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48 Broad Street 46 New Street

FOR THE SALE OF
CHOCOLATES, HOME-MADE CANDIES,
SODA, ICE CREAM, AND DELICIOUS DRINKS

Luncheon

SCHRAFFET'S

THE PEACE CALENDAR						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
25 DAY ON WHICH TERMS WERE AGREED TO SIGNING						
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French Premier, M. Clemenceau; the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur J. Balfour, and Premier Venizelos, of Greece, called at noon and conferred with him. It is understood the discussion related to Greek affairs, which will soon be taken up with the Turkish and Bulgarian treaties.

In the course of the afternoon the President went for an extended automobile trip.

Paris Press Sees Danger In Execution of Treaty

Putting Off Debt Declaration Until 1921 Prolongs the Uncertainty, Says "Le Matin"

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.) PARIS, May 11.—Hints of dissatisfaction are perceptible in the French press. "Le Matin" quotes the Anglo-American chiefs' promises regarding assistance to the French in the event of German aggression in the future, adding: "It is against future invasion they want to protect us, yet the engagement is not formal. And what about the execution of the treaty? By putting off to May 1, 1921, the declaration of the total German debt, aren't we prolonging for two years the general uncertainty?"

"We have made war to a finish, not to expose ourselves to a recommencement in two years. Isn't there danger there? After all, shouldn't the chief who led the Allies to victory be the best judge of military guarantees? Does this chief think the guarantees are sufficient? We must have a government reply to this question."

Socialists Consider Terms
The Socialist and quasi-Bolshevik elements of the press violently condemn the treaty. "Populaire," the organ of Jean Longuet, says:

"Part of German territory annexed to Belgium—theft! Saar Valley—disguised theft! Alsace-Lorraine returned to France—but not the Alsace-Lorraine of 1870, for it has been immensely enriched."

Finally the paper styles the treaty "the most horrible collective crime in history."

The official Socialist "Humanité" is almost equally violent, saying:

"The war for the right is finished at last on the west front, but on the other side of Europe, against the proletarian republics of the East, it continues with redoubled perfidy. As for a peace of justice, the blindest and most confident to-day know that it is nothing but a peace of violence, voracious imperialism and iniquity."

Saar Pact Called Criminal
"Humanité" refers to the Saar settlement as the most criminal part of the treaty, for, as it says, the political rights of the German population are annihilated. It considers the treatment of the German colonies "almost equally abominable." It remarks that Germany is disarmed, but that France is almost alone mounted guard, hence:

"Which is the victor, Germany delivered from militarism or France delivered over to it?" Finally the paper criticizes the weakness of the league of nations.

The Democratic "Nouvelle" says: "The greatest abomination of the treaty is that Germany is not compelled to reimburse the Allies for the expenses of the war which she criminally premeditated. The second crime is that we have not obtained the left bank of the Rhine."

An editorial in the "Petit Journal" says: "The treaty is not French, not only in form but in content and spirit."

Confident Foe Will Sign
PARIS, May 11.—The "first passage at arms," as the French editorial writers term the exchange of notes between Germany and the Allies (in which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau signed "with expressions of the most distinguished respect," while Premier Clemenceau used the closing formula, "with assurance of high consideration") evoked scathing comment in the Paris newspapers as the beginning of what Saint Brice in "Le Journal" calls a "paper guerrilla war," by the Germans against the Allies' terms.

The editorial writers, however, agree in the opinion that the Germans, after protesting in all the keys of the scale, will eventually sign, although, says

Austrian Eagle to Lose A Head and Go to Work

ZURICH, May 11.—The German-Austrian government has introduced in Parliament a bill for an alteration in the Austrian escutcheon, says a Vienna measure.

Henceforth the eagle will be single instead of double-headed. The bird will bear a crown and hold in one claw a scythe, as an emblem of agriculture, and in the other a hammer, as an emblem of industry.

the "Figaro," they will sign only under compulsion and with the determination of evading their engagements at the first opportunity. Against this, the newspaper declares, the only safeguard is an ever-closer Anglo-French-American alliance.

Premier's Reply Called Parry
"Pertinax" writes in much the same strain in the "Echo de Paris," but Premier Clemenceau's course in referring Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to the second paragraph of the first article of the league of nations covenant in reply to the German delegates' complaint that Germany had not been invited to join the league of nations moves Saint Brice to remark that the Germans soon found the weak spot.

The Premier's reply, says the writer, is a clever parry, but only a parry, in which he shows how the contradiction alleged by the German plenipotentiary may cease to exist, but does not deny that it does exist. Saint Brice thinks the German answer to this will not be long in coming.

**Germans in Rhineland
Stunned by Ultimatum**

**Civilians in Area Occupied by
Americans Show Dismay**

When Terms Are Published

COBLENZ, May 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Germans in the American occupied area are not only mentally stunned by what they consider the severity of the peace terms, the summary of which has appeared in German newspapers, but civilians generally view them with profound dismay.

The German press is beginning to feel the loss of Silesia more than anything else and exhibit more concern over the Eastern frontier than the occupation of the Rhineland for the next five to fifteen years.

Reports on the attitude of civilians in the various parts of the American zone regarding the peace terms have been received at the headquarters of the Third Army since Thursday when the army intelligence summary said:

"Never till to-day has the enormity of the nation's crimes seemed apparent to the Rhineland population. Prepared though they may have been for the punishment meted out, the Germans were not prepared for the terms which may upon the publication of the peace terms."

**Belgian Paper Urges
Recall of Peace Envoys**

**Many Elements Are Dissatisfied
With Terms of the Treaty;**

Anger Against United States

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.) LONDON, May 11.—Despite the announcement of the Belgian delegation's intention to continue to participate in the peace conference and to sign the treaty as it now stands, many elements in Belgium remain dissatisfied with the terms of the document.

The Belgian press are unanimous in stating that the terms of the treaty are not up to their expectations. Fed upon Allied propaganda in the form of news sheets smuggled into the country during the days of German occupation and leaflets that were dropped from airplanes, the Belgians were under the impression that as soon as the Germans withdrew the Allies would rush aid and plentiful supplies of cash, insisting on an immediate recognition of their country's prosperity.

But they have been greatly disillusioned, as they find their claims as strongly contested as those of any other ally. Voicing this popular bitterness, what is represented as the Allied front line live up to the spirit of their promises, the organ of the new Nationalist movement says:

"What our leaders, because of the high price they must pay, are now out of hesitation. Let's go away. Let us leave the conference of Babel. Let us recall our delegates at once."

See No Relief in League
"The door that Premier Orlando left open has not yet been closed. It will rightly serve those who are so blind and so deaf that their hearts have not been touched by our misfortunes, and keep their spirit closed to the warning lessons of this great catastrophe."

Belgium believes the league of nations, as at present constituted, cannot help its cause.

Concerning this attitude the newspaper adds: "A league of nations always has been the dream of small peoples whose chief safeguard has been international morality. Belgium wants nothing better than to have its league."

But when Huysmans stated at a plenary sitting of the peace conference, "people cannot be neglectful of their own safety," he said in French, which shows we haven't much more confidence in the guarantees of the league than the permanent neutrality of pre-war days.

"How much better the league's promises are than the neutrality treaties we shall have in the future. We can rely only upon those interested in an alliance with us."

Indignation Against America
"In any case the semi-fiasco of the peace conference provides an excellent lesson in expeditious politics. In the grand conceptions of the treaty, the grand idealists there comes an application of these principles that results in a complete betrayal of the truth, which is not more moral than the justice as deeply as did the old national politics. It also shows that diplomacy is the most pitiful of all trades, and that which is not more moral than the justice as deeply as did the old national politics. It also shows that diplomacy is the most pitiful of all trades, and that which is not more moral than the justice as deeply as did the old national politics."

A Belgian official, who has just returned from Belgium, says the indignation against America and England is widespread. The indignation against France is considerably less because it is recognized that France has suffered just the same fate as that of Belgium.

BRUSSELS, May 11.—Belgium will be compelled to retract drastically in expeditious politics. The peace terms, Premier Delcroix said to the Cabinet to-day in setting forth the financial situation of the country as revealed by the results of the peace conference. Premier said that France had granted Belgium as a priority payment, she was nothing at present, and as the country was without resources

of its own and foreign loans were obtainable only on onerous terms, it would be necessary to cut expenses all around immediately.

The army, the Premier stated, would be reduced to 100,000 men, various military facilities abroad would be discontinued and relief payments, which still cost the country 20,000,000 francs (\$30,000,000) monthly would be considerably reduced.

Fiume Question Still Unsettled by Council

**Italy Reported Demanding the
Carrying Out of Treaty
of London on Dalmatia**

PARIS, May 11.—The council of four of the peace conference has not yet taken up the question of Fiume for settlement, according to the Havas Agency.

The council of foreign ministers has nearly finished the work of delimitating the Austro-Hungarian boundary, it is added. The reports of the various members on this problem were adopted in their entirety.

Italy, according to the "Echo de Paris," seems inclined to cease pressing, for the time at least, her claim to Fiume, and to demand the carrying out of the treaty of London upon which her Dalmatian claims were originally based.

Several of the newspapers the view is taken that it is in order for France and Italy to conclude a formal pact of friendship and alliance, while in some quarters regret is expressed that Italy has not been invited to join the defensive alliance proposed for France, the United States and Great Britain.

Danes Oppose Plebiscite In Southern Schleswig

**Population Composed of Ger-
mans, Whom Denmark Does
Not Want in Country, It Is Said**

COPENHAGEN, May 11.—The clause in the peace treaty with Germany providing for a plebiscite in southern Schleswig is causing much excitement in Denmark. Dissatisfaction is reflected in the population, which declared the population of Germans whom Denmark does not desire, as their presence within the country would lead to a future racial conflict.

The Political Committee of the Reichstag, after conferring with the government, has telegraphed the Danish Minister in Paris that the government is not in favor of the principle of nationality.

Dutch Call Treaty Crime Against Germany

AMSTERDAM, May 11.—The comment of Dutch newspapers on the peace treaty is generally unfavorable, the "Handelsblad" calling it "a crime against Germany and, above all, against humanity." The "Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant" says: "The treaty does not end the war; it continues it forever."

The "Telegraaf," on the other hand, has this comment: "Germany is treated with terrible severity, but really does not deserve a better fate."

Recognition of Finland Protested by Russians

PARIS, May 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Russian commission in Paris, of which Prince Lvov is chairman, has protested to the Entente powers against the unconditional recognition of Finland's independence on the ground that Russia's consent must be obtained before Finland can be legally separated from the Russian Empire.

The protest says the commission holds that the action of the various powers in recognizing Finland will not affect Russia's attitude toward Finland and prevent Russia from having her interests in that country safeguarded.

ARCHANGEL, May 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—Commenting on the peace terms presented to Germany, the "Gorodetsky" (Northern Morning), published here, says:

"The impression is made upon every Russian that Russia is not only not included among the great nations signatory to the peace, but does not even belong to the small nations which took part in the war. Russia seems not to exist at all."

German Treaty Protest Futile, Says Reading

LONDON, May 11.—The Earl of Reading, British Ambassador to the United States, on his return from New York on the Aquitania yesterday, said the Germans had no right to expect anything less than the peace terms.

"They must have known perfectly well," Lord Reading said, "that when they laid down their arms as a vanquished people they must submit to the terms that a just victor would claim."

"The Germans," he added, "could hardly expect to be received into the bosoms of our families."

Discussing the German attitude toward the treaty and the contention that it goes beyond President Wilson's "Fourteen Points," he said:

"The best answer that President Wilson has accepted the proposals embodied in the treaty. The author of the 'Fourteen Points' is the best interpreter of them, and he has accepted the treaty."

Allied Murmurs Force Reports Two Advances

**Five Bolshevik Regiments Re-
volt; Trotsky's Secretary Is
Drowned by Soldiers**

ARCHANGEL, May 9.—(By The Associated Press.)—A column of the Murmansk force operating west of the railroad has cleared the villages along Lake Sego of Bolsheviks, while another column operating eastward has advanced down the road from Beluga to Yam, and is now only fifteen miles from Poinovets, at the headwaters of Lake Onega.

Meanwhile the Bolsheviks have withdrawn on the railway to a point seventeen miles south of Meselskaya, while the American railway troops have returned to the line as far as Meselskaya.

Artillery and patrol activity continues on the Divina and Vaga rivers.

HELSINKI, Finland, May 10.—According to Russian newspapers received here, discontent in the Bolshevik army is increasing. Five regiments on the Ural front are mutinous and have drowned a number of the Bolshevik commissaries, including Leon Trotsky's secretary, Lindon.

Foch Invited to Massachusetts

BOSTON, May 11.—Governor Coolidge announced to-night that he had invited Marshal Foch to visit Massachusetts when he comes to the United States.

AN INVESTOR'S CATECHISM (After the War)

Q. Are there any special factors which contribute to the safety of Guaranteed Mortgage Companies?

A. Yes, this is the only Mortgage Company which protects its clients by the following "Safety Limits."

FIRST: The total outstanding guaranteed mortgages shall be limited to twenty times the capital and surplus of the Company.

SECOND: The charge of the Company for guaranteeing the payment of mortgages shall not exceed one-half of one per cent. per annum.

THIRD: The loans of the Company shall be made only upon real estate in the City of Greater New York, improved for business or for residence purposes.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
Capital, Surplus & Pr. \$9,000,000.
69 Liberty St., N.Y. 184 Montague St., Bkn.

London Editor Sees Renewed Peril in Russo-German Pact

America and the Allied nations face the danger of a strong Russo-German alliance as a result of the procedure followed by the peace conference was the warning uttered last night by H. W. Massingham, editor of the London "Nation."

Mr. Massingham, who is staying at the Hotel Belmont, is in this country on business and to seek rest from his strenuous editorial labors during the war.

"Discussing the treaty, Mr. Massingham declared Germany should have had a larger voice in the deliberations, his contention being that the war was fought against the old government of Germany, which has now disappeared."

"Germany must be dealt with as a new power, and the peoples of the Central Europe must be dealt with as a new power. The only way to security for the world lay in application of the new diplomacy."

Old Regime Eliminated

"Germany has played too great a part in the past to be left out of account now. She is absolutely due with old regime and from the latest world I have received a perfect unutterably opposed to the return of the monarchy. The Allied diplomats cannot dispose of such a vast territory as old Germany without regard to the German statesmen and administrators, who are thoroughly in touch with the situation there, and who are lucky if they don't do worse."

Mr. Massingham said that in the Congress of Vienna the nations then allied finally included France in their deliberations, and that at that time France occupied the role of the conquered nation.

"The peril in the exclusion of Germany," he continued, "lies in the probability that we shall have not one body of nations but two bodies, as Russia and Germany will enter it as a combination against the Allies."

"We can't settle the problems of the world with the sword; we can't perpetually occupy Germany nor blockade the Baltic or the Black Sea."

"A possible solution of the chaotic conditions in Europe lies in the league of nations covenant, said Mr. Massingham, if Germany can be prevailed upon to accept it, and that he thought of the treaty as a whole, he replied: "The treaty must be judged by its contributions to the restoration of economic and political life in Europe. The better a treaty it is, the less it conforms the worse it is."

Vanderlip's Report Confirmed

Mr. Massingham referred to the dispatch from London printed in Sunday's New York Tribune wherein Frank A. Vanderlip pictured the frightful conditions prevailing in the Continent and urged America to rescue Europe by supplying food and raw materials.

"America has no conception of the disaster which prevails in Europe today," Mr. Massingham continued, "the abundance of food here is remarkable. In London there is fair abundance in the clubs and restaurants, but there is still considerable scarcity in private houses, but this scarcity is quite insignificant when compared with what the Central Powers and Eastern Europe are suffering."

Accused Visit Scene Of Liebknecht's Death

BERLIN, May 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—The defendants and witnesses in the trial before a court-martial of the persons accused of killing Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg during the Spartacist uprising in Berlin last winter were taken Friday night to the scene of the crime, the shooting of Liebknecht, halting at the point where Dr. Liebknecht was shot. Captain Reitz von Plag-Bartung, who is charged with firing the first shot at Dr. Liebknecht, pointed out the spot where the automobile in which the prisoner was being taken to jail from the place where he had been temporarily lodged after arrest had halted when a fire burst. It was from this spot that several officers, with Dr. Liebknecht, proceeded on foot.

The midnight shooting scene of the shooting lasted half an hour, after which the defendants were again removed to the jail.

Irish Society Envoys Arouse British Wrath

**President Wilson's Failure
to Deny He Sanctions
Acts of Ryan, Dunne and
Walsh Causes Comment**

Premier Also Criticised

**Heading Parade in Which
Sinn Fein Flags Were
Carried Is Chief Offence**

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.) LONDON, May 11.—The British think President Wilson's exact relation to the Irish-American delegation visiting Ireland needs clearing up. Criticism has been leveled against the emissaries on the ground that they headed a parade in Dublin in which Sinn Fein and American flags were flaunted in direct violation of the law.

The tour of this delegation, consisting of Frank P. Walsh, Michael J. Lyon and ex-Governor Dunne, would not cause more than a ripple were it not for the fact that the American President so far has not denied that he has given his official sanction to their acts.

When Bonar Law returns from Paris this week he is expected to clear up the relation of Lloyd George to the delegates which still is a subject of condemnation by the conservative press of England.

"The Telegraph" of last Wednesday says, "If the Premier advised the Irish-Americans to visit Belfast he did them a much better service than they know. They must be dense indeed if their experience in Belfast yesterday failed to convince the mission that its purpose is unpopular with all loyal Irishmen."

Carson Absolves Premier
Sir Edward Carson expressed the opinion that Lloyd George is not associated with the mission in any way. In Belfast the Irish-American delegates were unable to see the Lord Mayor, the chairman of the harbor committee or the director of workmen at the Clark Shipbuilding plant, which is regarded as a direct snub.

"The Morning Post's" Dublin correspondent reports that their speeches in Dublin upon their return, contained much that was uncompromising to England and English rule.

The Irish question will come up this week in the House of Commons, where the allied press is active. Messrs. Walsh, Dunne and Ryan will be asked, meanwhile the American emissaries continue what is described by labor papers and Liberal sympathizers as a "highly successful and triumphant tour," and by the ultra-conservative press as "lawless meddling."

"Post" Decries Visit
The "Post" says: "We don't know why the rule prohibiting protests should be relaxed in favor of these men, but we suppose the Irish Executive is acting upon instructions from the government. For instructions from the government, for this is the correct course, the Irish Executive is now boasting that the Irish Executive was compelled to recognize the international dignity of the American envoys. We have a fear of nothing American sending to the Rumanian Bureau at Berne. The Associated Press here:

"The American and English governments, through their representative advance of the Rumanian armies upon Budapest. The reasons are unknown, but probably are political."

LONDON, May 11.—The Hungarian War Office reports a refusal of the Rumanians near Szolnok, on the Theiss River, says a Vienna dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. A Ruman retreat is declared to have been compelled.

Advance of Rumanians Halted by the Allies

**Reason for Stopping March on
Budapest Not Given Out;**

Hungarians Report Victory

GENEVA, May 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Rumanian advance toward Budapest has been halted by orders from representatives of the Allied and associated powers, according to the Rumanian Bureau at Berne. The Associated Press here:

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ROME, May 10.—Pope Benedict today received in private audience Emilio Lissone, Archbishop of Ljubljana and heard with interest from him particulars concerning the dispute in which Peru, Chile and Bolivia are concerned over the provinces of Tacna, Arica and Antofagasta.

Sinn Fein Prisoners Visited

DUBLIN, May 11.—Michael J. Ryan, former Governor Edward Dunne of Illinois and Frank P. Walsh, representative of Irish societies in the United States, yesterday visited the Sinn Fein prisoners in Mountjoy prison, and later called on Archbishop Walsh.

At a reception tendered them by the Lord Mayor, members of the corporation adopted resolutions wishing the Americans success in their efforts to secure Irish freedom. Mr. Ryan, replying, said he believed the United States meant when it entered the war that all peoples should have the right to determine the government under which they lived. The Irish people, he continued, had determined that the government under which they had suffered should no longer be theirs. They had selected their own form of government, and it would come, perhaps in six months, perhaps within a year, but the Irish cause was unconquerable and bound to be victorious.

Terms Lower German Bonds

BERNE, May 11.—The German mark, which had recovered to 47 francs per hundred, fell on the publication of the peace terms to 37, all shades of bonds connected with German enterprises dropped considerably in price.



**PLANNED ADVERTISING
"XXth CENTURY"
COOLER**

NINE years ago Cordley & Hayes placed their advertising in the hands of Hoyt's Service, Inc. During these years the merits of "XXTH CENTURY" Water Coolers, "C & H" Dispensers for fruit juice drinks, and "Fibrotta" Ware pails, measures, cuspidors and other equipment have been made known to dealers all over the United States.

This year consumers are becoming better acquainted with these exceptionally sanitary, time-saving, ice-saving coolers and dispensers and durable "Fibrotta" equipment. Striking full page advertisements in *The Saturday Evening Post* throughout the year 1919 are blazing the way to more sanitary service in offices, factories, hotels, public buildings and institutions—as well as at soda fountains and restaurants.

This advertising is progressive—the first national campaign of its kind. It marks a distinct step forward in the progress of the nation toward the goal of health and maximum efficiency. It points out the danger of the contamination of drinking water and

beverages through the use of containers in which they may come in contact with dirty, germ-laden ice and follows along the lines of legislation which aims to protect the public from such dangers.

The campaign of 1919 was the result of much careful thought, investigation and planning.

In *The Saturday Evening Post* of May 10th is a page advertisement which is an example of the way in which these things are being impressed upon thinking people.

The advertisements are increasing the sales of dealers who carry this sanitary, well made equipment.

There are great opportunities of business growth open to many manufacturers to-day through "Planned Advertising." Given a meritorious product, a trade mark that stands for something, and both may be invested with a national meaning that will be reflected to a surprising degree in added sales and profits. If you are an executive let us tell you more about this "Planned Advertising" and our methods of working.

Hoyt's Service, Inc.

PLANNED ADVERTISING

116 West 32nd Street, New York

80 Boylston St., cor. Tremont Boston, Mass.

Leader-News Building Cleveland, Ohio

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