

12-3-4-9
WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; continued cold. Strong west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 45; lowest, 14.
Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial page.

The Sun and the New York Herald

A HAPPY BLENDING.
The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 169—DAILY. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1920.—Copyright, 1920, by The Sun-Herald Corporation. PRICE TWO CENTS. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS. ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

ROBBERS SLAIN IN GUN BATTLE IN WINE CELLAR

Major A. McMurtry and A. M. Bacon Wounded in Duel With Two Burglars.

FLASHES GUIDE SHOTS

Loot Piled Up in Villa of Mrs. E. G. Morris at Sound Beach, Conn.

DISCOVERED AT MIDNIGHT

Mrs. Wm. Dreyer, a Neighbor, Summons Help and Marauders Are Trapped.

In a duel with pistols in the dark recesses of the cellar of the handsome summer home of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Morris, at Sound Beach, Conn., early yesterday morning, two burglars were wounded mortally and Major Alden McMurtry, an electrical engineer, of Greenwich, Conn., and Addison M. Bacon, a garage owner and former constable of Sound Beach, were injured painfully.

McMurtry and Bacon surprised the intruders after the alarm of their presence had been given by Mrs. William Dreyer, another resident of Sound Beach, whose home is situated 500 feet north of the Morris villa. The story of the battle as told by both Major McMurtry and Mr. Bacon shows that for fully fifteen minutes the gunfire kept up in the dark, pistol flashes alone showing the location of the targets.

Soon after midnight Mrs. Dreyer was attracted by the sound of breaking glass coming from the direction of the Morris home. She knew the house was unoccupied during the winter months and suspected that burglars were at work. She immediately telephoned to the fire house at Sound Beach, where Major McMurtry and Mr. Bacon had carried after the regular weekly meeting. She informed them of her suspicions. Major McMurtry's automobile was standing outside and the two men, McMurtry armed with an automatic pistol and Bacon unarmed except for a stout wooden club, started for the Morris home.

It was impossible to get close to the house in the car because of the bad roads and the two men began walking when 200 yards away from the front entrance. As they approached flickering lights were visible in the cellar. They were bobbing here and there and upon close investigation the two burglars, carrying candles, were discovered. McMurtry and Bacon observed the men through a cellar window for several minutes and Bacon said: "Let's go and get them."

McMurtry discovered the front porch. He fired the broken window through which the burglars had entered and he and Bacon climbed through. Part of a pane of glass crashed to the floor and the burglars below were seen. The house was in darkness and neither man knew where to find the cellar entrance. A search through the pantry disclosed a door and the two, McMurtry leading, started down a stairway.

Major McMurtry had just reached the bottom and had his hand on the door knob when he was commanded to "halt." Instead of obeying, he pushed the door partly open and there in the candlelight found himself facing a man with an automatic pistol.

"Give I ordered him to lower the gun," said Major McMurtry, "and when he refused I opened fire. My first bullet had gone down the trunk, for he fell to the cellar floor and the candle went out. Immediately the other burglar bit out his candle, throwing the place into darkness."

Mr. Bacon, armed with his club, followed McMurtry into the cellar and the second burglar opened fire. He had two automatic revolvers, but apparently one was not working well. Major McMurtry called to Bacon to keep low and fired at the burglar from the burglar's gun. Bacon advanced with his club and in the light of a flash dealt the burglar a blow on the head. In return the burglar placed his gun flush against Bacon's mouth and fired. Bacon fell, badly hit, but not unconscious.

Major McMurtry continued to fire cautiously. A bullet ripped past his left side, passing through his clothing. He fired at the man once more and at that time he received no reply. Advancing to where he believed his man to be, he heard a deep groan. Lighting a match he was suddenly struck in the face by the butt end of a revolver. The burglar was out of ammunition. The fight was over.

Lighting another match the Major went to assist Bacon and began carrying him toward the stairway. The wounded burglar kept clutching at his feet. Depositing Bacon at the top of the stairs McMurtry went after finding it went to the telephone and called the Sound Beach fire house. In the meantime the wounded burglar attempted to crawl up the stairs but was kicked down by Bacon, who in his weakened condition lost his balance and tumbled to the bottom also.

Charles C. Summers, Mr. Bacon's neighbor in the garage business, answered the telephone when Major McMurtry called.

"Come at once, we have both been

N. Y. STUDENT IS DEAD IN STORM ON MOUNTAIN

Charles MacVeagh, Jr., Perishes in Snowdrifts on Monadnock.

COMPANION IS SAVED

With Charlton Reynders, Was Seeking Peak on Snowshoes.

NO HATS OR OVERCOATS

Pistol Shots Locate Pair, but Rescue Party Arrives Too Late.

DUBLIN, N. H., Feb. 15.—Charles MacVeagh, Jr., of New York, a graduate student at Princeton and son of the counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, died of exposure on Mount Monadnock early today during an attempted snowshoe trip to the summit in company with Charlton Reynders of New York, a senior at Harvard.

The young men started on their trip early yesterday afternoon in excellent weather, but soon a blinding snowstorm and high wind developed, making it impossible for them to reach the summit. When a half mile from the top they abandoned the attempt and started on the return. But at that time it was dusk and soon they lost their way in the growing darkness and driving storm. Moreover, deceived by the mild, clear weather when they started, they were thinly clad, without overcoats, hats or gloves.

MacVeagh soon showed signs of exhaustion, falling several times, and about 9 o'clock dropped unconscious. Reynders, who was also suffering from exhaustion, protected his companion as best he could, but MacVeagh died at 4 o'clock this morning.

At about the time MacVeagh fell unconscious, Fred Nettleton, caretaker at the MacVeagh estate here, who had become alarmed at the failure of the young men to return, started up the mountain on snowshoes in an attempt to find them. He discharged his revolver frequently and eventually Reynders heard and answered with his own revolver. But even then it was difficult for Nettleton to locate them and MacVeagh was dead when he arrived.

Nettleton assisted Reynders down the mountain and returned for the body, bringing it out just before daylight. Reynders' condition to-night was said not to be serious.

The two young men came to the MacVeagh summer home last Tuesday for a few days' outing. When they left for the mountain equipped as they were is not known. Even their snowshoes were said to be small for such a trip, with snow on the mountain from three to five feet deep. During the night another foot of snow fell.

MacVeagh was 22 years old and was graduated from Harvard last June. During the war he was a Lieutenant in the S. A. T. C. of Columbia. He was specializing in languages at Princeton. At Harvard he was a member of the Signet Society and president of the Harvard Adversity. He prepared for college at the Groton (Mass.) school.

Reynders is 21 years old. He served in the navy as Lieutenant (Junior grade). According to Reynders' father both were accustomed to mountain climbing. MacVeagh in particular having spent considerable time in the New Hampshire hills.

Plebiscite Proposed for West Hungary

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—The Hungarian Minister has handed to Chancellor Renner a note proposing a plebiscite in west Hungary to determine the attribution of that territory, which is now assigned to Austria, but claimed by Hungary on historical grounds.

SNOW CYCLONE

Buffalo and Other Cities Have Huge Drifts and Trains Are Tied Up Tight.

ONLY RAIN IN METROPOLIS

Mohawk Valley Staggering Under Blast and Milk Supply Is Menaced.

The southern born cyclone that whizzed past this latitude early yesterday morning, spraying nearly an inch of drenching rain on the city, swatted the upper part of the State, where temperatures were below freezing, with blizzard ferocity. Buffalo, which had a minimum of 2 degrees above zero at 8 o'clock last night, was almost overwhelmed by a polar snow-laden blast. The weather expert said it was the worst storm that ever had hit the city.

At Jamestown three feet of snow on the level, with drifts higher than house-tops, made any kind of traffic impossible. Erie trains on the main line, from sections where the blizzard was not severe, were hours behind time. There were no trains between Jamestown and Buffalo.

Little Falls reported the worst storm in the area of the town. The blast driving through the Mohawk Valley, permeated with snow and sleet, piled up enormous drifts, blocking all the country roads and preventing the delivery of milk to stations for shipment to this city. Only perishable freight was being moved, wherever movement was possible, on the steam roads.

The Weather Bureau here reported the cyclone that missed up things up State, was grating over the Maine coast last night and on its way to sea. The only place in the neighborhood of New York that suffered more from the sixty-mile an hour wester recorded here yesterday was Atlantic City, where a hail terrage, accompanied by thunder and lightning, smashed many window panes and the glass of bothhouses.

Branch Bank in Budapest.

A day or so later a despatch received in Paris from Budapest said a branch of the Bank of England would open there soon. The despatch added that a consortium of English banks was negotiating for the purchase of the Hungarian railroads and the establishment of a bank generally modeled after the Bank of England, with provisions for a new issue of currency based on a gold standard, the restoration of the gold standard by sound and scientific process of currency reform.

Most of the infant States of Europe are sickly, suffering from political feuding or economic contraction or both, but as regards the latter Lithuania is a prodigy, according to her Premier, for even before her frontiers had been definitely shaped the Prime Minister completed negotiations insuring a sound currency and a healthy foreign trade.

The Lithuanian Government has not been recognized officially anywhere, as was indicated last week by the refusal of the United States to extend a diplomatic greeting. Despite America's coldness to the Peace Conference orphans and even France's indifference to the fate of the Baltic States, Lithuania has found a friend in England and is clinging fast to her politically and financially. England is the only great Power to recognize the de facto regime, and England and Lithuania mutually are capitalizing that friendship for all that is worth.

Premier Galvanavskas here gives THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD a detailed description of the arrangements whereby Lithuania places her entire commercial and financial future in the hands of a powerful British banking group, which, with similar companies in Italy, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, will control the Lithuanian economy. The Premier said that the British group will advance 3,000,000 pounds sterling and will found a Lithuanian national bank, which will issue a complete new currency equal to the sterling reserve. More will follow, but that amount is considered sufficient for circulation until the 500,000,000 marks now in use are retired.

Stabilizing New Currency.

Whereas the mark is depreciated as it is in Germany, the new currency, which is in austrian, equal to a shilling, of about 25 cents, will be kept at par, artificially if necessary, although the remainder of the scheme embraces an export and import balance sufficiently automatic to stabilize exports and imports. The British group that will underwrite and personally direct the Lithuanian bank will act also as agents for distribution of Lithuanian exports of timber, flax and grain and as purchasing agent for a long list of imperatively needed imports, for which it is understood, the British group will receive a commission of 5 per cent. That represents the entire compensation of the group.

Lithuanian officials assert emphatically that the British group has not obtained anything resembling a monopoly, but that its members serve merely as commissioners, selling exports and purchasing imports in any market in the world. A recent forecast of British plans for Baltic trade excited fear, particularly in France, that a British monopoly was sought, but Galvanavskas emphasizes the assertion that the British group is acting only as agent and is anxious to buy and sell the world over, especially in America. He said that Lithuania needed manufacturing and agricultural machinery, electrical appliances, railroad material, petrol, coal, fats, furniture, clothing and all sorts of manufactured products, adding that most of this must come from the

GREAT BRITAIN TO SEEK BALTIC TRADE CONTROL

Lithuania Puts Its Future in Hands of Group of London Financiers.

NEW BANK ORGANIZED

15-Year Business Contract Concluded as U. S. Haggles Over Passports.

COMMISSION 5 PER CENT.

Kovno Pact Lays Basis for England's Capture of Russian Commerce.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Ernest Galvanavskas, Prime Minister of Lithuania, who is in London to close up far reaching commercial arrangements with England and also to settle outstanding political obstacles in the way of the recognition of the republic, has given an exhaustive interview to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD detailing the steps taken and those still to be taken in getting the new born nation upon its feet.

England, as has been already cabled to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, is bringing to bear all her energy to obtain and hold industrial priority in the Baltic field, at least geographically, but it is significant that British money does not wait for world sanction or even for the stabilization of the Allies' policy toward Russia to seal the bargain.

Ten days ago it was announced that the plan for financing and trading with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania had received the British Government's sanction and would be put into operation. The plan, it was asserted, provided for the establishment in each of the countries, in partnership with the Government bank of a bank generally modeled after the Bank of England, with provisions for a new issue of currency based on a gold standard, the restoration of the gold standard by sound and scientific process of currency reform.

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WILSON CABLES THREAT TO QUIT PEACE PARLEYS

Warns London Adriatic Settlement Must Be Along His Lines.

ALLIED HEADS STIRRED

Possibility of War Seen in This Unexpected Complication.

LANSING IS MENTIONED

Italian Envoys Connect President's Note With Resignation of Secretary.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 15.—Premier Millerand and Lloyd George have sent a reply to President Wilson's note relative to the Adriatic compromise and hold to their position expressed in the note sent to the Jugo-Slav Government on January 20 giving that Government a choice between the compromise or the execution of the Treaty of London, according to the "ECHO DE PARIS" this morning.

Mr. Wilson's charges against Italy are rejected by the two Premiers. It is said by the newspaper, which declares that Mr. Lloyd George, acting as president of the conference, wrote M. Traubnitz, Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, informing him that England and France maintained their original viewpoint, namely, that Jugo-Slavia must accept the compromise agreement or face the execution of the Treaty of London.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—President Wilson has sent a sharp note to the Peace Conference here insisting upon the settlement of the Adriatic problem on the lines which he laid down. This unexpected complication in an already serious situation is agitating conference circles to-night.

Those who profess to know the character of the note say that President Wilson has gone so far as to threaten Great Britain and France if they are parties to an agreement to move the Italian boundary further east than the "Wilson line" to a point in Istria.

In Italian quarters here the despatch of the note is connected with the resignation of Secretary Lansing, although officially the Italians say they know nothing of it. In Serbian quarters it was said that it was known that the note had been received and it was presumed to be favorable to the Jugo-Slav contentions.

Important leaders of the Peace Conference could not be reached to-night; well informed subordinates profess to be ignorant of the note, but they show alarm over the report, pointing out that a large part of the settlement of world controversies depends upon the careful negotiation of the Adriatic dispute and that such settlement might be upset either by violent action at this time, particularly in view of the despatch from Belgrade to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD announcing that a new Government was being formed there, or by the Serbian refusal to accept any settlement short of that proposed by the President Wilson.

The League of Nations is watching the situation closely and may step in if the situation becomes so serious as to be a danger to the peace.

Officials here are frankly fearful of the possibility of war over the Adriatic. It is admitted that if the situation comes to an impasse between the Serbians and the Italian Government, the latter will be forced to accept the first opportunity for the league to enforce a settlement through the application of economic measures.

WILSON TO PRESIDE OVER CABINET MEETING FRIDAY; HIS BURDEN EXCITES FEAR

TARDIEU BARES TREATY SECRET

France Balked at Giving Up Rhine's Left Bank for Anglo-U. S. Alliance.

CONFERENCE IN DESPAIR

Near Breaking Point as Wilson Ordered Ship Made Ready for Voyage Homeward.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Additional light is being shed here on the Peace Conference negotiations which led up to the Franco-American-British pact providing for the defence of France in case of future German aggression, and which caused France to abandon her claim to occupation and the independence of the left bank of the Rhine in return for this alliance.

An interesting revelation concerning this phase of the conference negotiations has just come to wide notice through an article by Andre Tardieu, which appeared in L'Illustration. Capt. Tardieu, who is generally credited with being one of the men who drafted the peace treaty, is regarded as perhaps being in a most excellent position to describe the inside workings of the Peace Conference in this connection. Needless to say, his article has attracted very wide attention.

"Great Britain, proud of her traditional isolation, and the United States, 'too proud to fight,' and separated from the rest of the world by the spirit of Washington and his advice against entangling alliances and by the Monroe Doctrine, proposed to France on March 14 of last year a real pact or alliance, giving an immediate military guarantee against unprovoked aggression by Germany," he says in his article.

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LONDON, Feb. 15.—It is now possible that French objections, the main obstacle to the revision of the German treaty, may be removed. In an interview to-day with the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD Premier Millerand showed that the two points which are most important in French domestic opinion were gained at the conference in Downing Street yesterday, namely, that the Sultan shall remain in Constantinople and that an arrangement has been made with England to solve the coal crisis.

How far these concessions will swing French opinion in line with the British, the latter unanimous now for revision of the treaty, can be told only when the text of the last note in regard to war criminals becomes available. There is every reason to believe that the note modifying the first demands of the Allies opens the way to a general revision of the terms of the treaty, particularly the economic terms, although Premier Millerand declined to discuss the note or revision of the treaty. He says:

"We discussed the general principles of peace with Turkey. The chiefs of the various governments decided unanimously to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan in Constantinople, but it was understood perfectly that complete freedom of the Dardanelles is to be established. In all probability little or no Turkish military force will be left in Constantinople."

The conference commenced to discuss the question of Asia Minor, but did not follow it up as it wished to await the arrival of Premier Venizelos, who is expected to-night. I shall return to England on Sunday, and during my absence Jules Cambon takes my place. If during the week that I am in Paris the German reply to my note is received, I will communicate its contents at once to the Supreme Council in London, over which Premier Lloyd George is presiding.

The heads of the coal control in England and France have agreed upon measures to ensure the receipt of the coal promised from England, eliminating the competition of French buyers in the British market. There will be an example of the coal markets by the coal controllers and of the conditions, quantities available, methods of delivery, freight, costs, etc. I hope it will be possible to reduce the number of ships engaged in the coal traffic through a better allocation."

There is reason to believe that Italy lined up with England and that France was outvoted in the informal discussions in regard to war criminals last week. Premier Millerand will be able to report, however, the two very important concessions he has won, and there may be others for France in the settlement of the Asia Minor questions.

U. S. Party at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12 (delayed).—The American destroyer Biddle arrived at Constantinople Wednesday night with Vice-Consul Calder and several Red Cross and Young Men's Christian Association workers, who aided in the evacuation of Odessa, who aided in

French Statesman Reveals Pact Secrets



ANDRE TARDIEU.

FRANCE GAINS POINT IN LONDON

Wins Over England to Turkish Solution and Gets Promise of Coal.

DARDANELLES TO BE FREE

In Return France May Agree to Revision of German Treaty.

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Danger of Relapse in His Condition Said to Be Not Passed.

PREPARING FOR TEST

Lansing Dismissal Assigned Partly to "Presidential Inability" Question.

OTHER REASONS GIVEN

Adriatic Problem and U. S. Stand on League Commissions Involved.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—President Wilson is expected to call a meeting of his Cabinet to be held before the end of this week and to preside over it himself, for the first time since he left last summer on the stupping tour in favor of the unreserved ratification of the treaty which ended in his collapse late in September.

Inquiry at the White House to-day brought the opinion that the meeting will not be held on Tuesday, which with Friday is one of the regular Cabinet days. It is expected to be called for Friday.

Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, will occupy the place of Mr. Lansing, whose abrupt dismissal from the Cabinet by the President has set the country by the ears and brought a storm of disapproval from both Republicans and Democrats in and out of official life.

There is much speculation whether the question of the Cabinet conferences held at the call of Mr. Lansing during the months of the President's illness will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting. The frank statement of Secretary of the Interior Lane that he is to blame along with Mr. Lansing for those meetings which President Wilson has declared to have been unconstitutional and unauthorized, and for which he so severely rebuked Mr. Lansing, adds keen interest to the situation. Several other Cabinet members are in the same boat with Mr. Lane, although they have not admitted it publicly.

Secretary Lane's Case.

There was a suggestion in some quarters to-night that the President might regard it as necessary, as a matter of consistency, to demand that Mr. Lane quit the Cabinet at once instead of waiting until March 1, when the Secretary's resignation, already submitted, is to take effect. There was no confirmation of this rumor, however, and a general belief is that it is unfounded.

This belief is based on the widespread feeling here that the action of Mr. Lansing in calling the Cabinet conferences was not the real reason for Mr. Wilson's demand for the resignation of his Secretary of State, although he saw fit to assign that reason. On this theory Mr. Lane probably has not intended the displeasure of the President by his quick defence of Mr. Lansing in a public statement yesterday.

Washington is still seeking for the underlying reason for Mr. Wilson's rebuke to Mr. Lansing. Some Senators to-night thought they saw an explanation in a despatch from Paris quoting Le Temps as saying that Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, had handed to the French Foreign Office a memorandum from President Wilson stating that he could not approve of Lloyd George's proposed settlement of the Adriatic problem.

The question is being asked here: Did Mr. Lansing's intimate relations with Foreign Office that the United States would acquiesce in such a settlement, and if so did this precipitate the final break between Mr. Lansing and the President? The White House and the State Department, as well as Mr. Lansing, had no comment to make upon the subject to-night.

Another Reason Suggested.

Still another possible reason for the Wilson-Lansing affair is found in the decision of Mr. Lansing while Secretary of State that America could not take any part whatever in the official conferences or activities of various commissions in Europe under the auspices of the peace treaty or resulting from the organization of the League of Nations so long as the Senate had not ratified the treaty. This attitude of American peace representatives from Europe.

Many Republican Senators believe that if President Wilson had been actively directing the affairs of the nation during the last few months a different course would have been pursued, even though it might have brought about a wider breach between the White House and the Senate. These Republicans recall a statement made by the President last summer that the Senate would not be able to keep this country out of the league.

In the opinion of official Washington, rapidly crystallizing into belief, President Wilson by the manner of his dismissal of Mr. Lansing as Secretary of State has created a situation that will compel Congress or some other Governmental agency to define Presidential "inability" under the Constitution in the not unlikely event that Mr. Wilson should again become incapacitated before the end of his term of office.

Congress probably will not take any steps in this direction now, although it is being widely discussed in House and Senate. But it is realized by the leaders

Burglars Seen in Cellar.

It was impossible to get close to the house in the car because of the bad roads and the two men began walking when 200 yards away from the front entrance. As they approached flickering lights were visible in the cellar. They were bobbing here and there and upon close investigation the two burglars, carrying candles, were discovered. McMurtry and Bacon observed the men through a cellar window for several minutes and Bacon said: "Let's go and get them."

COURT HOLDS KAISER FILM IS LIBELLOUS

Berlin Tribunal Orders All Copies Destroyed.

Berlin, Feb. 15.—A Berlin Court has decided that the so-called "Kaiser Film," depicting the fortunes of William II, was a serious libel on the former German Emperor as a man and ordered that all copies of the film and also reproductions of the ex-Kaiser's portraits from it should be destroyed.

BREST'S SOCIALIST MAYOR IS REMOVED

He Forbade Demonstration in Honor of War's Wounded.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Minister of the Interior has dismissed from office the Socialist Mayor of Brest. This action was taken because of the recent interdiction of the Mayor against a patriotic demonstration that was to have been held in Brest in honor of the men of the city wounded in the war.

PRESTON KENYON SHOT DEAD

New York Lawyer Loses His Life on a Hunting Trip.

WASHINGTON, Conn., Feb. 15.—Preston Kenyon, a New York lawyer, about 60 years old, was killed here yesterday by a bullet from his own rifle. Medical Examiner Stevens expressed the opinion that death was accidental.

PAYNE WILL AUCTION GERMAN SHIPS TO-DAY

Bids Subject to Approval by Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Bids for the purchase of the thirty former German passenger steamships taken over by the Government during the war will be received by the Shipping Board at an auction to be conducted to-morrow simultaneous with submission in the District of Columbia Supreme Court by the Board of its answer to the Court's order to show cause why a temporary injunction against the sale of the vessels should not be issued.

RESIGNS PASTORATE HELD FOR 31 YEARS

Dr. Merle-Smith Quits Central Presbyterian.

The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith, pastor for thirty-one years at Central Presbyterian Church, Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street, resigned his post yesterday. In asking for a release from his duties he gave as reasons for his action his advanced age, indifferent health, his belief that a younger man is needed by the church and the desire for a rest from active work. While his decision was a surprise to the members of the various governing boards of the church it was not unlooked for by the trustees.

MAJOR WOUNDED IN ARM.

Major McMurtry continued to fire cautiously. A bullet ripped past his left side, passing through his clothing. He fired at the man once more and at that time he received no reply. Advancing to where he believed his man to be, he heard a deep groan. Lighting a match he was suddenly struck in the face by the butt end of a revolver. The burglar was out of ammunition. The fight was over.

MAJOR WOUNDED IN DUEL WITH TWO BURGLARS.

Major A. McMurtry and Addison M. Bacon were wounded in a duel with two burglars in the cellar of the Morris villa at Sound Beach, Conn., early yesterday morning.

STABILIZING NEW CURRENCY.

Whereas the mark is depreciated as it is in Germany, the new currency, which is in austrian, equal to a shilling, of about 25 cents, will be kept at par, artificially if necessary, although the remainder of the scheme embraces an export and import balance sufficiently automatic to stabilize exports and imports. The British group that will underwrite and personally direct the Lithuanian bank will act also as agents for distribution of Lithuanian exports of timber, flax and grain and as purchasing agent for a long list of imperatively needed imports, for which it is understood, the British group will receive a commission of 5 per cent. That represents the entire compensation of the group.

ALLIES WARNED TO CONSULT WITH U. S.

Wilson Rejects Britain's Offer to Jugo-Slavs.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, according to the Temps, yesterday delivered to the Foreign Office a memorandum from President Wilson in which the President said he could not approve of Premier Lloyd George's proposed settlement of the Adriatic question, which has been submitted to the Jugo-Slavs. The newspaper says that an identical memorandum was delivered to the British Foreign Office in London.

CONFERENCE NEAR BREAKING POINT.

It was at this point that the entire Peace Conference seemed to have reached the breaking point. Premier David Lloyd George and the British press were openly aggressive and hostile. Belgium's opposition to prolonged occupation of the Rhine country was expressed before the Supreme Council and the American exasperation was manifested in the report that President Wilson had ordered the transport George Washington to Brest to take him home.

WILSON CABLES THREAT TO QUIT PEACE PARLEYS.

Warns London Adriatic Settlement Must Be Along His Lines.

ALLIED HEADS STIRRED.

Possibility of War Seen in This Unexpected Complication.

LANSING IS MENTIONED.

Italian Envoys Connect President's Note With Resignation of Secretary.

WILSON TO PRESIDE OVER CABINET MEETING FRIDAY; HIS BURDEN EXCITES FEAR.

France Balked at Giving Up Rhine's Left Bank for Anglo-U. S. Alliance.

CONFERENCE IN DESPAIR.

Near Breaking Point as Wilson Ordered Ship Made Ready for Voyage Homeward.

FRANCE GAINS POINT IN LONDON.

Wins Over England to Turkish Solution and Gets Promise of Coal.

DARDANELLES TO BE FREE.

In Return France May Agree to Revision of German Treaty.

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France