

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

Highest temperature yesterday, 58; lowest, 45. Detailed weather reports will be found on page 21.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

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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.

POLICE SCANDAL NOW UP TO TWO GRAND JURIES

Regular Inquiry Is in Full Swing; Admirals Will Resume on Tuesday.

TALKFESTS TO CEASE

Smyth to Help Hand With Secret Work of Extraordinary Body.

HYLAN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Jim Smith Hears Crap Games Shocked Madison Square Garden at Bicycle Race.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury has set to work Tuesday morning as the time when it will convene, after several weeks of inactivity, and begin digging into the row between the police and the District Attorney's office. As the regular Grand Jury, which already has indicted Third Deputy Commissioner Porter and Policemen John J. Gannon and Frederick Franklin, will continue to examine evidence affecting other members of the Police Department and submitted by Assistant District Attorney James E. Smyth, the public will have the satisfaction of knowing that two of these powerful and secretly operating agencies of investigation and exposure will be busy at the same time.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury, of which Raymond F. Almirall is foreman, will have as its advisers two Deputy Attorneys-General. One of them will be William Rand, designated some time ago at the request of Gov. Smyth to end a deadlock caused by the jury's unwillingness to put its affairs in charge of District Attorney Swann's staff and its dissatisfaction with independent counsel that was suggested. The second deputy, whose appointment to assist Mr. Rand was announced yesterday by Attorney-General Newton, is Nathan A. Smyth.

Settling Town to Steady Ground. Mr. Rand already has said that nothing will be divulged as to the progress of the inquiry until it is finished. It looks as if the typewriter and news ticker phase of the war is ended and that the Extraordinary Grand Jury will settle down to a grand inquiry without regard to the blast and counterblast of denunciation and reprimand which have kept the atmosphere in turmoil of late.

When this grand jury last met it was considering rather nebulous charges that had been made against Assistant District Attorney James E. Smyth, John T. Lanning and Edwin B. Kilroe. These are still on the programme. It is likely, however, that the newer charges against Mr. Smyth will have the right of way. These include the suggestion of graft made by Inspector Dominick Henry in his six affidavits last week and the assertions of a gambler before Mr. Hirschfeld, Commissioner of accounts, two years ago that Mr. Smyth, then chief of the Police Club in West 105th street, had founded a gambling club and accepted several hundred dollars of the proceeds.

Mayor Hylan and Commissioner Hirschfeld went to Atlantic City on Friday night to be seen over Sunday. With them went Governor Whelan, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, who continues to advise the Mayor as he did when he was Mr. Hylan's secretary. The southern trip regarded the expedition as portentous. It was "supposed" the three men had come away to talk over the District Attorney's investigation of the police and ways of meeting it. But maybe they merely went away to get a rest from talking anything over.

Gambling at Bicycle Race. Jim Smith was hardly up to form yesterday. The best he could produce up to 10.15, when he closed his deal for the half holiday, was an assertion composed to him from an unidentified source that the cops were about to raid the Madison Square Garden in the course of the six day bicycle race a few weeks ago, and that a "police official" got part of the money for "protection" the games instead of meeting them.

There were many crap games in the building during the race. I am called "Mark," Mr. Smith said. "I am called 'Mark' because of the highest stakes game was played in the Police Department. There were general reports in the building of men losing and one winning tens of thousands of dollars."

He said the evidence was not strong enough to set to warrant indictments, but he had hopes. He was told, he said, that sixty persons were in one of the crap games and that \$200,000 changed hands in one night. Individual wins were as much as \$10,000 and losses as much as \$50,000. A man to whom admission was denied to one of the games "put up a holler" and this started a train of information which has reached the District Attorney's office.

The much having been vouchsafed, Mr. Smith was asked how much protection money was paid to the police. "I don't know," he said. "I don't know what did an overlying get?" he said. "Mark" was six and carry four.

The cryptogram decipherer of the Criminal Court Building figured that meant \$100,000. This comes from a high authority who does not want his name disclosed until he finds out what it is.

PHILADELPHIA SERVICE—NEW YORK, March 27.—(AP)—A man who was arrested in Philadelphia last night, Sunday, 10 P. M., was taken to the city jail at 12:15 midnight. He is a member of the Philadelphia Police Department and is charged with the murder of a man named...

Beggar Tells Court He Takes in \$13 an Hour

ARTHUR HARRISON, 26 years old, a beggar who said he had no home, admitted when he was arraigned before Magistrate Steers in Flatbush Court yesterday that he had taken in \$13 of the \$13.85 found on him in one hour at the Pacific street station of the B. R. T. subway. Magistrate Steers did a little figuring and computed that Harrison's income for a year at that ratio, provided he begged eight hours a day, would be \$69,000. The Magistrate sent him to the penitentiary for six months, because a supposedly injured arm proved to be perfectly well.

DUPES DECIDE BOOMER'S FATE

Those Who Lost in Realty Schemes Will Vote on Moffitt's Course.

700 WILL HOLD MEETING

May Order Trial on Fraud Charge or Give Him Chance to Repay Victims.

A remarkable arrangement whereby alleged victims of William H. Moffitt, "get rich quick" real estate promoter, are to be allowed to decide whether they will get an opportunity to make restitution was made known yesterday by Theodore L. Waugh, Assistant District Attorney.

The creditors of the man who once engineered million dollar deals here will be invited within the next few days to gather in some hall in this city, where Moffitt intends to address them in person and to ask their further indulgence.

If Mr. Moffitt's audience approves, Mr. Waugh states, the fraud indictment now hanging over the promoter's head will be shelved, and he will get Judge Otto A. Rosansky's permission to leave the jurisdiction of the court. This will be done upon his pledge to return to San Jose, Cal., where he was arrested recently, and to endeavor by legitimate means to make good the losses that his trusting investors have suffered.

If, however, the sentiment of the alleged victims is such as might be indicated by a "thumbs down" gesture the prosecutor will rush the promoter's case to trial at the earliest possible moment.

The arrangements for this proceeding are in the hands of Mrs. B. W. Thornaby, former secretary of the "Moffitt Land Holding Committee," which was organized here in 1918, when it was discovered that Moffitt's clients had lost their newly purchased property through the fourfold or fivefold increase in the price of the land.

The real estate promoter, who is now at liberty under \$5,000 bail, was at one time one of the best known men in the New York real estate market, and was a millionaire. His downfall came through his sale of lots at Nassau Heights, Mineola and at Wethersfield, Conn., without payment of a blanketed mortgage which covered the tracts where they were situated.

When his customers found themselves cleared out under foreclosure he disappeared from this city together with a young secretary not his wife. Only recently the pair were found at San Jose, where Moffitt was enjoying a lucrative real estate business.

REVENUE MEN FACE KIDNAPPING CHARGE

Bimini Club Resents Arrest of Baltimore Whiskey Fugitive.

MIAMI, Fla., March 27.—Charles O'Connor, secretary of the Bimini Bay and Gun Club, announced today that the club would seek the prosecution of Merwin S. Bobst, special agent of the Department of Justice, and his three assistants as a result of the removal of Charles Vincent, a Baltimore wine merchant, from the island in the Bahamas which the club leases from the British Government.

Mr. O'Connor said one of the charges to be lodged against the Government agents would be that of kidnapping a peaceful citizen on British soil.

Vincent is president of the Traca company of Baltimore and is alleged to have been the head of a scheme to divert thousands of dollars worth of whiskey from export for domestic sale. He is now en route to Baltimore in the custody of Internal Revenue Agent Arthur Johnson.

LEWIS, CHIEF OF MINERS, AND 124 MORE INDICTED

Federal Grand Jury Finds 18 Counts for Violation of Lever Law.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED

Chairman Brewster of Coal Operators and Associates Are Defendants.

CRIMINAL CODE INVOKED

Special Inquiry Covers Recent Strike Situation in Four States.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—The names of approximately 125 operators, miners or others connected with the coal industry in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, indicted recently by a special Federal Grand Jury here for alleged violation of the Lever act and conspiracy sections of the Federal Criminal Code, were made public here to-night by Federal officials.

The miners include John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; William Green, secretary and treasurer, and Percy Telow, chief statistician. Fifty-five Indiana miners or operators were indicted. Forty-four of them have been arrested and service of capias on others is expected soon.

The operators named include Thomas T. Brewster of St. Louis, chairman of the Operators Scale Committee; Phil H. Penna of Terre Haute, spokesman for the operators in conferences in Washington just preceding the strike of miners last autumn, and F. S. Peabody of Chicago, one of the leaders among the Illinois operators.

The indictment contains eighteen counts, all of which charge conspiracy of some kind. One count sets out ten overt acts constituting violation of the Federal laws.

The Illinois operators named in the indictment include Edna Miller, C. M. Moser, J. E. Rutledge, E. C. Seale, George H. Harrington, John Connors, Theodore Keller, H. A. Huskey, H. C. Perry, J. W. Spencer and Walter S. Peck. The Illinois miners include Frank Farrington, Harry Fibwick and Charles Grace.

Among the Ohio operators are Michael Gallagher, W. H. Haskins, C. J. Maier, Joseph Parady, S. H. Robbins, A. Augustus George, W. Jones and G. C. Weitzell. Ohio miners include George C. Hill, William Roy, G. R. Sawyer, John Saxton, Lee Hall, John Moore, Thomas Price, William Robinson and William C. Thompson.

INDICTMENT LACKS BASIS, SAYS LEWIS

Mine Workers' Head Fears No Just Investigation.

John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, named among the 125 coal operators and miners indicted for alleged violation of the Lever act, declared in a statement here last night that "there are no proper grounds" for the indictment of himself or his associates. He added that he does not "fear investigation by any court of competent jurisdiction."

"The miners' officers have always conformed to the law," he declared, "and have adhered to all its precepts so far as official acts are concerned. I am confident that when trial of the case is held it will result in showing their innocence."

Mr. Lewis is here attending a series of conferences between committees of coal miners and operators.

WINE SEIZED ON WAY TO NAVAL BANQUET

Retired Fire Captain and His Chauffeur Arrested.

A consignment of rare Italian wine, which the police say was to have been drunk at a naval officers' dinner in the Imperial Hotel, Red Hook lane and Post street, Brooklyn, fell into the hands of detectives last night just as it was about to be delivered at the banquet hall. Two arrests were made in connection with the seizure. Eighteen bottles were seized.

One of the prisoners, who gave his name as Michael Marks and said he lived at 350 Fifth-street, South Brooklyn, is a retired fire captain who earned a reputation for bravery; the police said. The chauffeur of the automobile in which the wine was being carried, was arrested with him. Both will be arraigned to-morrow in the Federal Court, in Brooklyn.

SURE MAJORITY FOR RESOLUTION CREATING PEACE

Will Be Offered in House To-morrow and Reported for Action Tuesday.

SPECIAL RULE NEEDED

To Be Shorn of All International References to Avoid Complications.

PUTS END TO WAR ACTS

Belief That a Possible Veto by the President Can Be Overridden.

SPECIAL TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Republican leaders of the House in their efforts to obtain speedy action on a joint resolution declaring peace between the United States and Germany now purpose to call it up for consideration next Tuesday.

The programme as outlined by Republican Leader Mondell provides for the submission of the resolution, which has been framed in the last few days by the prominent Republicans of the House, to the Foreign Affairs Committee Monday. Its approval is expected during the day, even though some of the Administration Democrats may oppose it. The Rules Committee then will be asked and is virtually certain to authorize a rule making the resolution in order on Tuesday, although leaders say that unexpected difficulties may delay the present programme.

The House leaders now have come to the conclusion that a straight-out peace resolution, shorn of any direct connection with the peace treaty or declarations of international policy, is the most practical plan, and will arouse the least antagonism. For these reasons, the features of the resolution of Senator Knox (Pa.), which provide that Germany must accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and declare that the United States favors an international tribunal to settle disputes between nations have been eliminated.

One of the main purposes of the House resolution is to repeal the sixty restrictive war laws now on the statute books, which the Republicans believe are delaying the return of the country to a peace basis. This can be done, they believe, by the House leaders think, by declaring that after a certain date a state of peace exists. All the laws then would expire according to their own terms, which are from the date of the termination of the war until five years thereafter, the resolution having exactly the same effect as a proclamation of peace by the President. In fact, the resolution would state so explicitly.

One plan now being considered by the House Republicans is to make April 6, 1920, the third anniversary of America's entrance into the war, as the date of peace. Others favor the date of the final enactment of the resolution, which would be the date it is signed by the President on the day upon which his veto is overridden.

A careful study of all the war time laws reveals that thirty-one of them would expire on the adoption of such a resolution. These include most of the restrictive measures, which are delaying American business from launching on its peace time programme.

The House leaders have come to the conclusion that a blanket repeal of all the war laws would not be wise, as, for instance, would take away from the service men the right to convert their war risk insurances and also would compel the Attorney-General to return the property he seized from enemy aliens during the war.

Now that the peace resolution will secure without hesitation, the House leaders say there is no doubt of its constitutionality or its effectiveness. They point out that Congress virtually has complete power over affairs within the limits of the United States and thus can repeal such laws as it deems wise, which is the main object of the peace resolution.

The status of the peace treaty would not be changed, the House leaders assert. "Our main purpose is to make a flat declaration of peace," Republican Leader Mondell said to-day, "for the main purpose of ending the restrictive war time laws, which gave the President such extraordinary powers. I believe that the majority of Congress and the country will concur without hesitation."

Preliminary polls by party whip show that the resolution will receive a large majority in the House, but no one as yet has been able to ascertain whether a two-thirds vote necessary to override a veto can be obtained.

Indications are that a majority of the Democrats will support the resolution, but it is probable that the stonewall Administration supporters may oppose it.

PREDICT JAPAN WILL BECOME DRY

Three Delegates to W.C.T.U. Make Prophecy.

SEATTLE, March 27.—Predictions that Japan eventually will join the list of dry nations were made here to-day by three Japanese delegates to the International Convention of Women's Christian Temperance Union in London, April 18.

The three—Mrs. Kaji Itikawa, president of the Japanese W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Edward Gamblett and Mrs. T. Watson, officials in the union—left to-day for New York.

LABOR APPROVES MUELLER CABINET; BERNSTORFF PROPOSED BUT BARRED; 12,000 GERMAN GUNS FOUND HIDDEN

6,000 AIRCRAFT HELD IN SECRET

Germany Also Has Failed to Reduce Army as Required by Treaty.

FRENCH FEARS GROWING

Late Enemy Ignores Terms as to Coal Deliveries and Other Vital Features.

PARIS, March 27.—Three thousand five hundred three inch field guns have been found by the Interallied Commission in the vicinity of Berlin alone and altogether 12,000 of these guns thus far have been discovered throughout Germany, as well as 6,000 airplanes intact.

According to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles the German army should now have only 204 three inch guns and no airplanes whatsoever. These discoveries and other information in possession of the French authorities have caused considerable scepticism here concerning the reason given for the request of the Berlin Government that it be permitted to send troops into the neutral and occupied zones.

The fact that the request came before the Germans had executed any material clause of the treaty, although the time limit has expired on some threescore of its provisions, is held in French official circles as laying the Germans open to suspicion of making another move in efforts to avoid the carrying out of the engagements they entered into at Versailles.

None Has Been Destroyed. Particular significance is attached by the French to the discovery of the guns in view of the fact that the Germans in a communication to the Interallied Commission, to which their excess of war material should have been delivered by March 10, said that it made no difference whether this material be delivered or destroyed, and they preferred to destroy it.

This far, however, it was stated by a high official here to-day, no evidence had been obtained by the commission of any destruction of material by the Germans. Lists have been furnished, it was said, but it has been impossible to verify them up to this time, as Premier Millerand stated yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies.

In addition to her failure to take any steps to reduce the German armed force to 200,000 men, although the time limit expires in thirteen days, as pointed out by M. Millerand, Germany has done little or nothing, the French assert, toward execution of about thirty-six clauses of the treaty on which the limit has already expired.

Only Seeds Are Delivered. The only provision, so far as France is concerned, that has been executed is that providing for the delivery of seeds for the spring planting in the devastated regions. It is admitted, however, that something has been done regarding some of the general provisions, such as reduction of the military schools.

Restitution of factory equipment and other things taken from northern France has been in progress since the armistice, but is far from being completed. An inventory of the aeronautic material has been delivered and the emission of 100,000,000 francs in bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to reparations, has not yet been regulated.

Germany began delivering coal to France under the provisions of the treaty at the rate of 200,000 tons a month. The Reparations Commission fixed the total amount to be delivered at 10,000,000 tons, on the basis of last December's production. Since the decision was reached the deliveries have fallen to 150,000 tons a month.

The delivery of submarines has been only partly executed, while nothing has been done regarding the delivery of arms and munitions of demobilization of the naval forces. Some of these questions, such as the emission of bonds, under consideration by the Reparations Commission require a great deal of negotiation, but it is held by the French that with regard to other matters the Germans have raised all sorts of difficulties, with the object of gaining time in the hope of evading fulfillment of them.

It is held to be most probable that it is Germany's intention to evade her obligations, as her ability to deliver 800,000 tons a month was determined by the Reparations Commission.

It is said in official circles that either the occupation of the Ruhr valley by German troops or the organization of a separate Government there would have an ultimate effect, if it is not the direct object of the further dodging of the execution of the treaty terms.

MEXICO TO PAY INTEREST.

Soon Will Resume Meeting Obligations of Debt.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Mexican Government soon will resume payment of interest on its foreign debt, by the Department of Finance. Interest payments have not been made since 1914.

Workmen Propose Truce and Neutral Zone; Would Cease Fighting, But Retain Arms

DUSSELDORF, March 27.—The executive committee announces that the workmen's conference has sent a message to Berlin proposing that the fighting throughout Germany should be discontinued, the workmen, however, retaining their arms. It is suggested that both sides withdraw, leaving a neutral zone. An agreement has not yet been concluded.

CLOCKS SET TO SAVE DAYLIGHT

Hands Put Ahead One Hour at 2 A. M. to Remain So During Spring and Summer.

NEW THREAT IN ALBANY

Plan to Repeal Law Will Be Fought To-morrow—Farmers and Dairymen Wall.

Daylight saving time goes into effect at 2 o'clock this morning, and if those who did not want it will keep still and give a chance to those who did want it nothing serious is likely to happen. At 2 o'clock, or earlier, when one went to bed earlier, clocks throughout various communities and cities spotting the eastern section of the country and a few outside were pushed ahead one hour, thus throwing the machinery of the light conserving law into gear for the remainder of the spring and all of the summer. The operation of the law now, however, differs from that of a year ago, because local ordinances, not Federal legislation, govern it.

In the hours just preceding the setting ahead of the clocks it became known that several New Jersey cities, taking the matter into their own hands, had anticipated any similar action by the State Legislature by advancing summer time measures. Among them were Hackensack, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy and Paterson.

Just before it was time for the city clock keepers to steal an hour, the loud protest that has been heard from up-State districts, but not so far west, became louder and resolved itself into a threat by the farming element that production of foodstuffs will be cut down at the daylight saving plan is not adopted. Nature, they declared, will not be able to fall into line at all and crops cannot be cared for. And as for the dairymen and the milk output—the former will be ruined and the latter cut to nothing at all.

Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Daylight Saving Association, issued a statement to the effect that "a desperate attempt" will be made to-morrow to repeal the State daylight saving law. The fathers of the repeal bill, he said, will seek to enlist the aid of the Republican Assemblymen to wipe out the law. He added that New York farmers demand that their representatives oppose the effort.

During the week the various railroads operating into New York made it clear that they would run suburban trains on the new schedule, but return the standard Eastern time for long run trains. Early this morning it was evident at railroad and ferry terminals that the statements were not thoroughly understood by commuters.

One sweeping effect of the adoption of summer time in New York will be the opening time for brokerage houses and stock exchanges throughout the country. When the New York Stock, curb, cotton and other trade exchanges fell in line all similar institutions in the country decided to set clocks ahead.

The American Railway Express announced yesterday that collections would be made on summer time throughout the State and along the New Jersey water-front. All Federal departments, including the Federal Reserve Bank, Post Office, Custom House and courts, will observe the big change also.

Most of the big cities in Canada are expected to push the clocks ahead in May.

MAINE DEMOCRATS URGE 4 P. C. BEER

Leaders Would Insert Wet Plank in State Platform.

SPECIAL TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. AUGUSTA, Me., March 27.—Several of the party leaders are in favor of the Democratic State convention, to be held at Bangor next Tuesday, which will permit the sale of four per cent. beer. Just how the matter will be presented is a question and just how the beer could be procured is another question. The leaders declare that there is certainly a division of sentiment in Maine as to national prohibition, and while none believe that whiskey will come back they argue that some way to get the beer containing four per cent. of alcohol would be a winning stroke and one that would make a lot of Democratic votes next September.

Some favor the passage of the plank adopted by the Democrats of New York declaring the right of the State in the exercise of its sovereign power to so construe the concurrent clause of the Eighteenth Amendment as to be in accord with the liberal and reasonable views of the people.

The advocates of the "wet" plank declare that it is ridiculous for Congress to fix the standard of alcohol in liquor at one-half of one per cent., when the fact is taken into consideration that prior to the passage of the Volstead act Maine's ban on prohibition State permitted the sale of beer up to three per cent.

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Three Socialists Are Included in New Ministry of Germany.

CENTRIST LEADER IN IT

Capt. Cuno Declines Finance Portfolio Which Finally Goes to Gustav Bauer.

OBJECTS TO CRITICISM

Gessler, Chief Burgomaster of Nuremberg, Succeeds Noske as Defence Minister.

BERLIN, March 27.—Formation of a new Cabinet for Germany, with Hermann Mueller as Premier and Foreign Secretary, was announced to-day. The Minister of Labor is Herr Schlicke, a Socialist, as is the Premier. The Minister of Economics is Herr Schmidt, also a Socialist.

The other ministers as first announced were: Minister of Transport, Gustav Bauer (Socialist); Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Eduard David (Socialist); Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior, Herr Koch (Democrat); Minister of Defence, Herr Gessler (Democrat); Minister of Justice, Herr Plunck (Democrat); Minister of Finance, Capt. Fischer Cuno (Centrist and chairman of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company); Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Johann Giesberts (Centrist); Minister of Food, Andreas Hermes (Centrist); Minister of the Treasury, Dr. Wirth (Centrist).

A telegram from Hamburg says Capt. Fischer Cuno telegraphed President Ebert refusing to accept the post of Minister of Finance, on the ground that too many political and non-political objections have been raised against his appointment.

When it developed that Capt. Cuno would not take office it was announced that Gustav Bauer will become Minister of Finance and Dr. Bell Minister of Transport. The others remain unchanged.

The portfolio for reconstruction has not yet been filled. It will be allotted to a Democrat.

Dr. Wirth was formerly a Minister of Finance in the cabinet headed by a member of the