THE WEATHER
Washington, March 21.—Fair tonight and tomorrow.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
56	58	61	63	65	65	67			

Evening Public Ledger

NIGHT EXTRA
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Italy Demands Fiume Under Threat of Breaking Negotiations; Colonel House Promises Plan to Settle Jugo-Slavic Dispute

Have You Voted on a League of Nations?

LEAGUE KEEPS LEAD OF 2 TO 1 IN CITY'S POLL

3145 Persons Favor Society of Nations, Which 1693 Oppose

FIFTH OF THOSE ASKED ARE STILL UNDECIDED

Objectors Most Numerous Among Business Men; Workmen for the Covenant

PLAYGOERS WANT PACT

Soldiers in One Theatre Approve International Agreement; in Another Reject It

From every walk of life in Philadelphia—from factories, stores, theatres, clubs, railroad stations and the streets—a stream of ballots and letters for and against a league of nations has reached the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER.

Advocates of a league, in the poll as tabulated thus far, continue to outvote opponents by close to two to one.

Results of the vote so far show that 3145 persons favor a league of nations as proposed and 1693 oppose it. In the record of votes nearly 1000 persons, or more than 20 per cent of all approached, have said they are "undetermined" or "want more information."

The largest single group recorded in the voting today was at the John B. Stetson factory, where 1485 persons supported a league of nations, 661 were opposed and 1104 were recorded as noncommittal. The smallest single group voting was the Poor Richard Club, where twenty-five members, who were at luncheon, favored a league, 10 opposed one and 5 were undecided.

While a comprehensive analysis of the voting is virtually impossible at this time, it would seem that the bulk of opposition to a league of nations comes from heads of business, who regard the President as "arbitrary," while the bulk of the support comes from the workers of the city, the machinists, factory workers, bricklayers and day laborers. Most of these declare their absolute belief in the President and say they are satisfied that "if he wants a league of nations it's all right."

A curious incident showing the eccentricities of a straw vote comes in the polls of Broad Street Station and Reading Terminal. At the former station the voting was almost even, 51 men and 34 women—a total of 85—being in favor of the league, while 58 men and 23 women—a total of 81—were opposed. At the Reading Terminal, however, 58 men and 33 women—a total of 91—voted in favor of a league, while only 26 men and 16 women—making 42 or fewer than half of the affirmative vote—were opposed to one.

Voting at the Playhouses

And so it went at the theatres.

The audience at Keith's opposed the formation of a league of nations by a vote of approximately 5 to 4. At the Shubert Theatre the audience was tied with a vote of 60 for and 60 against, while at the Walnut Street Theatre and the Adelphi the votes were 2 to 1 and 3 to 1, respectively, in favor of a league.

The remarkable interest Philadelphia is showing in the proposed league of nations is reflected throughout the country, where similar tests of sentiment are being made.

New York, for example, has thus far voted 10,557 in favor of and 5694 against a league of nations. Rochester favors a league by more than 7 to 1, the vote being 786 to 80. In Grand Rapids the vote is nearly 10 to 1 in favor of a league, with a vote of 2145 in the affirmative, against 245 against a league. Boston shows a ratio of about 3 to 1, with 2532 for and 808 against, while Houston, Tex., leads all cities in nearly unanimous support, 933 for and 39 against a league. Thus far in ten cities, excluding Philadelphia, 17,989 votes have been cast for a league and 7131 against one.

Letters from residents outside the city as well as from those living here have come to the offices of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER expressing a wide variety of views. These letters will be printed from time to time as the poll is continued.

When the polls were taken at the theatres the audiences reacted to the enthusiasm which has spread over the city. In every theatre where a poll was taken the result formed the chief topic of conversation among the theatregoers as they made their way home from the performance.

At the Adelphi

At the Adelphi 343 persons voted in favor of a league of nations, while fifty-one were against one.

This represented about 20 per cent of the audience. Most of those who attended had evidently not made up their minds.

Between the second and third acts Miss Florence Moore, who is playing the leading feminine role at the theatre, appeared in front of the curtain. She explained to the audience that the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER is engaged in taking a straw vote throughout the city on the question of the entry of the United States into a league of nations, and asked that those for and against the plan signify their sentiment by raising their hands. Until Miss Moore made her appearance the audience had been

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The League of Nations Poll in Philadelphia at a Glance

	For the league	Against the league
Result of poll previously reported	458	281
John B. Stetson & Co.'s employes	1485	661
Poor Richard Club	25	10
Lyric Theatre	51	32
Shubert Theatre	60	60
Walnut Street Theatre	275	113
Chestnut Street Opera House	400	350
Adelphi Theatre	143	51
Broad Street Station—		
Men	51	58
Women	34	23
Reading Terminal—		
Men	58	26
Women	33	16
Votes recorded in EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER business office	72	12
Total	3145	1693

The audience at Keith's Theatre voted agains tthe league of nations. Voting was by applause, the estimated ratio of voting against the league being five to four.

ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

Do you approve or oppose the plan which is now being considered by the Peace Conference in Paris to prevent future wars?

The Evening Public Ledger is taking a poll of public opinion in Philadelphia on this much-discussed subject. Results, *exactly as they are ascertained*, will be published daily.

Polls will be taken at busy street corners, in the great ship plants, the mills, theatres, hotels, clubs, churches, railroad stations, ferry houses and many other places where Philadelphians assemble.

WHEELER SEEKS TO GET PAPERS

Former Judge Sues to Recover Documents Seized After Arrest

ARE NEEDED IN DEFENSE

To recover the custody of certain books, papers, documents, letters and other personal property he says are illegally being kept from him, former Judge William T. Wheeler, of the Municipal Court bench, has brought an equity suit.

The action is against District Attorney Rotan, his assistant, Joseph H. Taulane; Philip N. Goldsmith, a public accountant, and Harriet R. Joyce. The suit was filed in Common Pleas Court No. 4. The dispute for the custody of the property was heard this afternoon by Judge Audenried.

The former judge, who resigned from the bench the early part of this year, is under indictment on a charge of embezzling funds belonging to the estate of John Joyce, Jr., of which Harriet R. Joyce is administratrix. The trial of this case has been listed for next Monday, in Quarter Sessions Court No. 2, Room 653, City Hall.

Shortly after his arrest on the charges, it is explained in the bill in equity, the defendant turned over to Mr. Goldsmith all his books and other documents connected with the case for the purpose of examination.

Mr. Wheeler, through his counsel, William A. Gray, has made repeated demands for the return of the papers, as he says they are necessary for the preparation of his defense and the presentation of his case to the jury.

Despite these demands the defendants named in the equity bill are said to have kept custody of the property in dispute and to have refused to allow them to be seen by Mr. Gray or his client.

WOMEN CLERICAL WORKERS FORM NEW UNION HERE

Stenographers, Bookkeepers and Accountants Will Also Admit Male Members

Stenographers, bookkeepers, accountants—they're union workers now.

At least they can be if they wish, for the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union has just been organized in Philadelphia.

It is a regular union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Just at present its membership is small, consisting of some thirty-five charter members, all but a few of them women.

But the first thing on the new union's program is to go out after members. They hope to get every worker in town, the women particularly. And when they get strong enough they will go after better hours, better working conditions and bigger pay.

The new organization is the result of efforts of the Women's Trade Union League. The first meeting was held last night. Organization was effected and a decision reached to ask a charter under the American Federation of Labor.

Though the union is new in Philadelphia, it has made rapid progress in other cities.

GOOD VOTING WEATHER

Fair and cool tonight;
Fresh north winds a-blowing;
Tomorrow, fair and bright—
See the League vote growing!

HAVERFORD DUE HERE TOMORROW

400 of 2004 Casuals Aboard Troopship Are Pennsylvanians

CITY TO MEET HEROES

Philadelphia will greet the troopship Haverford tomorrow.

This was made certain by the receipt of a wireless dispatch from the vessel this morning, reporting that she would pass the Delaware Breakwater at 11:30 o'clock tonight.

The Haverford is bringing home 2004 troops, according to her wireless report. It is known that 400 of these are Pennsylvanians, members of casual companies aboard. It is the transport's second trip with home-coming soldiers to Philadelphia.

The wireless message was picked up by the government radio station at Cape May. It was addressed to P. F. Young, manager of the International Mercantile Marine, and was from the captain of the Haverford.

It is announced that the Haverford will dock at her old landing place, the south side of Pier 53, South Wharves, at the foot of Washington avenue.

The expectation is that the big troopship will reach Washington avenue about noon. If she continues up the Delaware after passing Breakwater she will reach the federal quarantine station at Reedy Island at about 1:30 o'clock this morning. Following inspection there, she will be boarded by the state quarantine officers at Marcus Hook.

The police boats Stokley and Ashbridge will go to welcome the Haverford. They will leave Race street wharf at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Police Band will be taken down the river to greet the ship and its cargo of returning soldiers. Arrangements have been made to take relatives of the men returning on the Haverford down the river on one of the police boats.

SENATOR DRAFTS LEAGUE PLAN

King, of Utah, Will Send Substitute Constitution to Wilson

Washington, March 21.—(By A. P.)—Senator King, of Utah, Democrat, announced today that he had drafted a substitute for the proposed constitution of the league of nations, designed to meet objections to the present documents as expressed by various members of the Senate, and would send it to President Wilson at Paris.

The Senator said he had inserted provisions specifically exempting the Monroe Doctrine and preserving the right of the United States to control immigration, the tariff and similar questions, as well as permitting a nation to withdraw from the league upon one year's notice.

GERMAN AUSTRIA ASKS VOICE

Desires Independent Representation at Peace Conference

London, March 21.—(By A. P.)—German Austria, according to advices received here quoting Berlin newspapers, has expressed a desire for independent representation at the Peace Conference.

It desires, also, the reports from Vienna add, that the question of its union with Germany be postponed until the conclusion of the conference.

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

WIRELESS PHONE CONSTRUCTED BY ELKINS PARK MAN

W. W. Macfarlane Proves His Device by Talking From Motorcar

SECRET IN SMALL BOX

Ordinary Receivers, Transmitters and Three Pieces of Stovepipe Is Apparatus

Photographs illustrating this article appear on the back page.

A man with a box slung over his shoulder and holding in one hand three pieces of stove pipe placed side by side on a board, climbed into an automobile on East Country road, Elkins Park.

As he settled in the machine, he picked up a telephone transmitter, set on a short handle, and said:

"We are going to run down the road. Can you hear me?"

Other passengers in the automobile all wearing telephone receivers, heard a woman's voice answering: "Yes, perfectly. Where are you?"

By this time the machine was several hundred yards down the road and the voice in the garage was distinctly heard.

This was one of the incidents yesterday in the first demonstration of the portable wireless telephone outfit invented by W. W. Macfarlane, of Elkins Park.

Mrs. Macfarlane, sitting in the garage back of the Macfarlane home on East Country road, was talking through the wireless telephone to her husband, seated comfortably in a moving automobile 500 yards away.

"Neighbors probably think I am conducting a recreation center for insane persons," Mr. Macfarlane said, as the machine ran along the road and he kept up a running conversation with his wife in the garage.

The occupants of the car were a chauffeur, an EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER reporter and a photographer. All wore the telephone receivers and could hear everything Mrs. Macfarlane was saying. The chauffeur had no other apparatus than the receiver with the usual telephone string attached by a metal clip to his steering wheel.

Mystery in Box

Lying beside Mr. Macfarlane was the foot-square box, the only bit of secret in the whole demonstration. What is in the box is the inventor's mystery. This box weighs about twelve pounds. The other machinery used consisted only of the usual telephone transmitter and receivers and the three pieces of stovepipe standing erect on a plain piece of board. This is the aerial of the apparatus.

Before starting on the automobile demonstration of his wireless telephone Mr. Macfarlane stood in the garage and directed the movements of a soldier in a field more than 200 yards away from him. This soldier assistant had a pair of telephone receivers over his head, connected by a wire with two metal clasps to his rifle. He marched and halted and about faced and left shouldered arms out there in the field the instant Mr. Macfarlane gave the order through his little hand wireless 'phone in the garage.

"Now, you try it," he told the reporter. The soldier handed over the rifle and the telephone receivers and the reporter marched out of the garage.

"Halt," said a voice out of nowhere. Then came "Forward, march," and similar military orders, all given back there in the garage and heard distinctly through the receivers.

There were none of the elaborate coils and audion bulbs, tuners and amplifiers required in all previous wireless telephone experiments. Outside the garage, strung between it and the nearby house, were the familiar attenae. Inside was another of the mysterious little boxes and a connecting transmitter fastened to a stick. Receiving and sending were done through the same instrument.

Mr. Macfarlane said he would make no fanciful predictions as to what his simple, portable wireless telephoning outfit might do.

"It can do these few things I have shown you here," he said. "It is a practical thing, but I do not predict that in a year or two you can pull a phone out of your pocket and call up any John Smith in Chicago and get your

Continued on Page Twenty-three, Column 7

MRS. ANNA ABRUZZI
Who died today in Mount Sinai Hospital from five bullet wounds in her body. Mrs. Abruzzi, 1407 South Mildred street, laid responsibility for her injuries upon her husband, who shot her this morning

SHOT FIVE TIMES, HUSBAND ACCUSED

Tragedy on Street Climax to Young Couple's Domestic Discord

WIFE DIES IN HOSPITAL

Before her death in Mount Sinai Hospital from five bullet wounds in her body, Mrs. Anna Abruzzi, 1407 South Mildred street, placed responsibility for her injuries upon her husband, James Abruzzi, from whom she had been separated for three months. Mrs. Abruzzi was twenty-four years old.

The shooting occurred this morning in sight of passersby in Tenth street above Reed while Mrs. Abruzzi was on her way to work.

Abruzzi is at large. He outran a mounted patrolman and several civilians who gave chase, after sending the woman to the hospital.

Failure to effect a reconciliation is the alleged motive for the tragedy. Mrs. Abruzzi so told Lieutenant Carlin and Detective McCollum, of the Fifteenth street and Snyder avenue station. Accosted by her husband, who pleaded with her to resume domestic relations, she said, she refused to heed his entreaties. In reply he shot her.

"For seven years he abused me," sobbed the women a few hours prior to her death. "Three months ago I left him and went to live with my brother. Today he accosted me and asked me to return. I told him I would never live with him again. I asked him to go away and not to bother me or make me unhappy.

"I started away. Then he held me by the arm and shot me."

According to the police, Abruzzi fired five times. All of the bullets found lodgment in the woman's body. Two, supposed to be the first fired, were located in her back. Three others entered her chest as she turned to face her husband.

As his wife fell to the sidewalk Abruzzi fled. He ran east on Reed street pursued by several men, who had witnessed the shooting. These he eluded, as well as Mounted Policeman Evans, who sent Mrs. Abruzzi to the hospital.

Despite her desperate condition, the woman, before she lapsed into final unconsciousness, three hours after the shooting, was able to give the police and hospital authorities some details of the tragedy and the events leading up to it.

Her husband's cruelty, she said, became unendurable and she was forced to leave him three months ago.

"I obtained a position in a cigar factory at Eleventh street and Washington avenue, and was on my way to work this morning when he shot me."

The Evening Public Ledger's League of Nations Ballot

MARCH 21, 1919

So many requests for the privilege of voting on a League of Nations have been received by the Evening Public Ledger that it has been decided to record votes received by mail and messenger.

Make a cross mark in one of the squares of this ballot, give your name if you desire to do so.

Mail to League of Nations Editor.

THE EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER,
PHILADELPHIA.

I am for it ..... ☐

I am against it ..... ☐

Name .....

Address .....

BIG BATTLESHIP IDAHO IS NOT FIT FOR DELIVERY YET

Eleventh-Hour Machinery Adjustments Keep New War Vessel in Camden

CREW ALREADY ABOARD

Government Insists Upon Further Inspection Before Acceptance

The Idaho, the world's most powerful warship, will not leave her dock at the New York Shipbuilding plant in Camden today.

Captain C. T. Vogelgesang, commander, had hoped that he would be able to steer the craft across the river to the navy yard, where she will be placed in commission, but eleventh-hour adjustments to the mechanical equipment will not permit plans to be carried out.

Tests of the turbines, electrical equipment and a score of other details are far from being complete, and Captain Vogelgesang will not take the responsibility of accepting the ship from the builders.

Accepting a warship from the builders involves a mass of detail and the detail concerning the Idaho's acceptance is somewhat complicated, owing to the fact that the ship has never had a trial trip.

Ordinarily, a warship, before being turned over to the government, is given a dock trial and then a sea trial. The former is a preliminary test of machinery, while the sea trip gives navy officers an opportunity to test the steering gear, sea-going qualities of the craft and the strength of mechanical equipment.

But an exception was made to this rule in the case of the Idaho. The New York Shipbuilding Company gave the craft a dock test and, satisfied that ship would meet the rigid requirements of the government, announced that the vessel was ready to be turned over.

Captain Vogelgesang shipped his crew several days ago, but, not satisfied with certain details in the mechanical equipment, has continued a series of tests.

That the ship will remain at the Camden dock for several days is not unlikely, for navy officers assert that the Idaho must be given a thorough inspection before leaving the dock. What that means can be appreciated when it is considered the ship is the largest naval craft in the world.

SHOT TO DEATH AS HE ANSWERS DOORBELL RING

Victim of Mysterious Attack Declined to Tell Police Any Details

Joseph Allard, thirty-eight years old, 422 North Darien street, died in the Hahnemann Hospital after being shot through the chest as he answered the doorbell of his home.

The man said he had been awakened by the ringing of the doorbell shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, according to the statement made to the police. He went to the door and saw an automobile with three men in it standing in front of his home. As he opened the door, he said, one of the men in the rear of the machine fired a revolver at him and then told the chauffeur to drive on.

Allard was found lying in the doorway by other occupants of the house, who were awakened by the noise of the shot. When questioned by the police as to whom his assailants were Allard replied he could take care of the matter himself.

Inquiry among Allard's neighbors this morning failed to bring out much information about the dead man. The neighbors knew very little about him. He seemed to keep very much to himself and was accustomed to drive a pony-cart about the neighborhood. The house in which he lived is closed. He never annoyed anybody and seemed to have decent habits. The police and members of the murder squad are continuing their investigation.

JAPANSESE COUP REPORTED

State Department Probing Story of Concessions on Mexican Coast

Washington, March 21.—(By A. P.)—At the request of Senator Phelan, of California, the State Department is inquiring into a report that Japanese fishing interests have been granted concessions on the west coast of Mexico.

Officials said today no information had been received to indicate that such concession had been granted. Operations of Mexican, American and Japanese fishermen off the Mexican coast have been a source of controversy for years.

FAR WEST IS STORM-SWEPT

Wires Down and Trains Delayed on First Day of Spring

Denver, March 21.—(By A. P.)—The western section of the country is isolated today as the result of a snow and sleet storm that swept western Colorado and Wyoming last night. All wire communication west of Denver has ceased and transcontinental trains are reported to be behind schedule.

The storm was most severe between Cheyenne and Rawlins, Wyo., where a heavy sleet early this morning took down all wires and delayed trains. The sleet storm is said to have been accompanied by the heaviest snowfall of the winter.

Another storm, as severe as the one in Colorado and Wyoming, is reported to have occurred in New Mexico and Arizona, although the extent of the damage wrought has not been ascertained.

BELGIUM'S KING AND QUEEN CALL UPON PERSHING

Guests at His Chateau, Review U. S. Troops; Take Tea With General

By the Associated Press

Chaumont, France, March 20 (Delayed).—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium arrived here last night for a visit to General Pershing at his chateau. They made the trip by motorcar, the weather being unfavorable for the airplane journey contemplated. The King and Queen were accompanied by two Belgian officers and Countess Decarmen-Chemay, lady-in-waiting. They were met at the entrance of the chateau by General Pershing and his staff, dined quietly and passed the night in the chateau.

Snow fell heavily here on the upper Marne all last night, but did not interfere with the reception for the Belgian royalties today at the Chaumont city hall. The little city was brightly decorated and the streets crowded with visitors, including many American troops from neighboring cantonments. Nearly all the French and American officers of the staff were present, and the American headquarters band played. Hundreds of school children lined the city hall square, waving Belgian and French flags.

The Belgian royalties, after the reception at the hall, went to the Courban airdrome and reviewed the Eighty-first American Division. They then returned to the chateau and took tea with General Pershing and members of Allied missions.

'GIVE US DANZIG,' POLISH DEMAND

Paderewski Declares the Vistula Also Necessary to Thwart Teutons

'GERMANY NOT BEATEN'

By the Associated Press

Warsaw, March 18.—(delayed).—Germany, although defeated in the west, is not yet beaten in the east, and if her aims in that part of Europe are to be frustrated and there is to be peace, there must be a strong Poland, Jan Ignace Paderewski, the premier of Poland, declared today.

In outlining the present situation of Poland and its relation to the whole European question, Premier Paderewski said:

"The importance to the peace of Europe of a strong and united Poland cannot be exaggerated. Germany made war, not for honor and ideals, but for markets and raw materials. The war has not yet been won. Germany is ready to acknowledge herself beaten in the west, but not in the east.

Fears German Domination

"The same men who organized the present war count on reorganizing Russia in their own interests. If they do so, they will have an endless supply of labor and raw material. In addition to wheat, they will have cotton from Turkestan, oil and great lumber supplies from the forests of Russia and immense coal and iron deposits, to say nothing of gold, platinum and other minerals. With these re-enforcements Germany would inevitably stamp her dominion on the whole world. Think of the effect on the splendid body of America's highly paid labor if Germany trained and directed the cheap labor of Russia and China. No one could compete with such cheap production.

"What stands in Germany's way is not France or England, which are so far off. Germany is at the gates of disorganized Russia, and once let her combine with the Bolsheviki and reorganize Russia, as she will have the leisure to do in peace time, she will dominate the world. A strong Poland alone can block this plan.

Bars Asiatic Hordes

"From time immemorial it has been the task of Poland to protect civilization from the hordes of Asia. Organized by Germany they would be a machine to crush democratic civilization. This

Continued on Page Nineteen, Column Four

SPRING!!!

Sunshine, Smiles, Springoes, Saffron Shirts—s'Enough!

Springoes Spread!

Philadelphia contracted spring fever at 11:19 o'clock this morning. It's temperature at that time was 63. At 2 o'clock the fever was up to 67.

Spring, boys and girls! Spring!

And such a day—a gold and blue day of delicious languor and all the warm promise of the vernal season.

Our office boy put on a clean collar, white, with purple stripes. The shad sang in the Delaware. The bock beer goats polished up their horns. The show windows displayed saffron shirts with green stripes, and ties of cerise speckled with spots of orange and lavendar and prohibition blue.

And people bought 'em!

Spring, folks, spring!

The weather was all polished up in readiness. At 8 o'clock this morning, the temperature was 56. The sun was a golden flood. And at 11:19, the magic hour, spring came in smiling, with the mercury at 63.

Do you like spring onions, too?

ITALIAN PEACE ENVOYS TAKE DECISIVE STEP

Assignment of Port Contemporaneously With Treaty, Is Ultimatum

PACT TO BE READY MARCH 29, SAYS HOUSE

Americans Estimate That Germans Can Pay 12 Billions in 40 Years

U. S. CLAIM ONE BILLION

Order Polish-Ukraine Truce. Would Give Hearing to Both Sides

By the Associated Press

Paris, March 21.—The Italian delegation to the Peace Conference has unanimously decided to withdraw from the conference unless Fiume is assigned to Italy contemporaneously with the conclusion of peace.

The decision was reached at a meeting today of the full delegation presided over by Premier Orlando. It was immediately communicated to the powers.

Colonel E. M. House, of the American mission, promised Premier Orlando to present, within a few days, a project concerning the Italian-Jugo-Slav frontier, which he hopes will satisfactorily settle the dispute.

Colonel E. M. House, of the United States delegation to the Peace Conference, told British journalists he was convinced that the peace treaty, including the league-of-nations covenant would be ready for signature on March 29, and added that he would be "disappointed if the Germans were not at Versailles three weeks hence."

When informed of Colonel House's statement that the Germans were expected at Versailles in three weeks, Premier Lloyd George said, "Add another week and it will be about right."

Adjusting Differences

President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, and David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, are holding a series of meetings for the adjustment of differences between them. They conferred at the residence of Mr. Lloyd George yesterday, the session lasting from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until late in the evening.

A. J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Premier Clemenceau, Stephen Pichon, French Foreign Minister; Premier Orlando and General Allenby and Diaz, also were present. The discussion was chiefly on the question of mandatories for countries in Asiatic Turkey, including Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria and Armenia.

The presence of British, French and Italian armies in these regions was one of the factors considered as having a bearing on mandatories. Some sentiment in favor of the United States becoming a mandatory for Armenia was manifested, but no decisions were reached as to this or other mandatory proposals.

There is reason to believe that reparations and frontier issues are the foremost obstacles they are seeking to remove from the path to a rapid conclusion of the peace treaty. How far President Wilson is adhering to the ideas of the American members of the commission is not known, but it is thought probable they are serving as a guide for him.

Frontiers Vital Issue

These questions, for the moment, have assumed paramount importance, taking place even aheadof the league of nations, for while the work of the commission rfevising the covenant is proceeding rapidly, much difficulty is being met in rea hing an accord on reparations and frontiers.

The chief issue of the question of reparations is not what Germany should pay, but what she can pay. The commissions whic hhave studied the subject have gradually reduced the claims to a total of about $40,000,000,000.

The United States has put in a maximum claim for loss of life and property during the war aggregating a little less than a billion dollars, the amount for individual loss of life being $25,000 in each case.

One proposal was to spread the payment over forty years. On this basis the principal, with interest, would amount to $80,000,000,000 at the end of the period. Against this proposal the commission has estimated all the available wealth and resources of Germany at home and abroad. The American view as to these estimates is that $12,000,000,000 is the utmost that can be expected.

Resources of Germany

German resources outside of that country, $8,000,000,000, represented in merchant ships, railways and mines in Alsace-Lorraine, coal and iron deposits in the Saar Valley, foreign securities and government property in former German colonies; $7,000,000,000 of the property, the commission estimates, belongs to private German citizens and the remained is owned by the government. Of private resources, Germany has property valued at $1,000,000,000 in South America, $750,000,000 in the United States and $3,000,000,000 in other countries.

All this outside property is regarded by the commission as subject to confiscation by the Allied and associated

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