

Allies Are Agreed, Says Lloyd George

Continued from Page One... Their premature publication, he contended, could only serve to encourage the resistance of the enemy.

Lloyd George denied that he was trying to escape the declarations he made during the general election campaign. The declaration regarding making Germany pay, he declared, had been concurred in by all the party leaders.

The premier said he had not come to the House of Commons to ask release from any pledge he had given.

Stern Peace Assured

"I am here to say that every pledge we have given is incorporated in the demands put forward by the Allies," he asserted. "We stand by them because we believe they are just. We want a peace that is just, not vindictive. We want a stern peace, because the occasion demands it, but it must be designed not to gratify vengeance but to vindicate justice. Every clause and every term in the conditions must be justified. Above all, we want to protect the future against a repetition of the horrors of this war."

The premier said he was going back to Paris if the House wanted him to go. Whoever went, he declared, must have the full confidence of the Parliament and carry out his pledges to the utmost of his power and conviction.

The premier sharply criticized certain newspaper attacks that had been made in connection with the Peace Conference, saying:

"When this kind of a disease is carried to the point of serious disintegration between great Allies whose unity is essential for the peace of the world, when an attempt is made to make France distrust Great Britain, France to hate America and America to dislike France and Italy not even that kind of a disease is justification for so black a crime against humanity."

14 Boundaries to be Recast

In his review during the earlier portion of his address of the difficulties confronting the Peace Conference from the many complex problems before it, the premier pointed out that the boundaries of fourteen countries had to be recast. This, he said, would give some idea of the purely territorial difficulties. But, he added, there were problems affecting the peace of the world and the future of the human race, and if there were blunders made humanity would have to pay for them.

In giving a list of the problems the premier concluded with the subject of indemnities. His mention of this brought cheers from the members of the house who had sent him the telegram urging that Germany be made to pay in full for the war. The premier took up the challenge, saying in referring to this problem:

"That is not an easy one, not even to be settled by telegram." No conference in history, said the premier, had been faced with problems of such variety, complexity, magnitude and gravity. The congress of Vienna, which was the nearest approach to it, took eleven months for its work, but that congress, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, sank into insignificance as compared with what had been settled by this conference.

After referring to the world-wide extent of the war the premier said that new states had sprung into existence, some of them independent, some semi-independent and some that might be protectorates and although their boundaries might not be defined some indication of them must be given.

"I would rather leave Russia Bolshev-

ist until they see their way out of it than see Great Britain landed in bankruptcy," was one of the premier's declarations.

Much as the British government deplores conditions in Russia, the premier continued, it is not its duty to commit England to a gigantic enterprise in order to improve conditions in Russia. He added:

"Russia is a country very easy to invade and very difficult to get out of." There was no question, he continued, of recognizing Russia. It had never been proposed and had never been discussed.

The premier said reliable information showed that while the Bolsheviki force was apparently growing, Bolshevism itself was gradually waning—breaking down before the relentless force of economic factors. The premier said that when Bolshevism disappeared then would come the time to re-establish peace with Russia.

Russia Is Emerging

"We must have patience," he warned, "because we are dealing with a people misgoverned for centuries. There are no unmistakable signs that Russia is emerging, and when she is once more sane and normal the Allies should make peace with her."

In answering a question propounded by John R. Clynes, labor leader, whether approaches for peace had come from Russia, the premier said:

"We have had no approaches of any sort or kind. None has been put before the conference. I have only heard reports that others have proposals which they assume come from authentic quarters."

In his reference to the league of nations deliberations Mr. Lloyd George said the conference might have taken more time but for the fact that it was setting up a machinery capable of readjusting and correcting possible mistakes.

"And that is why the league of nations, instead of wasting time, saved time," he added.

Society Was Tumbling

The conference had to shorten its labors, continued the premier, because while it was trying to build, in many lands the foundation of society was tumbling into the dust. No body of men worked harder or in better harmony than the peace conferees, he asserted, and he doubted whether any body of men ever worked under greater difficulties.

"Stones were clattering on the roof and wild men were screaming through the keyhole while the enormous issues depended upon them which required calm deliberation," the premier said.

He asked for the opportunity for such deliberation for the rest of the journey, which was not at an end.

Early in his address the premier said his first impulse, when he returned to England from France, was to await the much advertised criticism of him, but inquiries had shown that these were not forthcoming. The reason assigned, he was told, that he must not expect criticism until the House was in session until the peace delegates were doing.

The premier said he should not have thought that, in such quarters, facts would be regarded as the slightest basis for criticism, but he was fully aware there was a great deal of impatience in the world, and he proposed to address himself to the real, sincere, honest impatience which was felt in all lands.

The premier paid tribute to George Nicol Barnes, the labor leader, and those associated with him in the plan for international arrangements for labor.

League "Great Experiment"

"Then," he added, "there is the

great organization, a great experiment, but an experiment upon which the whole peace of the world hangs—the society of nations."

With almost every nation in the world engaged in considering these problems, the premier said, the delegates were justified in taking some time for their work, as a blunder might precipitate a universal war which might be either near or distant. After his reference at this point to what he characterized as the time-saving process of the building up of the league of nations and his appeal for freedom for the conference to finish its labors without further hurrying, he continued along this line to point to the dangers of not allowing the conferees the calm deliberation they required.

"It is full of perils—perils for this country and for all lands—perils for the people of the world," he declared. He begged that the men who were doing their best should be left in peace or else other men be sent to do the work. The delegates were dealing with many nations, most of them with problems of their own, each with a different point of view, and it required all the tact, patience and skill that could be commanded to prevent the varying interests developing into conflicting interests.

The premier said he believes the conference had surmounted these difficulties, but it was not an easy task. There were questions one never heard of which would imperil the peace of Europe while the conference was sitting, he added.

Allies Near Conflict

Questions that have never been heard of before the war had nearly produced a conflict between two of the Allied states, Mr. Lloyd George continued, and there were a number of such questions. But, he added, after all, it was quarrels over small states which had made the great war. He spoke of the difficulties in the Balkans, and added:

"One of the features of the present situation, owing to the breaking up of the Central empires, is that central Europe has been Balkanized into small states. Care must be taken lest causes of future unrest be created by the settlement made."

The question of Russia was one of the most complex problems ever dealt with by any body of men, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out. One difficulty was that there was no Russia. "There is an organization controlling central Russia, but there is nobody who can say it is even a de facto government for the whole of Russia," he declared.

"Even if we could under any circumstances recognize the Bolsheviki government, we cannot recognize it as the de facto government in Russia. It is just like a volcano which is still in eruption, and the best we can do is to provide security for those dwelling on its remotest and most accessible slopes and arrest the flow of lava so that it shall not scorch other lands."

Matter For Russian People

After saying that there was no question of recognizing the Russian Soviet government, that such a proposition had never been discussed or even proposed, the premier said it was a fundamental principle of British foreign policy never to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. "The government of Russia was a matter for the Russian people. It was all a matter for the Russian people."

It was at this point that the premier declared that it was not the duty of the British Government to commit the country to gigantic enterprises in order to improve Russian conditions, such as the government deplored these

conditions, pointing out that Russia was a country very easy of invasion, but a very difficult one from which to withdraw.

"I would rather leave Russia Bolsheviki until they see their way out of it than see Great Britain landed in bankruptcy," explained the premier, who added that this would be the surest road to the spread of Bolshevism to England. "My earnest conviction is that military intervention in Russia would be an act of the greatest stupidity," he then declared.

The premier said he might be asked why he supported Admiral Kolchak and General Deyneko. He would tell the House frankly, he said. When the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed, he explained, large parts of Russia had no hand in the shameful act and were in revolt against the government which signed it.

"They raised arms at our instigation and largely at our expense," he added, "but that was absolutely sound military policy, because without those organizations the Germans would have secured all the resources which would have enabled them to break the blockade."

Explains Support in Russia

"Bolshevism," continued the premier, "has threatened to impress by force of arms its domination over those populations which had revolted against it and it would have been an act thoroughly unworthy of any great land to support those populations. We are exceedingly obliged to you; you have served your purpose and we need you no longer" and have left them to the Bolsheviki troops. It is our duty, since we asked them to take this step, to promise them support. We are not sending troops because every Russian thought that if Russia were to be redeemed she must be redeemed by her own sons, and they asked that they be supplied with the necessary arms.

The premier said he did not consider that this was a departure from the fundamental policy of Great Britain of not interfering in the internal affairs of any land. He continued:

"Our policy is to arrest the flood of the present forcible eruption of Bolshevism into Allied lands and for that reason we are organizing all the forces in Allied countries bordering on Russian territory from the Black sea to the Baltic. If the Bolsheviki attack any of our Allies it is our business to defend them."

"This is our policy, but we want peace in Russia. The world will not be easier as long as Russia is torn and rent by civil war."

"It is our policy to make peace among the warring nations, not by recognizing one party, but by inducing them to come together with a view to setting up some authority in Russia which would be acceptable to the whole Russian people and that the allied could recognize as their government." He did not disparage, he said, of a solution being found, but there was an early gathering of members of the House of Commons and an equal early arrival of visitors, drawn by the special program for the day's sitting. The Prince of Wales entered the House soon after that body assembled and occupied a seat in the center of the distinguished strangers' gallery, where John W. Davis, the American ambassador, and other diplomats also were accommodated.

Mr. Lloyd George entered the House

BRITAIN ADVISES ACTION ON OPIUM Wants Provision in Peace Terms Enforcing Treaty of 1912

London, April 16.—(By A. P.)—Cecil B. Harmsworth, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, told a questioner in the House of Commons today that the British Government had submitted a proposal to the Peace Conference that the countries represented there should combine to take steps to bring the opium treaty of 1912 into force and that a provision should be made in the peace terms imposing on the enemy states the obligation of ratifying the convention.

The British Government also had suggested that the league of nations should be entrusted with the duty of supervising and carrying out the terms of the convention and also the traffic in opium and other noxious drugs.

Wilson Expected to Bring Treaty

Continued from Page One President Wilson Monday night gave out statements showing the progress realized and voicing their first official assurance that the end was in sight. It is noted that the Clemenceau and Wilson statements were very general, lacking specific details, and there is every reason to believe that the statement which the British prime minister, Lloyd George, is expected to give out today will be of the same general character.

The procedure with the enemy plenipotentiaries is also receiving attention. One plan under consideration is for the council of four to hold the first meeting with the Germans and deliver the document. This would not be a public session and its main purpose would be to arrange effective disposal of the business without prolonged discussion.

An alternative plan is for the entire membership of the Peace Conference to proceed to Versailles for a formal session, at which the treaty would be delivered. President Wilson, Colonel House, the members of the council and officers of the protocol are working out these details.

The meetings with the Germans, it seems probable, will continue for ten or fifteen days. The treaty of peace will be signed in the Grand Hall of Mirrors in the palace at Versailles.

The German delegates while at Versailles will reside in a wing of the Hotel des Beaux-Arts, adjoining the prefecture of police, according to arrangements announced by Paul Dufaure, general secretary of the Peace Conference. French delegates or members of their staffs will occupy the rest of the hotel, which was at one time the home of Madame de Pompadour.

It is considered probable that before the terms are communicated to the German delegates they may be submitted, not only to the states directly interested in the treaty, but to all those who broke relations with Germany. For this purpose the holding of a secret

plenary session of the Peace Conference is being considered.

Wilson Favored Saar Solution

"The time has come to destroy the legend tending to represent President Wilson as adopting regretfully such a solution," says the Petit Parisien, in commenting upon the settlement of the question relative to the left bank of the Rhine by the council of four. "There may have been divergencies as to methods, but there was an agreement on principle, and an agreement on the realization of that principle is bound to follow."

"Not the least interesting feature of the prolonged discussion was to see President Wilson apply himself passionately to the task of solving the problem and still not injuring the rights of France." He uttered a phrase one day which France ought to know. He declared with an accent coming from the heart. "It would be the sorrow of my life if the great peace we are making should be jeopardized by any difficulty between France and America."

"The man who threw his country into the war for France remains our great friend."

The negotiations between the representatives of the Allied and associated governments virtually were completed Tuesday, the Echo de Paris says it learns from an authoritative source. The newspaper adds that at no time has the understanding between France and the United States been closer and that the French Government is completely satisfied with the attitude of President Wilson.

The Gaulois says that the final agreement on the frontiers between Jugoslavia and Italy will be incorporated in the preliminary peace treaty with Germany.

The council of four yesterday discussed questions relative to Schleswig-Holstein, Heligoland and the Adriatic. While the council was in session the foreign ministers met and considered claims which have been made by Germany to holdings in islands in the Antarctic Ocean.

The foreign ministers also took up the draft of articles for the peace treaty providing for the recognition by Germany of the British position in Egypt and the passing over of the Sultan's rights under the Suez Canal convention, the acceptance by Germany of Allied prize court decisions and likewise an article dealing with the future status of Morocco.

President Wilson finished the day by a series of calls at the American headquarters, visiting General Tasker H. Bliss and Colonel E. M. House, among others, discussing with them phases of the situation in which they are particularly interested. The central commission on territorial claims met last night to settle the fate of Teschen, which is claimed by both Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

FRENCH IDLE ON MAY DAY

Six Big Unions Will Unite to Enforce Their Demands

Paris, April 16.—(By A. P.)—If the decision of the six important unions in France is adhered to, May 1 will be observed by a general abstention from work.

The delegates of these unions—the railroad workers, miners, dock workers, metal workers, sailors and general

transport workers—at a meeting yesterday, decided to unite in efforts to obtain recognition of the demand of the workers, especially an eight-hour day and an increased scale of wages.

The delegates recognized that the demands of individual unions had been satisfied in many cases, but decided that the members of the unions should not work on May Day in order to show the power of the organized working classes and the spirit of solidarity of the unions.

George Allen, Inc. 1214—Chestnut Street—1214. Easter Millinery at Allen's \$7.50—\$10—\$12—\$15 and upwards to \$40. Millinery Trimmings in Surpassing Variety. Allen's Noted for Fine Ribbons. Velvet Ribbons in Wonderful Assortment. Dainty New Easter Neckwear. Glove Silk Underwear Sale.

Newton Coal advertisement featuring an illustration of a coal cart and text: 'TWO outstanding facts will influence the far-sighted coal-buyer to lay in his Winter's supply this month: 1. Coal now costs fifty cents a ton less than it will next Fall. Present prices chuted in: Egg \$10.30 a ton, Nut \$10.65 a ton, Stove 10.55 a ton, Pea 9.05 a ton, 40c per ton extra for carrying or wheeling in. Price advance begins on May first. 2. With mines now being worked on part time, and high operating costs tending to prevent the accumulation of a reserve supply, a shortage next Winter seems inevitable. Our 26 coal yards in Philadelphia and its suburbs are ready to give you prompt and dependable service. GEO. B. NEWTON COAL CO. Telephone: Bell, Spruce 1400; Keystone, Race 3500. NEWTON COAL answers the burning question.'

Easter Selling of Silk-Lined Suits Goes on A-pace. \$40, \$35 and \$30 Young Men's Camouflaged and 3-in-1 Styles, skirted fashions; suits with railroad stitching, double breasted or single breasted. All of them Silk Lined \$25 and \$28. EVERY time the clock ticks off an hour, Easter Sunday is just that much nearer, and seems as though young men in Philadelphia have made the William H. Wanamaker store their Mecca for new Spring clothing. All Wool, Silk Lined, Fine Tailoring, Newest Fashions. This is the combination that they can find here at a saving of from \$5.00 to \$12.00 on each suit they buy. So they are taking fine advantage of it without delay. William H. Wanamaker.

Why Beefsteak Is High. A line graph showing beef prices from 1890 to 1916. Text: 'Remember when beefsteak was 20c a pound? Now it's 40 and 50 cents a pound. Why? This chart shows that the price packers have had to pay for cattle has gone up with the price received for beef. In fact, it shows that the "spread" between cattle and beef prices has been gradually reduced during the past 30 years—owing to competition among packers, their increased efficiency, bigger volume, and elimination of waste. The packer's profit of only a fraction of a cent per pound of meat has helped to narrow this "spread." Increased farm-production costs have made higher cattle prices necessary. Swift & Company, U. S. A. F. M. HALL, District Manager, Seven Wholesale Distributing Markets, Central Office, 9th St. and Girard Ave.'