

WILSON AROUSES PEACE CONGRESS

STAND TAKEN ON ITALIAN ISSUE CREATES SENSATION.

AIMED AT SECRET TREATIES

President Makes Known to World Why America Opposes Italy's Demands.—Peace Must Be Based On Right and Justice.

Paris, April 28.—President Wilson's emphatic declaration that he will not yield on the Adriatic question created the most profound sensation in the peace conference. The manner in which he threw down the gauntlet to the supporters of treaties almost took away the breath of those who have been urging compromises on points covered by many secret documents and at variance with the president's fourteen points.

The president's sweeping declaration, while aimed directly at the Adriatic problems, also reaches the Kiau-Chau controversy, in which Japan relies on secret agreements made with Great Britain, France and Italy in 1917 to support her in her claim to the concessions held by Germany in Shantung.

The peace delegates generally regard President Wilson's statement as a challenge which once for all will dispose of the question whether secret documents, of which many nations participating in the war were ignorant, are to figure in the peace following an armistice in which all the allies pledged gave no regard to secret treaties.

Following is President Wilson's statement in which he explains to the world his reason for opposing Italy's demands:

"In view of the capital importance of the questions affected, and in order to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their settlement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory solution.

"When Italy entered the war she entered upon the basis of a definite private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the pact of London.

"Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other powers, great and small, have entered the struggle, with no knowledge of that private understanding.

"The Austro-Hungarian empire, then the enemy of Europe, and at whose expense the pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists.

"Not only that, but the several parts of that empire, it is agreed now by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent states and associated in a league of nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but with Italy herself and the powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty.

"We are to establish their liberty as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller states whose interests are henceforth to be safeguarded as scrupulously as the interests of the most powerful states.

"The war was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace which should be founded on certain clearly defined principles which set up a new order of right and justice.

"Upon these principles the peace with Germany has been conceived, not only, but formulated. Upon those principles it will be effected. We cannot ask the great body of powers to propose and effect peace with Austria and establish a new basis of independence and right in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian empire and in the states of the Balkan group on principles of another kind. We must apply the same principles to the settlement of Europe in those quarters that we have applied in the peace with Germany.

Structure for Peace.
"It was upon the explicit avowal of those principles that the initiative for peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of peace must rest.

"If those principles are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as the outlet of the commerce, not of Italy, but of the land to the north and northeast of that port; Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania and the states of the new Jugo-Slav group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we have deliberately put the port upon which all those countries chiefly depend for their access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a power which it did form an integral part and whose sovereignty they, if set up there, must inevitably seek to maintain, not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the pact of London, but there definitely assigned to the Croats.

Romans Shout Fiume or Death.
London, April 28.—Public opinion in Italy, according to a message from Rome, is much excited against the peace conference for refusing to recognize the Italian claims. Apparently there is a complete truce in party politics and the newspapers are unanimous in blaming the allies. It is declared feeling is running so high that it might have a disastrous influence on Anglo-Italian relations.

"The Italians consider that they have been betrayed by the allies," the

"And the reason why the line of the pact of London swept about many of the islands of the eastern coast of the Adriatic and around the portion most open to that sea, was not only that here and there on those islands, and here and there on that coast there are bodies of people of Italian blood and connection, but also and no doubt chiefly, because it was felt that it was necessary for Italy to have a foothold amidst the channels of the eastern Adriatic in order that she might make her own coasts safe against the naval aggression of Austria-Hungary.

"But Austria-Hungary no longer exists. It is proposed that the fortifications which the Austrian government constructed there shall be razed and permanently destroyed.

"It is part also of the new plan of European order which centers in the league of nations that the new states erected there shall accept a limitation of armaments, which puts aggression out of the question. There can be no fear of the unfair treatment of groups of Italian people there because adequate guarantees will be given, under international sanction, of the equal and equitable treatment of all racial or national minorities.

"In brief, every question associated with this settlement wears a new aspect—a new aspect given it by the very victory for right for which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. Italy, along with the four other great powers, has become one of the chief trustees of the new order which she has played so honorable a part in establishing.

"And on the north and northeast her natural frontiers are completely restored, along with the whole sweep of the Alps from northwest to southeast to the very end of the Istria peninsula, including all the great watershed within which Trieste and Pola lie and all the fair regions whose face nature has turned towards the great peninsula upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out through centuries of famous story ever since Rome was first set upon her seven hills.

"Her ancient unity is restored. Her lines are extended to the great walls which are her natural defense. It is within her choice to be surrounded by friends; to exhibit to the newly liberated peoples across the Adriatic that noblest quality of greatness, magnanimity, friendly generosity, the preference of justice over interest.

"The nations associated with her, the nations that know nothing of the pact of London or of any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of this great struggle, and who have made their supreme sacrifice also in the interest, not of national advantage or defense, but of the settled peace of the world, are now united with her older associates in urging her to assume a leadership which cannot be mistaken in the new order of Europe.

"America is Italy's friend. Her people are drawn, millions strong, from Italy's own fair countryside. She is linked in blood, as well as in affection, with the Italian people. Such ties can never be broken. And America is privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the war, to initiate the peace we are about to consummate—to initiate it upon terms which she had herself formulated and in which I was her spokesman.

"The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes a part in with those principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy and in her trust believes Italy will ask nothing of her that cannot be made unmistakably consistent with those sacred obligations.

"The interests are not now in question, but the rights of peoples, of states new and old, of liberated peoples and peoples whose rulers have never accounted them worthy of a right; above all, the right of the world to peace and to such settlements of interest as shall make peace secure.

"These, and these only, are the principles for which America has fought. These, and these only, are the principles upon which she can consent to make peace. Only upon these principles she hopes and believes will the people of Italy ask her to make peace."

Orlando Rebukes Wilson.

Paris, April 28.—Premier Orlando of Italy made a statement before leaving for Rome in which he declared President Wilson's proclamation was an attempt to place the government in opposition to the people. "He is treating the Italians," said the premier, "as if they were a barbarous people, without a democratic government." He rebuked the president for addressing himself to the Italian people over the head of the Italian government and says he never considered America bound by the treaty of London, but that Italy's case is based rather on right and justice.

The premier says he has never denied that the pact of London did not apply to Fiume, but the Italian claim was based on the principles of President Wilson's fourteen points.

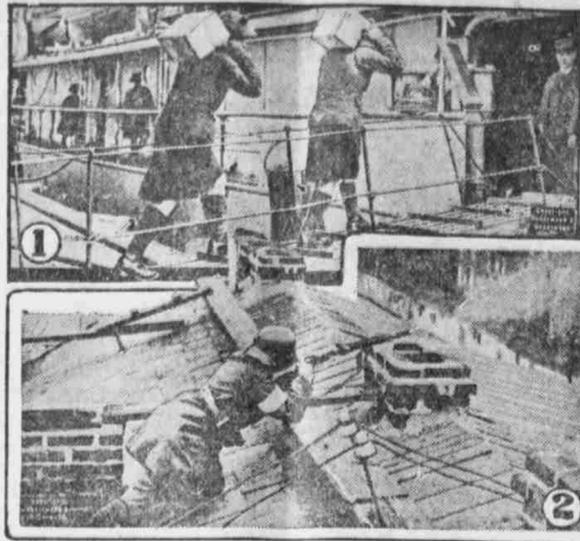
Believe Italy Will Yield.

Washington, D. C., April 28.—Official circles here believe Italy eventually would be obliged to recede from her demands, though it was recognized that for the moment Premier Orlando and his delegations were obliged to maintain an unyielding attitude or face repudiation at home.

dispatch says, "The whole nation is aroused and has rallied to the support of Orlando and Sonnino. There is a brave army ready to make every sacrifice for the realization of their program. Many popular demonstrations have taken place, and the watchword adopted is 'Fiume or death.'"

Detroit Claims Honor.

Detroit, Mich., April 28.—Detroit claims the honor of being the first large city in the country to exceed its quota in the victory liberty loan.



1—Scottish soldiers loading on a British ship some of the gold bullion with which Germany is paying for food from the allies. 2—German government sniper on a roof picking off Spartacists. 3—Obverse and reverse of the gold medal which will be presented to President Wilson by leading citizens of Switzerland.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Italians, Being Refused Fiume by President Wilson, Boit the Peace Conference.

RESULTS MAY PROVE SERIOUS

Success of League of Nations Is Imperiled—Bolsheviks and Communists Losing Ground—Victory Loan Going Well—Carranza Denounces Monroe Doctrine.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson declared flatly last Wednesday that Italy should not have Fiume because that outlet to the Adriatic was essential to the prosperity of the Croats and other Jugo-Slav peoples.

Premier Orlando promptly announced the withdrawal of the Italian delegates from the peace conference and on Thursday himself left Paris, his colleagues remaining for the present in the vicinity of the French capital. "We do not break with our allies, but hand over our interests to their hands trusting they will loyally fulfill their mission," said Orlando.

The seriousness of the situation was recognized by all, and France and Great Britain renewed their efforts to bring about an agreement. The Italian delegates endeavored to throw on Mr. Wilson personally the blame for the break, asserting that just before the president issued his statement they had received from Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson proposals that Fiume should be a free port, all the Dalmatian island cities going to Italy and the hinterland to Croatia. This plan, they declared, would have been accepted by them with the exception that the city of Fiume should be Italian and its port only internationalized. While their ambassador was on his way with a reply to this, said the Italians, they were astounded to read in a Paris newspaper Mr. Wilson's statement and appeal to public opinion in Italy. They asserted that Mr. Wilson made a grave error in diplomatic etiquette and that nothing was left for them except to withdraw from the conference.

Lloyd George and Clemenceau, it was said, read and approved Wilson's statement before it was given out, but neither of them signed it. The document called attention to the fact that the treaty of London gave the Dalmatian coast and cities to Italy because she needed protection against Austro-Hungary, but that the Austro-Hungarian empire no longer exists and so the necessity has passed; that Italy gave her adherence to the 14 points, and that to give Fiume to her would not be in accordance with them. The Italians replied that Wilson already had compromised some of those points, notably in the case of the freedom of the seas and the Saar basin, and that Italy was being discriminated against. This really was the crux of the dispute.

Mr. Wilson may have acted too impetuously and may have violated diplomatic courtesy in appealing to the Italian people over their government, but it is likely that in the matter of the disposition of Fiume he is backed by the great body of public opinion in this country, and probably in Great Britain and France. The justice of the claims of the Jugo-Slavs are generally recognized. Italy asserts Fiume is an Italian city, but this is only half a truth, for a large part of it is inhabited by Croats.

What would be the result if Italy's withdrawal from the conference were permanent was the subject of much speculation. It was believed there would be no consequent delay in the treaty dealings with Germany, and there were intimations that Italy would undertake to make a separate peace with Germany. Of course Italy would cease to be a charter member of the league of nations and would be ad-

mitted later only by vote, like the enemy nations. If she chose to remain aloof from the league, the strength and value of that association would be greatly impaired, according to some authorities. In political circles in Rome it was predicted that Orlando and Sonnino would offer their resignations to the parliament and would be unanimously confirmed in the tenure of their offices. The king lost no time in wiring his absolute approval of the course they were pursuing in Paris, and they were given ardent support by the Italian press and by public demonstrations.

Italy already is in possession of Fiume as well as the Dalmatian coast territory she claims, and declared she intended to hold them, by force if necessary. In such case the league of nations could not act militarily because it does not yet exist. Nor would any of the allied nations take up arms against Italy, according to opinion in Paris. It was believed there that if either Great Britain or France took sides with Italy in the dispute, the United States might withdraw from the conference and make a separate peace with the enemy countries.

It was reported that Italy was hurrying more troops to Fiume, and the early opening of hostilities between them and the Jugo-Slavs there and at other points was freely predicted.

Closely resembling the Adriatic issue, and scarcely less difficult of solution, was the matter of Kiau-Chau, for Japan relies on secret agreements with Great Britain, France and Italy to support her claim to the concessions in Shantung which were held by the Germans. The council, reduced to three by Orlando's defection, gave much time last week to this controversy, but its conclusions, if any were reached, were not known at the time of writing.

It appears that the peace treaty will not be ready for the signatures of the Germans so soon as had been expected, because of the long task of completing the drafting, and as the German government announced its delegates would not arrive at Versailles as early as former plans contemplated. The treaty may be presented to them piecemeal, so that it can be signed about May 15. In that case peace would be effective throughout the world about July 15, for a clause will be inserted providing that the pact shall go into effect 60 days after it is signed. The German party, headed by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, will include about 75 persons. It is the present plan to keep them virtually incommunicado at Versailles, both the Germans and the American correspondents are protesting against this.

The first of General Haller's divisions, transported through Germany by train, began to arrive in Poland last week, to the great contentment of that rather hard-pressed country. The Poles and Czechoslovaks will be required to settle between themselves their dispute over the Teschen mining region. Polish forces recaptured Vilna, the Lithuanian railway center, from the bolsheviks.

Bolshevism and communism had a hard week of it. The Russian soviet first army surrendered to Ukrainian troops under General Petlura in the region of Homel, giving up large stores of munitions, and a few days later the Ukrainians drove the bolsheviks out of Kiev, being aided by many of their prisoners, who volunteered to serve against their former comrades. Along the Petchora river the bolshevik troops were driven far back by the loyal Russians and Siberians, who were not far from a junction with the allied forces in the Archangel district. The latter had several successes and took much material, and they were joined by numerous deserters. In southeastern Russia, in the region of Uralsk, the Ural Cossacks, apparently acting in conjunction with Admiral Kolchak's Siberians, forced the bolsheviks to retire a long way to the north.

Bela Kun and his soviet government of Hungary seemed approaching their end, and there were intimations that that leader was ready to retire in favor of the socialists. Rumania, acting under the instructions of the allies,

was steadily moving into Hungarian territory with the purpose of stemming the bolshevik advance, and there was a serious crisis in Budapest.

The communists still held on in Munich, but the government of Premier Hoffman was pressing them closely and most of the Bavarians seemed against them. In Munich itself terrorism, rioting and great distress ruled, and nearly all the workers were idle. Elsewhere in Germany, especially in Hamburg and Bremen, there was a continuation of the fighting and disorder that have been prevalent for months. The details are uninteresting.

An attempt to seize Vienna was made by communists led by Hungarian agitators. It was foiled and the Hungarians were arrested and ejected from the city.

The plan of the allies to withdraw their troops from Russia and to supply the anti-bolshevik elements with munitions met with the hearty approval of the governments of North Russia and Omsk, but they protest earnestly against Doctor Nansen's proposal that the bolsheviks be supplied with food provided hostilities are entirely stopped. The loyal Russians have no intention or desire to cease their warfare on the Lenin-Trotsky forces and are confident the bolsheviks will be defeated. In this view the Russian representatives in Paris and Washington concur. According to the present plans of the allies, the Omsk government will be recognized by them soon after the peace treaty is signed, and in the meantime any diplomatic advances by the bolsheviks will be ignored.

According to documents published in a Swiss paper, Lenin has his eye on Switzerland now. The papers were marked "very confidential" and entitled "General instructions for a revolution in Switzerland." According to Lenin's orders, "all the federal authorities and also the military staff must be captured and held as hostages. He also directs that the banks, railways, factories and newspapers be seized and placed under the control of Comrade Radek. That is the man who has been directing the movements of the Spartacists in Germany.

Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish socialist leader, addressing the socialist congress in Paris, warned his hearers of the results of soviet government, which he said meant absolute economic decomposition, misery and famine. The congress passed resolutions demanding the return to the state of excess war profits and the levying of special taxes on wealthy establishments, financial monopolies, concerns dealing in luxuries, railways and large enterprises such as mines and banks. A reduction in the hours of labor, the fixing of minimum wages and rigorous protection of mothers and children were also demanded.

The Victory loan campaign was launched last week and the results of the first few days were so satisfactory that the treasury officials were almost surprised. The slogan, "Let's Finish the Job," has caught the public mind and is catching the public's dollars, and the enthusiasm displayed all over the country is no less than that displayed in the former loan campaigns. The drive is greatly aided by the presence of returned fighters and of captured German submarines, cannon and airplanes.

President Carranza threw his sombrero into the ring last week with an attack on the Monroe doctrine. In a formal statement his foreign department said: "The conference now meeting at Paris has considered the recognition of the Monroe doctrine. Some governments, friends of Mexico, have asked Mexico for its opinion regarding the doctrine, and the Mexican department of foreign relations has answered that the Mexican government has not recognized and will not recognize the Monroe doctrine or any other doctrine that attacks the sovereignty and independence of Mexico."

But who cares?
Carranza also ordered his minister to France to withdraw to Spain because, though he has been in Paris since December, he has not yet been permitted to present his credentials to the French government.

OPEN TO NEUTRALS

THIRTEEN NATIONS ASKED TO JOIN THE WORLD LEAGUE.

REVISED COVENANT PUBLISHED

Mexico Not Invited to Become Member.—New Slav States Are to Be Parties to Agreement.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The revised covenant of the league of nations, which was represented in the peace conference in plenary session at Paris Monday, was made public here Sunday evening by the State department. Its essential features already had been disclosed through an official summary issued two weeks ago.

Attached to the text, however, is the hitherto unpublished "annex" referred to in the covenant, in which are named the thirty-one states, including the self-governing British dominions, which are to be the original members of the league of nations, and thirteen states to be invited to accede to the covenant.

The original members are all the nations which declared war on Germany, and in addition the new states of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Those invited to become members by acceding to the covenant are:

The three Scandinavian countries, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain and Persia, and the American republics of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Salvador and Venezuela.

Mexico does not appear in the list. Provision is made in the covenant, however, for the admission to the league of any fully self-governing country, which will give required guarantees, upon a two-thirds vote of the assembly.

As in the original document, the covenant provides that the league shall act through an assembly, in which each state shall have one vote and not more than three delegates, and a council, comprising for the present one representative of each of the five great powers and each of four other powers to be selected from time to time by the assembly.

Members of each class represented on the council may be increased by unanimous consent of the council and a majority of the assembly.

The text provides that nothing in the covenant shall be deemed "to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace."

This was the amendment for which President Wilson made a successful fight at the same time the Japanese delegation to the peace conference sought vainly to have a race equality provision inserted in the covenant.

Changes suggested in criticism in the United States senate and provisions for the withdrawal of a member nation upon two years' notice after fulfillment of the league obligations, exempt domestic questions from the league's jurisdictions, provide that mandatories over German colonies or former Ottoman dominions shall be given only to nations willing to accept them, leave it to member states to decide what armed force, if any, it will contribute to the force required by the league to enforce its mandates, and make it clear that members states individually will pass upon proposed limitations upon their armaments.

With modifications, the new draft includes all the provisions for the submission to the council of international disputes, for inviting nonmember nations to accept the obligations of members for the purpose of adjusting disputes and for breaking economic relations by the use of armed force in dealing with a state which has broken the covenant.

Except in certain specified instances, unanimous agreement is required for all decisions.

The word "external" in Article 10 shows that the league cannot be used like the Holy Alliance to suppress national or other movements within the boundaries of member states, but only to prevent forcible annexation from without.

Articles 10, 11 and 19 are cited as making plain that the covenant is not intended to make the new territorial settlement in Europe unalterable for all time.

The covenant does not create a superstate; the league must depend upon the free consent of its component states.

Orlando Warmly Greeted.

Rome, April 29.—Premier Orlando, appealing directly to the Italian people, was given assurance last Friday that they endorse his withdrawal from the peace conference and will continue to support Italy's claim to Fiume. It was a day of protest throughout the kingdom. Demonstrations occurred in every city from the Alps to Sicily.

"Flu" Takes Heavy Toll.

London, April 30.—Almost 5,000,000 persons have died in British India from Spanish influenza and fully 1,000,000 other are believed to have died in the native states from the same cause, according to a report of the Indian government. The area affected contained a population of 238,626,240. In a few months, it is observed, influenza claimed half as many victims as did the dreaded plague in 20 years.