

ANTI-YALE RIOTING IS BLAMED ON 'REDS'

New Haven Mayor Attributes Attack on College Men to 'Bolshevik Elements'

FIVE HURT, NONE SERIOUSLY

Two Students Arrested for Having Revolvers—Few Soldiers in Mob

By the Associated Press
New Haven, Conn., May 28.—The riot which kept this city in an uproar most of last night was attributed today by Mayor Fitzgerald to "Bolshevik elements" which had taken advantage of a minor clash between discharged service men and Yale undergraduates, caused by unconfirmed reports that Yale men had hided the 102d Regiment Band.

In court today two students charged with having revolvers and another charged with breach of the peace had their hearings continued until June 3. The students with guns were taken by officers who went to a Speff dormitory after two lads on the street had been shot, it being claimed that bullet came from the direction of the dormitory windows.

The bill for window glass at Yale will be considerably. Attack was made on Osborne Hall after a man harangued the crowd saying that the students had insulted the soldiers.

Throughout the night the college authorities had complete control over the students, keeping them within the dormitories.

Those students who figured in fights were such as were seen on the streets by the mobs while returning from theatres or dances.

Although the police were vigilant they could not for hours prevent clashes, nor could they fathom the reasons for the semblance of organized attack.

Once a platoon of officers with drawn pistols was stretched across Elm street and the green between the Graduate Club and the public library, Chief Smith afterward said this was done for effect. Officers guarded theatre exits to protect men who might have been mistaken for students.

The police reports showed five young men hurt, two by bullets, one seriously, and about a dozen detained pending enquiry. Considerable window glass in Yale buildings was broken and a few store windows were shattered. Many citizens were either knocked down or roughly jostled.

For several hours the mob, broken up into groups, rushed through the streets. Some of the disturbers carried sticks and clubs. Several reports were that blackjacks were used, and Captain Braden, of the Yale track team, who was assaulted, was confident that he had been hit with a loaded club. There appeared to be few ex-service men among the disturbers.

The students' council today, in a statement, after expressing admiration for Yale men for the men who served under the colors, especially the 102d men, expressed the opinion that neither service men nor students were responsible for last night's outbreak. It believed that other elements planned and controlled the affair.

Germany Opposes Kaiser's Surrender

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violence have not been kept, especially regarding territorial questions.

"Right Before Might"

The reply complains that "might before right" dominates the whole allied treaty.

It is declared by the Germans that although the speech made by President Wilson in October, 1916, recognized that responsibility for the war rested on the entire European system, the treaty requires Germany to acknowledge that she and her allies were responsible for all damage suffered in opposing countries. It is asserted that it is incontestable that some of the allied and associated powers, such as Italy and Rumania, entered the war for the sake of territorial conquest.

The German counter-proposals argue that there is no basis of right for the obligation to make compensation which is to be imposed on Germany. Complaint is made that the amount of compensation is to be fixed by a hostile commission whose powers would enable it to administer Germany as a bankrupt state. This, it is declared, is incompatible with the innate right of nations.

"Continuation of Coalition"

The status of the league of nations, it is further asserted, contradicts numerous declarations made by the governments opposed to Germany and the league of nations, it is further asserted, contradicts numerous declarations made by the governments opposed to Germany and the league is merely a continuation of the enemy coalition. It is added that there is no realization of a real league of nations and that in its present form the league re-establishes in effect the alliance of 1815.

The reply maintains that the treaty shows Germany as a nation which is simply to be destroyed and adds: "This is a complete repudiation of the idea that every nation has a right to existence and violates the right of self-determination."

The statement then details long objections to the proposed treatment of the Sauer region, Eupen, Malmedy, Morosmet and Alsace and the eastern frontiers, and argues that the worst manifestation of the disregard of the right of self-determination is the separation of Danzig from the German empire. Other abrogations of this right, as cited in the statement, include the refusal to allow the millions of Germans in German-Austria to unite with Austria, while other millions of Germans are forced to remain under the new Czech-Slovak state.

Section III of the counter-proposals reiterates the declaration that the draft of the peace treaty is in sharpest contradiction to the basis of right for a lasting peace, "of a right which was

First of 79th Due Here Tonight

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Field Hospitals 313, 314, 315, 316, seventeen officers and 870 men; Twenty-first sales commissary unit, one officer and twenty men; 623d casual company, one officer and fifty-eight men; 694th casual company, Wyoming, one officer and forty-nine men; Troop 1415.

The remainder of the 315th Infantry, exclusive of the units on the Dakotan, is on board the Santa Rosa, expected to arrive Thursday. On the Santa Rosa are embarked forty-six officers and 2121 men of the 315th Infantry.

The Texas, which was diverted to this port from Newport News, is carrying three battalions of the 316th Infantry in addition to detachments of units embarked on other vessels. The Canadagua, which is scheduled to arrive Saturday in this port, is not carrying units of the Seventy-ninth Division, but forces of the Eighty-third Division. Many Philadelphians, however, are included in the personnel of this latter division.

A dispatch from Newport News says that Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania communities were largely represented in the 318th Infantry, Eighty-third Division, which arrived there yesterday aboard the transport Maui. In command of Colonel George D. Freeman, Jr., of Washington, the regiment was complete except for Companies I, and M, which are coming on another vessel. Top Sergeant B. F. Rogers, a Philadelphia boy of Company L, who has been with the Eighty-third Division since it was organized at Camp Lee, spoke for his buddies and praised them for the work they did in the great war.

"Our division was the first draft organization to land in France," he said, "although we were not the first in the fight, but when we got into it we went in good enough. The Eighty-third was the first, we were there from September 26 to October 3, fighting all the time and losing many men. But it was not until the morning of October 4 that we suffered most."

"On the day before, we were ordered to retire so the Germans could not see us going and that night we returned so as to give a little surprise attack the next morning. We could advance only 500 yards, but there we stayed, however, until relieved on October 9."

"You know," the sergeant went on, "General Conkhitte's orders always read 'The Eighty-third Division moves forward.' Always went that way or not at all. We got back in the Argonne on November 7 and fought out the remaining four days of the war, without suffering very many casualties. At the close of the war the Eighty-third Division occupied Hill No. 274, near Natalois.

Sergeant Robber's address is 3343 Wayne avenue. Other soldiers of Philadelphia who crowded around the sergeant eager to tell of the Eighty-third's fighting were: Corporal Charles M. King, of 1328 North Fourth street; Privates William Lytle, of 1006 Tyler street, Daryl, and Charles E. Knapp, 636 Miller street. These boys said there were several hundred Pennsylvanians still in the regiment and all were well from the Maui arrival.

The transport Zeppelin, with Major General Cronkhitte and other Eighty-third Division units aboard, will arrive tomorrow morning.

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agreed upon."

It says that the treaty involves destruction of German economic life and subjects the German people to a financial slavery "unparalleled in the history of the world."

If such a treaty came into force, it is declared, it would mean a fresh catastrophe for the whole world. The German statement adds:

"A dying philosophy of imperialism and capitalistic tendencies is here celebrating its last terrible triumph. * * * We appeal to the innate right of men and nations, under which the British state developed, the Dutch people liberated themselves, the North American nation established its independence and France shook off its absolutism. The sustainers of a sacred tradition cannot refuse it to a people which has just won the power to live according to its own free will."

May Adopt House Plan for Adriatic

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that is necessary to complete the scene is an executioner's block."

The Allied Council's reply to the protest of Doctor Renner, head of the Austrian delegation, against the delay in the presentation of the peace terms, has been received by the Austrian delegation. It is understood that the reply gives formal notice of the presentation of the terms on Friday.

Only the countries having broken off relations with Austria, namely, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Serbia and Rumania, together with the new countries of Czech-Slovakia and Poland, formed from former Austrian territory, will be represented at the handing over of the peace terms.

A certain number of press representatives will be admitted to the function.

Vienna, May 24 (delayed).—Germany-Austria is condemned to death if it is not permitted to join Germany, Dr. Karl Seitz, the president, declared in a statement.

The president said he believed the Germans would not sign the peace treaty unless the Allies showed a "sympathetic understanding of their real condition."

Discussing the Austrian situation, the president said:

"During the armistice we had hoped that President Wilson's fourteen points would be observed. But we fear now that we will be badly disappointed."

"There are 3,500,000 German Bohemians who are made foreigners in their own country under the rule of a people not sympathetic to Germany. The same may be said of the Tyrol, where commercial and racial questions are subordinate to the strategic, although President Wilson's point said the opposite."

"If the Allies give our German provinces to the Czech-Slovak and Jugoslavians without making the new owners take up the burdens in the way of taxation and war debts, it will mean our bankruptcy. If we go bankrupt it will mean worse social troubles than those of Russia, with a menace to the peace of Europe."

"My thought is that the war burdens should be distributed per capita among the 28,000,000 persons making up the former empire, not including Hungary. It must be taken into consideration that a majority of the Austrians did not want the war. They were forced to fight, just as the Czechs were."

"We are ready for a peace that will let us live. Our delegates at St. Germain must report to Parliament which has sole authority to decide whether or not to sign the terms."

NC-4 Crosses Sea; Soon to Hop Again

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along. At times Commander Read's ship apparently was whirling through the air at a ninety knot clip, again her speed fell off to less than sixty, only to pick up again as she reached the zone of influence of other breezes. Probably the machine overtook and passed winds that had stirred the waters about Ponta Delgada the day before, preventing an earlier start.

Lisbon, May 28. (By A. P.)—The achievement of the first transatlantic air flight, with Lisbon as the first European stopping point, has aroused the enthusiasm of the Portuguese as no event has stirred them for many years. When the American seaplane NC-4 came over the Tagus river last evening, the populace, crowding all places of vantage, gave full expression to its enthusiasm by cheers of welcome, the booming of guns and the ringing of bells.

LE SORTI DI FIUME ANCORA INDECISE?

La Questione Delle Frontiere Italiane Causa Ritardo nel Trattato di Pace con L'Austria

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Parigi, 28 maggio.—Il Consiglio dei Quattro alla Conferenza della Pace continua in un determinato sforzo per vedere di raggiungere un accordo entro la giornata di oggi sulle questioni relative alle aspirazioni italiane.

André Tardieu, della delegazione francese, dopo essersi consultato con i rappresentanti italiani, ha preparato lo schema di una formula con la quale s'intende di seguire le linee generali di un compromesso proposto dal Colonello E. M. House, della Delegazione Americana, come fu considerato in scorsa settimana.

Il Colonello House, il Capitano Tardieu ed il Primo Ministro Italiano, On. Orlando, saranno presenti alla riunione del Consiglio che avrà luogo al mezzodì, e si discorrerà in detta riunione di una "opportunità" per raggiungere un accordo nel pomeriggio.

Sebbene degli arrangements siano stati fatti per presentare il trattato alla delegazione austriaca venerdì prossimo, gli sforzi della Conferenza della Pace per raggiungere una decisione relativa ai confini meridionali dell'Austria, sono stati ritardati a causa della posizione della Delegazione Italiana.

Gli Italiani legano la questione riguardante le frontiere dell'Austria a

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quella relativa alla costa della Dalmazia, ma il Consiglio dei Quattro spera di poter ottenere che la soluzione del problema Dalmata possa essere spostata. Tanto il Consiglio dei Quattro, quanto il Consiglio dei Digi, hanno riverito la questione delle frontiere meridionali dell'Austria.

L'intero trattato non potrà essere presentato agli austriaci in prima istanza. La clausola riguardante Fiume, come quella relativa alle riparazioni militari e navali subirà un ritardo e presentemente sarà omessa. Dette clausole dovranno essere discusse e decise dal Consiglio degli Alleati e la decisione sarà comunicata alla Delegazione austriaca mentre queste considererà il documento principale del trattato.

I termini finanziari furono ieri sistemati dal Consiglio. Il Consiglio degli Alleati a risposta alla nota del Dott. Renner, capo della delegazione austriaca, con la quale si legava del ritardo per la presentazione dei termini del trattato, e si apprende che in detta

riposta si assicura che la presentazione avverrà formalmente venerdì.

Parigi, 26 maggio (ritardato).—Si deuziose provenienti da Lugano e diffuse dal giornale "Vossische Zeitung" smentiscono recisamente le notizie tenute del 17 corrente, secondo le quali a Bari e Napoli, ed in altre città d'Italia, avvennero sanguinosi scontri tra soldati e polizia. La notizia è priva di qualsiasi fondamento.

La stampa francese si mostra preoccupata dall'agitazione dell'opinione pubblica italiana verso gli Alleati e particolarmente verso la Francia. I giornali "Le Matin", "L'Avenir" e "L'Oeuvre" non risparmiano severe critiche al governo francese, rimproverandogli soprattutto essersi lasciato trascinare al contempo equivoquo verso l'Italia dall'influenza Americana.

Alcuni giornali commentano il messaggio inviato da Wilson al Congresso Americano e quasi tutti esprimono il convincimento che esista in America una opinione molto diversa da quella di Wilson.

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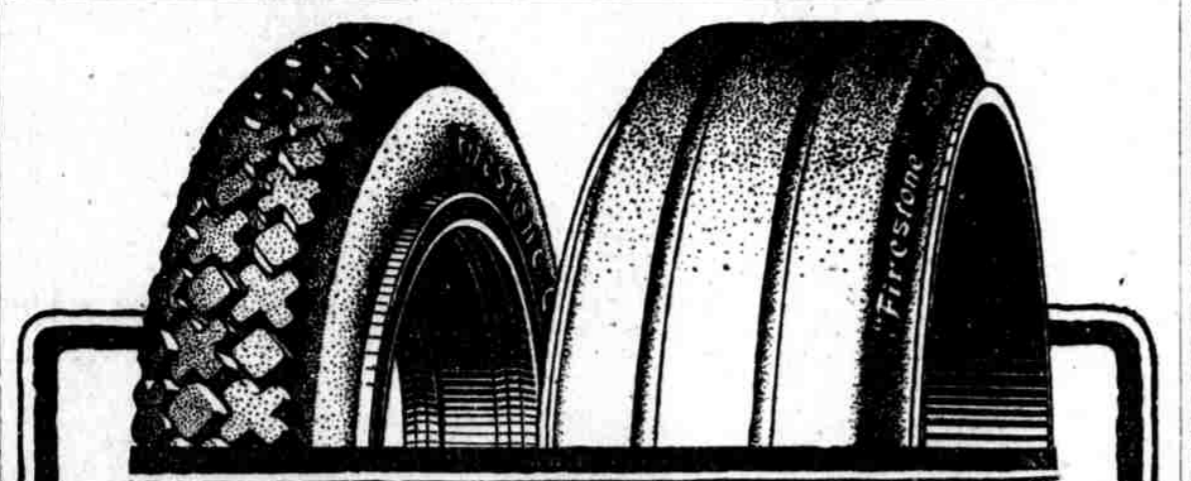
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