

ALLIES' REPLY TO WILSON PAVES WAY TO COMPROMISE

Note Will Not be Published Until a Favorable Decision as to Fiume

Terms Largely Conciliatory--Turkish Peace Parleys Mean Much

London cable says: Andrew Bonar Law, Government spokesman, denied in the House late today, in answer to a question by Sir Edward Carson, that a "harsh" reply to President Wilson's Adriatic note had been originally drafted, but later revised. He added that all Allied statesmen were fully awake to the importance of maintaining a good understanding with the United States. This was greeted by a volley of cheers.

Washington despatch: The Allies' reply to President Wilson's note, wherein he informed them that if they persisted in their Fiume settlement such action would lead him to consider withdrawal of the Peace Treaty from the Senate, was received here today. It was immediately sent from the State Department to the White House, and it will be answered by the President.

The terms of the note are understood to be largely conciliatory. It is not at all sharp, and while it is argumentative in the diplomatic sense, it nevertheless paves the way for a compromise, according to the impression here.

The Allies' note was not made public, and in fact, none of the notes are expected to be made public until a favorable decision is reached. Then, perhaps, the complete text of all the correspondence will be available to the people. It is understood, though, that this Government has requested permission from the Allies to make the correspondence public.

One of the reasons that argues against publication of any of the notes at this time is the internal condition in Italy. Italy is in a bad way now, and anything calculated to excite unduly the Latin temperament is best left unsaid in the opinion of the men who are striving to find a way out of the Fiume muddle. The situation, so far as facts and not fancies are concerned, is this:

The poet, d'Annunzio, who has received the plaudits of Italian militar-

ists ever since he entered Fiume and assumed control of the city, is still there. During his occupation two plebiscites have been held, both of which have indicated that the inhabitants have desired d'Annunzio to retire. He has declared both elections invalid.

Personally, according to well-informed sources here, he would welcome an opportunity to leave Fiume but the opportunity must be of such a nature as to vindicate in a measure his action in seizing the city. And this is where Italy is left in the lurch. Even though all efforts to compromise failed, and she fell back on the Pact of London, she will not receive Fiume.

In connection with the Fiume imbroglio, however, it developed today that the United States will probably participate actively in the Turkish peace negotiations, which will soon be opened in Paris. Such participation, it is believed, indicates a desire on the part of the President, to re-engage more actively in European affairs.

It was explained today that all of the decisions reached by the Supreme Council at its last meeting in London were entirely tentative and dependent on what transpired at the Turkish peace negotiations. As the United States was not at war with Turkey, the President is undecided as to whether this country should be represented by a plenipotentiary or as an observer. The fact, though, that the United States is not going to accept a mandate for Armenia lessens the necessity of her association in the treaty making, but the fate of Armenia alone which is slowly assuming the form of the greatest tragedy in history, will cause the President to take an active part, it is believed. The Armenians unable to defend themselves, are hemmed in by relentless enemies, whose only wish is to see them exterminated. Their defenceless position is aggravated because they are split into two sections, and the Tartars and Kurds are between them.

though it may be disapproved by the present French Government, was actuated by patriotic motives.

BASIS OF THE ACCUSATION.
The accusation, which in the opinion of many forms the most terrible indictment against the ex-Premier, is based upon:

1. Private notes in Caillaux's handwriting discovered in a safe deposit vault at Florence, Italy, and in which he outlined a scheme by which he would resume office on a platform of immediate peace with Germany. His plan was to become virtual dictator of France by means of a coup d'etat.

2. Cable messages from the German Minister at Buenos Aires, Argentina, sent to Berlin through Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff. These messages are said to tell of Caillaux's relations with Herr Lipscher, a Hungarian, during the war, and with German emissaries. To the latter he is said to have given the impression that he was ready to negotiate peace with Germany and to foster a Franco-German entente.

3. Caillaux's acquaintance with many suspected men in France, Italy and the United States, including Count Minotto, husband of the daughter of a millionaire meat packer of Chicago.

4. Caillaux's alleged declaration in Italy to ex-Minister Martini, representing France as exhausted and ready to make peace on a basis of the evacuation by Germany of Belgium and the invaded French areas, against territorial and other compensation to Germany from Russia.

SEVERAL OUTSTANDING FEATURES.

From a spectacular viewpoint, the trial of the former Premier may be divided into several outstanding features, which will be chronologically:

A—Caillaux's speech in his own defence, which is expected to be sensational.

B—Disclosures of his relations with Count Minotto.

C—Fresh sidelights on the Bolo Pasha case and Caillaux's relations with that "cause celebre."

D—Echoes from the Lenoir treason case.

E—Caillaux's relations with the newspaper Bonnet Rouge.

F—The story of Caillaux's trip to Italy.

Opinion is divided as to Caillaux's activities in Italy. Some Italian politicians assert he actually invited Italy's aid in the prompt conclusion of peace, while others, equally prominent, positively deny this.

The prosecution is conducted by Judge Mornet, the man who convicted Mata Hari, the beautiful German woman spy.

The Senate chamber was crowded to overflowing at to-day's opening of the trial. All the senators were present. Leon Bourgeois presided. The diplomatic corps was widely represented. New stalls have been erected to accommodate the new Alsatian representatives.

Caillaux sat somewhat isolated in a velvet armchair behind his counsel, while in his rear several places had been reserved for the witnesses. The latter will include ambassadors, chancellors, ex-premiers, publishers and other high placed personages, making

up the most distinguished list of witnesses on record in a French trial.

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the digestive system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

JELICOE'S REPORT.

None to Admiralty Yet—Waits On Dominions.

London cable: The First Lord of the Admiralty stated in the House of Commons today that Admiral Jellicoe had made no compromise report to the Admiralty on the naval defence of the Empire, but had made a series of reports to the Dominion Governments on local naval defence problems. The House would receive information, but must wait until it was known what the dominions proposed to do.

The Merchants Shipping Amendment Bill, a minor measure, and the Public Utility Capital Issues Bill to relieve public service undertakings, like gas and water, from restrictions on raising capital, were read a second time.

The Coinage Bill, reducing silver coinage intrinsic values, was, though opposed as unjustified and tending to further inflation of the currency, and consequently higher prices, read a second time.

The House debated at length a motion condemning Trade Union action in restricting and opposing employment of ex-service men.

GIVEN TIME TO REDUCE FORCES

Germany is Allowed Until July 10

To Cut Army Down to 100,000 Men.

London cable says: Germany has been allowed a concession from the terms of the Treaty of Versailles with regard to the speed with which her military forces must be reduced. Premier Lloyd George, it was learned today, has notified Dr. St. Hamer, the German envoy, that the date when her army must be reduced to 200,000 men has been fixed as April 10, while she is allowed till July 10 to bring it down to the 100,000 limit.

"I have the honor to inform you for the information of the German Government," said Mr. Lloyd George's letter to Dr. St. Hamer, "that the attention of the Supreme Council has been drawn by the president of the Commission of Control in Berlin to the difficulty with which the German Government will be confronted if the Allies insist on strict fulfillment of the article of the treaty requiring a reduction in the German army to 100,000 not later than March 31.

"As this article was drafted on the assumption that the Treaty of Versailles would have been ratified at a much earlier date, the Supreme Council decided to permit that the German forces should be reduced to 200,000 by April 10, that is to say, three months from the coming into force of the treaty as provided for in Article 163, and to 100,000 by July 10.

"I have the honor to request that you will communicate this decision to the German Government."

TOBACCO GOES UP IN BRITAIN

Sewing Cotton Also, and Taxi Fares Likely.

Parcel-Post Rates Expected to Go Up.

London Cable — An actual and prospective increase in prices announced today include one penny to two pennies increase on cigars and an ounce of tobacco and a half-penny increase on a package of cigarettes. Sewing cotton is increased 2-4 pence a reel.

The recent increase in the price of petrol, which caused a one day's strike of taxicab drivers, is expected to bring an announcement of higher fares tomorrow, when the Home Secretary will receive a deputation representing the taximen.

In consequence of the increase in railway freights, the belief is growing that parcel post charges will be raised in the near future. The postal employees demand higher wages, involving an aggregate of about £11,000,000 yearly, and it is expected that a half-penny extra will be placed on letter postage.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Farnie's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

ULTIMATUM BY WILSON ON ADRIATIC QUESTION

President's Note Says U. S. Will Withdraw From Pact if Present Plans Stand

Officially Disclaimed as a Threat, But the Meaning is Clear

Washington Despatch — President Wilson in his note to the Allies on the Fiume question, has, after all, informed them that if they proceeded with their settlement of the Adriatic situation he would consider the withdrawal of the Peace Treaty from the Senate.

While the President's action has been officially disclaimed as a threat, the fact remains that he set forth specifically to the Allies the full consequences of any action taken on the Fiume matter without his knowledge or consent.

The President's note was not made public at either the White House or the State Department today. In addition to mentioning the Peace Treaty, however, it is understood that he may have indicated to France a similar necessity that would compel him likewise to withdraw from the Franco-American defensive alliance pact, wherein the United States promises to go to France's protection in case of an unwarranted attack against her by Germany.

All told, the President's action—which, with the exception of the text of the note, was revealed almost entirely today—is the strongest move he has yet made to impress Europe with the knowledge that he has not given up the treaty fight, that he does not concede the treaty beaten, and, furthermore, that he will not accept ratification of the treaty unless Article X is intact.

His note, in brief, informs the Allies that he will not brook any action at this time, without either his knowledge, consent or approval, which may later, on the assumption that the United States will ultimately be a member of the League of Nations, commit this country to responsibility in connection with upholding decisions to which it was not a party.

OUTLOOK NOT HOPEFUL.

Washington Despatch — The best friends of the peace treaty in Washington were not very hopeful to-night of the possibility of agreement between Republicans and Democrats in the Senate on the reservations.

"It looks as though we might come out at the same hole as we went in," was the description applied to the situation by Senator Hitchcock, Democratic leader in the Senate. He added that the Republicans evidently wished to avoid any compromise on the matter. On the other hand, he declared that there would be no ratification unless there was first a compromise.

It is generally agreed that the debate will be allowed to run its full course without any effort to hasten a roll call on ratification.

COUNCIL FRAMES REPLY.

London Cable — The American Embassy is engaged to-night in coding and forwarding to Washington the reply of the Supreme Council to President Wilson's Adriatic note, which will be in the hands of the Washington Government tomorrow.

The Council made it known in its daily semi-official communication to the newspapers that it does not propose to make public the correspondence, so that the question of whether the text of the notes will be given to the world, rests with President Wilson.

Since the main facts are public property, namely that the President strongly objects to the solution of the Italian-Jugo Slav problem by the application of the treaty of London thereto, and objects so strongly as to contemplate America's withdrawal from the Versailles compact as a possibility, and that the Council objects to the re-opening of the question, the arguments exchanged shall be published while the controversy is hot on the anvil.

The statement from Washington confirming the first reports that the President had intimated that rejection of his policy might be followed by diplomatic reprisals furnished another surprise to the politicians and the public, who outside of a small but important circle which meets twice daily in Downing Street, and the advisers in the confidence of this group experienced the greatest surprise because it came close on the heels of other Washington messages, intimating that only American retirement from its part in policing the Adriatic was interdicted.

The council issued an emphatic denial on its own behalf of French newspaper reports that it was persuaded to modify and soften the first draft of the note to President Wilson by intervention exercised by Viscount Grey, Lord Robert Cecil and Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The susceptibilities of the non-British members of the council were one of the factors behind this denial because the story was calculated to give the impression on the continent that the British were dominating the conference.

The feeling at Italian headquarters in London with respect to the President's action is strong. Unofficially it is spoken of as an attack upon Italy, and his memorandum is described as an ultimatum. The Italians also feel that Italy's claims to consideration for her part of the war and the sacrifices made have never been quite appreciated by her allies.

The feeling in the Jugo-Slav camp is equally strong, but has the element of elation that the Slavs have a strong champion. They feel that they are at a disadvantage because Minister Trupitch is outside the councils of the powers, and, like the Italians, have their own grievance in that they consider that the fact they were in the war from the start and that their country was practically ruined is not to be given the weight it deserves.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

DRIVEN OUT OF IRKUTSK

Bolsheviki Ousted By Czechs On Jan. 30.

Interfered With Czecho-Slovak Evacuation.

Vladivostok Cable — Consular officials report that, because the Bolsheviki forces interfered with the evacuation of the Czecho-Slovaks from Irkutsk, the city was taken over by the Czechs on Jan. 30.

The Bolsheviki forces took Admiral Kolchak as their prisoner with them when they were driven out, but left the State gold treasure behind. Gen. Voltzokoffsky, with a remnant of the Kolehak army, has reached Irkutsk, and Gen. Semenov, commander-in-chief of the all-Russian forces, was reported by the consuls as sending reinforcements and supplies from Chita, his present headquarters.

Reports received by the Vladivostok headquarters of the Czecho-Slovaks from Irkutsk since Feb. 1 confirmed the foregoing advice, their reports being that all was quiet in Irkutsk, the city remaining in their hands, and their evacuation proceeding orderly.

The British mission arriving here Feb. 4 reported Gen. Voltzokoffsky 200 versts west of Irkutsk.

The local revolutionary staff announced the following wireless despatch had been received from Irkutsk, via Ootok:

"Armistice with Czechs signed by regular army Soviet Government of Russia. The last Czech echelon left Salari, westward of Irkutsk, Voltzokoffsky taken prisoner, army nearly annihilated, many prisoners, cannon and machine guns captured. Everybody in Irkutsk taking arms, exceptional enthusiasm. All shops and warehouses closed. Everybody joining army. Red army Irkutsk communicating directly with Soviet Russia. Decrees and instructions being received from Moscow. Signed Sosonoff."

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and work-shops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

WILSON WANTS TO TAKE HELM

May Call Cabinet Any Day Now.

Doctors Disagree As to Physical Ability.

Washington Despatch — The fact that President Wilson has thrown his hat in the ring—not as a third-term candidate—but as the principal performer in the most sensational "come-back" staged in the history of the nation, kept official and political circles in Washington agog with interest today.

All eyes were on the White House, and every person entering through the main gates or by way of the Executive offices was watched and questioned. Reports were going about that the resignations of other Cabinet officers might be expected, as an aftermath of the Lansing incident.

Two other points of interest in the unusual situation were in the foreground, namely, whether the President would call a meeting of his Cabinet tomorrow or Friday, and the real status of the President's

health. Up to a late hour no definite information could be obtained at the White House concerning the chances of a Cabinet meeting being held tomorrow.

If the President had his way there would be no doubt about how quickly the next Cabinet meeting would be staged. Unofficial reports are to the effect he feels he is fit to plunge into the exacting work of taking over the full direction of Governmental affairs. But that his physicians are willing to have him do so is another question.

No one seems to doubt, however, that the President will be openly in full charge again within a short time.

Dr. Dercum, of Philadelphia, visited President Wilson on Saturday and was quoted as saying that the President was mentally fit. Admiral Grayson said that Dr. Dercum was "very much pleased with the President's condition and progress toward complete recovery." On the other hand, Dr. Arthur D. Boyan, of Chicago, is quoted as stating that the "disease of the arteries is a permanent and not a temporary condition," and that a patient in this condition "should under no circumstances be permitted to resume the work of such a strenuous position as that of President."

This led to speculation as to the danger of the President suffering a relapse.

Official circles were kept in a turmoil of emotion and the situation which has been created formed the principal topic for a discussion that extended from the White House to Capitol Hill and into the cloakrooms of the Senate and House of Representatives. That the President has been deeply stirred by some information which his investigations lately have brought him, is pretty generally accepted.

AIRMEN GUARD PERSIAN ZONES

Britain Relies On Planes to Keep Out Bolsheviki

From Mesopotamia and Its District.

Washington Despatch—Great Britain relies largely upon her air forces for the defence of Persia and Mesopotamia, according to official advice received here. Winston Churchill, British War Minister, recently informed Parliament that air bases have been established at Bagdad and Karachi, the latter a port on the Arabian Sea, and the terminus of an important railway.

Military experts here attach great importance to the announcement, because it is an innovation in military strategy in two important particulars. It is the first time, authorities say, that air forces have been relied upon to so large a degree purely for defence. Also, the impossibility of conducting operations in desert regions has been overcome by carrying on the operations in the air.

British authorities have feared that Bolsheviki troops, which have penetrated Turkestan, might enter Afghanistan and attack Persia from the flank. It is believed that the aerial forces have been organized partially to meet this threatened danger.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Care an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

POLICING THE DARDANELLES

Details Not Worked Out By Supreme Council.

Bosphorous Also to Be Internationalized.

London Cable — The Internationalization of the Dardanelles, which has been forecast, was decided upon definitely by the Allied Supreme Council today. The details of the control of the waterways, however, have not been worked out.

One of the big questions to be decided is the policing of the Straits, and a knotty problem is as to who will furnish the necessary troops.

Further than deciding that Constantinople is to remain under Turkish control, the Council has not drawn a definite boundary line. Details such as the exact frontiers remain to be decided.

Three commissions were set up by the council today in connection with the Turkish peace. One is to decide upon the boundaries of the Armenian Republic, another is to report on the Turkish finances, and the third is to examine into the Greek claims in the Smyrna territory, which were dwelt upon at length by Premier Venizelos in his statement of yesterday. All the commissions are expected to report to the council the latter part of the week.

At the afternoon session the council decided that the Bosphorous should be internationalized the same as the Dardanelles.

The preliminary consideration of the whole Turkish question was completed today and the drafting of the treaty will be started immediately. Many details yet remain to be cleared up, as had been forecast, and the reports of the commission appointed today to investigate certain phases of the peace problem.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.