mands, and he hoped that at the end of next week they would be presented.

In his review of the difficulties confronting the Peace Conference from the many complex problems before it the Premier pointed out that the boundaries of fourteen countries had to be recast. This, he said, would give some idea of the purely territorial difficulties. But, he added, there were problems affecting the peace of the world and the destiny of the human race, and if there were blunders made humanity would have to pay for them.

In giving a list of the problems the Premier concluded with the subject of indemnities. His mention of this brought cheers from the members of the House who had sent him the telegram urging that Germany be made to pay in full for the war. The Premier took up the challenge, saying in referring to this problem:

"That is not an easy one, not even to be settled by telegram."

No Organized Russia.

The question of Russia was one of the most complex problems ever dealt with by any body of men, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out. "One difficulty was that there was no Russia," the Premier said. "There is an organization controlling central Russia, but there is nobody who can say it is even a de facto government for the whole of Russia. Even if we could under any circumstances recognize the Bolshevik Government we cannot recognise it as the de facto government in Russia. It is just like a volcano which is still in eruption, and the best we can do is to provide security for those dwelling on its remotest and most accessible slopes, and arrest the flow of lava so that it shall not scorch other lands."

After saying that there was no question of recognising the Russian Soviet Government, that such a proposition had never been discussed or even proposed, the Premier said it was a fundamental principle of British foreign policy never to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. The Government of Russia was a matter for the Russian people.

At this point the Premier declared that it was not the duty of the British Government to commit the country to a gigantic enterprise to improve Russian conditions, much as the Government deplored those conditions, pointing out that Russia was a country very easy of invasion but a very difficult one from which to withdraw.

Might Mean Bankruptcy.

"I would rather leave Russia Bolshevik until they see their way out of it than see Great Britain landed in bankruptcy," explained the Premier, who added that this would be the surest road to the spread of Bolshevism to England. "My earnest conviction is that military intervention in Russia would be an act of the greatest stupidity," he declared. "Russia is a country very easy to invade and very difficult to get out of."

Referring to the report that Americans who had visited Russia had brought back peace offers from that Government the Premier said:

"If President Wilson attached any value to them he would have brought them before the conference, and he certainly did not."

The Premier said he might be asked why he supported Admiral Kolchak and Gen. Denikine. He would tell the House frankly, he said. When the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed, he explained, large parts of Russia had no hand in the shameful act and were in revolt against the Government which signed it.

"They raised arms at our instigation and largely at our expense," he added, "but that was absolutely sound military policy, because without those organizations the Germans would have secured all the resources which would have enabled them to break the blockade.

"Bolshevism," continued the Premier, "had threatened to impress by force of arms its domination over those populations which had revolted against it, and it would have been an act thoroughly unworthy of any great land to say to these populations: 'We are exceedingly obliged to you; you have served your purpose and we need you no longer,' and have left them to the Bolshevik troops. It is our duty, since we asked them to take this step, to promise them support. We are not sending troops because every Russian thought that if Russia were to be redeemed she must be redeemed by her own sons, and they asked that they be supplied with the necessary arms."

To Arrest Bolshevist Flood.

The Premier said he did not consider that this was a departure from the fundamental policy of Great Britain of not interfering in the internal affairs of any land. He continued:

"Our policy is to arrest the flood of the present forcible eruption of Bolshevism into allied lands, and for that reason we are organizing all the forces in allied countries bordering on Russian territory from the Black Sea to the Baltic. If the Bolsheviki attack any of our allies it is our business to defend them.

"This is our policy, but we want peace in Russia. The world will not be passive as long as Russia is torn and rent by civil war.

"It is our policy to make peace among the warring nations not by recognising one party but by inducing them to come together with a view to setting up some authority in Russia which would be acceptable to the whole Russian people and that the Allies could recognise as their Government." He did not despair, he said, of a solution being found.

After declaring that reliable information showed that although the Bolshevik armed force was apparently growing "Bolshevism itself was gradually waning and breaking down before the relentless force of economic facts," the Premier declared that when Bolshevism disappeared then would come the time to re-establish peace with Russia.

"We must have patience," he warned, "because we are dealing with a people misgoverned for centuries. There are unmistakable signs that Russia is emerging, and when she is once more sane and normal the Allies should make peace with her."

In answering a question propounded by Mr. Clynes whether approaches for peace had come from Russia the Premier said:

"We have had no approaches of any sort or kind. None have been put before the conference. I have only heard reports that others have proposals which they assume come from authentic quarters."

No peace conference in history, said the Premier, had been faced with problems of such variety, complexity, magnitude and gravity as the present conference. The Congress of Vienna, which was the nearest approach to it, took eleven months for its work, but that congress, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, sank into insignificance as compared with what had been settled by this conference.

After referring to the worldwide extent of the war the Premier said that new States had sprung into existence, some of them independent, some semi-independent and some that might be protectorates, and although their boundaries might not be defined some indication of them must be given.

In his reference to the League of Nations deliberations Mr. Lloyd George said the conference might have taken more time, but for the fact that it was setting up a machinery capable of readjusting and correcting possible mistakes. "And that is why the League of Nations, instead of wasting time saved time," he added.

Foundations Kept Tumbling.

The conference had to shorten its labors, continued the Premier, because while it was trying to build in many lands the foundation of society was tumbling into the dust. No body of men worked harder or in better harmony than the Peace Conference, he asserted, and he doubted whether any body of men ever worked under greater difficulties.

"Stones were clattering on the roof and crashing through the windows and wild men were screaming through the keyhole while enormous issues depended upon them which required calm deliberation," the Premier said. He asked for the opportunity for such deliberation for the rest of the journey, which was not at an end.

The Premier paid tribute to George Nicoll Barnes, the labor leader, and those associated with him in the plan for international arrangements for labor.

"Then," he added, "there is that great organization, a great experiment, but an experiment upon which the whole peace of the world hangs—the Society of Nations."

With almost every nation in the world engaged in considering these problems, the Premier said, the delegates were justified in taking some time for their work, as a blunder might precipitate a universal war, which might be either near or distant. He continued to point to the dangers of not allowing the conferees the calm deliberation they required.

Asks for Patience.

"It is full of perils for this country and for all lands—perils for the people of the world," he declared. He begged that the men who were doing their best should be left in peace, or else men sent to do the work. The delegates were dealing with many nations, most of them with problems of their own, each with a different point of view, and it required all the tact, patience and skill that could be commanded to prevent the varying interests developing into conflicting interests.

The Premier said he believed the conference had surmounted these difficulties, but it was not an easy task. There were questions one never heard of which almost imperilled the peace of Europe while the conference was sitting, he added.

Questions that have never been heard of before the war had nearly produced a conflict between two of the allied States, Mr. Lloyd George continued, and there were a number of such questions. But, he added, after all it was quarrels over small States which had made the great war. He spoke of the difficulties in the Balkans and added:

"One of the features of the present situation, owing to the breaking up of the Central Empires, is that central Europe has been Balkanised into small states. Care must be taken lest causes of future unrest be created by the settlement made."

Attacks Trouble Makers.

The Premier made a vigorous attack upon those who had "attempted to sow dissension, distrust and suspicion" between the nations whose "cordiality and good will toward each other was essential." He could not conceive of a worse crime, he declared, at a time when nothing could save the world but keeping the nations together.

The Premier said his first impulse when he returned to England from France was to await the much advertised criticism of him, but inquiries had shown that these were not forthcoming. The reason assigned was, he was told, that he must not expect criticism until the House was informed what the peace delegates were doing.

The Premier said he should not have thought that, in such quarters, facts would be regarded as the slightest basis for criticism, but he was fully aware there was a great deal of impatience in the world, and he proposed to address himself to the real, sincere, honest impatience which was felt in all lands.

"It is not true that the United States and Europe have been at variance," Lloyd George declared, adding that no one could have treated more sympathetically the peculiar problems and special susceptibilities of Europe than President Wilson. The Premier deprecated attempts to create dissensions among the delegates.

The delegates, said Mr. Lloyd George, had never forgotten what France had gone through and they had not forgotten to what she was entitled—not merely security against a repetition of the German attack, but to feel a sense of security against it. The conference had come to a unanimous conclusion on all the questions before it, including a decision that to publish the peace terms before they were discussed with the enemy would be a first class blunder. Their premature publication, he contended, could only serve to encourage the resistance of the enemy.

Sticks to Campaign Declarations.

Mr. Lloyd George denied that he was trying to escape the declarations he made during the general election campaign. The declaration regarding making Germany pay, he declared, had been concurred in by all the party leaders.

The Premier said he had not come to the House of Commons to ask release from any pledge he had given.

"I am here to say that every pledge we have given is incorporated in the demands put forward by the Allies. We stand by them because we believe they are just. We want a peace that is just, not vindictive. We want a stern peace, because the occasion demands it, but it must be designed not to gratify vengeance but to vindicate justice. Every clause and every term in the conditions must be justified. Above all, we want to protect the future against a repetition of the horrors of this war."

The Premier said he was going back to Paris if the House wanted him to go. Whoever went, he declared, must have the full confidence of the Parliament and carry out his pledges to the utmost of his power and conviction.

The Premier sharply criticised certain newspaper attacks that had been made in connection with the Peace Conference, saying:

"When this kind of a disease is carried to the point of sowing dissension between great allies whose unity is essential for the peace of the world, when an attempt is made to make France distrust Great Britain, France to hate America, and America to dislike France and Italy, not even that kind of a disease is justification for so black a crime against humanity."

"They still believe in France that the *Times* is a serious organ. They do not know that it is only a three-penny edition of the *Daily Mail*. On the Continent they still think that the *Times* is a semi-official organ of the Government. This shows how long it takes these traditions to die."

Referring to the necessity of returning to paths of peace and of reducing armaments, the Premier said that the forces of the country which had kept Europe in arms for forty years were to be reduced to an army which would be only adequate enough to police her cities and protect her commerce. There were suggestions that there might be a recrudescence in Germany. That was not a danger, Mr. Lloyd George asserted, because only with difficulty could Germany raise eighty thousand men to preserve order. The danger, he said, was of the world going to pieces, adding:

The Spectre of Hunger.

"A real danger—the gaunt spectre of hunger—is stalking through the land."

Premier Lloyd George concluded by pleading to all "not to soil this triumph of right by indulging in the angry passions of mankind, but to consecrate the sacrifices of millions to the redemption of the human race from the scourge and agony of war."

Lord Robert Cecil, the British authority on a League of Nations, also spoke in the Commons to-day, saying that he hoped the league would be a real league and not merely a league of the Allies to safeguard the future world peace. He added:

"We want not only to secure justice guarded in the prison at Budapest."

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or even security, for those who engaged in this war, but to provide means for a general pacification of the world and to secure cooperation between all nations."

Lord Robert said it was impossible to exaggerate the economic situation in Europe. He wanted the indemnity question settled and the blockade lifted as soon as possible.

Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told a questioner that the British Government had submitted a proposal to the Peace Conference that the countries represented there should combine to take steps to bring the treaty of 1912 into force and that a provision should be made in the peace terms imposing on the enemy states the obligation of ratifying the convention.

The British Government had also suggested that the League of Nations should be intrusted with the duty of supervising and carrying out the terms of the convention and also the traffic in opium and other noxious drugs.

BELGIUM ALONE WILL NOT TRY EX-KAISER

Request Not Made and Legal Obstacles Are in Way.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 16.—The Belgian delegation to the Peace Conference informed the correspondent to-day that Belgium had not been officially requested by the Council of Four to bring the former German Emperor to trial, and that the Belgian Government would feel obliged to decline to take the step even were there any request for such action.

The Belgian delegates hold that any action should be taken by a commission representing all the associated Powers. The official Belgian view, it was said, is that the former Emperor cannot be arraigned for declaring war or violating the neutrality of Belgium, or for any act preceding or coincident with the declaration of war.

After pointing out that there is no tribunal competent to hear such charges against the former Emperor and no provision of international law covering such cases the delegates said that Belgium expects that persons guilty of acts punishable under the criminal codes of any of the belligerent Powers should be placed on trial, as theft, murder and other crimes committed during war do not relieve the criminals of responsibility.

"If the commission desires to arraign Gen. Baron von Mantueffel for the sacking of Louvain, Gen. von Schroeder for the murder of Capt. Fryatt and Gen. von Saubersweig for the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, all the necessary documents will be forthcoming," said the general secretary of the delegation. "But Belgium does not seek revenge. It wants only justice. It would be small satisfaction to lock up the Kaiser for a few months in the Sainte Gille Prison, and those who have reported that such revenge has been offered Belgium as a solace for her wrongs have sadly misunderstood the Belgian character if they thought it would be acceptable.

"The only case in which the personal responsibility of the ex-Emperor for a criminal act committed in Belgium could be established beyond doubt is in the atrocities attending the deportations of civilians and compelling them to do forced labor in Germany. In this case his responsibility is unquestioned."

GERMAN CREDITS TO BE EXTENDED

Financiers Arrange for Renewal of Maturing Notes.

PARIS, April 16.—A meeting has just been arranged among financiers representing Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland and the financial section of the allied and associated Governments to enable the neutrals to make arrangements with Germany for the renewal and extension of German credits maturing in the near future. It is also planned to arrange for these neutrals to assist in improving German exchange conditions so as to enable Germany to purchase food and raw material.

Discussions of the question have been in progress for several days among financial representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy under the chairmanship of Norman Davis of the American delegation. The neutral states represented were Sweden, by M. Wallenberg; Holland, by M. ter Meulen; Denmark, by M. Gluckstadt, and Norway, by M. Volcknar. These bankers with the representative of Switzerland constitute the chief financial power of the neutrals near Germany.

The German Government had asked to ship gold to neutrals against maturing credits, but this was refused by the Allies because it was believed inadvisable to permit Germany to use liquid assets in paying war debts when the money was required to pay reparations and restore normal conditions in Europe. The Allies also held that it would be more advantageous if Germany's liquid assets were used for the purchase of food and raw matrelals to avert distress and furnish employment for the masses than in paying her debts.

The five neutral states, therefore, asked to send delegates to Paris and the meetings just concluded arranged for food and raw materials to Germany and also for an adjustment of the maturing credits of Germany in neutral states.

ARCHDUKE SAFE, REPORT.

Vienna Despatch Denies Rumor of Executions.

COPENHAGEN, April 16.—A Vienna despatch to the *Acht Uhr Blatt* of Berlin says that Herr Boelun, a member of the Soviet Ministry at Budapest, has arrived there and has declared that Archduke Joseph, Dr. Alexander Wekerle, former Premier, and Baron Josept Szteprenyi, Minister of Commerce, have not been executed, as was reported yesterday at Berlin.

The Archduke is said to be with his family at Alosuth, while Dr. Wekerle and Baron Szteprenyi are securely guarded in the prison at Budapest.

NORTHCLIFFE AGAIN SLAPS AT PREMIER

London "Times" Flays Lloyd George for "Ignorance" of Issues.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, April 17 (Thursday).—The *Times* to-day under the heading "The Prime Minister's Apology" thus editorially replies to Premier Lloyd George's attack upon the *Times* in the House of Commons:

"Mr. Lloyd George essayed yesterday to give the House of Commons some idea of the manner in which he has been directing the work of the British delegation at the Peace Conference. He succeeded in the expectation, and probably far beyond his own intention. One of his fellow members of the British delegation said recently that in the Council of Ten Mr. Lloyd George had spoken 'in his best Parliamentary style.'

"This he has often done, notably when he rejected the unanimous report of the Conference Commission on the frontiers of Poland and when he subsequently denounced the distinguished French writers who had ventured to criticise his attitude.

"Yesterday's performance in the House of Commons was by no means inferior in point of dignity, tact, wisdom and truthfulness to some of his oratorical exploits in Paris. How greatly they have conduced to hasten the making of that stern and righteous peace which the Allied peoples yearn for those who heard him yesterday and those who read him to-day will readily imagine.

Says Critics Moved Him.

"A fortnight ago the position and prospects of the conference were so dark, partly though by no means entirely as the result of his tactics, that the keen alarm felt by many of his fellow delegates—British, allied and associated—found expression in the public press, particularly in the *Times*. Moved by these other signs of acute danger that threatened the cause of peace some 400 members of the House of Commons expressed their anxiety in a telegram to Lloyd George.

"Its effect was immediate; he rallied quickly to support the just demands of France and began, as our political correspondents in Paris observed, 'to keep a straight bat and play a straight game.' The senders of the telegram, therefore, deserve the thanks of the nation. As far as the *Times* is concerned, it received yesterday from the lips of Lloyd George the kind of thanks which in its long record of public service it has learned most to appreciate, since it is the kind least open to any suspicion of flattering intention.

"But this feature of the Prime Minister's speech was, despite the prominence he sought to give it, the least interesting. Of far greater moment were his references to matters that directly concern the making of peace and its stability when made.

Russian Policy Foremost.

"Of these matters the British and allied policy in regard to Russia stands foremost. Grave and complicated as the issue undoubtedly is Mr. Lloyd George handled it in a thoroughly 'parliamentary' fashion. He insisted upon the truism that 'there is no Russia,' but showed no appreciation of the truth that there is a Russian people and that next to the conclusion of an unsatisfactory peace the greatest interest of the allied and associated nations is that the Russian people shall be helped on its feet.

"He made a great play with the idea of a 'conquest of Russia,' though there never has been a serious question in any serious quarter of forming a huge allied army to 'conquer Russia.' There has been the question and there is the question of helping patriotic Russians to help themselves and not denying and not disheartening them or driving them in despair into the arms of Germany by ill digested improvisations like the Prinkipo proposal.

"The best that can be said for this part of the Prime Minister's oration is that it was disingenuous, nor does his declaration that there has never been any question of recognising the Bolshevist government appear to have been made without mental reservation. It may be literally true that the definite proposal to recognise Lenine and Trotzky has never been formally discussed or put forward by the Council of Ten or the Council of Four, but he would be a hardy prevaricator who should maintain that the idea of giving some form of recognition to the Bolshevists as the de facto Government of Russia has not been assiduously discussed by the leading delegates in Paris and has not been strongly advocated by interested parties.

Gives Credit to France.

"If it was abandoned or shelved before it could complete the moral discomfiture of friends of the Allies in Russia and of small nations 'living on the slopes of the Bolshevik volcano,' the result was due partly to the resistance of the French Government and partly to the prompt publicity that has aroused the Prime Minister's resentment.

"The policy of suporting the dwellers 'on the slopes of the volcano,' which Lloyd George announced may do something to check the flow of lava if it be adhered to and vigorously carried out, but if it is accompanied by deplorable shortsightness and Parliamentary statements to the effect that we would rather see Russia Bolshevist than Britain bankrupt or by belated apologies for the Prinkipo proposals, its value may be counteracted and its success jeopardized.

"In no portion of the Prime Minister's apologies did the weakness of his case stand more clearly revealed than in the reference to the great complexity of the problems with which the conference had to deal. There had, he said, nearly been a quarrel between two allied peoples over Teschen. 'How many members of this House ever heard of Teschen?' he asked.

"Lloyd George evidently judges the knowledge of the members of Parliament by the standard of his own ignorance. However much they may appreciate the compliment, they at least can plead they are not responsible delegates of the British Government at the Peace Conference.

Calls Him Ignorant.

"If Lloyd George, of whom it is currently said by his colleagues in Paris that while he is able to read and write, he does neither, had studied an excellent memorandum proposed a month ago for the enlightenment of the Allied delegations by Polish and Czecho-Slovak experts he would know that the question of Teschen is in its way as important as that of the Saar Valley Basin. Had he further consulted the columns of the *Times* of years gone by he might have learned of the great properties formerly possessed in Teschen by Archduke Frederick, the wealthiest of the Austro-Hungarian archdukes, and their sale to a great armaments firm.

"But he apparently cares for none of these things. Strong in his ignorance of other aspects of the Polish question that are at least indirectly clear with Teschen he made bold to reject the unanimous report of the conference experts on Poland, and went far by his attitude to weaken the spirit of the Polish people in their struggle against Bolshevism. Now he has learned from Premier Paderewski that the Poles are anti-Bolshevist. Did he not know it before his treatment of the Danzig question rendered M. Paderewski's gallant fight against Bolshevism almost hopeless.

"The truth is Parliamentary politicians like Lloyd George ought not to have wasted weeks at the beginning of the conference by setting themselves up at Quai d'Orsay as a sort of primary school receiving elementary instructions in European politics and geography instead of appointing at the outset expert commissions to solves political and geographical problems in the light of the general principles governing peace which the conference leaders were alone competent to lay down.

"Toward the end of his erratic prodomo sua the British Prime Minister alluded to the pleasure he had felt when the English way of doing this was praised at the recent session of the conference.

"What sort of a thrill will his colleagues in Paris feel when they read of his performance yesterday with its half truths, palliations, its suppression and suggestions, its false apologies and cheap rhetorical effects?

"They will note without amusement his evident care of his political position, his obvious desire not to give the House of Commons any trustworthy material upon which to judge him before the terms of peace have been communicated to the enemy. They will note the entire absence of any determination on his part to deal promptly and vigorously with the enemy in case the peace terms be rejected, they will also note his irate philippic against this journal, and on this point we are not concerned to answer him beyond stating that at no point in his speech were his statements less accurate and less worthy.

"Our readers who know the tradition of the *Times* will not expect us to compete with the Prime Minister in 'parliamentary style.' The record of this journal during the crisis that preceded the war will bear closer examination than that of Lloyd George. Its record during the war is known.

"Some points in his war record may require to be more fully known when a public service can be rendered by making them known and by showing that if the allied peoples are now within sight of a tolerable peace it is in part at least because Lloyd George has had at some critical moments a 'bad press'.

"That time is not yet. Meanwhile the *Times* will continue undeviatingly to pursue its course of national service, looking neither to the right nor the left, striving to correct popular misapprehensions of Ministerial ignorance, respecting no persons, being subservient to none and maintaining by honest, fearless publicity what it conceives to be the highest traditions of British journalism."

LID IS LIFTED IN PARIS.

Cafes Get Permits to Stay Open Until 11:30.

PARIS, April 16.—A decree issued by the prefect of police to-day permits restaurants, cafes, saloons, theatres, concert and motion picture halls and other places of entertainment to remain open until 11:30 o'clock each night.

It becomes effective immediately.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

CALL TO GERMANS DRAWN BY WILSON

Continued from First Page.

France that he would see that the treaty was enforced, even by the armed forces of America, but he could not bind future administrations to any policy unless it was put in the treaty and ratified.

The sudden and complete change in the attitude of the French newspapers is the most significant feature of the situation, emphasizing from the French viewpoint the importance of the assurances which President Wilson gave on Sunday to Premier Clemenceau. Summarized, these seem to have been the developments in the situation leading up to the communication to the French Premier:

1. Demand of the French for the annexation of territory on the French side of the Rhine as a protection to France, which President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George opposed from the first.

2. A compromise by which the French agreed that this territory should be erected into a neutral buffer State similar to Belgium. This suggestion at one time seems to have met with some favor from the Americans, undergoing some modification, such as a provision for a plebiscite, but finally was abandoned completely following the Hungarian revolution, the President evidently coming to the conclusion that it would violate the self-determination point and Lloyd George feeling that it would certainly create a German irridenta.

3. A suggestion of complete demilitarization made by the President and Premier Lloyd George in lieu of other plans, which provoked the French and led to a virtual ultimatum by Marshal Foch that France would be unprotected, coupled with a threat that he would resign before he would order French troops to leave the Rhine.

4. A violent campaign in the French newspapers against the insecurity that the Allies would impose upon France, condemning the League of Nations as inadequate to furnish the necessary security and demanding that the United States, Great Britain and France form an alliance for the enforcement of the terms of the treaty, otherwise France must insist upon her original demands.

5. Sudden announcement by Premier Clemenceau that all difficulties had been cleared away and that France had received with satisfaction certain assurances. This was confirmed in American circles to the extent of admitting that assurances had been given to Clemenceau which had satisfied him, of which the details were not disclosed, coupled with an announcement that the plan for demilitarization had been agreed upon.

E Eulogistic Articles Appear.

Following this came the change in the French newspapers, many of which had been printing attacks against President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George for leaving upon France the burden of exacting the carrying out of the treaty by Germany and containing critical articles in general on the peace negotiations. Now the papers are printing eulogistic articles upon President Wilson, saying that he has been misrepresented.

The most significant article that has appeared is by Marcel Hutin in the *Echo de Paris* in the form of an interview with a high personage, which because of the writer's relations with Premier Clemenceau is believed to have been the latter. He says:

"One must now give full homage to President Wilson. Never has the Entente between France and America been closer and this is due to the spirit of equity and high loyalty of the American President. Yes, France has received full satisfaction. It is not only the complete integrity of France that is guaranteed by the accord reached, but the Entente is for the future closer, more intimate and more cordial than it has ever been between the sons of the French revolution and the great American republic."

COUNCIL TAKES UP CLAIMS OF BELGIUM

Annexation of Malmedy and Moresnet Is Asked.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 16.—The Council of Four met this morning and took up the request of Belgium for a revision of the Treaty of 1839, and Belgium's demand for the annexation of Malmedy, in the Rhine province of Prussia, southwest of Aix-la-Chapelle, and Moresnet, a small section of "No Man's Land," the disposition of which was left undecided at the Vienna conference. It lies between the Belgian province of Liege and the Prussian Rhine province.

Until the outbreak of the war Moresnet enjoyed the unique position of being without either a Government or national allegiance. Its residents served in no army, paid no taxes and had no such modern institutions as railroads, posts and telegraphs, depending on such accommodations as were provided by adjacent countries. The only government consisted of a municipal administration.

The council also considered the procedure to be adopted at Versailles and also a number of collateral phases of the peace treaty that had been referred to the Foreign Ministers.

The council was held at the Foreign Office on the call of the Council of Four. President Wilson was in attendance. The report of the Foreign Ministers showed that various articles of the treaty had been put into the hands of the drafting committee. The remaining articles are to be disposed of to-morrow.

Two questions, one involving a slight addition to the military terms and the other concerning the payment of allied and American soldiers in the occupied territory, were referred to the Supreme War Council.

The Entente delegates to the Peace Conference believe Germany will require at least one week after receiving the peace treaty before it can be digested and an answer prepared, and also that the delegates will need about four days for travel between Berlin and Versailles and return. Consequently they express the opinion that it is hardly likely that Germany's answer will be available before May 6.

Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria probably will be summoned to Versailles a fortnight after Germany to consider their peace treaties, which temporarily are overshadowed by the German negotiations.

There is the greatest uncertainty concerning the disposition of the Turkish Empire. The Entente apparently is anxious to have the United States accept Armenia and Cilicia as a mandatory, but the American disposition toward this proposal has not been indicated clearly. The future of Constantinople has not been determined, although some of the American delegates would prefer to have the United States take charge of it rather than of undeveloped territory and convert it into a model city with modern wharves and ideal sanitation.

The British, French and Italians apparently are willing to have the United States take over Constantinople, as this would avoid disputes which might result from European jealousies. The British have about 150,000 troops in the Turkish Empire now, while the French have only 1,500 there.

The desirability is now being discussed of having a separate commission from each of the five big countries go into the Orient and investigate Syria, Palestine and Armenia, rather than have joint commissions do this work.

BELA KUN'S FRIENDS IN BOLSHEVIK PLOT

Klausenburg Conspiracy Uncovered—Priests Arrested.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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BERN, April 16.—The Press Bureau learns of the discovery of a Bolshevist plot in Klausenburg (Transylvania). Numerous friends of Bela Kun are implicated.

The same authority reports a large number of priests have been arrested in Budapest. The Bishop of Vesprem was driven off by the Red Guard and his palace plundered and sacked by a mob.

The Hungarian Soviet Government is expressly exempting in the socializaiton of dwellings all houses built or acquired by members of the working classes.

STRIKE HALTS FOOD SUPPLY.

Unloading of American Ships at Bremen Ceases.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 16.—The unloading of American food ships at Bremen has been stopped by the strike here. The big stores and ordinary shops in this city have been closed, but there is no sign of a general strike materializing on a large scale.

Employees of the electric power station have declared against a walkout and those of the tramways and underground railways seem to be adopting a similar attitude. At Muelheim and Hamborn workmen are striking, but at Dusseldorf they are resuming their labors.

Soldiers Defeat Drys.

LONDON, April 16.—The vote of New Zealand soldiers has wiped out the majority for prohibition which was rolled up in that Commonwealth on April 11, according to a despatch to the Central News from Christchurch.

GERMAN AID LAID TO U. S. MISSIONARIES

Allegations Include Using War Sufferers' Funds to Help Plans of Kaiser.

WASHINGTON IS STIRRED

Activities in Bulgaria and Persia Charged by State Department.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Formal charges of pro-German activities by certain American missionaries in Bulgaria and northern Persia have been sent to the American Board of Foreign Missions by the State Department, it was learned to-day from official sources.

These charges also involve the missionaries in political activities in Persia. The charges, with the results of investigations conducted by the State Department, were forwarded by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips.

Mr. Phillips said there had not yet been time to receive a reply from the board's headquarters in Boston, where the matter is under investigation. He expressed the opinion that proper action would be taken by the board as soon as the necessary inquiries could be made.

The detailed charges, it was said, would not be made public by the State Department, officials holding that the proper course would be to allow the mission board first to complete its investigations and make public its findings.

The State Department, it was learned, has been greatly disturbed by the pro-Bulgarian activities of certain American missionaries in Bulgaria. Their conduct, officials have explained, was difficult to restrain owing to the fact that the United States and Bulgaria were not at war. Moreover, it is said the missionaries exerted every effort to prevent a rupture between the two countries. It is known that one specific charge is that the missionaries used funds designed to aid war sufferers to further the cause of Bulgaria and indirectly the cause of her allies, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Political activities by missionaries in northern Persia as well as Bulgaria are said to have compromised them with the two Governments, and have put the United States to unusual embarrassment in correcting the evils they have worked.

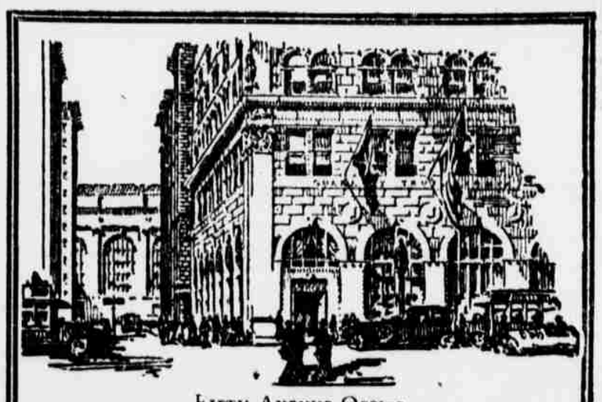
Unofficial reports from the board's headquarters were said to-day to intimate that severe disciplinary measures would be taken if investigation confirms the charges filed. It has been hinted that several missionaries would be dismissed from the service.

GERMAN SOLDIERS TO STRIKE.

Cannot Live on Peace Pay Rate, Say Troops.

BERN, April 16.—Soldiers and noncommissioned officers in the German army are protesting against the order placing the rate of pay on the peacetime basis and have manifested their intention of going on a strike if the order is not rescinded, the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfort *Zeitung* says.

The soldiers claim that the peacetime pay is not sufficient in view of the high cost of food. They have placed their claims before the high command, which, declaring itself unable to act in the matter has sent them to the Cabinet at Weimar.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