

# GEDDES WARNS U.S. THEY MUST HELP EUROPE

## Or Europe's Troubles Will Come to Haunt the Nations.

### NOT NORMAL YET

#### Old World Still in Condition of Exhaustion and Emotion.

Atlantic City, N. J., despatch—America must either go to Europe with help in a business way, or Europe's troubles will come here to haunt the nation, declared Sir Auckland Geddes, new British Ambassador to the United States, tonight, in his first public speech in this country. His initial message was delivered to about 3,000 business men, delegates to the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Barely touching upon the commercial phases of Europe, the British Envoy's address dealt mainly with other conditions as they are overseas, and he incorporated in his speech a flat denial that disharmony of any sort prevailed between the allies. As for stories that rifts were evident at the San Remo conclave, Sir Auckland branded them false, terming them "fantastic."

"I wish first," he said, "to express my profound appreciation of the honor you did me when you invited me to address this immense gathering, so representative of the business and commercial life of this great nation. I wonder if you know how great your nation is? Nothing has surprised me more in the few days that I have been back in this country than the note of self-depression, almost of pessimism, which is struck in so many of your newspapers, and in the speech of so many men whom I have met.

"Have you difficulties? So have we; so have all the nations of the world. May I tell you of some of our difficulties, of some of the difficulties of France and Italy, of all Europe, and of all Asia. To hear of other people's unhappiness makes some people chery, and if there be any in this audience cast in that mould they may safely prepare to be uproariously happy.

"Let me remind you first that only a small, a very small, fraction of the British Empire is in Europe. Even excluding India, the majority of the remaining population does not live in Europe. When I speak of the European countries I ask you, therefore, to think of Europe, less that group of islands (there are over a hundred of them) which lie off its northwest corner, and are marked on the map, 'the British Isles.'

"If you live on the coast you know how a great storm when it passes leaves the sea restless with heavy swell. You know how the waves, long after the wind has dropped and the air is still continues to pound on the shore. You know, too, how storms far at sea, storms that were never near you, stir up the waters of the ocean and set them roaring and beating on the beach.

"This is true of the waters of the ocean. It is also true of the great ocean of human thought, which forms the matrix in which all our individual thoughts are embedded. Across that ocean of thought there blow for five years storms and hurricanes of hatred and fear, rage and terror. Long submerged instincts of slaughter and brutality have raised their ugly heads. The reefs hidden so deep in the waters that only in the wildest storms, when the waves are at their greatest, do they become visible to the affrighted mariner.

"In Europe (remember I am excluding a geographically small portion of the British Commonwealth of nations which has its seat in the islands off the northwest corner of the continent) in Europe, men's thoughts are still filled with the swell of the awful hurricane, men's brains are still filled with the strain of five years of nervous exaltation and harrowing emotion.

The young men of Europe are not normal. Children are not normal. Terror and sudden death were their daily companions. Little ones, still little, have seen their playmates blown to heaps of bloody rags. Wives that waited with hope have waited in vain. Husbands that have longed for their wives with overwhelming yearning have returned to find themselves supplanted.

"Yes, the continent of Europe is in trouble, and it is trouble you cannot get away from, trouble that will come after you and haunt you, trouble that the call of the blood will bring right here into your domestic politics and there you must leave it, for that is forbidden ground.

"The British Empire has troubles too, but they are little troubles in comparison with those of Europe."

### EMPRESS EUGENIE

#### Sees Bull Fight for First Time in 40 Years.

Madrid Cable—For the first time in forty years ex-Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III., saw a bull fight at Seville to-day. Throughout the last four decades she had shunned the ring. To-day, she explained, it was a whim, and she wanted to see another fight before she died, adding, "I'm getting old, you know!" The Empress has just celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday.

When the aged Empress entered a

hush fell upon the brilliant assemblage. All men, from the proudest of Spanish nobles to the humblest of peasants in the gallery, bared their heads in reverence. After the fight, Eugenie distributed presents among the matadors.

# TRIAL OF FRENCH "BLUEBEARD"

## Proof of Fate of 11 Women in Justice's Hands.

### Shot in Cold Blood, Then Incinerated.

Paris, Cable—The trial of Landur, the French "Bluebeard," will probably begin early in June. The prosecution have collected all the necessary evidence, and, according to rumor, the dossier contains proof of the fate of eleven of Landur's women friends. "Bluebeard" remains as mute as an oyster, but is an ideal prisoner. He gives no trouble, and displays the greatest courtesy and an almost angelic temper during the trying ordeals he has to undergo before the examining magistrate.

It is said that the prosecution will produce expert proofs that the bodies of four women were incinerated in Landur's stove at the Gambais villa, and furnish strong circumstantial evidence that six other women and the son of one of the victims were murdered.

Although all researches have failed to show how these seven were done to death or what became of their bodies, the experts after analysis, have proved that the calcined bone fragments found among the heap of cinders from the stove belong to four different women.

The experts burned a leg of mutton and a calf's head in the stove to test its powers of combustion. The former was entirely consumed in forty-five minutes, the latter in half an hour. "Bluebeard" commented on this fact by saying, "It simply proves my coal is good and my stove draws well."

The prosecution seek to prove the murder of seven other persons by producing a quantity of their belongings found in Landur's residences, including lingerie, clippings of women's hair, daintily tied with ribbon, and other personal effects. The prevailing view is that "Bluebeard" shot the women in cold blood between the courses at dinner.

# READY TO CROSS THE RIO GRANDE

## Seventh U. S. Cavalry Marched to Bridge

### To Protect American If Revolt Came.

El Paso, Texas despatch—The Seventh United States Cavalry marched to the International Bridge at 9 o'clock to-night, and was ready to cross if American lives and property are endangered in Juarez. The Juarez garrison is preparing to renounce Carranza and declare for the cause of the Sonora rebel movement at midnight. Several hundred United States tourists were in Juarez to-day.

Funds of the Customs Office in Juarez were brought to an El Paso bank late this afternoon. Military police in the city have been issued rifles and ammunition, and the part of the city beyond which civilians will not be permitted to go in the direction of the Rio Grande.

Troops at Salina Cruz, commanded by General Alejo Gonzalez, have revolted and taken possession of the port, one of the most important on the isthmus, according to a report received here to-night.

### GOVERNOR CHANGED MIND

El Paso, Texas, April 28.—The presence of United States troops on the American side of the Rio Grande was believed to have caused the Juarez garrison to delay its revolt against Carranza. Gen. Escobar, commander of the Juarez garrison, was reported to have given the Carranza Government assurances of his loyalty at about the time the Seventh United States Cavalry marched to the river. The American troops took up their positions at Madero Mills, where the last crossing into Mexico was made.

# 4-POUND LOAF IN BERLIN 90 CENTS

## Berlin Bakers Announce a Ten Per Cent. Increase in the Price of Bread, Effective May 10, when the household loaf of 100 grams, or roughly, four pounds, will cost 4 1/2 marks.

All bakers' wares have been increased proportionately. It is explained that the increase are due to higher wages and taxes on light and power.

BRITAIN ASKS JAPS TO EXPLAIN

London, April 27.—Sir Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that Britain "has made representations" to Japan concerning the harsh methods of that Government in suppressing protests by Koreans against Japanese rule. Sir Cecil added that Britain was not prepared to take any further action in the matter.



WORKINGMEN'S HOMES LOOK LIKE PALACES. Photo shows some of the working men's homes erected in the rebuilt city of Rheims, France. Rheims has a socialistic town council which has just approved the outlay of several hundred million francs for reconstruction.

# CHAMBERLAIN CARRIES ALL OF HIS BUDGET PROPOSALS

## British Chancellor Firm for Real Effort to Reduce Vast Load of Debt

London, April 27.—Austin Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has carried the whole of his budget proposals. Motions for the rejection of an increase in the excess profits duty and the corporation tax were defeated in the House of Commons last night by a vote of 287 to 75.

Mr. Chamberlain said it was his duty to make a real effort while trade was prosperous to reduce the vast load of debt, which was a potential danger to the country's credit. Nothing was more important at this moment, with British dependence on overseas supplies of food and raw materials, than that Great Britain's international credit should stand high, especially with the United States.

# Turks Ambushed French at Urfa

Paris, April 27.—Official accounts of the French retreat from Urfa, Asia Minor, confirm the reports that the retreating column was ambushed, although the French had an agreement with the Turks which they believed would ensure a safe retirement.

The French, the official messages show, left Urfa only when food and water were lacking, after a sustained siege of two months by forces equipped with artillery. The French losses in the siege are said to have been small, while the admitted Turkish casualties totalled 500.

# FIUME COMPLETELY CUT OFF FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD

## And Post-Aviator is Threatening a Counter-Action.

Trieste Cable—The blockade which Fiume is now undergoing, is admittedly the most severe to which it has been subjected. The communications of the town have been completely cut off, regular Italian troops tearing up sections of the railway and bringing up numbers of machine guns to guard the frontiers. Passage in and out of the city is absolutely forbidden, not even milk going in, and connection with the outside world by the sea route has been completely severed.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, the insurgent commander, is threatening counter-action. "My army, navy and air forces are ready to occupy the coast of the Bay of Quarnero (on which Fiume lies), including Abassia and Volosca, if the Nitti army continues its acts of reprisal against me," said the poet-day.

# GENERAL POLISH ADVANCE ON THE BOLSHEVIKI IN UKRAINE

## Drove 50 Miles First Day, and Within 60 Miles of Kiev.

Warsaw Cable—(By the Associated Press.)—A general advance by Polish forces along a 180-mile front into the Ukraine was announced in to-day's communique by the Polish general staff. The movement, it is set forth, is for the expulsion of the "foreign invaders"—Russian Bolsheviki.

The Poles covered about fifty miles on the first day of their forward movement, their advanced line taking them within sixty miles of Kiev.

# TRIED BY SINN FEIN COURT; FOUND GUILTY OF ROBBERY

## Then Rebels Tried to Make Deal for Surrender to Authorities.

Dublin Cable—It is stated that the six persons arrested early Sunday morning in Mill street, a town east of Killarney, on suspicion of being implicated in the hold-up of bank officials last November, when £1,000 sterling were stolen, were tried by a Sinn Fein court and found guilty. Following the trial, representatives of the Republican army on Tuesday visited the Munster and Leinster Banks at Cork, and also the National Bank, and offered to hand over the prisoners and furnish evidence of their guilt under certain conditions.

The bank officials, it is said, refused these conditions, or to deal with the situation except through the constituted authorities.

# WHAT FOCH SAID TO THE GERMANS

## When the Party Seeking Armistice Appeared.

### Told by "Captain X," of French Army.

New York Despatch—Germany's appeal for an armistice on November 7, 1918 met with the laconic reply, "I have no terms," from Marshal Foch to Erzberger and the other plenipotentiaries, according to Raymond Recouly (Captain X), Fr. biographer of Foch and Joffre, in an article entitled "What Foch Really Said" which will be published in the May issue of Scribner's Magazine out tomorrow.

Captain Recouly, describing the historic scene of the morning of November 11, when the generalissimo of the Allied forces, attended by a few members of his staff, signed the document in a railway dining car in a forest near Rethoude, a town between Cambes and Soissons, declared "the sight of buttes seemed to fill the German envoys with joy."

The radio from the Germans asking for "a cessation of hostilities in the name of humanity," was received by Foch shortly after midnight on the 7th and at 1.25 a.m. on the 8th, Foch sent back his answer: "The German plenipotentiaries will have to go to the outpost on the main road from Mauberge-la-Capelle-Quise." From this point they were brought by delayed stages to Rethoude, which they reached about 7 o'clock in the morning. Two hours later they were in the presence of the commander of the conquering Allied armies.

"There was a cold salute," says Captain Recouly, "a bow in return; no presentations. The Germans took their places at the table in the dining car, where their names were written, and remained standing. The officers seemed embarrassed and upset. Not so the civilians who did not seem to care at all. They talked familiarly together; it was impossible to believe that their country's fate was hanging in the balance, and that they were there to sign the most 'kolossal' capitulation the world had ever seen."

Foch's piercing eyes, gruff voice and austere manner were impressive. "To whom I have the honor of speaking?" he asked. The Germans replied, "What is the object of your visit?" he asked. Then followed this dialogue: "Erzberger: We have come to inquire into the terms of an armistice, to be concluded on land, on sea and in the air."

"Foch: I have no terms to submit to you."

Count Oberndorf, the diplomatist in the German party, interceded: "If the Marshal prefers, we may say that we are here to learn the conditions on which the Allies would be willing to grant us an armistice."

"Foch: I have no terms."

Erzberger, drawing forth a greasy paper: "President Wilson has informed our government that Marshal Foch has been invested with the power of submitting the Allies' conditions to the German plenipotentiaries."

"Foch: I will let you know 'he Allies' conditions when you have asked for an armistice. Do you ask for an armistice?"

"Ja!" exclaimed Oberndorf and Erzberger together.

In that case I will read you the terms drawn up by the Allied governments. He sat down and the reading began. It lasted an hour, for the document had to be translated. The Germans pleaded for an immediate suspension of hostilities and for time to permit the Berlin government to examine the terms. Again Foch spoke:

"I am but the mouthpiece of the Allied governments. It is those governments that have drawn up the conditions of the armistice limiting the delay to 72 hours' duration. I have, therefore, no power to suspend hostilities without their authorization."

The Germans at once dispatched a messenger to Spa, with credentials and the request that his journey to Berlin be "facilitated." When the messenger reached the German outposts, it is related, the troops were so demoralized that they fired upon his white flag. Promiscuous volley firing continued and the emissary was unable to reach his destination until the next day. Meanwhile the German envoys had notified Foch of their difficulty and Foch agreed to permit them to send a German officer to Berlin by air. A plane was equipped and ready for the flight when word was received that the messenger had reached Berlin.

Captain Recouly declared the armistice was signed because Foch and his staff were convinced Germany was already in the throes of a revolution. The armistice envoys painted a "black picture" of conditions. While the German government was analyzing the terms the plenipotentiaries remained near Foch in the forest at Rethoude. They were permitted to leave their train and, guarded by armed soldiers, exercise in the open air. On the afternoon of the 10th, Foch informed Erzberger, the head of the delegation, that hostilities would be resumed at 11 a.m. the next day. At 7 o'clock on the night of November 10th the following radio message was intercepted by the French:

"German Government to German Plenipotentiaries: The plenipotentiaries are authorized to sign the armistice. (Signed) The Chancellor of the Empire." Three ciphered figures at the end of the message proved its authenticity. More than twelve hours of deliberation and debate over the "marsh" terms followed. Foch granted some concessions and refused the others.

Subsequently the wearied French, English and Germans appended their signatures to the document, and, by prearrangement, six hours after the signing, or 11 a.m. of the morning of the 11th, operations ceased along all the fronts. Four years of warfare, which had cost more than 9,000,000 lives, was at an end.

# HEADSTONES TO BE ALL ALIKE

## On Graves of All Victims of the War

### For Field Marshal or Camp Follower.

London Cable—The War Graves Commission has decided unanimously on absolute uniformity of headstones for the graves of every man and woman who was killed or who died in the war. The plain design in Portland stone has been selected, recording the name, regiment and rank, symbol of religious faith and the inscription which Kipling chose, "Their name liveth for evermore," with room at the foot of the stone for an inscription, limited to 66 words, to be personally chosen by those nearest to the dead. This principle of equality, whether for Field Marshal or camp follower, has the approval of the Government.

Kipling and Winston Churchill, with other members of the Commission, addressed a meeting of the army Committee in the House of Commons to-night. Kipling, with intensity of feeling, spoke in favor of absolute equality. He said the main object had been to aim at dignity and simplicity and a sense of abidingness.

Mr. Churchill said that the whole spirit of the army was in favor of equality and uniformity.

# MAYOR-ELECT OF DUBLIN IS HOME

## But Ill From Effects of Jail Stay.

### Belfast Jail Prisoners Hunger-Strike.

Dublin Cable—Tom T. Kelly, Lord Mayor-elect of Dublin and Sinn Fein member of Parliament, who was released from the Wormwood Scrubs Prison in England because of ill-health, returned to Dublin to-day. It is said that he will not be able to take office because of the effects of his incarceration.

Kelly was conditionally released from Wormwood Scrubs Prison February 16, and went to the home of a friend nearby, prior to removal to a nursing home. He had been under arrest since May 25, 1916, on charges growing out of the Irish revolt of that year.

A despatch from London February 17 said Kelly's release was due to the state of his health. The order of internment, it was added, was not revoked, and it was stated that Kelly was informed he would be arrested again if he should attempt to return to Ireland. During his convalescence Kelly was ordered to report his movements to the authorities.

Kelly was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin by the Sinn Feiners early in the present year while a prisoner. He was installed, although absent from Dublin, on February 23 by the City Corporation of Dublin. The outgoing Lord Mayor, Laurence O'Neill, in his address at the time referred to the serious illness of Kelly, and said pending Kelly's recovery he would consult with him and conduct the duties of Lord Mayor in accordance with Kelly's wishes.

### CALL ATTENTION TO PRISON TREATMENT

London, April 28.—T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist member for Liverpool moved the adjournment of the House to-day to call attention to the treatment of the prisoners in Wormwood Scrubs Prison, and to the threat of a strike at Liverpool.

James Sexton, Labor member for St. Helens, and Secretary of the National Union of Dock Laborers, said that the leaders of the dockers' union discountenanced such a strike in support of the Sinn Fein.

Sir Donald Maclean, Liberal, appealed to the Government for some philosophic act of statesmanship enabling the discontinuance of coercion and repression in Ireland, and made suggestions for the ameliorative treatment of prisoners, which Edward Shortt, the Home Secretary, in a subsequent speech, defending the policy of the Government, promised to bring before the Government. He added that the Government had no intention of yielding to threats from the Liverpool dockers. Every consideration was being shown the prisoners, but they must be prevented from returning to Ireland to continue their evil courses.

Mr. O'Connor's motion was defeated 147 to 52.

### BARBED WIRES ABOUT BELFAST JAIL

Belfast, April 28.—Some two hundred Sinn Feiners have been on a hunger strike in the Belfast Jail since last Monday, when the demand of the prison refused their demand for unconditional release.

Four of the men have been removed to the prison hospital.

The military is guarding the prison, which is surrounded by electrified barbed wires.

# OCEAN FREIGHT SLUMP COMING

Liverpool Cable—Speaking to-day at the annual meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company, Sir Alfred A. Booth, chairman of the company, said it was quite prepared for a slump in freight rates, and that the sooner the storm was over, the better. Sir Alfred added that he hoped the slump would result in a definite break in the "vicious circle of rising rates and rising prices."