

MOUNTAIN TRIBES OF ALBANIA WILL FIGHT FOR UNITY

By Hiram K. Moderwell.
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Rome, May 5.—If the San Remo conference has decided to divide Albania between Greece and Yugoslavia or place it under Italian domination on the pretext of a protectorate, desperate resistance on the part of the Albanians will be encountered. On a recent visit to Scutari I learned that the Albadian mountain tribes for the first time in 2000 years have formed a "bessa" or truce against the foreign enemy whether Serb, Greek or Italian.

The present Tirano government, chosen by representatives of all the tribes, elected according to the ancient Lett law, is committed to national unity and independence and has almost complete authority over the armed forces.

ITALIAN CONTROL FEARED
From trustworthy sources I have learned the terms of the treaty which the Italian government made with the deposed Durazzo government and sought to force on the new Tirano government at the time of its formation six weeks ago. This treaty demanded, in addition to the annexation of Avlona, that all civil administration and military forces be placed under Italian control and that the prefecture of Argiro-Castro and the whole administration of justice be placed in the hands of Italian Albanians.

This amounted to concealed annexation and was unconditionally rejected by the Tirano government. Thereupon the Italian military forbade the new government to assemble and placed machine gun detachments in the houses and streets of Tirano. But the government stood firm and the Italians withdrew their forces. This treaty is still secret and has not even been communicated to the Albanian senate for fear of the effect on the people.

SERBS CAUSE STIR
At the same time the aggressions of the Serbs are causing the greatest indignation. Serbian troops recently occupied Mount Tarabosh on purely Albanian territory and dominating Scutari. The annexation of Scutari is openly demanded. In Montenegro credible reports tell of the brutality with which Serbia suppressed the attempts of Albanian residents of Serbia to resist Slavization. The Kassova committee, which is considered trustworthy by neutral observers, asserts that, since the departure of the French, 42,000 men, women and children have been killed by the Serb troops, who plundered houses, attacked women and on many occasions confined whole families in burning residences at the point of the

GREAT TCHELEBI OF TURKEY



This is said to be the first time in history that the holder of the greatest office in Turkey has been photographed. He posed in his official robes by special order of the sultan. The Great Tchelebi is the highest ranking official in the Mohammedan religion next to the sultan, and is the person called upon when a new sultan is to be crowned.

to the committee, 36 villages have been razed between Mitrovitsa and Epie and 6000 women and children are now fugitives in the mountains. Bands of hundreds are now trekking to Albania.

RED CROSS ASSISTS
The American Red Cross for months supported many such refugees in Scutari and elsewhere, and the Italian army maintains several refugee camps. Nevertheless a limited amount of pro-Serb propaganda exists in Scutari. Italian officials charge that this is paid for by France, which, they assert openly, is viciously intriguing in the Balkans. Although no regular Albanian army exists,

every man and boy is trained from babyhood to shoot and kill and has at least one rifle with abundant ammunition. All are said to be awaiting word from the Tirano government to attack any possible invader.

COUNTRY IS HELPLESS
Guerrilla warfare conducted by tribal regiments in their own mountains would be a very nasty affair and would probably last for years. The Tirano government, though demanding independence, well knows that it has neither money nor the technical ability to govern without the help of an outside nation. It would therefore accept, though with misgivings, a protectorate in Albanian in return for that of Italy under binding guarantees. It would, however, prefer the protectorate of another and more distant nation—one with no Balkan policy to promote.

The present Italian occupation is not oppressive and the local administration is left to the Albanians. The Italians seem earnestly desirous of obtaining the Albanian confidence and friendship. If Italy, under an interrelated mandate, will assist in the economic development of the country and allow the Albanians complete independence in internal affairs there could seemingly be a permanent settlement without bloodshed.

Japanese Atrocities Reported in Nikolsk; Crime Is Rampant

By Julius B. Wood.
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Vladivostok, Siberia, April 18.—(Delayed.)—American railroad officials coming from Nikolsk report that atrocities were committed after the Japanese captured the city. The Japanese are accused of disemboweling some wounded Russian soldiers. Friends were not permitted to identify and bury the dead who lay in the streets for two days, until a committee of Czechs, Chinese and American officers warned the general in command that they would protest to their governments.

The Americans say that soldiers rushed into a Russian hospital, killing a physician, six nurses and an attendant. Soldier prisoners with their wounds undressed and a number of officers were crowded into unheated barracks and had to sleep standing. The daily ration was one loaf of bread among 35 men. Six of them died of typhus. Children were shot and civilians were robbed in the streets. Earrings were torn from women's ears and girls were abducted.

Irish Propaganda Comes to England In German Pattern

By Edward Price Bell.
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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London, England, May 5.—"Ireland and India must get rid of the British vampires," is the black-typed heading of a broad sheet reaching thousands of Britons in wrappers bearing a Swiss postmark. This sheet contains a report of an address by Eamon De Valera before a meeting of the "Friends of Freedom for India" in the Central Opera house in New York on February 28.

SOVIET LEADERS SIDESTEPPING ON FINNISH PROMISES

By Hal O'Flaherty.
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Stockholm, April 27.—The latest reports from the Baltic states indicate that the soviet government in Moscow is adopting a belligerent attitude on account of the failure of Commissioner Krassin's commercial negotiations. This is apparent in the Finnish efforts to secure an armistice.

The negotiations began with amicable relations among the delegates who are meeting on the border, but since Monday the soviet commissioners have been contradicting every statement made by the Finns, refusing to concede points upon which they had already agreed earlier in the conference and otherwise showing that they have received instructions from Moscow to increase the pressure.

SWIFT SCHEME SCOTTERD
Such a reversal of attitude is inexplicable unless the soviet republic intends to put up a bold front, hoping thus to strengthen M. Krassin's position in seeking economical aid.

Finland refuses to modify her original agreements regarding the territory now in her possession on the eastern front and has no fear that the Bolsheviks will attack her in case the negotiations fall through. A long wireless message addressed to the allied and American ministers in Stockholm has been received from Moscow, which again protests against Poland's military movements on the frontier and intimates that the soviet government will not again warn Poland that she cannot have a peace conference while her troops are on the offensive.

PROMISES ARE BROKEN
This, too, probably results from adverse reports from Copenhagen, where M. Krassin disappoints one delegation after another with ridiculous promises of payment without the slightest sign of security. He refuses to give any guarantee for the old Russian debts, which must be forthcoming if the central soviet expects to get any outside aid.

Americans who approached M. Krassin last week and offered to ship machinery to Russia if paid in gold now withdraw the offer, being unwilling to take such a long chance.

Hopes are being expressed on all sides that some coordinated policy will be adopted at the San Remo conference, possibly uniting all the European countries in a demand for guarantees against loss on their Russian holdings.

Equal Rights Given Women of Sweden By Sweeping Law

By Hal O'Flaherty.
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Stockholm, Sweden, May 5.—The riksdag has decided by an overwhelming majority to emancipate Swedish women by passing the new marriage law giving women equal rights with the men in the home, in business and in every other way. The new law finally removes the ancient right of Swedish men to complete mastery in the home and gives woman an opportunity of claiming compensation for her work as housewife or mother and absolute control of any dowry or fortune she possessed before her marriage.

Though this law goes little further than similar laws in America, it is revolutionary for Sweden, where the status of married women has remained unchanged for the past hundred years. Besides conferring upon women a new status it roots up ancient statutes and

regulations, either annulling them completely or modifying them to conform to the new conditions. The whole intention of the law is based upon marriage as being a copartnership in which each shares equally the profit and loss resulting from their combined efforts.

H. Field's Widow Marries Her Cousin

London, May 5.—Mrs. Nancy Perkins Field, widow of Henry Field, the Chicago millionaire, was married at St. James church, in Piccadilly, Tuesday to

Germany's Foreign Trade Is Gradually Getting on Its Feet

By William E. Nash.
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Bremen, Germany, May 5.—Painfully

and slowly the foreign trade of Germany is reviving all along the line. Just as I found activity through foreign bottoms in Hamburg, so in Bremen, the cotton port of Central Europe, I find signs of a busy future. In the month of March 26,475 tons of cotton were imported through here for the factories in the interior.

Since August 1, 1919, 237,000 tons have come in. In comparison with an average of 2,500,000 tons a year before the war, this is a small amount, yet it means that Germany's worst clothing famine is ended. Cotton imports, however, are still made difficult by the factors of shipping and payment. There is not enough tonnage available to bring in a tithe of what is needed.



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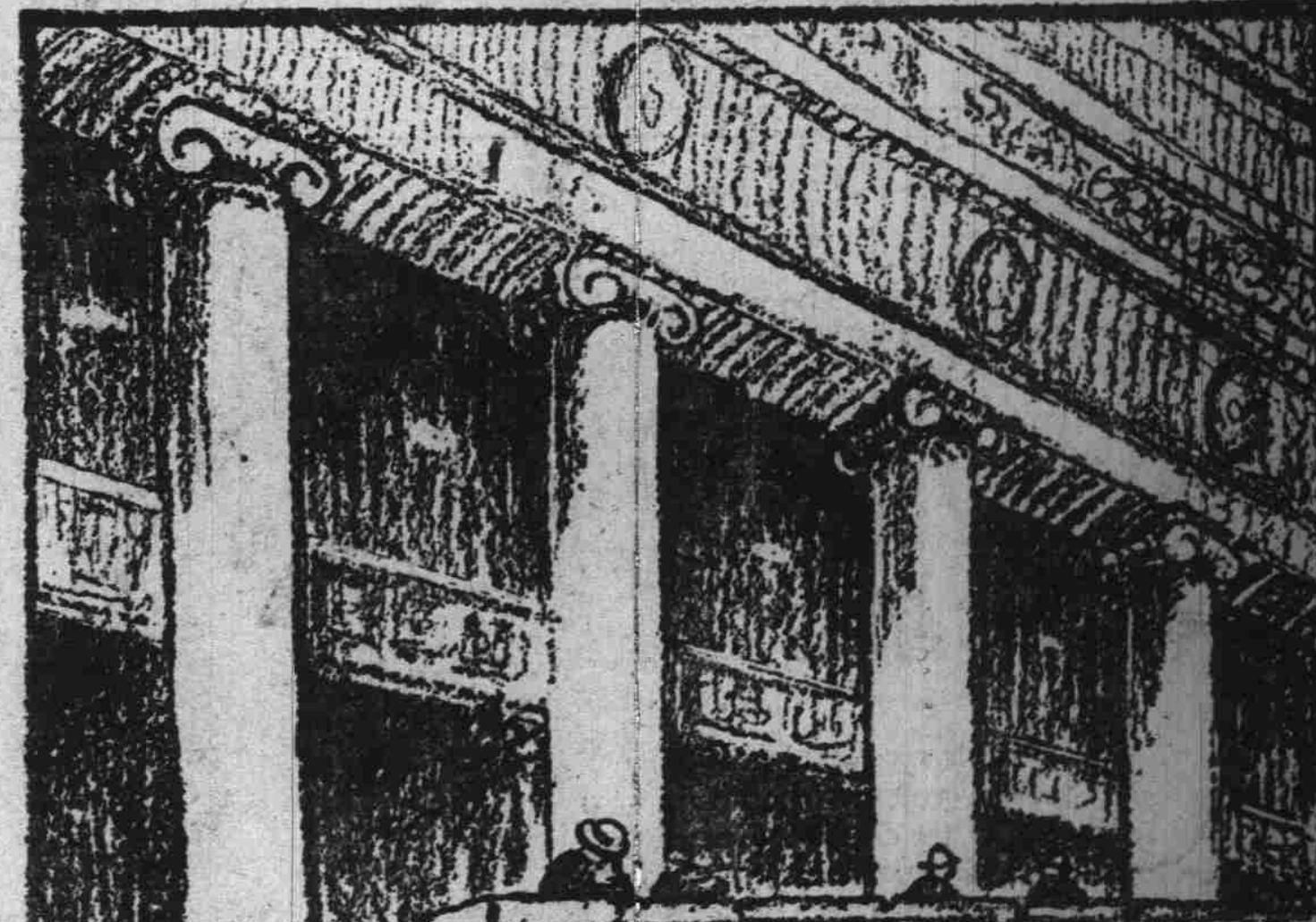
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