

SENATORS AT ODDS ON WILSON'S STAND

Several Approve President's Position Against All Secret Treaties, but Fear Results.

SUTHERLAND OPPOSES IT Borah Sees in Italian Question New Reasons for Quick Peace and Return Home.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Approval of President Wilson's refusal to accept Italy's demand for Fiume and the Dalmatian coast was voiced here to-day by some of the prominent Senators in Washington, but at the same time several of them pointed out that a situation such as now exists at the Paris Peace Conference easily might arise again in the future to disturb the nation's friendly relations with the world if the League of Nations covenant becomes effective.

Senators who approved the stand of the President did so largely on the ground that the Italian claim is founded on the treaty of 1915, which, after the armistice, before America entered the war, by Great Britain, France and Italy.

Senator Sutherland (W. Va.), whose candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination has been announced, came out decidedly against the President's position. He declared one of the great reasons for entering into the war was the violation by Germany of the treaty between the Powers relating to Belgium, the tearing up of the famous scrap of paper.

"Now," said Senator Sutherland, "we are in the position of asking and attempting to force our allies to do exactly what we condemned Germany for doing—repudiating a treaty solemnly made and agreed to."

Senator Borah issued the following statement: "I quite agree with the President in his refusal to recognize a binding force of secret treaties. He could take no other position. But the question is not alone should we recognize a secret treaty but what would be a righteous adjustment if that treaty had been made? If the people of the disputed territory want to be a part of Italy they should be permitted to be a part of Italy. If not the territory should remain with Italy. In other words, the matter should be settled upon the principle of self-determination.

"It all reveals what it means for this country to enter and intermeddle in European affairs. We have been in Europe now about four months seeking to adjust European affairs and in that time we have incurred the ill will of Japan and of Italy and the suspicion of China and the severe criticism of the people of France."

"If we accomplished this much in four months how much could we accomplish under the League of Nations in ten years?"

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THIRD ARMY ALONE REMAINS AS UNIT

First and Second Dissolved for Return Home.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
CORBIGNY, April 24.—The American Expeditionary Forces now consist only of the Third Army, generally known as the Army of Occupation, and the service of supply. The Second Army ceased to exist April 15, and the First Army disbanded April 20. All remaining troops are assigned to a number of 14 of the Rhineland have become transient troops homebound.

WILSON STAKES FUTURE OF PEACE

Continued from First Page.
days ago, but thought he would make it public only if Orlando suddenly left Paris. They are represented as being astonished yesterday when they learned the statement had been made public.

The President staked the future of the League of Nations and the Fourteen Points on this maneuver, as the diplomats see it. Lloyd George and Clemenceau undoubtedly sympathize with the Italians to some extent, but realize they cannot allow the conference to be broken up; hence they must in effect defend the Wilson principles which have caused them so much trouble.

Japanese Problem Looms.
It is authoritatively stated now that the President submitted his statement to Lloyd George and Clemenceau three days before making it public and that they approved every line of it. These further facts were disclosed:

First, that the President withheld his statement in order to let Lloyd George make one last effort to bring the Italians around.

Second, that while so engaged the President heard that Premier Orlando had sent a statement to Italy for publication there; whereupon he decided that the time had come for a test before the world.

Third, that while approving the President's statement Lloyd George and Clemenceau have not yet decided that they can repudiate the pact of London without Italy's consent, and are anxiously awaiting developments.

The Americans here do not believe the Japanese will follow Italy's example, but the solution of their case presents a somewhat similar problem. Admittedly the President's statement was designed as a warning for them. The Japanese remain significantly silent.

To all it is apparent that the President now accepts direct challenge. First, on the practicability of the League of Nations; second, that this carries as an inevitable consequence a stiffening of German resistance; and third, that the Italians are trying to get the world to censure the President for rupturing the conference.

HUNGARY IS BESET BY REAR LINE REVOLTS

Communist Troops Near Mutiny as Rumanians Advance.

COPENHAGEN, April 24.—The Hungarian Soviet Government has appointed Wilhelm Bohm, People's Commissioner, to head the army in chief of the army beyond the Theiss. Bohm has gone to take command. To Tibor Semuely has been given the task of suppressing counter-revolutionary movements behind the front.

The Rumanian troops continued their advance toward Budapest on April 23 on the entire line between the Theiss and the Maros rivers and in the evening were before Debrecin, about 130 miles due east of Budapest, according to reports from Budapest to-day. The Hungarians evacuated Debrecin Tuesday night.

WILSON'S DRAFT OF LEAGUE SECRETED

Even State Department Has Not Had a Glimpse of Discarded Document.

POLK REQUESTED COPY Received Cable Advices From Paris That None Is Available for Home Use.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Not even the State Department has seen the American draft of the League of Nations, which was rejected in favor of the British draft, according to the issue of *Harvey's Weekly*, to be published Saturday next. A few weeks ago the magazine published a letter from Senator Brandegee (Conn.) to Acting Secretary of State Polk reciting that the President at his now famous dinner to the Foreign Congress of Congress had presented to the Senator specifically that the American draft would be made public, and the coming issue discloses a letter from Mr. Polk to the Senator reciting that a cablegram was sent to the American Peace Mission eliciting a reply by cable that copies of the American plan for a League of Nations were brought back when the President returns to America.

The Department has no copies of this plan, the letter said, "as the files of the Peace Mission being kept together in Paris until the conclusion of the conference, and in the meantime the proposals presented to the various committees and sub-committees."

Draft Worked to Public.
Harvey's Weekly then adds: "The communication from Mr. Polk merely tends to add official confirmation to the announcement we have already made to the effect that the President has no intention whatever of allowing the public to see the American plan. The simple truth is that he dare not. If it were available copies of the plan in Paris are now being after a promise made on February 27 for authorizing such a cablegram as that upon which Mr. Polk's communication is predicated."

Writer Grows Sarcastic.
"We were almost on the point of seriously suggesting to Senator Brandegee that he offer to pay the bill for copying the most astonishing communication to which we have ever seen the name of a State Department official attached. The assumption that there are available copies of the plan in Paris is too ludicrous to discuss. Even if there were only one copy of the precious document in existence, surely it is capable of reproduction. A fairly competent copyist could turn out a perfectly satisfactory 'black sheet' in an afternoon or so."

Archangel Reds Massing.
With Dvina Ice Free Activity by Bolshevik Gunboats Is Expected.

By the Associated Press.
ARCHANGEL, April 23 (delayed).—The ice in the Dvina River began breaking up yesterday near the junction of the River Vaga, and according to information from Archangel, more ice is expected soon by Bolshevik gunboats. The Bolsheviks are also reported to be massing considerable forces in the sector south of Kishlinsk. The fronts yesterday were generally quiet.

HOOPER NOT IN BERLIN.

Food Commissioner in Paris: Suspects Impersonation.
PARIS, April 23.—Herbert C. Hoover, the head of the Allied Relief Organization, was not in Berlin yesterday. The publication of a despatch to-day announcing his presence in Berlin.

Mr. Hoover has not been away from Paris for weeks. He is unable to account for the report unless he is being impersonated.

Grip Sweeps Belgian Congo.

BRUSSELS, April 24.—Great loss of life among the natives of the Belgian Congo as a result of an influenza epidemic is reported in despatches received here. Some estimates place the number of deaths at 500,000.

YOU WILL pay no more for our precisely-fitting clothes of imported wools than you would for an ill-kempt, machine-made suit.

Enduring wear, superb fit, unique style within your means.

331 COREANS KILLED, JAPANESE NOW ADMIT

Revolutionists Assert Number Reaches Thousands.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—An official statement by the Japanese Embassy to-day characterizing as exaggerated current reports of cruel measures employed by the Japanese authorities in suppressing Korean disturbances says one person was killed and six wounded in outbreaks at Seoul.

HOOPER EXPLAINS NANSEN FOOD PLEA

Denies It Implies Recognition of Reds—Its Motive Humanitarian.

PARIS, April 23 (delayed).—"The favorable reply of the associated Governments to the proposals of Dr. Nansen that a neutral commission should be allowed to undertake the feeding of the people of the principal cities in Russia is based on three conceptions," said Herbert Hoover, food director, in a statement to-day.

"The first is that in giving permission to a neutral commission to undertake the humanitarian work it in no way implies any negotiations between the Allies and the Government of Russia, nor does it imply any approval of their methods of government. The situation in this particular is very much akin to that of the Belgian Relief Commission, through which the allied Governments did not make a recognition of the German Government of Belgium."

"The second is that there shall be complete justice in distribution to all classes regardless of distinctions, and the guarantee of a strong neutral commission that this will be the case. The primary reason for this action is purely humanitarian. Hundreds of thousands of people are dying monthly from starvation, and beyond even this it is the wish of the world that fight and the killing of men should cease. Other reasons have been also brought to bear."

"The newly born democracies of Siberia, Kuban, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Armenia, Serbia, Bulgaria, and other nations which surround Bolshevik Russia must have a breathing spell to build up some stability. There is little hope of setting up any orderly government in those places and of getting their people back to production unless they can raise food and necessities for next year; unless they can be relieved of the constant threat of Bolshevik invasion and the necessity of keeping armies in being out of resources founded on misery."

Again, the brunt of this famine in Russia is being thrown by the Bolshevik upon the skilled workmen, who refuse to accept their doctrines, upon the merchants, the storekeepers and professional classes, and unless food is put into Russia all these classes will be dead before the next harvest."

BRITISH DIVIDED ON WILSON'S ATTITUDE

Majority of Newspapers Agree That Grave Crisis Has Been Caused.

INSULT, SAYS THE 'GLOBE' Others Believe That Principle of Self-Determination Is Put to Test.

LONDON, April 24.—"A thunderbolt," "a bomb shell," "an appeal to Caesar," and other descriptive expressions are used by this morning's newspapers in connection with President Wilson's declaration on the Italian situation.

The *Graphic*, while disclaiming any hostility to Italy, refers to her "obdurate attitude," and advocates the Croatian claims to Fiume. It heads its news columns with the caption "Italy Jeopardizing Peace."

The *Chronicle* places over the news from the Peace Conference the headline "Wilson's Stirling Appeal for Small Nations," but is editorially perturbed.

Without opposing President Wilson, it calls his action a "strong step and a momentous innovation." The editorial takes a sympathetic attitude toward Italy's position, although it is admitted the issue is one upon which opinions can be honestly held.

Mr. Wilson's appeal from the diplomatic table to the general public may at first sight seem itself as a companion with democratic statesmanship, the editorial reads: "The result in making an exception in Italy's case to past secrecy is to create a danger for the whole League of Nations," which, the newspaper adds, may, if the Italians withdraw, "end its existence virtually terminated before it is begun."

The *Daily News*, under the heading "The Breaking Point," calls attention to the "grave crisis" which is being created. A conviction that President Wilson would never have taken such a step except as a last resort after the failure of all private negotiations is voiced by the *Express*. "It would be idle to speculate on what will follow," the newspaper says. "The two antagonistic principles which have been more or less involved conflict throughout the deliberations of the conference are now met in a death grapple. One or the other must yield, and the defeat of either will in all probability be final. If Mr. Wilson's principles prevail, all claims such as those Italy is now advancing must be abandoned permanently. If, on the other hand, Premier Orlando's claims are recognized, then there is an end to the principle of self-determination everywhere."

"A document of decisive importance," the *Manchester Guardian* terms President Wilson's appeal. Pointing out that the question is one of applying principles, it continues: "That is what gives to this great deliverance of the American President its supreme importance, an importance going far beyond the particular matter in controversy."

"Let there be no mistake as to its significance. What the President says, he means. These are not merely words, they are an act."

The *Guardian* analyzes the Italian position in a sympathetic vein, saying it can perfectly understand Italian feeling in a matter where historic tradition played so important a part, but it warns Italy against pressing historic claims too hard.

"After all," concludes the *Guardian*, "the support of America for a world peace is worth a good deal more than the security which any particular State could hope to derive from adding a strip to its own frontier."

The *Liverpool Post*, which fully indorses President Wilson's statement, thinks that his appeal was made "with the full privacy and consent of Mr. Lloyd George," and adds: "For not less than America, England lies under moral obligation to spring every decision she takes in remapping the world with the axioms of peace in the Fourteen Points."

All the London evening newspapers devote their leading columns to President Wilson's appeal in connection with the Italian situation at the Paris conference and to Premier Orlando's decision to accept Italy's demand for Fiume as well as the Trentino and other territory assigned her by the London pact.

"We are obliged to point out," says the newspaper, "that in this very treaty Fiume was assigned to the Croats. If, then, the appeal is to the treaty we are as much bound not to give Fiume to Italy as we are bound to give her the other territories."

If the Italians claim Fiume under the principle of self-determination, adds the *Standard*, they must realize upon President Wilson's arguments, while the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Italy is claiming the territory by its terms and its abrogation where it stands in the way of her full demands.

"Her statesmen," the *Pall Mall Gazette* adds, "must realize upon President Wilson's arguments, while the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Italy is claiming the territory by its terms and its abrogation where it stands in the way of her full demands."

FEARS FRENCH MAY LOSE U. S. SYMPATHY

Continued from First Page.

vain, editor of the *Journal des Debats*, booklet that Warren should read the report by Elisee Reclus, written sixty years ago, describing the name, origin and history of this people.

Fears Charge of Imperialism.
M. Gauvain returned to the subject in an article in the *Debats* yesterday afternoon, which is doubly significant because it was published before President Wilson's statement on the Adriatic claims was given out. After applauding Wilson's apparent refusal to recognize the London treaty, M. Gauvain says:

"Mr. Wilson opposes the annexation of regions which neither geographically, politically nor topographically form a part of Italy and are not of any use to her. He is in entire accord with the whole American people. When the people of the United States, through the publication in Lenin's 'Economic' disclosure the treaties, learned of the territorial partition agreed to by Italy and the Entente there was a cry of disapproval. We had extreme difficulty in defending ourselves in America against the charge of complicity in imperialism."

"The compromise plan left by President Wilson when he withdrew from the Council of Four on April 21 might have had some chance of success if it had been put forward by an impartial arbitrator, but France and England could not very well endorse a proposal at variance with the treaty of London."

Writing in the *Echo de Paris*, "Perrinas" launches a fierce diatribe against President Wilson.

"We have already sacrificed too much to the Wilsonian doctrine, solemnly condemned by the American voters last November," he says. "The international regime we have accepted for the sake marks an act of weakness which will cost country dear. Are we going still further to-day in our enthusiasm for the new order? Are we going to tear up all existing treaties? Is nothing to remain of our alliance?"

L'Occident represents the opposite extreme among the commentators: "We do not disguise the fact that in such a moment we heard with genuine emotion the voice of President Wilson rise above the mutterings of these international confabulations," it says. "President Wilson, tired of the confidential wire-pulling of secret diplomacy, has finally torn the veil and appealed to public opinion."

Japanese See Hog Island. PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Ten members of the Japanese Agricultural Commission, accompanied by the naval attaché of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, made an all-day tour of the Hog Island shipyard to-day. Members of the commission expressed their admiration of the plant.

Prince of Wales Joins Maana. LONDON, April 21.—The Prince of Wales has been initiated as a Freemason.

PRICE STABILIZATION CONFERENCE FAILURE Railroad Delegates Await Hines' Instructions.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—At the behest of the President, negotiations between the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce and the Railroad Administration were resumed to-day. A conference was held in the office of the Industrial Board but brought no results.

After the meeting it was stated that representatives of the Railroad Administration would have to report to Mr. Hines for further instructions.

Several days ago the President called suggestions that the Railroad Administration and the Industrial Board set together if possible on the price stabilization programme. The matter was held in abeyance, however, because Judge Lovett, representative of Director General Hines, was ill. He recovered sufficiently to-day to attend the conference. The Director General is on the Pacific Coast and will not return before May 1. Meantime it is expected no definite settlement will be reached.

In view of the President's message making his attitude in favor of the stabilization programme plain the board is preparing to go ahead, but a settlement of steel prices will be sought before other items are taken up.

DEPRECATES SHOW OF FORCE. "L'Humanite" Regrets Placing of Troops for May Day.

PARIS PRESS SPLITS ON WILSON'S STAND

Advanced Socialists Welcome His Statement.

PARIS, April 24.—The *Journal des Debats* in an editorial signed by its foreign editor, M. Gauvain, supports President Wilson's action entirely and says:

"The President has applied the surgeon's knife to a painful wound; the patient will cry out, but the wound would heal and the surgeon will be thanked in the end."

Populaire, the newspaper of M. Louquet, leader of the minority Socialists—the advanced Socialists—welcomes President Wilson's declaration unreservedly. It praises his inspiration, ability, vigor and clearness and regrets that it was not issued sooner.

"Its evident object," the *Figaro* says, "is to transfer to the market place negotiations and discussions much better carried on in calm and privacy. What was only a difference of might thus be transformed into a quarrel."

M. St. Brice in *Le Journal* says the incident was the result of the manifold mistakes made by all parties. "The Italians, he thought committed a gross blunder in publishing their claims in advance, thus eliminating all possibility of manoeuvring."

"It had started which weighed heavily on the negotiations from the first," he continues, "and the discussions only accentuated the points of difference. This compromise plan left by President Wilson when he withdrew from the Council of Four on April 21 might have had some chance of success if it had been put forward by an impartial arbitrator, but France and England could not very well endorse a proposal at variance with the treaty of London."

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DEPRECATES SHOW OF FORCE. "L'Humanite" Regrets Placing of Troops for May Day.

PARIS, April 24.—*L'Humanite* in its issue of to-day expresses regret editorially that the President's message moved so many troops around Paris and the industrial centers in readiness for possible eventualities on May Day.

"Why such hateful and absurd measures of defiance," asks the newspaper, which adds: "Everything will pass without incident if entire liberty is left to the responsible organizations."

On Sale At Saks Today 1,000 Men's Soft Hats and Derbies at \$2.85

Good hats, in the smartest Spring styles, with fine silk bands and bindings, and genuine leather sweatbands. It will be a long time before you see their counterparts at this low price.

The Soft Hats are in Victory Brown, Slate, Olive Green, and Pearl. The Derbies are in Black only.

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"La Reine"—the most coveted of all artificial pearls—in color, opulence, and feel are exactly the same as the very costly deep sea specimen. The difference is in their origin, not in the beauty and delicacy of coloring which make both Oriental and "La Reine" Pearls the admiration of women the world over.

They come in Matinee and Opera Lengths

Composed of perfectly graduated pearls, finished with solid gold clasp, and packed in beautiful cream color box. Until the assortments are depleted, these very remarkable prices prevail:

Necklaces . . . Regularly \$32.50 . . . Special	\$10.50
Necklaces . . . Regularly 37.50 . . . Special	12.50
Necklaces . . . Regularly 45.00 . . . Special	15.00
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