THE WEATHER
Washington, Jan. 29.—Fair tonight and Thursday, colder.
TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
39	40	42	42	40	41	40	41		

Evening Public Ledger

NIGHT EXTRA
CLOSING STOCK PRICES

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MAYOR TESTIFIES HE TOLD DIRECTOR TO CLEAN UP FIFTH

Smith First to Take Stand in His Own Defense

ORDERED POLICEMEN KEPT OUT OF POLITICS

Told Director Wilson to Curb Activities for Factions, He Says

WAS NOT FOR DEUTSCH

Knew Candidate Slightly, Executive Asserts—Favored Neither Him Nor Rival

MAYOR SMITH
He went on the stand today in his trial for alleged conspiracy to violate the Shern law, and denied having plotted with Fifth Ward police in the primary election thuggery

Mayor Offers Letter Ordering "Hands Off"

Mayor Smith offered this letter, written September 12 to his directors, as part of his defense today:

"Again I call your attention to the fact that employes under you must not hold membership in city or ward political clubs and must not participate in politics.

"It is your duty and mine to see that the laws, whether we like them or not, are upheld.

"Under the law you should notify every man not to participate in political squabbles. Violation of these instructions will result in separation from the service.

(Signed) "THOMAS B. SMITH,
"Mayor."

Another letter offered in evidence was written to the directors by Joseph Smith, the Mayor's brother and secretary. It read:

"By direction of the Mayor you will please instruct the chiefs of your various bureaus that no city employes are to be excused on primary election day (Wednesday, September 19). Respectfully,
"JOSEPH SMITH,
"Secretary."

Mayor Smith, on the witness stand in his own defense, testified this afternoon that "he had warned Director Wilson repeatedly of conditions" in the Fifth Ward and had depended on him to "see that the police were kept out of politics."

This was the most striking testimony the Mayor gave. This is the seventh day of his trial on indictments charging conspiracy to violate the Shern law and misdemeanor in office.

Mr. Smith is being tried before Judge Audenried, Quarter Sessions Room 653, City Hall.

On the stand Mayor Smith denied that he had instructed or encouraged the city employes to go into politics in the Fifth or any other wards:

Denied that he had instructed or encouraged city employes to go into politics in the Fifth or any other wards;

Denied that he had agreed to aid the candidacy of Isaac Deutsch for Select Council;

Denied that he ever told James A. Carey that he would oppose his candidacy for the same office, and that he (the Mayor) had "started the Vares" after Carey;

Denied that he had given the Vares permission to "go after" Carey;

Denied he had told Carey and Isadore Stern that he would use the power of the administration against Mr. Carey's candidacy;

Denied that he was for Deutsch or against Carey.

He testified also that he had written under date of September 12 to each of his directors, ordering them to keep all city employes out of politics, under penalty of dismissal, and subsequently at a cabinet meeting had told the directors personally that he meant every word he said in the letter.

Mayor Early in Court

Mayor Smith reached the courtroom earlier than usual for the opening day of his defense. It was 9:45 o'clock when he came in, but Director of Public Safety Wilson was there ahead of him, occupying a seat in the front row near the table reserved for the Mayor's counsel.

Mayor Smith apparently was in good humor and full of confidence in what the day would bring. He was smiling as he entered the courtroom. He greeted Director Wilson and took his seat at the counsel table.

A moment later Thomas Robbins, friend of the late Colonel Roosevelt and defeated candidate at the last election for Congressman-at-Large from this district, came into the courtroom. Mayor Smith rose and advanced halfway to greet Mr. Robins, shaking hands and conversing briefly with him.

The Mayor had just returned to his place when the jury came filing in. The jury remained standing and bowed and smiled to the jurors. Five of the twelve bowed in return, and two smiled.

Continued on Page Fifteen, Column Five

WEATHER-WHYS!

Winds from the northwest are fresh, strong and stout.
Maid of the Month, same today as tomorrow!
Colder tonight? Ah, yes, without doubt;
That's fair enough! So why trouble borrow?

FOOD PRICE LIST HELPS CONSUMER, SAYS OFFICIAL

Chief of Markets Declares Publication Prevents Dealers Making Exorbitant Charges

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington, Jan. 29.—The protest sent to Congress by the Produce Exchange of Philadelphia, asserting that the Bureau of Markets, through its fair price lists, is attempting to control food prices, shows that some Philadelphia produce dealers are being prevented by the government from charging the consuming public unwarranted high prices, it was asserted here today by R. J. Brand, chief of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

"In getting out our fair price lists we believe we are, and I know we are, fair to the producers, the dealers and the consumers," said Mr. Brand. "We work out our list like this:

"We take the price the producer gets and allow a fair margin of profit for the dealer before fixing the price to the ultimate buyer. These prices are obtained from a number of producers, dealers and stores and a fair average arrived at.

"Where the produce goes from the wholesaler to the retailer to the public we take the average wholesale price, add a fair margin of profit for the retailer before fixing the price in the fair price list.

"Complaints about our fair price lists usually come from dealers who are prevented through publication of the lists from running their prices away up and extorting from the public."

FLEE FROM RUSSIAN REDS

Refugees From Shenkursk Relate Stories of Massacres

Archangel, Jan. 28.—(Delayed)—(By A. P.)—The number of refugees fleeing over forest paths in zero weather from Shenkursk to the American and Allied lines north of that town is increasing. American Red Cross representatives report that the plight of the refugees is serious.

Those who left Shenkursk after the arrival of the Bolsheviki repeat stories of massacres there, but Allied headquarters is still inclined to doubt them. The refugees declare that the Bolsheviki continued to shell the town long after the American forces withdrew, evidently not knowing that they had left. The bombardment finally resulted in the setting afire of many buildings, after which, it is said, the Bolsheviki rushed in and shot many of the inhabitants.

AND HE WAS BALD!

Sad Tale of a Straw Hat and a Cruel Wind

Peace has its heroes no less than war. Two of them were the cynosure of all eyes this afternoon as they strolled across Independence Square, decorated with perfectly good straw hats.

The sight of these harbingers of spring irritated the wind. Swish it went, and swish went one of the straw hats.

Persons to the right of the man, persons to the left of him, giggled and fluttered; but onward went the hero after his straw. He realized the danger which confronted him, and it, and the wind was cold and the hero was—bald. In the face of overwhelming numbers he rescued it.

The two men hastened away, too swift even for alert photographers. They were young men and looked quite normal. One carried a cane, the other a wrist watch.

STOLE CAR FOR EXCITEMENT

Camden Youth Confesses, Saying Motion Pictures Inspired Him

Excitement—Act of exciting, or state of being excited.

Excitement—Stealing an automobile and fighting a revolver duel with pursuing patrolmen.

The first definition is a la Webster. The second is that of Charles Durbar, nineteen years old, Twenty-third and Turner streets, who surprised the Camden detectives today by surrendering and confessing to the attempted theft of an automobile last Monday. He abandoned the machine and escaped after an exciting chase and revolver duel.

Durbar said he got his idea of "excitement" from the "movies" and the reality certainly fulfilled all his expectations, but his conscience bothered him, he said, so he confessed.

COURT UPHOLDS PHONE RATE

U. S. District Bench Refuses Injunction in Indiana Case

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 29.—(By A. P.)—The United States District Court has no jurisdiction to grant an injunction against collection of the new long distance telephone rates ordered into effect by Postmaster General Burleson, Judge A. B. Anderson decided here today.

The temporary restraining order against the rate in Indiana was dissolved.

P. R. T. OFFERS COMPROMISES ON SKIP-STOP

Promises Eliminations Where System Works Hardship

DECISION IS REACHED AT PUBLIC HEARING

Vice President Tully Suggests Business Men and Company Get Together

SLOWER AT CROSSINGS

Army Officer Blames 51 Accidents to Motor Transports on Practice

Skip-stops will be eliminated wherever it is found they work harm to the public.

This decision was reached today following a hearing of protests against the system before the Public Service Commission in Councils' Finance Chamber, City Hall.

After it had been shown that the system was indirectly responsible for fifty-one accidents between cars and army motortrucks since last October, Henry G. Tully, vice president of the Rapid Transit Company, moved that the company and the United Business Men's Association get together and try to compromise.

Mr. Tully said: "I consider the P. R. T. a public servant and it is interested in giving decent service at a low price. I suggest that the United Business Men appoint a committee to confer with me and other officials of the P. R. T.

Lower Speed Suggested

"This committee will go over complaints concerning the system. Wherever it is found the skip-stop works harm to the public it will be eliminated."

Before the announcement of Mr. Tully, Ellis Ames Ballard, attorney for the P. R. T., also intimated that the company would readjust the system and hinted that motormen may be ordered to reduce car speed to four miles an hour when crossing streets.

There was no sign of vindictiveness in the attitude of Captain Swanson, of the United States motor transport service, who told of the fifty-one accidents to trucks, but he declared that the many accidents due to skip-stops caused him to reroute supplies on the way to the soldiers in France while they were being transported through this city.

"The welfare of 1,800,000 men in France," said Captain Swanson, "is just as important as the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company."

Captain Swanson said there was a "fifty-fifty" responsibility for the accidents. Fifty per cent due to the motormen and 50 per cent due to the motor drivers. He said that Twenty-first street, Federal, Dickinson and Christian streets were the most dangerous thoroughfares since the adoption of the skip-stop system.

Asked by Mr. Ballard if he thought a reduction in speed to four miles an hour would help eliminate accidents, Captain Swanson said he thought it would.

Hardship on Cripple

Joseph J. Behan, a cripple, of 6833 Woodland avenue, is compelled to walk 680 feet to the nearest car stop because of the elimination of the car stop nearest his home.

Behan was one of the witnesses who testified today.

A protest against skip-stops on Woodland avenue was made by fifty-seven residents of the neighborhood of Sixty-ninth street and Woodland avenue and presented to the commission by Behan.

He said he was compelled to make four or five round trips a day on the Woodland avenue line and elimination of the stop at Sixty-ninth street caused him much inconvenience.

The witness also said that stops were eliminated at Sixty-third street and Seventy-first street, both of which are business centers in that section of the city.

Behan said it looked as though the Rapid Transit Company ordered some one to make six stops to the mile and stops were slashed whether it inconvenienced the public or not.

Commissioners Present

The Commissioners at the hearing are Michael J. Ryan, John S. Rilling and W. A. Magee.

The commission was asked to determine whether the skip-stop system was a convenience to the public.

The United Business Men's Association, in its protest, pointed out that the Committee of Thirteen picked by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company did not go into the question of service or convenience. The Committee of Thirteen found only that skip-stops were not directly responsible for any great loss of life, it was contended.

Attorneys for the business men took up the question of service, and called witnesses from all sections to show that inconvenience is caused by the transit company's plan to make only six or seven stops to the mile.

A Councilmanic skip-stop hearing, held this afternoon, by the Street Railways Committee results from the ordinance of William T. Colburn, of the Forty-sixth Ward, which is drawn to regulate the operation and stop of surface cars. It provides for full stops at all principal streets and for safety stops at those of minor importance.

The bill was once favorably reported by the committee planning the public hearings, and was recalled with the express purpose of giving T. E. Mitten, president, and other officers of the transit company an opportunity to combat its provisions. Opportunity was given today by Chairman Charles Seger to all parties to be heard. Mr. Colburn will make a second appeal for a favorable report on his measure.

REPORT FORD RECOUNT MOVE

Senate Resolution Comes Out of Committee on Party Vote

Washington, Jan. 29.—(By A. P.)—Favorable report on the resolution for investigation of the Michigan Newberry-Ford senatorial campaign was ordered today by the Senate Contingent Expense Committee on a strict party vote.

COLONEL JOHN ROBERTSON
Assistant debarkation officer at Hoboken, is in Philadelphia to assist Colonel R. W. Parker, in charge of army operations here, in the debarkation of troops on the transport Haverford, due here tomorrow

HAVERFORD DUE TO DOCK HERE AT 9 A. M. TOMORROW

Troopship Is Reported to Be Nearing the Delaware Capes

PARADE AT 10:30 O'CLOCK

Vessel Is Bringing 2096 Members of American Expeditionary Forces

The transport Haverford, carrying 2096 members of the American expeditionary forces, is near the Delaware Capes. It will dock at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning at Washington avenue wharf.

"Expect to arrive at Capes at 5 o'clock. Dock Thursday at 9 o'clock," was the message received this afternoon from the commander of the Haverford by P. F. Young, manager of the International Merchantile Marine, owners of the vessel.

The Haverford will pass quarantine and proceed to Marcus Hook where it will anchor for the night. It will leave there at 7 a. m. for Philadelphia.

Army and navy officials and Mr. Young, at a conference this morning, arranged with the quarantine officials at Reedy Island to allow the vessel to pass through quarantine without a stop. The definite time for landing was then set at 9 o'clock.

Parade Starts at 10:30

About an hour and a half will be consumed for the landing of the troops, and at 10:30 o'clock they will form in parade and march to Broad Street Station where they will entrain for Camp Dix for demobilization.

Since the Haverford is moving at the rate of about fourteen knots per hour, the naval authorities estimated that the vessel would be approximately twenty-five miles off the Delaware Capes at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Colonel John Robertson, assistant to the troop movement officer, conferred with Colonel R. W. Parker this morning regarding the parade and arrangements.

"It will take about one and one-half hours for the troops to debark," Colonel Robertson said, "and the parade will follow about 10:30 o'clock. A route to be decided upon this afternoon at a conference between myself, Superintendent of Police Robinson and Robert D. Dripps, secretary of the Council of National Defense, will take the troops to Broad Street Station where trains will be ready for them. Every soldier who is physically able will march in the parade."

Bars Public Contact

Colonel Robertson also issued a warning to the public not to come in contact with the men.

"The soldiers will not be disinfected," he said, "and the public must avoid contact with them. We will give the people plenty of chance to see the boys.

Continued on Page Two, Column Four

GRANTS HOURS BUT CUTS PAY

American Woolen Mills Gives Answer to 48-Hour Week Demand

Boston, Jan. 29.—(By A. P.)—The American Woolen Company will concede a forty-eight-hour week to the workers in its mills next Monday, and in the event that more business warrants the working of longer hours at times, will pay its employes at the rate of time and a half.

This is the substance of the company's answer to its employes in Lawrence. At the same time the company refuses to pay the fifty-four-hour wage for the shorter hours, but says it will give forty-eight hours' pay for forty-eight hours' work.

HEADS BIG BELGIAN HOSPITAL

Lieutenant Colonel Walsh, of Philadelphia, Medical Director

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Walsh, of the Medical Corps, United States army, has been appointed general medical director of the great children's hospital and sanatorium to be established on the estate of La Princesse de Linge, La Rochefoucauld, at Baudour, near Mons, Belgium, according to advices just received here.

Colonel Walsh, before entry of America into the war, was a Philadelphia physician, specializing in hospital construction, organization and management, and executive secretary of the American Hospital Association. He reorganized and was medical director of the Philadelphia Contagious Disease Hospital and the Philadelphia Children's Hospital, and also was chief resident physician of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

JAPAN ASKS RECOGNITION OF EAST RULE

Would Sacrifice Claims to Establish Monroe Doctrine of Orient

SECRET TREATY RISES TO BALK HER PLANS

Dominions, Italy and France Urge Annexations to Gain Own Ends

OBSTACLE TO LEAGUE

Success Depends on Wilson's Ability to Compromise Claims for Territory

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger With the Peace Delegation in Europe

By Special Cable

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Paris, Jan. 29.—Japan's insistence that the Japanese "Monroe Doctrine of the Far East" be recognized on an equal footing with the Monroe Doctrine of America as a fundamental of the league of nations is the real basis of the argument over the Pacific Islands now occupying the whole time of the "Big Five" at the Peace Conference.

Japan has refused to accede to the league of nations, even in principle, until this question of her status in her own corner of the world is determined.

Meantime, the discussion gradually has come to involve the whole problem of the disposition of German colonies, which, in turn, reaches to the issue of self-determination.

It is becoming apparent that the degree in which this question, raised by Japan is settled will determine largely the effectiveness of the league of nations.

Japanese Not Selfish

The Japanese are not selfish in the sense of joining in a scramble for the small morsels of the war. It is indicated in Japanese circles here that Japan is ready to give up Kiau-Chau to China and to renounce ownership of all other German dominions if she can gain recognition of her own Monroe Doctrine.

What Japan wants is assurance of freedom for Japanese colonization and trade in all undeveloped regions of Asia and the Pacific, with recognition of Japan's dominant power in the East.

America already has recognized the Japanese Monroe Doctrine in the Lansing agreement, made just before the Allied intervention in Russia. It is the Japanese hope now to make this recognition international.

Secret Treaty Interferes

The situation is complicated, however, by the secret treaty between Great Britain and Japan, made in 1917, giving to the British Empire all the German islands in the Pacific south of the equator, leaving all those north of the equator to Japan. This would give to Britain the Samoan, New Guinea, Admiralty and Bismarck groups, and to Japan the Carolinas and the Marshall Islands.

Australia and New Zealand are contending vigorously for the carrying out of this treaty, supported by British South Africa, which is demanding, in addition, the German Southwest African dominions.

The attitude of the dominions undoubtedly is embarrassing to Premier Lloyd George, but he is compelled to support them. France is egging on the British dominions, because recognition of the Pacific war treaty would be a precedent to allow French claims in Syria and Palestine. Italy, seeking Jugo-Slav territory, has the same attitude as France.

President Wilson is sitting be-

Continued on Page Two, Column Five

Smugglers!
Bold, bad fellows up on the Canadian border.

Fighting!
Lots of it when law and authority clash with lawlessness.

Love!
No story of life is complete without it.

Next Monday
That's when Holman Day's fascinating story begins in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER. Don't forget to read the first installment of

THE RED LANE

AMERICANS WILL INSIST POWERS ADOPT WILSON PROGRAM FOR COLONIES

HEROIC NURSE ARRIVES HERE ON FREIGHTER

Mrs. Maybelle W. Shaw, Broken in Health, Returns Aboard Felix Taussig

Her health broken by the rigors of eighteen months in the war zone, Mrs. Maybelle W. Shaw, 154 Endicott avenue, Beachmont, Mass., an army nurse, who was the only American woman actually on the open firing line with the doughboys, arrived here this afternoon from overseas on board the American merchantman Felix Taussig.

Mrs. Shaw was accompanied by Miss Katherine Hutson, of Mechanicsville, N. Y., another army nurse, who has been in active service in France since last September. They sailed from St. Nazaire, France, on January 11. No other passage being available for them, they were assigned to the captain's cabin on the freighter, which brought back a cargo of automobiles, steel rails and quartermaster's supplies which were not needed by the army after the signing of the armistice.

Mrs. Shaw went forward with the troops in every advance made by the American army except the one engagement at Catigny. She was constantly under shellfire, and on numerous occasions was ministering to sick and wounded men in field hospitals when German airmen were doing their best to bomb them. With every advance made by the Yankees, Mrs. Shaw said, the Germans retaliated with attacks by air and by shellfire on the hospitals behind the lines.

JUGO-SLAVS FIRE ON TEUTONS WHO HAIL AMERICANS

Kill Eight Germans in Austrian Town to End Welcome to U. S. Mission

London, Jan. 29.—(By A. P.)—German residents of Marburg, a town in Styria, Austria, made a demonstration in the streets of that town Monday in honor of the arrival there by airship of an American mission headed by Colonel Miles. According to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna, the action of the Germans aroused General Majster, the Jugo-Slav commander, who ordered the people to disperse.

When his order was not obeyed, the dispatch adds, he commanded his troops to fire, with the result that eight persons were killed and many injured.

TWO HURT IN MOTOR CRASH

Head-on Collision Near Westville, N. J., Injures Man and Woman

Two persons were painfully injured, a touring car demolished and a heavy truck badly damaged when two cars met head-on. The collision occurred on Crown Point road near Westville, N. J., shortly after midnight today. W. T. Walters, of Paulsboro, who was driving the touring car, was thrown out and badly cut and bruised about the head and body. He was taken to Westville in a passing car.

Mrs. David Cameron, 2742 Arthur avenue, Camden, was the other person injured. She was riding on the seat of a heavy truck owned by the North Camden Storage Company, driven by Samuel Molineaux, Camden, and received bruises and contusions when she was thrown to the ground by the impact.

SHIPWORKER COMMITS SUICIDE

George D. Sherman, an employe of the New York Shipbuilding Company, committed suicide today by inhaling gas at his boarding house, 1214 Broadway, Camden. He lived at 624 Moss street, Reading.

STATE GETS INJUNCTION ON PHONE RATES

A preliminary injunction restraining the Bell Telephone Company from charging the increased telephone rates ordered by the Federal authorities was issued this afternoon by the Dauphin County court, on petition of Attorney General Schaffer.

DRY AMENDMENT MOVES ONWARD

Vickerman Resolution Has First Reading in Legislature

NO DISSENT TO PROGRAM

By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, Jan. 29.—Without any dissent from either "wets" or "drys" the House agreed this morning to a definite plan of action on the national prohibition amendment.

The Vickerman resolution to ratify the amendment was given a first reading and was made a special order for second and third reading.

Second reading will be given the resolution Monday night at 9:30 o'clock and it will come up for third and final passage Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Chairman R. F. Rungard, of the House Law and Order Committee, called the resolution up for first reading and offered the program of action. The House voted unanimously to carry out the program. As soon as the resolution was disposed of, the House adjourned, being in session less than twenty minutes.

It held over today especially to give the Vickerman resolution a first reading.

To Inventory Food and Fuel

Two food bills were introduced in the House this morning by Representative Leopold C. Glass, of Philadelphia.

One measure provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of nine to make an inventory of the food and fuel resources of the Commonwealth.

The commission would be clothed with extraordinary powers. It would be empowered to hold hearings and subpoena and compel the appearance of witnesses.

Its duties would be to provide for an equitable distribution of foodstuffs and fuel, fix prices, set a maximum price and reduce the cost of marketing products.

An appropriation of $25,000 to carry on the work of the commission is provided for in the bill. Two members of the commission are to be appointed from the Senate and two from the House. The commission would be empowered to travel over the State and hold hearings at any point it may designate.

Check on Foodstuff Sales

The other bill provides for the proper labeling of foodstuffs sold by weight and carried in containers. The weight of such articles must be marked clearly and correctly on the outside of the container and must be exclusive of the container itself.

A penalty of $100 fine is provided for the first violation and a fine of not

Continued on Page Two, Column Two

When you think of writing, think of WRITING.—Adv.

RHINELAND STILL LOVES EX-KAISER

Majority of Germans Want Him Back on the Throne

SYMPATHY FOR EXILE

By EDWIN L. JAMES
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1919, by N. Y. Times Co.

Coblenz, Jan. 29.—In this citadel of conservatism, this nursery of Pan-Germanism, where the German pats the American on the back and hates the American in his heart, many a tear was shed over the birthday of Wilhelm II, for they love him here on the Rhine.

There never was a time when a majority of the Germans hereabouts wanted Wilhelm off the throne and now there are few who don't want him back.

When the Americans first came here one heard little of Wilhelm, but as time went on and the Germans found the Americans a pretty easy-going lot, one heard on this side and that about how the Kaiser had made Germany and so on. When his recent birthday came one heard from all sides expressions of sympathy and here and there more than a whisper of allegiance.

The newspapers of this city all speak tenderly of Wilhelm. The Coblenz Volks Zeitung, in its leading editorial calls attention to the fact that generally when a sovereign has been deposed the deposed prince is regarded as a good riddance and the people frequently took the precaution to cut off his head.

"In this German revolution," the newspaper says, "the abdicating sovereigns are either living among their people who treat them as the foremost citizens, or they have left many sympathizers behind."

Sympathy for Ex-Kaiser

After referring to last year's celebrations of the Kaiser's birthday, the journal says:

"He is spending his sixtieth birthday in a foreign country. He is an exile. Some there will be, however, who will think of him with loyalty and veneration as in former days, especially when they consider the sad situation occupied by Germany at the present time.

"It is not likely that the hope which is still secretly cherished by many persons that he will return to the throne will be realized. On the other hand we trust that the misfortunes which seem to await him in the future will not overtake him, may his declining years be spent in pleasanter surroundings than at present seem likely."

The Coblenz Zeitung has a long editorial, the tone of which is shown by this:

"It has been said that justice and truth are the exponents of revolution. Then let the revolution admit that the Kaiser was in no sense of the word responsible for this war."

Further on it says: "We always thought, as we still do, that the thirty-

Continued on Page Fifteen, Column Seven

Opposition to Fourteen Points Prompts This Action

DANGER TO JUST PEACE IS FACED

Supreme Council Instructs Allied Mission Leaving on Polish Inquiry

LEAGUE WOULD RULE GERMAN PROVINCES

Entente Desires to Annex Teuton Lands to Pay War Damages

HEAR BELGIUM TODAY

Turkey and Armenia May Come Under American Wing for Protection

By the Associated Press

Paris, Jan. 29.—The future of the colonies taken from Germany has become one of the most interesting problems under consideration by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference.

Hearings are now being given by the council to members of the conference and to colonial experts. The council, at the same time is proceeding with a general policy which shall be adopted by the five great Powers.

At present, it appears that these Powers intend to dispose of the subject, confident of the approval of its decisions by the conference itself. The hearings have already progressed to the stage where the existence of views greatly at variance with President Wilson's fourteen points have been disclosed.

This development has determined the American delegates to remind the other Powers of that fact and to urge the adoption of the American plan at the very outset, in order to keep the rival claimants within the bounds of fairness.

Plan For League Control

This plan, which was discussed Monday and is receiving immediate further consideration, looks to international control of the colonies, backward nationalities and tribes by individual Powers or by agents to be known as "Mandatories" of the league of nations. These agents are to derive their powers from the league and to act entirely on the lines of its policy.

These guardianships are to be distributed by the league of nations; so it again happens, as in the case of many of the projects of reform that its successful application is wholly dependent upon the consummation of the league.

One argument against the league's control of the colonies advanced by the British colonial officials was that the "mandatories" might feel themselves saddled with enormous financial responsibilities in an effort to develop their wards, and yet be subject to criticism in the event that they failed to bring them forward.

League Behind "Mandatories"

President Wilson, himself, felt called upon to answer this argument by the statement that the American plan contemplated that the "mandatory" would be liable only for administrative expenses; other expenditures would be made only when authorized by the league, unless the colony was able to finance itself.

The plan has not progressed to a point where any attempt has been made to assign particular nations to these guardianships. In the case of America, it has been suggested that, owing to its large influence in Turkey through the numerous graduates of Robert College and because of the conviction among the Turks of the disinterestedness of America, it might naturally first take upon itself the guardianship, not only of Turkey in Europe, but also a considerable portion of Turkey's former provinces, including Armenia.

The whole project is still subject to complete readjustment. Nevertheless, it is felt by some of the delegates that, if the league of nations is assumed on a basis of freedom from discrimination, the great Powers may be willing to abandon their plans for the complete annexation of former German colonies and sections of late enemy States, although opposition is expected from the colonial governments to such a scheme.

The supreme council of the Peace Conference had before it, on assembling today, the Polish question and the instructions for the Allied mission to Poland. Polish and Czecho-Slovak representatives are to appear before the council.

Regarded as German Asset

Financial consideration have entered largely into the discussion of the internationalization of the German colonies, which have been generally regarded as the chief asset of Germany, in settling war claims.

While Japan has made it clear that she is willing to return the actual territory included in the Kiau-Chau concession to China, she desires to

Continued on Page [illegible], Column [illegible]