

## FOE MUST SIGN WITHIN 15 DAYS

Will Be Permitted to Consider Treaty and Make Counter Proposals.

### ENEMY CHIEF NEARLY FAINTS

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau Almost Overcome With Emotion When He Presents Credentials to Allies' Envoys.

Paris, May 5.—The German delegates to the peace congress will have fifteen days in which to consider the treaty and make any counter proposals they desire, it has been learned. They may begin offering their suggestions at any time, but no day of grace will be allowed. Representatives of the allies, it was stated, reserve the right to reply to any of the German objections or proposals at any time, but the belief is expressed that no more than five days or a week will be required for closing the exchanges of ideas.

While the date for the presentation of the treaty to the Germans has still not been fixed, it probably will be Monday or Tuesday. Numerous details remain to be approved, but consideration of them has reached such a stage that it is reasonably certain that the peace documents can be whipped into shape in the next three or four days. The ceremony of presentation will be in the presence of only the delegates of the governments which participated in the war.

The council of three is proceeding with its deliberations, unembarrassed by the absence of the Italian delegates. Italy is still regarded as a member of the conference and invitations are being forwarded to her ambassador for participation in the conference.

Among the questions still unsettled and which M. Clemenceau, David Lloyd George and President Wilson considered at two meetings is the disposition of the German cables. It is learned that the Belgian claims have been finally disposed of or that an agreement had been reached giving Belgium priority in the reparations to the amount of \$500,000,000.

Versailles, France, May 5.—Pale and almost fainting from emotion, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign secretary and head of the German peace delegation, passed through what evidently was one of the bitterest moments of his life Thursday. He was barely able to sustain himself through the brief ceremony of presenting the credentials of the delegations to a committee of the United States and the allies.

The meeting took place in the room of the Trilanon hotel previously used for the sessions of the supreme military council. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, on entering, was accompanied by Herr Landsberg, Professor Schieckling and two secretaries, and waiting for him the allied representatives were grouped around Jules Cambon, the former French ambassador to Berlin, who is chairman of the commission.

Other members of the allies' party included Henry White of the United States, Lord Harding, Great Britain, and Ambassador Matsui, Japan. Tokyo, May 1.—The diplomatic advisory council has voted to adhere to Japan's attitude relating to the Shantung peninsula and to make no concessions or compromises at Paris, according to newspapers here.

Paris, May 1.—All German rights at Kiaochow and in Shantung province are to be transferred without reserve to Japan, according to an agreement reached by the "council of three." Japan voluntarily engages to hand back Shantung province in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted Germany and the right to establish a settlement at Tsingtau, south of Kiaochow.

### TO RUSH U. S. TROOPS HOME

American Army in Europe to Be Limited to Force on the Rhine.

Paris, May 3.—The American expeditionary force will be reduced solely to the army of occupation along the Rhine as rapidly as possible, it was announced.

Three hundred thousand American soldiers will be sent home during May and a like number in June. After the first of July the use of French ports will be abandoned, American-controlled railroads returned to France and American and military police withdrawn. Antwerp will then become the American supply base under command of Brig. Gen. W. D. Conner. Communications hereafter will be through Belgium.

Child Labor Section Void. Greensboro, N. C., May 5.—The child labor section of the war revenue bill, placing a prohibitive tax on products of child labor entering interstate commerce, was declared unconstitutional by Federal Judge Boyd.

No Yanks Beheaded. London, May 5.—A report that the bolsheviks had captured Chenkurst and decapitated 60 American prisoners with axes was declared by both the British war office and American headquarters to be untrue.

### CLOSER AND CLOSER



### TAX ON ALL LUXURIES

NEW WAR REVENUE ACT INCREASES COST OF ARTICLES.

Tax Must Be Paid by Consumer and Cannot Be Absorbed by Vender in Cost of Merchandise.

Washington, May 1.—The commissioner of internal revenue through the issuance of tentative rulings with reference to the collection of the luxury tax in the new war revenue act, calls attention to the fact that the American citizen will now have to pay more money for many things.

While the luxury tax hits women's finery, beautifiers, and many things that they might exist without, it finds a way into the pocketbook of nearly every man, woman and child. Ice cream, soda water, and candy do not escape. Sodas, sundaes, lemonades, which were 15 cents, now cost 17 cents. The new tax adds 1 cent for every 10 cents or part of 10 cents such refreshments cost.

Then the items of druggists' sundries, patent medicines and things like that. Your 25-cent tube of tooth paste now costs you 28 cents, as will everything else the druggist sells that formerly cost a quarter. The new tax adds 1 penny for every 25 cents of an article's cost, and this includes patent medicines, cosmetics, talc powder, and everything else. Candy, chewing gum and kodak films fall in the same class when it comes to garnering the war-tax pennies.

The following are some of the articles upon which the government is now collecting a tax of 10 per cent:

Handbags, on the amount in excess of \$7.50 each. House or smoking coats or jackets and bath or lounging robes, on the amount in excess of \$7.50 each. Men's waistcoats, sold separately from suits, on the amount in excess of \$5 each.

Women's and misses' hats, bonnets, and hoods, on the amount in excess of \$15 each.

Men's and boys' hats on the amount in excess of \$5 each.

Men's and boys' caps on the amount in excess of \$2 each.

Men's, women's, misses' and boys' boots, shoes, pumps and slippers, not including shoes or appliances made to order or for any person having a crippled or deformed foot or ankle, on the amount in excess of \$10 a pair.

Women's and misses' silk stockings or hose, on the amount in excess of \$2 a pair.

Men's, women's, misses' and boys' pajamas, night gowns, and underwear, on the amount in excess of \$5 each.

Kimonos, petticoats and waists, on the amount in excess of \$15 each.

Carpets, rugs, including fiber, except imported and American rugs made principally of wool, on the amount in excess of \$5 a square yard.

Valises, traveling bags, suitcases, hat boxes used by travelers and fitted toilet cases, on the amount in excess of \$25 each.

In the tentative ruling on the luxury taxes the collector said that the tax must be paid by the consumer to the vender in the sale of the article.

Merchants will be required to render returns covering the tax collected during a given month.

Launch U. S. Warship. New York, May 2.—More than 75,000 persons crowded into the New York navy yard Wednesday to witness the launching of the most powerful battleship ever built, the United States superdreadnaught Tennessee, a 32,000-ton monster which will cost \$15,000,000 when completed.

U. S. Ships to Archangel. Plymouth, Eng., May 5.—The United States cruiser Des Moines, the first ship to fire a salute at Plymouth since the beginning of the war, sailed Saturday for Harwich and thence will proceed for Archangel.

Spanish Parliament Dissolved. London, May 5.—King Alfonso of Spain has signed a decree dissolving parliament, says a Madrid dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph. It adds that general elections will be held June 1.

### REDS RIOT MAY DAY

TANKS AID POLICE IN FIGHTING AT CLEVELAND.

Eleven Officers Wounded and 100 Persons Injured During Demonstration—200 Arrested.

Cleveland, O., May 3.—An unidentified man was killed by a detective's bullet, 11 policemen were shot or badly beaten and about 100 persons wounded, many seriously, in general rioting which brought a dramatic finale to a Socialist May day demonstration of 20,000 reds here.

About thirty persons, seriously injured, are in hospitals, while scores of others, including women, were trampled by rioters and clubbed by police.

Socialists and sympathizers in East Ninth street and at Public Square were ridden down by mounted policemen and by soldiers in army tanks and trucks.

Socialist headquarters were totally wrecked by angry civilians bent on putting an end to the demonstration.

The rioting was general in Public Square, East Ninth street, Huron road, Prospect avenue, Superior avenue, Bolivar avenue and other thoroughfares.

The one fatality occurred at Central and Woodland avenues, when a mob said to have been composed of Socialists and sympathizers rushed Detective Woodring and other officers. Woodring drew his revolver to save his own life, fired into the alleged leader of the mob, the bullet passing through the man's neck, killing him instantly.

Over 200 rioters were arrested. A score were found to have weapons on them, police say.

New York, May 3.—Rioting followed the celebration by the New York Call, the Socialist daily newspaper, of its occupation of new offices on Fourth avenue and the display outside of what some soldiers called "bolshevist posters."

ITALY VOTES TO TAKE FIUME

Parliament at Rome Backs Premier Orlando's Stand at the Peace Conference.

Rome, May 1.—Only 40 votes out of 422 dissented from Premier Orlando's Paris policy on Fiume when he called upon the Italian parliament for a vote of confidence on Tuesday. The vote was 382 to 40.

Thus the lawmaking body of Italy by an overwhelming majority and amid demonstrations of wild enthusiasm endorsed the withdrawal of the Italian peace delegation from the Paris conference and went on record as agreeing with it that Fiume must be annexed outright.

A tremendous throng besieged the parliament building throughout the session. Orlando was acclaimed as the hero of the hour.

SEARCH-SEIZURE BILL WINS

Senate of Illinois Legislature Passes Measure to Enforce Anti-Saloon Laws in Dry Territory.

Springfield, Ill., May 2.—The senate passed, 29 to 11, the Anti-Saloon league law enforcement bill, called a search and seizure measure, to enforce anti-saloon laws in dry territory.

Hurt on Submarine Chaser. Charleston, S. C., May 5.—Three naval men and 13 Charleston firemen were injured by explosion of a gasoline tank on the submarine chaser 58, which later burned to the water's edge.

Joffre to Visit U. S. Washington, May 5.—Private advices received here say Marshal Joffre has not changed his plan to visit the United States again before the end of this year. He had not fixed a date for his trip.

## ULTIMATUM SENT BY BOLSHEVIKI

Russian Soviet Government Makes Threat of New War on Roumania.

### MUST EVACUATE BESSARABIA

King Ferdinand Enters Budapest at Head of His Army—Government of Carinthia Orders Mobilization of 20 Military Classes.

London, May 3.—The Russian soviet government has sent an ultimatum to Roumania, demanding the evacuation of Bessarabia.

A wireless dispatch from Moscow says that the Roumanians are given 48 hours to reply.

Bessarabia is a former Russian province populated mostly by Roumanians and to which Roumania has laid claim. On the retirement of the Germans after the signing of the armistice Roumanian troops occupied Bessarabia.

Four or five weeks ago Russian bolshevik troops, after fighting their way through the Ukraine, reached the Dniester river, the eastern border of Bessarabia. A bolshevik official statement April 14 reported the Roumanians had been defeated in fighting along the Dniester and were retiring from Bessarabia.

The Roumanian government, however, denied that its troops were evacuating the province.

The Russian ultimatum to Roumania may have been made in view of the successful Roumanian campaign against the communist government in Hungary. The Russian soviet government thus far has attempted unsuccessfully to form a physical union with communist Hungary.

Budapest, May 3.—King Ferdinand of Roumania has entered Budapest, Hungary, at the head of his army, it is reported here.

Budapest, May 3.—In his notes sent to the Roumanian, Czech-Slovak and Jugo-Slav governments, Bela Kun, the foreign minister of the Hungarian communist government, said that his government "recognizes unreservedly the territorial claims which you put forward."

The minister demanded the immediate cessation of hostilities, noninterference with Hungarian internal affairs and the reaching of economic agreements.

Geneva, May 3.—The government of Carinthia has ordered the mobilization of 20 military classes in order to arrest the invasion of German-Austria by the Jugo-Slavs, according to a dispatch received at Berne from a reliable source.

Jugo-Slavs are reported to be attacking on a 50-mile front for the purpose of seizing Klagenfurt and Villach, from which they now are only 50 miles distant.

Vienna is said to be preparing to aid the Carinthian troops and the allies are seeking to settle the conflict.

Carinthia is a titular duchy of Austria situated east of the Tyrol and north of Carniola. The capital is Klagenfurt. Two-thirds of the people of Carinthia are German and the remainder Slavs.

250 PERSONS HURT IN PARIS

Several American Soldiers Are Victims of Their Curiosity in Concorde Place.

Paris, May 3.—Two hundred and fifty policemen were hurt, one sergeant, who was stabbed in the back, being in a dangerous condition, during the May day disorders, according to an announcement made by the prefecture of police at midnight. Apparently only one person was killed, a youth named Lorne, who, according to reports not yet authenticated, was struck by several revolver bullets. The person who fired the shots is said to have been arrested, but his identity has not been established.

Several American soldiers were hurt in the Place de la Concorde, being the victims of their curiosity.

HAYWOOD TO STAY IN PRISON

U. S. Court of Appeals Refuses to Approve Bonds for I. W. W. Leaders.

Chicago, May 3.—William D. Haywood, I. W. W. chieftain, and four of his associates now confined in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth for violation of the espionage act, must remain in prison until they can furnish bonds more acceptable than those they have offered to obtain their freedom. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals refused to approve bonds for Haywood and four other I. W. W. leaders.

Strike Ties Up Newspapers. Albany, N. Y., May 3.—Albany newspapers are tied up with a strike and walkout of their printers. The printers struck on two papers and resigned their positions on the remaining publications. Higher wages are sought.

To Discuss Kaiser's Trial. London, May 3.—A. Bonar Law, former chancellor and now government leader in the house of commons, is leaving for Paris to consult with Premier Lloyd George on the trial of the ex-kaiser of Germany.



### LLOYD GEORGE VS. NORTHCLIFFE

It looks like war to the knife between Lloyd George and Northcliffe. The British premier turned on the newspaper man viciously, and gave him a scolding that left nothing to be said. The viscount was pictured as a disappointed seeker after glory and power, whose failure to achieve his ambition as dictator in war and peace had left him suffering from injured pride. "Diseased vanity" was the diagnosis of Lloyd George—diseased vanity that sought to avenge itself by creating discord and suspicion among the allies.

The premier has challenged a powerful foe, but challenged him boldly.

Lloyd George and Lord Northcliffe probably are the two most influential personal forces in British politics, and now that they are fiercely and publicly at war, the effect on Mr. Lloyd George's political fortunes and the test of the influence of the Northcliffe press which is expected to follow, will mark the beginning of a new political chapter, the developments of which are being discussed with the liveliest interest.

Each man is an eager fighter, and the battle between the little Welsh "giant" and the "newspaper Napoleon" is not likely to be a tame one.



### ISHII'S DEPARTURE MEANS WHAT?

Conflicting versions of the impending return of Viscount Ishii, the Japanese ambassador, to Tokyo, announced by the Japanese embassy, are the subject of animated speculation in American official and diplomatic circles.

According to the embassy, the ambassador is going home on leave to consult with his government on various questions relating to the relations of the United States and Japan, and is expected to return to Washington to resume his duties. The embassy was at pains to emphasize that there is no friction between the American and Japanese governments which might account for it.

The other version of the incident is that the ambassador has been recalled by his government, is taking his family with him, and will not return to Washington.

Viscount Ishii was sent to Washington by the Teruchi government, an imperialistic and militaristic ministry, which was driven from power a few months ago by popular disapproval of the Siberian adventure. Although Viscount Ishii successfully negotiated the Lansing-Ishii agreement, in which the United States recognized the special interest of Japan in China, he is said to be out of favor with the present Hara ministry, controlled by his political opponents.

LOUIS J. STASKO, "DOUGH" BOY

The United States army points with pride—though individual soldiers at times viewed with alarm—to Private Louis J. Stasko, champion crap shooter, A. E. F. He has been nine months in the army and now he is going to Joliet with \$17,000 in his clothes, all of it won at craps. No; not to the penitentiary—Joliet, Ill., is his home. And no man can win \$17,000 with "phony" dice in the A. E. F.; there are too many quick-eyed and hard-bested players in the game.

Well, Private Stasko was born twenty-eight years ago in Joliet of Slav parents. He was earning \$40 a week as a machinist in a rolling mill when Uncle Sam put him on his pay roll at \$30 a month. Stasko had "rolled the bones" at home; after enlistment he spent his leisure and the other doughboys spent their money shooting craps.

From Joliet Stasko went to Jefferson barracks, Missouri. His first two weeks showed a profit of \$1,100. Four weeks at Fort Leavenworth yielded another thousand. At Camp Merritt, the embarkation camp on the edge of New York, money was plenty and his winnings were large. At Havre, France, he trimmed the negro stevedores. At Knotty Ash, Liverpool, England, a distribution camp, he had a constant stream of new customers.

Stasko's working capital was \$30. He never made a pass for more than \$80. He is taking his \$17,000 winnings home with him.



### NANSEN TO FEED STARVING RUSSIA

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen of Norway, head of the commission appointed by the peace conference to feed Russia, is famous by reason of his arctic explorations and experiences. His "Farthest North" (1897), which tells of his drifting for two years on the Fram, is his best-known book. Doctor Nansen's letter to Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, suggesting the commission, reads in part:

"The present food situation in Russia, where hundreds of thousands of people are dying monthly from sheer starvation and disease, is one of the problems now uppermost in all men's minds. As it appears that no solution of this food question has so far been reached in any delegation, I would like to make a suggestion from a neutral point of view for the benefit of this gigantic misery, on purely humanitarian grounds.

"It would appear to me possible to organize a purely humanitarian committee for the provisioning of Russia, the foodstuffs and medical supplies to be paid for, perhaps to some considerable extent, by Russia itself, the justice of distribution to be guaranteed by a committee. The general make-up of the commission would be guaranteed by Norwegian, Swedish, and possibly Dutch, Danish, and Swiss nationalities.

"It does not appear that the existing authorities in Russia would refuse the intervention of such a committee of a wholly nonpolitical order, devoted solely to the humanitarian service of saving life."

Doctor Nansen in conclusion points out that such a commission would raise no question of political negotiations.

