

**CLEMENCEAU BACKS
DISARMAMENT PLAN**

Agrees With Lefevre Resolution Principle, but Not the Method, He Tells Deputies.

ALAND ISLANDS ISSUE

Supreme Council Is Dissatisfied With Present Solution of Problem.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Chamber of Deputies' committee on the German peace treaty was addressed by Premier Clemenceau to-day on Andre Lefevre's resolution, which seeks to bring about new negotiations between the signatories of the treaty with a view to assuring Germany's disarmament. The committee had asked for the Government's opinion of the resolution.

M. Clemenceau said he accepted the principle of the resolution but not the terms in which it was couched. He did not think such a proposition could be admitted as an addition to the treaty but that if adopted it must be in the form of an invitation to the Allies to enter into conversations on the subject of Germany's disarmament.

The Premier added that the treaty, especially Article 163, gave the Allies sufficient power to prevent the manufacture of war material and the construction of munition works. He did not agree that the motion should be referred to the Chamber before the ratification of the treaty, and made this a question of confidence.

The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, it is understood, will renew its inquiry into the status of the Aland Islands, contrary to its previous decision to hold the matter in abeyance until the Russian problem was solved.

The Aland Islands lie between Sweden and Finland, at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia. The islands, which have a population of about 12,000, formerly were held by Sweden, but were taken over by Russia in 1809. After the Peace Conference opened a delegation from the Aland Islands presented a claim for annexation to Finland.

The commission appointed by the Peace Conference to investigate the various claims presented a report on July 24 recommending that the archipelago be neutralized under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

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**LUXEMBURG VOTES
ON DYNASTY TO-DAY**

Plebiscite Expected to Favor Retention of Charlotte.

By the Associated Press.

LUXEMBURG, Sept. 27.—Opposing Liberal leaders generally are of the opinion that in the plebiscite to be held to-morrow throughout the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg the majority will favor the retention of the present dynasty headed by the Grand Duchess Charlotte.

This will not only be the first plebiscite to be held since the war ended, but also the first election held on Sunday in Luxembourg, and the first in which the women of Luxembourg have been entitled to vote.

The large majority, which favored an economic alliance with France will, it is admitted by both sides, be much diminished as a result of the Belgian League's assurance to the Luxembourg Government that King Albert would not be a candidate to succeed the present Luxembourg dynasty.

The Government's declaration that Government officials, instead of the usual election officers, would count the votes under supervision of a parliamentary commission, has provided hostile criticism, as it is pointed out this would delay announcement of the result of the plebiscite.

In addition to deciding whether they desire to maintain or suppress the ruling dynasty, the Luxemburgers, according to a despatch from Paris September 25, are to vote on the proposition of concluding an economic arrangement either with France or with Belgium.

In the event that the voters decide to suppress the dynasty, it is understood that the Grand Duchy will remain an autonomous province under the immediate influence of the nation with which she chooses to enter into an economic compact.

Germans Offer to Break Strike.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—Five hundred volunteers from all classes of the population to-day responded to a call for strike breakers to relieve the situation brought about by the strike of dock workers. The volunteers marched to the waterfront in a body and started the work of discharging the cargoes of vessels.

**TITTONI ASSAILS
WILSON AS ARBITER**

Continued from First Page.

general election as a remedy in the present critical situation. "It would be a diversion from the present unwholesome concentration on Fiume, which makes the country lose sight of all other events happening throughout the world," he says. "The truth of the situation is that the present Chamber of Deputies is virtually illegal. Its term expired during the war."

"The general elections would show our allies, especially America and President Wilson, the real sentiments of the people and what the large majority desires. Perhaps before the genuine spontaneous expression of the nation's will President Wilson might be induced to change his attitude without being false to his principles."

**COUNCIL TO ACT
IF ITALY FAILS**

International Force May Be Used at Fiume.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Peace Conference apparently is changing its attitude toward the Fiume situation, which many members no longer regard as a strictly Italian affair because of indications that the Jugoslavians are being involved, and likewise the reports of increasing claims by the Italians as regards the Adriatic, creating conditions which are regarded as holding the threat of a Balkan war.

While the Italian authorities take the position that the immediate suppression of the Fiume mutiny is not imperative, the Supreme Council seems clearly convinced that international action will be forced if Italy fails to control the situation within a few days.

Several of the newspapers publish a proclamation from Gabriele d'Annunzio in Fiume addressed to the French people, in which he declares he will "defend the city to the bitter end."

"The defenders are ready to bury themselves in the ruins and share the most cruel death," the proclamation adds.

Says Army Is With Him.

D'Annunzio told the correspondent of the *Excelsior* that he and his men would resist forcibly the proposal to create a buffer State with Fiume as its centre. The correspondent quotes D'Annunzio as saying:

"I will oppose by force of arms any attempt to disturb the entity of Istria or Fiume. Italy is not imperialistic and will decide her own destiny. The decision of the Peace Conference to recognize Italian suzerainty over Fiume, but simply in connection with the little buffer State of Istria, is impossible. The whole army is with me, and if it is appealed to it will respond. I am accomplishing a national act."

D'Annunzio has told two French newspaper correspondents, the first to enter Fiume since its occupation by the poet aviator and his irregular troops, some of the incidents connected with the early days of its occupation.

"The newspaper men first were given passports written by D'Annunzio himself, reading 'Allow French journalist to pass.' The names of the newspaper men were then inserted. Beneath the names the phrase 'favorable to our cause' appeared. Numerous other cor-

respondents are still held at a small town outside Fiume.

After reiterating his intention to hold the city at all costs and the fidelity of the officers and men surrounding him, d'Annunzio related events which took place on the night of September 11 at Overana, when he thought the cause was lost, as trucks promised him were refused.

"John's souls weaken when the hour of sacrifice arrives," he added. "I act, my men belong to me; I command. Motors were then seized and we departed. We feared allied resistance, but none occurred."

The Entry Into Fiume.

"On reaching Trieste I had a veritable army of regiments, machine guns and armored cars. A General who was awakened asked: 'What are you doing? I am your superior officer.' I replied: 'I am going to Fiume just as soon as possible.'"

"Throughout a beautiful night the advance was made toward Fiume. When a few miles from the city we encountered Gen. Pittagora marching with a column to meet us. 'I am astounded,' said the General, addressing me, 'that you—so intelligent a man—are perpetrating such a stupid thing. Have you understood nothing about the situation?' I then replied: 'I am master. I will pass. I allow you five minutes before I resume my advance.'"

"Then glorious daybreak and Fiume. It is the most glorious moment of my experience. I was surrounded by acclaiming throngs. I occupied the palace and disposed of my battalions at strategic points. On September 13 everything was organized."

A few riots occurred the first night in Fiume, d'Annunzio said, but orders were given to repress them, and the town was now tranquil.

"I hear the Peace Conference has decided to recognize Italian suzerainty over Fiume, but simply as a little buffer State outside Austria," D'Annunzio declared. "That is impossible."

D'Annunzio said that in spite of a storm two of his airplanes had gone to scatter proclamations over Rome and Milan.

Capt. d'Annunzio explained that, though ill in bed, he rose, and "under the influence of spirit" with his comrades,

took possession of the city and territory, some ships and a part of the line of the armistice in a few hours. He declares soldiers sent against him have come over to his side with their arms.

He continued: "I am decided to hold and defend the town until the last. We are ready to die of hunger in the streets and be buried under her ruins or burned in her burning houses. We laugh at all threats and will brave with a smile the cruelest of deaths."

"Can those who during years of sadness have hung mourning wreaths on enslaved cities blame or condemn us?"

Gen. Giuseppe (Peppino) Garibaldi, grandson of the great Italian patriot for whom he is named, addressing American and English journalists at a luncheon here to-day said:

"The French, English and American Governments may object to Italy's realization of her national aspirations, but we never expect to see any soldiers of those countries opposing us. Cutting off foodstuffs, supplies and money will not deter the Italians from achieving the ends to which they believe themselves entitled by their participation in the great war."

Italians recall my grandfather's words: 'I give you starvation, suffering and death, but I give you victory.'"

**DANIELS EXPLAINS
LANDING OF MARINES**

Took Trau From Italians—Gave It to Jugo-Slavs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A force of American sailors from the cruiser *Olympic* landed at Trau, on the lower Dalmatian coast, September 23, Secretary Daniels announced to-day. The announcement reads:

On September 23 a number of Italian marines surprised and captured Trau, a Dalmatian port in the zone assigned by the Supreme Council to be policed by the Americans. A

small landing force from the U. S. S. *Olympic* succeeded in recovering the town and preserving order there without bloodshed. Serbians were disarmed by Admiral Andrews from taking action.

Rear Admiral Andrews, commanding the American naval forces in the Adriatic, in reporting the landing said he acted on instructions from the Supreme Council at Paris, received after he had reported that a force of Italians, apparently revolutionists, had occupied the city on the morning of September 23. His message did not say whether the Americans still occupied the town, but press despatches from Copenhagen and Paris have said that the Americans withdrew after turning the town over to the Jugo-Slav forces.

The Italians, Admiral Andrews reported, retired when the Americans landed without offering resistance. It was said at the Navy Department that Trau was in that section of the Dalmatian coast assigned by the Peace Conference to the United States for patrol. The Italian Government is responsible for the strip of coast line to the northward and the French for that to the south.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A despatch sent out by the Serbian Press Bureau at Belgrade on Thursday refers to the evacuation of Trau by Italians, but does not mention American participation in the disorders there. It says inhabitants of Trau captured an armed car, three machine guns, many rifles, hand grenades and a quantity of ammunition.

JOFFE VISITS COBLENZ.

Sees American Army and Inspects Ehrenbreitstein Fortress.

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, Sept. 27.—Marshal Joffre arrived to-day from Mayence on the German steamship *Bismarck* for his first visit since the American occupation. After luncheon with Major-Gen. Henry T. Allen, the Marshal inspected the fortress at Ehrenbreitstein.



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