WEATHER FORECAST.
Unsettled to-day; to-morrow fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 57; lowest, 43.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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ITALY DEMANDS FIUME OR WILL HALT PEACE; INVOKES TREATY OF LONDON TO FORCE ISSUE; WILSON WANTS UNITED FRONT BEFORE ENEMY

5TH AVE. BEGINS FIGHT AGAINST HIGH BUILDINGS

Association Asks Limit of 75 Feet to Restrict Tall Apartments.

WOULD AROUSE PUBLIC

Thoroughfare's Beauty Is Menaced by Invasion of Ugly Skyscrapers.

PROPERTY VALUES HURT

Heavy Decline in Realty Prices—Estimate Board to Be Asked to Act.

A campaign to bar apartment houses from further encroachments upon the beauty of upper Fifth avenue was launched yesterday afternoon.

At a meeting held in the Bankers Club, at which garbage cans and other unpleasant things associated with the tall buildings were heatedly discussed, the members of the Fifth Avenue Association voted to wage a bitter warfare upon what they consider to be not only a menace to property owners, but to the city as well. A committee headed by Michael Dreicer was named to call the matter to the attention of the public.

The grievances of the members, most of whom own property on the "Avenue of the Allies," are various. Tall apartments, it was asserted, have been so affecting real estate values that adjacent property sells frequently at about one-third of the price of a few years ago. Wealthy persons, it was said, refuse to build private residences upon the avenue because of the ever-increasing number of twelve story apartments.

The plan of the association is to work for a restriction whereby the future erection of buildings exceeding seventy-five feet in height on the territory bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues, Sixtieth and Ninety-ninth streets should be halted.

The members declared it would be unprofitable for any one to build apartment houses at such a height. Those already standing average 150 feet in height.

Affects Public Generally.

"This is a matter affecting the people at large," Mr. Dreicer declared at the offices of the association, 542 Fifth avenue, "and we would like all persons who feel interested to communicate with us. New York city needs at least one beautiful avenue. The municipality is materially affected by the result that depreciation in this fine residential section will have upon taxes. The beauty of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is impaired by apartments already erected and planned directly opposite that æsthetic structure. Our campaign must therefore appeal not merely to owners of residences facing Central Park, but to all who are interested in preserving the attractive spots of the city."

Lawson Purdy, who is active in the movement, charged that many owners are attempting to extort high purchase prices from holders of adjoining tracts by threatening to raise the unwelcome apartments on their property.

"This is nothing short of blackmail," he declared. He characterized as "indecent exposure" the exhibition of the brick sidewalls, which were never designed for exhibition, which must nevertheless tower above the adjoining residences.

Gage E. Tarbell, a director of the association, said it would be a "damned shame if the people of the city of New York should let these apartment houses further interfere with the beauty of their city." He called the builders of the structures "rent profiteers."

Property Valuations Lowered.

In referring to the effect that apartment houses have had upon residences on the avenue Mr. Dreicer declared that the property of J. B. Duke, near Seventy-eighth street, had fallen off probably from a $2,500,000 sale value to about $1,000,000 because of a twelve story building on the corner. He said that property adjoining the tall apartment at Sixty-third street sold recently for $165,00 when it should have brought at least $400,000.

Mr. Purdy estimated the value of the property affected by these apartments at $100,000,000. As an apartment house section, he said, it would be worth considerably less to the city in taxes than as an exclusive residential section.

Mr. Dreicer explained that the members desire to arouse public sentiment, through which they hope to influence the Board of Estimate to place the desired restriction upon the property.

Named on the committee to conduct the campaign are Mr. Dreicer, W. E. S. Griswold, William Salomon, Frank D. Veiller and Judge Gary.

GUATEMALA FEARS TWO STATES MERGER

Honduras-Salvador Plan May Go to Peace Conference.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, April 17.—The publication in Paris of THE SUN's story of the attempt to consolidate Honduras and Salvador caused a sensation in Guatemalan mission circles here. Louillermo Pacheco, charge d'affaires, said from early reports it appeared that Guatemala might present the matter to the Peace Conference upon the basis that the proposed consolidation would tend to cause wars.

"This appears to be a combination aimed at Guatemala," he said. "It seriously threatens our future safety. Our strategic position, facing a single unified state, blocking us off from the remainder of Central America, would be dangerous."

It is said that Guatemala would be in an advantageous position should the matter come before the Peace Conference, since Salvador is not represented here.

Railroad Crash Kills 14 American Soldiers

PARIS, April 17.—Fourteen American and six French soldiers were killed when an express carrying American troops crashed into a stationary train filled with French soldiers on furlough near Le Mans to-day.

Twenty-five Americans and twenty-two Frenchmen were injured. Le Mans is in the Department of the Sarthe, west of Paris.

GERMAN FIRES U. S. TROOPSHIP

Hamburg - American Line Agent Starts Blaze on Patricia Carrying 3,000 Soldiers.

USED STATEROOM WIRES

Man, Said to Be Insane, Placed in Irons—Boston Welcomes Returning Fighters.

BOSTON, April 17.—Julius Fischer, an agent of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, set fire to a stateroom of the transport Patricia on Tuesday night while the vessel was steaming to this port with nearly 3,000 American soldiers. The fire was extinguished by members of the crew and Fischer was placed in irons.

The Patricia hails from Hamburg and is one of the first of the German merchant fleet to be turned over for use by the United States according to an agreement with Germany. Fischer is one of several Germans who were allowed to remain on board the liners to represent the vessel's owners.

The German was taken to the Naval Hospital to-night for observation. Other German agents and a number of American officers on the Patricia said that Fischer began to act strangely when the steamer was four days out of Brest, and that he was confined in a stateroom under guard.

Says Man Was Insane.

Ernest Weimmer, chief of the German agents, insisted that Fischer was mentally unbalanced when he started the fire.

Major Frank W. Cavanaugh, former Dartmouth football coach, said the doughboys had an exciting few minutes when it was learned that a German had set fire to the ship and that members of the crew were fighting the blaze.

"We had no idea at the time," he said, "how serious the fire was. The German kept out of sight for the remainder of the voyage."

Fischer, according to Major Cavanaugh, set the fire by manipulating electrical wires when the man who was guarding his stateroom went to another part of the ship. When the guard returned he found that Fischer had locked himself in the room and that smoke was coming from the openings along the door.

The guard yelled at Fischer and received no response. He called members of the crew, who smashed down the stateroom door and flooded the cabin with water and chemicals.

Refuses an Explanation.

The bed clothing and the woodwork in a corner of the cabin were burned. Fischer was standing in the stateroom, apparently unconcerned. Officers were unable to obtain an explanation from him.

Capt. Charles S. Windsor of the Patricia said the first time it was noticed that Fischer was not acting normally was when he threw overboard a silver cigarette case lent to him by an American Captain. The officer had offered the German a cigarette. Fischer ran to his stateroom after this act and returned with a dollar bill which he attempted to give to the American.

Later, Capt. Windsor said, Fischer violently abused anything American. The Germans were given free run of the vessel, and, except for Fischer, caused no trouble.

The Patricia was met in the harbor by naval vessels and craft carrying official welcoming committees and relatives of soldiers. A delegation from Rhode Island on board the ferryboat John H. Sullivan met with misfortune. This craft no sooner had reached the Patricia's side than the transport lifted anchor from Quarantine and steamed to its berth. At Commonwealth pier the ferryboat was unable to hold its place in the parade up the harbor and fell far astern, but a band on board kept playing "The Gang's All Here."

Major-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards went down the harbor on a scout patrol boat to greet what he termed the "Suicide Squads" of the Twenty-sixth Division. The ship brought home the 103d and 103d Machine Gun battalions, and members of all the companies told of the sensation of firing their guns into solid waves of advancing German infantry.

Major John R. Sanborn is in command of the 102d Battalion and Major Herbert L. Bowen of the 103d. They reported that the first unit of machine gunners to get into action was Company B of the 101st, which went out for a raid on the enemy lines at Grand Port (Chemin-des-Dames) February 23, 1918.

Col. W. U. Keville of the 101st Ammunition Train was in command of the troops on the Patricia. He said that the 101st Ammunition Train supplied all units of the Twenty-sixth Division with ammunition and boasted that it never lost a truck or a caisson.

Other units reported on board the Patricia were the 101st Field Signal Battalion, the 101st, 102d and 103d Field Artillery, the 101st Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, Mail Detachment and Sales Commissary Unit No. 15. Besides the members of the Twenty-sixth there were on board 223 casual officers and 32 civilians.

Buy a Baby Bond.
Our Booklet lists 410
$100 investments. Send for it.
John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway.—Adv.

GERMAN LINER ARRIVES HERE; FIRST SINCE '14

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Has Aboard Six Teuton Officers.

BRINGS U. S. TROOPS

Vanquished Foes Came Along to Assist After Ship Was Surrendered.

ARE MOSTLY ENGINEERS

Capt. Evans Says Vessel's Commander Wept on Turning Her Over.

The Hamburg - American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, most luxurious of all passenger ships when she made her maiden voyage from Hamburg to New York in 1906, came in last night and tied up at the same old Hoboken pier she at one time used regularly. But this time the skipper was new, no other than Capt. Frank T. Evans, U. S. N., son of Admiral "Fighting Bob"; and the crew was made up of gobs, not Heinies. The passenger list too was different from any the crack liner ever carried before: a fine collection of doughboys.

The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria is the first German ship to reach New York since 1914 excepting those confiscated and converted to allied uses. She is part of the spoils of victory. She was in Hamburg when the war began and she stayed there until she was allotted by the Allies to Uncle Sam under the armistice terms.

Six German Officers Aboard.

Six German officers came with her, mostly of the engineering force, some of whom had been in the gorgeous liner when she used to steam triumphantly as the last word in skyscraping marine art into this harbor, welcomed by the whistles of an unblassed American fleet of harbor craft. She did not get a toot yesterday.

The German officers, as Capt. Evans said, seemed to be "decent chaps," although one of them did wear conspicuously an Iron Cross. They were assigned to the ship by the Government that was in charge of things in Germany when she sailed from Hamburg for Spithead, England. Their duty was to look after German interests and to do all they could to help the Americans find out the mechanical intricacies and the best methods of getting the most speed out of the ship.

The six wore the blue uniforms familiar to travellers who used to patronize the liner in her roseate days, and they were treated with fine courtesy by the bluejackets, doughboys and more than 400 women nurses aboard.

The six German officers ate their meals apart from the American multitude, and not one of the American officers even hinted that there had been any unpleasantness between the late German Empire and these States. No Yankee vandal disturbed the imperial signs on the nine decks of the lofty ship informing passengers that the elevation where they happened to be was the "Crown Prince," the "Kaiser" or the "Auguste Victoria" deck. To offset this royal nomenclature there were the "Broadway" and the "Union" decks, whose signs also were undisturbed. What names these decks may finally have when the Kaiserin is turned back to the German Government was a problem that rather amused Capt. Evans and his staff.

Five of the six German officers, in their great coats falling below the knees, were grouped on the promenade deck, a royal one, when THE SUN man asked them if they would like to say anything about their trip and tell why their Government had sent them over. They looked gloomy, possibly remembering the happier days when they came into the harbor with hundreds of American travellers aboard and when they were regarded as ideal officers of an ideal ship, the biggest and finest then in service on any sea. A tall blonde, less than 40, was the interpreter of the group. He talked a moment in German with his shipmates, and then said solemnly, in excellent English: "We have nothing to say." They looked as if they had had a deal to think about and were still on the job.

Capt. Evans remarked that neither he nor any of his staff had asked any questions of the Germans, whose names even were unknown to the Americans. The Captain said:

"We made no comments about them in or out of their hearing. Some things, as you have doubtless heard, are better left unsaid. We were careful not to offend them. Now, you would not think it a fine thing if after Sullivan had licked Kilrain, Sullivan had asked him how he

Continued on Fourth Page.

Proud of Fund and of the Folks at Home

"IT makes us happy to remember that both stood by us during the war and that both are still standing back of us since the war." A soldier in Base Hospital 120, writes this to a donor of THE SUN Tobacco Fund. Extracts from highly interesting soldiers' cards and letters are to be read on page 10.

Donors should read these messages and then boost up the fund.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

MAY DAY REVOLT URGED IN PARIS

Deputies to Take Up Eight Hour Bill as Labor Bodies Strike.

PLAN TO SHOW STRENGTH

Effect of Union Outbreak Would Not Be Lost on Germans at Versailles.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, April 17.—The first hint of what is going to happen here on May 1 came to-day, when simultaneously with the announcement that all the important labor unions had decided to strike on that day as a demonstration in favor of the eight hour day came the further announcement that the Chamber of Deputies intends to take up the eight hour bill, and that the Government is backing the movement to enact this bill into law.

There has been a great deal of talk in Paris since the Jaures demonstrations that May 1 would see bigger demonstrations, wherein it wouldn't be a mere handful of police who got broken heads. There has been talk of "revolution."

If there should be labor outbreaks while the Germans are at Versailles the effect would not be lost on them. The strike, it is said, will embrace railroaders, miners, dockers, metal workers and subway and street car employees. Most of these workers now have the eight hour day, but the reason for the strike is said to be the desire of these men to show their solidarity with those who do not have it. Appeals have been issued to other unions to join in and make May 1 a universal strike day.

Cooler heads believe, despite all these warnings, that with the conclusion of peace the situation will immediately improve and that the predictions of the pessimists will not be realized.

OUTBREAK IN TURKEY THOUGHT TO BE NEAR

British Naval Commander Sends Disquieting News.

LONDON, April 17.—The situation in Turkey is causing grave anxiety. Internal disorder is rife, according to reports from Admiral Webb, R. N., at Constantinople. It is feared there will shortly be outbreaks and massacres of the Armenian population on a large scale.

The situation at Smyrna, where the Turks and Greeks are ready to spring at each other's throats, is typical of the situation throughout Turkey. Bands of brigands are dominating the country, even within a few miles of Constantinople, and committing atrocious murders.

The Committee of Union and Progress, the Young Turk organization, which was driven from power in Constantinople as a result of allied victory, is reported to be secretly conducting an energetic reorganization movement.

Further disorders are feared in Egypt. A division of British troops is on the way from Dobrudja to reenforce the troops of Major-Gen. Allenby, the Special High Commissioner to Egypt, and to relieve a large number of Australian and New Zealand soldiers who will return home.

INDIA MOB BOMBED BY AIR SQUADRON

Planes Carrying Machine Guns Help Subdue Riots.

SIMLA, India, Tuesday, April 15.—Airplanes were used to-day in coping with the disorders that have occurred in the Punjab. A mob attacked a passenger train in this district and wrecked the railway station at Gujranwala. Planes were sent from Lahore and the mob was bombed and then subjected to machine gun fire from the air.

Considerable unrest still exists in Delhi and Lahore. The Commissioner for the district has appealed to the leading men to use their influence for the reopening of the shops. Otherwise, he announced, the authorities would take action.

Martial law has been declared in the districts of Lahore and Amritsar, according to announcement made here to-day. It is stated in the announcement the Governor-General is "satisfied that a state of open rebellion against authority exists in those districts."

The trials of those violating regulations under martial law will be held by a commission which will be similar to those prescribed by the defence of India act.

PLUMER ORDERS END TO COLOGNE STRIKE

Military Mediation Offered if Other Means Fail.

COLOGNE, April 16 (delayed).—In consequence of the spread of the German strikes to the Cologne district, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer, is command of the British forces on the Rhine, issued a proclamation to-day ordering the immediate return of the men to work and threatening the strongest measures against persons promoting or countenancing strikes in the British zone of occupation.

The General offered military mediation if other means of settlement failed.

A squadron of British airplanes flew over the affected district to-day.

Eight Hour Bill Passed by the French Chamber

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 17.—The Chamber of Deputies passed a bill this evening, establishing an eight hour day for workmen.

The vote was by a show of hands after the Chamber had adopted an amendment offered by former Premier Briand providing that in no circumstances could employers make the reduction in working hours a pretext for a reduction in wages.

REDS TERRIFY MUNICH ANEW

Resentment Against Noske's Prussian Troops Aided Spartacides to Get City.

GARRISON JOINED REDS

Russian Agents Behind Successful Revolt—Noske Forces Near.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, April 17.—The second Spartacide coup in Munich, resulting in the recovery of the city by the Soviets, appears to have given a new lease of life to the Bolshevists, and to have entrenched them in a stronger position than ever, and one from which they are not likely to be budged for some time. Reports to Paris indicate that the Radicals have made gains in all parts of Bavaria and that they are absolute masters in Munich.

Two causes are assigned for the Bolshevist success in Bavaria. First, the blunders of Premier Hoffmann and the cocksureness of his Government that it would overthrow the Soviets with the aid of Noske's troops from Berlin. The summoning of these troops rallied all the anti-Prussian elements, who preferred, apparently, the temporary anarchy to an invasion by Prussian troops.

The second cause was the defection of the local Government forces, who went over in a body to the Red Guard.

While there was severe street fighting, in which 150 were killed, there was no trace of an organized counter movement against the Reds, who are now fast in the saddle and gaining adherents daily through the sheer preponderance of machine guns on their side. With Munich in the throes of a strike all idle workers are being armed. As a result the Spartacides have amassed a formidable army and are now quite ready to accept the challenge from Noske's troops.

Meanwhile the reign of terror is in full swing, with soap box orators haranguing the unemployed and exhorting them to burn and pillage wherever they encounter resistance. Russian Bolshevist agents seem to have been behind the new revolt. Axel Rodiewyn, the Russian Red agent, seems to have gone to Munich with a plan to feed Soviet Bavaria. He proposes negotiations with Italy and Switzerland to obtain food, his plan being to abandon to Italy the exploitation of Bavarian forests.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 16 (delayed).—Large forces of Bavarian troops, with artillery and mine throwers, began an advance on Munich yesterday morning, according to the *Tageblatt*, but it is unknown whether a decisive battle has been fought.

It is assured the Government will wait until an adequate number of reliable troops has been placed about the city.

Railroad communication between Berlin and Munich has ceased. Bamberg, which is still the seat of the Hoffmann Government, is also cut off from Munich. Numerous rumors are current, but there is nothing to indicate clearly which party is in control. The troops apparently have been successful in confining the insurrection to Munich.

WILL HONOR EDITH CAVELL.

Body of Nurse Executed by Germans to Be Taken to England.

LONDON, April 17.—The body of Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the Germans in 1915 in Brussels, will be brought to England from Belgium on May 15 and taken to Westminster Abbey, where ceremonies will be held.

The body will be brought to Dover on a warship and will be transported on a gun carriage with military escort to Victoria Station, thence to Westminster Abbey. Interment will be at Norwich, the home of the Cavells.

LIMERICK STRIKE NEAR END.

Military Commander Offers Solution in Labor Deadlock.

By the Associated Press.

LIMERICK, April 17.—Gen. Griffen, commanding the Limerick military area, made the proposition to the strikers today that he would be willing to allow employers to issue passes to workmen en bloc if they would call off the strike.

The labor leaders, who are considering the proposition, are reported to be in favor of accepting it, taking the ground that the strike has served its purpose as a protest against martial law and that its prolongation would mean suffering to women and children.

GERMANS LOSE 15 CABLE LINES

Two, From Azores to New York, Included in List Under Allied Control.

BRITISH WIN THEIR POINT

Financial Section Proposed for League—Wilson Makes Inquiry About Fiume.

By G. S. ADAM.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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PARIS, April 17.—The British have carried their point with regard to the future ownership of the German cables. The clause dealing with this point, which has been drafted for inclusion in the treaty of peace, will place at the disposal of the allied and associated Powers fifteen German cables.

The discussion on this question has been most interesting. It raises a point of sea law of an unusual nature, namely, whether the cutting of the cable and displacement of it could be compared to capture of a ship at sea. The draft of the articles of the peace treaty gives to Germany the right to repair at its own expense the German cables which have been cut but not used by the Allies during the war, and to replace all sections of the line which have been displaced.

List of Cables Taken.

Consequently the following German cables will not be restored to their owners: Emden to Vigo, Emden to Brest, Emden to Teneriffe, Emden to the Azores (two cables), the Azores to New York (two cables), Teneriffe to Monrovia, Monrovia to Pernambuco, Dome to Dusle, Constantinople to Constanza, Tringtau to Shanghai, Yap to Shanghai, Yap to Guam, Yap to Monado (Celebes).

It is understood that the interesting recommendation has been made that in the event of the League of Nations receiving general control over the peace treaty the execution of the financial terms shall be supervised by the financial section of the league. This financial section will have as its duties to advise the league on any question referred to it on all subjects, including naval and military methods. In principle the reference to the financial section will be compulsory, but in exceptional cases the league must have the discretion to act without obtaining the financial section's advice.

Act as Financial Expert.

The section may investigate any financial matter which may seem to require the attention of the league and it will act as financial expert, preparing the material for submission to the judicial court in financial disputes arising out of an international problem. It will be empowered to nominate international financial commissions under the league and to control them. It will be empowered to summon an international conference at which non-league States might be represented for the discussion of international questions.

The Council of Four has been discussing the question of procedure to be adopted on arrival of the Germans. It has been proposed that the Germans should be formally received when they can present their credentials in the Galerie des Glaces, where the signature of the treaty will finally take place. The discussion of terms, which will be limited to the economic and financial clauses, will be held in the Trianon Palace Hotel.

President Wilson has been having long talks with Premier Orlando about Fiume and other problems of the Adriatic, upon which it is understood he desired fuller information.

SWISS TO VOTE ON LEAGUE.

People to Decide Whether Confederation Will Join.

GENEVA, April 17.—The Swiss Government has issued an official note saying that, owing to the extreme importance of the matter, the Swiss people will be called to decide by a referendum whether the Confederation will join the League of Nations.

A message on the subject will be presented before the Federal Assembly during the June session.

DENIES EXECUTION OF ARCHDUKE JOSEPH

Budapest Outwardly Calm, Says Vienna Report.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, April 16.—Reports of the executions at Budapest of Count Michael Karolyi, Archduke Joseph and others are untrue. The city continues outwardly quiet, with progress being made toward the nationalization of property. It is estimated there are only twenty naturalized Americans and American wives of Hungarians in Hungary. It is possible that an effort will be made to send food there. There is little meat and few vegetables in the hotels and there is no salt. Eggs are plentiful, while the bread sold in the city is worse than that on the market here.

Foreigners, especially Americans, are receiving attractive marriage proposals from families of wealthy young women, who expect by this means to save something from the wreck of their fortunes because of the fact that foreign property will be exempted from nationalization. Women who marry foreigners will be enabled to travel freely over the frontiers with their families. There is a disposition on the part of the new Government however, to allow middle class Hungarians to leave, provided they do not take property with them.

Wilson to Deliver Treaty to Germans

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 17.—The procedure on the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles has virtually been concluded.

It will be President Wilson and the Premiers who will hold the first meeting and deliver the treaty, as it is not deemed feasible to have all the allied Powers attend this initial session.

The actual arrival of the Germans at Versailles, it is stated, will be on Friday night, April 25, but the meeting with the President and Premiers will not be held until Saturday, and may even go over until Monday.

NORTHCLIFFE TO FIGHT PREMIER

Comes Back at Lloyd George, Starting Big War in British Politics

"MAKE GOOD OR GET OUT"

Publisher Who Downed Asquith Will Force Matters to a Crisis.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, April 17.—Taking up the gage thrown down by Premier Lloyd George the conservative elements of England declare they will force the Premier to make good on every statement he made in the House of Commons yesterday or force him out of the Premiership. They accept his plan to place the peace terms alongside his pledges, and if they do not agree in every detail Lloyd George must go to the people for reelection.

On the other side of the fence all signs point to the heartiest backing for the Premier by a large majority of the Commoners and the general public, who were highly impressed apparently by his reiterations to make good on his pledges and are content to allow the peacemakers to keep the terms silent until they are shown to Germany.

There seems to be a feeling in the public mind that personal political quarrels are out of place just now, and the confidence with which the Premier invited comparison between the peace treaty and his promises is looked upon as significant, and as probably forecasting the adoption of the British plan of settlement with Germany.

General opinion to-day was that the Premier's political enemies were so badly beaten that they cannot possibly force a general election. By openly denouncing Lord Northcliffe the Premier gained a tremendous advantage, because the forthcoming criticisms of him will now be read with scepticism by all classes, who now realize that the Premier is openly at war with Northcliffe's newspapers. This view is held by the old politicians, who have watched the Premier's successful engagements with other sections of the press in the past, encounters in which he was successful in practically every instance.

However, the now faces the greatest combination of newspapers in the world. The *Mail* has accepted his challenge and intends to continue the wordy battle. The representatives of both the *Mail* and the *Times* expressed nothing but disdain for the Premier's methods and both confidently predict a collapse of the coalition soon after the peace settlement.

Intense interest surrounds every move and already some wagers have been made that Northcliffe will cause Lloyd George's downfall with the same facility with which he broke the Asquith Government. In the meantime, with Parliament adjourned, nearly every member left the city for the Easter holiday along with a good portion of the city's population, which, despite the difficulty of travelling, are seeking the country and the seaside in vast numbers.

The Premier's departure for Paris was marked by a demonstration of the holiday makers.

DANIELS CROSSES THE RHINE.

Secretary Begins Sightseeing Trip Around Coblenz.

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, April 17.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels crossed the Rhine this afternoon. He visited Ehrenbreitstein, on the opposite bank of the river from Coblenz, and, after inspecting the Seventeenth Field Artillery quartered in this so-called Gibraltar of the Rhine, the Secretary and his party proceeded to Neuwied as the guests of Major-Gen. John A. Lejeune, commander of the Second Division.

Secretary Daniels came from Treves by automobile, following the Moselle Valley. He lunched with Major-Gen. Dickman, and then began a sightseeing trip, which will last four days around the Coblenz bridgehead and nearby points. On the way to the occupied area the Secretary visited Chateau Thierry, Verdun and other battlefronts.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on page 11.—Adv.

Orlando, Backed by His Country, Puts Pressure on the Allies.

WILL REFUSE TO SIGN

Decision Necessary in Eight Days or Negotiations Will Be Useless.

PLEDGED TO JOINT PEACE

United States, Not Being a Signatory, Thus Left Out of the Reckoning.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, April 17.—There seems no doubt now that the Italians are really in earnest when they threaten drastic action unless Fiume is conceded to them.

The Italian plan is not to withdraw from the conference, but if President Wilson's decision is unsatisfactory to call together the signatories of the London declaration under which the four Powers bound themseles not to make a separate peace without the consent of all, and formally notify them of her refusal to sign the treaty. She would ignore America as not being a party to the declaration.

This is why Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau want President Wilson to satisfy the Italians in some way. Various plans have been worked out, including two by Colonel House; but these have been turned down.

A settlement must be made within the next eight days or Italy will prevent her allies from signing the treaty.

Telegrams from Italy show that this policy has the solid support of the country.

It was admitted to-day that it may be the 28th of April before the Germans will actually see the treaty, although they will arrive on the 25th. Two days are likely to be taken up with explanations, and there is sure to be a week of debate at Weimar. The succeeding period will be most interesting as showing German policy.

Wilson Has a Busy Day.

In the meantime the President is busy "cleaning up." He had sixteen appointments to-day, some with lost tribes like the Chaldeans, who seek self-determination.

With agreement reached in the Council of Four emphasis is now being laid in American circles upon the need of maintaining a solid diplomatic front against the Germans.

The Big Four would like all criticism withheld as giving encouragement to the Germans. Yet the allied peoples will have no way of knowing what the treaty is like until the Germans get it. To many this seems like a travesty of "open covenants."

A high American authority says the assurances given to France by the United States are not contained in the treaty, and must remain secret for the time being. One suggestion that the President might try to combine the idea in some such form as the Monroe clause in the league pact is exciting much speculation, as the limitations of the President are realized.

The *Temps* refers to Mr. Lloyd George's allusion to French guarantees and says they can mean only one thing: that Great Britain and America have solemnly engaged themselves to protect France in the event of another German attack.

A plenary session of the conference is to be held next Wednesday and Thursday to receive all reports, including the one on the league covenant.

Nansen's Plan Approved.

President Wilson, on behalf of the Big Four, has written a letter to Fridtjof Nansen, approving his plan for feeding the Russians on humanitarian grounds only by a commission of northern neutrals, and to be financed by the Russian people themselves under the Big Four's approval on conditions that the Russians undertake distribution and for this purpose suspend hostilities.

The plan presents, in the opinion of many, a new bolster for Lenine, yet President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George are known to believe that it will help restore Russia to sanity. It represents the only plan the associated Powers have decided upon for the present, outside of their promise to help the buffer States repulse Bolshevik armies.

FINAL DRAFT OF TREATY IN HAND

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 17.—Premier Lloyd George left London this morning on his