

French and English Readers Get Different Summaries of Treaty of Peace With Germany

WORLD IS KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF TEXT IN DETAILS

Hush and Mystery Surrounds All Paris Actions; French Version Differs From One Sent to U. S.

WISDOM IS QUESTIONED

Negotiations of German Envoys Also to Be Closely Guarded at Versailles; Arouse Suspicion.

By Paul Scott Morrow
Special Writer to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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The Daily News Peace Conference Bureau, Paris, May 9.—The American peoples may have supposed that once the peace treaty was done and handed to the Germans it would be made public, but not so.

Summaries of the treaty were released to the press Wednesday, but the treaty itself will be guarded meticulously from the greedy gaze of the public until nobody knows when.

The summaries themselves differ. The French is longer and emphasizes certain parts which were passed over quickly in the English text.

FRENCH WON'T AGREE

The British and Americans were able to agree upon a single text, but the feat of persuading France, Britain and the United States to agree seems to have been impossible of accomplishment.

During the 15 days accorded to the enemy to deliberate on the treaty, the negotiations, although entirely in writing, will also be kept secret, thus prolonging the air of hush and mystery to which the world is becoming so accustomed.

What is the good of all this secrecy? Those who insist upon it explain lamely that it is intended to prevent trouble, but one important American delegate was overheard to say that in his opinion if there had been less hearsay there would have been less trouble.

PEOPLE KEPT IN DARK

The gravest feature of the whole system of secrecy is that the people are unable to tell whether their representatives are upholding the views which are reported.

President Wilson's note of April 14 on the Italian question is a good example. The president returned to Fiume to Italy, but gives her Valona. Probably the American people, after due consideration, would see many more reasons for giving them the Italian town of Fiume than the Albanian port of Valona. It was only because of Italy's break that this note ever became public.

Bolshevism Defeat Blow to Germans

Berlin, May 9.—Deep disappointment has seized the German press as a result of the collapse of Bolshevism in Hungary. "We are not partisans of Bolshevism," says the Frankfurter Zeitung, "but we look upon the fall of the Budapest soviet government as a great misfortune. The speedy fall of this government is a new triumph for the allies and we believe now their minds are made easy on this point, the imperialist statement of the entente will exact the complete fulfillment of their will by the peace terms."

CREATOR OF RED ARMY REVIEWING TROOPS AT MOSCOW



The Bolshevik Commissary for War Trotsky, with his staff inspecting a Lettish regiment, the elite of the Red army. Lev Davidovitch Trotsky, as he is now called, the Bolshevik commissary for war, was born in 1877 in the government of Kerson, the son of a provincial chemist. He is a Jew and his real name is Leiba Bronnsftein. At 15 he was expelled from school for desecrating an ikon. At 22 he was arrested at Odessa in connection with the South Russian Workmen's League, and sent to Siberia. Escaping he some time later took part in the Russian revolution of 1905. He again escaped and spent the next 10 years in France, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and the United States, earning his living chiefly by journalism. Since the late revolution he has been connected with various parties and ultimately threw his lot with the Bolsheviks, and took a prominent part in the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. His Red army has menaced allied troops on the Archangel and Murmansk fronts.

Royalty Attends Yank Show Just Like Any Country Girls

By Julius B. Wood
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Elikerch, Luxembourg, May 9.—Royal women are just like other country girls in little Luxembourg, at least so far as the boys of the Thirty-third division are concerned. Consequently this story is of considerable interest to those individuals knowing royalty only at a distance and seeing it only on formal occasions without mentioning several million democratic Americans not knowing royalty at all.

When the division, after the armistice, settled down for an easy life in Luxembourg Brigadier General Edward L. King of Washington, commanding the Sixty-fifth brigade, said to Major Albert L. Culbertson of Delaven, Ill., commanding the 123d machine gun battalion, "Can't you take a few of those huskies of yours and organize a show to entertain the gang nights?" A week later the "Dirty Moore Cabaret and Blackface Minstrels" made their initial bow and eventually started on the road for a tour of the different Luxembourg villages where the men were billeted and a few days ago reached Colmarberg, where the 19-year-old grand duchess and her four royal sisters live in a summer palace.

After the rehearsal for the evening show the amateur actors wandered to a lake near the town to see how the fishing was. Several native Luxembourg girls were already there and socially greeted the newcomers. The fishing seemed good and the girls talked good English, mentioning that they came from the royal palace nearby. "Come and see our show tonight," said Private Paul Pittages to one of them. "That will be lovely," declared the girl the same as any American village maiden would do. "Bring all the other girls, too, for

there is plenty of room for them," added Pittages, indicating the other fisher maidens. "I am only a maid but I will see whether they will come," said the girl, running away. "Yes, they will be very glad to come," she declared when she returned. In a few minutes the boys went back to get their evening chow and prepare for the show.

About the same time a dignified factotum appeared at the building used as a theatre and with much formality informed Lieutenant Francisco Ballentine of New York, director of the show, that the grand duchess and the royal family, having accepted an invitation to attend the show, desired to know at what time it started.

LIEUTENANT PERPLEXED

The prospect of royal visitors was almost too much for the lieutenant, who wildly appealed for advice to Colonel Milton J. Foreman of Chicago, commanding the 124th artillery billeted in that area and who was more or less acquainted with the duchess. Colonel Foreman being a former alderman who once wore a silk hat as a member of a committee receiving a visiting prince, is considered an authority on royal questions.

"An invitation to the royal family should be given only by the president of the United States or his military representative," said Colonel Foreman. "But this invitation was given to one of the palace maids and what is more everybody is coming, so what shall I do?" insisted Lieutenant Ballentine. "If they were invited through a maid it isn't formal, so let them come and enjoy the show," replied Foreman promptly.

Before the curtain was due to rise upon the busy awed troupe the royal family filed in and took the front bench

which had been reserved for them. Everybody in the audience stood at attention as instructed. A military escort and two Luxembourg gendarmes came as far as the door, where Private Pittages was stationed to receive the guests he had invited and escort them to their seats.

The duchess and her sisters showed a thorough knowledge of English as soon as the show started, laughing and applauding enthusiastically at the jokes and other horse-play acts. A sketch in which Corporal William Farrar of

Chicago impersonated a mule, while a blackfaced driver explained the animal's devilities, threw the ruler into peals of laughter. After the show she insisted upon shaking hands with every member of the company.

A fiction writer might evolve a romance about the duchess and the humble soldier, but this is the entire story. Possibly she is again fishing at the lakeside while the boys who gave her an evening's fun are homeward bound.

SECRETARY DANIELS GIVES JOURNALISTS LIBERAL EDUCATION

British Newspaper Men Had Expected to "Play Horse" With American Cabinet Member.

By Robert Welles Ritchie
Staff Correspondent of Universal Service, Special Cable Dispatch.
London, May 9.—Dressed in black with a old-fashioned waistcoat and the now famous black string bow, his appearance was suggestive of a non-conformist parson.

This is one London reporter's description of Joseph Daniels at the well-staged reception here Thursday. It was interesting for American correspondents to witness their English colleagues' approaches to the American secretary of the navy and the impression he made upon them.

Because of his advocacy of a big American navy, construed by anti-American journals here as a slap at Britain, several British reporters were prepared to find a fire-eater who would unloose a lot of bombast.

Their disappointment was manifest when they encountered the bland Daniels' smile and the simple, almost modestly Dan's statement concerning the influence of the League of Nations in the direction of a downward revision of the American naval program.

So much of the grotesque has been printed in London recently about the "clodhopper," the "North Carolina editor devoted to grape juice" and about the "navy as a democratic university" that the "star" men of the conservative British journals anticipated to play horse with a "typical" American (as vaudeville here).

One tried it—a reporter for a notorious anti-American afternoon paper. This fresh youngster began shooting truculent questions at Mr. Daniels concerning the "threat of the American navy." Mr. Daniels listened with a merry twinkle in his eyes and then removed the hide from the youngster with the most charming grace in the world. But being—well, being what he is—the victim did not realize that he had been "horseplayed" himself.

It is safe to say many British journalists received a liberal education from

LONDON GLOBE SAYS MORE SAFEGUARDS ON GERMANY ARE NEEDED

Pall Mall Gazette Sees Evidence Huns Are Not at All Repentant Over Causing War.

London, May 9.—(I. N. S.)—The Globe is virtually the only newspaper that views the peace terms in an unsatisfactory light. It expresses the fear that there are not sufficient safeguards to prevent a revival of militarism in Germany.

"The fragility of the League of Nations, even in the eyes of its authors, is demonstrated by necessity of giving France a more solid guarantee of security than was found in the covenant of the league," said the Globe. "This represents common sense and Premier Clemenceau is to be congratulated for insisting upon it."

The Pall Mall Gazette saw in the defiant speech of Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau a Germany that is not at all penitent over having caused the war.

BRITISH LABOR GRUMBLES OVER TREATMENT OF FOE

London, May 9.—(I. N. S.)—The peace treaty terms are not completely acceptable to British labor according to a manifesto made public here today. Objection is made to the separation of the Saar valley from Germany, while it is asserted that there should be a plebiscite in German Austria to allow the people to decide their own fate.

It is declared that the treaty does not conform entirely with labor's concept, but was evidently influenced by capitalism and imperialism.

Hun Effrontery Amazing

London, May 9.—"An amazing piece of effrontery," the Daily Mail Lord Northcliffe's afternoon organ, calls Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's reply to Premier Clemenceau at Versailles Wednesday. "With studied insolence and contemptuousness he remained seated when speaking." The paper adds: "It

SMALL POWERS MAY HOLD INDEPENDENT PEACE CONFERENCE

Minor Nations Have Hopes for Ultimate Recognition of Their Claims.

By Robert J. Frew
Paris, May 9.—(I. N. S.)—The peace conference may develop into a double session with the small powers meeting independently of the big nations.

President Wilson's uncompromising attitude regarding Italy, which has already merited the gratitude of the lesser nations, is stimulating the movement of the smaller powers to get official recognition by the conference.

The intercession by Colonel E. M. House, in behalf of the Irish-Americans, which resulted in Premier Lloyd George granting them an audience, is regarded as a most hopeful sign. Even if the minor nations do not get official recognition in the peace conference, they will, at least, have an opportunity of getting an unofficial hearing.

While the scheme for a special conference by the little nations has not been definitely worked out, it is understood that it probably will assume the form of giving a public hearing of all their aims and later a complete program will be drawn up to be presented to the League of Nations for its future guidance.

It is significant that in this suggestion to line up the small powers the greatest friendliness of spirit is seen toward the League of Nations. It is probable that the pathway will be smoothed out at the beginning by publishing a concrete and definite program on which the whole world may look and the League of Nations act.

Congressman James A. Hamill of Jersey City, who is here as counsel for the Ukrainian-Americans; Frank F. Walsh, a representative of the Irish-Americans, and others are enthusiastic over the proposal.

"Never have the small nations had such a chance to get together," said Mr. Walsh today.

is stated that his ill health was responsible, but allied delegates leaving the hall called it an intolerable outrage.

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