

be carried on by the metropolitan police. The reason for dating the truce for Monday is to give time for the news to reach all concerned. This is a difficult problem, as in some instances Irish districts are cut off from all communication. There is no time limit for the truce and it is likely that it will become permanent.

IRISH FACTIONS HERE SPLIT OVER TRUCE Major Kelly Confident De Valera Has Scored Decisively for the Cause.

COHALAN GROUP SILENT Friends of Irish Freedom Sceptical of Results From the Armistice.

RADICALS DISTRUSTFUL Progressive League Awaits Word From Leaders of Ireland's Labor Party.

People Lose Fear. To Ireland this cessation of hostilities means more in a way than the other truce did to allied cities, because the people are now able to walk about the streets without fear of bombs and stray shots, and can sleep safely in their beds without being disturbed by the intermittent firing which for the last two years has become so much a part of Dublin life that it seems strange and almost too good to be true to have the atmosphere so completely changed.

Major Michael A. Kelly, director in New York city of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, which "President" de Valera formed when he broke with the Friends of Irish Freedom, expressed himself freely yesterday concerning the present situation in Ireland.

"We are very happy," said Major Kelly, speaking for the association at its headquarters, 29 East Forty-eighth street, "to learn of the truce that has been declared in Ireland. We have the utmost confidence in De Valera, in his judgment and in his generalship.

Faith in De Valera. "To have brought about a situation which Gen. Macready, commander of the British forces in Ireland, comes forward to sign a written truce with the military leaders of the Irish republican forces, is indeed to have achieved a notable feat in the present and a happy, free and united nation. The truce reported by today's cables is the greatest victory that has yet come to the Irish cause.

The moderate tone adopted by De Valera here and his refusal to permit Cohalan or any other to assume or claim the right to speak for Ireland or her leadership in the United States, drove the Cohalan-Devo group into the camp of the "bitter enders" who they have more welcome than with the De Valera followers, for previously the Irish labor party, the radical element and its representatives ever here, had received curt rebuffs from the Cohalan group.

That attitude was shown in a brief statement made yesterday by James McGuire of the National Council of the Friends of Irish Freedom, who read: "When De Valera and Capt. Mahoney of the British army (who recently attacked Cohalan) set out to break up the Friends of Irish Freedom in America a year ago it was obvious that a compromise was in the air. The negotiations now going on will not settle permanently the Irish question.

Of course a truce under the existing circumstances will weaken the morale of the Irish republican army, and that is the obvious purpose back of the Lloyd George overtures. The real friends of Ireland, however, are those who would keep the flag of the Irish Republic flying and see to it that there will be no betrayal of the blood of Pearse and other martyrs of Easter Week.

The statement of Mr. McGuire exceeded far the expression of opinion of the Irish Progressive League, representing the real radical labor element in Ireland. Patrick L. Quinlan, secretary of the league, whose members look upon the Cohalan-Devo outfit as weak sisters in the Irish struggle and recognize De Valera merely as a quiet salesman for a section of the Irish people, would not utter one word of criticism of the "President," but voiced loudly his distrust and that of the Irish Progressive League of any negotiations headed by David Lloyd George. At the league's headquarters, 229 Lexington avenue, Mr. Quinlan said:

The Irish Progressive League, the pioneer republican organization, is watching the situation closely. Its officials and members feel that until something concrete is presented by Mr. Lloyd George, something in writing setting forth what he will or will not grant Ireland, it is useless to comment.

The league has been actively republican, while the Cohalan faction, the Friends of Irish Freedom, the Clan na Gael and other organizations, overwhelmed by the magnitude of the task ahead of them, perhaps, have stood idly by. We cannot assist with enthusiasm the present situation, for we do not know what it means and cannot know until Lloyd George is pinned down to writing. And even then what he proposes must be ratified by the British Parliament, and either the existing home rule act must be amended or a new one drawn, proposing, we suppose, in some form a dominion rule in Ireland.

Suspend Judgment. "When that is done it will be time enough to speak. In the meantime we are waiting to hear some word from the Irish Labor Party, the true radical element there, from William O'Brien and Thomas Johnston, its leaders, from Noraah Connolly or the Countess Markievicz. None of them has spoken yet about the negotiations, nor has there been a word from the military leaders, Mulcahy, Collins and the rest.

"But we suppose it is difficult for them to make any public statement at this time. No word has been heard from the Volunteers, those indomitable fighters for Irish freedom, or from Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, who was recently here. In fact no word has been heard from any of the Liberty Hall group in Dublin or Ireland.

"So we over here have no opinion to give. We must suspend judgment and wait till we hear first what Lloyd George has to offer in concrete terms and then hear our friends on the other side of the water look upon the proposals. When they are faced with a real offer of dominion home rule it will be time enough to talk about it, after close examination of anything Lloyd George offers. When they are faced with the gifts they bring," concluded Mr. Quinlan, "but don't think that means we're afraid of them. We merely suspect every move Lloyd George makes and look for the explanation of the conjurer's tricks beneath those seemingly openly outstretched palms."

CONGRATULATIONS SENT VALERA BY AMERICANS Help Pledged if Necessary to Resume Struggle.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The national executive committee of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic today sent the following telegram to Eamonn de Valera at Dublin:

"National executive committee of the A. A. R. I. R. in session at Chicago, congratulates your government on having successfully maintained the dignity of the Irish nation in preliminary to peace negotiations. We earnestly hope for an honorable and lasting peace. We pledge immediate increase in supporting activity and ample assistance if unhappily necessary to resume the struggle."

The British and French forces must either be strengthened and the Greek army reinforced with allied assistance or the Turkish Nationalists must be satisfied by a complete revision of the treaty of peace, which would result in our abandonment of Greek rights which we solemnly guarantee.

France and Italy are both pro-Turk and anti-Greek. They are pro-Turk because they want to establish trading rights in Asia Minor and anti-Greek because they bitterly resent the rise of Greek power in the Mediterranean Sea and the return of King Constantine.

Public sentiment in England is also rather anti-Greek, despite historical sentiment, mainly because there is resolute opposition to any financial or military support for a Greek war. But certain British statesmen are strongly influenced by Levantine trading interests that are pulling political wires, and apart altogether from that, it is impossible to disregard the possibility of a Turko-Russian alliance which would menace Constantinople and set fire to the Balkans again.

All that is very difficult and dangerous but I believe it will be settled by a compromise.

Turning now to Germany, whose problem will continue to dominate European conditions, certain things are happening behind the scenes that are not reassuring. I have trustworthy information that there is a very powerful movement afoot to restore a monarchy in Bavaria under Prince Rupprecht. This is favored to some extent by certain allied diplomats, both in England and France, who do not believe in the permanency of the German Republic and would not be dissatisfied to see the power of Prussia weakened by a strong Catholic kingdom in South Germany.

After the armistice the French were favorable to the idea of a German adventurer named Dr. Droten, whom I met and who wished to establish a separate Rhineland republic under the cry: "Free from Prussia." That scheme failed utterly owing to the sentiment for German unity among the Rhineland people, but French officials are now endeavoring to gain by economic means what they failed to arrange by political methods. Owing to the tariff wall they have put up between Germany and the Rhineland they have severed the Rhinelanders from the rest of Germany in a commercial way and have compelled them to look westward to France for supplies of raw materials.

Financial pressure also obliged them to exchange their own products for French luxuries like wines and perfumes, leading inevitably to German unemployment. This policy is causing

Pope Hopes for End of Violence in Ireland

By the Associated Press. ROME, July 9.—News that Eamonn de Valera had accepted the invitation of Mr. Lloyd George to go to London for a conference on the Irish situation is considered here to be an indication that the Anglo-Irish struggle is approaching an end.

Much satisfaction was expressed to-day over the news, especially at the Vatican, since the Holy See has been working under great difficulties, wishing to remain on good terms with England but feeling sympathy for Ireland. Pope Benedict had a long interview with Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, in which he expressed hope for an end of the violence in Ireland, which he condemned on the part of the Sinn Feiners as well as the Crown forces.

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Public sentiment in England is also rather anti-Greek, despite historical sentiment, mainly because there is resolute opposition to any financial or military support for a Greek war. But certain British statesmen are strongly influenced by Levantine trading interests that are pulling political wires, and apart altogether from that, it is impossible to disregard the possibility of a Turko-Russian alliance which would menace Constantinople and set fire to the Balkans again.

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MANY SACRIFICES NEEDED FOR PEACE, DERBY INSISTS

British Must Yield Points to Obtain Tranquil Erin, Says Man Expected to Appear as Agent for Government.

By the Associated Press. SOUTHPORT, England, July 9.—Lord Derby, who has been mentioned as one of those likely to be designated by the Government to meet representatives of northern and southern Ireland in an endeavor to negotiate an acceptable compromise of the Irish question, in a speech here to-day said that Great Britain ought to be prepared to make sacrifices to secure a settlement. It necessary, he declared, he was ready to go very far in the way of concessions.

"Having caused Ireland, so to speak, to stand upon her own legs, we should do everything possible to strengthen those legs," Lord Derby said.

With restrictions concerning the national debt and payment for the army and navy, he declared, which would result in our abandonment of Greek rights which we solemnly guarantee.

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renewed bitterness in Berlin, where there are also loud complaints against the continued occupation of towns beyond the Rhine and against the increasing cost of the French Army of Occupation, which the Germans have to pay, although these sanctions, as they have been called, are no longer justified according to the Germans' viewpoint now that they are fulfilling all their pledges.

British experts to my own knowledge are inclined to sympathize with Germany on that score, which does not make for cordiality with their French colleagues. Against those differences, however, one may set off a much closer understanding between the French and German Ministers on general economic problems now under discussion at Paris.

GERMANY IS GIVEN TEXT OF PEACE RESOLUTION U. S. Commissioner Sends Document to Officials.

BERLIN, July 9.—Ellis Loring Dresel, United States Commissioner in Berlin, today communicated to the German Foreign Office an unofficial copy of the compromise Porter-Knox resolution ending the state of war between the United States and Germany. This copy was the first detailed information received by the Berlin Government concerning the action of the United States.

The afternoon papers also print the text of the resolution, of which only a brief review previously had been given to the German public. Active unofficial negotiations are being carried on between the American Commissioner and the German Foreign Office concerning a final peace treaty.

The Reichstag adjourned before the text of the peace resolution was received by Foreign Minister Rosen, and consequently the document was not submitted to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Although the Reichstag does not reconvene until September 7, it is likely that the Foreign Affairs Committee will be called to Berlin earlier if the peace treaty negotiations require their presence. Even the full Reichstag may be reconvened before the date set, as it is within the power of President Loebke of that body to do so if he thinks it necessary.

ARGENTINE CURBS TRUSTS. BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—An anti-trust bill was passed by the Argentine Chamber of Deputies last night. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Bandit Raisuli Prepares Surrender to Spain

MADRID, July 9.—A report from Tetuan, Morocco, today hints that the rebel chief Raisuli is considering submission to the Spanish authorities, he having found his position most difficult since his recent defeat, in which the rebellious tribesmen lost hundreds in killed and wounded.

The information is that Raisuli intends to seek sanctuary in Muley-Ab-El-Selam, which he knows the Spaniards for political reasons are unlikely to attack, and await there a favorable opportunity for proposing terms of surrender.

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BRITISH SEE HOPE FOR PACIFICATION

Continued from First Page. such leaders there as Lord Lirrie, Lord Londonderry and Sir James Craig himself.

Lloyd George went to his summer home, Chequer, this afternoon and with the Dominion Premiers and their wives there will be his guests Sir Hamer Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and probably Earl Midleton tomorrow, and certain other workers, who although behind the scenes undoubtedly are more powerful than Lloyd George himself in seeing the details of a situation which depends so essentially upon detailed perfection.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, July 9.—With something like immense sighs of relief the entire country has greeted the news of the cessation of warfare in Ireland and Eamonn de Valera's coming conference with the British Prime Minister at London, which it is fervently hoped will lead to full restoration of peace, the prospects of which even the more cautious political observers regard as brighter than for a long time.

The careful wording of Mr. De Valera's acceptance of a conference is interpreted in some quarters here as based on the necessity of the Irish republican leader feeling his way with his own followers. It is thought, however, that a truce deliberately embarked upon cannot well be deliberately discarded, and that alone is a consideration of great promise.

Mr. de Valera's acceptance of the responsibility for fulfillment of the truce by the Irish republican army is held to dispel the idea in some quarters that the rebel branch of the Sinn Fein is being controlled by the republican leader, and whether that is so will be tested by the course of events after the truce comes into effect.

In both Ireland and England a feeling of the greatest optimism was expressed and predictions were freely made in responsible quarters that the Irish trouble would be brought to an end.

The exact date of the meeting between Premier Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera has not yet been settled, but no time will be lost in arranging for the conversations. Safe conducts are being prepared for the republican leader and such of his associates as he desires to bring to London.

The Government is subordinating all other problems of state to the question of Irish peace, and is bending every effort toward preparations for the meeting.

Earl Midleton, south Irish Unionist leader, reached London this morning after having travelled nearly all night from Dublin, and was almost immediately received in audience by King George. It is understood he reported to the King details of yesterday's momentous conference at Dublin, at which a truce in Ireland was arranged and steps were taken to bring together Mr. de Valera and Mr. Lloyd George.

Earl Midleton on landing at Holyhead, Wales, this morning expressed belief that the terms of the De Valera letter to the Premier accepting the suggestion of a conference would be acceptable to the Prime Minister. Earl Midleton added that he and his colleagues had achieved their object, and that further progress toward peace in Ireland was a question to be discussed by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera.

"Sitting in Ireland," he said, "is overwhelmingly in favor of a settlement, and there is fervent hope it will be possible to arrive at a solution that will be permanent."

COURT EXONERATES GERMAN GENERALS

Von Schack and Von Kruska Freed in Connection With Typhus Epidemic.

LEIPZIG, Germany, July 9.—Gen. von Schack and Von Kruska were acquitted today by the German Supreme Court which is trying persons accused by the Allies of war crimes. They were charged with having caused, either deliberately or through negligence, an epidemic of typhus among war prisoners in the camp at Miederwahren, near Cassel.

Three thousand French prisoners are said to have died from the disease or from the effects of ill treatment and brutality.

One of the witnesses in the proceedings to-day before the German Supreme Court, here engaged in the trial of Germans accused by the Allies of war crimes was reprised by the presiding judge for answering the roll call of witnesses in the French language.

The witness was Edgar Pachell, an Alsatian, who appeared for the French complainant. He admitted he could speak German.

"Then answer her in German," the court told him.

"But I've been called as a French witness," Pachell insisted.

"A witness, as such," ruled the court, "has no nationality in a German court. He who can do so must speak German."

CAUSED 3,000 DEATHS

French Witness Is Forced to Give Testimony in Tongue of 'Fatherland.'

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A Split of White Rock and a Dash of Lemon will quench the most irritating thirst

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