

ITALY AT IMPASSE IN ADRIATIC DISPUTE

President Wilson Refuses to Yield an Inch in Cession of Istria.

JUGO-SLAVS A MENACE

Orlando Invokes Treaty of London, but Finds His Allies Powerless.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, May 26.—President Wilson seems bent on frustrating any settlement of the vexed Adriatic question which does not meet his exact views. After giving in to President Wilson to the extent of consenting that Fiume shall become a free city, Premier Orlando has encountered a new Wilsonian impasse. Fiercely increasing resentment over the President's role as arbiter in the territorial settlement that is vital to Italy.

When the Fiume crisis came up as a result of the President's statement last week, the Italian government was nearly partly yielded on Fiume, the Italians discover that the American is equally opposed to giving them a large part of Istria. The President would draw a line diagonally through the peninsula, cutting off a large part of the eastern section and bringing the Jugo-Slav border within a few miles of Trieste. The Italian government in this a direct menace to their important port.

The London treaty gave the entire peninsula to the Italians, but President Wilson insists that the eastern portion be Slavic and he does not want the Italian frontier closed. Fiume, being fearful that Fiume eventually would be turned to Italy. In vain the Italians have argued that the Istrians are a separate people and that they have a separate history. They have been contented under Italian occupation for six months. They also contend that it would be ridiculous for political and geographical reasons to divide the peninsula.

Seeking to Hold Allies.

Having receded on the Fiume question, President Wilson expects the President would concede the Italian claim, but the latest impasse again has thrown the Italians back on the London treaty. The delegates attending the conference to meet President Wilson again where, and that therefore they must hold their ground. These two nations are willing, but they are obliged again to tell Italy that President Wilson will not permit it.

The latest impasse represents another failure of Col. House to bring the President and the Italians together. Col. House had been told to tell the Italians, after giving them encouragement that the President disapproved. If the Italian question had been left to the vote in the Council of Four, the issue would have been settled long ago instead of continuing to disturb the conference and paving the way for future animosities and possibly a new war. The President would have been ousted. Unfortunately, the decisions of the Big Four, like those of the council of the League of Nations, are not reversible. As a result the Italian questions remain unsettled, and there is a possibility that President Wilson's destiny continues to be the whole question may be left in this unsettled state. As it is, an absolute deadlock exists.

Economic Pressure Applied.

The Italians complain that American banks are withholding credits previously arranged for them, so that to some extent economic pressure is being applied. How far the President is responsible for this the Italians do not know.

A curious phase of the situation is that Premier Orlando, apparently though talking to the President personally, requires the latter to present his case through Col. House, yet meeting the President every day in the Council of Four.

In many minds the Italian case remains the most amazing incident in the whole Wilson role here, emphasizing the curious obstinate streak which President Wilson has in his make-up, and of which Washington has knowledge.

That France and Great Britain are becoming alarmed over the Italian resentment is shown by the concessions made to Italy in the Austrian treaty in regard to economic clauses. One of these plans gave Austria the right to make preferential tariff rates and was inspired, so Italy alleged, by the Rothschilds of London and Paris.

As modified at Italian insistence Austria can make such rates with Yugoslavia and Hungary, but not with Jugoslavia. Italy feels that in this she has administered at least one check to the Jugoslavs. It is only another phase of how the two races view each other. To many it would appear that nothing but a miracle can keep these nations from going to war with each other in a few years.

PARIS, May 26.—The Italians have effected a further landing of troops at Sotia, in Asia Minor fifty miles south-east of Smyrna.

The Turkish Government has protested to the Peace Commission against the landing. It has expressed regret also that the Greeks were permitted to occupy Smyrna, saying the Government felt it would have been wiser to have had a joint allied occupation.

The protest says it is feared that trouble will result as the advance into the interior of the country continues.

There were indications that the conference circles to-day that the negotiations for the settlement of the Italian problem were being resumed after a week's suspension. It is believed that a strong effort is being made by the French, British and Italians to make a settlement on a basis of the treaty of London, signed by those Powers in 1915, just before Italy's entrance into the war.

U. S. TO KEEP GERMAN SHIPS.

President Wilson Announces That British Pool Has Been Rejected.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—President Wilson has informed the British that the Council of Four at Paris has reached a full understanding by which the United States will retain the 700,000 tons of German shipping seized in American ports when this country entered the war.

Great Britain had proposed that this tonnage as well as German ships seized in other countries be placed in a common pool and allotted on the basis of tonnage lost through action of enemy submarines. The United States has steadfastly refused to accede to this plan.

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U. S. Troops Quitting the Archangel Front

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Withdrawal of the American forces from Archangel actually under way, according to cable advice to the War Department to-day which stated that all members of the 339th Infantry, of which one company recently mutinied, were awaiting evacuation.

The cable also said that the return of individual soldiers as a result of an agreement with a recent request of the Department, would not expedite the discharge of such casuals, since their units would arrive at home before these individuals.

ANTI-REDS HEM IN HUNGRY PETROGRAD

Continued from First Page.

ernment, sending cash donations for the army. Admiral Kolchak outlined the work proposed by the Department of Agriculture in framing land reform legislation which would guarantee peasants the tenure of land which they till and increasing the number of land holders by a large percentage in many districts. The land policy of the Government contemplates broadly the parceling out of Government lands and the subdivision of private estates on the basis of a fair competition between the owners from the Government treasury.

The military situation in Russia is regarded as satisfactory.

Fighting is going on in the streets of Orenburg. At Orenburg, 210 miles southwest of Orenburg, Cossack forces, which have long been carrying on an isolated defensive war, have been joined by Siberian troops and the Government's position in this region has been greatly strengthened.

EXPECT BIG FOUR TO RECOGNIZE KOLCHAK Final Action Awaits Assurances of His Intentions.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 26.—Paris was alive with rumors all day concerning the recognition of Admiral Kolchak's Government. Several Paris newspapers announced that the Council of Four had decided to recognize this Government under certain conditions. This could not be confirmed in a conference circle, although serious consideration of the subject was admitted frankly.

The majority of the Council of Four, including the members, as well as Japan, have apparently agreed to recognize if proper guarantees are given of the thoroughly democratic character of the Government.

The American delegation, however, declined to confirm the report that a final decision had been reached, and the Russian commission, headed by Prince Lvov, was not advised of any formal proposal to the Omek Government, with which it cooperates.

The French Foreign Office also declined to give confirmation. Positive action, nevertheless, appears to be imminent, and the opinion prevails among the peace delegates that Admiral Kolchak will get the support of the great Powers if he gives assurances of his purpose to grant to the Russians an opportunity to determine the nature of their Government by popular vote.

OUTRAGES BY REDS REVEALED IN PERM

Unburied Dead Give Evidence of Massacre.

Special Correspondence to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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Perm, Russia, May 23 (delayed).—This, the first city of large size taken by Admiral Kolchak's army from the Reds, offers a study of Bolshevik atrocities. Every day more corpses are discovered. Recently a Christian burial was given to seven priests who were murdered. Three martyred prelates are undiscovered.

In the garden of a seminary where the Red chiefs held their bloody revels were found six school-girls whom the Bolsheviks had and then killed with blows of wooden mallets. The garden is one continuous grave of naked bodies and skulls and identification is impossible.

Outside the town along the road were discovered hundreds of bodies revealed by the melting snow and among these were Countess Anastasia Hendrykova and Mile Schneider.

Batches of victims were ordered to stand alongside the ditch and then shot down. Some attempted to escape the bullets and jumped across the ditches and were engulfed alive in the swamps.

Since the Reds were driven out and navigation on the Kama was opened the villagers gladly disclosed hidden stores of grain. The prices of foodstuffs are high, the ordinary unskilled worker gets 110 a day and pays 250 for top boots that formerly sold for 24. Butter is \$4 a pound. Imported goods suffer by difficulty of transport and the high rate of exchange.

Admiral Kolchak is now called Little Father and has arranged the restoring of home industries, closed through destructiveness of Bolshevism. He is working an arrangement which resulted in standing with General Denikin, who is advancing from South Russia.

KOLCHAK PERFECTING NEW GOVERNMENT

Appoints Other Ministers and Combines War Activities.

By the Associated Press.

OMSK, May 26 (delayed).—The work of reorganizing the Cabinet of the All Russian Government is proceeding. It being intended to effect closer coordination with the military control and at the same time work more efficiently along the lines of the programme adopted by Admiral Kolchak. Mr. Starinkovitch and Mr. Starinkovitch are now in Omsk. Mr. Starinkovitch is now in Omsk. Mr. Starinkovitch is now in Omsk.

Old Securities for New Investors

New securities may be all right. Many of them undoubtedly are. And they usually offer more speculative opportunity than old securities.

But if you want to make an investment, if you want to make your money to produce income, and to have that income and principal safe, you will do well to select from the old securities, the market-tested, business-tested, time-tested list.

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GERMANS READY TO GO LIGHT ON PEACE

Continued from First Page.

mand that the Polish question be settled on the principles of self-determination.

The general trend of statements by persons connected with the Government is that the German answer goes far to meet the demands of the Allies.

"If all our counter proposals are rejected then there will be nothing to do but ask the League of Nations to come in and take over the administration of Germany," remarked Count von Bernstorff.

LIECHTENSTEIN ASKS PEACE WITH BERLIN

Principality Has Been at War for Fifty-three Years.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, May 24 (delayed).—Prince Edward of Liechtenstein left here to-day for Paris in an effort to obtain a place at the Peace Conference on the ground that he wishes to conclude peace with Germany, to which Liechtenstein has been in a state of war for fifty-three years. Prince Edward carries credentials from Prince Johann II, the reigning prince, which Liechtenstein is accompanied by the President of German-Austria, Dr. Seltz.

The Prince said he was a strong supporter of the League of Nations. He will lay before the Peace Conference a protest against the joining of the province of Vorarlberg to Switzerland on the ground that the residents of Liechtenstein wish to be left alone and free of Austria. Prince Johann owns real estate in Austria valued at \$40,000,000.

Liechtenstein, the third smallest state in Europe, lies between the province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland. It has a population of about 10,000.

For more than two centuries Liechtenstein was a German state, but in 1805 when Austria and Prussia went to war Liechtenstein changed its allegiance to Austria. It is probable that diplomatic relations were severed at that time which may account for the fact that Liechtenstein has not taken itself in a state of war with Germany.

The small state has no army and its inhabitants pay no direct taxes. The Government is a constitutional monarchy. Prince Johann, who is one of the wealthiest citizens of Austria, resides mostly at Vienna.

The Liechtenstein declared its neutrality in the European war in June, 1915, but it was included in the area under commercial blockade by the Entente Allies.

ERZBERGER MAKES PROTEST.

Asserts French Encourage Bavarian Palatinate Independence.

BERLIN, via London, May 26.—Mathias Erzberger, chairman of the German Armistice Commission, has sent a note to Gen. Nudant, the representative of Marshal Foch at Spa, protesting against the alleged encouragement given by Gen. Gerard of the French army to those seeking the separation of the Bavarian Palatinate from Bavaria and Germany.

The note was sent through Gen. von Hammerstein, the German military representative at Spa.

BERLIN, via London, May 26.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, in an interview with the Versailles correspondent of the Yborcets said he went to Versailles with the firm intention of defending what remained, the welfare and happiness of the German people, but that even this intention had been destroyed by the peace treaty. The Count said that it was a question, therefore, whether it could not be better served by refusing to sign than by submitting, as was desired by the Independent Socialists.

The chairman of the German delegation said he certainly would fight to the last to try to improve the lot of the working people by negotiation, but that the delegates would be signing against the interests of the working people if they signed conditions which signified only "perpetual famine and unemployment."

"Should I under pressure from our own misled countrymen sign this sentence of death?" asked Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau.

Questioned as to whether he feared that the demonstrations of the Independent Socialists would be successful he said they would be unsuccessful in the sense of moving him to abandon his resolve not to sign what he believed would be tantamount to the destruction of the nation.

Referring to Herr Maas's statement that peace must be signed and that the coming revolution would make it a scrap of paper, he said:

"When I came to Versailles I had the firm hope that the time of scraps of paper had finally passed and that a new age would begin in which only treaties would be signed which would be respected by both sides. I have not abandoned the hope of attaining healthy international morality. A mere scrap of paper will never bear my signature."

Information has been received from an unimpeachable source that the counter proposals to be made by Germany to the Peace Conference will declare in

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Talks of Treaty as a Death Sentence to Germany.

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5TH LOAN OVER TOP BY \$749,908,300

New York District Leads, Its Total Subscription Being \$1,762,684,900.

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Small Investors Take 60 Per Cent. of Total—Subscribers Number 12,000,000.

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St. Paul	184,000,000	8.2
Richmond	210,000,000	9.3
San Francisco	180,000,000	8.0
Kansas City	158,000,000	7.0
Portland	144,000,000	6.4
Seattle	84,000,000	3.7
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SUFFRAGE BALKED AGAIN IN SENATE

Underwood and Smith Stave Off Vote on Amendment by Debate.

TEST SHOWS STRENGTH

Friends of Measure Have Two Votes to Spare for Adoption.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The fight to put through the suffrage amendment began in earnest in the Senate to-day, and technically after it had been discussed for an hour and a half, it occupied no better strategic position than it did last week and was no nearer a final vote.

Practically, however, during the brief debate one record vote was taken, regarded as a test vote, and it disclosed sixty-four Senators, exactly two-thirds of the full membership of the Senate, as friends, and only twenty-seven opposed.

Another effort will be made when the Senate meets again on Wednesday to bring the resolution squarely before the Senate, although then, under the Senate rules, opponents of suffrage will be able to postpone action for a time. If the vote taken to-day had been on the passage of the resolution it would have been adopted with two votes to spare.

The resolution came before the Senate when Senator Watson (Ind.), who is to be chairman of the suffrage committee, called up a motion made last Friday by Senator Jones (Wash.), that the Senate discharge the suffrage committee from further consideration. With this motion agreed to the Senate could have proceeded at once to the discussion of the resolution itself.

Sparring Prevents Vote.

Over protests of Democratic Senators, Vice-President Marshall ruled that the motion to discharge the committee was not at the time debatable. Before he made that decision, however, Senator Underwood (Ala.) had taken up some time discussing the procedure and Senator Hoke Smith (Ga.) had taken more by demanding a roll call to develop a quorum. When the Vice-President ruled, and debate was shut off, Senator Smith moved to lay the resolution on the table and sixty-four Senators voted against him.

The Georgia Senator was only sparing for time, however. He wished to delay a vote on the motion to discharge the committee until 2 o'clock, when the Senate rules would again come to his assistance and automatically bring up the resolution of Senator Johnson (Cal.) to obtain the text of the peace treaty from the State Department. He moved to recess, and the Senate failed to support him. He again suggested the absence of a quorum, the clerks pushed the buttons, Senators trailed in from lunch and cloak rooms, and another ten minutes had been accounted for.

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ALASKA RAILWAY NEEDS CASH.

House Committee Arranges for \$2,000,000 in Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Decision was reached to-day by the House Appropriations Committee to include in the general deficiency bill an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for immediate use in the construction of the Government railroad in Alaska. Members of the Alaska Engineering Commission told the committee that construction would be interrupted unless money was provided soon by Congress.

The commission's request for an increase of the original \$35,000,000 authorization for building the line, of which \$11,000,000 has been spent, will be considered by the committee in framing the new sundry civil appropriation bill.

BABIES GET WELFARE PRIZES.

Health Week Distribution for Staten Island Children.

The prizes awarded to Staten Island babies by the Child Welfare Committee during health week, has been bestowed yesterday in the presence of pleased mothers and cheering relatives. Frank J. Monaghan, Deputy Commissioner of the Health Department, and Dr. James J. Dickson, Borough Chief, did the honors.

Silver medals were given to Herbert O'Callahan, 92 Gordon street, and Edwin Gillott, 35 Tompkins street, both of Staten Island.

Twenty dollar gold pieces were presented to Francis Kearney, 163 York street, New Brighton, and Jean Brower, 53 Tompkins street, both of New Brighton, and Joseph O'Callahan of New Brighton each received a \$5 gold piece.

Honorable mention was given to Thelma Scherker, 530 Bay street, and Marie Brower, 35 Caroline street, West New Brighton.

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Boston	275,000,000	12.2
Philadelphia	274,000,000	12.2
St. Louis	187,500,000	8.3
St. Paul	184,000,000	8.2
Richmond	210,000,000	9.3
San Francisco	180,000,000	8.0
Kansas City	158,000,000	7.0
Portland	144,000,000	6.4
Seattle	84,000,000	3.7
Treasury	11,160,300	.5
Grand total	\$2,249,908,300	100.0

Grand total, \$2,249,908,300, or 16.66 per cent. over the \$1,500,000,000 quota. Allotment has been made on the following basis:

Class	Per Cent.
A and B—Up to and including \$50,000	100%
C and D—Over \$50,000 and up to and including \$100,000	100%
E—Over \$100,000 and up to and including \$250,000	100%
F—Over \$250,000 and up to and including \$500,000	100%
G—Over \$500,000 and up to and including \$1,000,000	100%
H—Over \$1,000,000 and up to and including \$2,500,000	100%