

FIFTY THOUSAND ARMY OF OCCUPATION TROOPS TO BE PROMPTLY SENT HOME

LONDON, April 3.—The situation in the Murmansk region of northern Russia is giving the British military authorities considerable anxiety. Announcement made today that British reinforcements will follow immediately the American troops now on the way to north Russia.

OUTLOOK DARK IN GERMANY

Competent German and Foreign Observers Are Pessimistic.

SITUATION UNSTABLE

Strong Drift Toward Soviet Government—Peace Should Be Hurried.

PARIS, April 3.—Competent German and foreign observers are chary of making any definite prediction of what will come out of the welter of political and economic disorders and developments in revolutionary Germany.

The former Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, returning to Paris after six weeks devoted to a study of conditions in Germany, left that country with the distinct impression that the tenure of the present coalition government was by no means secure; that there is no alternative except that a radical Socialist administration with a strong drift toward a soviet government is possible if the present governments fail; that a renewal of Spartacist activities against the present regime by further strikes and uprisings is almost certain; that among the great mass of people are opposed to a bolshevik government; that they can only count upon the comparatively small force of Noske volunteer troops to keep down this insurrectionary movement, the masses at present being to anemic and apathetic to give more than passive support in an emergency; that while the Noske troops have been able to handle the Spartacist insurgents so long as they can take sectional uprisings in turn, success would be difficult if the Spartacists and their independent Socialist allies should be able to stage a really general strike and insurrection.

If the Spartacist leadership is not able to organize such a widespread movement, the government probably will be able to maintain itself, until peace is signed.

As to the peace treaty, the members of the government and their publicists are announcing firmly, perhaps sincerely, that no preliminary treaty not in accord with their interpretation of President Wilson's armistice terms will be signed, particularly if it involves the alienation of what is called purely German territory. This announcement probably is correct so far as the cessation of the Saar district, the political alienation of the west bank of the Rhine outside of Alsace-Lorraine, and perhaps the incorporation of Danzig in Poland are concerned, but the pressure of public opinion which would not easily understand or accept any failure to obtain peace, and the desperate food situation probably will force the government to sign any terms of peace presented by the allies except those aforementioned.

This pressure already has shown its effect at the renewal of the armistice in March when the government had actually determined to refuse to sign the conditions of the renewal. The government, however, was forced to reverse its decision upon hearing from the representatives in the national assembly who were in closer touch with the people.

SALVADOR MINISTER COMING.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The newly appointed minister from Salvador, Salvador Sol, accompanied by Madam Sol, sailed from Salvador March 31 and is due in San Francisco April 4, the state department was advised today. With Minister Sol is Dr. Attilio Pecoral, who has been appointed secretary of the legation here.

RAMSAY TO SUCCEED ALLEN

DES MOINES, Ia., April 3.—Walter C. Ramsay of Belmont will become Iowa's secretary of state July 1 when the resignation of W. S. Allen is effective. The appointment of Ramsay was announced today by Governor W. L. Harding when he accepted Allen's resignation.

PERSHING TO RELEASE TROOPS

Orders Sent to Commander to Select Meritorious Cases to Be Sent Home.

VOLUNTEERS ARE TO GO

Recruits to Sail as Soon as Men Arrive From Overseas.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In formally advising General Pershing that 50,000 volunteers are being enlisted here to replace an equal number of men in his army who want to come home, the war department has directed the commander-in-chief to return promptly for discharge selected meritorious cases as he receives these volunteer replacements.

The war department's cablegram, made public today, follows: "We are now enlisting for three years 50,000 volunteers as follows: 25,000 infantry, 15,000 field artillery, 5,000 engineers, 3,000 medical department, 2,000 cavalry. This will be sent you in detachments of 1,000 for assignment to the army of occupation."

"Upon arrival of each detachment return to the United States for discharge an equal number of men enlisted or drafted for the emergency, selecting most meritorious cases, preferably those who fall under circular 77, war department 1918, and those with class A and class B allotments." Circular 77, to which reference is made, provides for the discharge of a man upon his application where there is sickness or other distress in the soldier's family or where he was urgently needed in the occupation from which he went in civil life into the army. The allotment classifications mentioned in the cablegram cover the men who are making the largest provision from their salaries for the support of dependents at home.

The 50,000 volunteers are to be assembled in provisional companies at Camp Meade, Md., in preparation for going overseas.

DECORATED BY KING.

LONDON, April 3.—Captain W. E. McGinley of the American expeditionary force was decorated with the Military Cross by King George at Buckingham palace today. The captain is a member of the medical corps.

Many Medals Awarded

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A list of officers who have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service during the war, issued by the war department today, includes the names of Major-General Leonard Wood, Hugh L. Scott and John F. Morrison.

Generals Are Honored

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The department announced award of the medal to General K. Otani, of the Japanese army, "for especially meritorious and distinguished service as senior Allied commander in Siberia." Among other officers given the medal are: Brigadier General Robert M. Dandford, Oliver Edwards, Frank K. Ferguson, Charles M. C. Saltzman, Archibald H. Sunderland, E. Evelyn Winslow, Lytle Brown, John J. Bradley; Major General Willard A. Holbrook, Guy Carleton, Colonel James G. Steese, Bradley Dewey, Robert E. Wylie, J. R. McDermott; Lieutenant Colonel S. J. M. Auld, British army; Colonel E. D. Giles, British army.

Two Civilians Awarded Medals

Two civilians received the medals, Frank B. Jewell, late lieutenant colonel in the signal corps, for his service in connection with the development of technical apparatus for the army, and Charles E. Eisman, late vice-president of the committee on supplies, council of national defense, for his "energy, courage, business ability and foresight" in enlisting American industry and thus making possible "the proper and prompt equipment of our armies with clothing and equipment."

The citation of Major-General Holbrook refers to his "conspicuous service as commanding general of the southern department, where his firmness and tact in handling a threatening situation on the Mexican border, materially improved the conditions between the United States and Mexico."

General Wood's Citation

General Wood's decoration was based on his service as a department, division and camp commander during the war. The citation says: "He has displayed qualities of leadership and professional attainments of a high order in the administration and training of the various commands and has furthered in every way during the war the system of officers' training schools."

The decoration given General Scott mentions the fact that as chief of staff he persistently urged the adoption of the selective service law and as commanding general at Camp Dix he organized and trained the "miscellaneous troops committed to his care."

"I know I don't play whist well, but I only play cards for amusement." "Well, your game is certainly amusing."

KOREANS MAKING APPEAL

Delegation to Place Plea for Independence Before Conference.

PARIS, April 3.—An appeal for the independence of Korea will be submitted to the peace conference before the end of the present week by a delegation headed by Kinsie Kim, representing the new Korean Young Men's society. The appeal is declared to represent the vehement desire of almost the entire Korean nation, as manifested by the present widespread passive resistance movement.

The document is accompanied by a long memorandum reciting the long injustice and unpopularity of Japanese rule and the harshness of the measures with which Japan is declared to be endeavoring to repress the national movement for liberation.

PEACE TREATY TO BE READY BEFORE EASTER

PARIS, April 3.—"I have always thought and think more than ever today that the peace preliminaries to be imposed upon Germany will be ready before Easter unless something unexpectedly arises," said Stephen Pichon, foreign minister, yesterday in reply to questioners at a banquet given by French Republican journalists, according to the Mattin.

The council of four has virtually decided, according to information from French sources, that the left bank of the Rhine will be neutralized until Germany has paid the indemnities fixed by the peace conference. It is understood that French and Belgian troops will hold this territory.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 2.—(By The Associated Press)—Munich newspapers were told today that they were given three choices if they wish to continue operations, the adoption of syndicalism, communism or state ownership. This announcement was made by the newly appointed economic ministry official, Dr. Neurath.

Editors have not ventured to answer the announcement of Dr. Neurath since the pressure exerted on them effectually prevents public utterances.

AMERICAN ARMY ARTILLERY PLANS

War Organizations to Be Permanently Retained, Except Trench Mortar Batteries.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The American army will retain permanently some of the artillery organizations which are an outgrowth of the war. Among these, according to re-organization plans which have been approved, are 155 mm. rifles, the weapons relied upon largely in the closing days of the war for barrages work, eight-inch and 9.2-inch field howitzers; heavy railway guns including 12-inch, 14-inch and 16-inch mortars, howitzers and rifles, trench mortar units and anti-aircraft batteries, including motorized machine gun units for the purpose of protecting troops on the march to attack from the air.

In addition to the 61 regiments of field artillery provided for in the divisional organizations, there are to be six regiments of army artillery to go with the field army organization to be created.

One departure from wartime organization is the abandonment of trench mortar batteries with the divisions. Instead, 35 single trench mortar regiments will be organized as a part of the army artillery to be assigned for duty by the army commander. Another new element is the assignment of two anti-aircraft sectors to the army artillery.

JAPS NOT SOLD MEXICAN LANDS

Certain Concessions Are Granted But No Tracts Can Be Purchased.

CONTRACTS NULLIFIED

No Foreign Interests Allowed to Obtain Lands in Lower California.

MEXICO CITY, Wednesday, April 2. (By The Associated Press)—"In Lower California there are various foreign enterprises, among which are one or two Japanese, to which have been given concessions for the exploitation of certain natural resources in various places, but none of them has been permitted, nor will be permitted to acquire tracts of land, because the constitution prohibits this definitely," was a statement made today by General Amado Aguirre, under-secretary of agriculture and development.

"Naturally there has been a respect for those companies holding concessions which have always complied with the stipulations of their contracts, but some companies, among them the Mexico Land company, have had their contracts nullified for not having complied with all their provisions. These concessions will be duly and legally liquidated. Those interests which have large holdings will be obliged to divide them and nobody will be given more than 2500 acres."

Mexico to Hold Lower California

General Aguirre declared the government had not and would not allow foreign interests to obtain lands in Lower California and pointed out that Article XXVII of the constitution prohibits foreigners from holding lands within 40 miles of a frontier and thirty miles of a seacoast. He said that under these provisions because of the geographical situation of Lower California, it would be virtually impossible for foreign interests to secure any considerable tract, even in the interior, because of the narrowness of the peninsula.

Regarding concessions held by foreigners, the under-secretary stated that among those holding fishing rights were both Japanese and Norwegians, but he made it plain that no foreign interests held rights to land along the coasts.

General Denies Story

Discussing an interview by a newspaper Excelsior of this city on March 29th, General Aguirre denied its accuracy. In taking up this interview at length, it was pointed out that it was stated that "the concessions were fully authorized by the provisions of the constitution, which he said absolutely robbed the first sentence stating 'Japanese corporations have been granted concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California,' of any meaning that would cause alarm since the geographical configuration of Lower California and constitutional regulations regarding zones barred to foreigners absolutely prohibited large holdings."

The under-secretary declared, however, that the dispatch was incorrect in that the only concessions granted were five year permits to conduct fishing operations which permits allow no land or port holdings. General Aguirre stated that when asked regarding the reported concessions by George T. Sumner, an interim charge at the American embassy here, he informed the American diplomat of the facts substantially as given in his statement quoted above.

Baron Fugitaro Otani, Japanese minister to Mexico, stated yesterday that the only agricultural interests held by his countrymen were small farm lands near Mexicali which he said were absolutely without importance.

Embargo On All Grains Is Lifted By Railroad Board

CHICAGO, April 2.—The railroad administration today cancelled the embargo on all grains for all primary markets and discontinued the permit system. All conflicting embargoes of individual roads were also cancelled. The markets affected include St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Council Bluffs and Duluth.

Permit System in Egypt

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Removal of the embargo and permit system which has controlled the movement of grain to primary markets since last fall, was announced today by the railroad administration. Officials said the action was due to the improved condition of storage facilities, which now permits the receipt of grain without restriction.

The permit system for removal of grain to seaboard points still is in effect. Removal of the embargo on the movement to primary points affects points only in the middle west.

GERMANS TO STOP RIOTING

Troops Obtain Permission From French to Enter Frankfurt.

MOB PARADE STREETS

Hundreds Seize Food and Local Authorities Helpless.

COBLENZ, April 3. (By The Associated Press)—German troops opposite the Coblenz bridgehead began moving early Tuesday toward Frankfurt where a Spartacist revolt has been causing disorder.

Before entering Frankfurt, which is in the neutral zone beyond the French bridgehead based on Mayence, the German military authorities had to obtain permission from the French Tenth army.

According to information reaching American headquarters here, the trouble in Frankfurt became serious Tuesday. The workmen formed groups in the streets and eventually a mob of more than 10,000 began parading through the streets. The mob stormed a large warehouse and the members helped themselves to the food stored there. Hundreds filled baskets and sacks with food of various kinds.

Street fighting followed an attempt by the local authorities to gain control of the situation. The German troops opposite the American bridgehead were then called on for help.

GERMANS ARRIVE TO MEET FOCH

Sentiment Favorable to Settlement of the Danzig Controversy—Foch Due Today.

SPA, Wednesday, April 2.—Mathias Erzberger, head of the German armistice commission, arrived here today accompanied by a number of technical and other advisers, including the chief burgomaster of Danzig. Before leaving Berlin Erzberger had a final consultation with representatives of all parties at which an agreement was reached as to the attitude to be adopted in the negotiations with Allied representatives here. It seems that the sentiment of the Germans is favorable to a settlement of the Danzig controversy.

Canadians Lay Out Golf Course on Famous Vimy Ridge

WINNIPEG, Man., April 3.—Canadians have laid out a nine hole golf course on Vimy ridge, according to a letter just received from a Canadian officer in France. He said that President Wilson probably will be invited to play the first "official" game on this historic course.

Vimy ridge was captured by Canadian troops after fearful fighting and it is understood that France probably will present the ridge to the dominion as a war memorial.

DECLARES HIMSELF KING.

ADIS ABABA, Abyssinia, Wednesday, April 2.—A grandson of King Johannes II, who died in 1888, has revolted and declared himself king under the name of Theodore. The government has set out a punitive expedition to put down the rebellion.

PLEA FOR PARDON OF EUGENE DEBS

Petition Will Be Referred to Attorney General Palmer and to President.

MAY GRANT RESPITE

Debs Goes to Prison Immediately If Wilson Does Not Take Action.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Application for a respite preliminary to a petition for pardon of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist leader sentenced to ten years imprisonment for violation of the espionage act, has been received at the White House and will be referred to Attorney General Palmer. The request is signed by Frank P. Walsh, Charles Edward Russell and Allan Benson. It has been brought to the attention of President Wilson, it was learned today, but the attorney-general has been advised of its receipt.

Should a respite be granted, it would stay the execution of Debs' ten year prison sentence until the expiration of a stipulated time during which consideration would be given to a pardon. If it were not granted, Debs would be remanded to prison immediately upon certification by the supreme court of its findings upholding his conviction, which probably would be about May 1.

The application for clemency to President Wilson is his last appeal.

HUNGARY HAS NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

COPENHAGEN April 3.—The new government in Hungary has definitively promulgated a system of government by village, town, district and county councils and a national assembly of councils, a dispatch from Budapest says. The representatives to the national assembly will be elected by the town and county councils.

All men and women who have reached the age of eighteen will be permitted to vote with the exception of those who employ wage-earners for profit, or who live on unearned income or are merchants, priests, monks, common criminals or lunatics.

JUDGE EVANS DECIDES WAR IN EUROPE ENDED

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—In line with an informal statement from the bench on March 24, Federal Judge Walter Evans in an opinion today handed down a decision finding that the war in Europe legally is at an end and that a plea for a new trial on conviction of violating wartime military regulations after the armistice was signed has standing in court.

Judge Evans based his decision upon an address by President Wilson before a house of congress in joint session in November 11, 1918, in which he said, referring to the defeat of Germany, "the war thus comes to an end." The president, said the court, had authority to make the pronouncement under that section of the constitution which provides that he may from time to time go before congress and give information as to the state of the union.

King Albert to Discuss Affairs With President

PARIS, April 3.—King Albert of Belgium called on Col. E. M. House of the American peace mission this morning for a talk with the colonel before the king was due to pay President Wilson a visit in the afternoon. At this visit which was set for 2 o'clock, it had been announced that the interests of Belgium before the peace conference would be discussed with President Wilson and that King Albert would present a request that Brussels be made the seat of the league of nations.

BUDAPEST CLAIMS ORDER IS KEPT

BUDAPEST, Via Vienna, Sunday, March 30.—(By The Associated Press)—Budapest is orderly and the government is putting every effort to stabilize conditions.

Bela Kun, the foreign minister, received hundreds of telegrams of an official nature every day, among them being messages from Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik premier. Kun, who was formerly a secretary of Lenin, is most anxious to deny reports relative to the communication of women in Hungary, which he declares to be "preposterous." He also denies rumors of assassinations and disorders.

ALLIES DEFEAT ENEMY

Repeated Attacks by Bolshevik Forces Are Failure.

ALLIED LINES INTACT

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Reds in Two Days' Fighting.

ARCHANGEL, Tuesday, April 2. (By The Associated Press)—Repeated Bolshevik attacks along the front line and both the right and left flank positions controlling Odozerskaja were repulsed today by Allied forces. The Americans, French, British and Russians who either separately or together are holding positions throughout this territory have everywhere held their lines intact. The Bolsheviki in spite of their heavy losses yesterday, attacked the railroad front south of Odozerskaja this morning but they failed. Allied forces east of Bolshoi Ozer, where Americans, Russians and British are fighting, were under attack all day yesterday at a point about fifteen miles west of Odozerskaja and four separate assaults were made there again today. All broke down under the Allied fire. According to Bolshevik prisoners, the enemy is somewhat demoralized because of his heavy losses during the two days.

In the Selenok sector forty miles east of Odozerskaja the Allied advance posts were attacked by a strong enemy patrol this morning, but the Bolsheviki were driven back by machine gun fire.

On the Onega river west of Bolshoi Ozer the enemy yesterday shelled the village of Kleshevo, which is held by a Russo-British garrison. In this territory enemy outposts were driven back at Pihul, and the Allies captured two prisoners. The Allied troops are tired and outnumbered, but fighting a stubborn defensive battle in the snow which is rapidly showing signs of a thaw.

DEFINITE TEXT OF DRAFT TO BE FIXED SATURDAY

PARIS, April 3.—(By The Associated Press)—The drafting committee of the league of nations commission has finished work but has not passed on the French amendments to Articles VIII and IX as well as American and Japanese suggestions as to the Monroe doctrine and the equality of nationalities. It is expected that the league of nations commission will meet on Saturday to adopt a definite text of the covenant. President Wilson will act as chairman of the meeting.

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