will he declared he could not outlive his country's "shame."

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