

JAPAN ANGERED AT AFFRONT IN PARIS

Oriental Threaten Separate Peace With Huns.

JARON MAKINO IS IGNORED

Council of Four Acts Without Consulting Nipponese.

NEW DEMANDS PRESSED

Japanese Delegates Will Withdraw If Allies Refuse Wishes as to Kiaochow and Shantung.

BY HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE, Copyright by The New York World, Published by Arrangement. PARIS, April 17.—(Special cable.)—If Japan's position toward Kiaochow and Shantung is not approved by the peace conference, she will withdraw and make her own arrangements with Germany. She can stand two deliberate affronts, but she will not submit to a third.

This statement was made to me by a Japanese official who does not wish his name used, but who feels that Japan's attitude should be made clear, and who regards, as does his country, what is regarded as a persistent but subsurface policy to minimize her influence and to diminish her power.

Oriental Delegate Ignored. The affronts referred to lie in the fact that after attending a meeting of the council of ten and one meeting of what later became a council of four, Baron Makino since has been ignored and has had no participation in the affairs of the ruling body of the conference. The second indignity was the defeat of the amendment to the league of nations covenant, providing against racial discrimination.

Italy and bolshevism have been up to now the two menacing phases of the work of the peace conference, but now a third is added to the danger list in the form of the Japanese question. Delegates of the Island Empire have said little and have done nothing, but they have observed everything, and when they are ready they will move in determined fashion.

Immediate Decision Demanded. Not a word has been said on the subject of Japanese claims in China growing out of the war with Germany, yet these questions must be settled before the treaty is ready for the enemy commissioners and Japan purposes insisting that the definition of the attitude of the peace conference towards these claims be made immediately.

She is less inclined to be forbearing after Friday night's meeting of the league of nations commission which left a bigger stain on her honor, as she views it, than has been inflicted since Perry and Townsend Harris brought her western civilization.

New light is breaking on the league of nations incident—light that isn't at all pleasant in what it shows and less in what it promises. The vote that defeated the amendment was 11 for it, with six either against or not voting. These six were President Wilson and E. M. House, for the United States; Lord Robert Cecil, for Great Britain; and delegates from Brazil, Poland and Roumania.

Much Irritation Is Felt. The last two affronts by Japan, for it realized that the question of Jewish equality may have affected their positions, although Japanese feel that if the league is at all what it purports to be—a real society of mankind, actuated by desire to avoid and eliminate war—then, the primary tenet should be equality of races and religions. In that they show keener appreciation of the spirit of the league than do certain other members.

But while they realize the reasons of Poland and Roumania, they can see no reason for the roles played by the other three and these are sources of deep irritation that would be unwise to deny. By clever parliamentary practice the six who did not approve of the amendment escaped being put in the position outrightly opposing the Japanese amendment.

Wilson Severely Criticized. President Wilson, who was in the chair, asked those in favor of the motion to hold up their hands. 11 did so. There were 17 present, so the six who did not indicate their approval of the amendment can technically assert that they did not vote against it. But, on the other hand, they did not vote for it. President Wilson has been severely criticized for what is called his reversal of ruling. Earlier in the evening he declared that Geneva had been chosen as the seat of the league, although the vote was not by any means unanimous. Yet he declared the Japanese amendment lost, although it got precisely the same vote as did the Geneva proposal. No explanation of this two-edged decision has been made. There is a well-authenticated story, and one which the Japanese accept without reservation, to the effect that a deal was made between the United States and Britain on the Japanese question. Under it the United States was to oppose the amendment against which Lloyd George stood hard in order to please Premier Hughes of Australia, who was becoming disaffected by the premier's shilly-shally policy on reparations. In return Great Britain was to withdraw her eleventh-hour ob-

BIG FOUR ALONE TO GIVE TREATY TO FOE

OTHER ALLIED POWERS WILL NOT ATTEND FIRST SESSION.

Germans Scheduled to Arrive at Versailles Night of April 25. Huns Denied Discussion.

PARIS, April 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—The procedure on the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles has virtually been decided upon. It will be President Wilson and the premiers who will hold the first meeting and deliver the treaty, as it is not deemed feasible to have all the allied powers attend this initial session.

After the treaty is actually delivered, it is intended to allow adequate time for the Germans to make inquiries concerning the various details before returning to Weimar. This is expected to take about two days, the first day being devoted by the Germans to familiarizing themselves with the terms and the second day to answering such inquiries as they may make.

There is no purpose to have this assume the character of a discussion, but merely the elucidation of any points which may assist in obtaining prompt and favorable action when the plenipotentiaries return to Weimar.

It is believed the stay of the plenipotentiaries at Weimar will cover a week, thus bringing them back to Versailles about May 5 to 10. This, however, is conjectural, for it is dependent upon the rapidity of the decisions reached at Weimar.

Premier Lloyd George's declaration in the British parliament that full guarantees had been given France against a renewal of German attacks in the first authoritative statement that such guarantees have been given and aroused the keenest discussion regarding the nature of the guarantees as affecting the United States and Great Britain.

The French reports say that the guarantees amount to an alliance and the semi-official Temps says: "Premier Lloyd George's language admits of only one meaning. This is that Great Britain and the United States engage to sustain France in case she is again attacked by Germany. Such an alliance is legitimate and necessary. Mr. Lloyd George would not pronounce such words lightly and his announcement is singularly instructive."

The council of four, which framed the guarantees as part of the Rhine settlement, has thus far maintained a rigid silence except for the general declaration of Mr. Lloyd George. Viscount Chinda of the Japanese delegation announced today for his appearance before the council of four Saturday on the Kiaochow question with a view to an adjustment with China which shall be incorporated in the peace treaty. The American delegates believe that an accord will be reached whereby China will ultimately control Kiaochow, with suitable recognition of Japan's efforts.

A plenary session of the peace conference will be held two days next week, Wednesday and Thursday, to pass upon a large number of remaining details before the meeting with the Germans.

TAIL SPINS FATAL TO THREE

Planes Fall at Venice, Cal., and at Kelly Field, Texas.

VENICE, Cal. April 17.—Andrew Curry, an aviation instructor employed by a school here, and Frank Zebolla of Venice, a pupil, were killed today when their plane went into a tail spin and fell 2000 feet in a residence section of the city. The aviator, who lived a few minutes, told the police he was unable to get control of the dual control plane because his pupil became excited and clung to his controls.

SHELLS FIRED BY MILLIONS

British Artillery Uses 4,000,000 Rounds in Battle of Somme.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—During the battle of the Somme in 1916 the British army used 4,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, according to a statistical announcement published today by the war department. This is the largest number of shells used in any single engagement so far as records show.

GARFIELD IS CHALLENGED

Head of Kansas Miners Objects to Fuel Chief's Orders. PITTSBURG, Kan., April 17.—Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas district, United Mine Workers of America, challenges the right of Dr. H. A. Garfield, federal fuel administrator, "to direct the affairs of our organization in this district," in a message sent to Mr. Garfield today.

BOLSHEVIK AGENTS POUR FROM RUSSIA

Lax Frontier Guards Give Reds Big Opportunity.

U. S. PASSPORTS FALSIFIED

Propaganda Rapidly Penetrating Farther West.

HUNGARY'S LOT IS BITTER

People's Leaders Dependent Because Socialist Programme Prevents Proper Financial Aid.

VIENNA, April 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—The spread of bolshevik propaganda westward is being greatly favored by the laxity of frontier regulations, the least guarded being those of Poland. Trains are arriving at Budapest and Vienna from the east carrying numbers of agents supplied with all sorts of false passports and money. The observations of the correspondent showed that the best guarded frontier apparently is that of East Prussia, where the bolsheviks are made to understand they are not welcome. Trains from Cracow into German Silesia and Bohemia, however, are filled with nondescript individuals from Russia, whose papers either are not examined at all or are looked over most casually. Conditions are much the same as regards the trains entering Hungary by way of the Ukraine and East Galicia. It is even asserted that notwithstanding the Italian restrictions, entrance to Italy is not difficult.

The falsification of American passports is declared to be so common that the representative of the American diplomatic service here attached to the Spanish embassy states that it would be advisable to increase the difficulties of fraud by requiring the application of thumb prints to all original United States passports, as it is easy, it is claimed, to substitute new photographs and imitate the signature.

Reports of the executions at Budapest of Count Michael Karolyi, Archduke Joseph and others are untrue. The city continues outwardly quiet with progress being made toward the nationalization of property. It is estimated there are only 20 naturalized Americans and American wives of Hungarians in Hungary.

Count Karolyi's socialistic a different programme and was much downcast when here. His despondency was caused partly because he was being restricted in his expenditures. In former times he was accustomed to spending 1,000,000 crowns annually.

Tension Is Manifest. Count Karolyi's frame of mind is (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

International Situation.

(By the Associated Press.) WITH the return to Paris of Premier Lloyd George, accompanied by the earl of Curzon and Lord Milner, it is expected that there will be a speeding up of the final preparations preliminary to the gathering of the representatives of the associated powers with the German delegates at Versailles on April 25.

There was no meeting of the council of four at Paris Thursday and President Wilson thus was enabled to take up many matters with various delegations which may be considered side issues of the coming peace settlement. Problems of many countries, including Ireland, Roumania, Serbia and Portugal, thus again have come under the consideration of the president.

According to the present purpose the covenant of the league of nations will be the first subject treated in detail after the declaration of peace. After that the matter of the military, naval and aerial terms, reparations, responsibilities and frontiers will be taken in hand.

As it is evident that the question of the possession of Rome and the Dalmatian coast has not yet been settled definitely, the Italian delegates are working earnestly to secure a decision before the Italian chamber of deputies meets on April 24.

It is the intention of the aeronautical commission of the peace conference to form a permanent international commission on aerial navigation to act as a clearing house on all questions of air navigation between the respective states.

Northern Italy is experiencing a spell of labor trouble, the workmen at Milan, Bologna, Turin and Genoa, the principal manufacturing cities, having gone on a 24-hour strike. Earlier in the week at Milan there was fighting in the streets between socialist and anti-socialist groups, in which four persons were killed and several were wounded. Troops had to be called to restore order.

Labor troubles also are brewing in the department of the Seine, France, of which Paris is the capital. A one-day strike has been called for May 1 by the General Federation of Labor to put forward the federation's programme, which calls for an eight-hour day, political amnesty, non-intervention in Russia, lifting of the state of siege and the censorship and the return of constitutional guarantees.

Disorders of such magnitude are reported from both European and Asiatic Turkey as to give rise to the fear that there will be great outbreaks at various points and new massacres of Armenians.

An investigation by the Belgian central industrial committee of the damage suffered by Belgium as a result of the war shows that these aggregate \$5,900,000,000 francs.

A Russian bolshevik wireless communication announces that the bolsheviks at various points on the western Russian front from the Black sea to the Baltic have been victorious in fighting against various groups.

JUSTICE HELD NOT COURT-MARTIAL AIM

Object, Say Officers, Is Efficient Army.

MILITARY SYSTEM DEFENDED

Means for Enforcing Discipline Held Essential.

LESSON IS ALL-IMPORTANT

System Credited With Producing "Best Disciplined Army in Europe" Under Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The system of military jurisprudence is designed to produce an efficient, dependable fighting army, not to do exact justice to individual soldiers, according to the views vigorously presented today to the committee of the American Bar association by army officers of field experience, including Major-General Edwin F. Glenn, organizer and commander of the 33rd division, now in command of Camp Sherman.

In attaining that objective, the officers contended, the present machinery for enforcing military discipline had proved both efficient and fair, the final product of the system closely approximating justice to the individual in addition to producing what General Glenn described as the best disciplined army in France.

Abuse Sentences Admitted. Cases of court-martial sentences so excessive in the penalty awarded as to be ridiculous were freely admitted by the officers. Such sentences only served, General Glenn insisted, to prove that even in the early stages of military-legal proceedings, the action of the courts in no case being final, fairness was the general rule.

Judge Gregory, chairman of the committee, and General Glenn engaged in considerable argument which brought out that the officer, speaking both from his military experience and his special training in civil law as a graduate of the law school of the University of Minnesota, saw little in common between the purposes of civil justice and its military equivalent.

Exact Justice Not Aim. Major Charles H. MacDonald, General Glenn's divisional judge advocate at Camp Sherman, and before the war an attorney for the federal trade commission, followed his chief and expressed the same views.

"You are not looking for exact justice," Major MacDonald declared, "when you are building an army of the size of that the United States was building. Suppose men did get sentences of 20 years or 40 years. The dishonorable discharges were suspended and

PLUCKY GIRL TRIES TO HALT CAR THIEVES

ELIZABETH CORNFOT, 16, ORDERS DRIVER TO STOP.

Woman, Carried Three Blocks, Is Thrown From Machine and Suffers Head Injuries.

In an effort to save her father's automobile from two thieves who were driving it away from Westminster Presbyterian church last night, Elizabeth Cornfoot, 16, daughter of William Cornfoot, shipbuilder, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cornfoot, jumped boldly on the running board of the machine and ordered the driver to stop. The thieves threw her off the car after carrying her three blocks. She injured her head so severely when she fell that a physician's services were necessary. The thieves ran into the curb and wrecked the automobile in trying to negotiate the turn at East Fourteenth and Schuyler streets. After the wreck they deserted the machine and fled on foot. Police had not apprehended them at a late hour.

The Cornfoot family had attended the Thursday-night services at the Westminster church. Miss Cornfoot came out of the edifice in time to see two young men driving off with the machine. Without waiting to call for assistance she rushed across the sidewalk and attempted to stop them.

The collision with the curbing wrecked the automobile, breaking one wheel and doing the machine other minor damage. Miss Cornfoot's injuries are not considered dangerous. William Cornfoot, the owner of the car, is president of the Albina Engine & Machine works.

LABOR SPURNS LOAN DRIVE

Tacoma Council Refuses to Name Representative on Committee.

TACOMA, April 17.—The Tacoma Central Labor council, by a viva voce vote, which was almost unanimous, last night refused to appoint a labor representative on the victory loan committee, or to have anything to do with pushing the bonds.

The action is regarded as an attempt by the radical labor element to boycott the loan. It was asserted by conservative labor men today.

Charles Perry Taylor, secretary of the Washington State Federation of Labor, was present at the meeting and he quickly left the room when the adverse vote was announced. The labor delegates took up a collection for the defense of the men arrested for selling tags for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' council two weeks ago.

RAIL TRAFFIC IS STOPPED

Communication Between Berlin and Munich Ceases.

BERLIN, April 15, 10 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—Railroad communication between Berlin and Munich has ceased. Bamberg, which is still the seat of the Hoffmann government, also is cut off from Munich.

Numerous rumors are current, but there is nothing to indicate clearly which party is in control. The troops apparently have been successful in confining the insurrection to Munich.

POLAND TO BUY SUPPLIES

Government Preparing to Spend \$450,000,000 in United States.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Polish government is preparing to purchase \$450,000,000 worth of supplies in the United States this year, according to E. Levinski Corwin, a Polish economist, who delivered an address last night at a meeting of the Polish engineers and merchants in America.

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The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 61 degrees; minimum, 32 degrees. TODAY'S—Rain; fresh southerly winds.

LLOYD GEORGE: "THAT'S A FAMILY AFFAIR; KEEP OUT OF IT!"

