

the conference, but it ought not to embarrass the conference.

Ask Parliament Support
It is the first time that delegates of all the nations of the world meet together. It is the first time that the idea has come to the minds of men to rise above more or less narrow considerations in order to strive to make conditions of a general peace which will assure tranquility to civilization.

Italian Premier Absent
When the Supreme Council met this morning there were present, for France, Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon; for the United States, President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing; for Great Britain, Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour; for Italy, Foreign Minister Sonnino, and for Japan, Viscount Chinda and Baron Matsui.

President Wilson arrived at the meeting place accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and her secretary, Miss Benham.

Serbia cannot take part in the peace conference unless represented in a delegation from the combined Serbo-Croatian-Slovene state, the Jugo-Slav committee here declares in a protest issued against the decision of the supreme council to admit delegates from the Kingdom of Serbia, but not of the united Kingdom of the Serbs, Croates and Slovenes.

Threatens Serious Conflict
The committee declares this action threatens to provoke a conflict which might have serious consequences, and the refusal to accept the delegates of the united state would make it impossible for Serbia herself to participate in the conference.

The protest concludes by saying that the council, in arriving at its decision, did not take into account the new situation in Serbia, and thus will be obliged to examine into the question anew.

The "Temps" understands that Siam, which participated actively in the war, will have two representatives at the peace conference and not one, as previously stated. The newspaper adds that certain powers are expected to enter a protest Saturday against the decision giving them only two delegates to the conference.

Other Paris newspapers said to-day that the five great powers would decide to-day whether the secondary states, even outside Europe, would deliberate on decisions concerning the fate of Europe and questions regarding

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First—A pronouncement by the Allies that Bolshevism must be placed outside the pale of society.

Second—Material assistance in the

Britain Will Oppose Neutralized Waterways

PARIS, Jan. 16.—I learn that the British peace commission does not expect any difficulties with President Wilson over the question of freedom of the seas. They do not expect him to oppose British domination.

But if the suggestion, as reported, has actually been made by the American peace commission that all the straits of the world should be neutralized, including the Panama Canal, the Strait of Gibraltar, the Dardanelles and the Cattegat, there would, certainly, be great opposition in Great Britain, and also in America, for the latter country would, unquestionably, adhere to its traditional policies and decline to barter the control of the Panama Canal for the opening of various links between European and Asiatic seas.

the safety and future of the Allied powers.

Germany Is Expected To Check Bolshevism As Move for Leniency

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The problem of Russia still holds a prominent part in discussions of the coming formal peace conference. Leaders here regret that they have not more authoritative information regarding actual conditions in Russia.

A map prepared by an English observer and shown to me divides Russia into three sections, according to whether each section is short of food, capable of self-support or is able to export food. It shows the Bolsheviki in possession of a tract of country a little more than half of which is short of food, but the rest of which is able to support itself and export some food to the impoverished area.

Unfortunately, the area which is without adequate supplies contains the cities of large population. The worst conditions prevail in Finland, where the people are subsisting on a mixture of moss and grain, supplemented by a little food which they are able to obtain in the immediate neighborhood.

Southward the situation improves steadily, until the Ukraine is reached. Here supplies are sufficient to spare some for export. The Russian railways, always inadequate, have improved slightly under Bolsheviki control, but the northern part of the country obtains only a small part of the excess food in the south, because transportation facilities are so wretchedly poor.

Allied statesmen are obtaining confirmation of this report from Russian representatives who come to England and France. They are learning that the great problem of Russia is largely a matter of economic assistance and industrial reconstruction. It is not believed that the masses of Germany will adopt Bolshevism.

Rather will the Germans, it is thought here, pose as a barrier against the Bolsheviki and as the saviors of Western Europe. If Russian Bolshevism spreads and Germany refuses to adopt the methods of Trotsky, Germany will ask more moderate terms at the peace congress.

On the other hand, if the Allies settle the Russian problem, Germany will have no claim for leniency because of bringing about the end of Bolshevism in Russia.

The Russian question is emphasized in these dispatches, because most of the decisions reached in Paris are dependent on conditions in the East.

Russian Factions Uniting to Plead For Entente Aid

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Russian delegation which has been visiting London has departed for Paris after having been sympathetically received in political and government quarters here. Their visit developed the impression that for the first time all leading Russians of every shade of opinion in Great Britain, France and Russia, except the extreme Right and Left wings, have sunk their political differences in one patriotic determination to exterminate Bolshevism and enable Russia to express its free will.

What these representative Russians declare they want is substantially as follows:

First—A pronouncement by the Allies that Bolshevism must be placed outside the pale of society.

Second—Material assistance in the

way of munitions, rifles and tanks for Russia's own army, which numbers a quarter of a million, under Admiral Kolchak, and a similar number under General Denikine, who has just joined forces with General Krasnov on the Don.

Third—That a small allied detachment should be brought from the Black Sea into the Ukraine to maintain order during the moving of the crops.

The military plan would be for Admiral Kolchak to join forces with General Denikine, and when that is accomplished it is held the collapse of Bolshevism would be a matter of a few weeks.

When Admiral Kolchak had effected a junction with the other loyal armies of the north his plan would be to move immediately toward Tzarskaya, which is an important strategic centre. When well placed he captured the communications between the north and south will have been completely severed.

Use of Enemy Shipping to Carry Supplies from the United States Is Proposed

PARIS, Jan. 16.—President Wilson is insisting upon the feeding of Germany immediately, contending that anarchy can be averted in that country only by enabling the people to reorganize their affairs, and quickly resume normal conditions of life.

The American commission points out that Germany cannot be expected to pay indemnities unless she can resume business and commerce, as well as ordinary existence, and proposes employing German shipping to carry food from America to Germany.

In this connection Mr. Hoover's commissions have reported from the occupied districts of Germany that the people, especially the children, show serious signs of malnutrition, and Mr. Hoover has proposed that a great quantity of human waste accumulated in Great Britain be transferred to Germany and replaced by fresh pig products from America.

I understand that American banks have advanced the sum of \$200,000,000, which cannot be repaid if Europe fails to purchase pig products according to contracts. Thus on both practical and humanitarian grounds the American commission is insisting upon the feeding of Germany.

Shells, Not Food, Will End "Red" Terrorism, Paris "Temps" Argues

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The "Temps" tonight, taking the same attitude as the French government, says:

"In asking one hundred million dollars for the feeding of Germany and other starving countries in Europe President Wilson has just explained to the United States Congress that Bolshevism cannot be stopped by force and that it is necessary to feed the people in order to quiet them. By a curious coincidence the Socialist government in Berlin has just applied quite a different principle. It employed force against its own Bolsheviki and after several days of bloody struggle it boasts of having crushed them."

The "Temps" points out that the victory of the Ebert-Scheidtmann government appears to be due to forces not very proletarian in character and that, indeed, the Social Democrats hold power only thanks to the bourgeoisie and the general staff. "Germany," the journal continues, "is only entering upon the economic crisis which inevitably had to follow defeat, and the German government of tomorrow, whether Socialist or not, will have to face great industrial and financial problems which will not be solved simply by the distribution of portions of bread. More than ever, if it escapes Bolshevism, it will be obliged to make the social democracy work with the officers and the bourgeoisie."

The "Temps" draws the moral that this coalition will maintain itself only on the ground of national interest, and concludes:

"It is necessary then to await German machinations against Poland, German ambitions as regards Austria and bitter German resistance when the Allies enforce upon her their peace terms. If Liebknecht had won Berlin would have become the centre of the Bolsheviki attack. If Noske had only triumphed Berlin would become a little the centre of Pan-German danger, for in the very centralization of Germany that peril lies."

France Gathers Fresh Facts on Atrocities

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The report cabled from Berlin that the German Foreign Office is preparing to publish documents which show that atrocities committed by the German army in occupied territory of Belgium and North France were much worse than hitherto reported aroused great excitement here, where opinion, more than anywhere else perhaps, except it be in the ravaged sections themselves, is calling for punishment of the guilty, no matter how highly placed.

Inquiries by The Tribune correspondent in official quarters to-night reveal that the French government has no knowledge of the German government's reported intention to take action. French authorities, however, have been collecting for a long time—quite independently of the German government—all possible evidence in hundreds, more likely thousands, of specific cases of criminal acts by German soldiers and officials.

Exact details, with names, dates, places, etc., have been obtained as a result of careful examination of refugees of all classes and of escaped and released prisoners who have returned to France in the last several months.

Foch Is Discussing New Armistice Terms With German Envoys

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Marshal Foch, the Allied Commander in Chief, arrived in Treves on Wednesday morning for the meeting with the German armistice delegates for discussion of the extension of the armistice. The Marshal received Mathias Erbsgruber and General von Winterfeldt, the German representatives, in his private car.

The discussion over the renewal of the armistice began at once and the first dispatch from Marshal Foch reached Paris last night, says Marcel Hutin in the "Echo de Paris," but nothing has been made public as yet as to the result of the conference.

League Won't Stop All Wars, Lane Declares

Will Prevent Those That Are Unnecessary, Merchants' Association Told

Asks Help for Wilson

James M. Beck Pays Tribute to Theodore Roosevelt at Monthly Luncheon

That the league of nations is not expected to end all wars, but only to prevent those that are unnecessary, was one of the statements made by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane in an address yesterday to the New York Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor. The league, moreover, according to Mr. Lane, does not contemplate the demobilization of the armies of the nations, it being a possibility that resort to force might often be necessary.

Secretary Lane made it clear that he did not pose as representing President Wilson or the government. He said he had no knowledge of what was going on in Paris, but members of the association accepted his interpretation of the league's ideals as being those of the President.

Secretary Lane bespoke confidence in President Wilson. He also urged the members of the association to strive to understand and accept the idealistic theories advanced by the nation's head.

The present trip abroad of President Wilson, the speaker said, was undertaken to add glory to the name of America. He added that he had not gone there of his own will, but to carry out the wishes of the country. The Secretary's speech, in part, follows:

"In talking upon this subject, the temptation would be to paint a picture of what Europe is, but I know that your heartstrings have been touched to the limit, and that it is not necessary for me to present to you any reason why war should be made to cease or why war should be made less likely to happen.

"I have known the business men of the United States intimately for the twenty years of my official life. I know they sometimes like to be thought of as hard, aggressive, even shrewd and cunning; but I know, too, that business men are like the rest of us, deeply emotional, and that was never better proved—it could not have been better proved—than by the response that you made when this war came upon us.

"The President is in Paris, not by your order and direction, but to carry out your wish, for the business men of the United States have declared themselves as to what their desire was.

What Business Men Want

"They do not wish merely a peace, a settlement of the immediate problem, but they wish something more lasting, something more fundamental, something that has been called 'A League of Nations,' and has borne many titles—something that really is, in essence, nothing more than international cooperation. And at this time when that great standard of the world preeminently as the representative of this great people, he is entitled to the support of every American because he is the President of all of us.

"We must begin by the philosophy of doubt. That is not the American philosophy. The question arises in every mind, Is this scheme practical? and there are men who will rise here and there and say that it cannot work. America was not made by a philosophy of despair; America has been made by optimism and confidence.

"We have a continent that we have still got to master. We have resources that we have still got to bring forth. Our days of pioneering have largely passed. They passed, I believe, with the beginning of this century, but now we have come to a time of intensive development. We want the manufacturer, we need the chemist, we need the hydro-electric engineer, we need the man who can go throughout the countries of the world and sell what we produce—a greater America in its possibilities to help the world, and to help the world not merely in the things that are produced materially, but in the things spiritually that come from France, as shown by the record that we have made in this war itself.

New International Law

"And who are we to say that any day when men are getting nitrogen out of the air by electric process, in a day when you can talk to a man five thousand feet above you by wireless telephone, who are we to say that the inventive mind of man has stopped? The Constitution of the United States itself was the first invention along practical lines of politics in at least a thousand years. Suppose we organize two bodies, one of them to be a council that shall give to us a body of international law.

"International law is a thing founded upon precedent and without certainty, decision or definiteness. Sup-

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pose that council had the power to take into its own hands an effort, first, to inquire as to what the trouble between nations may be; second, to make an effort at conciliation; third, to bring about arbitration, if possible; fourth, to call upon the nations to encompass the delinquent and make its social and economic life profitable; and, fifth, as a last resort, to bring about war.

"The first thing that that council would do would be to declare upon paper just what the rules are that govern between those nations who have entered into that compact. First, the nations would agree upon not the making of war, but the principles—what the law is. Then there should be established a court that could decide whether there had been a violation of the compact that had been entered into between the nations. That would not bind us if we went into it to accept anything except that which was brought back, and which we approved of.

Second, a Court

First, then, a council which would declare what the rules of the game were, and we do not know what the rules are now; second, the court, that is not unreasonable; that is not visionary; that is not a dream.

"How are they to be enforced? I have suggested that to you. They are to be enforced, first, by the presence of the nations of the world, and do not believe that. In these days of newspapers and telegrams, of merchants' associations, of all the thousand organizations—of there are 80,000 different organizations in the United States to-day—in these days of organizations, when opinion can be quickly crystallized, it is not to be flouted as a matter of coercion.

"Then as a body the inquiry could be made and the facts ascertained upon which that opinion could act. Then, if arbitration were brought about, the parties to that arbitration would be bound to submit, in the first instance, all of their questions to arbitration which did not involve national independence, did not involve their integrity. They would be bound to submit those questions to the public of the world, and before that public they would be judged.

What Could Be Done

"Take any country that you please in your mind and let me picture what might happen to it: We could put a circle around that country, cut off every postal combination so that no letters could go in or out, cut off every bill of exchange, cut off every export, if you please; cut off every ship, cut off the railroad lines at the border, cut off all diplomatic communication, isolate that ever has made war that I know of that could stand such a circle of iron brought around it by the combined efforts of the nations of the world.

"If the nation, in violation of its compact, does attack one of the nations within this league or this council, this association, then we must adopt the plan of the Three Musketeers, 'One for All and All for One.' But there is not one case in a million in which that resort would be forced upon us. We have had 200 arbitration cases since the year 1815, and not one of them has brought about war. This thing is not a dream, gentlemen; it is a thing that is possible; but it is a thing that is possible if we do not put our eyes to it, saying the thing cannot be done.

Motto For America

"You gentlemen may find, if you doubt, that that motto may be adopted by the representatives of the United States, and the thing that you say can't be done is laid upon your table. I hope that that may be the result. We must feel our way through this thing. We can't develop it at once.

"Let us hope that something will come out of the dream that you have had and the dream that others have had.

"I do not know what may come out of Paris. I have no knowledge of the propositions that are made in Paris. But I do know that we are bound to champion the idea of a league of nations, and that the association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small nations alike."

"I have heard it said that under any such league, or any such council of nations, any such effort at international cooperation, the Monroe Doctrine would be scattered to the winds. I want to ask you to read that line of the President's and see if it is not the very incarnation of the Monroe Doctrine itself.

"The reason that the business man wants peace is because, in the first place, war is expensive. I do not know whether you realize it or not, but when this war came to an end we were

spending fifty million dollars per day, a burden upon your boy and upon mine. That kind of thing should stop. Not only is it expensive, but it is unreasonable in large part.

"But there is a greater reason why you gentlemen are for some scheme by which mutual guarantees can be given, and that is because you are men of imagination, of practical minds, fired by a bit of radium, believe in a greater America; and we cannot spend our time nor our boys' time in thinking of war when we have other things to think of that are much greater than the destruction of life."

"Woodrow Wilson goes to Europe, not as a conqueror; he goes to Europe for the healing of nations, he goes to Theodore Roosevelt. At its conclusion the members of the association drank a silent toast.

Mr. Beck dwelt on former President Roosevelt's versatility and recalled some instances illustrating the quickness and accuracy of his decision. When he spoke of the suggestion that the Panama Canal be renamed the Roosevelt Canal the members of the association applauded.

Will Always Be With Us

"I will not say," he concluded, "that Theodore Roosevelt is gone, for, in a sense, he will always be with us, certainly with this generation that knew him in the flesh.

"No race has a nobler mythology than the legends of the Greek gods and the terrible deities of Norse mythology, yet they bear no comparison with the legends of the Christian King Arthur, to whom a dishwasher is as a deadly wound. Now, according to the legend, King Arthur sleeps at Abernathy, but it is said that he will come again and drive his knightly sword if ever England is in desperate need.

"Our King Arthur does not sleep; his flaming spirit still animates his countrymen. His masterful achievements for true Americanism will be honored for generations to come. The republic is richer for his having lived; the republic is infinitely poorer for his having died. One could truly say of him, as Motley said of William the Silent, 'While he lived he was the guiding star of the whole brave nation and when he died the little children cried in the streets.'"

Council Is Formed Here to Aid Lane's Melting Pot Plans

Inter-Racial Organization Is Made Up of All Classes; To Supplement Americanization Efforts of Others

The Inter-Racial Council, intended to promote the national campaign of Americanization recently inaugurated by Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, was formed yesterday at a meeting at 120 Broadway, in which representatives of more than thirty nationalities participated. General Coleman I. du Pont was chosen chairman of the committee.

Alexander J. Hemphill, chairman of the board of the Guaranty Trust Company, who was the pioneer in the movement resulting in the organization of the council, issued a statement last night in which he said:

"The Inter-Racial Council has been formed to supplement and to reinforce other Americanization efforts, but has a very definite object outside of this. The first purpose is to create a better understanding and better feeling among the races in America, to the end that not only shall those who constitute our foreign-born population merge effectively into our political structure, but that the countries from which they sprang may have a better and more complete understanding of America and its ideals.

"We shall seek to work from the ground up, rather than from the top down, beginning with the foreign born immediately upon his arrival. We shall seek to touch the foreign born to think, to act and to feel as an American at the earliest possible moment."

At the meeting yesterday all industrial sections of the country were represented, and few, gentle, laboring men and capitalist sat together. Those who attended included Charles E. Hughes, Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War and now receiver of the B. R. T.; Otto H. Kahn, Oscar S. Straus, Felix Warburg, M. J. Heinz, of Pittsburgh; Earl D. Babst, of the American Sugar Refining Company; A. C. Bedford, chairman Standard Oil Company of New York; Dominick d'Alesandro, president of the Hot Carriers and Builders' Union of Quincy, Mass.; John Golden, president of the Union of Textile Workers of America, and Joseph Parks, of the Massachusetts Industrial Board.

Louis Marshall was present as a representative of American Jewry. Professor M. I. Pupin, of Columbia, represented the scientific world.

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Briton Likens Seas To Railways in War

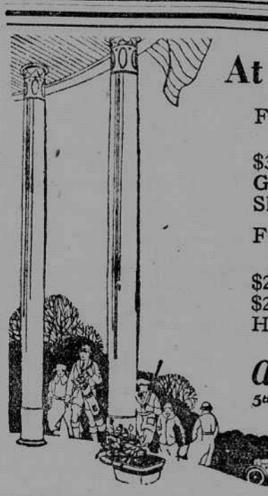
LONDON, Jan. 16.—Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, victor in the naval battle of the Falkland Islands, speaking last night on the league of nations and the freedom of the seas, said:

"The British Empire consists of a series of islands connected by the sea, which forms our lines of communication and which we allow every one to use in peace time, and ought to be allowed to defend and protect in the same way that railway communications are defended and protected in war. This is what I call freedom of the seas."

sent the Jugo-Slavs; Steffano Miele and A. Portofino, the Italians; Theodore Kuntz, the Hungarians; Albert Amateu, the Ladino Jews; L. V. Galvross, the Greeks, and Lucien Jouvard, the French.

Among the women who took part in the formation of the council were Miss Frances A. Kellor, Mrs. David Rumsey and Mrs. Cabot Ward.

One of the first objects of the council is to organize all forces toward the prompt education of all foreigners in the language and ideals of the United States.



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