

SECRET TREATIES TO BE MODIFIED

Peace Council Has Big Task to Satisfy All Under Agreements

DROP RUSSIAN CLAUSES

America's Stand Against These Pacts Will Have Great Weight in Consideration

Wireless to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1919, by the N. Y. Times Co. London, Jan. 22.—A. N. Nicholson, the Paris correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphs: "As the question of the secret treaties made during the war is referred to from time to time, it is of interest to state that I am here on the subject of the authority that the view taken by the Allies who signed such treaties is this: The treaties signed between the other Powers and Russia are abrogated by the Russian revolution only so far as those parts relating to Russia are concerned, while the parts concerning the remaining signatories hold good as to their obligations. At the same time the view is taken in British circles that so much has happened since—America's entry into the war and the later events—that it is profoundly desirable that the conference as a whole should regard such agreements as modified by these later events. "America, which was not a party to such agreements, takes the strong line that this is so, and will make that view felt."

"The agreement between France and Russia in February, 1917, which provided for the Rhineland as an autonomous and neutral state, of course, falls to the ground. "The treaty of London of 1915, signed by Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, is what the Italian claims are founded on. The Russian clauses drop out, but the clauses remaining prescribe a smaller territory to the Dnieper-Flava, though Fiume was allotted to them. To Italy went the Trentino, Istria, Southern Tyrol, Gorizia, Gradisca, the Dalmatian province, a number of the Adriatic islands and the Ionian coast. "The agreement of the same Allies with Rumania in February, 1918, included the Rumanian claims to Banat, which is now opposed by the Serbians. "A memorandum on Turkey in the spring of 1918, made by Great Britain, France and Russia, holds good diplomatically between Great Britain and France, except for the dropped Russian clauses. It was by this that France claimed the coastal strip of Syria and the vilayet of Adana, and Great Britain the Mesopotamia, with Bagdad and the Syrian ports of Haifa and Acre. "The Persian and China agreements fall out, but I understand that there is an agreement of Japan with the Allies giving Japan possession of the Caroline and Marshall Islands, in the Pacific. This is strongly opposed by Australia. "It will be seen from this outline what far-reaching modifications will be required in the interests of a common agreement."

BRITISH LABOR LEADER SHOWS RESENTMENT

Henderson Displeased by Refusal of Compers to Attend Berne Meeting

Berne, Jan. 22.—Arthur Henderson, who is representing British labor at the International Socialist and Labor conference here, has issued a statement relative to the refusal of Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to attend the meeting here. He said that it was the American Federation which first proposed a world labor and socialist conference to be held at the same time as the Peace Conference. "The Social Democrats of Russia have indicated their sympathy with the movement in a message to the organization committee of the meeting. They are represented by M. Axelrod, Finland has sent M. Kolo and M. Koro, and the Czechs, and Estonia is represented by M. Martna and M. Koesner. The Swedish Socialists are expected to send Hjalmar Branting, and two other prominent Socialists, probably Molier and Engberg."

London, Jan. 22.—An adjourned conference of leaders of British labor with Samuel Compers and other American labor delegates now in Europe has reached an agreement to form a nucleus for an international trades union congress. A committee of five will be appointed to represent British labor at the new congress and to aid in organizing it. Mr. Compers will be invited to attend a committee in the next few days to formulate plans for the congress and to select an early date for the meeting in order that the congress may meet simultaneously with the Peace Conference. Mr. Compers and the other American delegates leave for Paris today, where, Mr. Compers said, it is hoped to discuss the new movement with French labor leaders in advance of the next meeting with the British committee."

WAR HONORS AFTER 48 YEARS

France Confers Knighthood on Women for Bravery in 1870

KILAUEA OVERFLOWS

Excessive Lava Ebbulience Spreads Into Old Crater

China to Repatriate Enemy Aliens

MANUEL HOPES TO MOUNT THRONE

Former King Lives With No Idea but to Rule Portugal Again

AT SERVICE OF COUNTRY

Assassination of President Altered Situation for Him Regarding War Promise

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1919, by the N. Y. Times Co. London, Jan. 22.—Viscount Asson, Lord-in-Waiting to former King Manuel of Portugal, received the Daily Chronicle representative at the hotel in London, where the ex-king is staying. When the latest message from Vigo was shown to the viscount he made the following statement: "At the beginning of the war King Manuel made it distinctly understood that there was to be no movement in his favor in Portugal and that his country was to devote the whole of its energies to prosecution of the war. The assassination of the President in December altered the situation and seemed to threaten the country with chaos. "In the circumstances a new situation was opened up, the possibility of which before was out of the question. The King's position was this, that he placed himself entirely at the disposal of Portugal. If his country wished him to return, he would at once do so without any reference to difficulties or dangers that the course would involve. "He has been treated with infinite kindness in this country, where he has lived with no other idea than to return to his throne."

Paris, Jan. 22.—(By A. P.)—Valencia, a small town on the Minho River in northern Portugal surrendered to the monarchists yesterday morning, according to advices received from the Spanish town of Tuy, across the river from Valencia. Madrid, Jan. 22.—Manuel II, former King of Portugal, has arrived off Lisbon aboard a ship of unknown nationality, according to an unconfirmed report received here today. "This dispatch is not confirmed from any source, Manuel was last reported to be in England, where he took up his exile in 1919. Washington, Jan. 22.—(By A. P.)—The present revolution in Portugal, seeking to restore the monarchy, is the second movement of its kind within two weeks. It was learned today at the State Department. Information reaching the department shows that the first outbreak about ten days ago was suppressed by the government, and that several of the leaders are still in jail. London, Jan. 22.—(By A. P.)—A semi-official statement received today from Lisbon states that the Premier and Minister of War, who is ill, has been replaced by General Helder, commander of the Coimbra force. Dispatches from Madrid yesterday giving the make-up of the monarchist government were received by the Portuguese revolutionists in Oporto, listed Tanagimni Barbosa as Minister of War in the monarchist cabinet. Senior Barbosa had served as minister of war in the government constituted at Lisbon after the assassination of President Sidonio Pais in mid-December and he was mentioned in Lisbon advices dated Monday, as continuing his duties as Premier in the Lisbon Government. "Lisbon is in northern Portugal, where the government has concentrated forces against the Oporto revolutionists."

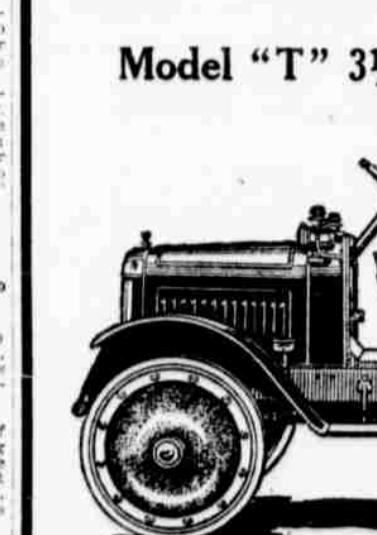
U. S. CONTROLS SIBERIAN LINK

Have Charge of 3000 Miles of Road—American Director

France Had 5,192,372 Men Mobilized on Jan. 1, 1918

Lyons, Jan. 22 (Havas).—The number of effectives mobilized by France from the outbreak of the war is given as follows in the report of Deputy Benoit on the war budget: August 15, 1914—Officers, 92,828; soldiers, 2,789,999. February 15, 1915—Officers, 87,754; soldiers, 4,999,000. January 1, 1916—Officers, 109,814; soldiers, 5,600,000. January 1, 1917—Officers, 115,901; soldiers, 5,928,000. January 1, 1918—Officers, 128,372; soldiers, 5,994,999. On January 1, 1918, the infantry numbered 2,108,775; artillery, 899,643; aviation, 59,285; cavalry, 169,421; engineering corps, 185,119.

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FORMER KING MANUEL AND CONSORT



The fresh and more active period of unrest in Portugal anticipated when assassination removed President Pais, the only strong man in the country, has begun. It has taken the form of a monarchist movement, which for the moment seems completely to have got the upper hand in Oporto, where Paiva Couceiro has proclaimed Manuel King amid great popular enthusiasm.

CUBAN RAILROAD MEN BACK AT WORK TODAY

President Menocal Arbitrates the Strike, Winning Many Concessions for Workers

FOREIGNERS LEAVE REVOLT-TORN KIEV

Ukraine Peasants Bury Grain to Hide It From Bolshevik Forces

WAR HONORS AFTER 48 YEARS

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SAYS PRESIDENT WILL BE AT FINISH

Wilson's Stay in U. S. on Return Likely to Be Short

PRESENCE IS ESSENTIAL

Most Important Topics Likely to Be Decided After He Arrives Again in Paris

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1919, by the N. Y. Times Co. Paris, Jan. 22.—It may now be said that President Wilson is determined to return to France for the finish of the Peace Conference after a stay in America, dependent in length on contingencies arising out of the situation there or here. Of course there is always the possibility of some unexpected domestic episode compelling the President to remain in Washington longer than contemplated, but according to my information he has definitely decided to come back to France as soon as he conveniently can. He is not yet ready to announce his plans for going home, but as the George Washington, which brought him to Europe and will carry him back, has just reached New York from Brest and hardly can complete the round trip under three weeks, it goes without saying that the President will not get to America until about a week before the constitutional adjournment of Congress on March 4. Speaking broadly, the President will be free—in fact, freer than during the current of congressional activity—to leave Washington as soon as Congress is in recess, and it is quite possible he will be in America for a brief time, measured by days instead of weeks. If the increasing disposition on the part of the influential members of the Peace conference to hurry the conclusion of the peace treaty brings definite results, as some of them, particularly the British, believe will be the case, the President may find it necessary to depart for Europe immediately after Congress adjourns. In any event he has made up his mind, which as he has said, is of the single-track variety, that his presence at the peace table is essential to obtaining a realization of the ideals and aspirations for America and the rest of the world expressed by him in his writings and addresses. Leaving aside any divergent views that may be held in America on the same subject, those who reflect the President's feeling believe his visit to Europe in the present crisis is essential to obtaining a realization of the ideals and aspirations for America and the rest of the world expressed by him in his writings and addresses. But it is realized that the most important topics, important in the sense that they are likely to lead to controversy and require the most careful handling to bring the best outcome, remain to be discussed. For example, there is the matter of the Italian claims to territory based on the terms of the secret treaty of 1915 negotiated by the Allied governments and the conflict between these claims and the aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs. That is likely to cause difficulties which will tax the resources of the Allied statesmen to solve. Upon the President's dependence is placed to give the maximum degree of help in this situation. His position in the matter is made stronger and at the same time more delicate by reason of the fact that both the Italian and Jugo-Slav people look to him to straighten out the tangle. However, it is the formation of a league of nations which is nearest the presidential heart, and it is for this he will return to France as soon as

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opportunity affords. While the present tendency of leading members of the conference runs along the lines of drawing a general peace treaty on broad principles, leaving the details of several important matters of agreement to be worked out in the future by international commissions, it is clear that the President wants the whole scheme of a league of nations set forth fully in the treaty so as to leave nothing to subsequent determination. Regarding this it is safe to say that there is a growing tendency to believe the President will have his way, for nobody now disputes that a league on a practical working basis will be born as a result of the exchange of views that has been taking place between the Allied statesmen since the President's arrival in France more than a month ago. Statements from New York printed in the Paris afternoon newspapers that Ellhu Root or William Howard Taft will succeed President Wilson on the American delegation when the President returns to America are said by those close to the President to be unfounded. The authoritative statement has been issued. These reports are entirely contrary to the President's announced intentions when he left America. He had arranged then that Secretary Baker should come to France to take his place in the plenipotentiary panel, and there is every reason to believe that there has been no change in his plans. The system for the rotation of plenipotentiaries was adopted. It is understood, partly to fit Mr. Baker's case.

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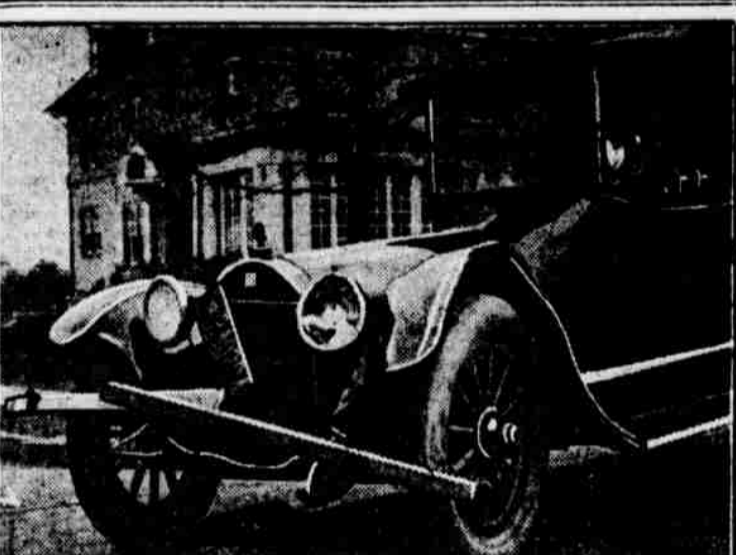
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is impossible to find accommodations for the men here at night. The Minister of the Navy gave a luncheon for the American officers to day, while American and Italian sailors ate together at another restaurant. Wherever the American bluejackets appeared during the day they were heartily cheered by the population.

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An auto accident on Lancaster Pike, in which the son of Albert E. Turner, of Harper & Turner, Brokers, was saved from serious injury by a Safetee Glass windshield. Safetee Glass, a Philadelphia product, was used by ninety per cent of the U. S. Army in France for gas mask lenses, aeroplane windshields, aviator goggles and similar requirements.—Adv

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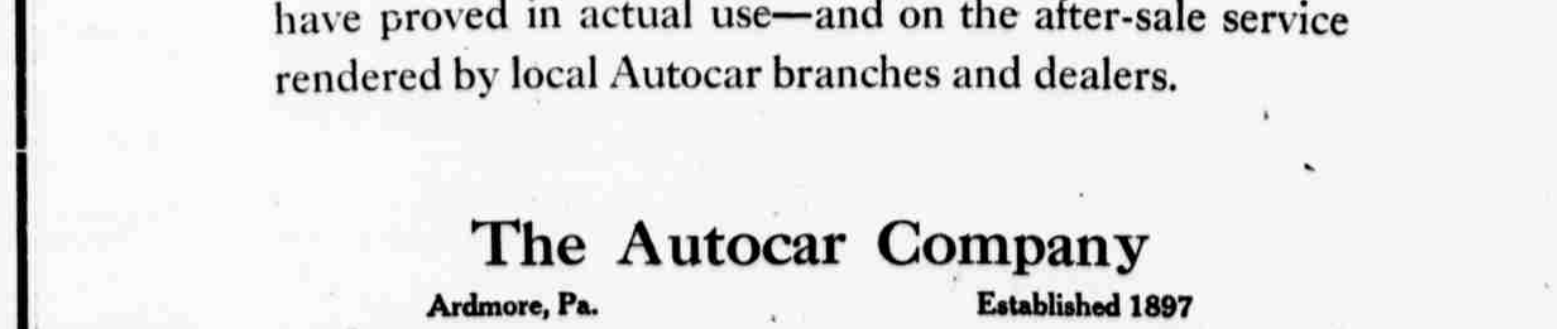
FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS PHILADELPHIA

After the War Readjustment Facts

DURING the first nine weeks after the armistice was signed The Autocar Company, of Ardmore, Pa., received repeat orders for Autocar Motor Trucks from three hundred and fifty-six different concerns. These business houses realize that increasing their transportation facilities is one of the main essentials in getting back to a peace basis. The confidence in the Autocar that leads to these repeat orders is based on the efficiency that Autocars have proved in actual use—and on the after-sale service rendered by local Autocar branches and dealers.

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