

TANGLED ISSUES STILL STAND IN WAY OF PEACE; WHAT REAL TROUBLE IS

Thursday's Meetings Proceeded Amid Another Wave of Apprehension Over Lack of Tangible Results

FRENCH WANT MORE THAN WILSON WILL STAND FOR, ACCORDING TO REPORT

President, It Is Stated, Not Willing To Go As Far As To Create More Alsace-Lorraine Situations; But Responsive To Demands of French On Most Vital Subjects; Middle Ground Must Be Reached To Obviate Further Delay; Marshal Foch Meets German Armistice Commissioner at Spa and Conference Takes Place; Peace Developments at Paris and Elsewhere

(By the Associated Press.) Paris, April 3.—President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando continued their discussions at President Wilson's residence today. Other peace conference organizations also met.

All the conferences tended to unravel the tangled issues still standing in the way of peace.

The meeting proceeded amid another wave of apprehension spreading through the conference over lack of any tangible results after the council of four had labored continuously for 10 days.

This was accompanied by well-founded reports from those close in touch with the council of four showing that the situation, while not desperate, was at least serious because of radical differences on some fundamentals in the settlement of Germany's western, the Franco-German and the eastern Polish frontiers.

Behind the Scenes. One of the American experts who is constantly being consulted on various questions before the council, gives the following glimpse of what is going on behind the scenes:

"The situation is extremely difficult, particularly as regards the western frontier of Germany. President Wilson, in a conciliatory spirit, has been willing to do most anything to assure French security short of the nullification of engagements made at the time of the armistice. The French have been assured of every military protection along the Rhine and for fifty kilometers east of that river, even to the extent of considering that any military activity in that section shall be looked upon as a hostile act.

What More is Wanted. "But this is not considered enough and additional claims lead to the conviction that they are open to construction as meaning something more than military security and verging on territorial control.

"The President is not willing to go that far in creating more Alsace-Lorraine situations and it is this stand against these claims which is causing the delays until some middle ground is found."

Agreement on Reparations in Sight. Concerning reparations, it was added that there were good prospects for an early agreement. This will not specify the total amount, but will leave it to a commission to work out details of reparation through a period of years. The priority of Belgium and France in the division of the German indemnity also is said to be nearing agreement.

Search for Middle Ground. As a means of finding the "middle ground" on the Rhine controversy, the super council of four created a commission consisting of Andre Tardieu, France, Charles H. Haskins, American and Viscount Morley, British. They labored until 2 o'clock this morning and they called on Col. Edward M. House before seeing the council. To intimate they were not optimistic on the progress that is being made.

Another of President Wilson's encourage said the real issue was whether President Wilson's principle of self-determination, as it was not clear the transfer of territorial control of these localities would be in accordance with the wishes and determination of their peoples.

Albert at Conference. King Albert of Belgium figures prominently during today's conference. The Belgian monarch called on Col. House in the morning and later saw President Wilson before the arrival of Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau and Signor Orlando. The call of King Albert on Col. House was a decided novelty for which veterans of royal procedure said there was no precedent. The King wore the uniform of commander-in-chief in the Belgian army and was accompanied by a staff officer. He was met at the entrance of the residence of Col. House by the Colonel himself who escorted him to his private office.

(Continued on Page Two)

NEW LEAGUE DRAFT COVENANT CONTAINS ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

(By the Associated Press.) Paris, April 3.—The League of Nations drafting committee has completed fifteen articles of the League of Nations' covenant, which now contains twenty-seven articles. It is not known what the additional article is.

The committee probably will finish its draft tomorrow, which will be in French and English in parallel columns.

A full meeting of the league commission will be held probably Saturday to consider the revised covenant, which doubtless will undergo further changes before it is submitted to the representatives of the five big nations.

The revision thus far does not contain mention either of the Monroe Doctrine or the proposed Japanese amendments. These questions will not be disposed of until the next meeting of the league commission.

ANSELL'S LETTER GETS PUBLICITY

Asserts Crowder Admitted "Going Back On Him" To Save His Own Skin

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, April 3.—Discussion of the controversy involving Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, formerly acting Judge Advocate General, and Judge Advocate General Crowder and their respective views of the necessity for revising the army system of justice was revived today by Senator Chamberlain's speech and by publication in a New York newspaper of the letter of Col. Ansell to Secretary Baker which the Secretary recently refused to make public on the ground it would not be helpful.

Senator Chamberlain recently demanded that the Ansell letter be given the same publicity as had been given one from Gen. Crowder to Secretary Baker, thereby reinforcing it now develops an urgent request made in the letter itself.

Publication of the letter shows that Col. Ansell, replying to statements by Gen. Crowder, bluntly asserted that responsibility for any maladministration in the office of the Judge Advocate General must be located first upon the Secretary of War. He charged that Gen. Crowder first agreed with him in regard to the powers of his office, but after being taken to task by Secretary Baker, he said, "Ansell, I had to go back on you. I am sorry, but it was necessary to do it in order to save my official reputation."

Defended System of Injustice. Col. Ansell, reviewing the whole controversy and attacking the statement of Gen. Crowder as a "desperate effort to divert public attention from the system of injustice which he defends," virtually made the charge recently made by Senator Chamberlain that Secretary Baker and Gen. Crowder were not acting in good faith when they sent to Congress some time ago a bill to revise court-martial procedure. He said the Secretary had refused to accept this opinion that power already existed for reviewing sentences and correcting injustices, and that the bill sent to Congress was not a bona fide proposal to correct existing evils.

Spirit-Crushing Injustice. Of the present system, the letter said: "I say the system does not do justice. It does injustice—gross, terrible, spirit-crushing injustice. Evidence of it is on every hand to those who will but see. The records of this office reek with it."

COLUMBUS (GA.) MILL STRIKERS LOSE FIGHT

Columbus, Ga., April 3.—The strike of textile workers in Columbus was ended today by vote of the workers, J. J. Thompson, organizer of the United Textile Workers, announced tonight. The workers who went out nearly two months ago, demanding an eight-hour day, will immediately apply for re-employment, Thompson said. There are about 8,000 workers in this section. Since the strike began many have returned to work and mills have hired outside help. The mill owners it was understood will re-employ all those for whom they have openings.

BOLSHEVISTS GAIN BY DELAYED PEACE

Germans If Faced By Despair in West Will Turn To 'Socialists' Plan in The East

ANALYSIS OF HUN STRIKE AND UNDERLYING CAUSES

A. P. Representative Fresh From Scene-Tells of Fighting in Frankfurt and Why

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, April 3.—The latest advices concerning the fighting at Frankfurt and the renewal of the strike in Berlin confirm the impression prevailing in Germany when the former Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press left there a week ago, that the then comparative still in the manifestations of industrial disorder and revolutionary violence and pillage by the rabble was only temporary.

Germany then was fairly quiet, the only important exception being a strike in the surrounding region. The March insurrection in Berlin and the disturbances in central Germany and in east Prussia had been suppressed; the flame of disorder was only flickering in the Silesia coal fields while order was being maintained in Bremen, Essen and other cities, formerly scenes of Spartan uprisings, and the socialist proletariat of Bavaria, although running affairs in that state without regard to the central government, were not seeking any occasion of conflict with the central authorities.

Beneath the Surface. Beneath the surface there were abundant possibilities of trouble. The majority of the German workmen, particularly the married men, are being constantly demanded, to meet the rising cost of food. An energetic Spartan minority and the younger irrepresible, however, are constantly causing trouble and preaching Bolshevist doctrine.

On early occasions, as at Berlin and in the Ruhr region, these minorities had been able to inveigle or persuade others into joining the strike movement, producing higher wages in case of success, and holding out the bait of abundant food shipments from Russia if the government were overthrown and an alliance concluded with Bolshevist Russia.

U. S. Food As a Weapon. Factory owners and others in close touch with industrial conditions regard the distribution of American food supplies at reasonable prices as the only possibility of mastering the strike movement, re-establishing industrial order and stimulating production. With the workmen able to buy with their wages the necessary food, they may be able to shake off the influence of the radicals. Without this possibility all must inevitably drift completely into the domination of the extremists.

The industrial situation is complicated by a shortage of coal and raw materials. Should the coal production be increased and transportation improved there would be a far better outlook for industry.

Leading German manufacturers, particularly in the electrical and machinery lines, assured the correspondent they would have no difficulty in doing a profitable business even under the present wage scale, if the food and fuel difficulty was solved. The food situation was rapidly becoming critical when the food and shipping agreement was signed.

Potato Stock Exhausted. The exhaustion of the potato stocks was in sight. Some stocks of grain could last at best only into the third week of May. The emaciated herds of Germany were no longer able to supply even the reduced meat ration of from four to seven ounces per week. The governmental distribution of bread was slightly over five pounds a week, but was still functioning efficiently.

Otherwise the rationing machinery had largely broken down. The workmen, earning his imposing thirty or forty marks a day, had been spending a day's wages for a pound of meat, a pound of butter, a pound of lard, pork or beef. Restaurants, which earlier had catered to customers with money and had furnished them with food, without the presentation of a card, were being forced to obey the law.

Delayed Peace Causes Pessimism. The long wait for the decision of the peace conference, and the press reports from time to time of decisions adverse to Germany had produced a very pessimistic sentiment and, just as the government representatives talked of refusing to sign a humiliating treaty, so many publicists and men in various walks of life had begun to argue the advisability of casting over the west and coming to an understanding with Bolshevist Russia.

If Despair in West—What?

This sentiment, when coming from those of the better classes, was undoubtedly voiced largely for foreign consumption. An alliance with Russia and Bolshevism, however, is a plank in the plan of the independent socialists in their drive for power and is a cardinal principle of the propaganda of the Spartacists, who are so largely financed by Russian money that the government early in March introduced special emergency legislation to prohibit the importation and circulation of Russian currency.

CRIPPLED TRANSPORT TOWED INTO PORT.

New York, April 3.—The transport Scranston, reported in distress on March 27 while on the way to Brest, was towed into port today by naval tug. Three of the Scranston's crew lost their lives in the capsizing of a small boat while trying to carry a line to the transport El Sol, which stood by until tugs were summoned.

HUN WHOM MARSHAL FOCH DEEPLY MOVED AT SPA YESTERDAY



MATTHIAS ERZBERGER German Armistice Commissioner Erzberger formally met Gen. Foch at Spa yesterday and cable reports say the German appeared "deeply moved" after the conference.

31 PER CENT CUT IN 1919 ACREAGE

Estimate Made From Reports From All Cotton Growing States

FIFTY PER CENT LESS FERTILIZER; BOLL WEVIL

Table Showing Estimated Acreage As Presented at Columbia Meeting

(By Special Leased Wire.)

Columbia, S. C., April 3.—The South's cotton acreage in 1919 will be 31.08 per cent less than in the previous year, according to a report on acreage reduction estimates from all the cotton growing States submitted by the South Carolina Cotton Association here today. The report presented before a cotton reduction convention at which it was announced 800 delegates were present representing every county in the State, also announced unfavorable weather representing every county in the State, also announced unfavorable weather for planting in 90 per cent of the cotton belt.

That 50 per cent less commercial fertilizer will be used this year, that there is a marked labor shortage, and "inroads of the boll weevil" were more serious than for years past" were other statements made in the report which gave detailed figures of estimated reductions in each State, showing the big cotton producing States of Texas, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma by these figures pledged to raise one-third less cotton this year than last.

Table showing estimated acreage by States and reduction percentage. Includes columns for State, 1918, 1919, and age.

"The Association has not only had pledges on reduction carefully tabulated and checked," says the report, "but has had a personal investigation made in each section for the purpose of being as near accurate as it is humanly possible to be in this estimate. The most accurate report ever issued for South Carolina the same being the result of practically a personal canvass of the farmers of the State. It is also probably the most accurate report on all conditions covered by the report ever issued."

Addresses were made by United States Senator E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, Congressman J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama and Asbury F. Lever, of South Carolina. Governor Robert A. Cooper and W. B. Thompson, of New Orleans. The convention elected ten delegates to the cotton convention scheduled for Memphis April 10, and twenty delegates to the New Orleans convention May 1st. The convention ended today.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MAY HAVE TWO SEATS.

Paris, April 3.—(By The Associated Press.)—There is a possibility that the League of Nations will have two seats, at Geneva and at Brussels. This plan is being considered.

Although a majority of the delegates apparently favor Geneva, King Albert's strong appeal in behalf of Brussels is influencing sentiment and the palace offered by both the Swiss and the Belgians may both be accepted, and alternate meetings arranged.

Soviets Admit Failure.

London, April 3.—Failure of the offensive in the direction of Tukkum, in Courland, west of Riga, is admitted by the Russian Soviet government in a wireless message received here today. The message adds that fighting is in progress in the direction of Mitau, southwest of Riga, and in the region of Pakov, northeast of Riga.

PROBLEMS OF THE NEXT CONGRESS

Chairman of Appropriations Committee Makes Interesting Statement

NEW AND INTRICATE, INVOLVING BIG SUMS

66th Congress Will Appropriately Billions To Run Machinery of Government Alone

Washington, April 3.—The passing of the "billion dollars" congresses of pre-war days and the coming for the peace period of "four billion dollar" congresses was predicted tonight in a statement by Representative Good of Iowa, who will be chairman of the Appropriations committee in the next House.

Reviewing the financial problems to be faced by the next Congress, Mr. Good estimated that the appropriations "necessary for the various government expenditures" in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, would total more than \$3,800,000,000. Strictest economy, he added, would be necessary to hold expenditures down even to this total.

New and Intricate Problems. "The next Congress" said Mr. Good in his statement, "will be brought face to face with many new and intricate problems and many of them will call for large expenditures of money."

"While difficult to make a reliable forecast as to what the expenses of the government will be for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, it is reasonably safe to assume that the executive departments will most earnestly urge appropriations at least as large as those appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, for such appropriations were made to administer these departments on a peace basis."

If we assume, however, that both the military and naval programs will be greatly reduced and that our standing army will be limited to 250,000 men, it will require rather strict economy to bring the regular annual supply bills under \$2,150,000,000.

Eleven Figure Estimates. Mr. Good estimated that the appropriation made by Congress for the war period and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, totaled more than \$47,110,000,000. The revenue to meet these appropriations he estimated at \$18,657,000,000 to be derived through customs receipts and income and other taxes and \$28,888,000,000 to be raised from the sale of bonds, notes and war savings stamps.

NEW ENGLAND TEXTILE STRIKE CONDITIONS

Sufficient Funds Reported Secured to Put Lawrence Committee On Its Feet

Lawrence, Mass., April 3.—A. J. Muste, of Boston, a textile strike leader who returned from New York today, announced that he had obtained in that city "sufficient funds to put the work of the strike committee on its feet."

Mrs. Glendower Evans, a wealthy resident of Brookline, interested in the cause of the strikers, also reported after a visit to New York that further financial support for the strikers was in sight, through espousal of their cause by a New York woman "of wealth and fashion."

Transfer of Children. Transfers of children of strikers from their homes here to New York and Boston will be made in a day or two, according to Muste and Mrs. Evans.

A convention of textile workers to be held at New York April 10-11 for the purpose of organizing the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America was announced by Muste. The strikers here are now being organized into a local branch of the new body, which leaders here said would be extended to other mill centers.

CHATTANOOGA TURNS OUT TO WELCOME UNITS OF THIRTIETH DIVISION

In Parade Col. Luke Lea Led 114th Artillery, Maj. Courtney Machine Gunners

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 3.—Members of the 114th Field Artillery and 114th Machine gun battalion of the 30th division, were welcomed home today at a celebration which lasted until late tonight. The troops are at Fort Oglethorpe awaiting demobilization.

Col. Luke Lea led the artillery unit while the machine gunners were commanded by Major Centry. Gen. Scott, commanding at the post, reviewed the soldiers and there were addresses of welcome by acting Mayor Battenston and United States Senator McKellar. Col. Lea responded.

Thousands of persons from this city and vicinity witnessed the review and school children sang patriotic songs along the line of march. Wounded soldiers and Confederate veterans were given a place of honor in the reviewing stand. The troops were entertained at a dance tonight.

ANOTHER AVIATOR WHO ASPIRES TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC



CAPTAIN DUNNE

Dunne is picked to fly the giant Tarrant super-triplane which soon will be given a testing out and then made ready for a cross-ocean flight. The Tarrant has a span of 150 feet and will lift 10 tons.

DISTINGUISHED ARMY AERONAUTS, KILLED

Engine of Plane Suddenly Stopped; One of Victims Son of Maj.-Gen. Dickman

Americus, Ga., April 3.—Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Dickman, commanding officer at Souther Field, near here, and Maj. John W. Butts, executive officer, were killed late today when their airplane plunged 200 feet to the ground. Colonel Dickman was the son of Major General Dickman, commanding the Third American Army "on the Rhine." The officers had been up for the usual afternoon flight and had made the last turn of the field preparatory to descending when the engine of the machine suddenly stopped, the plane crashing down in a tail spin.

Lieutenant Colonel Dickman and Major Butts were graduates of West Point. Major Butts was a native of Texas.

Two Airmen Injured.

Newport News, Va., April 3.—Lieutenants Pulliam and Thomas, of the Hampton Roads Naval base had narrow escape from death late this afternoon when a hydro-airplane they were driving fell several hundred feet and broke in two on the pavement just outside Fort Monroe. Spectators declared the men had been flying over buildings near the Fort for some time before the accident occurred.

Both officers were taken to the Fort hospital. Pulliam's leg was broken in two places, his nose broken and he was badly shaken up. Thomas sustained only a broken nose.

ALLEGED INTERVIEWS WITH EX-KAISER FALSE

Articles Printed in London and America Repudiated By Bentnick

London, April 3.—The articles in the London Chronicle by Harold Begbie describing his visit to Amerongen, quoting the former German Kaiser's alleged state of mind, charging Russia with responsibility for the war and asserting his own innocence of any guilt, have attracted wide attention. The London bureau of the Associated Press today received the following telegram: "Amerongen, April 3.—Harold Begbie, has not had an interview with the former Emperor. His written questions remained unanswered. He did not receive any authorization to publish the Emperor's views and no statement was given to him. He never saw the Emperor; neither did he enter the castle gates." (Signed) "CARLOS BENTNICK."

The signer of the foregoing telegram is Count Carlos Bentnick, son of Count Godard Bentnick, who is serving as host to the former Kaiser at the request of the Dutch government. The Begbie article has been reprinted in this country.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY COUNCIL M. E. CHURCH

Miss Bennett, L. L. D., President, Reports On Expenditures During The War

Memphis, Tenn., April 3.—In a world survey of mission work during the past year, Miss Belle H. Bennett, L.L.D., president of the Woman's Missionary Council at its annual convention here today, that more than \$700,000 was expended by the council in home and foreign missions during 1918 and told the delegates that an increase of 15 per cent in finances would be necessary for the coming year because of disorganized conditions due to the war.

Dr. Bennett reported that during the last year 124 missionaries in Latin America, Africa and China were supported by the council in addition to 134 missionaries in this country. Increases in membership were shown in a majority of the 41 conferences of the church.

Daylight Bank Robbery.

Monroe, La., April 3.—Two white men, in the broad day light, entered the Bastrop State bank of Bastrop, La., and while all the employees in the institution were covered with revolvers, made a careful search of the bank and left with \$10,000 in cash, according to a report reaching here from Bastrop tonight.

NO AIRPLANE FOR WINSTON-SALEM

"Since The Air Service As a War-Created Agency Is Being Dismantled"

OTHER APPLICATIONS ALL TURNED DOWN

Many Peddlers Among Discharged Men in Uniform; Raleigh Girl To Marry

(By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, April 3.—Since the air service as a war-created agency is being dismantled, the applications of Winston-Salem for the loan of an airplane as a drawing card for launching its campaign to raise funds for the erection of State headquarters to North Carolina boy scouts seems unavailing. Applications for airplanes from Maine, Ohio and other States have been necessarily rejected by the War Department.

The application from the Twin City as transmitted to Secretary of War Baker, personally, through the office of Senator Simmons is responsible for a report from Colonel Davis, executive officer of the division of military aeronauts, which reflects the general disintegration of the organized efforts to employ airplanes, as instruments of warfare. The flying machine will either have to be transferred to uses of peaceful pursuits or subject itself to serious curtailment as a government agency.

The Langley field at Hampton Roads is being discontinued and the nearest landing station to Winston-Salem is the Bolling field here in Washington. The War Department has issued orders authorizing the curtailment of the personnel of the aeronautical division to 15,000 men and officers, all told. The government is experiencing difficulty in obtaining aviators in guarding the property of the government at the many abandoned landing fields, although Uncle Sam is expending monthly \$80,000 for such purposes.

The curtailment of the personnel of the air service makes doubtful the fulfillment of the application of General Leonard Wood for the use of three planes at Chicago, and Bolling field has no available aviator that could be dispatched either to Chicago or Winston-Salem. The approaching Victory Loan campaign will engage the use of many flying machines for the three scheduled flying circuits to be held to stimulate the drive.

The future of the airplane is the subject now of columns in newspapers and magazines and the experts are studying with the view of adapting the machines to civil pursuits. Canada is using the machine in patrolling the forests and Forester Henry S. Graves of the United States Forest Service is known to favor such an experiment in the United States. Down in Texas where the boll weevil is a constant menace to the cotton crop, the United States Department of Agriculture is using airplanes to scout for cotton fields infested by the pest, great areas being secreted by lakes and surrounding woodlands.

Perhaps one of the most unusual adaptations of the aeroplane has found practical tests not so many hundred miles from Kitty Hawk where the Wright Brothers began the experiments with heavier-than-air machines. The United States Public Health Service during the Spanish influenza epidemic off the dangerous Cape Hatteras coast drafted upon the Hampton Roads naval station for a machine to convey a physician from home to home in this district where communication is difficult. The writer has recently been requested to investigate the subject for a popular magazine, and he found that the airplane, hitherto associated with the idea of destruction of life, was converted to the use of saving human life by facilitating travel in eastern Carolina.

To Keep Track of Soldier Peddler. Col. Arthur Woods, special assistant to the Secretary of War and chairman of the emergency employment committee for soldiers and sailors of the Council of National Defense, has requested all State and municipal officers having power to issue licenses to peddlers to furnish him or his representatives with a list of all discharged soldiers and sailors who have applied for licenses of any kind and keep him informed of any future applications for peddlers' licenses from men discharged from the service.

In explanation of this request Colonel Woods said: "The growing number of peddlers among discharged men in uniform has become very noticeable in many of the larger cities. It is my belief that, in many instances, this is due to the fact that the discharged soldiers or sailors have not been able to secure suitable employment immediately and have turned to peddling as the quickest and easiest way to become immediately self-supporting. The sight of a man in uniform peddling on the streets is extremely undesirable and suggests to the public that he has been neglected, and that no effort is being made to obtain suitable employment for him. It is my purpose to get in touch with every discharged soldier and sailor who has taken out a peddler's license and see that he has the opportunity to engage in some form of more suitable work. This, of course, will determine at once whether the discharged man has taken up peddling from choice or from necessity. If local authorities will co-operate with me in this matter I am very confident that we will find that in the majority of cases it has been a matter of necessity rather than choice, and that the discharged soldier or sailor who has engaged in this sort of work will welcome an opportunity of obtaining employment which is more

(Continued on Page Two.)