

Germany Sends Protest to Paris

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strongly urged the necessity of careful consideration before taking definite action.

Consequently, it was not expected that France would proceed to occupy the neutral zone without their formal approval. Such approval, it is said, certainly has never been given and when the British Government was faced with the accomplished fact, it was considerably surprised.

Of these reports there is no official confirmation, but they are accepted in some usually well-informed quarters.

According to the Evening Standard, the United States Government strongly protested against the French action and has, further, left the British Government under no illusion concerning its views.

Washington, April 7.—(By A. P.)—Conversations between the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy on the Ruhr Valley situation are now in progress, it was said today at the State Department. Officials would not say who had initiated the negotiations, but disclose just what was being discussed. They did say, however, the conversations were a "natural development" of the movement of French troops into the Rhineland.

Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador, delivered to the State Department two days ago a message from the French Government regarding the French advance and asked for an expression of opinion from President Wilson.

Paris, April 7.—(By A. P.)—Although up to the present the Allies' replies to Premier Millerand's communication regarding the sending of French troops into Frankfurt, Darmstadt and other German cities have not been received, changes of views have already begun, according to the Echo de Paris.

"In London yesterday the occupation of German cities was widely discussed," the newspaper says, "and was, no doubt, approved both by the general public and by Parliament. The Muller government will have an early opportunity to establish its good faith."

"On April 10 the protocol of August 8, 1918, expires by its own terms and the Germans must withdraw all troops whatsoever from the neutral zone extending fifty kilometers eastward from the right bank of the Rhine. That is the obligation to which Premier Millerand referred in his letter to Doctor Mayer, German charge d'affaires."

"It is further to be hoped the inter-allied control commission will resume with greater vigor the work interrupted by the Kapp revolt, especially regarding disarmament and the delivery of war material. Officers with the occupation forces have found considerable quantities of war material in Darmstadt."

Herr Goepfert, president of the German peace delegation, today headed Premier Millerand, as president of the Peace Conference, a note relative to the operations in the Ruhr valley and the French occupation of Frankfurt and Darmstadt. It was translated for consideration by the council of ambassadors.

The visit Ambassador Wallace paid Premier Millerand yesterday, it turns out, was on a question of detail concerning conferences of the ambassadors. The French premier, however, seized this occasion to talk with the American ambassador about the French Government's action in ordering its troops to further occupy German territory.

M. Millerand explained to Mr. Wallace the events and negotiations which led up to the entry of German troops into the Ruhr district and why it appeared impossible to the French Government to seize pledges which would insure the evacuation of the neutral zone by the German troops.

Frankfurt, April 7.—(By A. P.)—French troops on the right bank of the Rhine, continuing their advance, today entered Homburg, nine miles north of Frankfurt. The occupation of Homburg virtually completes the operations outlined to General De Goutte, in charge of the occupation movement, in his orders from the War Office. The entire plan has been carried out without any significant incident.

The inhabitants of Frankfurt are accepting the occupation with complete outward indifference. The city presents no indications that such a notable event had occurred aside from the posters bearing the French Government's proclamation.

Business is going on as usual, the people generally following their customary occupations without paying much attention to the few French uniforms seen in the streets. The number of these apparently has been reduced to a minimum in order to avoid cause for irritation.

Berlin, April 7.—(By A. P.)—Newspapers comment here includes a good deal of criticism of the government, especially as the papers say the German legation at Paris did not view the situation pessimistically.

Opposition papers are bitter, charging the government with incapacity in handling the whole situation.

Georg Bernhardi, the political writer, while condemning the French action in the "Vossische Zeitung," admits a technical breach of the treaty by Germany so far as the number of German army units in the neutral zone is concerned. He said the government has placed itself in an equivocal position, and concludes:

"Germany's fate lies in France's hands, but Germany's fate is also Europe's fate, and in Europe's hands France will also find her grave."

Journals, like the Kreuz Zeitung and the Tagliche Rundschau attack Chancellor Muller not only for "misleading the country regarding France's attitude," but for "permitting continuous official misrepresentation of the Ruhr situation as improving, thereby creating the impression abroad that German troops were needed less there than they actually were."

The Lokal Anzeiger believes the German republic has been endangered and that its inner development will be retarded for months.

"The occupation of Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Homburg and other German cities by the French," said Chancellor Muller yesterday, "is a fresh attempt of Gallic militarism on the peace of the world."

COMMUNISTS FLEE INTO BRITISH ZONE

Coblenz, April 7.—(By A. P.)—Two thousand Communists have crossed the Rhine into the British zone of occupation and have been interned. Twelve hundred more are expected to arrive today. Flight of large numbers of the Communists into occupied territory is considered an indication that the revolt in the Ruhr region is near an end.

Advance troops of the Reichswehr and shock troops entered the British zone of Essen yesterday afternoon. Another detachment occupied the Essen town hall last evening.

Long columns of the Red army in motor lorries and on foot passed through Elberfeld yesterday. Most of them surrendered their arms at Elberfeld. Others marched into the occupied territory, chiefly to Solingen, where they were dispersed by the British. Other insurgent bands, still armed, are wandering about the mountains.

Railway traffic in the Essen region has been resumed today.

At least 200 hours under the Communists

regime in Essen were marked by extensive plundering, some of the main streets being blocked by Red troops for the purpose of affording protection to organized looting. Some of the large shops were completely emptied. It is said that among the Red guards there were some genuine Russian Bolsheviks who were prominent in the looting but took only a modest part in the fighting. There was some desultory shooting in the suburbs this morning, where the Reichswehr are clearing out the few remaining Reds.

Bochum was still in control of Communists late yesterday and they expected a big fight there. The situation in the Ruhr Valley is bad and living conditions are almost unbearable.

The reaction locally to the movement of French troops into German cities east of the Rhine has not disturbed the population, which understands the policy governing the American military command. Firm conviction is expressed by Germans that the action of the French will solidify more than ever sentiment all over Germany against the Allies.

Gelsenkirchen, north of here, and Dortmund and Schwerte, to the east, were occupied today by advancing government troops.

The chief of staff of American forces here has repeated his declaration that he has no direct concern with any action outside of American occupied territory except on specific instructions from Washington. American headquarters is keeping closely informed of the situation, but its sole duty at present is to control and protect interests of the American zone.

FRANCE IS UPHELD BY LONDON TIMES

London, April 7.—(By A. P.)—"The French have taken the only right course after such warnings as they have given the Germans," says the London Times today discussing the French advance into Germany.

"The sharp surprise," the newspaper continues, "which the step caused among the inhabitants of Berlin is very wholesome. We trust it also will be felt by the German militarists and their accomplices in Wilhelmstrasse."

Hope is expressed by the newspaper that it will not be necessary for others of the Allies to advance into the Ruhr district, "but should the conduct of the German Government or its inability to control general matters make it necessary, public opinion in England, we are convinced, will insist that our French friends shall receive the fullest and heartiest of support from their British comrades in arms."

The Morning Post and some other papers give entire approval to the French policy. The Herald, organ of labor, cries, "A plague on both your houses." It says labor neither supports Chancellor Muller against Marshal Foch nor Marshal Foch against Chancellor Muller, "as both are agents of capitalism and imperialism."

The Chronicle, which assumes the French step was taken with the assent of Great Britain and Italy, withholds any expression of opinion as to whether occupation of Frankfurt was the best remedy for Germany's violation of the treaty, but urges that nothing should be done "by ill-considered criticism of France to help Germany discriminate the Entente."

The Daily News sees very strong reasons for regarding the action of France as a mistake, but expresses the belief the matter will not lead to any grave cleavage between France and Great Britain and Italy.

While clearly criticizing Germany's technical breach of the Versailles treaty, the "Telegraphic" admits the allies of France will not go all the way with her in the policy she has initiated.

"The British Government," the newspaper continues, "would have preferred to take the German plea of justification

at its face value and defer action until plainer evidence of bad faith was forthcoming. We believe, nevertheless, British opinion is more nearly unanimous in approving the action of France than upon almost any other question."

ECONOMIC PARLEY WITH BERLIN HALTED

Paris, April 6.—(By A. P.)—Entry of German Government troops into the Ruhr district interrupted tentative negotiations for an economic understanding between France and Germany. In authoritative circles here there is a conviction it was deliberately planned for that purpose.

In the course of the conversations on the subject Germany asked France what would be necessary as a basis for such an understanding. The reply was that the terms of the Versailles treaty must be executed, persons guilty of aggression against allied officers in Germany must be punished, the German army must be demobilized and war material must be destroyed.

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Looking Backward

Store-keeping in Philadelphia was a much different proposition in 1837 than it is today.

The doors were opened at 6.30 in the summer months and 7 o'clock in winter. Closing time was 6 P. M. Most stores kept open late on Saturday nights, but this we never did.

Our customers drove up in carriages, hoop-skirt garbed, as the illustration above shows, and the morning hours were the busy ones instead of the afternoon as now.

To ask to have goods returned or exchanged was a most unusual thing. In this particular, merchants would be glad to revert to the customs of long ago.

Bills were sent out twice a year, not monthly. One of the first jobs which Mr. Edwin Shock—who has been in the employ of Joseph G. Darlington & Co. for 64 years and is still one of our most valued workers—had to do, was to take out a number of semi-annual statements on a very snowy New Year's Day, and deliver them. To send a bill by mail was not considered good business ethics. We have several charge accounts active today which were opened by the grandparents of the present purchasers.

Changes in personnel, name and location have occurred in the 83 years which this store has been before the Philadelphia shopping public, but there has never been any change in the foundation principles. We started out in 1837 to sell high-grade, dependable merchandise at fair prices and have never deviated from that platform. Darlington's is known as a "quality store," but that a "quality store" can also be an "economy store" is well proven by the remarkable money-saving opportunities presented in this Anniversary Sale now in progress.

- Human Hair Nets, "The Darlington Special," cap or fringe styles, all colors—95c a dozen; regularly \$1.50.
- 35c and 40c Dress Shields, all sizes—25c pair.
- Snap Fasteners, all sizes, black or white—12 cards for 35c; value 55c.
- 75c Sanitary Aprons—55c.
- \$1.10 Fibre Silk for sweaters and scarfs—75c a ball.
- \$5.00 Cotton Table Cloths in round designs, imported, 70 x 72 inches—\$3.75; same in size 70 x 90 inches—\$4.50, value \$6.00.
- Imported Union Damask Napkins, 22 x 22 inches—\$8.25 a dozen; value \$9.50.
- \$3.50 Filet Lace Scarfs, 20 x 54 inches—\$2.50.
- Round Madeira Napkins, 6-inch—\$2.40 a dozen; value \$3.00.
- Ribbed Cotton Combination Suits: bodice top; low neck; sleeveless; tight or shell knee—85c for regular sizes and 95c for extra sizes; values \$1.00 and \$1.25.
- Lisle-thread Ribbed Vests; low neck; sleeveless—50c each; value 65c.
- Women's \$3.25 Two-clasp Real French Kid Gloves, white only; one of our regular lines—\$2.75.
- \$2.25 Washable Doeskin Gloves for women, one-clasp, white sewn with black—\$1.85.
- 75c Suede-finish Fabric Gloves, two-clasp, ecru and white—55c.
- White Longcloth, 36-inch, piece of 10 yards, worth \$4.00, for \$3.45.
- 75c Printed Flaxons, 30 inches wide—45c a yard.
- \$1.60 Collars and Sets, net and organdie, sports and trimmed styles, flat and roll shapes—\$1.35.
- \$1.50 Printed Voiles, 39 inches wide—85c a yard.
- 75c and 85c Fancy White Voiles, 36 inches wide—55c a yard.
- Real Filet Lace Collars, small roll shapes for suits and dresses—special at \$1.90 each; Cuffs to match—special at \$1.75 a pair.
- Sash Ribbons in various widths—20% less than the regular prices.

This week only we offer—

Our Entire Third Floor Stock of Women's and Misses' Suits, Coats, Skirts, Dresses and Blouses at 10% Less Than Regular Prices

The price tickets will not be changed—you may choose any garment on our Third Floor and pay 10% less than you would regularly:

Dresses, \$18.50 to \$150.00	All at Reductions of 10%
Suits, \$58.00 to \$195.00	
Blouses, \$2.00 to \$55.00	
Coats, \$35.00 to \$150.00	
Skirts, \$2.00 to \$40.00	

It does not include Tweed-O-Wool and the other garments and hats shown in our Sports Apparel Section on the Second Floor.

- Chambray Dresses with white guimpes; hand-smocked on the shoulders and across front; sizes 8 to 14 years. Sale price, \$14.25; value \$17.00.
- Plain Gingham Dresses, hand-embroidered, two pleats from shoulder to waist, dotted swiss ruffles on collar and cuffs, black satin belt, sizes 8 to 14 years. Sale price, \$14.25; value \$15.00.
- Check Gingham Dresses in pink-and-white, blue-and-white, green-and-white, self-trimmed, white collar, sash and pockets of same material, sizes 8 to 14 years. Sale price, \$4.85; value \$5.95.
- \$2.75 White Habutai Silk, 36-inch—\$1.95 a yard.
- \$3.50 to \$4.50 Silk Shirts, good stripe patterns, 32-inch—\$2.75 a yard.
- \$5.00 White Jersey Silk, washes perfectly; suitable for waists, dresses, lingerie and men's shirts; 36-inch—\$3.25 a yard.
- \$5.50 Black Crepe Meteor, 40-inch—\$4.50 a yard.
- \$3.75 Black Paillette de Soie, 39-inch—\$2.75 a yard.
- \$5.00 Charmia Satin in black and navy, 40-inch—\$3.85.
- White Crinkled Dimity Bed Spreads, size 62 x 90 inches—\$2.50, value \$3.00. Same in size 72 x 90 inches—\$2.75, value \$3.50. Same in size 81 x 90 inches—\$3.00, value \$3.75.
- Men's 75c Mercerized Cotton Seamless Hosiery; black, white, navy, cordovan and gray—55c.
- Men's full-fashioned Silk Hose—\$1.25, irregulars of the \$2.00 grade; the imperfections will not affect looks or wear; black, white, cordovan, navy, tan, gray, champagne and purple.
- Women's \$2.50 Silk Stockings—\$2.00 lisle tops and feet; reinforced heels and toes; taken from regular stock and perfect in every way; black, white, cordovan, light and dark gray, buck, khaki.
- Women's \$1.25 Full-fashioned Mercerized Lisle Hosiery, black only—95c.
- \$2.75 Seamless Sheets, 81 x 90 inches—\$2.25.
- \$3.50 Part-linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36 inches—\$2.85 pair.
- Cluny Insertions, formerly 35c to 50c a yard—now 5c to 25c.
- Real Cluny Laces, wide bands and edges, small lot, formerly priced from \$3.50 to \$8.00 a yard—now \$1.75 to \$4.00.
- Silk Fringes, straight rows and knotted; 4 to 30 inches wide; black, navy, brown and taupe; formerly \$1.65 to \$15.00 a yard; in the Anniversary Sale at 75c to \$7.50.
- Rhinestone Buckles, Frogs, Tassels, Drops and Chenille Oddments; small lots; formerly 9c to \$1.25 each—now 5c to 25c.
- 65c Extra-heavy Union Huckaback Towels, 18 x 36 inches—50c.
- 50c All-linen Crash Tea Toweling—42c yard.

Veilings, popular styles in brown, navy and black—special at 27c a yard.

Voile Curtains with hemstitched and lace edge; 2½ yards long—\$1.95 a pair, value \$2.50.

One thousand yards of new Crettonnes from our regular stock; suitable for cushions, slip covers, curtains, and the like—58c a yard, values up to 90c.

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