

Europe Settling Its Own Affairs

Continued from Page One

With regard to both these questions we occupy a position similar to our position with regard to Fiume. We are neither taking part in their solution nor are we not taking part in it. Mr. Wilson will not consult through any representatives, yet he reserves the right to veto the powers' decisions, under pain of seven-line notes.

Would Be Final Arbitrator

Mr. Wilson no longer is in contact with the foreign premiers, as at Paris, and thus able to appreciate their real aims for compromise. Yet he reserves the right to approve or disapprove their findings.

Now the premiers have dealt with Turkey and with Russia. With regard to Turkey it appears to have been decided that the allies shall stay in Constantinople. This, it is understood, did not fit in with Mr. Wilson's plans. With regard to Russia it was decided to resume trade relations and perhaps, though this is not clear, to negotiate peace. The news that Mr. Lloyd George had decided to trade with Russia was followed by the publication of a dispatch, probably inspired, in one of the administration newspapers sharply criticizing Mr. Lloyd George and his new Russian policy.

It is that Mr. Wilson is no more content to let Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand work out compromises in Russia and Turkey than in the Adriatic. Yet the pacification of Russia and Turkey are vital to Europe. England has a large Mohammedan problem on her hands. She is overclouded with Moslem possessions and her Moslem peoples are everywhere on the edge of revolt. The Turkish Sultan is the religious head of the Moslem world. A respectful disposition toward him, which showed regard for the feelings of his followers, would probably do much to quiet the Moslems of the British empire.

Turks Threaten Peace of World

Leaving the Turk in Constantinople would put him neither in the British dominions, which the French, having large Mohammedan possessions, do not want, nor in French dominions, which the British for a similar reason do not want, and would be most agreeable to Moslems everywhere. The question what to do with the Turk threatens the peace of the world. It cannot wait upon our President, our Senate, and the coming national election.

To get back to normal Europe must have Russia's raw material. Europe cannot buy from us. And we show no disposition to set up a credit here which will enable Europe to buy here. Mr. Glass and Mr. Hoover have both told Europe to go to work and achieve her own salvation. So long as there was hope of our carrying her, Europe was content to wait upon President Wilson's pleasure or the Senate's pleasure or the vicissitudes of American politics.

But Europe has given up that hope. She has got to save herself, and to do that she has got to establish peace. The inspired English dispatches say the problems of peace cannot remain indefinitely in their present state.

The seeking of agreements on Fiume, on Constantinople and with Russia are Europe's first steps in self-reliance.

Avoiding Affront to Wilson Europe is going to settle its own problems, avoiding affront to President Wilson, but justifying action by her own necessities and the demonstrated incapacity or unwillingness of the American Government.

When the Grey note was published in the London Times the Echo de Paris and other well-informed Paris papers said, "the Allies have abandoned Wilson," and in a large sense that is true. They have found the game of waiting upon him not worth the candle. Europe, on Constantinople and with Russia are Europe's first steps in self-reliance.

With regard to money Mr. Wilson's secretary of the treasury has told Europe she must expect nothing, and Europe knows perfectly she must expect nothing. With regard to troops

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the United States Senate has refused to guarantee the territorial integrity of allied Europe, which now knows that she cannot count upon Mr. Wilson's pledge of military support either under cover of the covenant or under the French alliance which the President negotiated.

In place of that alliance the dispatches emphasize the Anglo-French alliance, which is politely described as subordinate to the American-French alliance. Militarily it is plain that Europe counts upon this rather than upon the uncertainty of American participation in European affairs.

Peace Being Europeanized

What is taking place is a Europeanizing of the peace. And Europe when we get ready to enter the League of Nations, if the treaty goes over into the next campaign, will be very much the old Europe.

The less likely our participation becomes the more important it becomes to Lloyd George and Millerand to please Italy rather than Mr. Wilson, though undoubtedly the utmost will be done to avoid as much as possible giving offense to America. If we will not take a mandate in Constantinople and Anatolia, which will give us the heart of the Moslem problem, then it becomes more important to Lloyd George and Millerand to conciliate the Turk. And if we will not finance Europe, then Europe will have to buy cheap in Russia.

Wilson may not have threatened in so many words to withdraw utterly and finally from Europe. But virtually he has done so. Europe knows it. And Europe is being forced by its needs in our absence to go ahead and settle its troubles in a European way, which at least is lessening the prospect of ever going back effectively into Europe.

Wilson Suggested Dropping of Treaty

Continued from Page One

erament, and also to lay the basis for a commercial treaty between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Before definitely deciding upon this journey Premier Nitti desires full agreement by the entire cabinet, but it is understood his proposed trip is a mere possibility, its realization depending upon the trend of international relations. These, according to the Giornale d'Italia, may be influenced by the last "ukase from President Wilson which has again encouraged the greedy and disorganized claims of the Jugoslavs.

Commenting on President Wilson's note to the Supreme Allied Council, the Giornale d'Italia says: "His intervention was couched in such an ungenial form as to arouse the suspicion it was suggested only by his invincible aversion toward Italy. He must have concluded even his compatriots that he is guided only by animosity. Therefore, the Allies have reacted energetically against his attitude, which is offensive also to their dignity, as the comprehensive response sent to Belgrade were framed chiefly by Premier Lloyd George. Mr. Wilson, who purposely was not represented at the discussion of the entire note, has no right to veto his application."

The Corriere d'Italia contends President Wilson should have expressed his opinion of the solution of the Adriatic question when it was discussed, instead of when it was about to be executed, while the Idea Nazionale says: "Secretary Lansing's resignation proves Mr. Wilson's opinion is not the opinion of the United States."

"Italy's Calvary is to be prolonged by the will of one man who is dictating the laws of Europe," says Italia, a newspaper printed in the French language.

The Epoca says: "If the powers maintain their support of Italy, Belgrade may eventually accept the compromise, thereby relieving the tension between Europe and the United States."

"Mr. Wilson's action," remarks the Tribuna, "places an insurmountable obstacle in the way of a settlement of the Adriatic question. Free Europe cannot tolerate the imposition of the will of one man, who in no wise represents the view of his country nor his own party."

A dispatch to the Messaggero from London says that in discussing the Adriatic question Saturday at the London conference, Signor Nitti, the Italian premier, remarked that the economic situation of Europe was unfortunately such as to preclude negotiations which would lead to the best solution.

"None," says the Messaggero, "in the discussion of the question which still can be settled we always must keep present the American factor. We must not forget that America has the knife by the handle. The temporary absence of American representation on the council does not mean that America takes no interest in the work of the conference. She watches the proceedings and can intervene at the psychological moment and annul every decision."

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"The note of January 15 was sent in the name of the Allies, twenty-five in number, who were signatories to the treaty of peace and the collective machinery of a majority of the civilized nations of the world. It is impossible to disregard the collective force of this request which is the expression not only of the feeling of indignation of the victims but of the demand for justice made by the conscience of humanity as a whole.

"The Netherlands Government surely has not forgotten that the policy and personal actions of the man required for judgment by the powers have cost the lives of approximately 10,000,000 men murdered in their prime, and have been responsible for the mutilation or shattered health of three times as many, leaving waste to the destruction of millions of square miles of territory in countries formerly industrious, peaceful and happy, and the piling up of war debts running into billions, the victims being men who had defended their freedom and incidentally that of Holland.

"The Allies cannot conceal their surprise at finding in the Dutch reply no single word of disapproval of the crimes committed by the emperor, crimes which outrage the most elementary sentiments of humanity and civilization, and of which, in particular, so many Dutch nationals themselves have been the innocent victims in the high seas. To help bring to justice the author of such crimes plainly asserts with the aims of the League of Nations.

"Narrow Conception of Duties" "Holland, whose history tells of long struggles for liberty, who has suffered so grievously through disregard for justice, has been betrayed by such a narrow conception of her duties outside of the comity of nations. A duty which none can avoid for national reasons, however weighty they may be, is to unite in order to mete out exemplary punishment to responsible authors of the disasters and abominations of the war and endeavor to revive conceptions of solidarity and humanity in the German nation, which is still unconvinced of the futility of the tenets of its government.

Dutch Will Agree to Watch Kaiser

Continued from Page One

posed procedure by Germany which, according to her, would assure to the accused all guarantees of justice, does not, in effect, bring about their escape from the just punishment of their crimes. In this event the allies would exercise their rights to their full extent by submitting the cases to their own tribunals.

The text of the note sent by the allied powers to Holland follows: "The immense sacrifices made in the general interest by the powers during the war entitle them to ask the Netherlands to reconsider its refusal, based on the weighty but entirely personal considerations of a state which held aloof from the war and cannot, per-

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"The Netherlands Government surely has not forgotten that the policy and personal actions of the man required for judgment by the powers have cost the lives of approximately 10,000,000 men murdered in their prime, and have been responsible for the mutilation or shattered health of three times as many, leaving waste to the destruction of millions of square miles of territory in countries formerly industrious, peaceful and happy, and the piling up of war debts running into billions, the victims being men who had defended their freedom and incidentally that of Holland.

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"The Netherlands Government surely has not forgotten that the policy and personal actions of the man required for judgment by the powers have cost the lives of approximately 10,000,000 men murdered in their prime, and have been responsible for the mutilation or shattered health of three times as many, leaving waste to the destruction of millions of square miles of territory in countries formerly industrious, peaceful and happy, and the piling up of war debts running into billions, the victims being men who had defended their freedom and incidentally that of Holland.

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who professed that might was right and success condoned crime.

"The powers desire to remind the government of the Netherlands that if it should persist in its attitude of detachment toward the presence of the imperial family on its territory so close to Germany it would assume direct responsibility both for sheltering from the claims of justice and for that propaganda which is so dangerous to Europe and the whole world.

"The powers cannot conceal the painful impression made upon them by the refusal of the Dutch Government to hand over the ex-emperor to them without any consideration of the possibility of reconciling the scruples of Holland with some effectual precautionary measures to be taken either on the spot or by holding the ex-emperor at a distance from the scene of his crimes, making it impossible for him to exert his disastrous influence in Germany in the future.

"Although a proposal of this nature would not correspond fully to the request of the powers, it would at least have afforded proof of those feelings which Holland cannot but possess.

"The powers urge upon the Dutch Government in the most solemn and pressing manner the importance attaching to fresh consideration of the question not before her. They desire that it may be clearly understood how grave the situation might become if the Netherlands Government were not in a position to give those assurances which the safety of Europe so imperatively demands.

HUNGARY ASSEMBLY MEETS

Will Consider Treaty, Economic Laws and Form of Government

Budapest, Feb. 17.—(By A. P.)—Hungary's new National Assembly, which was elected on January 25, convened yesterday. It will be called upon to consider important matters, including the peace treaty, determination of the future form of government for Hungary and economic laws.

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who is interested in advertising and sales work. He should be between 18 and 25. Some knowledge of advertising printing and engraving would be valuable. The position offers excellent opportunities to one who wishes to make a place for himself in advertising or sales. Give complete details about yourself and address.

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ALLIES DEMAND SHIP FUNDS

Insist on Germany Turning Over Freight Payments to Entente

Hamburg, Germany, Feb. 17.—(By A. P.)—The Fremdenblatt says today that the new allied note to Germany with regard to her mercantile marine contents that under the peace treaty the ships which are still to be surrendered to the Entente powers have been their property since the date on which the treaty came into force. Therefore, the Allies declare, the freights earned

between January 10 and March 10 are payable to the Entente.

The Allies also claim the right, the newspaper asserts, to select the ships in such a way that the Entente will receive vessels of average quality.

A London dispatch of February 14 quoted the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph as saying that a message had been received there from Berlin announcing the handing over of the remainder of the remainder of Germany's mercantile marine.

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