

ENTERS FIUME IN GARB OF PEASANT

First American Woman to Do So Since Its Occupation by D'Annunzio.

KEPT IDENTITY SECRET

Witnessed Considerable Disorder in Streets—Town a Mass of Soldiers.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—(All rights reserved.) Copyright, 1919. Without stockings but without cold feet I arrived in Fiume because it was necessary for me to disguise myself as a woman of the peasant class to pass five sentry posts. I wore a blue cotton dress and a gray woollen shawl furnished by the family of an Italian naval officer with connections in New York city. I left Rome where I had been engaged in the collection of material for an article about the coming consistory. I went in the regular passenger train from Rome to Trieste, where I stopped at the Hotel Savoia.

In a motor car containing vegetable supplies for the Italian army I stopped at a town twenty miles from Fiume, where I boarded a freight train that took me to D'Annunzio's sentries. I was carrying provisions and was enabled to supply the soldiers with food as I passed through their lines. Within a few yards of the city I found myself a woman alone. The entire town, especially around the railroad station, seemed to be one mass of soldiers, but I managed to elude them and crossed the street to the Hotel Wilson, which presented the appearance of having been the target of inhabitants who wished to show their dislike for the American failure to support Italy.

Disorder in the Streets.

I had been refused food at two restaurants in Trieste, so I knew that this feeling would be intensified in Fiume. I did not dare to go very far into the city. If I lost my way there was the added danger of my having to ask for help in English, and therefore disclosing my identity. So I remained within a short distance of the station. There was a great deal of disorder among the people. The first fight occurred as I was approaching the Hotel Wilson, between an Italian and a Jugo-Slav, ending in the latter's utter defeat. I stopped to listen to a discussion carried on between a group of men congregated just outside the hotel. While I do not understand Italian very well, I discerned that the name Wilson was mentioned repeatedly. One man gesticulated wildly and drew his hand across his neck, making a motion that did not carry with it esteem for our Chief Executive.

All the city needed was an array of hunting on the buildings and an expression of cheerfulness on the faces of inhabitants to make one think it was a holiday. No one was working. At Corvia dock, which I passed on my way back to the station, there was a small boy who was enthusiastically yelling what no doubt was "Hurrah for D'Annunzio! Hurrah for Italy!" I passed by him and, shaking him roughly, muttered something which sounded like a rebuke. Another passerby grabbed the boy out of the intruder's grasp and took up the cry. Soon there were many people crowded around, but these were finally dispersed without further trouble. Although D'Annunzio was not visible there was a certain consciousness of his nearness prevailing in the air. I felt it myself. That Italians predominated in the city was evident. One particular thing I noticed was a sign reading, "Italia a Morte." I judged by appearance that some of these shops were run by Jugo-Slavs and that they were afraid to remove these signs.

ARABS' PLAN APPROVED.

British Accept Prince of Hedjaz Settlement in Syria.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Prince Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz and head of the Arab delegation at the peace conference, who returned to Europe to express his dissatisfaction with the proposed settlement of the Syrian problem, announces that the British Government has accepted in principle his proposal for the appointment of a military commission to sit in London to discuss the Syrian situation in view of the proposed withdrawal of the British troops from Syria. The commission as proposed is to be composed of Prince Feisal and a British, French and American delegate. Prince Feisal leaves for Paris Monday, where he will discuss the plan with Premier Clemenceau.

DUNAMUNDE REWON BY LETTISH FORCES

Prisoners Report Continued Arrival of German Troops.

COPIENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—Premier Ulmanis

of Latvia telegraphed to-day from Riga announcing that the Letts on Thursday recaptured from the Germano-Russian forces Dunamunde, the port at the mouth of the Duna, northwest of Riga. The capture was effected after fighting of the fiercest character. The Letts also regained Bolderas, south of Dunamunde, and reached Gizezen, on the opposite bank of the river. They took 500 prisoners. Allied warships, the telegram reported, supported the Lettish attack. Prisoners taken by the Letts, it was added, asserted that German troops are arriving continually in the Baltic from Germany.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Gen. Mangin, the French member of the Interallied Commission appointed to superintend the evacuation of the Baltic States by the troops of Gen. Von der Goltz, will leave Paris immediately for the Baltic, it was decided to-day by the Supreme Council. Brig-Gen. S. A. Cheney, U. S. A., and representatives of the other great Powers will follow in a few days.

BRITAIN TO REDUCE NAVY TO 50,000 MEN

Personnel Only 50 Per Cent. of Old Peace Strength.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Oct. 18.—The personnel of the British navy will be reduced to 50,000 men when the United States ratifies the peace treaty, it is stated by the Evening News to-day on what it asserts to be authoritative information. The number of marines, it adds, will be cut to 10,000. The present strength of the British naval personnel, as shown by the figures for 1914, was 114,236 officers and men. The number of marines in the same year was 18,942. It is reported, says the newspaper, that it is the intention of the Government to close all overseas naval stations and bring home the ships abroad, showing the flag only by means of flying squadrons.

VIENNA ASKS U. S. AID FOR WINTER

City Council Points Out Desperate Conditions.

By the Associated Press. VIENNA, Oct. 18.—Resolutions asking American assistance for Vienna so that the city might be able to exist through the winter were passed by the City Council last night. The resolutions call attention to the deplorable condition of the city and point out that the prospect for betterment is poor.

MINOR INQUIRY ORDERED.

Senate Committee to Investigate Writer's Activities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Investigation by the Senate Judiciary Committee of the activities of Robert A. Minor, a former newspaper correspondent, who was arrested at Coblenz on charges of distributing Bolshevik propaganda among American troops, was authorized to-day by the Senate. Adoption of a resolution by Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, followed failure of the War Department to reply to two resolutions by the Senator asking for information regarding Minor. Any person participating in a mob, riot or other public disturbance, while clothed in an army or navy uniform would be subject to criminal prosecution under a resolution introduced to-day by Senator New of Indiana.

U. S. MEN BACK FROM SIBERIA.

Soldiers Reaching San Francisco

Complain of Conditions. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Carrying 1,275 members of the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first Infantry returning home after fifteen months service in Siberia, the transport Logan arrived here to-day from Vladivostok, making the third boat arriving here to date with returned Siberian expeditionary troops. The men complained about prison stockades and general conditions surrounding the American occupancy in Siberia. There were sixteen bodies of American troops killed in battle with the Bolsheviks. Three men were in the brig to be transferred to disciplinary barracks here.

Social Call in a Plane.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Capt. Francis B. Williams of New York, accompanied by his wife, arrived here to-night in a hydro-airplane piloted by Lieut. Clifford L. Webster. The plane left Port Washington, N. Y., at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and alighted in the Charles River basin at 6:45 P. M.

POWERS NEED NOT AWAIT RATIFICATION

Council Decides Peace Delegates May Sit on Commissions Named in Treaty.

TITTONI REJOINS PARLEY

Settlement of Fiume Question to Be Left to Italy and Jugo-Slavia.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Supreme Council to-day adopted a resolution that delegates of the great Powers may sit on the various commissions created under the German peace treaty and may vote on questions before these commissions, whether or not their Governments have ratified the treaty. If the United States Senate does not object it is stated to be probable that the American delegates will take the places assigned to the United States on these commissions. Germany is anxious to have the commissions begin their work fully organized, it is declared, and is particularly desirous of American representation on them. Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, sat in the council to-day for the first time since his recent return from Rome. He has been ill the last two days. The subject of Fiume was not taken up.

According to the Excelsior, a decision to leave the settlement of the Fiume question to direct negotiations between Italy and Jugo-Slavia has been reached by the Peace Conference. The Supreme Council drew up a scheme of distribution of the allied military forces which will be used to occupy Upper Silesia, Schleswig and Mecklenburg, according to the terms of the treaty. The council further approved the military measures necessary for the evacuation of these territories by the German troops and the immediate occupation by those of the Allies.

The council further decided upon the form of protocol to be used at the exchange of ratification, which will be only when it will be possible to carry out the prescribed military measures. Allied nations have agreed to make their nominations of ambassadors to Berlin dependent upon the manner in which the clauses of the treaty of peace are carried out by Germany, according to the Echo de Paris, which quotes a "prominent diplomat" as its source of information. Consuls will be named soon for German cities, the newspaper says, and these officials will look after interests of their nations until Ambassadors are chosen.

FIVE NAVAL FLIERS ON RECRUITING TRIP

Three Go From Rockaway to Albany in Two Hours.

Five hydroaeroplanes, carrying nineteen men, left the air station at Rockaway Point yesterday morning on a three-day recruiting flight for the naval air service. Three of the planes were of the HS-2 type, while the other two were F-5-L flying boats, less than a month old and considered among the best fighting planes which the navy has. They can be equipped in war time with eighteen machine guns and will bear about 1,500 pounds of bombs. The HS-2 machines, carrying Boatswain H. F. Davis, Lieut. W. L. Peterson, Ensigns J. A. Hulse, L. A. Kloor and T. W. Powers and three mechanics started for Albany, N. Y. The F-5-L planes set out for Burlington, Vt., with Lieuts. Dietrich and D. A. Musk, Ensigns Frank Lamb and H. T. Stevens and six mechanics. Lieut. A. F. Dietrich is in command of the flight. The three planes which started for Albany arrived there at 10:30, having made the flight in approximately two hours.

DON COSSACKS CAPTURE 9,000.

HELSINKI, Oct. 18.—A wireless message from Taganrog, Russia, on the Sea of Azov, announces that the Don Cossack troops captured 9,000 Bolsheviks in the vicinity of Voronezh, recently occupied by Gen. Denikine after hard fighting. A Bolshevik counter offensive in this vicinity was reported this week.

WILSON UNABLE TO ENTERTAIN ALBERT

Royal Belgians to Be Guests of Marshalls.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Owing to the illness of President Wilson, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and their son, the Duke of Brabant, will not be entertained at the White House during their stay in Washington from October 27 to 30. They will be the guests instead of the Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall.

Plans for the visit of the Belgian royal party were announced to-day in the following statement by Secretary Tumulty. Secretary Tumulty to-day issued the following statement: "It is much regretted that the illness of the President will make it impossible for the President and Mrs. Wilson to receive the King and Queen of the Belgians and the Duke of Brabant, as their guests."

"During the visit of their majesties and his royal highness in Washington, the Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall will act in the place of the President and Mrs. Wilson as hosts for the Government of the United States. Their majesties and his royal highness, during their visit to Washington, will occupy the residence of the third Assistant Secretary of State."

The Belgian royal party is to arrive at Washington October 27 for a stay of three days. The King will be received on October 28 by the Senate and the Queen on October 29. The King and Queen will leave Washington on Oct. 30 for either New York or Newport News, to sail for home. The home of Assistant Secretary Long of the State Department, where the royal party will stay, was the home of the British War Mission, which was sent to this country in 1917. Members of the mission included A. J. Balfour.

SENATE WILL BLOCK U. S. REPRESENTATION

G. O. P. Leaders Declare Treaty Must First Be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Republican leaders declared emphatically to-day that the Senate would not consent to participation by American representatives in the League of Nations or other international commissions until the peace treaty had been ratified by the Senate and specific laws enacted later by Congress authorizing such representation and providing for their expenses. Opposition to premature participation of American representatives, these leaders said, is so pronounced that a new reservation declaring that appointment of American delegates shall await legislation by Congress is under consideration. The suggestion for a specific reservation on this point, it was said, has come generally from the entire Republican membership of the Senate.

To-day's reports from Paris regarding the American representatives brought vigorous private criticism from Republican leaders of the Senate and was expected to be renewed later on the Senate floor. They declared appointment of American delegates before the Senate acted on the treaty would be an affront to the Senate and another usurpation of power by the executive branch of the Government. Administration Senate leaders, on the other hand, declared the President had full power to appoint American representatives on the commissions, though they expressed doubt that he would do so if the Senate made formal objection. Any attempt to put the Senate on record as opposing such a step would be certain to fail, they predicted, citing in support of their prediction the defeat of the Fall amendments to the peace treaty proposing elimination of the United States from representation on these commissions.

The Administration Senators said they knew of no movement for an affirmative expression by the Senate authorizing acceptance of the offer of the Supreme Council, and did not expect one. Until the Senate acted on the treaty, they added, the negotiations for the establishment of a peace status were in the hands of the executive entirely.

AUSTRALIAN TAX CAUSES A REVOLT

Uprising in North Prompted by Spirit Similar to That of '76.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 18.—Citizens of the Northern Territory of Australia complained, as did the American colonists of "taxation without representation," have risen to eject the Territorial Government established in that part of the Commonwealth. They demand the institution of a representative government and the right to vote.

These decisions were taken at a citizens' meeting held at Port Darwin, the principal harbor of the Territory, at which a resolution was adopted declaring that the system of administration of the Territory by an advisory council had proved abortive. The citizens demanded the resignation of Judge Bevan and of the Secretary-Director of the Territory, H. J. Evans. A second resolution requested these officials to leave the Territory by the first steamer in order "to avoid a revolution."

The citizens of the Northern Territory complain that although paying taxes they possess no votes and now demand a provisional government. The Northern Territory, a sparsely settled region in northern Australia with an area of 523,520 square miles and a population, excluding aboriginal tribes, of less than 5,000, was formerly a corporate part of the State of South Australia, but it was surrendered by the South Australian Government to the Commonwealth January 1, 1911, and has since been governed under an appointive territorial administration. The coastal regions of the territory have a tropical climate, but in the interior is a table land rising gradually from the coast to a height of about 1,700 feet. Parts of this table land are excellently adapted to grazing and the white inhabitants, about one-half of the 5,000 non-aboriginal population, are principally engaged in cattle raising.

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AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Ministry Immediately Is Reconstituted by Dr. Renner.

VIENNA, Friday, Oct. 17.—The Austrian Cabinet, headed by Dr. Karl Renner, resigned to-night, but was reconstituted immediately under Dr. Renner as Premier, with few important changes.

Dr. Otto Bauer, Minister of Socialization and originally Minister of Foreign Affairs, is succeeded by Dr. Wilhelm Ellenbogen, Secretary of State for Trade, Industry and Construction. Herr Seipel, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Socialization under Dr. Bauer, also resigned. Dr. Reusch succeeds Dr. Josef Schumpeter as Minister of Finance. There are no other important changes in the Cabinet, Herr Zerdik having determined to reconsider his resignation as Minister of Public Works. Herr Jodok Finck, remains as Vice-Chancellor.

THE AEOLIAN-VOCALION IS MADE BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST SPECIALISTS IN INSTRUMENTS OF THE SELF-PLAYING TYPE

Advertisement for Vantines Gift-Baskets of Delicacies. Includes an image of a gift basket and text describing the baskets and their contents.

Large advertisement for the Aeolian-Vocalion phonograph. Includes an image of a woman playing the instrument and extensive text describing its features and benefits.

Advertisement for Alaska Seal Coats and Dolmans by A. Jaeckel & Co. Furriers, 384 Fifth Avenue.

Advertisement for Maison Maurice Millinery, 5th Avenue, featuring the slogan 'Where Exclusive Millinery is not Expensive'.

Advertisement for Park & Tilford coffees, featuring the slogan 'Taste—Taste in foods is partly dependent on sense of smell.'