

PEACE CONFERENCE TO CONTINUE WORK Plan to End Sessions Within Two Weeks Has Been Abandoned.

BALKAN MESS THE CAUSE Polk Probably Will Return to Washington About Middle of October.

By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Sept. 14.—The plan to wind up the Peace Conference within the next two weeks has been abandoned. Further consideration at a conference with Premier Lloyd George Friday evening, showed even the British Prime Minister, who has favored the idea, that it was not practicable, with Hungary and the Balkans in the present state. It seems that Premier Lloyd George was not acquainted with all the details and had come to Paris believing that the Peace Conference had outlived its usefulness, but he changed his views after discussing the situation with Premier Clemenceau and Under Secretary Polk, the latter strongly disapproving any dissolution until peace has been made with Hungary, even though the Council may have to wait some weeks watching developments there. It is that case probably the Council will take a week's vacation after the Bulgarians get their treaty, which they will have twenty-five days to consider. It was decided also at the Friday night conference, which resembled in some ways the old meetings of the Council of Four, that with Turkey rapidly assuming an attitude of open defiance the Turkish question must be settled as quickly as possible. Premier Lloyd George was anxious, it seems, to get the opinion of Secretary Polk as to the earliest date when the American Congress would likely to decide upon its Armenian and mandate policy, but Mr. Polk was constrained to tell him that he is in no better position to judge than the Premier himself. There is reason to believe that President Wilson already has approved a plan by which Mr. Polk will return to America about the middle of October and a new two-headed commission will be named to participate in the Turkish settlement, with a staff expert. Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau expressed the hope that the future of Turkey would be settled before Christmas, the French Premier taking the view, it is understood, that Syria cannot be discussed independently of the whole Turkish problem. The conference with Premier Lloyd George will be continued here until Tuesday, covering many points. The Sun learns that already there has been informal discussion with Premier Clemenceau and other foreign statesmen of the situation which will be presented if the Senate committee's reservations are adopted, which neutral observers in the United States, like the correspondent of the London Times, now predict. Apparently no agreement has been reached yet as to the procedure to be followed in this event, as the best experts still disagree as to whether it would be a matter for action by the peace conference or for the governments individually.

FRENCH PRESS CALLS BULLITT SPITEFUL Polk, 'Officially and Publicly,' Has Nothing to Say.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The statements made by William C. Bullitt, for a time attached to the American Peace Commission, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week by the American press, which, however, mostly refrain from editorial comment. The French News Agency's explanatory note dealing with these statements attributes to Bullitt's refusal to permit his Russian report to become public. Incidentally Mr. Bullitt is credited with anti-French feelings, it being asserted that he is blamed in France for the failure of the projected conference at Princeton between allied representatives and the Bolsheviks. The Figaro says it seen in the statements of Mr. Bullitt an attempt to undermine President Wilson's position by stirring up trouble between the President and Secretary of State Lansing. The Petit Parisien asserts that the statements are "viewed with indignance by the leading American politicians" and that the French people should attach no importance to them. The newspaper says that one of its representatives asked Frank L. Polk, head of the American Peace Delegation, for his opinion of Mr. Bullitt's statements, and that Mr. Polk replied that "officially and publicly" he had nothing to say.

COREA ASKS FOR JAP POLICE. More Reserves Needed as Result of Bomb Outrages.

By the Associated Press. SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 12 (delayed).—The Government has requested 1,500 police reinforcements from Japan as the result of the recent bomb outrages against Baron Salto, Governor of Korea. It is announced that the casualties due to the explosion of the missile aggregated thirty-two. Women Cops in Petrograd. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Sept. 14.—According to a Petrograd wireless message, there now stands at every corner of Petrograd a policeman armed with a loaded rifle.

Charles of Austria to Occupy Alfonso's Palace MADRID, Sept. 14.—The former Emperor Charles of Austria and his family are expected to arrive at Santander at an early date. They will occupy King Alfonso's palace of Magdalena, where preparations for their coming are in progress.

FRANCE PREPARES FOR A GREAT ARMY Apparently Has Little Faith in League or the Two Alliances.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Sept. 14.—The French military system is to be made soon. The French army of tomorrow, it is the aim of those charged with its reorganization and its adaptation to after war conditions, is to be totally different from the one which was mutilated so tragically before the victory of the Marne. It will be an army conforming in a sense to the obligations imposed upon it by the League of Nations and the new status, but it will be essentially an army on the alert, always ready to repulse an onslaught from the east and prevent the recurrence of the tragedy of 1914. It is the belief of Marshal Foch, whose functions as commander in chief of the troops of the Allies have reduced themselves merely to that of counselor to the Supreme Council in military matters, that the position of France now is less secure than it was in 1914, despite the British and American alliances, is adding considerable weight to the argument for a large permanent force. Supporters of Marshal Foch reject the League of Nations as an excuse for limiting the army. His thesis favors a kind of universal one year service—a project which even envisages the abolition of conscription—and calls for the creation of a new army cadre composed of all branches of the service employed in the present war up to the day of the armistice. The idea of Marshal Foch is that once a powerful, well organized cadre is in operation the man power of the entire nation can be incorporated into it within a month in case of war. That is one reason why he is opposed to the plan proposed early in the Peace Conference for the abolition of conscription in Germany and the substitution for it of a German standing army of 100,000 men. In the Marshal's opinion, Germany should not be allowed the advantage of having a permanent cadre of 100,000 men, in which can be incorporated with lightening rapidity almost every able bodied man in the nation. The project for a law changing the present army and conforming it to the future world situation, which was proposed last week by a Socialist committee in the Chamber of Deputies, is generally approved, but the military authorities go further in their demand for having a nucleus for the creation of a standing army of short term service men and the maintenance of an up to date framework.

GERMANS READY TO CROSS POLE BORDER Army of 200,000 Said to Be Concentrated on Frontier for an Attack.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A despatch received here from Sosnowice, in the Government of Piotrkow, Poland, asserts that a German army, comprising a minimum of 200,000 men, had concentrated on the frontier of Silesia ready to be thrown against Poland. All except six of the sixty-five coal mines in Upper Silesia are now working on two shifts of seven and a half hours each daily, according to Col. C. Goodyear, a member of the International Commission which intervened between the Poles and the Germans to quiet the warfare occasioned by alleged oppression of the miners by the Germans. Even if all the Central European miners were to work on two shifts of nine hours daily, Col. Goodyear says, a coal famine in Europe this winter could not be prevented, as 27 per cent of the railroads last week had a Socialist committee with the express mandate to organize transportation makes the average time between loads eleven days as against four and a half days for cars in the United States. Col. Goodyear says there still are 400 Poles in German prisons. The men are being tried at the rate of 30 daily. The political situation in Upper Silesia is temporarily quiet, according to Col. Goodyear, but the hatred between the Poles and the Germans is so intense that disorders are possible at any time. With the express mandate of the German officials, Mr. Goodyear says that virtually all the residents of Silesia are anxious to have a plebiscite and are eager for the steady effect the allied troops undoubtedly will have. There are 150,000 miners, chiefly Poles, in the Silesian fields. Miners in the adjoining fields are working seven hours daily, and there is danger that the Silesian miners will strike for a shorter day.

RADICALS LOOK TO WILSON AS HELPER

Continued from First Page. concern, getting business going, developing trade and reduction of living costs. Underneath this domestic concern is the feeling that it would be wiser to loosen the ties that bind us to Europe rather than tighten them. Mr. Wilson's visit to Seattle has been a waste of time so far as the league cause is concerned. Few rushed to hear him talk about the league, but thousands surged to hear what he might say about labor and capital. At the New Washington Hotel the President received this afternoon a delegation of radical labor men and heard some pretty tall talk from them, especially from one named Duncan, who has been well advertised. These persons told the President of the United States that they "would not stand for" Samuel Gompers representing labor in the big conference soon to meet in Washington; that Gompers no longer represents labor. Radical Representation Demanded. They demanded that radical labor receive full representation, and this demand meant, of course, that every I. W. W. and Bolshevik element be officially recognized by the President of the United States. They copied this demand with another, that all political prisoners be released from the prisons where the United States Government had put them. They made a special demand for the release of four men convicted here and imprisoned for seditious conspiracy, Sam Sadler, Hulet M. Wells and Morris and Joe Pass. They listed a number of grievances. The President, one in told, made no promise. He said that it was all right to speak of grievances, but where did the remedy lie? He did not, it is understood, make any definite reply to their demand for the downfall of Gompers. A great many persons disposed to accept the League of Nations have been antagonized by Mr. Wilson's recent statements. They come to meetings and discover that their gorge rises against the man. They can't help making it a personal matter. They go away disliking him more than ever and of course disliking what he stands for. There is this sort of feeling in every community visited, though it has been most palpable out here in the Far West, where labor troubles have been severer than in the East. The coming week, beginning with tomorrow in Portland, Ore., should be intensely interesting. Mr. Wilson is venturing into California with a bad case, according to California's stated notion. In that State the Shantung issue is a stirring one. Out here they don't like the Japanese and there's all there is to it. There's no use to reason about it or to argue. They just don't like them and have no confidence in them. The result in California of Mr. Wilson's insistence that Japan will keep her promise to return to China the sovereign rights in Shantung is awaited with lively interest. Hecklers have refrained from tackling the President so far, but heckling is expected in California on this Shantung matter and other things. He dodged Shantung here on Puget Sound, saying not a word about it in any of the four speeches he made in Tacoma and in Seattle. Can he dodge it in California? It is twenty to one that he can't. Reports received here from San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles are that the State is strongly supporting Senator Johnson and that the news of the tremendous meetings Senator John-

SAYS WILSON DOESN'T KNOW OWN COUNTRY Paris Paper Sees Reasonable Reservations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Sept. 14.—Despatches from impartial foreign correspondents in the United States to the effect that the trip of President Wilson is not meeting with the results expected and that the peace treaty is almost certain to be adopted with reservations have created a profound sensation here. One effect is growing criticism of the President for misinterpreting while in Paris the views of the American public. Up to the time he left here he insisted to Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau that the American public would be overwhelmingly in favor of the covenant as adopted. "The reformer of Europe and of the world did not know even his own country," says L'Action Francaise, which represents the viewpoint of the Foch party and sees in the committee's reservations a considerable degree of reasonableness. "The American Senate declines this Article X, obliges the members of the League of Nations to take part in all conflicts wherever they may occur. Yet the league not having any military force, its decisions would be as futile as the Council's present orders regarding Oriental Europe, unless a Power having a permanent army shall be charged to intervene in advance of the others. This would be France's deplorable privilege. The American Senate declines this burden for the United States. We should not desire it for France. In suppressing or emasculating Article X, the Senate perhaps will have rendered a service to the world by ridding it of one illusion. It is evident that President Wilson committed a tremendous fault in coming to Paris to impose in the name of America, a treaty which failed to serve the interests of Europe and which the American Senate is going to strip of all its errors." The contention of the opposition in the Chamber of Deputies is based on the fact, as this newspaper points out, that the fifty articles of the treaty with which President Wilson insisted the League of Nations should be inextricably interwoven, "rest upon a hypothesis which undoubtedly the American Senate will not admit. Hence, it contends, the Chamber of Deputies should not take hasty action in advance of the American Senate. The Figaro, although it supports the Government, admits that President Wilson's belief in the league prevented him from getting proper protection, and it admits also that as its security rested largely on the league, France's position, instead of being safe, now involves new risks.

HUGHES WILDLY ACCLAIMED. Australian Premier Almost Mobbed at Sydney.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 14.—Never in the history of this great city, in which William Hughes has grown from the obscurity of an umbrella mender to the greatness of a statesman, has the Premier received so spontaneous a welcome as that extended to him yesterday. Soldiers and civilians rallied for physical possession of the Premier, who spent the day and night making speeches acknowledging the plaudits which passionately overwhelmed him. The kernel of the speeches was: "I am not going to give details of any political programme. I am going to demand that Australians conduct themselves as citizens to whom a country has been given stained with blood and sacrifice. If they do not do that they go heading to destruction." Fired Toy Pistol at General. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Sept. 14.—According to a

STUTTART TELEGRAM, AN EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD boy, who fired a pistol at Gen. von Lettow Vorbeck as he was about to enter his car used a toy weapon.

BILL FOR PARIS-DIEPPE CANAL. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Sept. 14.—A bill for the construction of a canal from Paris to Dieppe will soon be introduced in the French Cabinet. The scheme will take about five years to carry out.

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