

U. S. ENDS EFFORT TO AID SINN FEIN

Lansing Tells Walsh Trio's Speeches Have Made Further Attempts Useless.

BRITONS ARE OFFENDED

Delegates Deny They Sought Friendly Relations With English Officials.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 27.—The efforts of Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, Frank P. Walsh of Michigan and Michael Ryan, representing various Irish societies in the United States, to secure safe conducts for Edward De Valera, Arthur Griffith and Count Plunkett to come to Paris to present the Irish case to the Peace Conference ended today with a written communication from Secretary of State Lansing to Mr. Walsh. After acknowledging the original request Secretary Lansing says: "I immediately took steps to acquaint myself with the facts of the case which transpired before the matter was brought to my attention by your letter. I am informed that the question of approaching the British authorities with a view to safe conducts in question was first considered, every effort was made in an informal way to bring you into friendly touch with the British representatives here, although owing to the nature of the case it was not possible to treat the matter officially. The British authorities having consented that you and your colleagues should visit England and Ireland, although your passports were only good for France, every facility was given to you to take the journey. Before you returned, however, reports were received of certain utterances made by you and your colleagues during your visit to Ireland. These utterances, whatever they may have been, gave, as I am informed, deepest offense to those persons with whom you were seeking to deal. Consequently it has seemed useless to make any further effort in connection with the requests which you desire to make. "In view of the situation thus created, I regret to inform you that the American representatives feel that any further effort on their part connected with this matter would be futile, and therefore unwise."

In reply Mr. Walsh wrote to Secretary Lansing a long letter, declaring that the Irish delegation had not authorized anyone to make an effort to bring its members into friendly relations with the British representatives in Paris or elsewhere, and adding: "We also beg to advise you that at no time in Paris or elsewhere have we sought to deal privately or unofficially with any persons relative to the purpose of our mission."

Mr. Walsh's letter then reproduces a letter submitted to the State Department previous to the obtaining of passports, in which the object of the visit to Paris was stated, and recites the fact that on arrival he addressed a letter to President Wilson asking the President to secure safe conducts for de Valera and the others.

The letter continues the history of the case and goes on to say that after an interview with President Wilson the matter was taken up with Colonel House, through whom the same request was made.

"The implications in your letter," says Mr. Walsh, "that any person was acting unofficially, privately or secretly, is therefore erroneous. Attempted negotiations on behalf of Ireland in such fashion would not only be violative of our instructions, but obnoxious to the principle to which we steadfastly adhere, with multitudes of our fellow citizens, that a just and permanent peace can only be produced through covenants openly arrived at."

The letter concludes with a request for the names of the persons offended by the utterances of the delegation in Ireland and denies that the delegation made utterances not strictly in conformity with the purposes stated in the application for passports.

AUSTRALIANS HAIL HAWKER.

Peace Delegates Rejoice Over His Plucky Air Flight.

PARIS, May 27.—The joy of the Australian delegation at the Peace Conference over the news of the rescue of Harry G. Hawker was expressed in a statement issued by it last night. "The world will not forget his plucky attempt," the statement said. "Australia, whose soldiers have done things the world will not forget, is proud of Harry Hawker, and the Australian delegation hails him as a worthy son of the great land which gave him birth. The flight was for the purpose of testing the ability of an airplane to cross a great space in a new way. Technically the airplane has yet to be proved, but Hawker's attempt has more than proved the ability of the men who operate those machines. It is a great thing to know we can still produce brave men. It is perhaps greater that the whole world, after five years of war, still admires bravery."

ITALIANS LEAVE SOKIA.

Reembark on Transports and Turn Control Over to Turks.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 27.—The Italian troops who occupied Sokia, fifty miles south-east of Smyrna, Asia Minor, have reembarked on their transports. They turned over the control to Turkish military authorities.

SPECIAL TREATIES FOR SMALL STATES

Supplementary to Main Parts and Designed to Protect Jews and Other Races.

POLAND READY TO SIGN

Would Give Same Guarantees of Equality as Prevail in United States.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 27.—Acting on instructions from the Council of Four a special committee of experts is drafting a series of treaties with the newly created states designed to protect minorities, and particularly to protect the Jews against discrimination of race, language and religion, leading to disorders, riots and pogroms.

One of these treaties, with Poland, has been completed; others, with Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Ukraine, are being prepared.

The American member of the committee is David H. Miller. Other members include Viscount Morley for Great Britain and M. Berthelot for France. The treaties are supplementary to the German and Austrian peace treaties, both of which contain articles providing that the newly created states shall execute treaties guaranteeing the minorities protection in race, language and religion. The one with Poland already has been submitted to the Polish government as a preliminary to its signature.

One of those who assisted in drawing the treaties summed them up to-day as follows: "They guarantee substantially the same equality and freedom of race, language and religion as we have in the United States. While it is difficult to frame any specific provision against mob violence, yet this usually results from racial discrimination and, by establishing strict equality, we hope to eliminate the causes leading to riots."

The views of British and American Jews have been considered during the framing of the treaties which, however, are not restricted to Jews, but cover all races and religions.

The treaty with Poland contains general provisions giving Polish nationality to all people regularly resident within Poland. A number of provisions, preventing any special racial or religious discrimination, are made, with special reference to Jews, who are protected in the establishment of schools, the teaching of their language, and religious observances, including a provision against the holding of an election on the Jewish Sabbath.

To the League of Nations supervisory authority is given in carrying out the guarantees of equality.

PARIS CELEBRATES AMERICAN TRIUMPH

Yesterday Was Anniversary of Final "Big Push."

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PARIS, May 27.—Today is the first anniversary of the beginning of the great epoch of six months in which American soldiers became the decisive factor in winning the war, when apparent defeat was turned into victory. All Paris is looking backward a year with some wonder. Today the Germans, suppliant for peace, are at Versailles. A year ago, believing victory within their grasp, they crossed the Chemin des Dames and the Aisne and swept onward toward Chateau Thierry. It was the opening of the last successful German attack, with Paris as its goal.

Then came the Americans of the Second and Third Divisions, quickly they followed the terrific fighting of Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood and the turning of the tide; every American knows the rest. Today the Paris streets are thronged, its hotels, stores and cafes are filled with happy people, at night its lights glow as a year ago it was a city of darkness, deserted and silent save for the crash of exploding long range shells or airplane bombs.

This is a great anniversary for France.

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AUSTRIANS TO GET TREATY ON FRIDAY

Council of Ten Holds Meeting to Discuss Changes in Terms.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 27.—The Council of Ten met this afternoon to consider possible changes in the reparations clause of the Austrian peace treaty arising from representations made by the new States of the old empire.

The allied council's reply to the protest of Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation, against the delay in the presentation of the peace terms has been received by the Austrian delegation. It is understood that the reply gives formal notice of the presentation of the terms on Friday.

The entire treaty cannot be presented to the Austrians in the first instance. The clause relating to Fiume, as well as that dealing with military and naval reparations, will be omitted for the present. These clauses will be taken up at subsequent meetings of the council, and the decisions will be communicated to the Austrian delegation during the consideration of the main document.

The financial terms were settled to-day by the council.

VIENNA, May 27 (delayed).—German-Austria is condemned to death if she is not permitted to join Germany, Dr. Karl Seitz, the president, declared in a statement to-day. The president said he was inclined to suppose that the Germans would not sign the peace treaty unless the Allies showed a "sympathetic understanding of their real condition."

During the armistice we had hopes that President Wilson's fourteen points would be observed. But we fear now that we will be badly disappointed, first, as regards the self-determination of peoples and in giving new states frontiers according to the principles of na-

tionality. There are 3,400,000 German Bohemians who are made foreigners in their own country under the rule of a people not sympathetic to Germany. The same may be said of the Tyrol, where commercial and racial questions are subordinated to the strategic, although President Wilson's point said the opposite.

"We are also troubled about the Jugo-Slav claims on Marburg and Klagenfurt, which are Austrian cities. Last November we gave up our claims to the territory south of these cities which is Slovene, but the Jugo-Slavs are not content notwithstanding the fact that there are only a few Slovenes in the territory we claim and that they wish to live with us for business reasons. We also gave up the Trentino without a question.

"I wish to say in the most solemn manner that Austria is doomed to die if she is not permitted to join Germany. We cannot live alone. We have a great city with a small territory, composed of mountains and plains. If the Allies give our German provinces to the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs without making the new owners take up the burdens in the way of taxation and war debts, it will mean our bankruptcy. If we go bankrupt it will mean worse social troubles than those of Russia, with a menace to the peace of Europe.

"My thought is that the war burdens should be distributed per capita among the 28,000,000 persons making up the former empire, not including Hungary. It is impossible to make 6 1/2 per cent. of the people pay all the debt."

SIX KILLED IN LIMA STRIKE.

Mobs Loot and Burn as Riots Spread to Callao.

By the Associated Press.

LIMA, Peru, May 27.—Six were killed and twenty wounded in the rioting and fighting which took place here to-day as a consequence of the strike. Martial law has been declared in Lima and Callao.

When the general strike was declared mobs began to loot and burn. A dozen or more foodstuff establishments in Callao were attacked. Some damage was done to the business houses of Grace & Co., the Peruvian Corporation and other foreign business houses, but it was not serious.

In Lima the situation is now well in hand and the early restoration of normal conditions is expected.

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