munication issued to-night. The council referred the Schleswig-Holstein question to the Commission on Belgian Affairs.

It is officially announced that the question of the creation of a neutral zone between the Bulgarians and Rumanians in Transylvania has been referred to the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

Sympathy for Clemenceau

The following official communication was issued to-day:

"The sub-committee of the Commission on the International Regime of Ports, Waterways and Railways and for the Study of Freedom of Transit held a meeting to-day at 10 o'clock.

"The chairman, referring to the dastardly attack on M. Clemenceau on the previous day, expressed the sympathy of the sub-committee and their satisfaction that the attack had not had more serious results. It was agreed that a resolution in that sense should be signed by all the members of the commission and be sent to M. Clemenceau by the secretary general.

"Subsequently an interesting exchange of views took place on the amendments to the British draft convention on freedom of transit, which had been proposed by the United States delegation, the Italian delegation, the Portuguese delegation and the Grecian delegation.

"The discussion of the first half of the draft was completed and it was agreed that a further meeting to complete the discussion should be held Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock a. m."

While the peace conference leaders have been awaiting the outcome of Premier Clemenceau's injury to determine what the programme of the conference shall be for the immediate future, the question of fixing the huge amount the enemy is to pay for reparation is taking such form before the Commission on Reparation that it may have to be referred to the Council of the Great Powers and to the heads of the various governments, owing to the seriousness of the main issues presented.

This issue turns principally on whether the cost to the various countries in conducting the war should be included in the claim, in addition to reparation for damages. It is maintained by those urging the negative view that the communication sent to President Wilson by the Allies, when they first accepted the German proposal for an armistice, declared specifically only for reparation and made no mention of the cost of the war. The latter, however, has now become one of the chief claims.

May Consult Wilson

The total amount to be required for reparation probably could be quickly determined, but the addition of the total cost of the war would swell the aggregate to such a stupendous sum that doubts are raised concerning the ability to collect it.

In view of the importance of this issue it is probable that President Wilson and others in the highest authority will be consulted by cable and wireless, as neither the commission nor the delegations have thus far been able to reach a decision.

An official statement issued by the Commission on International Labor Legislation says:

"The eleventh meeting of the Commission on International Labor Legislation took place under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers this morning.

"The discussion of the British scheme was continued and the Commission considered the method of ratification and enforcement by the different states of the conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference."

Rhine Provinces Opened to Commerce By Allied Council

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Rhine provinces of Germany occupied by American and Allied troops were opened to commerce to-day by the Allied Economic Council at Paris, subject to such limitations as the council may prescribe.

This announcement was made tonight by the War Trade Board, which said the action was taken in agreement with the military authorities of the army of occupation, and was expected to alleviate distress in the occupied territory due to unemployment and to simplify many problems now confronting the military officials. Resumption of trade with the captured German colonies was authorized yesterday by the Economic Council.

"This change will have the result of solving problems and lightening the task incidental to occupation," said the War Trade Board's announcement, "for the reason that such resumption of trade will be conducive to greater economic and social stability in the Rhine provinces. The alleviation of local distress and unemployment will do much to simplify the numerous problems now encountered by military authorities in command of the forces occupying this German territory."

The board also announced that in the near future a statement would be made as to the exact methods of procedure governing trade to and from the occupied territory, final details of which are now being worked out by the Inter-Allied Committee.

Erzberger Defends Signing of Terms as A "Policy of Reason"

WEIMAR, Feb. 21 (By The Associated Press).—The National Assembly to-day voted the third reading of the government's credit bill, the Independents and the Nationalists opposing it.

Mathias Erzberger, member of the Assembly and head of Germany's Armistice Commission, defended the commission. He said it was pursuing a policy of cold reason and had not transgressed President Wilson's fourteen points for peace.

Investigation of the treatment of Entente prisoners in Germany was necessary, said Erzberger, even from the German viewpoint, because in a majority of the cases the complaints levelled against Germany had proved inaccurate.

Archangel Government Agrees to Send Envoys To Princes' Islands

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Nicholas Tchaikovsky, President of the Northern Russian government at Archangel, who has been in Paris for several days, has consented to the participation of his government in the proposed meeting of Russian factions on the Princes' Islands.

William Allen White and George D. Herron, the American representatives to the Princes' Islands conference, and members of the American peace delegation have been holding many conferences with representatives in Paris of the various Russian governments.

Another invitation to the conference probably will be issued formally by the Allied and associated powers within a few days. It probably will fix the date for the meeting at about March 15.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. — In a cablegram to the Russian Embassy today the Omsk government asked that the Embassy deny "most emphatically" the rumor of an agreement between Siberia and Japan under which the Omsk government accepted an offer of men, money and arms with which to fight the Bolsheviki.

The report, which came from Vladivostok early this month, stated that in return for men and supplies Japan was to receive iron and coal concessions in the Priamur district.

Allies Have Evidence To Convict 20 U-Boat Commanders of Murder

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Reuters, Limited, says it learns that the commission which is inquiring into Germany's submarine excesses has now sufficient evidence to convict of murder some twenty German submarine commanders, nearly all of whom at present are in Germany.

Seven commanders in particular have bad records against them, according to Reuters advices, and the opinion is expressed that their surrender and trial, possibly by an Allied naval tribunal, should form a clause in the armistice terms.

Pan-African Congress Asks Peace Table for Negro Protectorate

PARIS, Feb. 21 (By The Associated Press).—The Pan-American Congress, representing the negro peoples of six different nations, to-day adopted a resolution for presentation to the peace conference giving the outcome of its deliberations.

It proposes that the Allied and associated powers establish an international code for the protection of negroes similar to the projected international labor code; that negroes be guaranteed the ownership of as much land as can profitably be developed in countries inhabited by them; that slavery, enforced labor and corporal punishment be abolished, except in punishment for crime; that the right be guaranteed to every native child to learn to read and write its own language and also the language of the trustee nation, and that the trustee nation be responsible for medical care and sanitary conditions in negro countries, without discouraging collective or individual initiative.

The resolution covers regulation of the investment of capital, the granting of concessions, political and religious liberty, and demands that negroes have equitable representation in all the international institutions of the league of nations.

French Demand Germany Pay All War Costs

Continued from page 1

announced the following as the financial programme of the government.

1—Demand from the enemy the entire amount of France's debt; obtain for certain creditors a priority on account of the character of the debt requiring guarantees of payment; the formation of a financial section in the league of nations; maintenance of a policy of international understandings as close as possible.

2—Not to demand more from the French taxpayer than is necessary to meet the requirements of the budgets in the immediate future; establishment of a tax on capital with payment distributed over a sufficiently large number of years.

3—Opposition to all unproductive expenses.

4—Continuation of appeals for credit on progressively lowering rates of interest.

Financial Situation Is Admitted To Be Serious

The mere statement of this programme reveals the serious nature of the French financial situation. It also accounts for the French insistence upon the payment by Germany of a sufficiently large indemnity to restore in some measure the immense loss caused to France by the destruction of the textile and other industries in the invaded regions. An exact estimate of this cost has not yet been presented. Until the computation of that amount, based upon some businesslike appraisal, shall have been laid before the appropriate committee of the peace conference for consideration, it is idle to speculate upon the amount of the claim.

There is great merit in the contention that the cost of replacing the destroyed industrial properties of France, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and to a certain extent Italy should be given priority over any indirect or war cost claims in behalf of any other nations. The justice of this priority is particularly apparent in the cases of France and Belgium. Old established and highly efficient industries in Northeastern France and in Belgium were deliberately destroyed. As a result of that policy of destruction, a region of France which before the war, Captain Tardieu states, contributed nearly 25 per cent of the total tax levy of the republic is a wilderness, which can be restored only by the expenditure of millions of dollars and a gradual building up and reëstablishment of organizations, requiring time, large capital and governmental backing.

Factories Ready to Start When Embargo Is Lifted

In the mean time the factories, mills and other productive works of Germany are ready to resume business as soon as the embargo is lifted and raw materials become available. The German people are already planning to have themselves established in a commanding position in the commercial world long before France and Belgium are prepared to resume, even in a limited way, the exportation of the products of those industries in which they have so long been preëminent.

The failure of President Wilson to appreciate this situation, or in any event to give expression to a sympathetic consideration thereof, in a large measure accounts for the change of sentiment toward him on the part of the French people.

Unless France can force the payment of a large sum of money from Germany her financial outlook is gloomy, and nothing but the continued aid of the United States can save her from financial ruin. The same is true, in scarcely less degree, of Belgium.

The fact that the French Finance Minister can seriously propose to the Chamber of Deputies a substantial tax, so large that he dare not name the rate in announcing the project, upon the accumulated wealth of the nation affords some idea of the immensity of the problem before the government of the republic.

Germany Expects Wilson To Save It From Paying

Reports from many German sources indicate, on the contrary, that the Germans have no idea of paying a considerable indemnity and are looking to President Wilson to save them from its imposition. The current newspaper press of Germany emphasizes the differences existing between the President and the French. Several German newspapers recently published articles bearing the heading: "Wilson Against Foch." The German contentions are that the United States made war not upon the German people, but upon the Kaiser's government. They say they have overthrown that government and established a republic, and do not perceive why they should not be at once received into the society of nations.

I have talked recently with several well informed Americans just returned from different parts of Germany, and they all agree in the foregoing summary of the German attitude. They say the Germans maintain that the French are vindictive and intend to crush them. They complain bitterly that this attitude is unjust, and look to President Wilson to save them.

When the American replied by calling attention to the atrocities committed by the German armies in Belgium, France, Serbia and Rumania, the German people simply expressed skepticism of the facts. They obviously have not been informed of what was done by their armies. Facts have not been published in Germany with which the outside world has long been familiar.

Commission Is Needed To Sift All Atrocities

A commission ought to be established, composed of representatives of all the associated powers, to investigate and publish to the Germans the findings respecting the worst atrocities of the German armies—such a report as that of the Bryce commission respecting Belgium. That report should be published in the German language and distributed throughout Germany, covering all the well known atrocities in France, Serbia and Rumania. Not otherwise may a change of German heart be anticipated; and until the German people can come to a realization of what has been done in their name by their late rulers there is no possibility of a new Germany arising, fit to be associated with the league of nations.

On the other hand, unless such a new Germany be called into existence, there must inevitably develop an enlarged and strengthened German state, comprising all the Germanic peoples of Europe, into whose arms the peace conference practically has thrown Russia, and to whom the Russians must look for the reëstablishment of order, because the Allies have deserted them in their great hour of need. And the league of nations, headed by the five powers now called great, may find itself confronted by a greater, more compact league of Germano-Russian powers numbering 250,000,000, governed with German efficiency and organized for commercial and industrial progress, bidding defiance to the theories of the Allied powers.

This would be the accomplishment of a paradox, in that it would result in the establishment of a new balance of power as the outcome of efforts to dispense forever with what President Wilson has denominated "the forever discredited" balance of power.

The first moving cause toward that consequence is the continuance of the unreformed, unregenerate German army seeing in the attitude of its neighbors on the west merely an unreasonable and unmerited vindictiveness and hatred.

This condition, like many other civic ills, can be removed only by turning on the light and forcing upon the attention of the German people a statement of facts, so that ultimately every decent, right-minded German — and there are such—would come to realize that the resentment of France is neither unnatural nor cruel, and might learn to appreciate the righteousness of the world's indignation against the cruelties and barbarities characterizing the German methods of warfare.

Heavy Seas Necessitate Shortening of Course Of Presidential Ship

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press).—The George Washington continued to-day to behave excellently. It became evident, however, that the strong winds and heavy seas were going to delay the ship and interfere with the President's Boston programme. Therefore, a new course was laid, further north than was originally planned, which will cut off about 200 miles of the journey and make it virtually certain that the President will land in Boston Monday if there is no further delay.

President Wilson did some work on his correspondence to-day. He also inspected the crew of the ship, accompanied by Captain McCauley.

New Humbert Charges

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate, communicated to that body to-day a demand from the Military Governor of Paris that the Senate authorize legal proceedings against Senator Charles Humbert on a charge of corrupting officials.

The Senate adopted to-day a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the conduct of the war.

'Reds' Routed By Allies; New Rail Point Won

Bolsheviki Lose 50 Killed, 80 Wounded and Large Stores of War Material

Ice Curb on Withdrawal

Departure of Americans Cannot Begin Before June, Predicts U. S. Embassy

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Allied forces, in successful operations carried out with courage and dash, have advanced to Segoja, sixty miles south of Soroki on the Murman railway, according to an undated official report received here to-night.

The Bolsheviki lost fifty men killed and eighty wounded, and the Allies captured much material.

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 20 (By The Associated Press).—The announcement from Washington that the American troops in North Russia are to be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment in the spring was received with joy by the troops themselves, but official circles, and also the Russian population, are anxious to know whether other troops will be sent to replace them or whether it means the complete abandonment of this front. Navigation is now closed except for ice breakers incapable of carrying a large number of troops, and, according to naval advices, June will be the earliest month for the opening of the ice floes.

The American troops affected by the announcement are the 339th Infantry and one battalion of the 310th Engineers, all draft forces entitled to demobilization after the conclusion of the war. There is considerable speculation in Archangel whether they will be replaced with regulars or marines. DeWitt C. Poole, Jr., counsellor of the American Embassy, has issued the following statement:

"In connection with the Washington announcement, the American Embassy in Archangel states it understands this announcement relates only to the disposition of the American troops now here. It does not determine one way or another the general question of the continued presence of an American force in Northern Russia, nor is it understood to disclose a decision as to the future American policy in Russia. Determination of this awaits upon a further discussion by the peace conference at Paris.

"From a consultation with competent transportation authorities, it appears that with normal ice conditions the earliest possible moment at which considerable bodies of troops can be moved away from Archangel will be in June."

Clemenceau Is Out of Danger, Physicians Say

Continued from page 1

fortunately, a very problematic one, is the appearance of local pulmonary congestion caused by reaction. Such an eventuality has not developed and the robust constitution and magnificent vigor of the 'Tiger' are against such a complication. Let us, then, have every confidence. If by to-morrow night there is no temperature, our confidence may be changed to an assurance of absolute recovery. Every day that passes without fever appearing doubles the patients chances."

In the morning, M. Clemenceau requested to see Inspector Decaudin, who sat beside the Premier's chauffeur when Cottin shot the Premier. The Premier received Decaudin in his antechamber, shook his hand vigorously and congratulated him on the courage he had shown.

Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, went to the Premier's residence to-day to transmit to him a dispatch from Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, on behalf of Pope Benedict.

This afternoon the Premier's visitors included Major General Mordacq, head of the military cabinet of the Ministry of War; Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson; Victor Boret, the French Food Minister, and Captain Rene Fonck, the French "ace of aces."

In the forenoon Premier Clemenceau received his daughter, Madame Jacquemaire, and his granddaughter, and also former Premier Viviani, the Portuguese Minister in Paris and the Italian Minister of Finance. President Poincare called at the house twice to inquire as to the Premier's condition.

Colonel House a Caller.

Colonel E. M. House, of the American peace delegation, called at the residence of Premier Clemenceau during the forenoon. He was told the Premier was doing well.

Assassin To Be Courtmartialled

Cottin will be tried by court martial instead of by a civil court. Captain Bouchardon, who investigated the Bolo Pacha and other cases for the military court will conduct the investigation.

The police to-day searched the houses of thirty members of the Communist Federation of the Department of the Seine. Enormous masses of papers and pamphlets were seized.

It is said by the newspapers that papers seized at the office of the journal "Libertaire" establish the fact that a regular Bolshevik organization is in existence in Paris and that it has important ramifications.

Jonuent, the manager of the "Libertaire," has been arrested as the result of the discovery in a secret printing plant of a block used for the reproduction of a leaflet addressed to the people of France and supporting the doctrines of Lenine and Trotzky.

Pope Benedict, through Cardinal Amette, has sent a message congratulating Premier Clemenceau on his escape and expressing hopes for his early recovery.

Premier Clemenceau has received a message from Central and South American delegates to the peace conference expressing their profound sympathy.

KURT EISNER

Bavarian Premier who has been slain.

Eisner Upset Kingdom and Rose Meteor-Like to Fame

As Obscure Journalist He Downed Oldest Reigning Family in Europe; Opponent of Majority Socialists

With Kurt Eisner, the assassinated Premier of the Bavarian Republic, disappears from the European scene perhaps the most picturesque, probably the most meteorlike, personality of the new Germany. Almost overnight this comparatively obscure journalist, hardly known outside the circles of German socialism, leaped to worldwide fame by downing the House of Wittelsbach, oldest reigning family not only of Germany but of Europe, and by setting up in the stead of the collapsed kingdom the Bavarian People's Republic under his own virtual dictatorship. The significance of this event as a personal feat cannot be gauged fully without recalling that Eisner was a Jew and that Bavaria is the most purely Catholic and ultramontane German state.

Kurt Eisner was born in 1867, in Berlin, according to his friends; in Galicia, as his enemies asserted, denying him even the birthright of German citizenship. He first attracted public notice in 1892 by publishing a book on Nietzsche.

Kaiser Put Him in Prison

From 1890 to 1895 he was contributing editor of the "Frankfurter Zeitung." His writings were first of a literary and æsthetic nature, until one article, written against the Kaiser, brought him a prison term of nine months.

This episode was the turning point in Eisner's life. He left the bourgeois press, became an ardent Socialist, and after the death of Wilhelm Liebknecht, father of the Spartacist leader, he was appointed editor in chief of the "Vorwärts," the main organ of German Social Democracy. In the domestic quarrel of the party Eisner sided with the so-called revisionists, or moderates, who, led by men like Eduard Bernstein, advocated gradual development through political means, and even cooperation with the bourgeois radicals, as against the inexorable class warfare preached by the orthodox Marxians. The latter, however, were, for the time at least, in majority and succeeded in ousting him, together with five other editors, from the leadership of the "Vorwärts."

Went to South Germany

Eisner left Berlin for South Germany, was for two years editor of the "Frankische Tagespost" at Nuremberg, and became later a free lance writer on socialism and world politics.

In the latter field he always observed an extremely radical attitude and was one of the very few Germans who dared to expose the fateful tendencies of German imperialism. In his book "The Sultan of the World War," published twelve years ago, he attacked keenly the Kaiser's policy in the Near East.

Opposed Majority Socialists

From the beginning of the war Eisner found himself in opposition to the pro-war policy of the Majority Socialists, and leaned strongly toward the views of Liebknecht. He published a few pamphlets denouncing the Pan-Germans. On the retirement from the Reichstag of the Majority Socialist, von Vollmar Eisner was nominated by the Independents.

The world outside of Germany, however, learned Eisner's name only when the Bavarian revolution ushered in the quick collapse of the German monarchies and the whole empire.

On the night of November 8, 1918, in the presence of 400,000 citizens, workmen and soldiers, Kurt Eisner, at Munich, proclaimed the People's Republic of Bavaria. In a proclamation he declared in favor of an immediate peace and the league of nations, announced the formation of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, pledged the maintenance of law and order and the security of all property, and promised a thorough democratization of the Bavarian State which, he said, was thus to lead the way for the rest of Germany.

Pronounced Anti-Prussian

Eisner tackled his enormous job with great vigor. From the very day of his coming into power he maintained a very pronounced anti-Prussian stand, and on repeated occasions he threatened Berlin with the secession of Bavaria.

On the one hand, he accused the Ebert-Scheidemann government of insincerity and reactionary leanings, on the other he denounced the lawless tendencies of the Spartacists and Independents.

He attacked the Berlin government for the retention of the junker personnel of the Foreign Office, and it was due to his threats that Dr. Eduard David, one of the most rabidly pro-war Socialists, was forced to resign from the provisional government.

Caused Arrest of Courier

On November 29 last Eisner created another world sensation by ordering the arrest of a German courier on his way to Vienna and the seizure of his documents. For this he was vehemently denounced by the entire Berlin press, the Socialist "Vorwärts" included.

In the beginning of February Eisner attended the session of the international labor conference at Berne. In a speech on February 5 he urged the rebuilding of the old international, but said that the condition of the inclusion of German Socialists should be their admission of German responsibility for the war. He told, on this occasion, an American correspondent that the archives at Munich would be thoroughly examined and all material relating to the guilt of the Kaiser and his associates would be published.

Foch Lets German Armed Forces Move Against Dusseldorf

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (By The Associated Press).—The Brunswick Diet was stormed by unemployed persons during one of the sessions this week, and the chairman and several Deputies were roughly handled. One bourgeois member who in a speech had declared that a large number of the unemployed were chronic idlers was badly beaten.

The rioters came from a part of an assemblage of some 2,000 of the unemployed who had gathered in front of the building during a demonstration.

The strike in the Ruhr industrial region is still spreading, but it appears to be increasingly evident that only a small minority of the strikers are in sympathy with the Spartacans and that the majority of them would go to work if they were permitted to do so.

Marshal Foch is reported to have consented to the sending by the government of troops against Düsseldorf, which is in the neutral zone fixed by the armistice. The majority of the Spartacide recruits come from Düsseldorf, and the cleaning up of that city by the government forces would be a heavy blow for the Communists, who are reported to have 15,000 armed adherents there. There are said to be 3,000 armed Spartacides at Essen and considerable numbers also at Hamborn, in the Düsseldorf district.

The Spartacides have cut the railway from Oberhausen, north of Essen, to Dorsten, to prevent the transportation of troops.

WEIMAR, Feb. 21.—The German National Assembly has voted the credits asked for by the government. The minority Socialists and the German Nationalists voted against the passage of the measure.

Air Routes Urged to Link British Colonies

General Sykes Foresees Necessity of Quicker Communications

LONDON, Feb. 21.—"Preparations must be made for the day when all British routes will play a great part in the maintenance of the commercial existence of the British Empire," said Major General Sir Frederic H. Sykes, controller general of civil aviation, in an address before members of the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club yesterday. He said that the British government had for some time been engaged in mapping out stages on an air route from Cairo to Australia, by way of Karachi, Singapore and the Sunda Islands.

"The establishment of postal service by airplane is a practical proposition," he said, "and it is one the dominions will undoubtedly have in hand at an early date. Statistics show that for ten years before the war an average of £3,000,000 in gold was annually sent to the United Kingdom by Australia. I leave it to you men of business to estimate the enormous gain that would be secured if this bullion could be transferred and put into circulation in, say, ten days instead of sixty."

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Allied Mission Is Fired Upon By Ukrainians

Envoys to Poland Attacked En Route to Lemberg and Return to Cracow

Americans in the Party

Bolsheviki Are Reported to Again Be in Control of Kiev; French Advancing

WARSAW, Feb. 20 (By The Associated Press).—Members of the Inter-Allied Commission of Poland were fired upon by the Ukrainian soldiers while traveling to-day from Cracow to Lemberg on a Polish armored train. The delegation, which included Professor Robert H. Lord of Harvard, one of the American members of the mission, returned to Cracow.

The delegation was on the way to Lemberg to attempt to arrange an armistice between the Poles and the Ukrainians. Seven Poles on the train were wounded by Ukrainian bullets.

Before making another attempt to reach Lemberg, the delegation will notify the Ukrainians that it is coming so that its train can reach Lemberg unmolested.

The campaign between Ignace Jan Paderewski and General Joseph Pilsudski for the presidency of the new republic of Poland is in full swing. Paderewski, although he is probably more popular with the people than his rival, is not having clear sailing by any means. Pilsudski's strength lies in his popularity with the army. One factor in the election fight is the question of the responsibility for the failure to send the Polish army in France under General Haller to Poland.

Pilsudiski's friends realize that Paderewski is in favor with the Allied governments, but they are hopeful that some event will arise to diminish the pianist-statesmen's popularity.

Two Americans on Mission

The American members of the Inter-Allied mission to Poland are Professor Robert H. Lord, of Harvard University, and Major-General Francis J. Kernan. The mission arrived in Warsaw last Sunday and among the many problems facing it is a settlement of the differences between the Poles and the Ukrainians who have been fighting for several months in the region of Lemberg for the possession of valuable oilfields nearby.

Kiev Again Captured By Bolsheviki, Aided By Moscow Comrades

WARSAW, Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press).—It is reported that Kiev is again in the hands of the Bolsheviki, a large number of whom have come from Moscow to assist those who have been in the city. Petlura's forces are involved in the fighting there, it is reported, and are at the same time trying to hold back the Poles on the north and resist pressure from the Rumanians in Bessarabia.

Advices received here indicate that French troops advancing from Odessa are half way to Kiev.

The campaign of the Poles in Lithuania and also in the provinces east of Brest-Litovsk is proceeding actively. The Bolsheviki have been driven out of Maniewicz, in Volhynia, leaving behind them large quantities of cannon, ammunition and armored trains.

An agreement with the Germans has been made public whereby the Poles may occupy the provinces mentioned, and also purchase the material remaining from General Hoffman's army. There has also been made public a decree for military and civil occupation of these provinces, which means that Poland's frontiers are being extended to the historic boundaries of the kingdom.

Debt Certificates Overbid

Future Issues Indicate Six Million Victory Loan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The last offering of $600,000,000 certificates of indebtedness was oversubscribed by $20,578,000, the Treasury announced today. Oversubscriptions were given by the St. Louis, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Philadelphia districts, while the San Francisco, Boston, Richmond, Atlanta, Kansas City and Dallas districts failed to reach their quotas.

The Treasury now has sold $3,845,678,000 certificates of indebtedness to be redeemed out of payments from the Victory Liberty Loan. With a new issue of $500,000,000 announced to-day and additional issues of that amount every two weeks, the total will be more than $6,000,000,000 by May 1, when the first payments from the Victory Loan will be received. This indicates that the Victory Loan total will be in the neighborhood of six billions.

HOSPITALITY

Exact scientific observation, by means of the Roentgen rays, has proven that a pleasant frame of mind is favorable to digestion.

At CHILDS there is an atmosphere of genial hospitality, an evident desire to please, which puts the mind in just this pleasant frame.

Added to this, there is a certain piquancy to the food that "makes the mouth water," which "water" is simply the gastric juice that makes digestion easy.

Wholesome American dishes, cooked in the wholesome American way, may be found in abundance at CHILDS. For instance—

Fresh country sausage, smothered in rich gravy, with real old fashioned buckwheat cakes and syrup 40c.

Childs

Polish Assembly Names Pilsudski Head of State

WARSAW, Feb. 20 (By The Associated Press).—The Polish Diet, or National Assembly, to-day confirmed the powers of General Pilsudski as chief of state until the plans of a constitutional form of government have been adopted.

The resolution explained that the supreme power rests with the Diet, and the chief of state is charged with executing the Diet's decisions.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Premier, informed the Diet of the country's situation and asked for a vote of confidence in the ministry.

It was the second important meeting of Europe's newest Parliament. The narrow balconies were crowded with spectators, while the lower floor was reserved for the members of the Assembly. The presence of peasants in national costume, with here and there priests and rabbis, testified that the Assembly was not ruled by a clique of landed nobility.

The proceedings were strikingly quiet and orderly, and with the white walls and the modest character of the assemblage gave the affair more the atmosphere of a church than that of a legislature.

General Pilsudski elicited applause by saying he accepted the duty imposed upon him, but felt that he had too arbitrary a temperament for a rôle which required the conciliatory attributes of a statesman. At the conclusion of his speech his admirers presented a huge bouquet of flowers to him.

Premier Paderewski, in a lengthy address ringing with patriotism, declared that the country needed a large army and compulsory service in order to fight Bolshevism. Secondly, he said, another effort must be made to promote the prosperity of the workers and give them better homes.

Land must be secured to peasants who had none, and more given to those who had only a little, but land reforms must not be carried out too hastily. Equal rights must be given to all Polish citizens and freedom of speech guaranteed.

Poland, M. Paderewski declared, never should forget that Teschen (Austrian Silesia) is hers, as also are cities like Vilna. The Lithuanians and Ruthenians, he said, should be permitted to develop their own language, customs and schools.

MR. BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER
President International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
will speak on
THE 44 HOUR WEEK
at the
Public Forum,
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street
Sunday, February 23rd, at 8 P. M.
The Public Is Invited.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

introduce

THE RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUIT

in many new and attractive designs adapted from French models recently received

Among other models now being featured are variations of the *Box Coat Suit* in plain, embroidered or braided effects and smart adaptations of the waistcoat.