

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.

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate to fresh southwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 50; lowest, 14.
Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 191—DAILY. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1920. PRICE TWO CENTS. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS; ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

WILSON REFUSES TO PERMIT PEACE TREATY RESERVATIONS; CONDEMNNS EUROPEAN DIPLOMATS AS FAVORING OLD ORDER; ATTACKS FRANCE AND ITALY IN LETTER TO HITCHCOCK

NAVY BUILDING HUGE PLANE TO CROSS PACIFIC

Triplanes Being Built Can 'Hop' 2,091 Miles to Honolulu in a Day.
CIRCUIT OF WORLD SEEN
Cruising Speed 83 Knots—Driven by Nine 400-H. P. Liberty Motors.

Two giant seaplanes, twice as powerful as the huge NC-4, which blazed the trail across the Atlantic, are being planned and constructed by the navy to show the way over the last great barrier to mechanical flight, the Pacific Ocean.
Confirmation of predictions and rumors that the navy had undertaken the big task of overcoming the wide stretches of the Pacific, was obtained yesterday at the Aeronautical Exposition in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, where engineers and navy fliers discussed the project enthusiastically. It was recalled that the first hint that the navy planned the great enterprise came from Secretary Daniels, when on June 30 he declared in welcoming home Commander Albert C. Read and the other members of the victorious NC-4:
"We can cross the Atlantic, as you have demonstrated. We can cross the Pacific. We can fly around the world."
As in the case of the crossing of the Atlantic, when both England and the United States strove desperately to be first over the crossing of the Pacific seems likely to be an international race, for it is known here that the Vickers company, the English concern that built Capt. Sir John Alcock's transatlantic plane, is working on a plan the horsepower of which is said to be 4,800. This is even more than that of the new seaplanes.

140 Foot Wing Spread.
It is not possible to visualize the coming navy craft, for nothing so ambitious in the flying line has yet been constructed, but something of their size may be realized by comparison with the great NC-4. The new craft will be triplanes, instead of biplanes, as are the NC types. The wing spread of the new type is 140 feet, as compared to 124 feet on the NC ships, and the hull will be sixty-seven feet long, twenty-two feet longer than the NC hulls.
The giant craft will be able, according to a well informed navy officer of high rank, to make the jump of 2,091 nautical miles from San Francisco to Honolulu in about twenty-four hours.
No route has yet been settled upon, but it is known that a course has been considered from San Francisco to Honolulu, Wake Island, Guam, Manila and Hongkong, a total distance of 7,616 nautical miles, as compared to the 3,925 sea miles traversed by the NC-4 in her hops from New York to Plymouth, England.
The principal reason for the confidence of the navy that it can fly across the Pacific lies not in the size of the ships, which it is applied to drive the propellers. Edson Gallaudet, an American aeronautical engineer, working with naval constructors, has prepared plans for the use of nine 400-horsepower Liberty motors in batteries of three each on each of the two seaplanes.

Gross Load 50 Tons.
The carrying capacity of the seaplanes will be great, how great even the engineers know, for although it was expected that the NC ships would carry a total weight, including themselves, of about 22,000 pounds, it was discovered that flight with 29,000 pounds was possible. The new craft, it is expected, will carry a gross load of 50,000 pounds, or thirty tons. About half of this, it is calculated, will be available for fuel, oil, crew, water, food, supplies, etc.

ANTHRACITE MINERS TO ASK 60 P. C. JUMP
Six Hour Day and Five Day Week Also Sought.
Union representatives of the anthracite miners will present demands for a 60 per cent. increase in wages for contract workers, a six hour day, a five day week and improved conditions in the mines, at a conference they will hold in this city to-day with the anthracite coal operators of Pennsylvania.
The new wage scale, which provides a flat \$2 a day increase for day workers, was agreed upon yesterday by a scale committee at a meeting held here.
John L. Lewis and William Green, international president and secretary, are expected to attend the conference. Phil Murray, international vice-president, attended the meeting of the scale committee yesterday. Others present were John P. Dempsey, Thomas Kennedy and Christ J. Golden, district presidents of the anthracite field.
It is expected both sides will make preliminary statements regarding conditions in the industry, which will be turned over to a subcommittee to be thrashed out. When an agreement is reached a general committee will be called, it is said, representing both sides.

ARCHBISHOP IN SEVERE ATTACK ON ANDERSON

Prelate Declares He Has Sunk to Level of 'Brewer of Bigotry.'
WARNS AGAINST ZEALOT States That Roman Catholic Church Always Champions Law and Order.

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes issued a statement yesterday afternoon in answer to the attack by William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in which he characterized Mr. Anderson as a "sinister figure in American politics who sinks so low as to play the role of a brewer of bigotry."
At the same time, in an address before 400 clergymen in the rooms of the Methodist Book Concern, Mr. Anderson repeated his previous statements, declaring that he had never attacked the Catholic Church, but predicting that if the church arrayed itself on the side against prohibition it will find itself "shorn of power as completely as Samson was stripped when he dallied with sin." Mr. Anderson said his attacks have been against certain leaders of the Catholic Church and against a certain element within the church which is "in politics up to its neck."
In answer to Mr. Anderson's onslaughts is unusual, as it is seldom that a high dignitary of the Catholic Church takes cognizance of the sort of criticism which Mr. Anderson has been uttering. The Archbishop's statement says:
"While yielding to many pressing demands for a statement on the slanderous attack of the leader of the Anti-Saloon League on the Catholic Church, I feel that in taking notice of it, I should apologize, first of all, for leaving the matter to the decent sentiment of New York, which long since has passed judgment on this sort of a tongue and his methods."
"I am gratified indeed to observe the attitude of the Protestant clergy, who, if I may judge by the press, are not in sympathy with the Catholic utterance of Mr. Anderson."
"My purpose in speaking is not to reiterate the abuse heaped on the Catholic Church, because the Archbishop of New York dared to disobey the mandate of the leader of the Anti-Saloon League by non-attendance at his meeting. Abuse always confounds the abuser."
"A Stultus Figure."
"My sole anxiety is that a single person, in or out of the Catholic Church, may be possibly deceived by this sinister figure in American politics, a sower of strife, who does so low as to lay the un-American role of a brewer of bigotry."
"Let me say most emphatically that the Catholic Church is not affiliated with any political organization, local, state or national; much less is the Church in conspiracy to contravene, directly or indirectly, the law of the land."
"No honest man, no matter what he may otherwise think of the Catholic Church, believes the Church to be an enemy of law and order."
"I repeat my public statement of a former occasion that the Catholic Church is not a political organization, and that its obedience to every law, and does not discriminate in favor of one more than another. The Church further demands that any political organization, both clerical and lay, which is now endeavoring to break down prohibition enforcement, whose activities will not prove either creditable or beneficial to the Church."

Again Accuses Gibbons.
At another point in his speech Mr. Anderson charged "the most eminent Catholic in America, Cardinal Gibbons," with being friendly to the brewers and certain plans which are afoot to bring back the saloon.
"There was a great shriek last week," said Mr. Anderson, "over my alleged attack on the Catholic Church, which was in fact another element, 'both clerical and lay, which is now endeavoring to break down prohibition enforcement, whose activities will not prove either creditable or beneficial to the Church.'"
"The justification for this statement was a statement to the effect that most of the Catholic leaders in this region are in sympathy with the attempt to break down the prohibition law. The justification for this statement was the fact that on the same day my statement was sent to the pastors Cardinal Gibbons gave out a statement proposing to break down the prohibition law by permitting the manufacture and sale of beer and wine."
"The suggestion of the Cardinal to do this and yet maintain the spirit of the prohibition amendment does not obscure the fact that his proposal is a nullification, because beer is an intoxicant, nor obscure the fact that this is the pro-

British Squadron Sails for Constantinople
BIZERTA, Northern Africa, March 8.—A British squadron, which arrived here from Oran, has proceeded for Constantinople.
This is probably the British squadron of four battleships, one cruiser and ten destroyers, which arrived at Algiers on March 4. Earlier despatches had indicated the presence in or near the Straits of two British squadrons, one of which was commanded by Admiral de Robeck, who was instructed by his Government on February 16 to announce to the Turkish Government that if the persecution of the Armenians continued the peace treaty with Turkey might be made more drastic.
Occupation of Constantinople by British Not Relished by French.
FEAR SEIZURE OF CONTROL
Belief That, Instead of Helping, It Will Complicate Matters in Asia Minor.
By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
PARIS, March 8.—The occupation of Constantinople, proposed as part of the British plan to send 50,000 troops into Asia Minor, is meeting with serious opposition on the part of the French Government. It is evident here that the scheme does not spring out of allied accord but rather marks a divergence of interest between the British and the Italians on one hand and the French viewpoint on the other in the solution of this pending question. Indeed, a note of distrust of British motives prevails to-day in French peace conference circles, where the news of the proposed expedition is greeted with mixed feelings of inquietude and surprise.
The Motin said this morning that British and Italian reinforcements already are on their way to Constantinople, and when they reach there, will increase the allied forces in Turkey to 50,000 troops. These 50,000 troops, it adds, will not include the 5,000 French soldiers now in the Balkans. British forces, the Motin said, have been sent from Asiatic Turkey, Egypt and Palestine to Constantinople.
The Turkish capital, it has been pointed out, has been occupied by allied forces since the signing of the armistice, and the reason for this sudden move to augment the already considerable number of troops of occupation there is questioned on every side. There is a faint hope among Frenchmen that the American Government, while not actively participating in the Turkish conference, may insist upon its right to be consulted regarding a settlement.
Behind this is the old desire to see the United States act as a counterbalance to British power in the Near East. The French do not contend that the British have a right to augment that contingent of the allied forces in and around Constantinople which, the French point out, still remains under the command of Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, but they do appear to be suspicious that such augmentation as is proposed will be merely preliminary to the seizure by the British of the existing Turkish administrative agencies under the pretext of safeguarding Christian minorities against Turkish excesses. This, the French declare, is in contravention of the armistice terms, and before such a step could be taken the conference of all the parties to the Turkish armistice would have to be called for revision of the armistice terms.
Also, it is asked here how the proposed occupation can operate to ameliorate conditions in Asia Minor. On the contrary, it is French opinion that this move would cause new complications in Asia Minor, where the French already fear a nationalist uprising against the allied forces of occupation.
In this Turkish melee France appears more and more as the friend of the Turk, with no movement discernible here on the part of the religious body of the republic in any way similar to those in England and in America, where there is a strong sentiment in favor of the expulsion of the Turk from Europe.
It is obvious that the French will tenaciously retain command of the allied forces in Turkey, even if the British send numerically superior contingents there. French forces in Constantinople now number one division and one brigade, also there are several men of war in the Straits.
PARIS, March 8.—Constantinople is actually occupied by allied troops, under provisions of the armistice, it is pointed out by the Petit Parisien, which says that the city is the headquarters of Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, and there are in the city one division and one brigade of French troops, or about 15,000 or 16,000 men. In addition, there are in Constantinople one regiment of Italians and one battalion of Greek troops, and there are other British forces in the region of the Straits. A British division is spread over Anatolia between Scutari and Bursa, while the French have a division in western Thrace, the newspaper says. The newspaper does

ALLIES DIFFER OVER FORCE TO ENTER TURKEY

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FALSE TAX CASE FLASH IS COSTLY

Erroneous Bulletin of Dividend Liability Puts Wall Street in Panic.
REACTION MORE VIOLENT

Supreme Court Decision Enhances Greatly Vast Industrial Issues.
When the voice of Justice Pitney started to drone out the decision in the case of McComber vs. Eisner in the United States Supreme Court in Washington at noon yesterday a reporter with a telegraph operator at his side, attempted to beat his competitors out with the news by guessing the decision. He guessed wrongly. The result was one of the wildest days in the history of Wall Street, in which industrial stocks first crashed and then literally skyrocketed through the roof.
For six months the financial community has awaited a decision in the case of McComber vs. Eisner, involving the validity of the stock dividends tax. Wall Street had figured that if the dividends are taxable a large share of the earnings of many industrial corporations must be turned over to the Government. By the same token it had figured that if stock dividends are not taxable (as the court ruled) then many industrial stocks are worth a great deal more than their present selling prices, for any number of corporations had announced that they will issue large stock dividends in case the decision was favorable.
The financial community, therefore, literally has been on its toes on each succeeding Monday awaiting the decision. All news agencies, particularly those with direct wires to Wall Street, were extremely anxious to get the decision and get it first, for it meant thousands of dollars to stockholders and possible thousands to the Government.
The court convened at 12:05 o'clock, and the news tickers in Wall Street flashed this bulletin: "Supreme Court now in session." The market, which had been steady during the morning, quieted down to await the word. At 12:39 one of the news tickers printed this bulletin: "Stock dividend is income." This was the interpretation of the reporter in Washington gained from the first few sentences of the decision. Another bulletin followed in which it was stated that the contention of the Government had been upheld and that stock dividends were taxable. To spread the erroneous report more completely the news service which had been beaten on the story by four minutes "picked up" the news from its computer and assisted in flashing to all parts of the financial district the report that the decision had been favorable to the Government.
The result was as sudden and complete a drop out of the market as Wall Street has seen in many a day. Stocks were thrown overboard without regard to values. Prices crumpled one, two, three and even four points at a time as stocks poured into the Exchange. General Motors, Crucible Steel, American Woolen, Chandler Motors, Baldwin Locomotive, United States Rubber, Endicott-Johnson, Republic Steel and half a dozen other of the speculative leaders dropped from five to ten points, with no market for them on the up-side. The plans of pools, which have been busy

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President Wilson's Letter on Article X.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The text of the letter of President Wilson to Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the acting Democratic leader, reads:
My Dear Senator Hitchcock: I understand that one or two of your colleagues do me the honor of desiring to know what my views are with reference to Article X of the League of Nations and the effect upon the league of the adoption of certain proposed reservations to that article. I welcome the opportunity to throw any light I can upon a subject which has become so singularly beclouded by misapprehensions and misinterpretations of every kind.
There is no escaping the moral obligations which are expressed in positive terms in this article of the covenant. We won a moral victory over Germany, far greater even than the military victory won on the field of battle, because the opinion of the whole world swung to our support and the support of the nations associated with us in the great struggle. It did so because of our common profession and promise that we meant to establish "an organization of peace which would make it certain that justice should be done to every nation which would check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and in which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned."
This promise and assurance were written into the preliminaries of the armistice and into the preliminaries of the peace itself and constitute one of the most sacred obligations ever assumed by any nation or body of nations. It is unthinkable that America should set the example of ignoring such a solemn moral engagement.
Pledge Made to Soldiers.
For myself, I feel that I could not look the soldiers of our gallant armies in the face again if I did not do everything in my power to remove every obstacle that lies in the way of the adoption of this particular article of the covenant, because we made this pledge to them, and it was to the rest of the world, and it was to this cause they deemed themselves devoted in a spirit of crusaders. I should be forever unfaithful to them if I did not do my utmost to fulfill the high purpose for which they fought.
I think, my dear Senator, we can dismiss from our minds the idea that it is necessary to stipulate in connection with Article X, the constitutional methods we should use in fulfilling our obligations under it. We gain nothing by such stipulations and secure nothing which is not already secured.
It was understood as a matter of course at the conference in Paris that whatever obligations any Government assumed or whatever duties it undertook under the treaty would, of course, have to be fulfilled by its usual and established constitutional methods of action. Once or twice in meetings of the conference, when the treaty was under consideration, "reservations" were made to that effect by the representatives of individual Powers, and in those "reservations" were invariably received in the way in which men who have met for business and not for talk always receive acts of scrupulous supererogation, listened to with indifferent silence, as such men listen to what is a matter of course and was not necessary to say.
"A Work of Supererogation."
There can be no objection to explaining again what our constitutional method is and that our Congress alone can declare war or determine the causes or occasions for war, and that it alone can authorize the use of the armed forces of the United States on land or on the sea. But to make such a declaration would certainly be a work of supererogation.
I am sorry to say that the reser-

Reiterates Any Qualification of Article X Hits Heart of Covenant.
'LEADERSHIP OR NONE'
Unwilling to Trust Salvation of World to Council of Chancelliers.
TREATY DEFEAT ASSURED
'Nullifiers,' 'Mild Nullifiers' and Supporters All Agree as to the Outcome.
Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, March 8.—In a letter to Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the acting Democratic leader, President Wilson made it perfectly clear to-day that he approves none of the important treaty reservations, mild or strong, advanced by Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader, and endorsed by all the Republicans and a considerable number of Democrats.
Nor does any one of the Republican reservations to Article X of the covenant of the League of Nations meet his approval. He even withholds approval from any of the middle ground reservations to this article of the covenant.
The effect is to insure that in the Senate the Lodge reservations will be adopted once again, and that, carrying them, the resolution of ratification will be defeated just as it was last November.
All elements of both parties see in the President's letter the formal injection of the treaty into the political campaign. It will become an issue, it is generally felt, as prominent and as dominating as the President can make it.
Sees Militarism in France
The paragraph of the long letter which perhaps caused most amazement when the letter was read by groups of Senators was that in which the President discusses France, the Adriatic and Italy. Writing of Article X, he had argued that it constituted a renunciation of imperialist ambitions by the great Powers.
These allusions to France and Italy were the only part of the letter on which Senator Lodge ventured a word of comment to-night. He characterized it as an "attack on France," and was among those who wondered how the French people would enjoy the President's frank characterization of their present Government.
"I have a copy of the President's letter in my pocket," said Senator Lodge. "It has been read several times in the cloak rooms. There are some delightful passages in it, particularly the one in which he attacks France. But I am not going to make any statement to-night."
Senators who have been frankly concerned of late about the tendencies of our relations to Europe to take on a tone of suspicion and even unfriendliness, were not greatly astonished at the President's reference to Italy's Adriatic claims, but they did marvel that the President should couple France and Italy together as dominated by imperialist aims and then direct at both the declaration that he is "an intolerant of imperialist designs on the part of other nations as I was of such designs on the part of Germany."
Article X has been referred to many times in the past, but the President's contribution to the league covenant, and his defence of it suggests the depth of his interest. Senator Hitchcock referred to it as one great contribution in the entire covenant in behalf of the democratic purposes of the world, which should be protected at all efforts.
Sifts Democratic Opposition.
Discussion of the President's letter was opened on the hasty reading of mimeographed copies that were distributed among Senators and newspapermen late in the afternoon. It had an immediate and perceptible effect of stiffening up Democratic opposition to the reservations, of which four were adopted during the day. The slump of Democratic votes toward the reservations was somewhat checked, and indicated that the chance of Democratic support for the ratification resolution, with the reservations, had diminished decidedly. Senator Hitchcock noted with satisfaction this phase of the matter, though insisting that for some days it had been plain that there was no danger that sufficient Democratic support would break away from the President to make final ratification possible.
That the letter means, in fact, the certain failure of ratification, was accepted on every hand and among all factions and parties in the Senate chamber. All agreed that there was no mistaking the President's determination. Senator Fletcher (Florida), who has been ardently in favor of ratification, declared that if reservations would nullify the President said, "I do not believe we should vote for the ratification resolution."
On the other hand, Senator Kellogg (Minn.), one of the mild of the mild reservationists, was compelled to say

SIX TAKEN IN RAID; \$45,000 SILKS FOUND
Firm Identifies Loot; Men Held as Burglars.
With the arrest of six men and the recovery of \$45,000 worth of raw and manufactured silks from a loft at Broadway and Houston street yesterday, detectives of the West Thirtieth street station believed last night that they had rounded up one of the most daring bands of lofts burglars that ever operated in this city. At the West Thirtieth street station, where they were locked up, the prisoners described themselves as Louis Groner and William H. Groner of 120 Tenthavenue, Abe Groner of 397 Harrison street, Julian Kurian of 62 Union avenue and Morris Kavits of 21 Benson street, all of Paterson. The Groners are brothers, the police said.
Charged with burglary were entered against the six. It is alleged they entered the storerooms of Virek Thurkauf & Sons, 404 West Fifty-fourth street, last Thursday morning and removed the silks; they found there to the loft where the arrests were made.

REDS STOP FIGHTING FINNS, OFFER PEACE
Still Warning on Poles and Invade Rumanian Bessarabia.
HELSINKI, March 8.—The Bolshevik forces have stopped their advance on the Karelia front on condition that Finland open peace negotiations.
LONDON, March 8.—A Moscow official wireless dispatch referring to the fighting between the Bolsheviks and Poles in White Russia says that in the Mozir (Government of Minsk) and Osvetch (Government of Volhynia) regions stubborn fighting is in progress. Near Pithakov, the dispatch adds, French gunboats have exchanged fire with the Bolshevik land artillery.
Files for Vice-President.
SALEM, Ore., March 8.—A. Elwood Walden of Hammond, Ind., to-day filed his declaration with the Secretary of State to have his name go in the ballot in Oregon as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Vice-President.

Major Part Is Allowance for Entertainments.
LONDON, March 8.—The British Ambassador at Washington will hereafter receive £50,000 yearly. His salary will be £250 and entertainment allowance £17,500. Premier Lloyd George makes this announcement in the House of Commons this afternoon. Sir Auckland Geddes was recently appointed to this post.
The Government has arranged the finances of the office on the basis of depriving itself of income tax in order to give the Ambassador an adequate income. The salary heretofore was £19,000, with a comparatively small allowance. That salary was largely eaten up by the income tax. An increase in the Ambassador's salary would have meant that an even larger proportion must be returned to the Treasury through the graduated tax. Hence to Sir Auckland Geddes has been granted a total of £50,000, of which only £25,000 is taxable.
The President of the United States receives a salary of \$75,000 and \$25,000 travelling expenses annually. At normal rate of exchange this would be approximately equal to the sum Great Britain will give her Ambassador.

BRING BACK STRENGTH.
The best tonic is Father John's Medicine, which is all pure food.—Ad.

CLOSING TIME FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
The Sun and New York Herald
DAILY ISSUES
9 P. M. at Main Office, 250 Broadway.
9 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
9 P. M. at all other Branch Offices (Locations listed on Editorial Page).
SUNDAY ISSUES
5 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 250 Broadway.
6 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
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This promise and assurance were written into the preliminaries of the armistice and into the preliminaries of the peace itself and constitute one of the most sacred obligations ever assumed by any nation or body of nations. It is unthinkable that America should set the example of ignoring such a solemn moral engagement.
Pledge Made to Soldiers.
For myself, I feel that I could not look the soldiers of our gallant armies in the face again if I did not do everything in my power to remove every obstacle that lies in the way of the adoption of this particular article of the covenant, because we made this pledge to them, and it was to the rest of the world, and it was to this cause they deemed themselves devoted in a spirit of crusaders. I should be forever unfaithful to them if I did not do my utmost to fulfill the high purpose for which they fought.
I think, my dear Senator, we can dismiss from our minds the idea that it is necessary to stipulate in connection with Article X, the constitutional methods we should use in fulfilling our obligations under it. We gain nothing by such stipulations and secure nothing which is not already secured.
It was understood as a matter of course at the conference in Paris that whatever obligations any Government assumed or whatever duties it undertook under the treaty would, of course, have to be fulfilled by its usual and established constitutional methods of action. Once or twice in meetings of the conference, when the treaty was under consideration, "reservations" were made to that effect by the representatives of individual Powers, and in those "reservations" were invariably received in the way in which men who have met for business and not for talk always receive acts of scrupulous supererogation, listened to with indifferent silence, as such men listen to what is a matter of course and was not necessary to say.
"A Work of Supererogation."
There can be no objection to explaining again what our constitutional method is and that our Congress alone can declare war or determine the causes or occasions for war, and that it alone can authorize the use of the armed forces of the United States on land or on the sea. But to make such a declaration would certainly be a work of supererogation.
I am sorry to say that the reser-

Reiterates Any Qualification of Article X Hits Heart of Covenant.
'LEADERSHIP OR NONE'
Unwilling to Trust Salvation of World to Council of Chancelliers.
TREATY DEFEAT ASSURED
'Nullifiers,' 'Mild Nullifiers' and Supporters All Agree as to the Outcome.
Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, March 8.—In a letter to Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the acting Democratic leader, President Wilson made it perfectly clear to-day that he approves none of the important treaty reservations, mild or strong, advanced by Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader, and endorsed by all the Republicans and a considerable number of Democrats.
Nor does any one of the Republican reservations to Article X of the covenant of the League of Nations meet his approval. He even withholds approval from any of the middle ground reservations to this article of the covenant.
The effect is to insure that in the Senate the Lodge reservations will be adopted once again, and that, carrying them, the resolution of ratification will be defeated just as it was last November.
All elements of both parties see in the President's letter the formal injection of the treaty into the political campaign. It will become an issue, it is generally felt, as prominent and as dominating as the President can make it.
Sees Militarism in France
The paragraph of the long letter which perhaps caused most amazement when the letter was read by groups of Senators was that in which the President discusses France, the Adriatic and Italy. Writing of Article X, he had argued that it constituted a renunciation of imperialist ambitions by the great Powers.
These allusions to France and Italy were the only part of the letter on which Senator Lodge ventured a word of comment to-night. He characterized it as an "attack on France," and was among those who wondered how the French people would enjoy the President's frank characterization of their present Government.
"I have a copy of the President's letter in my pocket," said Senator Lodge. "It has been read several times in the cloak rooms. There are some delightful passages in it, particularly the one in which he attacks France. But I am not going to make any statement to-night."
Senators who have been frankly concerned of late about the tendencies of our relations to Europe to take on a tone of suspicion and even unfriendliness, were not greatly astonished at the President's reference to Italy's Adriatic claims, but they did marvel that the President should couple France and Italy together as dominated by imperialist aims and then direct at both the declaration that he is "an intolerant of imperialist designs on the part of other nations as I was of such designs on the part of Germany."
Article X has been referred to many times in the past, but the President's contribution to the league covenant, and his defence of it suggests the depth of his interest. Senator Hitchcock referred to it as one great contribution in the entire covenant in behalf of the democratic purposes of the world, which should be protected at all efforts.
Sifts Democratic Opposition.
Discussion of the President's letter was opened on the hasty reading of mimeographed copies that were distributed among Senators and newspapermen late in the afternoon. It had an immediate and perceptible effect of stiffening up Democratic opposition to the reservations, of which four were adopted during the day. The slump of Democratic votes toward the reservations was somewhat checked, and indicated that the chance of Democratic support for the ratification resolution, with the reservations, had diminished decidedly. Senator Hitchcock noted with satisfaction this phase of the matter, though insisting that for some days it had been plain that there was no danger that sufficient Democratic support would break away from the President to make final ratification possible.
That the letter means, in fact, the certain failure of ratification, was accepted on every hand and among all factions and parties in the Senate chamber. All agreed that there was no mistaking the President's determination. Senator Fletcher (Florida), who has been ardently in favor of ratification, declared that if reservations would nullify the President said, "I do not believe we should vote for the ratification resolution."
On the other hand, Senator Kellogg (Minn.), one of the mild of the mild reservationists, was compelled to say

SIX TAKEN IN RAID; \$45,000 SILKS FOUND
Firm Identifies Loot; Men Held as Burglars.
With the arrest of six men and the recovery of \$45,000 worth of raw and manufactured silks from a loft at Broadway and Houston street yesterday, detectives of the West Thirtieth street station believed last night that they had rounded up one of the most daring bands of lofts burglars that ever operated in this city. At the West Thirtieth street station, where they were locked up, the prisoners described themselves as Louis Groner and William H. Groner of 120 Tenthavenue, Abe Groner of 397 Harrison street, Julian Kurian of 62 Union avenue and Morris Kavits of 21 Benson street, all of Paterson. The Groners are brothers, the police said.
Charged with burglary were entered against the six. It is alleged they entered the storerooms of Virek Thurkauf & Sons, 404 West Fifty-fourth street, last Thursday morning and removed the silks; they found there to the loft where the arrests were made.

REDS STOP FIGHTING FINNS, OFFER PEACE
Still Warning on Poles and Invade Rumanian Bessarabia.
HELSINKI, March 8.—The Bolshevik forces have stopped their advance on the Karelia front on condition that Finland open peace negotiations.
LONDON, March 8.—A Moscow official wireless dispatch referring to the fighting between the Bolsheviks and Poles in White Russia says that in the Mozir (Government of Minsk) and Osvetch (Government of Volhynia) regions stubborn fighting is in progress. Near Pithakov, the dispatch adds, French gunboats have exchanged fire with the Bolshevik land artillery.
Files for Vice-President.
SALEM, Ore., March 8.—A. Elwood Walden of Hammond, Ind., to-day filed his declaration with the Secretary of State to have his name go in the ballot in Oregon as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Vice-President.

Major Part Is Allowance for Entertainments.
LONDON, March 8.—The British Ambassador at Washington will hereafter receive £50,000 yearly. His salary will be £250 and entertainment allowance £17,500. Premier Lloyd George makes this announcement in the House of Commons this afternoon. Sir Auckland Geddes was recently appointed to this post.
The Government has arranged the finances of the office on the basis of depriving itself of income tax in order to give the Ambassador an adequate income. The salary heretofore was £19,000, with a comparatively small allowance. That salary was largely eaten up by the income tax. An increase in the Ambassador's salary would have meant that an even larger proportion must be returned to the Treasury through the graduated tax. Hence to Sir Auckland Geddes has been granted a total of £50,000, of which only £25,000 is taxable.
The President of the United States receives a salary of \$75,000 and \$25,000 travelling expenses annually. At normal rate of exchange this would be approximately equal to the sum Great Britain will give her Ambassador.

BRING BACK STRENGTH.
The best tonic is Father John's Medicine, which is all pure food.—Ad.

CLOSING TIME FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
The Sun and New York Herald
DAILY ISSUES
9 P. M. at Main Office, 250 Broadway.
9 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
9 P. M. at all other Branch Offices (Locations listed on Editorial Page).
SUNDAY ISSUES
5 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 250 Broadway.
6 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
5 P. M. at all other Branch Offices (Locations listed on Editorial Page).