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Switzerland Agrees to Give Hapsburg Refuge

COPENHAGEN, March 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says Col. Strauss, who was stationed at Ekartan by the British Government to watch the treatment accorded ex-Emperor Charles, had doubts as to the safety of the abdicated monarch and obtained the assent of Switzerland to grant him asylum without consulting Charles.

BASEL, March 23.—Advices received here from Vienna are to the effect that the Council of Ministers has decided to seize provisionally for the purposes of State administration the real and personal property of the reigning families in Austria and also of the archdukes living abroad. The incomes received from the real estate will be paid the owners.

with suggested changes from America, some of which he has incorporated, and his friends predict that the Republican opposition will end when the new covenant appears. From all that can be ascertained, however, it is not the changes affect the fundamentals which afforded the chief grounds for the speeches of Senator Borah and Senator Knox.

The league covenant still involves the United States in all European disputes, gives the control over her economic policy as a weapon, regulates the size of her armaments and gives her one vote against the five of Great Britain.

The attitude of Premier Lloyd George toward the Wilson programme has been the central controversy of the conference and is causing much speculation in all the British despatches. At any moment he can defeat the Wilson plan by standing with Premier Clemenceau and insisting that the military terms be signed with Germany immediately, which admittedly would restore Europe to some kind of order and block the German policy which consists of teasing the Allies and trying to take every advantage of the deplorable situation which exists here.

Council Has Final Say. While the British Prime Minister lets it become known that he has not consented to the Wilson plan, he keeps his real intentions shrouded in mystery and lets Lord Robert Cecil pursue his own hobby in close partnership with the President. Inquiry at the British headquarters brings out the significant statement that the council has the final say whether the Wilson plan shall be followed or not and it has not yet acted.

It would not surprise many here, in view of the alarming situation in Central Europe revealed by the developments in Hungary, if a combination were formed in the council to compel President Wilson to forego his plan and let the cabinet programme or else to frame the preliminary treaty with the league covenant an entirely separate instrument to be ratified independently.

May Reject Treaty Even Now. The greatest mistake, some of the newspapers point out, was made in the failure to sign some kind of a peace treaty last January, before Germany could take advantage of the conditions here. Few can be found here now who believe that she will sign a treaty containing the suggested terms. Two courses then will be open to the Allies: To occupy Germany, or to demand that she sign or starve.

In American circles it is admitted that the United States would be unwilling to occupy Germany with her forces and the British virtually are in the same dilemma. The second solution, while some believe it would be justified, would be certain to run counter to a large mass of American opinion at home which would not approve the use of the weapon of starvation against women and children in order to enforce such terms as have been outlined. There is the further argument that starvation would bring Bolshevism immediately to France's doors. Every arrival here from Germany testifies to the constant spread of Bolshevism under the hunger conditions that prevail now.

Developments yesterday in the meeting of the Committee on the League of Nations showed that President Wilson will be unable to complete the covenant in the time expected. The committee had before it more than forty amendments, some of them entitled, because of their importance for the world, to the fullest discussion and requiring weeks for careful deliberation. Under the lash of President Wilson the committee can come to a unanimous agreement on the covenant before the end of next week, but it will be little short of a miracle if it does. Then it must pass the fire of the Senate Council.

While pessimistic rules everywhere outside, from Col. House's apartments in the Hotel Crillon only the most cheerful optimism radiates. "Of course the covenant will be in the treaty, of course the treaty will be signed by the Germans, Premier Clemenceau rapidly is seeing the light, Premier Orlando is not sulking at all, the treaty is not drafted, it is true, but Col. House will take up this matter himself the first of the week and push it. There are the statements made and reasons that are repeated to the experienced Old World diplomats here they cause smiles.

ARGENTINA ASSERTS SHE IS BELLIGERENT

Refuses to Be Seated Among Neutrals in Paris. Buenos Aires, March 23.—La Nación, in an article dealing with the question of Argentina's position in the world war and the attitude of the Peace Conference in Paris with regard to her assertion to have been one of the belligerent nations, says: "It is learned from a reliable source that Don Marcelo Alvear, Argentine Minister to France, was instructed to inform the neutral conference on the League of Nations last Thursday that in 1871 was punished in 1919 no surely will vindicate abuse of victory recall at some future day upon the head of Germany."

SOVIET WILL ORDER ARMY MOBILIZED

Count Karolyi resigned the latter part of last week after many vicissitudes, including a reign of terror throughout the country on the part of plundering Bolshevik gangs. The disorders necessitated the occupation of the greater part of Hungary, with the exception of Budapest and the outlying district, by allied troops, according to reports.

SENATORS WATCH LEAGUE PROPOSALS

Republicans Not Satisfied With Swiss Proposal. Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senators who will oppose the ratification of any league covenant which by any construction would give away American sovereignty rights or independence were deeply interested today in published cable reports of amendments offered to the Wilson pact, particularly that offered by the Swiss delegation.

This proposed amendment provides that the covenant shall not be regarded as containing anything to conflict with national sovereignty except in so far as the State itself by adhering to the covenant shall consent. "This language, in the minds of several Senators, is merely a form of words assigned to allay apprehension here and actually to accomplish nothing. Unless and until the exact scope of the word 'adhering' as used in the proposed Swiss amendment is defined in the covenant itself it will not be acceptable as containing anything to conflict with national sovereignty."

HOLDS WILSON RIGHT IN STAND ON LEAGUE

London 'Observer' Says Peace Without It Will Fail. LONDON, March 23.—In the last plenary session of the Paris Congress the issue of whether the adoption of a League of Nations shall be definitely incorporated in the preliminary peace, the Observer remarks: "President Wilson's stand for that method is one of the strongest things in his career," says this weekly. "His attitude is full of moral shrewdness. He is to give some of the Allies what they most want—America's signature to a guaranteed peace—the Allies must give him what he most wants—the league and the main articles in its covenant."

"There is no question that he is right. No league, no peace for long. Without some new principle of association between people the settlement as usually projected would not last five years. It becomes more and more evident, in our judgment, that President Wilson speaks for an increasing majority of the American people. "Much mischief and fatality would have been saved had it been plainly realized months ago by the Allies, with one exception, that either Europe must go thoroughly with the United States into a new plan for a better ordering and maintenance of peace in the whole world or the United States will wash its hands of Europe. And that would mean return, sooner or later, of German hegemony on the Continent."

The instant question for the so-called Powers is to make up their minds about what to do with Germany. As surely as arrogant spoliation by Ger-

EGYPTIAN DEITIES The Utmost in Cigarettes 'Plain End or Cork Tip' People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette. Includes image of a woman and a pack of cigarettes.

KAISER WARNED OF PLOT TO SLAY HIM

Dutch Take Extreme Precautions to Protect Refugee. By the Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, March 23 (delayed).—There was a state of the extreme alertness around the Von Bentinck Castle throughout the night and the morning in consequence of the ex-German Emperor having received last evening two violently threatening letters, one emanating from Amsterdam and the other from the Belgian frontier, and also a telegram from a friend warning him of menacing peril.

18 GERMAN VESSELS SAIL FROM HAMBURG

Many Others Ready to Leave—Rail Plan Resisted. BERLIN, March 23 (delayed).—Up to 18 o'clock this evening eighteen ships had cleared from Hamburg, including the Patricia, Santa Cruz, Cordova, Rigmona, Klevealand and Cap Finisterre. Many other vessels are manned and ready to sail Sunday. The example of the Hamburg seamen in proceeding to sea, it is believed here, will have a good effect on the other Hanseatic and Baltic seamen.

REDS ACTIVE IN BOHEMIA

London, March 24.—A Bolshevik campaign is in progress in Bohemia, according to a statement quoted by the Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent. This correspondent says strong propaganda is being carried out simultaneously among both the Czech and German workers, the Bohemians being assured that only with Bolshevism aid can Germany secure the right of self-determination and escape subservency to Czech rule.

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BRITISH RAL FIGHT NEAR SETTLEMENT

Sunday Conference Failed, but Leaders See Prospects of Agreement. LONDON, March 23.—Another long conference was held at the Board of Trade today in an endeavor to arrive at a solution of the dispute of the railway men. It failed of its object and was adjourned until tomorrow. It is understood the negotiations are proceeding smoothly and that there is a prospect of a settlement.

REDS SAVE INJURED TO GET INFORMATION

Bolsheviks in Archangel District Give Up Killing the Wounded Soldiers. By the Associated Press. ARCHANGEL, March 22 (delayed).—Recent developments in the Dvina River sector indicate that the Bolsheviks are trying to change the conduct of their uncontrolled detachments, who have been accused of killing and maltreating prisoners. An American officer who returned to Archangel today, after a long stay in the Tuigas region, declared that the campaign there is at the present time "civilized warfare."

In their comments on the labor situation most of the newspapers dwell upon the success which attended the government's decision to make the Coal Commission's report on its inquiry public. Regret is expressed that the same policy was not adopted as regards the dispute with the railway men. The Star, rejoicing over the prospect that there will be no triple strike, says: "This old land is going to show other lands how to build social peace and social justice upon a victory of liberty over autocracy. It is not the first time that the British people have led the world toward the light. The Coal Commission is a peculiarly British improvisation. It has been a bold and too successful attempt on developing it boldly and applying it to all other intractable labor problems. The secret of success was publicly inspired by fair play."

EGYPTIANS PLEAD FOR INDEPENDENCE

Present Letter to Clemenceau Asking for Hearing. PARIS, March 23.—Leaders of the Egyptian nationalist movement, describing their body as "the Egyptian Association of Paris," have addressed to Mr. Clemenceau, as president of the Peace Conference, a letter asking that the conference, in accordance with the doctrine of the rights of the people, as proclaimed by President Wilson, hear and adjudicate the claim of the Egyptian people to national independence, apart from autonomy.

The Egyptian letter, accompanied by a voluminous pamphlet in which the whole of the history of Great Britain's relations with Egypt is reviewed, is presented in behalf of the Egyptian delegation by Said Pasha Zakioui, Vice-President of the Egyptian Legislative Chamber who formerly was Minister of Justice and was recently arrested by the British authorities and deported to Malta. The delegates claim to have received from the Egyptian people through a form of plebiscite in which the whole of the Egyptian people were consulted, a mandate to come before the conference and demand independence and not autonomy, as memorandum says the leaders giving the mandate were signed by all the notables of municipal councils, the fellahs and virtually all the people of Egypt.

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question: Italy has demanded a quick settlement, meanwhile enforcing her will in all the disputed territory and a state of war virtually exists there. The President wants to make sure first that Italy will agree to the covenant.

Other Important Questions. With the idea that a plenary session of the conference would pass on the covenant and the treaty virtually abandoned, the league committee now is the greatest factor in the situation.

Other Changes Considered. These questions are outside of the many demands that whole articles of the covenant be redrawn in the interest of clarity. The President and Lord Robert Cecil are known to have under consideration changes not included in the foregoing, some of them affecting Articles X and XXI. Senator Lodge's questions in his debate with Dr. Lowell the other day have been cited in full to the President.

News that the President had decided to submit to the committee a Monroe doctrine clause drawn by himself, which is accepted here as a definite shift to the policy of placating the opposition, has been followed by an intimation from the highest sources that the President has hit upon a plan for killing two birds with one stone in connection with the vexatious Japanese amendment.

This plan is to redraw the preamble of the covenant so as to include in the most general terms the racial equality clause demanded by Japan and then in the body of the covenant, to insert a new clause making it clear that the jurisdiction of the League of Nations shall not extend over the domestic and national policies of its members.

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