

U.S. ENTRANCE INTO EUROPE REAL IMPORT OF WILSON AT PEACE TABLE

America Cuts Bigger Figure in World Politics Than Ever Before, but President's Power Has Waned in Formulating Treaty—League of Nations, Idealistic in Conception, Regarded as Assurance of Maintaining Justice in Eastern Hemisphere

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger With the Peace Delegation in Europe

Paris, April 28.—(By mail)—Northside remains in the south of France. Wilson remains at Paris. The George Washington has left Brest without the President. The Peace Conference has been straight on to conclusions, which were plainly indicated before the famous "gesture" was made. If any one "surrendered" in the first hours was Mr. Wilson. For the treaty being drafted was a slightly more pro-French aspect than was promised.

That is the summary of the most remarkable incident of the Paris conference several weeks after it occurred. A few years from now the incident is not going to seem important, like Disraeli's sailing for his train for Berlin, which is recalled only by specialists in diplomatic history, because it changed nothing.

When one of the boys throws down its glove, leaves his place in the field and threatens to stop playing ball and to go home, it is not the boy who is running the game but the man who is watching the game. That was the case with President Wilson. He had long ceased to be master of the Peace Conference.

The list of members of the Peace Conference is instructive. First there was Mr. Wilson up till the time of the signing of the treaty. Then he was replaced by a time Colonel House was the pilot of the conference. It is better to say pilot than master in his case. Then Mr. Wilson came back to Paris, but not to control of the Big Four.

Northcliffe from the south of France, where a benign throat affection had kept him. There are three things Wilson could not tolerate as Northcliffe domination. He remembered Northcliffe in Washington. He sent for his ship. The sending for the ship brought the "resident back into the center of attention. It did not restore him to command of the Peace Conference.

The makers of the peace may be compared to men who have a contract to build a mill on the banks of the river. A few hundred yards above the mill is a dam impounding a great volume of water. The mill is completed, except for a few shingles on the roof. The dam is broken down and the water is allowed to flow. The contractor comes that the valley will be watered. If the contractor can get a those last few shingles they will be able to collect for their work. They are rushing to drive the last nails before the flood sweeps all away.

One of the men wielding a hammer as the contractor himself, a big man in the industrial world, but in the face of the tremendous force roaring down the valley you lose your sense of commercial distinctions. The contractor with the hammer in hand is just one of the gang of workmen.

Wilson Loses Leadership. It has been so with Mr. Wilson. Ever since Europe began to be gravely afflicted by bolshevism in Russia and in Germany, Mr. Wilson has been one of the gang hammering out a peace treaty, in individual like Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando and the Japanese whose name no one remembers, no one cares to know. These "leaders" have been mere human beings in the face of forces they did not understand or could not control.

The truth is Europe took Wilson too seriously at first; perhaps America did, too. It took him at his word. It took him for the man who was going to end all war and cure all the ills of the world. And it is correspondingly unjust to him now. You hear among the common people of France such expressions as these: "I detest Wilson." "Your President is a beast." "Wilson is planning to make an alliance with Germany to fight France in the next war." It is Wilson who has kept France from getting the money from Germany to pay the costs of the war.

In every case I am quoting words I have heard myself. It is uninformative French opinion, it is true, but it is equally uninformative French opinion that called him on his arrival as the savior of mankind.

Wilson Not Superhuman. What has happened is that Europe wanted a superman in Wilson. It believed he was a superman, and now it has learned that he is only a man, one who cannot wipe out by any stroke of magic the heavy costs of war which lie upon the masses of every nation on each side the Atlantic and fill the world with a sense of disquiet, one who was just as blind before the volcanic upheaval of the lower classes of society that we call bolshevism as was every other man in Paris, one who could not, after all, organize the world as to prevent war in the future and, indeed, one who could not keep war from springing up under his very eyes in all parts of eastern Europe.

It is disappointed. And American correspondents here are disappointed. Their imaginations were supercharged by the idea of an American president going to Europe and running a peace conference. They, too, wanted a superman. And Mr. Wilson proved quite ordinary. The conference backed and filled and did not know its own mind. The President had only a prospectus of a millennium when he arrived; he had no practical plans. He lost control of the Peace Conference. The power the Allies had over Germany was steadily frittered away. Public impatience grew until finally there was no one so small as not to have a contempt for the Peace Conference.

Wilson was at the lowest ebb of his prestige when he summoned the George Washington. The reaching of a substantial agreement among the Paris conference helped to restore respect for the congress and with it, for Wilson. But the first experiment of an American President's coming to Europe personally to participate in a Peace Conference has not been happy.

New Era for America. Men say quite generally, here at least, that he might better have stayed at home. It is not that his visit has been a failure. But it is believed he could have accomplished, while remaining in Washington, all he has accomplished here. He might have sat up about the

LE SORTI DI FIUME ANCORA INDECISE?

Il Concilio dei Quattro Vorrebbe Raggiungere un Accordo Come Quello della Regione del Saar

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Parigi, 10 maggio.—Si apprende che il Concilio dei Quattro continua lo studio della questione relativa a Fiume, basandosi sull'accordo raggiunto relativamente al futuro assetto della regione del Saar.

La regione del Saar, secondo il trattato di pace consegnato ai Delegati tedeschi, dovrà essere governata da una commissione consistente di cinque membri nominati dalla Lega delle Nazioni. Dopo quindici anni la popolazione con un plebiscito dovrà esprimere il suo desiderio se continuare nel regime sotto la Lega, unirsi alla Francia o ritornare sotto la Germania.

Secondo la stampa francese la difficoltà per la sistemazione di Fiume deriva ancora dall'atteggiamento irremovibile del Presidente Wilson, il quale sembra non voglia derogare dai suoi punti di vista. Si dice che egli non abbia voluto aderire al compromesso con l'Italia, secondo il quale questa mandataria della Lega delle Nazioni fino al 1923, dopo di che in città resterebbe sotto la sovranità italiana ed i jugoslavi avrebbero un altro porto sulla costa adriatica.

L'impressione nei circoli della conferenza francese è che l'Italia abbandonerebbe temporaneamente le sue aspirazioni per Fiume, e verrebbe completamente riconosciuto il patto di Londra il quale comprende non solo la Dalmazia, ma anche le isole del Dodecaneso. Ciò, però, risulterebbe le questioni relative al problema greco e complicherrebbe la situazione.

Thomas Nelson Page, Ambasciatore americano per l'Italia, è arrivato a Parigi nel pomeriggio di ieri, accompagnato dall'Ambasciatore Francese. Si dice nelle alte sfere che egli intenda rassegnare le sue dimissioni non appena conclusa la pace.

Roma, 10 maggio.—La stampa italiana, pur continuando a mantenere unanime sui fini da raggiungere, e tuttavia divisa in due campi sui mezzi per raggiungerli. Da alcuni giorni parecchi giornali accettano i loro consigli ai negoziati, mentre altri continuano a sperare in una soluzione pacifica con un accordo tra gli Alleati. I primi nella lunga attesa di risoluzione chiedono se non sarebbe stato meglio invece della formula concordata per la votazione della Camera addìovere a fatti concreti: tantopiù, arringhe il Popolo Romano, che a Spalato la Serbia dichiara lo stato d'assedio come se la città gli appartenesse. Il giornale chiede ancora perché gli uni possono ammettere i territori dalmati, mentre all'Italia non si concede neppure ciò che le spetta. Un argomento che interessa vivamente la stampa italiana è la consegna dei preliminari di pace ai delegati tedeschi di una eventuale pace separata degli Alleati. Su questo argomento il Popolo Romano, dopo aver arguito che si raggancia le ragioni per le quali gli Alleati non possono in coscienza e nel loro interesse negare all'Italia la realizzazione delle sue aspirazioni, si sottoscrive senza di essa una pace separata, soggiunge che gli Alleati non vogliono la resistenza wilsoniana pieghevole a sperare che l'opinione pubblica americana insorga contro gli intrighi affaristici

che gettano l'ombra sulla più nobile delle democrazie. Il Messaggero trattando il medesimo argomento scrive che una nuova proposta alla consegna dei preliminari di pace può forse anche avere per causa il desiderio che l'Italia possa tornare a Parigi, in tempo utile. E' lecito arguire da recenti informazioni che la capitale francese, rilevata sempre più favorevole al nostro atteggiamento. Riferendosi al patto di Londra ritiene che esso sarebbe violato se il trattato di pace venisse firmato senza l'Italia. Spera che gli Alleati possano formulare proposte soddisfacenti per l'Italia. Se dotta formula non venisse trovata gli Alleati mostrerebbero una certa "che avrebbe gravissime conseguenze e non per noi soltanto. Ugualmente il Corriere d'Italia il quale aggiunge che ormai non vi è un solo italiano che ammetta che la pace si possa firmare senza l'Italia. La "segrete" delle nazioni non potrebbe sognare la vittoria dei vinti ed il ritorno all'Europa del 1914.

CHINESE APPEAL TO SENATE

Paris Organization Asks U. S. Upper House to Reject Shantung Clause Paris, May 10.—(By A. P.)—At a meeting yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the "Chinese society for international peace," and attended by the Chinese ambassador and the Chinese peace delegates, a motion was adopted to send a cable message to the United States Senate, urging it not to ratify the decision of the Peace Conference regarding the disposition of Shantung and Kiao-Chau.

A letter was read from President Wilson, in which he expressed his regret that his engagements prevented him from accepting an invitation to be present.

The speakers included Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, who expressed sympathy with China's demand.

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE

INDUSTRIAL PHILADELPHIA LAGS, BUT FINAL SPURT MAY WIN

Many Subscriptions Reported as Victory Loan Closes—Last Chance to Share in Triumph

Committee Faces Failure C. J. Waddell, chairman of the industrial committee of the loan organization, sent this letter to all group chairmen: "Industrial Philadelphia, with a quota of \$100,000,000, today faces defeat in the Victory Loan campaign.

"Your record in Liberty Loans is: "Second loan... \$34,213,650 "Third loan... 75,576,150 "Fourth loan... 161,634,550 "Subscriptions to the Victory Loan to last Wednesday were—\$35,713,500 for the industrial committee. "Shall this be your greeting to the really victorious Iron Division? Was their task less than yours? Have your losses equalled theirs? As business men you meet your contracts. You promised to back up the men who won the war and to bring them home. Your note is now due. You can ask no extension."

With the closing hours of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign the flood of subscriptions which started several days ago continue to pour in, such an extent that headquarters at 45 South Broad street express hope that the last-minute rally will once again stand the honor of the city.

They all point out, however, that such a result can be obtained only by the co-operation of every man, woman and child in Philadelphia and at the entire Third Federal Reserve District. With Philadelphia standing at a disgracefully low point in the tabulation of returns from all districts, every one is asked to "lend a hand."

The industrial committee answered the call by its chairman—the determination everywhere is that the loan shall not fail in this city, no matter what the results may be elsewhere. Also, Philadelphia's quota must not be carried by any other section of the country.

The chairman of the industrial committee, C. J. Waddell, holds out hope to his workers for the success of their drive in the following statement issued by him on the closing day: "Industrial Philadelphia comes to the last day of the campaign far below its quota of \$100,000,000. Splendid progress was made yesterday, and if the same spirit that put over the industrial total of \$160,000,000 in the face of the influenza epidemic in the Fourth Loan directs today's work, the full quota will be reached.

To accomplish this today and to make his government's need his own first duty. Subscriptions already received must be increased. "Industrial Philadelphia—the workshop of the Victory Liberty Loan is cordially invited to attend the honor ceremonies in Broad Street. The only ticket required is a clear conscience on the subject."

May Unfur! Honor Flag Tonight Richard E. Norton, associate director of the War Loan Organization, has completed plans for the unfurling of Philadelphia's honor flag tonight at 8:15, 500,000, 000. It is hoped that the quota of that the affair can take place by 9 p. m.

The flag will be flung to the breeze on a cable strung across Broad street in front of the Statue of Victory on South Penn Square, and will remain in place while the Iron Division marches under it next week.

Force at the Federal Reserve Bank will receive and tabulate subscriptions. It is definitely known for some days. Every one who has done his or her share toward the success of the Victory Liberty Loan is cordially invited to attend the honor ceremonies in Broad Street. The only ticket required is a clear conscience on the subject.

Industrial Committee Subscriptions

The following subscriptions have been reported to industrial committee headquarters, 45 South Broad street:

Table listing industrial committee subscriptions with names of companies and amounts. Includes entries for Howard Wood, Jr., Emergency Fleet Corp., American Steel and Iron Co., etc.

MENNEN'S CREAM DENTIFRICE advertisement featuring an illustration of a man brushing his teeth and a large tube of toothpaste. Text includes '1/2 inch is enough of this concentrated cream' and 'Low in Cost because it lasts long'.

Mennen Cream Dentifrice costs 35c, and the tube is smaller than many dentifrices costing 25c. But Mennen's is so concentrated that a very small bit is sufficient and it is really economical.

YOUR IRON DIVISION C H A N C E advertisement with text: 'will parade here next week. What will your Conscience whisper to you if you have no share in their Victory? Today is your last chance to get behind them! THE VICTORY LOAN closes at midnight. SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY TEXTILE GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA'

HELD FOR SINKING SUSSEX

German U-Boat Captain Confined in Tower of London London, May 10.—(By A. P.)—The submarine commander who is confined in the Tower of London after being brought to this city from Spain, is said to be Captain Kaisersetter, in command of the U-boat which torpedoed the British channel steamer Sussex on March 24, 1918.

There were thirty American passengers on board the boat at the time.