

Polish Revolt Is Quelled by Gen. Pilsudski

Conservatives and Liberals Fail to Gain Control of Warsaw Government

Dictator Asks Paderewski to Consult With Him Regarding New Cabinet

WARSAW, Jan. 5 (By The Associated Press).—Members of the Conservative and Liberal parties of Poland, under the leadership of Prince Eustache Sapieha, made an attempt early today to gain control of the government because General Pilsudski, the dictator, refused to reorganize the Cabinet and admit other parties than the Social-

The attempt, up to this hour, apparently has been unsuccessful. The day passed without casualties, except for the accidental killing of a soldier. One of the measures of Prince Sapieha who was aided by several hundred civilians, was the arrest of Premier Andrews Moraczewski, Minister of the Interior, Foreign Minister Yasielewski and the chief of police of Warsaw. It is reported that six members of the Cabinet are still prisoners and may be kept as hostages, although this is denied at the headquarters of General Pilsudski in the Belvidere Palace. The plan of the Conservatives and Liberals appears to have failed not only because they were unable to keep General Pilsudski a prisoner, but principally because the general's chief of staff, Szeptanski, refused to permit the army to be used for political purposes. After the arrest of the ministers, officers dressed as civilians went to the Belvidere Palace this morning and had a brief and heated conversation with Prince Sapieha, the upshot of which was that the prince agreed to suspend his attempt, provided that his officers and men were not arrested. It was so promised that the ministers would be liberated.

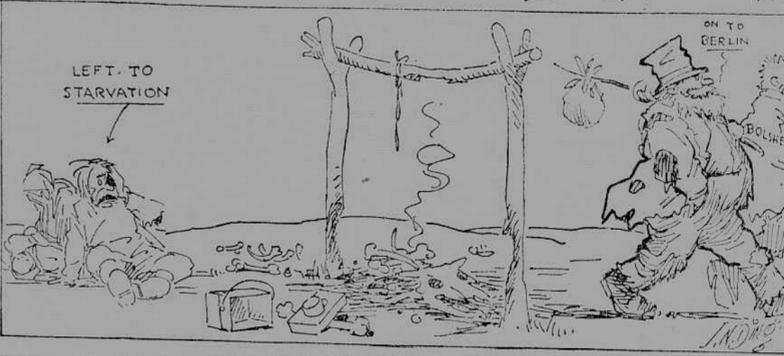
Paderewski Pleads For Allied Help to Stem Bolsheviki

WARSAW, Jan. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Commenting upon the slowness of the Allies to help the Poles to stem the tide of Bolshevism, Ignace Jan Paderewski, who is suggested as the first President of the Republic of Poland, denounced the Bolshevik movement here. As he spoke crowds outside the hotel windows were still cheering, singing the national anthem and calling for him, although it was 12 o'clock in the morning and Paderewski was plainly insisting that her husband take some rest, saying that he had been speaking continuously for twenty hours. "The Bolsheviki intend to kill all users of the toothbrush," he said. "If this war is to help mankind Bolshevism must be done. Otherwise, it was vain of hypocrisy. The inevitable result of Bolshevism will be a return to the barbaric era in Russia and Eastern Europe. If Poland is not helped to create a barrier against its threat, the Bolsheviki do not exist. Unhappily, the Allies are disgusted with the idea of more war, even though it is in their own defence, in their own interest, for the preservation of civilization. Need Allied Officers "It would be possible for the Allies to loan us a hundred staff officers for training purposes and sell us military supplies, clothing and shoes to help fit out our army, since we have the money for most of it. Finally, a munitions factory with 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition at Danzig which could be turned over to us. "There is no doubt that we must have integration to deal with Bolshevism. Poland's immediate situation is serious on every side. When I was in Posen the Germans provoked trouble. I was just landed at Danzig from a British steamer, when an effort was made to prevent my going to Posen. The day I arrived I was asleep in a hundred German gathered in front of me and being fired at a parade of 10,000 children. They also fired shots at my window and the down Allied flags. Colonel Wad had the American flags that were torn down. Finally the Poles began to fire on the Germans and took over of the situation. The fighting, however, continued the next day. "Two members of the Berlin government," continued M. Paderewski, "have agreed to leave the government in Polish hands. They also got us to agree to the departure of our arms and money, but the latter took away 150 rounds of ammunition and went to Schneidmühl, according to intercepted dispatches, to finally be collecting a counter force to recapture Posen."

Germany and Poles Reach an Agreement To End Hostilities

WARSAW, Jan. 5 (By The Associated Press).—The Berlin government and the Polish government have reached an agreement to end hostilities between the two nations. The agreement, which was signed in Berlin, provides for a cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of German troops from Polish territory. The agreement also provides for the withdrawal of Polish troops from German territory. The agreement is expected to bring an end to the fighting between the two nations.

THE BOLSHEVIK THEORY OF DEMOCRACY IS VERY SIMPLE



Effort influence upon the old German representatives of these barons are still to be found at the Foreign Office, and are maintaining a recruiting office here for volunteers who desire to fight in the Baltic provinces. The opponents of the Bolsheviki reply that it is only natural for the Baltic barons to be anti-Bolsheviki, since 100 of them were taken as hostages by the Bolsheviki at the time when the Bolsheviki still held the Baltic provinces and sent to Siberia. They were released by the Bolsheviki on the ultimatum of the late Count Mirbach, German envoy to Moscow, who was assassinated last summer. The anti-Liebkecht Socialists accuse Liebkecht of demagogic trickery because he harps on the opposition of the Baltic barons to the Bolsheviki, but conceals the fact that the mass of the population resents their indiscriminate requisitions and exactions. The majority of the people of the Baltic provinces, it is pointed out by Liebkecht's opponents, are eager for independence and a democratic order of government, and are as much opposed to the Baltic barons as they are to the Bolsheviki. A correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" gives the following account of the military situation in the Baltic region. Livonia, he says, is now being defended exclusively by volunteer troops. He continues: "Czech formations of ten thousand German volunteers, with the necessary artillery, are en route eastward. "During the last week the Bolsheviki have taken Valka and Uder, and on December 29 the anti-Bolshevik defence was concentrated north of Sogwald, east of the Oder, and some forty vessels before Riga. "The latest news is that Riga has been evacuated by both the Germans and the British marines who cooperated there. The Bolsheviki are splendidly equipped and fed, while the Baltic forces lack everything, although the Bolsheviki are lured by prospects of requisitioning arms, munitions and food. "The most dangerous illusion" this war continues, is to believe that the Bolsheviki advance can be arrested by the present lax defence. The Germans employ only mercenaries; the English only give money and utter threats. They are only concerned with filling thousands of petty offices with their own men."

Berlin at War With Red Russia

Continued from page 1 to fight Bolshevism as long as the Entente thinks fit. This interpretation has been challenged by Matthias Erzberger and General Winterfeldt, the German armistice commissioners. They contend that the original text of the section required German troops to withdraw immediately from occupied Russian territory, but that the Entente ultimately waived this demand, the Germans arguing that their troops should be left in the country in the interest of the security of the inhabitants. "Germany was entitled to remain in the country, but she has assumed no obligation toward the Entente to maintain peace and order in the East and keep her troops there. Erzberger Scores Plan Erzberger declares the Entente reproaches Germany for directly and indirectly promoting the Bolsheviki advance, while contrariwise Germany is interested, even more than the Entente, in preventing the advance of Bolshevism, but that the spirit of the German troops who have no wish but to get home renders successful action impossible. If the Entente considers Bolshevism a menace to be combated in every way; if it thinks Germany's resources are inadequate for this task, then, says Erzberger, it would seem expedient for the Entente to continue doing its utmost in the general interest. This statement, Erzberger seems to lend color to the suggestion that the German government is anxious, partly in the hope of securing better peace terms, to be associated with the Entente in military as well as political enterprises against Russian Bolshevism. There are numerous other, if less tangible, symptoms pointing in the same direction. "Willing Tools At Helm Therefore, if the Entente governments really mean to use their power over Germany to make her do work in Russia which, in deference to popular opinion at home or on account of its distasteful or irksome character they do not care to perform themselves, then they would seem to have found willing tools in the men now at the helm in Germany. For the protest looks rather perfunctory. Liebkecht's group in conducting its pro-Bolshevik agitation points to the fact that among the opponents of the Bolsheviki in the Baltic provinces are the landed barons of the region, who are reactionary and who exerted a

Britain Refuses Boers Separate Peace Delegates

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The movement of the South African Nationalists, headed by General Hertzog, for separate representation at the peace conference has been discouraged by the imperial government. Viscount Buxton, Governor General of South Africa, has informed the Nationalists that their resolution favoring separate delegates with a view to securing the independence of South Africa was laid before King George, who referred it to his advisers, but refrained from giving any advice in connection with it. Walter Hume Long, Colonial Secretary, in communicating this information to the Governor General, said the imperial government's reply to the Transvaal Nationalists last year—that under the South African constitution the South African government and Parliament alone can be regarded by the British government as authorized to speak for the South African people—applied in the present instance. Therefore, the imperial government could not undertake to enter into a discussion with any private body or persons.

Sporting Chance for Germany Is Asked by Count von Montgelas

BERNE, Jan. 6 (By The Associated Press).—Germany will slowly recover from the disasters wrought by the war and will in time regain its place among the nations of the world—but in a democratic, not a monarchial spirit, according to Count Max von Montgelas, German Minister to Switzerland. "This recovery," he said today, "will be achieved hard and will require every ounce of German discipline, but it can be accomplished only in case the Entente nations give Germany a sporting chance; that is, to alleviate the Bolsheviki and to permit Germany to pursue her fisheries as formerly and not to impose suffocating industrial and economic conditions such as the occupation of territories west of the Rhine."

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Ex-Kaiser's Son August Gets Job in Auto Firm

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The fourth son of William Hohenzollern, the former Prince August William, has taken a situation with a widely known German automobile firm, according to a Berlin dispatch by way of Berne, printed in the "Matin" to-day.

England Will Support Wilson, Says Hapgood

Norman Hapgood, president of the League of Free Nations Association, speaking before the Cosmopolitan Club last night, expressed the conviction that upon the question of the league of nations Great Britain finally would come to the support of President Wilson. He said that the Government of France would have to acquiesce "or stop out." "President Wilson," said Mr. Hapgood, "has cleared the air most helpfully by declaring that the United States will have nothing to do with any mere alliance. That steps is what all friends of a real league have been hoping for. As one stroke it forces the world to face the absolute distinction between an alliance and an inclusive league. In this country statements who kept still when Wilson's principles were being elaborated, now spring forward against them, eye on the imperialism of the Entente governments, and try to drag us into one of the old-fashioned alliances, whether with England alone or with England, France, Italy and Japan. It is safe to say that since the President has spoken his attempt to get us into such an alliance will end."

Russian Gold Used in German Revolt, Says Capt. Boy-Ed

BERLIN, Jan. 5 (By The Associated Press).—"Like most of my comrades in the navy, I am preparing myself for a new profession, in the selection of which my familiarity with American perseverance and confidence in proving an inspiring factor," said Captain Boy-Ed, former naval attaché at the German Embassy at Washington, in reply to an inquiry as to his plans for the future, to-day. Captain Boy-Ed indicated that he was likely to engage in some commercial pursuit. "The revolution in the German navy was part of a general movement," he said, "and it has come to Germany. The Independent Socialists and Spartacus adherents prepared for it long ago. Recent revelations by Adolph Joffe, the German people by the propaganda conducted by Lord Northcliffe does not as yet appear to be fully realized. "Independent Socialist leaders recently declared that an agreement with the Bolsheviks was planned for November 4. By a coincidence the German high seas fleet was mobilized on October 13 for an attack on the Flemish coast, and put the avalanche into motion prematurely. "Revolutionary leaders used this as a pretext to inciting the men to insubordination, and the result was that he led to the shambles at the last moment. Many fine men, who had previously been loyal, were thus won over."

Former Naval Attaché at Washington Says High Seas Fleet Command Planned Attack for Oct. 13

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—By a vote described as "very close" the House Appropriations Committee to-day approved the request of President Wilson that Congress appropriate \$100,000,000 for relief work in Europe outside of Germany. The bill is finally agreed upon will be reported to the House to-morrow, and Chairman Sherley said he would seek prompt action on it. Opposition to the President's proposal was not on party lines, Democrats as well as Republicans voicing disapproval. Only fourteen of the committee members of the committee were present, and it was said that one of these abstained from voting. No announcement of the vote was made, but it was understood that it was 7 to 6, with Chairman Sherley casting the deciding vote. Some members were said to have protested that a comprehensive plan for the administration of the relief should have been presented to the committee and insisted that definite information should have been given as to the amount of contributions to be made by Allied countries. They also were understood to have expressed doubt whether this country, in view of heavy war taxes and another loan next spring would approve of the direct gift of any part of the money or be able to sustain added financial burdens. The motion to report the bill favorably was made by Representative Cannon, of Illinois, Republican, Representative Cox, of Indiana, Democrat, argued that an audit of expenditures should be made mandatory, but his amendment striking out the provision requiring the audit only "where practicable" was lost, six to five, three members not voting. Representative Sisson, of Mississippi, and Gallivan, of Massachusetts, Democrat, and Representatives Gillett, of Massachusetts, Good of Iowa, and Mendell, of Montana, also were said to have spoken against the bill, while Representative Byrns, of Tennessee, Democrat, did not vote on the final rollcall. As finally approved, the bill gives the President discretionary authority in the expenditure of the fund, which may be used as a revolving fund until next June 30, and provides that while food shall be given free to starving people unable to pay for it, "the expenditures shall be reimbursed so far as possible by the governments or subdivisions thereof of the people to whom the relief is furnished."

Americans Holding Divina Area Gained Despite Zero Weather

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE DIVINA FRONT, Jan. 5 (By The Associated Press).—Below zero weather descended to-day on this front, with the American forces still holding the territory gained in last week's offensive, when the village of Kadish was recaptured. The headquarters report announced the military situation unchanged. "The revolution has heaped upon the tolebrable, it is fraught with it undisturbed conduct by the thoughtless elements among the soldiers and civilians. But even these sad occurrences cannot minimize the accomplishments of Germany in the progress of this war. The great mass of the people remain the people of Goethe and Wagner."

Bolsheviki Destroy Scores of Cities in Western Russia

Tortures of Dark Ages Added to Usual Horrors of "Red" Warfare; Germans Endanger Comrades' Lives

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—Evacuation of the Ukraine by German troops is proving extremely difficult, according to a Berlin official dispatch. Some of the regiments of the Kiev army group, it is said, have abandoned important stretches of the railway, thus endangering the lives of their comrades, while many transport trains have been dispatched without orders. It is declared that the lack of discipline which has existed for some time past has now become a source of danger to the German troops. The last of the German troops which were operating in the Caucasus, with the exception of the staff of General von Kress, has embarked at Poti, on the Black Sea, the advices state.

Refusal of Plea of Nationals for Union With Germany Is Held Up as a Peril to Lasting Peace

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the new German Foreign Minister, in an interview in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," declares Foreign Minister Pichon of France had announced that France would not tolerate the union of German Austria with Germany. This stand, the count added, would mean the German-speaking peoples would have no place in the new world in the upbuilding of which they would like to collaborate. The German Foreign Minister added: "It is incompatible, however, that the Slav nations should receive the unrestricted right of self-determination while it is refused to German Austria." The Foreign Minister said the recent note sent to the Allies by German Austria appeared to him to be permeated with a spirit of sincerity in which the right of self-determination for German Austrians was claimed unambiguously. He declared if the Entente really wants a lasting peace of right, conciliation, security, freedom and self-determination it would be unable to oppose the fraternal union of Germany and German Austria. The German Austrians, he continued, are assured of the full moral and political support of the German nation and government. The desire of the German government to meet the wishes of the German Austrians, he said, was shown by the regulations for the elections to the National Assembly, which would give German Austrians living in Germany the right to vote in the German National Assembly elections. "The German Austrians, he continued, are assured of the full moral and political support of the German nation and government. The desire of the German government to meet the wishes of the German Austrians, he said, was shown by the regulations for the elections to the National Assembly, which would give German Austrians living in Germany the right to vote in the German National Assembly elections."

Austrian Sentiment Split

BERNE, Jan. 6 (By The Associated Press).—Baron Haupt, the new Austrian Minister here, told The Associated Press to-day that sentiment in Austria is about evenly divided between the desire to join Germany or to remain an independent republic. He said there is a possibility that a majority would favor the latter, in which case a Danube federation is possible, with arrangements for economic relations and with laws such as are generally enacted in a confederation of states. "Without such intercourse," he said, "German Austria is condemned to slow death. She already is denuded of her coal lands and agricultural districts upon which existence is dependent. "Austria is reconciled to ceding Gal-

Duchess of Luxemburg May Leave Her Country

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of Luxemburg, the "Matin" says it learns from a reliable source, has decided to leave Luxemburg owing to the political situation there. The situation, it is added, has become unfavorable for the grand duchess. Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide is twenty-four years old and became ruler of Luxemburg in June, 1912. She welcomed the American troops to Luxemburg in November, 1918, and on November 28 appealed to President Wilson for protection. During that month it was reported her abdication would be demanded by the Parliament and the people. The political situation in Luxemburg has been unsettled for years. "Lafayette Fund Benefit A performance of "Dear Brutus" will be given this evening at the Empire Theatre for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund, which has been supplying kits for the French troops during the war. After the play there will be supper and dancing in the Delta Robbia room of the Hotel Vanderbilt.

TO-NIGHT PROMPTLY AT 8:30 In the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street (ADMISSION BY CARD TO BE HAD FREE OF THE MANAGERS.) THE EARLY AMERICAN PORTRAITS Collected by Mr. Thomas B. Clarke The Collection on Free View To-day, 9 A. M. Until 3 P. M. At the American Art Galleries Madison Square South The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY of AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

Austria Is Robbed Of Hope by Pichon, Rantzau Declares Refusal of Plea of Nationals for Union With Germany Is Held Up as a Peril to Lasting Peace

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