

TELEGRAPHERS MAY STRIKE AS TOLLS PROTEST

Angered by Rate Increase, Will Vote on Nationwide Walkout.

BURLESON IS BLAMED
His Explanation of Recent Boost in Tariffs Called an Outrage.

CAPITAL BRANCH ACTS
Resolutions Severely Criticise Postal Chief—Inefficiency Charged.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A general strike of commercial telegraphers may be called late this month because of Postmaster-General Burleson's alleged infringements on the rights of the operators. Machinery for taking a nationwide strike vote was put into motion today. Ballots returnable April 22 were distributed to every local in the country.

The union leaders expect a heavy strike vote, as dissatisfaction with Mr. Burleson's administration of the business has been keen. Resolutions adopted at a meeting here today of the Washington district branch, Commercial Telegraphers Union, characterize as an "outrage" the 20 per cent. increase in tolls. The Postmaster-General's assertion that the raise was necessitated by increases in the wages of operators was denied.

It was declared that it has taken constant vigilance on the part of officers of the union to prevent walkouts, and the action of Postmaster-General Burleson, who is in charge of wire systems under Government control in turning down the wage award handed down by the War Labor Board, has brought dissatisfaction to the boiling point.

It was charged that when the Western Union tried to give the operators a 2 to 15 per cent. increase Mr. Burleson made it a flat 10 per cent. increase, that he allowed a million and a quarter increase in wages and took away \$2,000,000 from the operators' incomes.

Increase Called "Outrage."
The resolution adopted after setting forth the conditions against which the telegraphers protest, declared the 20 per cent. increase in telegram rates ordered by Mr. Burleson to be an "outrage" and an unwarranted imposition of excess tax on the business interests of the country and an insult to the intelligence of the workers in the telegraph service whose door he lays the responsibility.

"Whereas, increased cost of operation and maintenance of the telegraph system, in effect, made during the last year as given by Postmaster-General Burleson as a reason for a 20 per cent. increase in telegraph tolls and rates, and whereas, the statement of the Postmaster-General in this connection is manifestly misleading and incorrect, therefore be it

Resolved, That Washington District No. 24 Commercial Telegraphers Union in regular session publicly states the views of its members, employed in the commercial telegraph service, who are conversant on the subject as follows:

"The necessity for increasing telegraph rates, if it exists, can and must be charged to the public, and not to the efficiency of operation, intensified as a result of controversy between Government departmental supervision of the telegraph system and the operators' intrigue, having for its purpose the elimination of competition on the one hand and on the other, the persistent harassment of the operators' organization to save its organization and property from absorption or destruction.

"As a result of this three cornered fight, the Postmaster-General called the ears of his critics by putting into effect regulations adversely affecting the financial interests of the properties and services rendered to the public, and the junctional proceedings because of the Federal Government's exemption from action in court.

Blame Both Companies.
"The Western Union game of 'heads I win, tails you lose,' guaranteed a sufficient amount to make good any losses sustained to the public, and under the control of Mr. Burleson, in the meantime devoting much time and energy incidental to the successful and efficient operation of a line of competition and the struggle of Postal companies to save itself from the unwarranted machinations of parties hiding themselves from public view, but always alert for an opportunity to further their schemes, have brought about stagnation in efficiency of operation and increased overhead charges to an extent that will, undoubtedly absorb any additional revenue that may be derived from the announced 20 per cent. increase in rates; and further,

Resolved, The telegraphers of Washington, D. C., employed in and thoroughly familiar with conditions prevailing in the telegraph service and previous to the declaration of war, condemn the action of Postmaster-General Burleson in increasing telegraph rates as an outrage and an insult to the intelligence of the workers in the telegraph service at whose door he lays the responsibility."

TO TAKE SYRIAN PLEBISCITE.
Dr. H. C. King and C. R. Crane Named for America.

Hungarian Aristocrats Flee Perils of Revolt

BERN, April 6.—A considerable number of members of the Hungarian aristocracy are arriving in Bern, and the adjoining Austrian district of Vorarlberg, seeking refuge from the uncertainties of the Hungarian revolution.

The Government of Vorarlberg has refused to allow the refugees to remain there more than a few days, and is inviting the wealthy Magyars to arrange promptly other places of residence.

OVERSEA FLIGHT THIS WEEK, PLAN

Hawker, Australian Flier, Getting Mount in Final Shape.

MANY OTHERS WILL TRY
Americans Will Have to Hurry, as Rivals Are Almost Ready.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
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RADICALS GAIN, GERMANS FEAR DELAY OF FOOD

Bolshevist Flood Well on Way to Rhine—Noske May Enter Cabinet.

HAASE IS ALSO LIKELY
Approach of Workers' Congress Makes Whole Population Jumpy.

PEOPLE HAVE NO FAITH
Loyalty of Troops Doubtful—Middle Classes Refuse to Oppose Terrorists.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
BERLIN, via Copenhagen, April 6.—Fear is being expressed here that the arrival of food and peace may be too late to check the Bolshevist flood, which cannot now be held back and is gaining ground.

On one hand there is talk favoring Gustave Noske, Minister of Defence and the so-called strong man of Germany, for Scheidemann's place as Chancellor. Noske already has suppressed two Red revolts. On the other hand belief is expressed that Hugo Haase, leader of the Independent Socialists, who was closely in sympathy with the Spartacist movement, may attain that office. If the crisis does not appear next week then it probably will not until the terms of peace are announced.

Bolshevism has advanced another step westward and nearer to the Rhine with the general strike in Wurtemberg and western Bavaria and the demand of the revolutionary workmen's party, the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council in the industrial center, Augsburg, that Bavaria shall be a Soviet republic on the Russian and Hungarian style.

Strikers Parade.
The strike at Augsburg was followed by great demonstrations and parades, and meetings were called of the Soldiers', Workmen's and Peasants' councils, which passed resolutions declaring the solidarity of Bavaria and Hungary. A Russian delegation was sent to Munich to demand an immediate proclamation following in the footsteps of Russia and Hungary.

Clashes between troops and the strikers at Stuttgart continued; it is reported officially that thirteen were killed, but it is believed the number was much larger. In two or three cases soldiers were found with their throats cut.

There is much uneasiness in Government circles here over this new flank move of the Reds in the south, together with the further spread of the strike in the Ruhr districts, where there are approximately 150,000 men out.

The Government is seeking to persuade the public that it achieved victory, something it sorely needed, on the Danzig question in the conference at Spa, but the effects of this are almost effaced in the public mind by the developments in the news, together with rumors that the congress of delegates from the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils of all Germany, which meets here Tuesday, will demand a Soviet government for Germany and that simultaneously the radicals will attempt to overthrow the present Government by force.

Public Is Nervous.
Both the Government and the public have a feeling of jumpy nervousness, but just how far it is a case of nerves and to what extent there is real danger it is difficult to determine. The Government itself apparently is much in the dark as to the intentions and plans of the radicals, and the prevailing uneasiness is not mitigated by the general belief that the Government cannot rely upon its

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More Benefit Parties Will Help Smoke Fund

SEVERAL entertainments have been arranged for the benefit of THE SUN Tobacco Fund to be held in the next two or three weeks. Many others have been held and have been of great assistance in keeping the soldiers overseas supplied with tobacco.

POLICE IN PARIS CHARGE BLACK FLAG CROWD

"Down With Peace Conference," Yell Anarchists in Jaures Protest.

THOUSANDS IN PARADE
Demonstration Against Wilson at "White House" Is Halted.

JAILS READY; NO ARRESTS
French Socialist Deputies Lead Marchers to Home of Slain Leader.

Paris, April 6.—There were cries of "Long live the Soviets!" "Down with war!" and "Down with the Peace Conference!" at the huge demonstration organized by the Federation of Labor and the Socialist party in protest today against the acquittal of Raoul Villain, the assassin of Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader, and in honor of the memory of Jaures.

A group of anarchists unfurled a black flag on Avenue Henri Martin in spite of police orders. The police charged the anarchists, five of whom were injured. No arrests were made. Comparative order prevailed throughout the parade, but as the procession moved along the various avenues—Molokoff, Henri Martin, Victor Hugo place and the Trocadero—and through the district in the most aristocratic quarter of Paris, in which M. Jaures had lived, there was a feeling of walking over a mined road, where the merest incident might bring about an explosion.

Paraders Sing "Internationale."
Soon after noon every subway train, street car and other conveyance was overcrowded with people streaming toward the Trocadero to take part in the procession. Tens of thousands of the initials of the Federation of Republican Veterans, Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Justice, and the French Socialist and Communist party, Raoul Dauterive, Marcel Sembat and Jean Longuet, and Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, headed the parade, which passed through the streets amid suppressed excitement and subdued cheering.

When the head of the procession reached the Jaures home, M. Sembat and the other deputies entered the house. They presented Mme. Jaures and Mlle. Jaures with a palm and a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

Mme. Jaures was visibly affected. She was unable to reply to the words addressed to her and merely raised her hat to her eyes, which were wet with tears.

The procession then continued, the marchers proceeding to the Place Mutilée, where it filed past the statue of the fallen hero. The marchers then proceeded to the Bois du Boulogne, where they attempted to hold a meeting, which had been forbidden. Others proceeded down the boulevard and up the Avenue Victor Hugo toward the center of the city.

The crowd was becoming unruly as the procession proceeded. Disturbed spectators heaved a sigh of relief that no trouble had occurred. A police officer told the correspondent that he had not expected trouble during the actual parade, but that he had feared collisions might occur between isolated groups in the latter part of the day.

It was learned that a complete section of the Sainte prison, containing 900 cells, was entirely cleared of its inmates Saturday. The prisoners were removed to the other districts in view of probable riots.

Few References to Assassins.
Throughout the parade there were but few references to Villain, the assassin of Jaures, or of Jaures himself, the personalities of the assassin and the victim apparently shrinking into insignificance before the real meaning of the demonstration.

On all sides, however, were to be heard stirring references against alleged provocations in the work of the Peace Conference and against the persons termed neglect of their interests. At the Place du Trocadero a small group of workmen gathered and expressed the desire to proceed to the "White House" in Paris and make a demonstration before President Wilson. Wiser heads prevailed, however, and the intention was abandoned.

Fully 100,000 people lined the avenues, looking on without cheering. It was noted that the windows of the mansion were shuttered. Most of the spectators came from other districts. The police, evidently expecting trouble, had taken precautions and the route of the procession was well guarded by plain clothes and uniformed men, who had received instructions to remain inconspicuous and not interfere with cheering or singing or other merely noisy manifestations.

AGREEMENT NEAR ON PEACE DRAFT; RHINE TO BE NEUTRAL; FIUME ALSO; GERMANS DEMUR OVER FOOD RULES

TREATY SOON, SAYS PREMIER
Lloyd George Expects Germans to Be Called to Sign Near May 1.

EXPERTS DELAYING PACT
They and Not the Big Four Are Haggling Over Reparation Terms.

By The Associated Press.
PARIS, April 6.—The preliminary peace treaty will be ready by Easter and the Germans will be asked to come and sign it at the end of April or the beginning of May, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain declared in an interview today with Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the *Matin*.

The confident statement of Premier Lloyd George is supported by predictions repeatedly made by less prominent members of the Peace Conference and dispelled today much of the hopelessness and uncertainty in which many important problems of the conference seemed to have been enshrouded.

Even the announcement of serious Bolshevist troubles in Bavaria and the danger of a break with Italy over the Adriatic problem apparently did not affect the optimism today of the leaders of the British, French and American delegations.

Paris Grows More Hopeful.
All Paris seems imbued today with the idea that Easter will find the conference ended, either successfully or unsuccessfully, and many newspapers and leaders who have been doubtful about the successful outcome are apparently less gloomy about the prospect.

The smally weather for the last four days has undoubtedly made a considerable change in the psychology of the conference, the members of which have been greatly distressed by a month of rain and cloudiness. The premiers held no formal meetings today, but there were several informal conferences. Col. House received Premier Orlando, Lord Robert Cecil and Baron Makino and conferred with them on the location of the seat of the League of Nations.

M. Paderewski, the Polish Premier, called on Col. House at the Hotel de Crillon, but Col. House was at the time attending a conference of the American delegates with President Wilson.

Divergence of Opinion Feared.
In answer to a remark by M. Lauzanne that what troubled public opinion was not so much the delay as the secrecy in which the peace negotiations were wrapped and the fear that there was some divergence of opinion, Premier Lloyd George said:

"I affirm absolutely that there is no divergence among the negotiators. They are often confronted with technical difficulties which can only be settled after close study. Take the question of reparations. In substance the Allies have one common principle, which I once set forth thus: 'Germany must pay up to the last farthing of her power.'"

"But it is sufficient to draw up a bill and hand it to the enemy. Must we not require guarantees and must we not study the terms, methods and form of delayed payments? Must we not be able to say to our adversary when he pleads insolvency and resources? 'Yes, you can go as far as that and you must do it.' In a word, shall we simply present a bill or collect the money, all the money possible? Well, that is where the work comes in, slow and difficult work, complicated by the fact that technical experts of the highest capabilities and great experience are working out the details themselves either as to the method of liquidation or as to the assets to be realized."

"No, there is no divergence among the negotiators, but, alas! there are inevitable ones among the experts, often among those from the same country. Who is to be the quick? Must we not have the negotiators, and do you think it can always be done quickly?"

Wants Germany to Get Full Bill.
M. Lauzanne remarked that what public opinion could not understand was why, before everything, a full bill will not be handed to the foe, no matter what amount and Germany forced to admit full liability.

"And who says we shall not do so?" cried Premier Lloyd George. "Who says we have not decided that? 'Who says we have not decided that?' 'Has said that you have decided it.'"

New York's Famous Sixty-ninth Regiment Quits Coblenz and Starts for Home

COBLENZ, April 5 (delayed).—Two more trainloads of happy, smiling soldiers of the Fort-second (Rainbow) Division started this afternoon for home by way of Brest. The soldiers composed the 165th Infantry Regiment, New York city's famous Sixty-ninth. Division headquarters and attached units left this morning.

There were cheers, but no tears, as the trains pulled out. The soldiers were in the highest spirits as they waved farewells to their comrades who are to follow within the next few days. German civilians stood in the background, but gave no indication of their feelings. In the railroad yards near Remagen, where the soldiers of the Rainbow Division boarded the trains for Brest, there are a number of soldiers from the Fourth (Regular) Division who are scheduled to stay on the Rhine until the job is done. They looked on with grim faces to-day as the trains pulled out.

The Rainbow Division has turned over to the Fourth Division the prisoners in its care. Among them was the Burgomaster of Ahrweiler, who is serving a sentence for endeavoring to conceal German army property from the Americans.

Major-Gen. Flieger, the commander of the Rainbow Division, left Ahrweiler several weeks ago and is expected to land in Boston next week to make preparations for the landing of his troops. It is not known here where the various units of the division will disembark, both New York and Boston being mentioned.

ENEMY REGAINS OLD ARROGANCE WILSON BACK AT TREATY MAKING

Germans Get Bolder Every Day and Complain of Rules in Occupied Zone.

SEEKING PRE-WAR TRADE
One-Quarter of Malt Matter Is Devoted to Overtures to America.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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CONVOY, April 6.—One finds here that the Germans grow bolder every day. Their complaints concerning the necessary precautions and regulations adopted by the American Army, with a number of minor incidents throughout the area, have served to confirm the impression that the Germans are returning to the arrogance and insolence that they displayed before the war, but hardly fitting to a people whose territory is occupied by the enemy.

By The Associated Press.
TRIEVE, April 5 (delayed).—Determined attempts by the Germans to re-establish commercial relations with the neutral countries as soon as possible are revealed through an examination of correspondence which, under an authorization issued recently, is now passing through the American area of occupation through the censors to France, England and the United States. All mail for destinations outside the occupied zone passes through the hands of the American censors in Trieve.

A large percentage of the correspondence during the last few days, it is said, has contained offers or requests for business relations and even advertisements for insertion in British and American newspapers. The letters for the United States generally contained offers to establish branches for American automobiles, clothing and various other lines.

Two thousand pieces of mail for allied and neutral countries passed through the office here on Friday. Twenty-five per cent of it was addressed to the United States.

BRITISH SILENT ON ECKHARDT

Will Make No Explanation of Delay to the New Amsterdam.
By The Associated Press.
PILMOUTH, April 6.—The port authorities today declined to give any information concerning the detention Saturday of the Dutch steamship *New Amsterdam*, which left New York March 25.

If, however, H. von Eckhardt, formerly German Minister to Mexico, was on board he continued his voyage on the *New Amsterdam*, which proceeded Saturday evening for Rotterdam.

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Economic Weapon Held Over Italy as Well as Teutons.

BLOCKADE MAY STAND
Enemy Asserts Money Asked for Food Is Needed to Pay Neutrals.

BIG FOUR TIRE OF DELAY
Germany Gaining by Haggling, as Is Instanced by the Danzig Compromise.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, April 6.—That the Council of Four is conscious of the peril involved to their own individual fortunes as well as to the world in general involved in any further delay in making peace and practically have reached an agreement and that the peace treaty will be ready for presentation to the Germans by May scarcely can be doubted now.

The Saar Valley and the Rhine neutral zone questions have been reduced to formulas and agreed upon. The reparations formula, upon which experts worked all day today straightening out some minor points, may be agreed upon finally at to-morrow's meeting, at least that is the expectation now of the Americans.

Germany Balk Over Imports.
Financiers of the Allies had another meeting today with the German representatives at Pont St. Mance, near Paris. The Germans raised many objections to the restrictions placed upon imports, which they contend do not give Germany sufficient freedom of action to enable her to pay for food which the victors are supplying.

They would like to have the list extended greatly, meaning the immediate raising of the blockade. The Allies are not disposed to surrender the weapon upon which they depend to force Germany to sign the treaty of peace and probably will not grant the German request.

The Germans have raised the point also that they have important credits falling due in neutral countries which they must pay in gold, thereby making it impossible to deposit as much gold for food as the Allies demand. In consequence of this the Allies have summoned the important bankers from all the neutral countries to meet here to-morrow, thus taking up the whole question of German existing credits to determine if loans actually are being called.

There remain of the big questions only the problem of the Polish boundaries and that of the Italian claim to Fiume. Premier Paderewski arrived here today to make a last stand fight for Danzig and Teschen. He contends that Poland should be a strong buffer state, and for that Danzig is absolutely essential.

Fiume to Be Neutralized.
Italy, according to all indications, must consent to the neutralization of Fiume. President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George are holding over her the economic weapon to compel her acceptance.

With the indications that the Germans actually will be here early in May interest soon will centre in their reception of the treaty. The conclusion cannot be escaped that German diplomacy has been winning some victories here already, the Danzig decision being the latest. Her strategy at the Peace Conference is to be based apparently on President Wilson's fourteen points.

Already German diplomacy, in the opinion of many here, has resulted in softening the terms originally discussed; this is what is giving concern to some, particularly in French circles. To compel the Germans to sign the peace treaty the Allies seemingly are counting now on a new weapon only, the economic one. There is a threat to continue the German trade blockade, for even Herbert Hoover is of the opinion that the food weapon alone is insufficient.

Col. E. M. House, Lord Robert Cecil and Premier Orlando had a conference this morning in the apartments of the Hotel de Crillon, the meeting lasted only a few minutes. The committee meets again on Tuesday and it is believed now that President Wilson will procure the insertion of a Monroe Doctrine clause, but whether the Japanese are to receive any satisfaction still remains a mystery.

Interest is focused here in the interview of Premier Lloyd George printed in the *Matin*, behind which lies an interesting political situation, and secondly upon the Danzig decision, which has produced a painful reaction in many circles here. The Brit-

If you have money, buy more LIBERTY BONDS from us. If you need money, we will buy LIBERTY BONDS from you. John Muir & Co., 41 B'way—Adv.