THE WEATHER
Washington, April 14.—Cloudy tonight; probably rain tomorrow.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
47	50	52	55	56	56				

Evening Public Ledger

NIGHT EXTRA

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WHEELER BLAMES SCHOOL POVERTY FOR DEFICIENCIES

"Buck" Passed by Gratz to Superintendents Returned by Garber's Associate

"15 WITMERS COULDN'T WORK WITHOUT FUNDS"

Clash Followed Open Forum Speech Last Night

Simon Gratz, vice president of the Board of Education, and not the department of superintendence, is responsible for the inefficiency of the public school system in this city, according to Prof. Lightner Witmer, University of Pennsylvania.

In a sudden and unexpected debate with Professor Witmer during a general forum last night at the First Unitarian Church, following a speech on "The Public Schools," by Mr. Gratz, it was declared by the speaker that the department of superintendence was at fault with respect to the conditions surrounding the teaching of backward children. The assertion was made by Mr. Gratz in answer to a question by Professor Witmer.

Representatives of the department of superintendence and William Dick, secretary of the Board of Education, declined to discuss directly the statement of Mr. Gratz, other than to say that the work was hampered by lack of funds.

"Every once in a while you hear a rumor that a certain superintendent is going to be fired," said Professor Witmer today. "The rumor usually follows the opposition of the particular superintendent to the views of Mr. Gratz. This is the club which Mr. Gratz holds over the heads of the superintendents.

"Mr. Gratz's statement blaming the superintendents for the inefficiency of the schools is absolutely wrong. He is the one responsible. There are four reasons why his statement is wrong.

Why Gratz Is Wrong

"First. The Board of Education does not make proper provision for the schools. It provides very inadequately on the recommendations of the superintendents.

"Second. The 1917 report shows that the superintendents are competent men whose judgment should receive the highest consideration.

"Third. Mr. Gratz himself is continually butting in and controlling the details.

"Fourth. He controls the superintendents and their associates because of the power of appointment which he holds as a club over their heads should they honestly oppose his views.

"What Mr. Gratz said last night regarding the Board of Education was really a tribute to the board. He put the best apples on the top of the basket, but failed to state what was beneath them. Those shown were all right, but he did not want us to go beneath those on the top."

Doing Best Possible

Dr. George Wheeler, an associate superintendent, went into figures to show what had been done during the last year, declaring that an inefficiency in the system was not due to the superintendents.

"Doctor Witmer's charge seems to be that the school board is not taking care of subnormal children. It is taking the best care of them that it can with the money it has to spend. We are like a man or woman on an allowance. We have to choose the best way to spend the money allotted to us," he said.

Doctor Wheeler praised the work of Dr. Oliver P. Cornman, and pointed out that last year 1934 backward, 519 disciplinary, 156 crippled, 196 anemic and 109 tubercular children were cared for.

"If the Board of Education was composed of fifteen Doctor Witmers," said Mr. Dick, "it couldn't do anything more than it has been doing with the funds on hand.

"Conditions are no worse today than they have been and in fact they are better. It is simply propaganda against the board and savors of the proponents of an elective board. It is not fair to compare the public schools with private schools, because in the former we must accept and care for all of the children sent to us, while in the latter only those whom they think they can improve or better are accepted. My understanding is that Doctor Witmer is making his comparisons from private schools."

TURIN REDS MAY STRIKE

500 Italian Cavalrymen on Hand to Suppress Disorders

Washington, April 14.—(By A. P.)—Rumors of an impending strike in Turin are reported today in official Italian advices to the State Department. There are indications that the Bolshevik influence is back of the disturbances, say the advices, and Bolshevik handbills have been found on walls and houses.

Extra police and 500 cavalrymen are in the city and the authorities are reported to have the situation well in hand.

Tearful April

Bunches of clouds with winds blowing 'em!
Warmer tonight and tomorrow, showing 'em
Sunshine has showers in her train.
Comely skies assuming dowdiness.
We are promised increasing cloudiness,
Probably followed by rain.

KOREANS HERE URGE FREEDOM FOR HOME LAND

Korean delegates—men and women—representing 3,000,000 outside Korea, assembled in congress today at the Little Theatre, 1714 De Lancey street. The women in the group are Nodie Kim, Joan Woo and Haw Chern. The third man from the right is Dr. Syngman Rhee, secretary of state for the provisional government in Manchuria.

WOMAN TESTIFIES IN WHEELER TRIAL

Discussed Business With Former Judge at Sunday Night Dinners, Says Mrs. Joyce

ATTORNEYS IN CLASH

Mrs. Harriet Rhinehart Joyce, whose private fortune former Judge William T. Wheeler is charged with having embezzled, took the stand at the reopening of the trial in Quarter Sessions Court today.

The intimate story of how former Judge Wheeler visited her house, in Wynnewood, every Sunday evening and transacted business over the dinner table was one of the features of Mrs. Joyce's testimony.

Judge Wheeler is charged with having embezzled $48,000 belonging to Mrs. Joyce. She said, in her testimony this morning, that her great friendship for the Wheelers had led her to place all her property in Judge Wheeler's hands.

"I turned over to him all I had," she said. "He had complete control of it and paid me $1800 a month out of the income. We always discussed our business at dinner Sunday night at my home in Wynnewood. There he usually gave me his personal checks for the income from my property."

She said that on one occasion she gave the judge a check for $1000 as a fee and on another occasion a check for $500.

"He saw this item of $500 in my checkbook one day and asked that I change the entry from 'fee' to 'expenses.' I did."

Judge Wheeler went to Columbus, O., to attend to business for her, she said.

Efforts were made in her testimony this morning by Assistant District Attorney Taulane to show that Judge Wheeler had sent her dividend payments for stock after the judge had sold the stock.

This effort produced a scrap between Mr. Taulane and William Gray, counsel for Judge Wheeler. Mrs. Joyce mentioned a dividend of $272.50 re-

Continued on Page Two, Column Seven

UM! CRUMBLESS ROLLS!

Virginia Baker's Invention Brings Joy to University Co-eds

Recent announcement that Maurice Leitch, a Virginia baker has invented crumbless rolls will bring joy to hearts of members of the psychological department as well as to the co-eds of the University of Pennsylvania.

The co-eds have been given the privilege of using room 112, of the psychological department, in College Hall at the noon hour. But the co-eds who drink their wisdom so daintily from the Pierian spring seem to have been unable to eat their noonday lunches without dropping crumbs. And they haven't picked up the crumbs!

The department of psychology complained, and Dean Frank P. Graves, of the department of education, was moved to post a notice requesting the young women not to abuse the courtesy of the psychology department by neglecting to pick up crumbs. But the notice has not been notably effective.

"VICTORY ARMADA" REACHES NEW YORK AFTER WAR SERVICE

Harbor Bristles With 103 Warships, Assembled to Give Men Leave at Home

New York, April 14.—(By A. P.)—The Atlantic fleet, comprising in ships and tonnage the greater part of the "Victory Armada," ordered here to give 30,000 sailors and marines a vacation on home shores, steamed into New York harbor today.

With its arrival the greatest assemblage of war craft ever seen in an American port—103 vessels—rode at anchor in the North river and almost immediately launches started shoreward with the first contingents of officers and men on leave.

Preceded by a flotilla of fifty destroyers, thirteen superdreadnoughts—the "teeth" of the fighting fleet—entered Ambrose channel shortly before noon, the Mississippi, Oklahoma and Wyoming leading, and close in their wake the Pennsylvania, flying the flag of Admiral Mayo, commander of the fleet and ranking officer of the units assembled here from two oceans.

As the fleet came into port division after division was met by squadrons of naval airplanes, their wings flashing in the brilliant spring sunshine and their engines humming a noisy greeting as they looped and swooped above the slowly steaming watercraft.

LIMBURG LOYAL TO DUTCH

170,000 Inhabitants Sign Address of Loyalty to Queen of Netherlands

Washington, April 14.—(By A. P.)—In connection with the reported demands of Belgium for a readjustment of its frontiers, involving the Dutch territory of Limburg, Zeeland and part of Staats Vlaanderen, an official dispatch today to the Dutch legation says Queen Wilhelmina has received an address of loyalty signed by more than 170,000 inhabitants of Limburg, almost the entire adult population of the province.

"While expressing her gratitude," the message added, "her majesty declared this imposing manifestation would not fail to establish far beyond the Dutch frontiers the conviction of the unbreakable unity of the people and the territory of the Netherlands."

PAOLI 'CONSTABULE' FREED

Prodigal Church Man, Shy Purse, Plus Regrets, Borrows Carfare

Paoli, in the opinion of Constable William Farrell, may be "dry," but it has its compensations. A constable has more of a chance there to function in the interests of law and order.

Magistrate Harris was hearing the pleas of various defendants today at the Thirty-second street and Woodland avenue station, when Farrell appeared before him, wearing a strip of palm in his coal lapel.

"A church member, are you?" ventured the magistrate.

"More than that," replied Farrell coldly, "I'm a constable."

Constable Farrell had admitted that he might have had a few too many.

The magistrate loaned him the sixty-five cents to carry him back to Paoli, as Farrell had lost his wallet, presumably under the palms.

KOREA'S DEFIANCE HURLED AT JAPAN

Policy in Far East Likened to Prussianism by Speaker Here

WILL FIGHT TO LAST MAN

Declaring that "Japan is a Germany of the Far East," Philip Jaisohn, former advisor to the emperor of Korea, and for fifteen years a resident of Philadelphia, made an address of protest against Japanese domination at the opening session today of the three-day Korean Congress being held at the Little Theatre.

"If Japan continues its international aspirations, it will meet the same fate as Germany," said Mr. Jaisohn, who was elected chairman of the congress.

"Korea will fight against the domination of Japan until the last Korean is extinct," he declared.

The audience, made up of one hundred delegates, representing Koreans living outside of Korea, has gathered from all parts of the United States and Hawaii. Many of the delegates are students who have come to take part in the protest against Japanese rule in Korea and to discuss the provisional Korean government and the proposed Korean republic.

Mr. Jaisohn's address outlined Japanese atrocities in Korea and the action which should be taken to prevent their continuance. He said that on March 28, Japanese soldiers killed 1200 Koreans, tore down eight churches and attacked women.

Appeals to Red Cross

"Cannot the Red Cross send aid to Korea?" he asked. "This is not the time for politics, but for humanity.

"We have seen that Korea is fit for independence. During the last ten years, when 5000 Koreans of the lower classes have gone to Hawaii to work on sugar plantations, they have demonstrated their fitness for independence."

Out of the $1,500,000 earning capacity of these emigrants during the years 1917-18, $3000 was given to the Red Cross, $80,000 invested in Liberty Bonds, and of the 1500 men liable to the draft, 200 volunteered and four lost their lives in the war, said the speaker.

The Koreans in Hawaii built twenty-eight schools for their 600 children and spent $12,000 on these schools annually. In addition, they gave $5000 for religious purposes and $25,000 for benevolences.

During his address, Mr. Jaisohn read this telegram, which came from the Korean representative at the Peace Conference:

"The petition was filed today before the Peace Conference and received sympathetic treatment. I desire earnest prayer from your congress for its success. Keep up the fight until the last Korean is extinct and I believe we will win."

In Germany's Footsteps

Professor Herber A. Miller, of Oberlin College, told the congress that the day of "imperialistic aspirations" is gone, and that nations like Germany and Austria can no longer force their will on the people. Japan, he said, is following in their footsteps. He added that nothing could prevent Korea from attaining self-independence.

Miss Nodi Kim, of Oberlin, and one of the few women delegates to the congress, told of the activities of women in Korea.

Another speaker was Oliver G. Schodt, formerly United States Commissioner to Russia, who expressed strong sympathies with the desires of the Koreans for a republic.

"Get President Wilson on your side after peace is signed," he urged, "and get the women in your country to work for the cause."

The congress opened at 9.30 with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church. "America" was sung, and afterwards Dr. Tomkins made a brief address. The congress then sang the Korean national hymn.

On the stage, the flag of Korea stood out in brilliant contrast to the dark velvet curtains of the Little Theatre and on each side was an American flag.

William Bodine Maxwell Buried

William Bodine Maxwell, ninety-one years old, who for the last three years has been living at 2005 Arch street, was buried in Trinity Churchyard, Moorestown, N. J., this afternoon. He died of paralysis last Friday. Mr. Bodine came of old Quaker stock and had long been in the carriage-making business. He retired twenty-five years ago, and in 1916 came to live with his son on Arch street.

Blind Couple Want to 'See' Son in Soldiers' Parade

"We Will Know When He Passes," Say Parents of Iron Division Man Returning From Overseas

"We want to see our boy in the Iron Division parade."

It was a figure of speech that Mrs. P. L. Darlington, of 3834 Melon street, used today when she appeared before the welcome home committee to apply for tickets to the grandstand for the coming parade of the city soldiers.

She has been blind since birth. Her husband lost his sight in an accident, and their son, Corporal George W. Darlington, of the machine gun company of the 111th Infantry, was their main support until he went to war.

The soldier's blind mother said she knew that she could tell when her son marched by in the parade.

"I hope," she told Mrs. W. R. Mann, of the committee, "that they will let the regiment march in the parade in Philadelphia. I suppose it sounds foolish to say so, since I am blind and really cannot see the soldiers march. But I would know he was there."

The blind couple have suffered more, perhaps, than the mothers and fathers who were blessed with sight. When the casualty lists of Philadelphians began to roll in they carried the newspapers to friends and waited through many terrible moments as the friend made search for their boy's name among the dead and wounded.

And the doubt always assailed them that some of those whom they asked to read the lists might have found their son's name and withheld it from them in a mistaken spirit of kindness.

When the armistice was signed and word came from their son that he had "come through" safely, tears ran from their blind eyes—and since then they have been counting the days until he shall march back with his regiment.

"We will know when he passes us," said Mrs. Dalington. "And we want to let him know that we are there. We want him to see us even though we would see him."

CITY LOAN QUOTA IS $100 FOR EACH MAN AND WOMAN

Philadelphia Allotted $187,500,000 of $4,500,000,000 Total Gold Note Issue

INTEREST 4.75 WITHOUT, 3.75 WITH TAX EXEMPTION

Campaign Starts April 21, and Bankers Predict Quick Disposition

Features of New Loan Make It Very Desirable

Convertible gold notes.
Amount—$4,500,000,000.
Interest—4¾ per cent on one series; 3¾ on the other, with many exemptions of taxes.
Period—Three or four years.
Quota of Philadelphia Federal Reserve district—8 1-3 per cent of total, or $375,000,000.
Previous quotas of this district—Fourth loan, $500,000,000; third loan, $250,000,000; second loan, $250,000,000; first loan, $140,000,000.

This city's quota for the Victory Loan is $187,500,000, or, roughly, about $100 for every man, woman and child here.

Philadelphia's quota is exactly one-half of the allotment for the Third Federal Reserve district, which embraces this city and the rest of eastern Pennsylvania this side of Johnstown, southern New Jersey and all of Delaware.

The Victory Loan total for the entire country is $4,500,000,000 in convertible gold notes, offered in two series, each maturing in four years.

The bond campaign, the last for the United States as a result of the great war, begins April 21 and continues until May 10.

Bankers here today expressed surprise at the size of the national loan. They anticipated that the loan total would be $6,000,000,000.

Financial men were unanimously confident that the figure named for this district will be reached without difficulty.

The Third district's quota of $375,000,000 is 8 1-3 per cent of the entire issue.

Details Announced

Details of the Victory Loan were announced at Washington by Secretary Glass, of the Treasury Department. He stated that this will be the last Liberty Loan. Future borrowing by the government to meet war bills will be confined entirely to the sale to banks of short-term treasury certificates.

The first series will be at an interest of 4¾ per cent and will be exempt from state and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal federal income taxes. The other series will bear interest of 3¾ per cent and will be exempt from all federal, state and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes. The holders of each series may convert them into either of the two forms of notes.

The quotas assigned to the various Federal Reserve Bank districts are:

	Quota	Pct.
Boston	$375,000,000	8.33 1-3
New York	1,350,000,000	30
Philadelphia	375,000,000	8.33 1-3
Cleveland	450,000,000	10
Richmond	210,000,000	4.66 2-3
Atlanta	144,000,000	3.2
Chicago	652,500,000	14.5
St. Louis	195,000,000	4.33 1-3
Minneapolis	157,500,000	3.5
Kansas City	195,000,000	4.33 1-3
Dallas	94,500,000	2.1
San Francisco	301,500,000	6.7
Total	$4,500,000,000	100

The total amount of the loan falls well below all unofficial estimates and is considerably less than the forecasts of supposedly well-informed members of Congress, who predicted that the loan would not be less than $6,000,000,000.

The interest rate of 4¾ per cent on the first series of the notes is the highest offered on any Liberty Loan and is a direct disavowal of all previous statements of the Treasury Department that the rate of 4¼ per cent, which the third and fourth Liberty Loan Bonds carry, would not be exceeded.

The 4¾ per cent notes are exempt from the normal income tax for 1919 of 4 per cent on incomes up to $4000 and 8 per cent above that sum. They are subject to the surtaxes, which begin with a supplementary levy of 1 per cent on $5000 incomes and run to 65 per cent on incomes of $1,000,000 or over.

The tax exemptions of the 3¾ per cent notes are the same as the 3½ per cent bonds of the first Liberty Loan, which were regarded as the most attractive to big investors because of the exemptions from all income taxes.

The Liberty Loan committee today issued this statement covering features of the two note issues to be offered in connection with the Victory Liberty Loan:

"Under the terms announced by Secretary Glass, of the treasury, two notes are to be offered.

"The 4¾ per cent note, exempt from state and local taxes, and from normal federal income taxes, is the popular note for the average American citizen. As a general rule, the man with a moderate income will find it to his advantage to select this note.

"The other note, bearing 3¾ per cent interest, is designed for the man or institution with a large income and will attract the larger subscriptions. It is free of all taxes, federal, state and local, except the estate and inheritance taxes. This additional tax exemption feature is added to offset the lower interest rate."

$75 Stolen From Church Poor Box

Norristown, Pa., April 14.—St. Patrick's Catholic Church was robbed of $75, the money being taken from the poor box during the night.

WILSON HEARS ORLANDO ON ADRIATIC QUESTION; MEET FOES IN 2 WEEKS

President Yielded Little to Gain Monroe Doctrine

Scored His Point in Face of French and British Combination—Foch May Settle Security Issue

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger With the Peace Delegation in Europe
By Wireless

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Paris, April 13.—The crisis in the peace negotiations has passed.

The French are happy over the Saar coal field problem's solution, which virtually means the passage of the territory to France, for in fifteen years the French can easily make the population vote for annexation.

The question of security probably will be settled in accordance with Marshal Foch's views.

On these points the French and English have stood together and have obtained a settlement more favorable to France than seemed possible two weeks ago.

But the conclusion reached is not so greatly in favor of France that any one can point to it as a grave surrender on the part of President Wilson. If there was any surrender by President Wilson he obtained in return the Monroe Doctrine amendment, in regard to which some disposition to block him doubtless existed.

In the light of all that has happened, it appears now that the George Washington incident meant this: The President saw the French and English combination standing against him and served notice that it could not be too ruthless in overriding him.

In this light his gesture was not a threat and not a surrender, but simply an expression of determination not to be pushed too far.

The President has merely yielded something to get peace. He has not yielded as much as the conservatives wanted, for it is evident that Lord Northcliffe has not been entirely satisfied with Lloyd George's yielding.

Lloyd George will now go to England to explain the Saar Valley settlement and the blank indemnity solution to the conservatives and on the other hand to offer the league of nations plan generally to the radicals for their support.

EXTRA

ENEMY MUST PAY 5 BILLIONS NOW; BONDS FOR 20 BILLIONS

PARIS, April 14.—Germany, under the peace treaty, must pay $5,000,000,000 in cash or the equivalent in commodities before May 1, 1921. She must also issue immediately to the Allied and associated governments $20,000,000,000 of interest bearing bonds. The interest on the bonds until 1926 will be either 2 or 3 per cent and after that date will be 5 per cent, according to the present plan.

PASTORS URGED TO FIGHT LOAN

Dr. E. P. Shelly Would Threaten Drive if Sunday Movies Are Used

OTHER CHURCHMEN ACT

Presbyterian ministers today were urged not to support the Victory Loan if the loan organization uses moving pictures on Sunday to further the sale of the bonds. The suggestion was made by Rev. Percy Shelly, an officer of the Philadelphia Sabbath Observance Association.

The proposal to permit various games in Fairmount Park on Sunday afternoons drew fire at several of the ministerial meetings today. The Presbyterian and the Lutheran clergy recorded themselves as opposed to Sunday games in the park. The Baptist ministers were divided on the proposition.

At the Presbyterian ministers' meeting in Witherspoon Hall the Rev. Percy Shelly attacked the plan to open the moving picture theatres on Sunday to show loan propaganda films. He said:

"The churches of this country paid out millions for bonds and gave the hearty support to the prosecution of the war to a successful end. They supported the government heroically and worked incessantly for the cause. The movies granted "four-minute" speakers and did much, but they were well paid for their work and they only did it for the pay.

Retaliation Threatened

"They were making millions by the war in their six days of showing, but they weren't satisfied and wanted the other day. We had only one, the Sabbath, and they took that.

"If they want us to stand by, let the shows close on Sunday. If they do not we shall not have anything to do with the loan in any way."

Loud applause followed this remark.

"We feel it is an insult to Christian people, it is a violation of the law and we know it is only opening a way to a wide open Sunday. Are we going to stand behind these violators and allow that which is intended as a wedge for an open Sunday to go into effect? Unless they respect us we refuse to have anything whatever to do with the Victory Loan."

Baptists Can't Agree

The Baptists met in the First Baptist Church and were unable to agree on a resolution condemning the movement to open Fairmount Park to sports on Sunday. The resolution was referred to the civic righteousness committee after a spirited discussion by several of the ministers.

'STAY' FOR SALOON IS NOT SEEN HERE

Glimmers of Hope Expressed Discounted by Hotel Men and Officials

EXISTING LAWS ARE CITED

Glimmers of hope that the "thirsty-first of July" will not come after all rise not in the Philadelphia breast.

Hotel men, government authorities and plain citizens join with prohibition workers in voicing doubt that President Wilson will do anything to postpone the "dry" spell.

Robert J. Sterrett, assistant United States district attorney here, was quite forcible in his declaration of belief that nothing will be done to prevent prohibition going into effect July 1.

In view of the attitude of Commissioner Roper, internal revenue collector of the country, who stated Saturday that enforcement of the law is up to the United States district attorney, the district attorney's office here becomes the center of action in keeping the city dry after July 1.

"We have no detailed instructions from the department of justice yet," said Mr. Sterrett this afternoon, "and do not know exactly what will be required, but we are ready to organize our staff of men and co-operate with the local officials as soon as the instructions are received.

"There is really no chance in my opinion that war prohibition will not go into effect July 1. There is only one way to prevent it and that is action by President Wilson. In view of the approach of permanent prohibition and the sentiment for it I very much doubt that the President will take any action to end war-time prohibition at least before July 1.

Laws Now Exist

"Don't misunderstand what Commissioner Roper said about the need for Congress to pass an enforcement law. There are now plenty of laws to enforce prohibition, such as were used to detect and prosecute illegal liquor selling places and illegal manufacture. So far as the legitimate trade is concerned, I feel there will be no difficulty, and we have machinery for finding the secret violator. Mr. Roper felt that he has not sufficient men or money properly to enforce the law, and that a code of enforcement is needed to do the thing effectively."

Nothing that the hotel men of the city have heard or been told gives them any hope. David Provan said:

"I was in touch with Secretary of the Treasury Glass three weeks ago and placed before him the feeling of the

Continued on Page Six, Column One

Tentative Dates of Versailles Sessions Reported Set From April 25 to May 6

TREATY WILL EMBRACE LEAGUE AND TERMS

Wilson to Remain for Final Negotiations—May Issue Statement Today

LLOYD GEORGE GOES HOME

Paris Echo Says Indemnity Has Been Definitely Fixed at $50,000,000,000

Wilson Endurance Forced Adoption of League Plan

Paris, April 14.—(By A. P.)—To President Wilson's physical endurance, despite his recent illness, is credited the getting of the league covenant through its final stages. When the debate dragged beyond midnight on Friday, Lord Robert Cecil asked Colonel E. M. House: "How long is this going to last?"

Colonel House consulted Mr. Wilson and immediately replied: "It is going to last until daylight, if necessary, to adopt this covenant."

When this became known opposition subsided and the session was soon concluded. Colonel House said afterward: "In a prolonged contest it is the last fifteen minutes which count."

By the Associated Press

Paris, April 14.—The Council of Four did not meet this morning. Instead President Wilson had a long conference with Premier Orlando and other Italian leaders on the Adriatic problem, one of the last vital questions remaining to be discussed by the council.

Premier Orlando recently suggested to the President the advisability of informal exchanges over the question of Fiume and Italy's claims in the eastern Adriatic. President Wilson, in concurring with this suggestion, promised to give the matter his personal study. The conference today probably was the outcome of this suggestion.

The status of the American, Japanese and French amendments to the covenant of the league of nations has been definitely established, so far as the league of nations commission is concerned, with the American amendment concerning the Monroe Doctrine the only one to be given a place in the covenant by the commission. The French and Japanese, however, have both made reservations which entitle them to renew, at a plenary session of the Peace Conference, the questions involved in these amendments, so that the final decision is still open.

Main Points Disposed of

The affairs of the Peace Conference are shaping themselves now, with the league of nations question and nearly all the main points in the peace treaty virtually disposed of, so that the date when the enemy delegates shall be summoned to Versailles has been tentatively set. Indications are that a combination of terms and the league plan will be written into a preliminary peace treaty within the coming two weeks.

The Peace Congress, as it will be called, instead of Peace "Conference," after the enemy delegates are admitted, will, according to the present understanding, take place between April 26 and May 5, and it is considered probable that a definite date may be announced by Premier Lloyd George, when he speaks before the British House of Commons Wednesday.

Brief Discussion Allowed Foe

Indications are that the Germans will be given opportunity to discuss the peace terms before the congress, but that no extended discussion will be permitted, two weeks being suggested as the limit for the sessions at Versailles. These sessions, it is expected now, will be attended by President Wilson, who is said to feel that the progress made is such that he will be able to remain for the peace congress.

The chief question remaining to be settled, now that the Saar valley and reparations problems have been disposed of in virtually all their details, is that of the Rhine frontier. The council of four probably will occupy itself largely with this question during the present week. The debate is expected to center upon the French contention for security from a military standpoint, the French attitude being indicated as determined on this point.

It is understood also to have been largely France's fear of what might happen should there be another German attack that influenced her representatives in their opposition to the Monroe Doctrine amendment to the league of nations covenant. Their argument was that, if the Monroe Doctrine principle were given a European application, the effect might be that the United States might be kept from again coming to France's help in the event of a future German rebellition.

The official summary of the revised covenant of the league of nations, issued yesterday, shows that the Monroe Doctrine amendment is in the covenant and that the Japanese amendment is not included. The official summary was prepared by Colonel E. M. House, Lord Robert Cecil and others fully con-

Continued on Page Fourteen, Column One