

A.E.F. Will Not Quit Rhine in Treaty Crisis

America Is Still Held To Be One of Associated Powers and U. S. Troops Are to Remain in Coblenz Area

New Note to Germany

Supreme Council Said to Demand Berlin Say at Once if It Will Sign Protocol

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The withdrawal of the American troops from Coblenz, in occupied Germany, is not considered in American peace conference circles as necessary in consequence of the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the German peace treaty. It is contended that the United States is still one of the Allied and associated powers, and that the postponement of final action on the treaty does not change its relation to either the associated powers or to Germany.

The council today decided to reply to the note submitted by the Germans informing the council of the departure for Berlin of the plenipotentiaries sent in connection with the protocol guaranteeing the carrying out of the armistice terms, which Germany has been accused of having signed before the peace treaty is put into effect. The contents of the new Allied note were not given out today. It was announced that the text would be made public tomorrow.

The sudden departure of the commission headed by Herr von Simson, determined by the German government to sign the protocol and exchange ratifications of the document, is regarded in American peace delegation circles as having close connection with the news of the withdrawal of the United States Senate without ratifying the treaty.

The American opinion, however, does not agree with the majority of French critics that the Germans are using the failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty as a pretext for avoiding fulfillment of the peace terms. It is suggested that the Germans are hesitating because they are confronted with a situation in which the absence of American members from the commission charged with supervision of execution of the treaty deprives them of what they are supposed to consider as a counterpoise to the points of view of their former European enemies.

The Supreme Council is understood to be a sort of summons to the Germans to make known whether they want to sign the protocol and make the treaty effective or to wait until the peace treaty is couched as an ultimatum.

U. S. Envoys Ready to Sign Bulgarian Treaty Thursday at Neuilly, Unless He Is Otherwise Instructed

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The American delegates to the peace conference, not having received instructions to the contrary, will sign the Bulgarian peace treaty unless there are new developments before Thursday. The ceremony, which will be much simpler than those at Versailles and St. Germain, will take place in the Mayor's office at Neuilly.

Frank L. Polk, American Under-Secretary of State, probably will sign for the United States. Cecil B. Harmsworth, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for Great Britain; Sir George H. Perley, Canadian High Commissioner in London, for Canada; Andrew Fisher, Australian High Commissioner in London, for Australia; Andrew B. Blackmore, for New Zealand; Thomas McKenna, New Zealand's High Commissioner in London, for New Zealand; Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, for Czechoslovakia; Baron van den Heuvel for Belgium; M. Antonin Dailly, for France; M. Rumanian Premier, for Rumania; and M. Trumbitch, Jugoslav Foreign Minister, for Jugoslavia. Nikola P. Pachtich, former Serbian Premier, and M. Zeligor for Jugoslavia.

M. Stambulsky, the Bulgarian Premier, whose credentials were verified today at the Foreign Office, will sign for Bulgaria.

Ratify Treaty Despite Its Faults, Pleads Ratcliffe

A plea for the early ratification of the peace treaty in spite of the fact that "the seeds of future wars are planted in the new national map of Europe" was made by S. K. Ratcliffe, the English journalist, in a speech for the League of Nations at Education at Carnegie Hall yesterday.

"The cardinal point of the treaty is violated in Czechoslovakia alone," said Mr. Ratcliffe, "where the Germans are living in that nation's midst contrary to their desires. But the covenant cannot do the real job we want it to until it is ratified."

Mr. Ratcliffe summarized this for the world when he said "It is imperative necessary the war be brought to a close."

Continued Gains Are Reported by Bolsheviks

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Continued advances against General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak's forces are claimed in the Russian soviet communiqué received by wireless today. The Bolsheviks were said to be approaching Tzaritzin, on the Lower Volga. They reported the capture of nearly five hundred prisoners in the region of Tzaritzin and nine hundred in the vicinity of Omsk. Three hundred prisoners were taken when Lbishchensk was occupied.

Russian Situation Good, Says Envoy to France

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Basil Kalkoff, the Russian Ambassador to France, and Dr. Karl Kramarz, former President of the Czechoslovak republic, who returned yesterday from a visit to Russia, announced today that the impression they had received there was an excellent one. They asserted that the situation was good and expressed confidence in the future of the country.

N. Y. to Hamburg Line Posted

Announcement was made yesterday by the International Mercantile Marine Company that the corporation would start a service between New York and Hamburg with the departure of the steamship Mongolia December 15. Other ships will be added to the service, and like the Mongolia, will fly the American flag.

Italy Reported Near Revolt And Its Ministry Tottering

Continued from page 1

full of energy and vitality, of a firmly confident attitude, and as considering that to abandon power at such a moment would be equivalent to a general deserting his soldiers on the battlefield—almost treason to the King and the country. This is not the moment to desert but to remain inflexible. To sacrifice everything, life itself if necessary, in the service of Italy is Signor Nitti's views, according to his friends.

The problem is being considered whether the King should be permitted to risk going to the Chamber to be insulted.

There have been suggestions that on that day it would be advisable for him to develop a "diplomatic illness."

The anti-Socialist view is that an anti-monarchist demonstration might not be a bad thing. They argue that

Nitti Calls Talk of a Revolt Absurd And Pleads for American Aid to Italy

ROME, Nov. 24 (By The Associated Press).—"The peoples of Europe will not have another war, and because the Socialists form a party which always has opposed war the people of Italy voted for them," said Francesco Nitti, the Premier, in explaining to the correspondent yesterday the present Italian situation and the true meaning of the last general elections, when the number of Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies was more than tripled. He characterized reports in circulation abroad that Italy was on the verge of a revolution as "simply absurd." Premier Nitti continued:

"The result of the elections surprised many, but not those who followed carefully the course of events and their effect. Of the 508 Deputies in the Chamber there will be about 90 Catholics, more than 150 Socialists and 10 or 12 Republicans. This leaves 250 Constitutional Deputies, representing moderate tendencies besides the Catholics, who are fervent patriots.

Majority True Democrats

"The majority of them are sincere democrats, ready to participate in the government of the country. It is proved by the fact that two of them are members of my Cabinet, while one belonged to the preceding administration."

"In addition, the majority of Socialists returned is not the expression of a political program, but rather of the people's state of mind.

"Four-fifths, at least, of the Italian Socialists belong to the Labor Party, and are representatives of the working classes in the social and economic fields, and, therefore, an expression of the new great industrial democracy which is now being built up."

"The Italian Socialists form a party destined sooner or later to abandon their negative attitude for participation in the government. Do not be led away by appearances. Most of the votes given the Socialists were not given for the love of Socialism, but means many other things—firstly, the discontent inevitable after a long war, and secondly, the dissatisfaction felt in Italy for the way her motives have been impugned."

Says America Is Misinformed

"Reports circulating abroad—I must say especially in America—about our situation and the condition of public order in Italy are absolutely false and even ridiculous. They continually say we are on the verge of a revolution, which is simply absurd, considering the exceptional moments Italy is passing through like all the European nations and also after-war psychology, the general gloom in Italy accompanied with extraordinary few incidents worthy of mention.

"Now public order is perfect indeed, and this is a boast which few nations can make nowadays—there is not a single strike in Italy." The Premier said this with a humorous smile, adding immediately:

"Of course I cannot guarantee to be able to say as much tomorrow. But what is certain is that work is being resumed everywhere, and everything leads us to hope that the entire country is ready to devote itself wholeheartedly to the much needed task of reconstruction. This being the position of affairs in Italy, it is easy to imagine how hard it seems to us that our condition is not judged with justice and equity, especially by our friends in America. I have often told them that their obstinacy in not helping us solve our difficulties is explained only by their having an incorrect, that is, no just, appreciation of our efforts and sacrifices."

Feels Unjustly Treated

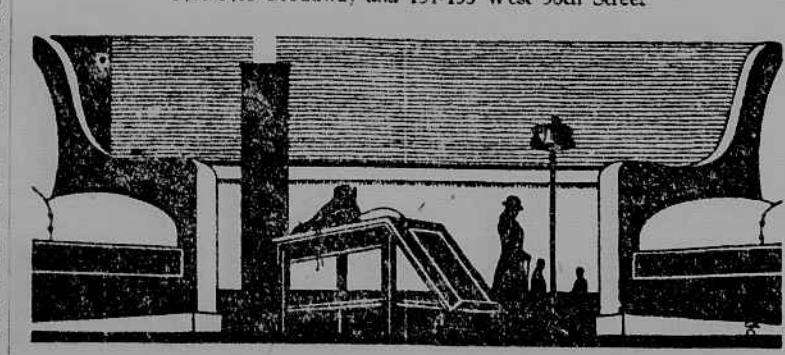
"It is useless to hide the truth. Italy feels she has been unjustly treated. Let us look at the question dispassionately. Of the three European powers which waged war against Germany Italy is the country that, proportionately to her national riches, resources and population, suffered the most, and is still suffering. We are still eating war bread, the meat supply is absolutely inadequate to the needs of the population and there is not enough milk for the children and sick. We have no coal and are burning the remainder of our precious forests, there being districts where some even sacrifice their furniture in order to keep a little warmth in their ill-housed bodies."

"In addition, Italy was the only country among the Allies which entered the war spontaneously by its own choice.

John Ward Men's Shoes

The CULROSS, a grain leather brogue, twelve dollars, commands attention. Square trimmed and distinctive in every line.

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side. Sooner or later Italy will conquer, because justice is on her side—because once she has emerged from the present difficulties of her situation in Europe she can only become greater and greater.

"We must also take into account the support of our Latin sister republics of South America to which we are bound by so many racial, social and linguistic ties; by that great contribution of the steel which we have made makes the Italian feel at home when he reads the soil of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Peru while Latin Americans are greeted as brothers over here."

Polk Confers on U. S. Action if Spalato Is Raided by d'Annunzio

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State and head of the American peace delegation, conferred with Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, commander of the United States naval forces in European waters, and other naval officers this afternoon. The American naval position with respect to Dalmatia was discussed. It has been a question in the minds of American naval officers here as to just what might happen in connection with the American forces in the Adriatic should d'Annunzio attempt a raid on Spalato, where the American ships have their base.

Great surprise has been expressed in naval circles respecting the action of the Italian Admiral Milla, at Zara, where he cordially greeted d'Annunzio and joined in his movements. It is authoritatively learned that Admiral Milla led the American officers to believe that he would at least remain neutral should d'Annunzio attempt further aggression.

Commander A. S. Hickey, of the U. S. S. Maddux, who has just returned from the Baltic, was invited to the conference to give first-hand information on recent happenings in the Baltic States and northern Russia.

Italian Legion Formed And Armed at Sebenico

BEUGRADE, Nov. 24.—A semi-official communication says that a significant movement has been noted among the Italians in the Northern occupied zone.

An Italian legion has been formed at Sebenico. It is composed of newly-arrived troops, equipped with ammunition and other supplies by the Italian army.

Police Will Disregard Irish Hunger Strikes

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—Official notice was given here that no more prisoners will be liberated, conditionally or unconditionally, for hunger striking and that hunger strikers must be responsible for the consequences of their acts. It also was announced that there would be no further accommodation of the prison treatment given any prisoner convicted under the defense of the Irish Act.

This notice is regarded seriously in Irish political circles, and it is anticipated that hunger strikes will become numerous and that deaths in prisons will follow. The effect on the feeling, now awaiting the production of the Home Rule bill, would be grave, it is said, and would revive the bitterness evoked by the death of Thomas Ashe, Sinn Féin leader, who died in May, 1916, as the result of a hunger strike and whose fate powerfully affected the Irish Convention.

Conscience and High Prices Overcome Clerk

OYSTER BAY, Nov. 24.—This shortage and high cost of food supplies isn't all a one-sided sugar-coated story. The reaction in the heart of Oyster Bay's largest grocery store, The sympathetic clerk is Fred Walker, and he handed his employer, R. W. Royce, his resignation today.

"You'll have to get another head clerk; that's all there is to it," he announced. "I can't stand it any longer."

A fellow employee vouches for the statement that Mr. Walker, who is a strong man's eyes as he made known his decision.

"Why, Fred?" exclaimed the grocer. "You astound me. Haven't we treated you like one of the firm?"

"It isn't how you've treated me, boss; it's how I have to treat our customers. They come in asking for sugar and I have to refuse them. They buy a bar of soap and I have to charge 2 cents more for it than I did last week. It hurts in here," and the faithful clerk tapped his breast.

"No," he resumed brokenly, "I'm going away from here. I'm going to study to be a real estate agent or a plumber or something, so my conscience will be clear."

Mr. Royce is in the field for an individual with a heart of flint.

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Announce for To-day

A Sale of

Girl's Smart Frocks

Regularly \$16.75 to \$21.50

At \$12.95

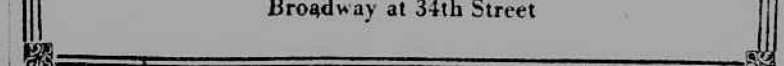
Every one taken from our regular stock, and reduced to this low price to assure immediate clearance.

Excellent assortment of models, carefully fashioned of French Serge, Lustrous Taffeta, and Velvetene, many richly hand embroidered.

Sizes 6 to 14, but not in every model.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street



U. S. Mining Medal Given to Schneider, 'Schwab of France'

Honor Conferred Six Years Ago Upon Hoover Awarded at Dinner to Delegates to Trade Parley Here

The gold medal of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America was conferred last night upon Charles Eugene Schneider, head of the Creusot Steel Works and chairman of the French Economic Mission which attended the recent Foreign Trade Conference at Atlantic City. Mr. Schneider and the other delegates to the conference are being entertained in this city preliminary to their departure tomorrow on the President Grant.

It was the sixth annual award of the medal, which is given for research work in metallurgy. Six years ago the recipients were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, who had translated a sixteenth century book on mining, which theretofore had defied engineers and linguists.

Mr. Schneider, who has been called the Charles M. Schwab of France, was greeted at the dinner by Charles M. Schwab, of America, as "the leader of the steel industry." Mr. Schwab said the steel industry in this country virtually was back on a peace-time basis. The need of the hour and of the future, he said, was "the forging of guns of public opinion and justice by which the world will be won."

Sees Need of More Guns

Dr. Henry M. Howe, professor emeritus of metallurgy at Columbia University, another speaker, was not so sure that the world had passed beyond the need of guns of steel. Germany's prohibition had been exerted only temporarily, he declared, and German aggression again would menace the civilized world, Germany, he asserted, was intrinsically criminal.

He called attention to the magnitude of the Creusot works, where 250,000 men are employed, pointing out that they had supplied three-fourths of the French artillery used in the war and also had furnished Belgium and Serbia with guns. Engineers from Creusot, he said, had been sent to the United States when this nation declared war to help in organizing the American steel industry for war.

Other speakers were Bradley Stoughton and Brigadier General McCloskey, H. H. Knox was toastmaster. Among those at the dinner were M. J. Cavanagh, Gaston Liebert, French Consul General; Baron du Marais, Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War; Emile Collin, Aide Militaire, Herbert C. Hoover, Fayette S. Curtis, Dean M. C. Colver, Culver Township, E. H. Gary, Dr. Charles Warren Hunt, Calvin W. Rice, F. L. Hutchinson and James T. McClenny.

Stevens Honors Schneider

Earlier in the day Stevens Institute of Technology conferred the degree of Doctor of Engineering upon Mr. Schneider. After Dr. Alexander Humphreys, president of Stevens, had conferred the degree in the presence of the student body Mr. Schneider delivered a brief address, in which he praised the work of American engineers in France and suggested that French and American universities exchange students as well as professors.

About 100 delegates to the Foreign Trade Conference, inspected the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn with members of the Merchants' Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce. Then they attended a luncheon at the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. Florin Hankar, a delegate from Belgium, said at the luncheon that there were not more than 200,000 persons unemployed in his land, and that all the railroads wrecked by the Germans had been repaired with the exception of about thirty-six miles.

Many of the delegates went to the Rinkside last night. They will be the guests of the New York State Chamber of Commerce to-day.

Surrender in Murder Case

Two Plead Guilty to Relieve Conscience; Are Centenced

Fifteen-year sentences were imposed yesterday by Justice Crosey, of

the Brooklyn Supreme Court, on two men who had surrendered to relieve their consciences and pleaded guilty to complicity in the murder of Gyro Anzuso, a Brooklyn meat market keeper, a year ago.

Justice Crosey said that the light sentences were in consideration of the fact that Patsi and Vaccaro had assisted the authorities in clearing up other gang murder cases.

Baker Going to Panama

He and March to Sail From New York Sunday

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary Baker, accompanied by Chief of Staff March and Inspector General Chamberlain, will sail Sunday from New York for Panama for a two weeks' visit of inspection of the army possessions on the Isthmus.

The War Secretary and army officials will go to Panama on the Great Northern, one of the vessels purchased by the War Department from the Great Northern Railroad Company for use between New York and the Isthmus, and will return on the same boat.

The visit of Mr. Baker has been in contemplation for some time. Since becoming Secretary of War, he never visited the canal. The stay in the Canal Zone will enable him to inspect the fortifications and accommodations for troops now being constructed on

the reservation and to see the canal and the Panama Railroad in operation.

Secretary Baker and General March will attend the Army and Navy football contest in New York Saturday, and will board the Great Northern upon their return from the game.

Teacher 50 Years, Miss Roelich Gets Honor and Gold

Prall and Hugo Praise Her, and Former Pupils, in Clothes of Children, Attend 'Class'; Give \$1,000

Miss Ella Roelich, vice-principal of Public School 3, was guest of honor last night at a celebration marking the completion of her fifth decade of service in the old building at Grove and Hudson streets.

Hundreds of men, many of them with the first of gray in their hair, who had been her pupils more years ago than they care to remember, attended the gathering. So did Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, who journeyed all the way from Albany to pay tribute on behalf of the state to the veteran teacher.

Annex S. Prall, president of the Board of Education, praised her and her work.

The auditorium of the old school, which has stood on its present site for 101 years, was turned into a classroom fifty years ago last night. Miss Roelich, her face pink with excitement, presided, and stout and generally dignified men in the costume of children of a former generation were the "pupils."

Following the program that was included in the "session of school," Secretary Hugo spoke of the work Miss Roelich had been doing for a half century and of the great and inspiring influence she had been to the community. He also entered a strong plea for an increase in the pay of teachers, saying that the average of their wage throughout the state was less than that of a bootblack's earnings.

At the conclusion of his address, he presented the guest of honor with a purse containing \$1,000 in gold, the gift of her former pupils.

Mr. Prall referred to the interest that Miss Roelich took not only in the school work, but also in the home life of her charges, and termed her type of teacher the nation's surest safeguard against Bolshevism. He presented her with a great sheaf of roses and orchids. "I am very happy," said Miss Roelich in a brief address. "But, then, I have been very happy every day I have spent in this school, not only as a teacher, but before that as a pupil. I have always found the work pleasant and have loved it. As for my pupils, they have kept me young."

Railroads in Belgium

In proportion to its size Belgium has more miles of railway than any other country.

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