

Paris Roused Over Germany's Greed in East

Council of Ten Disagrees on Plan to Check Foe's Apparent Desire to Recoup Its Losses in Poland

French to Lead Troops

Boundary Lines Remain Unfixed, but Soldiers Are To Be Sent Soon

PARIS, March 22.—The council of ten fruitlessly discussed the Polish question today, and it grows clearer from the German attitude regarding Poland, as indicated by the breaking off of the Posen negotiations, that the Germans believe that while they lost the war on the Western front they have gained in the East.

The military party obstinately clings to this view, and there are many indications that orders of the Weimar government will receive little obedience. The council today arranged for the dispatch of the first contingent of Polish troops, which includes an appreciable number of French officers, but this was the only decision reached.

The whole question of Polish boundaries is still in abeyance, waiting for the commission report, which has been referred back again, the commission having stated it was unable to see a reason for a change. The chief point at issue is the giving of Danzig to Poland, which would bring within immediate occupation the railway running from Danzig into Poland.

There is a note of gloomy unbelief struck in an article signed by Charles Saglio, which appears in "L'Oeuvre" and is captioned "To Remake the World in Fifteen Days."

Saglio in a general review of the work of the Council of Ten says the heads of the allied governments constituted themselves directors of the people of the world, thus undertaking responsibilities the more heavy since they were assumed without consultations with nor mandates from the parliaments.

"Surprised in November, 1918, by victory which military authorities had not anticipated before the spring of 1919, the victorious nations had no general plan when first gathered around the green table at the Quai d'Orsay, and in the main each brought to the conference his personal views and the special interests of his nation."

"Russian affairs are more obscure and dangerous than ever. In Ukraine the Allied delegation is unable even to make the Ukrainians listen and we do not even know whether we can send troops into Danzig. In Turkey nothing has been decided regarding Syria, Armenia or the claims of the Greeks, while the fate of Constantinople is still a big interrogation point. The realm of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes have not been officially recognized, save by the United States, and the conflict between Rome and Belgrade grows steadily worse."

Saglio declares that the public would be less concerned with the lack of success in these matters if it could feel that the conference had clear views and firm resolutions regarding the more immediate war questions.

Vienna Tells Karl to Go

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—The Vienna government has once more notified ex-Emporer Charles that it is desirable that he quit the country, but no pressure has been brought to bear to force him to leave, according to telegrams received here from the Austrian capital. It is declared that the maintenance of a court at Eckartsau, which it has been said ex-Emporer Charles would hold, is contrary to the new constitution adopted by the National Assembly.

Some commentators insist that the former Emperor convert his renunciation of the throne last November into an abdication for himself and the house of Hapsburg.

Block of Nelson's Ship Given to Admiral Sims

LONDON, March 22.—Admiral W. S. Sims was the guest of the Pilgrims' Club at a dinner last night, and as a souvenir of the occasion was presented a large block of oak from Nelson's flagship Victory, with an inscription on a silver plate.

Sir Harry Britain presided and Speaker Lowther of the House of Commons proposed the health of the guest of honor, this being seconded by Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, Admiral Sims, in a brief and terse speech of close cooperation which has obtained between the two navies and remarked upon the great hospitality extended American naval men by the British people.

Returned Soldiers Say Y. M. C. A. Did Good Work

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 13.—Answering criticisms of the Y. M. C. A. work overseas, Dr. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, presented at the annual banquet of the Kentucky State Y. M. C. A. here a resume of 200 questionnaires from overseas soldiers demobilized at Camp Zachary Taylor. One hundred and eighty commended and twenty criticized the work.

The testimony came, Dr. Mullins said, from the general run of men, and not from selected persons. All had seen foreign service, and a goodly proportion had been in nearly every sector from the Belgian coast around to Verdun and the Argonne.

French Gain in Quelling Moroccan Revolution

Railways and Roads Being Built Up to Encircle the Rebel Forces

PARIS, March 22.—Several months ago a rebellion broke out in the Ziz and Tafilalet regions of Southern Morocco and a considerable military effort has been under way by the French to check it. Progress is being made daily as described by the correspondent of "The Temps" at Rabat, on the Moroccan coast, in a dispatch to this newspaper embodying an interview with General Lyautey, the French commander in Morocco.

"The situation has improved," said General Lyautey, "but much remains to be done by our troops, among whom I have just spent three weeks. They will devote themselves to its accomplishment with all their might."

The general told of the hastening of the work on railway construction which was necessary to keep up communications. New automobile roadways have been built and the process of encircling an important section of the rebel forces has been carried well toward completion.

British Public Asks Steam Heat Replace Archaic Fireplace

English System Declared Admirable Invention From Every Aspect Except That of Utility and Economy

LONDON, Feb. 26 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The government plan to build 300,000 houses for workmen within the next few years apparently has aroused the British public to demand abolition of the archaic English fireplace, and substitution of the American steam heating system for homes. The demand is voiced by numerous contributors to the London newspapers.

"If I had my way I would at once send a commission of British architects to America and Canada to learn there the elements of the business of building houses and equipping them," declares one writer.

"One fundamental defect runs through practically all British houses of whatever grade," he continues. "They depend for their heating on fires. Now the English fire is an admirable invention from every aspect except that of utility and cleanliness. It is cheerful, comfortable, hygienic, sentimental—an altogether delightful thing to have in a room. It has, however, two vital drawbacks, it does not heat and it is abominably dirty."

"I mean that it does not heat properly. Its radius is so limited that over half an average English drawing room is not used in winter time. To move twelve feet away from the fireplace is to leave the Tropic of Capricorn and enter the Arctic Circle, while as for sitting comfortably near the window, the thing is inconceivable."

"Does Work Poorly. In the second place, even within its meagre radius, a fire never does its work thoroughly. It never warms you all over. One side is grilled, the other is underdone. Your face glows, your back a ripple of icicles."

The writer called attention to the acknowledged fact that in spite of the labor of carrying coal for grate fires fully 80 per cent of the heat is wasted, going up the chimney.

"Could anything be more barbarous, more expensive or more inefficient?" asks the writer. "We shall never have either sanity or comfort in our homes until we adopt the central heating system (steam or hot air furnaces), spread warmth throughout the house, not in batches, and burn wood on the hearth to supply the element of cheerfulness with a minimum of trouble and dust."

New Powerful Liquid Fuel Developed for Airplanes

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Development too late for use in the war of a motor fuel which adds ten miles an hour to the speed of airplanes and has possibilities for use in automobile racing was announced today by the Bureau of Mines. The liquid, a combination of benzol and cyclohexane called hectar, costs about \$1 a gallon, so while of military value it is not regarded as practical for commercial purposes at present.

Another combination of benzol and gasoline has been found to be more powerful than gasoline alone, and is expected to prove of value in industry.

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Americans Put 'Iron Heel' on Defiant Foe

Burgomaster and President of Coblenz Latest To Be Held for Court Martial and Possible Execution

Reds To Be Suppressed

Vigilance Over Spartacides Redoubled and All Will Be Ruthlessly Suppressed

By Wilbur Forrest
New York Tribune
Special Cable Service
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COBLENZ, March 19.—The American military authorities today arrested Herr Jansen, burgomaster of Coblenz, and also Herr Jurgensen, acting president of Coblenz, "for neglect and refusal to obey a requisition made by the American authorities." Both were held for trial before a military commission, which, under the law, is empowered to impose any penalty, including that of death.

The requisition in question was a demand for 300 laborers for work on roads near Bensdorf. The technical

defence made by the accused was that the requisition was not made out in proper form and without respect to the dignity of the German officials concerned.

Today's defiance of American military law by leading officials was the most flagrant of a series of misdemeanors. Thefts, violations of liquor regulations and failure to observe the military law by German civilians generally during the last three weeks are some of the things charged against the Germans by the American authorities.

Becoming Openly Defiant

Since the beginning of March the Germans seem to have discarded the thin veneer of obedience and docility so evident at the beginning of our occupation and are now becoming more and more openly defiant.

In the week ending March 1 there were 179 provost court trials to deal with enemy offenders. In the week ending March 8 there were 302 trials and in the week ending March 15 the number rose to 379, showing, as The Tribune correspondent pointed out a fortnight ago, that the Germans now are cognizant of the failure of their campaign of pretended love for the Americans, designed to get lighter peace terms and abundant food and even to drive a wedge between ourselves and our Allies, and are beginning to allow their real feelings to come to the surface. This is equally manifested by the first encounter between American soldiers and German civilians, which occurred a few days ago.

In the trial of Jansen and Jurgensen the military authorities will cite interesting precedents, including the shooting of French and Belgian civilians for the slightest infractions of German military laws during the German occupation of those territories.

Likewise, these German dignitaries, who violate our laws so lightly, will be forced to listen to an exact parallel of their case occurring in 1870, when the German army requisitioned 500 laborers from the French city of Nancy.

The Mayor of Nancy refused to deliver the workmen. The Germans

immediately and brutally arrested ten of Nancy's leading citizens and placed them before a firing squad with the threat to shoot them unless the workmen were forthcoming within two hours. The French Mayor, to save his compatriots, completed the requisition. Through the American requisition demanded 800 workmen on Monday. It is not yet compiled with.

The penalty to be imposed on these "all highest" violators of American military law will be interesting in the extreme, establishing, as well, whether the American military authorities will continue their decent and humane policies in the occupied area or whether the military "iron heel" must be put down.

'Iron Heel' Is Likely

Growing indications point to the necessity of the latter, and while possible the death penalty will not be imposed upon the heads of the Coblenz government stern punishment may be expected as an example for the more humble violators.

On receipt of reports that a nationwide German strike was being planned for March 28 the American authorities have redoubled their vigilance over representatives of all units of Great

Spartacide agitators known to be headed in this direction.

In view of the growing defiance manifested in the last three weeks every Spartacide suspect in the Rhineland will be ruthlessly suppressed wherever found and the enemy's privileges, which have been many so far, are likely to be curtailed in a great degree in the immediate future.

The military authorities announced today that a portion of the 75,000 bottles of illicit and smuggled cognac recently seized in the American area have been used in radiators of army automobiles to prevent freezing. The disposition of the rest has not yet been determined upon.

British Honor Veterans Tribute to "Contemptibles" in First Triumphal March

LONDON, March 22.—The first triumphal march on a large scale of British troops who fought in France and Belgium occurred in London today. Fourteen battalions of the Guards, representatives of all units of Great

Britain's crack corps, accompanied by their bands, proceeded from their barracks to Buckingham Palace, where they were reviewed by King George.

The line of march thence led through the main streets of the city. Many of the troops belonged to the "Old Contemptibles," and had fought from August, 1914.

France Plans to Spend Billion in Battle Area

Minister of Public Works Outlines Cost of Repairs Needed

PARIS, March 22.—The expenditure of more than 6,000,000,000 francs (\$1,200,000,000) in the reorganization of communication in Northeastern France is planned by Albert Claveille, Minister of Public Works. In a report to President Poincaré the Minister says that more than 900,000,000 francs should

be expended for the construction of new main railroad lines, more than 875,000,000 francs for the construction of local railway lines, more than 300,000,000 francs for the reconstruction of waterways, more than 200,000,000 francs for building and rebuilding roads, and more than 600,000,000 for the reconstruction and improvement of maritime ports.

In the fighting area of Northern France great stretches of railway lines were destroyed and must be rebuilt, as must most of the tunnels. All local railway lines have been destroyed in the regions of Rheims and Laon. The canal system in the battle area also was damaged considerably. 450 bridges and 131 floodgates being destroyed. The parts of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne were damaged to the extent of 105,000,000 francs. The losses in machinery in the occupied area amounted to more than 450,000,000 francs.

Reconstruction and improvements are being carried out in the departments of the Somme, Aisne, Iarnne and Meurthe and Moselle. During the war the Minister says, the various utilities built more than 1,100 miles of railway

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