

Hungary Reds Get No Peace or Supplies Till They Stop Violating Armistice Terms

REDS RESPONSIBLE FOR RELIEF BEING KEPT FROM NATION

Clemenceau Issues Statement at Paris, Saying Government of Bela Kun Cannot Be Trusted.

BELA KUN DOWNFALL HINTED

Young Patriots Flee From Budapest to Join Rapidly Growing White Army of Patriots.

Paris, July 28.—Premier Clemenceau's statement in behalf of the peace conference, to the effect that peace with Hungary and food relief for its population are impossible as long as the Bela Kun government is violating the armistice terms, was made public Sunday.

The statement indirectly disposes of all reports and rumors that Bela Kun has been overthrown. Premier Clemenceau's statement follows:

"The allies and associated governments are most anxious to arrange a peace with the Hungarian people and thus bring to an end a condition which makes the economic revival of Central Europe impossible and defeats any attempt to secure supplies for its population.

REDS NOT RESPONSIBLE
"These tasks cannot even be attempted until there is in Hungary a government which represents its people and carries out in the letter and the spirit the engagements into which it has entered with the associated governments.

"None of these conditions is fulfilled by the administration of Bela Kun, which has not only broken the armistice to which Austria-Hungary was pledged, but is at this moment attacking a friendly and allied power.

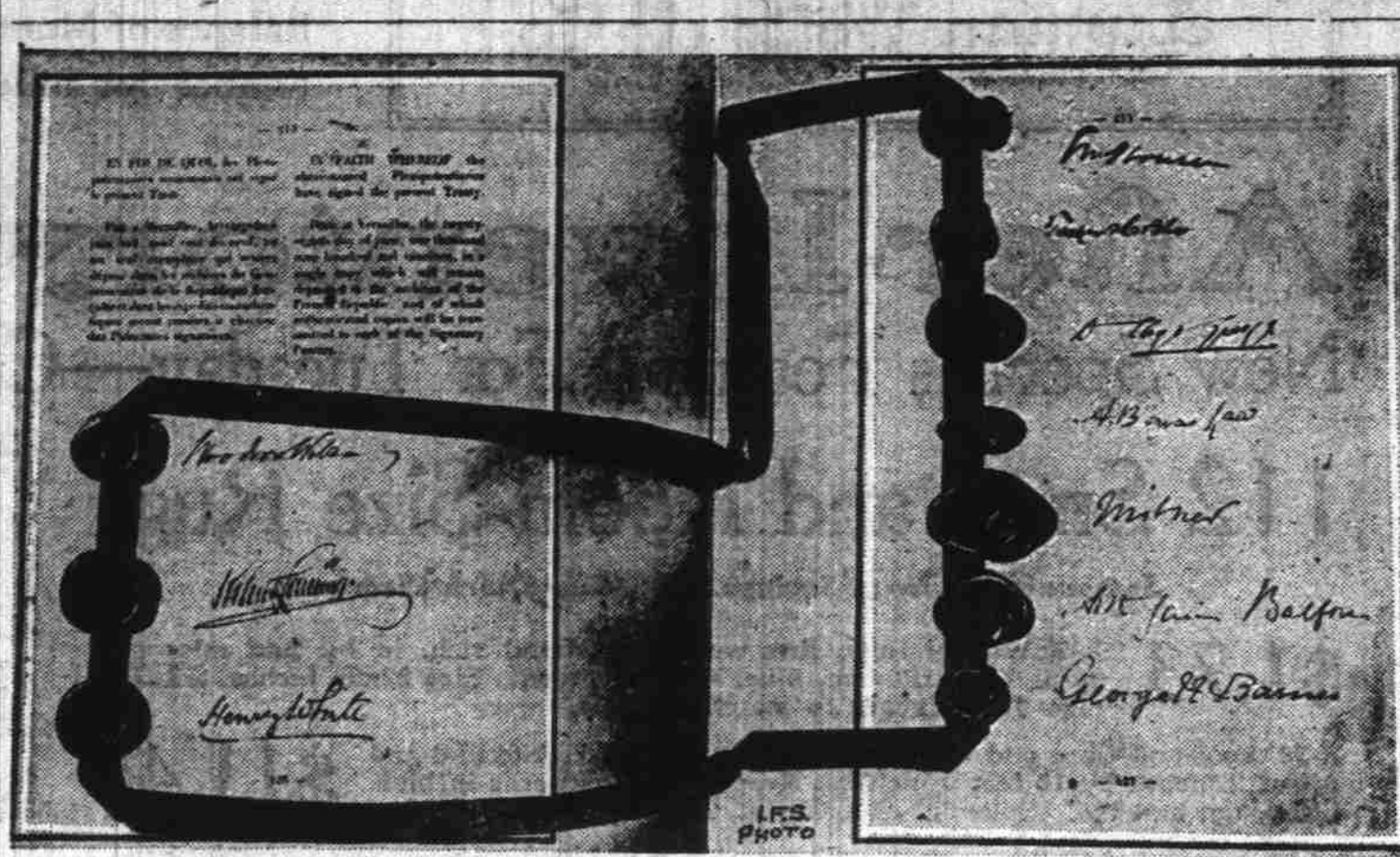
"With this particular aspect it is for the allies governments to determine their own responsibility.
"If food supplies are to be made available, if the blockade is to be removed, if economic reconstruction is to be attempted, if peace is to be settled, it can be done only with a government which represents the Hungarian people and not with one which derives its power by force.

"The associated powers deem it opportune to add that the foreign occupation of Hungary, as defined by the congress, will cease on peace conditions of the armistice, in the opinion of the commander in chief, have been satisfactorily complied with."

BELA KUN DOOMED SOONER OR LATER TO BE DEPOSED

By A. R. Decker
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Prague, Czechoslovakia, via Paris.

PEACE TREATY BEARING DELEGATES' SIGNATURES



First photograph to arrive in the United States of the peace treaty with signatures of the American and British delegates. Photo shows the last printed page of the original copy of the peace treaty and the signatures thereon. The first is that of President Wilson. Following in order are Robert Lansing, Henry White, Edward M. House, Tasker H. Bliss and then the Britishers, David Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Milner, Arthur James Balfour and George H. Barnes. The original of the peace treaty will remain in the archives of the French republic.

July 28.—Sooner or later, diplomatic or armed intervention must come in Hungary. Bela Kun, under pressure or force, will go and his departure will be hastened by a guarantee of his personal safety. The problem for him is how to drop power, for his life depends upon the maintenance of terror. He is in the position of a man who, having seized the bull by the horns, cannot let go, for he fears the rage of the duped people of all classes.

With the Bolsheviks gone there comes the question of a government for Hungary. The Hungarians want nothing to do with the old aristocracy, and their leaders do not want a king. Michael Karolyi is also undesirable. He is held responsible for delivering Hungary into the hands of the communists and is therefore perhaps the most hated man in Hungary. Julius Karolyi, who is not related to Michael, has charge of the government in Szegedin, which hitherto has been an unknown quantity. He is, however, considered weak.

WHITE ARMY GROWS

For a long time Hungarian patriots have been leaving Hungary by underground routes for Szegedin to join the white army. If the Szegedin government accomplishes something with this army it might have popular support, provided no attempt was made to re-establish the throne and a coalition government is formed admitting all parties. The majority of the people in Budapest favor a military dictatorship during the transition period, with the leadership preferably British. The peasants show a lack of interest in any government. They ignore the Szegedin government and are not greatly disturbed. Their

main objection to the communists is that they are all Jews.

Workers wish a government which will relieve the economic pressure, make wages worth something and restore industrial life throughout Hungary. In thinking circles there is a strong sentiment in favor of an economic union with Czechoslovakia.

CZECHS STILL IN DANGER

"Czechoslovakia has not yet passed the danger period," said Minister of National Defense Klotfac to me today. "It would be folly to think that the Hungarian Red army, which is really fighting with national spirit, will remain inactive. We and the Roumanians can expect two aggressions. From our extreme western Carpathian frontier to Austria on the south can be seen signs of unrest and impending trouble, boding no good for our republic."

"Unfortunately it would seem that Paris is not well enough informed regarding these confagurations, which menace not only us but all of western Europe. For the time being the junction of the Czechs with the Roumanians has cut the communications of the Russian Reds with the Hungarians, stopping the streams of supplies and ammunition. However one cannot claim that this is permanent."

"Further west, although the Austrians are not inclined to be communists, a small group of Bolsheviks in Vienna are awaiting a propitious moment to form a union with the Hungarians, hoping to attack Czechoslovakia and Rumania simultaneously and making contact with the Spartacan branch of

the Bolsheviks in upper Silesia. In Vienna the Bolsheviks control the main barracks in the heart of the city and also the arsenal in Wellendorf and the corrupt Volkswacht (home guard). Already the Hungarians have asked the aid of the Austrians to wrest the harvest from the unwilling farmers. Austrian Hungarians control all the arms of the former Austria-Hungary.

"Bolshevik propaganda is still intense, for we frequently arrest Bolshevik agents who are well supplied with funds. This frenzy propaganda has nothing in common with Socialism. This is only a campaign of mad destruction in which a few terrorists impose their will on the people. Nominally our young republic is under the guarantee of the League of Nations, but already Hungarians have violated our will. We still hope that the guarantee includes the small as well as the large nations. In Silesia the Czech-Slovak soldiers are tired of the long absence and are filled with a great desire to return home. We are proud of their great work in saving so much of Russia from destruction. They also formed a wall which kept the Reds from invading Turkestan and Afghanistan."

CONSERVATIVES DENY PEACE WAS REJECTED BY GERMANY IN 1917

Revelations of Erzberger Cause Personal Attack on His Veracity in Affair.

Copenhagen, July 28.—Following the revelations in the national assembly by Dr. Matthias Erzberger, German vice premier and finance minister, regarding the letter of the papal nuncio, at Munich, to ex-Chancellor Michaelis, August 13, 1917, further sensational disclosures of the secret history of peace moves during the war are looked for from Berlin.

The German conservatives declare that Dr. Helfferich, former finance minister, possesses a certain document compromising Dr. Erzberger and that he tried to forestall them. They further declare he has failed to prove that the German government rejected peace in 1917 and that this cannot be proved so long as he does not publish the full text of the telegram from the British minister to the Vatican.

It is insisted by the conservatives that there were many conferences in August 1917, between the German government and emissaries from Pope Benedict, but that these negotiations were broken off because the emissaries demanded German admission of the responsibility for the war as a prerequisite for peace.

General Erich Ludendorff says in a letter to the Berliner Zeitung that he had no knowledge of the papal nuncio's letter and of ex-Chancellor Michaelis' reply until yesterday. Ludendorff adds that in 1917 information through secret channels indicated to the German supreme command that Britain wanted peace.

In August of that year, he says, Colonel von Hafler told him of an open declaration on the subject of Belgium. Negotiations followed, Ludendorff asserts, and a crown council discussed the subject of Belgium on September 11, 1917, and that on this date a decision with regard to Belgium was reached.

Later, says Ludendorff, the imperial chancellor pointed out to Von Kuehlmann (then German foreign secretary), Colonel von Hafler and others the necessity to prepare the German public for a long war. Ludendorff says he himself prevailed upon Michaelis not to deliver a strong war speech at that time.

Truth Not Known
London, July 28.—Up to this cabling no official statement had been made by the British government with regard to Dr. Matthias Erzberger's statements at Weimar alleged British peace proposals in 1917.

Witness of Lovers' Deaths Meets Fate

Rome, July 28.—A forest ranger named Wolf, who is said to have witnessed the mysterious death of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and his wife, Maria Vetsera, at Myrting, in 1889, has just been killed at Brod in a dispute with Bosnian workmen, according to a dispatch received today from Agrum. The crown prince and the countess, a young Hungarian beauty with whom he had been carrying on a clandestine love affair, were found shot at death at the hunting lodge near Myrting.

MUNITION PEOPLE HAVE NO CAUSE TO WORRY AT PRESENT

There Are Still About Nineteen Wars Well Under Way or Threatened Despite Peace.

TWO MILLIONS ARE ENGAGED

Eastern Europe and Asia Badly Torn Up With Fighting of More or Less Consequence.

London, July 28.—(I. N. S.)—Munition makers need not feel despondent.

Despite the fact that the Germans have signed the peace terms, thereby ringing down the curtain on the chief scene of struggle for weary years, there are still some 35 wars raging, threatened or merely halting for breath in various parts of the world, chiefly Europe.

Of these, some 19 may be classed as wars, involving as they do more than 2,000,000 fighters. Rebellions, raging or but temporarily quiescent, number a full dozen, while but two armistices have been arranged and these may be ended at any time, one already having been broken twice. Desultory fighting occurs periodically between two certain peoples along the Mediterranean, while conflict is threatened between two races separated chiefly by the Adriatic and some mountains.

ELEVEN WARS AGAINST REDS

Of the 19 wars 11 are against the Bolsheviks, the others being as follows:

Afghan tribes against British forces on the North Indian frontier, war being started by ambitious Emir who wants to rule Mohammedan world.
Bin Saub, Arabian tribesman, against the king of the Hedjaz, both British proteges, over religious views, Bin Saub being a non-conformist Mussulman.

Poles against the Ukrainians, the Poles fighting to "redeem" inhabitants of their race. The Ukrainians had been fighting the Bolsheviks.
Poles against Germans, the "latter utilizing every opportunity to engage in border skirmishes. Cause: Germany jealous of future Polish power.

Germans against Estonians, the Germans attacking the latter on the ground they are Bolsheviks, whereas the Germans want a highway to Russia.
Rumanians against Hungarians, the Rumanian offensive having been undertaken to prevent a pincers offensive by Russian and Hungarian Bolsheviks.

ELEVEN WARS ON BOLSHIEVSKI

In Transcaucasia and Khurdistana there are tribal wars, mixed up with Bolshevism.

The 11 wars against the Bolsheviks, seven of which are of major importance, may be briefly set down thus:

Admiral Kolchak's Siberian forces fighting the Bolsheviks along an 800-mile front. Kolchak being the allies' hope for restoring civilization to Red Russia.

General Denikin's victorious army which is advancing along the 500-mile front in South Russia against soviet forces.

Rumanian forces holding back the Bolshevik tide along the Danube.

Polish forces pressing back the Bolshevik forces on their own and Galician frontiers.

Estonian drive against Petrograd, which already has liberated the allies of the Baltic states from Red influence.

The allies' campaign on the Archangel front, where, as in the case of the Murmansk fighting, Russians are co-operating, these Russians soon to be given control of these theatres (when they prove capable).

The Letts are fighting the Bolsheviks, driving them beyond Dyvinsk, and the Finnish-Russian legion is threatening Petrograd from the north, while between Denikin and Kolchak the Ural Cossacks are annoying the Bolsheviks, holding the railway to Khurdistana.

The eleventh Russian war theatre is along the Siberian railway, where Bolshevik forces are hampering operation of the line which gives Kolchak his supplies.

SOME ARMISTICES EXIST

Now for the armistices. The chief one is between the Czechoslovaks and the Hungarians, who for a time threatened to tear down the nicely built up buffer state of Bohemia, born of the peace conference. The Reds have been told to stop hurting Czechoslovakia or the allies will attend to Bela Kun. The other armistice, twice broken, is between the Austrians and Jugo-Slavs, who have been disputing territory on ethnological grounds around Klagenfurt. And this leads up to another ticklish situation.

The Italians have put their finger in the Jugo-Slav-Austrian mess by advancing troops toward the contested region. The feeling already between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs is nothing to write home about, and a grave fear is felt in well-informed circles that this provocative action may be additional tinder to the flame fire, which the allies are endeavoring to smother.

Trouble also is rife between the Turks and Greeks, especially in Asia Minor, where several cities have large Greek populations. The Greeks are now cock of the walk.

REBELLIONS ALSO NUMEROUS

Now for the rebellions. The Bolsheviks have their fair share, seven being considered of sufficient importance by the editors of the Moscow edition of the Bolshevik propaganda service to be included in daily communiques. The situation, briefly, is that the Ukrainians are not so much against Bolshevism, but against Moscow Bolshevism. The Ukrainians want to "run their own Bolshevik show." The Moscow authority realizes the importance of keeping Ukraine in hand, because of the grain crops.

Other rebellions, threatened or temporarily suppressed, include: Inhabitants of the Island of Malta, who want "Malta for the Maltese." Never in history has the island been ruled by its own people. It is now governed by Great Britain.

Some sections of India, where Bolshevik propaganda has been united with

nationalist and semi-religious discontent against British rule. Now quiet. Egypt, which has had a couple of uprisings recently against British rule. Part of Ireland is in a state of silent rebellion, according to the Irish. Mexico.

Outside of these disturbances, things are fairly quiet. The Koreans, it seems, have quieted down for the time being, and China hasn't done worse than start a boycott of Japanese goods over the Shantung settlement.

CESSION OF THRACE TO GREECE FAVORED, BUT U. S. DISAGREES

Wilson's Word Awaited by Peace Delegation Regarding Point Allies Are Urging.

Paris, July 28.—While the American delegation to the peace conference waits word from President Wilson as to what stand its members are to take on the question of Thrace, it is learned that pressure is being brought to bear by the British, French and the Greeks to swing the United States into line to cede Thrace to Greece.

The attitude of the allies is that Bulgaria deserves no sympathy at the hands of the peace conference, that her entry into the war was the height of treachery and that her murderous treatment of civilian populations and prisoners should have earned her the contempt of the world for all time.

It is understood that the adverse American attitude is based on reports of American political experts who predict a renewal of war in the Balkans in the near future should Thrace be summarily torn from Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian army remains mobilized with troops massed along the Greek border. The reason for this is not explained and French journalists are calling attention to the danger of the situation and insisting the allies force the Bulgarians to disperse.

It is understood that the attitude of the Bulgarians will be based on the proposition that they have not been defeated militarily and are quite at peace with the world. Having seen that the Austrians won nothing through their policy of meekness, the Bulgarians plan to imitate the tactics of the Germans and fight every point in the discussions.

Hun Says Wilhelm Is Sorrowful, but Remains Unbroken

Amsterdam, July 28.—Herr von Berg, former chief of the civil cabinet of ex-Empress William, recently paid a visit of 10 days to Amerongen. Writing in a Berlin newspaper he tells of meeting the former kaiser after a long separation.

It was very sorrowful, he says, but it was a great joy to him to see that the kaiser was not a broken man, but that he was bearing his fate with resignation.

The emperor, he says, takes to heart the fate of his country much more than his own. He does not complain on his own account but expressed sorrow at hearing that the German national assembly had voted for his extradition.

KOLCHAK IS HELD NOT REACTIONARY

Former Russian Ambassador Says Nationalists Are Fighting for Good Government.

Paris, July 28.—The news from Washington concerning information about the Russian situation, which the state department has been receiving, excites adverse comment here. M. Bakhmeteff, the former Russian ambassador to the United States, who belonged to the Kerensky group, before leaving for America, said the Russian nationalists were

not reactionaries but came from every station in Russian life and from every political party.

Their unity, he said, lay in the profound conviction that greater Russia inevitably would be reestablished. Two thirds of the people around Admiral Kolchak, said M. Bakhmeteff, were moderate socialists and many of them had been affiliated with the Kerensky government. Since Kolchak had been recognized as the chief of the Russian state by the Denikin Cossack government in Southern Russia and by Tolstolovsky in the Archangel half of the territory of Russia and one third of her population had been freed from Bolshevik rule.

M. Bakhmeteff thought that the American people and their representatives would agree with the nationalist party concerning the Letts, Lithuanians and Estonians. These small nations could not stand alone, either economically or politically. They should have complete autonomy, but should form a part of great Russia when reestablished.

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By DR. PARKER
Founder and Executive Head of the E. R. Parker System

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