

Disappointed National Aspirations of Allied Powers Laid at Door of United States

EVERY NATION IN CONFERENCE HAS KICK AGAINST U. S.

American Delegates to Peace Parleys Said to Be Reaching Full Measure of Unpopularity.

ENGLAND ALONE IS SILENT

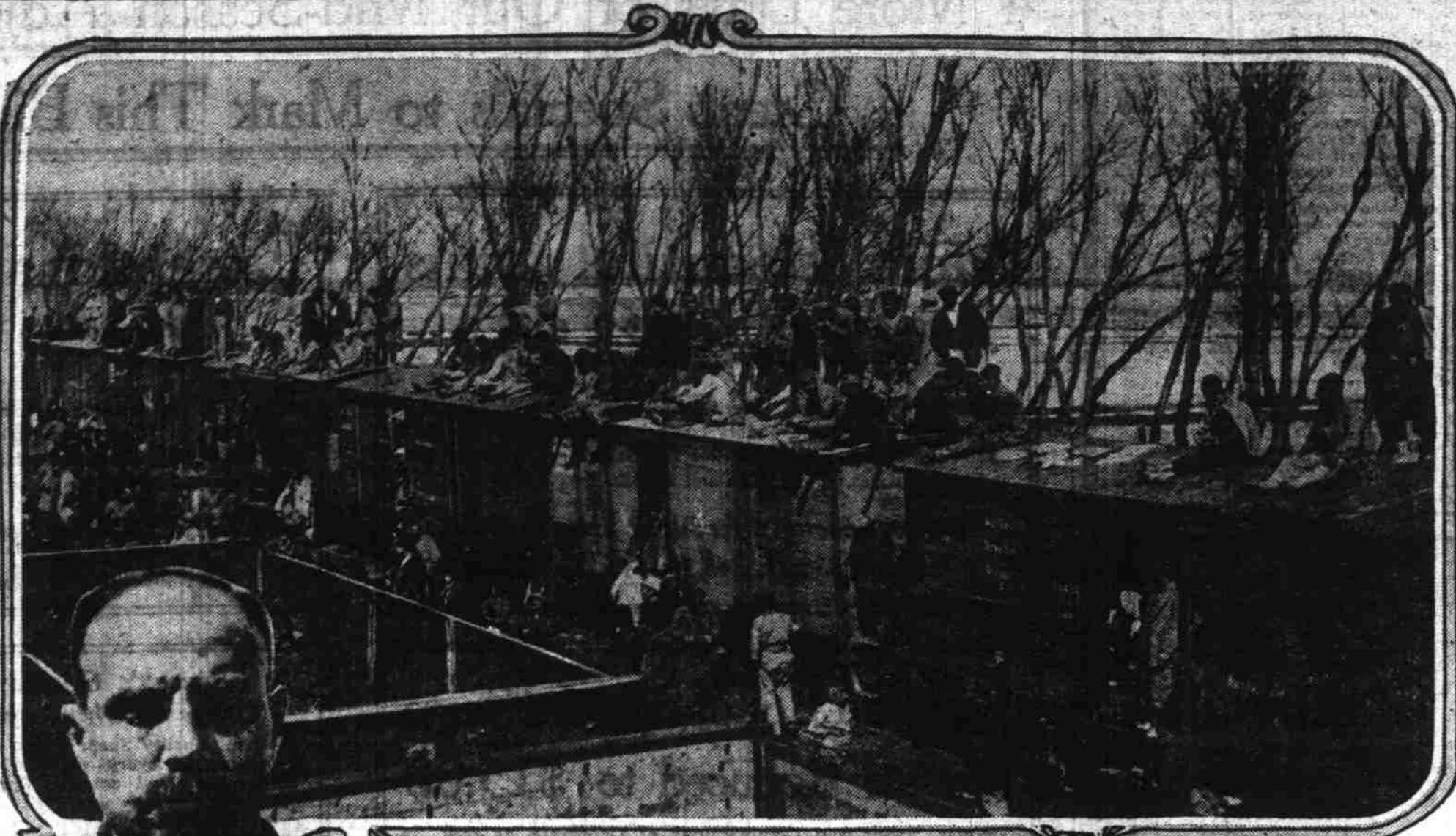
President Wilson Is Declared by French Writer to Be Arbitrator of the Peace Parleys.

By John F. Bass
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
Paris, May 5.—The United States is reaching the full measure of unpopularity in the peace conference. No one has a good word for our representatives. Italy blames Mr. Wilson for the present attitude of the conference in refusing her Fiume and the Dalmatian coast. Japan is resentful over the rejection of the equality of race clause in the League of Nations covenant. The Poles, Czechoslovaks and Greeks are indignant that America resists their full territorial claims. Indeed, every nation represented has a grievance against the United States. England alone remains discreetly silent.

Yesterday, in the Echo de Paris, Perlinax writes:
"President Wilson is the arbitrator of the peace conference. Seated in his arm chair at the Quai d'Orsay, he speaks ex-cathedra. The tables of the law which he writes under the direction of the Almighty give the measure of the just and the unjust. Lloyd George and Clemenceau accepted them in November last after a short discussion, in which were uttered the words, 'Let me see the 14 points. I have not read them yet.' May we see how Mr. Wilson applies the new gospel to American interests?"

SAYS U. S. INCONSISTENT
Pertinax then points out that the Monroe doctrine has been the hard part of the chart of nations. He declares that the Monroe doctrine is a species of protectorate by the United States over the whole of America. He asks why Mr. Wilson has condemned alliances as instruments of the old diplomacy. "Why refuse to us what he concedes so generously to himself?" The writer adds:
"The contradiction does not end here. In December, 1917, the United States reneged a species of Monroe doctrine for the Japanese in Asia. Today Mr. Wilson asks a mandate from the League of Nations to govern Constantinople and Armenia."

The fact is that the United States has been maneuvered into a false position.



Trainload of repatriated Armenians on the sidetrack at Afjion-Kara-Hissar. The official photographer of the American committee for relief in the Near East is sending photographs of most timely interest. The conditions of this havoc-ridden land interest the whole world. Conditions are described as appalling. Since the allies have gained control, affairs are beginning to take shape and run more orderly. The allied commission is investigating the stories of massacres, and is trying to arrest and bring to trial leaders in the massacres of Armenians. The above photo is especially interesting in that the very Armenians shown were the ones to jump from the train and rush for Ismael Haki Bey, their late "protector" from Aleppo. He sent 40,000 of their brethren into the desert, where they died of starvation and disease. He took 300 Armenian orphans from an asylum, put them on a train, started it off, and then had it fired. The children perished. Below is a picture of Ismael Haki Bey. The photograph was made by the official photographer of the American committee for relief in the Near East.

especially true because of the territorial redistribution made by the conference to the different nations.

INSIST ON ALLIANCES

Many of these nations are in the formative period and they will have to prove their ability to maintain these territorial concessions before international relationships can approach even the pre-war stability. The insistence of popular opinion in the United States that the Monroe doctrine be given full recognition by the European powers was an instinctive recognition that the disintegration of Europe might threaten the American continent. Why should American affairs be more subject to interference by a politically chaotic Europe than natural laws make them?

Since the beginning of the conference it has been more and more evident that

the governments of Europe intended to maintain armaments and make military alliances, which they consider the only method of retaining their newly acquired possessions or defending themselves against the aggression of their neighbors. France might have taken the lead in the construction of a League of Nations which would really have constituted a federation of the world. She would have benefited more than anyone else by such a creation, but the machinery of the French government, as well as France's enormous influence with countries in the center and east of Europe, has been used to prepare the way for military alliances and for a strengthening of those nations on which France was to rely and a corresponding weakening of those nations which might prove hostile.

FUTURE DANGER REAL

By the time France realized her mistake in belittling the League of Nations it was too late, because the loose formula proposed by Great Britain for a League of Nations had already been accepted. Mr. Wilson himself had no plan definite enough to be adopted. France's attitude on the League of Nations was decisive. It lay in her power to make or break it. So great was her prestige that all the nations would have taken their cue from the French attitude.

Mr. Wilson refuses to recognize the situation and continues to press for a partial application of the principles of the new international gospel, whereas the application of these principles in some cases and not in others constitutes a real danger for the future peace of Europe. It must be one thing or the other. It should either be a real confederation of the world, or each nation should be allowed to adjust its treaty relationships according to its best interests in order that a real equilibrium of power may come to Europe as soon as possible.

In actual events Europe is moving rapidly toward the reestablishment of military alliances. As soon as it became evident that the prospects of a confederation of the world were vanishing, the American representatives no longer had the right to take part actively in the decisions of European questions. Mr. Wilson ought to have withdrawn into the background and insisted on limiting the guarantees to which the American nation was to place its signature to matters which immediately concerned us. Above all, he ought to have emphasized our refusal to participate in a League of Nations which would constitute only one of the parties to the European balance of power.

Mr. Wilson's withdrawal from the conference on the treaty of London indicates that he is beginning to understand that he is getting deeper into the internal affairs of Europe than the proposed reorganization of the world demands, and consequently the interests of America. Justly, I feel sure that among the many things which the American people will hesitate to ratify will be territorial redistributions in lines which cannot prove permanent in a nationally balanced Europe.

Son Arrested for Murder of Father

Alton, Ill., May 5.—(U. S. N. S.)—Police of this city are today attempting to prove Dr. Horace A. Reddish, 34, son of Stephen M. Reddish, 68, wealthy retired farmer, who was mysteriously murdered with his colored servant, Rachael Cisco, at the Reddish home in Jerseyville last Friday, is responsible for the crime. Dr. Reddish was arrested last night on evidence that he had pawned a revolver, of the same caliber with which the murdered persons were slain, in St. Louis a few days following the tragedy.

Officers' Training Schools Will Open

Washington, May 6.—(U. P.)—Six summer officers' training camps will open June 21 for a six weeks' course at the following camps, the war department announced today: Custer, Michigan; Devens, Massachusetts; Funston, Kansas; Lee, Virginia; Pringle, California; and Taylor, Kentucky. Attendance at each school probably will not exceed 1800 men.

The premium on United States gold in the orient is now 20 per cent.

WILSON DECLARED NOT INCONSISTENT IN FIUME MUDDLE

He Insisted on Literal Translation of Secret Treaty After Objection Proved Folly.

GREAT BRITAIN WAS IN TRAP

Fiume Not Mentioned in Treaty, and President Declared That It Could Not Be Spoil of War.

By Justin McGrath
(Editorial Correspondent of Universal Service)
Washington, May 6.—President Wilson has been accused of inconsistency in refusing to recognize the Italian claim to Fiume and recognizing the claims of the Japanese in the Shantung peninsula. As a mere matter of fact, disregarding the ethical considerations involved in each case, has he been inconsistent? The situation which confronted the president and the American high commission was difficult. They learned belatedly of the existence of the secret treaties between Great Britain and France with Italy and of Japan with China. ITALY FORCED BRITAIN Both of these treaties were in the nature of concessions made under compulsion. It was essential to Great Britain and France to keep Italy in the war. The price demanded by Italy for steadfastness to the allied cause was important concessions on the Adriatic coast, including practically the whole of Dalmatia and adjacent isles. The price demanded by Japan for her aid to the allies was the German concessions on the Shantung peninsula. When she had obtained a foothold in Shantung, Japan compelled China to

WILSON DECLARED NOT INCONSISTENT IN FIUME MUDDLE

Under this treaty Japan was to continue occupation of Shantung until China had fulfilled every part of the enforced agreement.

INSISTS ON REFUSAL

Great Britain and France would not consider breaking their agreement with Italy in any particular. The president, therefore, felt obliged to make the United States a party to the validity of this agreement—otherwise no unit peace could have been possible.

SOVIET REFUSES TO ACCEPT RESIGNATION OF BELA KUN REGIME

Milan, May 6.—(U. S. N. S.)—The Budapest soviet has refused to accept the resignation of the communist government of Bela Kun and has decided to resist the entente forces, according to advices from the Hungarian capital today. A general mobilization of the proletariat has been ordered by the soviet. General Hambrick has been assigned to command the red army.

PERSHING TO HEAD PARADE IN LONDON

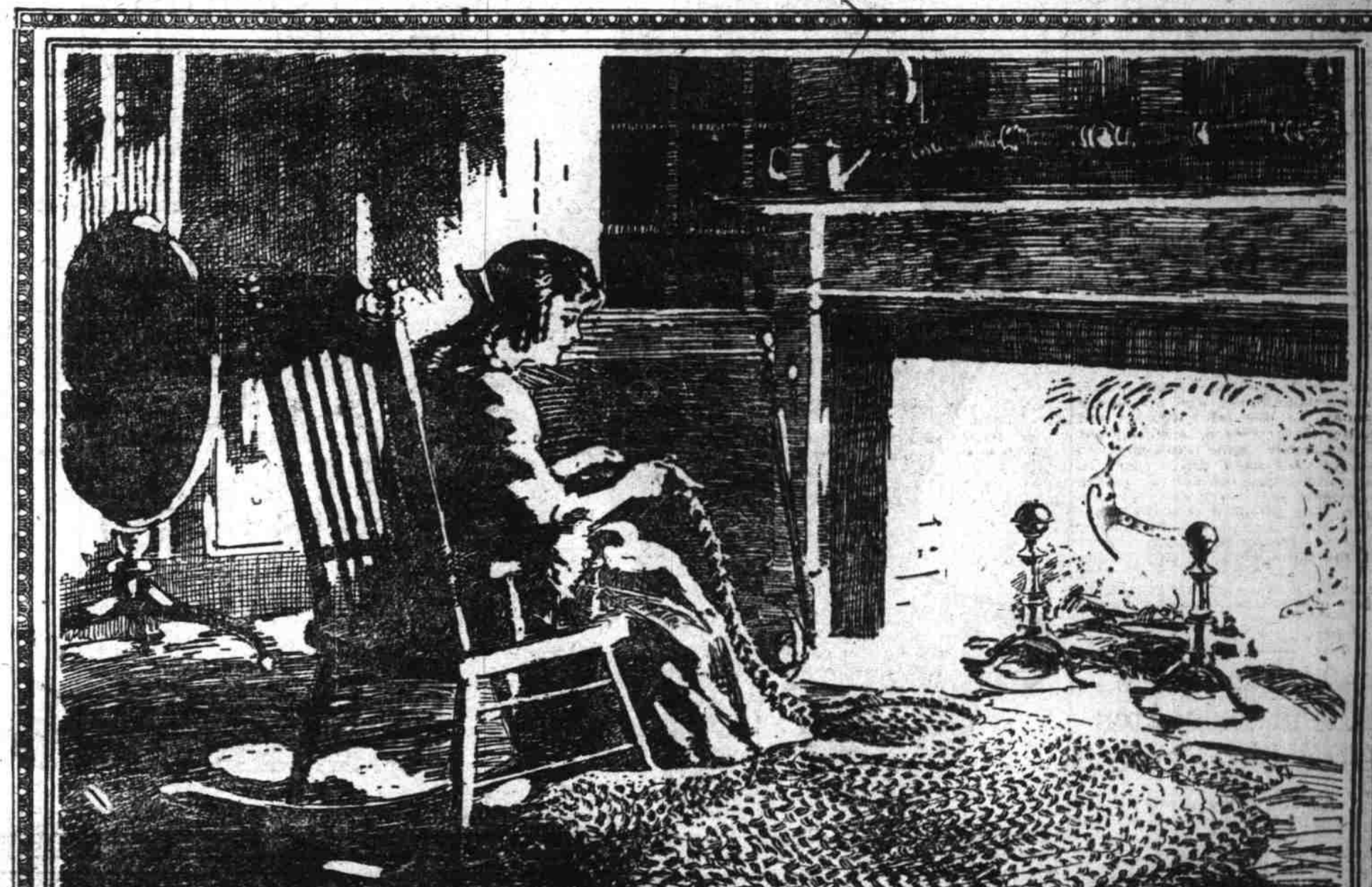
London, May 6.—(U. S. N. S.)—General John J. Pershing, the American commander in chief, will head a parade of American soldiers through London on May 24, the Daily Mail stated today. King George will witness the parade and salutes will pass between him and the American commanders. German prisoners retained in France under the armistice will be returned to Germany by the terms of the peace treaty.

ALLIES AND GERMANY EXPECTED TO ACCEPT TREATY IN THE END

Various Parliaments Will Have No Choice to Alter Various Clauses That Don't Please.

By Paul Scott Mowrer
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
Paris, May 6.—Only two questions now stand in the way of concluding peace with Germany. The first is, "Will Germany accept the treaty?" The second is, "Will the allied parliaments ratify it?" With regard to the first question opinion may be said to be evenly divided; with regard to the second it is almost unanimously believed that the parliaments will acquiesce.

If the national parliaments were allowed to refuse certain clauses or demand changes in them there might be considerable delay and difficulty, but the principle seems to have been adopted that the treaty must be accepted or rejected as a whole. Thus a legislature which objected to one clause would have to refuse the whole treaty in order to get this one clause changed. It is felt that given the world's present chaotic economic and political situation, no allied legislature would take the responsibility upon itself of rejecting the whole treaty, obliging the peace conference to reconvene and reconsider the treaty. Then it is a psychological certainty that the other legislatures would also make objections and one by one all the knotty problems of peace would again be presented to the statesmen. It would meet the objection, thus making the reopening of disputed questions inevitable. For all these reasons the parliaments it is assumed, may object eloquently to this or that part of the work accomplished by the negotiations, but when it comes to a showdown they will accept. The period necessary for ratification is estimated at a maximum of three months.



MAKING THE RUG. In the misty, distant days, far from the hurly-burly of today—when granaries and bins were full and when serenity and contentment attended the trivial round, the common task. Ah, love! What dreams were woven into the texture of that treasure we later trod joyously under foot!

For your own protection! Don't get the idea that all bakers' bread is of equal quality. Don't overlook equipment. Don't forget skill and experience. Its the same with bakers as with housewives. Some have the knack of making good bread. Others haven't. Our superior technical knowledge—our scientific equipment—are important to you. They insure you bread of full quality, full nourishment, full value for your money.

The big loaf of *Betsy Ross* means economy—no waste in materials and labor—no waste in the using. It stays fresh and tasty. All of it is used.

