WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain and warmer to-day; cloudy to-morrow; moderate, south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 35; lowest, 22.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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BACK TO UPTON AND CELL TO BE PHILLIPS'S FATE

Uncle Sam to Force Him Into Uniform; Prison If He Is Disobedient.

CASE STIRS ARMY HEADS

Decision Expelling Pacifist to Be Reversed, Despite Revulsion Against Him.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—If Charles Francis Phillips of New York, the "conscientious objector" who was fired out of Camp Upton by the authorities because they did not want his kind in the army, thinks he thereby has escaped military duty he has another guess coming.

The strong arm of Uncle Sam is to reach out for Phillips and put a uniform on him. That being done, it then will be possible to stow him safely away in a military prison where he won't have to fight. This treatment will be meted out to Phillips if when he gets back in Camp Upton he elects again to resist his superiors, about which he has boasted since his dismissal.

The case of Phillips has not reached here yet officially, though a report on it from the authorities at Camp Upton is expected any day. The actions of Phillips have so stirred the authorities here that without waiting for the case to be reported the Provost Marshal General to-day asked Adjt.-Gen. McCain to forward to him the papers in Phillips's case as soon as they arrive.

While officers here sympathize with the feeling of revulsion which Phillips excited among the authorities at Camp Upton, they made it plain to-day that a great mistake was made by the officers at the camp in dropping Phillips because of his criminal record in resisting the draft. Instead he should have been kept in the army and punished for the first infraction of its rules.

Will Send Phillips Back.

Col. Hugh S. Johnson, Assistant Provost Marshal General, said that in his opinion the officers at the camp did not have the authority to dismiss Phillips.

"Phillips," said Col. Johnson, "will be brought back."

As soon as the papers reach here instructions probably will be sent to his local board to get him and send him back to the camp and the officers there will be ordered to accept him.

It was never intended, it was explained at the War Department, that resistance to the draft should result in exemption from military service. There is no precedent for the procedure followed at Camp Upton.

The plan in dealing with those who resisted the draft has been to prosecute them criminally first and then enroll them in the army, where their subsequent conduct could be dealt with by court-martial. Great surprise is felt at the War Department that the camp authorities did not follow such a course despite their disgust. Having enrolled Phillips, they should have proceeded to court-martial him at once for his actions at the camp.

It is not believed here that Phillips comes strictly within the class of "conscientious objectors." The law provides that no person "found to be a member of any well recognized religious sect or organization at present found existing and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious conscictions are against war shall be compelled to serve in the military forces."

Would Not Exempt Phillips.

The words "well recognized" were inserted in the original draft of the bill to keep this down to its narrowest limitations and to insure against just such persons as Phillips being exempted.

Phillips, it appears from the interview he gave out in New York, not only posed as an objector but carried this to the point of physical resistance after he reached the camp, refusing to obey the orders of his superiors. Gen. Crowder has made it plain in several rulings that resistance to military duty once a man had been certified by his local board would be dealt with summarily by court-martial.

Phillips and all of his kind, it was made plain to-day, are to be compelled to wear uniforms. It is up to them to decide whether they are to wear them with honor or with a big "P" on them.

PHILLIPS IS DEFIANT.

Young Wife Upholds Him in Refusing to Do Military Service.

Charles Francis Phillips ran his hands through his wavy pompadour again and again when a SUN man carried him the news last night that another bit in Camp Upton, and possibly some more confining place, stares him in the face again.

"Oh, say, that's awful. Eleanor, do you hear that?" he called to his young wife, who was in the pantry. She agreed it was worse than awful, and so did a Socialist friend who was visiting there.

They were in the little Phillips apartment on the fourth floor of 102 Third avenue, rooms that look more like the habitat of students than the abode of East Siders. Phillips still wore his alkative red necktie, and his wife, who was Eleanor Parker, her hair cropped, and wearing a green loose French blouse, had all the appearance of a Greenwich villager in good standing.

"I thought all this was over," said Phillips, "but I guess as long as the Provost Marshal made the regulations, he's the fellow who can change them." He puffed away at his little pipe, and he looked worried. Then he flared up, and declared:

Prison Would Not Change Him.

"But I tell you they won't make me serve. I won't, that's all there is to it. They can come and get me, like they did before, and I suppose beat me again, but it won't make me a soldier."

"Young man, do you realise you may go to prison for thirty years of hard labor, if the court-martial so orders?" he was asked.

"Would they do that? Say, you

Continued on Fourth Page.

LOVETT LEAVES WAR BOARD FOR M'ADOO RAILROAD POST

Resigns From Union Pacific Directorate and Other Corporate Interests to Supervise All Lines' Betterment Expenditures.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The reorganization of the War Industries Board and important changes in the railway administration of the country were foreshadowed to-day in the announcement of the retirement of Judge Robert S. Lovett from the War Industries Board and his appointment by Director-General McAdoo as director of the division of betterments and additions of the railways.

In taking this new post Judge Lovett also has resigned as chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, a place he has held since the death of E. H. Harriman. Following is the announcement of Director-General McAdoo:

Director-General McAdoo announced to-day the creation of the Division of Betterments and Additions and the appointment of Judge Robert S. Lovett as the director thereof.

This division will have jurisdiction of betterments and additions to the railroad lines throughout the United States. Judge Lovett has resigned as chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, has severed his connection with all other corporate interests and will devote himself exclusively to the new work he has assumed for the Government.

Judge Lovett has also resigned as a member of the War Industries Board in order that he may devote himself to his new duties.

These changes caused much surprise to-day, inasmuch as it is known that only a few days ago Judge Lovett fully expected to return to the management of the Union Pacific. He has been acting as chairman of the priorities committee of the War Industries Board since its organization last summer.

As director of the new division in the railway administration Judge Lovett is to have supervision of all the new money spent on the railroads. All railroad improvements will have to have his sanction before they can be undertaken.

John Skelton Williams will pass upon the financial phase of these and Judge Lovett will take up the physical needs. The railroads already have submitted to Mr. Williams the amounts they propose for improvements. Judge Lovett will be asked to go over these with a view of determining what improvements suggested are required by the physical conditions.

SECRET RADIO IN SKYSCRAPER

Powerful Wireless Found Unsealed in Tower of Trinity Building, Broadway.

ARMY MEN INVESTIGATE

Owned by Former Telefunken Manager Now Doing Work for U. S.

Federal officers searching for secret wireless devices invaded the offices of Richard Pfund, former manager of the Telefunken Wireless Telegraph Company, in the tower of the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, and there discovered a powerful outfit.

Although disconnected, the apparatus, according to the authorities, could be assembled within a half hour and would then be capable of sending messages many thousands of miles. No aerials were found connected with it, but it is said that there are two pieces of iron scrollwork on the roof of the tower which would serve the purpose if connected with the device.

For several weeks wireless operators at Fort Totten had been intercepting messages, apparently in code, which led army authorities to suspect that a powerful wireless station somewhere along the Atlantic coast was in operation. So powerful was the sending apparatus, the Fort Totten operators reported, that they were certain it was similar in construction to those of the Telefunken Company, which were seized by the Government after the start of the European war.

In the belief that such a wireless apparatus might easily be communicating information regarding the movements of ships out of Atlantic ports, and especially spy reports to Germany or German agents on the movement of troop transports, the Army Intelligence Bureau assigned several radio experts to locate it. They worked incessantly for weeks at various places along the coast, finally narrowing their operations with delicately attuned instruments to the vicinity of New York.

Traced to This City.

Last week the search moved directly into this city, and the detecting apparatus was rigged up atop the Majestic Hotel, at Central Park West and Seventy-second street. The Government experts reported on Saturday they were certain the mysterious station for which they were looking was in this city.

In some manner the searchers learned of the station in the tower of the Trinity Building. They are by no means satisfied, however, that they have found the right apparatus. In fact, they think not and are looking further.

The discovery was made on Sunday, but was kept an official secret until yesterday, when the news leaked out through tenants of the building. It was then admitted that officers of the Army Intelligence Corps under Capt. F. A. Houghton and deputies under United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy had visited the building upon a mysterious tip that a large Telefunken apparatus was to be found there.

Pfund, it was learned, was defiant and refused to open his door to the officers. He told them he had been doing special work for the Government and that he was acquainted with certain officers in the Brooklyn navy yard. This, it was ascertained, is correct, as he has been experimenting on a wireless field outfit for the Marine Corps and the army.

Finally, however, when told that he must open or have his door broken down, Pfund permitted the officers to enter. They soon found the outfit, which was not under seal, as such devices are supposed to be. Pfund told them he had not used it since our entrance into the war.

Allowed to Retain Apparatus.

The apparatus was not seized, but its presence was reported yesterday to the army authorities, who have the case in hand. Pfund is permitted to continue in possession of his skyscraper laboratory while the case is being investigated.

At 111 Broadway it was said yesterday that Pfund severed relations with the Telefunken people in 1913, and that he has since occupied four floors in the tower for experimental purposes. He formerly had aerials strung on the roof, but these, it was said, were taken down when the general order to dismantle went out to the wireless operators. The posts to which they were attached and the iron scroll work, however, still remain.

Among those who talked of the case yesterday was Carl A. Leasenfeld, superintendent of the building, who said of Pfund: "He hates the Germans; he always says he hates them."

Civil Rights Bill Goes to President.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The conference report on the soldiers' and sailors' civil rights bill, already adopted by the Senate, was adopted by the House to-day, and now goes to the President.

AIR NAVY ASKS $450,000,000

Crowell Says $640,000,000 Already Provided Is Going Fast.

HUGE DEFICIENCY BILL

It Appropriates $761,000,000 and Authorizes Contracts for $491,000,000 Additional.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A plan to speed up air production and put every ounce of energy possible into the project of making America mistress of the skies in the war is back of the demand of the War Department to-day for almost half a billion dollars additional appropriation for fliers of every type used in war. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day received from Assistant Secretary of War Crowell a letter asking that an immediate appropriation of $450,000,000 for the air navy be made.

Mr. Crowell explained that $200,000,000 of this sum was needed to supplement the original appropriation of $640,000,000 made last summer to give America a start in the fight for air supremacy.

Original $640,000,000 Used.

The vast sum is necessary, he said, to complete the programme then outlined. Stupendous additions to cost of materials and experimentation have played havoc with the initial appropriation.

Then $250,000,000 is needed for more aircraft, materials and supplies for the Signal Corps, under which the air navy is developing.

Assistant Secretary Crowell offered no specific figures regarding the number of airplanes projected. This he doubtless will tell the committee in executive session. To-night he explained to THE SUN that he was not prepared to discuss details and figures informally, which may be taken to mean careful guarding of war plans.

More money for upkeep of the fighting forces, more by $68,000,000 even than the House provided in the urgent deficiency bill, is provided for in the revised measure reported to-day to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill as reported contains items of direct appropriation totalling $761,000,000, and authorizations for the making of contracts involving $491,000,000 more. The total of these sums is $1,252,000,000, or more than the total annual appropriations of the Government for entire Congresses thirty years ago.

The Biggest Items Asked.

Here are the major items of expenditure for the army and navy authorized by the Senate Appropriations Committee in to-day's report:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Additional employees	$1,470,747
Rock Island arsenal, water power plant	95,000
Watertown arsenal, extension of of fire building	100,000
Military establishment—	
Mileage to commissioned officers, &c.	2,500,000
Regular supplies	5,068,100
Barracks and quarters	15,101,140
Water and sewers at military posts	6,145,000
Roads, walks, wharves and drainage	2,640,300
Construction and repairs of hospitals	3,274,300
Manufacture of arms	6,000,000
Terminal storage and shipping buildings	5,000,000
Total additions for the War Department and the military establishment generally were	$50,951,696.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Naval gun factory, Washington	$2,439,727
Maintenance, bureau of yards and docks	5,000,000
Ordnance stations, improvement	2,000,000
Improvement and equipment of navy yards	1,570,000

The combined items for the navy and the Navy Department totalled $17,244,174.

KULTUR SAVED, WIRES KAISER.

Thanks Army Leaders in Telegram to Von Hertling.

BERLIN, via London, March 4.—Emperor William, according to an official announcement made to-day, on the conclusion of peace between Germany and Russia sent a telegram to Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, reading as follows:

"The German sword wielded by great army leaders has brought peace with Russia. With deep gratitude to God, who has been with us, I am filled with proud joy at the deeds of my army and the tenacious perseverance of my people. It is of especial satisfaction to me that German blood and German kultur have been saved. Accept my warmest thanks for your faithful and strong cooperation in the great work."

LENROOT WINS, BUT M'GOVERN WILL NOT QUIT

La Follette Is Censured at Conference of Wisconsin Republicans.

DELEGATES IN WRANGLE

Factional Rancor Increases Chance of Thompson Getting Senate Nomination.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Francis E. McGovern, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, walked into the Republican party's unofficial convention this evening and told them to go to blazes if they did not like his candidacy for the United States Senate. Whereupon the delegates declared for Irvine L. Lenroot (as they had meant to do from the beginning, McGovern well knowing it), gave Bob La Follette as hard a slap as they could nerve themselves to administer, and went home wondering if they had better vote for a Democratic candidate.

If McGovern, who gives out that the "invitation convention" was a tricky piece of business, framed and devised by Gov. Philipp to cheat him out of the Senatorial nomination at the primaries, sticks to his decision to ignore the will of the convention there is sure to be a rough and tumble fight at the Republican primaries on March 19.

However strong Lenroot may be among loyalist Republicans, there is no blinking the fact that McGovern has firm friends who will continue to suspect that the convention was rigged against him and who will support him at the primaries against the convention's selection.

Thompson's Chance.

This means that James Thompson of La Crosse, put into the Republican race by the wily La Follette because of La Follette's belief that Thompson, a Scandinavian, could unite the Scandinavian vote with the La Follette German vote, has a chance to capture the regular Republican nomination while Lenroot and McGovern are at each other's throat. In that event thousands of Republicans will cast their ballots at the special election on April 2 for the Democratic candidate, who will be Joseph E. Davies, in all likelihood.

There's no speculation about this at all. It was stated ever and over again on the floor of the convention held in the Hotel Pfister this evening. The embarrassments and perils of the plight that the Republicans of Wisconsin have walked into with their eyes wide open were recognized and admitted. Yet nothing was done to find a way out.

McGovern is blamed to-night for obstinacy and party insubordination, and he counters with the charge that the delegates were hand picked by the standpatters under Gov. Philipp, who would not tolerate an out and out Progressive as the Senatorial candidate, who closed their eyes to McGovern's candidacy and dragged in the more or less unwilling Lenroot.

Only One Way Out.

There is only one way out of the tangle. That would be for either Lenroot or McGovern to withdraw from the primaries contest. McGovern says he won't, because he was slimflammed out of a convention recommendation to the primaries. Lenroot cannot without embarrassing the State leaders that jammed through his recommendation to-night. Apparently they have got to fight it out, while La Follette, with still another chance to damage the party, chuckles at the situation.

The convention quit business after a flood of hard words and vicious insinuations. Asparagus vinaigrette fell upon many heads. The loyalty of Lenroot was openly aspersed. A delegate shouted that he didn't believe Gov. Philipp was a good patriot. McGovern was denounced as a sorehead and a mule—all good harmony stuff which used to be the exclusive property of the Democrats before the consulate of Woodrow. Now, the Republicans here and there are trying their hand at the game and are succeeding notably, without much help from the naturally gifted Irish.

All of this means that leaders went back to their counties sore and disgruntled. Maybe they'll get over it by primary day or special election day. Maybe they won't. La Follette is willing to take a chance that they won't and will push Thompson's candidacy harder than ever, calling on the Socialists, probably 75,000 of them, to butt into the Republican primaries (as they have a right to do under the law) and vote for Thompson.

Whenever loyalist Republicans quit calling each other names and lift themselves for five minutes out of the red haze of factionalism they do a little mental arithmetic and quit with a headache.

Five Hours of Meanness.

Not a great deal was expected of the convention this evening and the party more than came up to expectations. There were about thirty minutes of real business and five hours of conversational meanness. A fair set of commonplace resolutions was adopted. La Follette was slapped upon the wrist. Lenroot was named by 87 to 45 as the one candidate who should be voted for at the

Continued on Third Page.

Friends Rally to Aid of "Sun" Tobacco Fund

SOME of the most important benefits of the season are scheduled for the present month. An attempt has been made to catalogue them on page 5.

No list of names from abroad gives as much simple pleasure as that drawn from the soldiers' cards of thanks. To get one is almost certain to make you a "repeater" for the fund.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, institution or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Wilson Informed of All British Treaties

LONDON, March 4.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons as to whether copies of all treaties, secret or public, and all other memoranda of other agreements to which Great Britain has become a party since August 4, 1914, have been communicated to President Wilson, Foreign Secretary Balfour said to-day: "President Wilson is kept fully informed by the Allies."

FRENCH REACH FOE'S 4TH LINE

Brilliant Attack on Three Quarters of Mile Front Near Verdun.

THEY TAKE 150 CAPTIVES

Australian Troops Enter Enemy Trenches at Three Places in Flanders.

LONDON, March 4.—French troops executed to-day a brilliant attack against the Calonne trenches, in the Verdun sector, penetrating the German positions to the fourth line. The engagement was the most extensive fought recently on the entire line. The French advanced over a front of 1,300 yards to a depth of 650 yards. They took 150 prisoners. The attack was a surprise and appears to have been a complete success.

The Germans continue their series of raids against the front lines held by the French jointly with American troops. Repeated attacks last night and to-day north of the Chemin des Dames near the Malmaison wood and in Lorraine proved futile. The Paris official report refers to these assaults as being checked by French fire, making no mention of possible American participation.

British troops made a number of successful raids last night. Australians entered the enemy lines near Warneton and after killing at least fifty of the enemy and destroying several dugouts brought back eleven prisoners. The Australians performed similar but less spectacular feats near Gapaard, east of Messines and south of Hollebeke. Prisoners and machine guns were taken in each case. North Middlesex (London) troops took several prisoners in an attack north of Lassehendaele. At several other points the German lines were entered. The British casualties are reported very light.

The Germans failed in an attempted raid north of St. Quentin, leaving several prisoners in British hands.

Berlin reports the capture of a number of Belgians when a storming detachment penetrated the allied lines at a point not specified. Violent artillery engagements at numerous points in France and Flanders also are chronicled. Twenty-seven prisoners are reported as a result of minor Teuton raids north of the Rhine-Marne Canal, particularly west of Blamont and south of Metzeral.

In January, says an official statement issued to-day by the British War Office, the Germans dropped 1,482 bombs in the area occupied by British troops in France. In the same period British aviators dropped 7,653 bombs in enemy areas.

The Germans dropped only 221 bombs in the daytime, the statement adds, while the British dropped 5,900 between sunrise and sunset.

ACTIVITY GREATER ON BRITISH FRONT

Many Raids Made by Germans in Last Two Days.

By PERCY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 4.—There has been more activity on the British front during the last forty-eight hours than at any previous time this year. The engagements, however, appear more as disconnected local activities than as the overture to a grand operation. None the less, by such increases in local operations the larger affairs usually are prefaced.

The Germans have made something like a dozen raids. Two have been against the Australians and one against the Portuguese. On the whole the balance has been distinctly not unfavorable to us. The Germans have left in our hands or lying before our lines about seventy in killed and prisoners. The heaviest sufferers among the Allies were the Portuguese, who were attacked in strength after a severe bombardment, but rallied gallantly to the counter attack and took some prisoners.

The German losses in their clash with the Australians were very heavy. The attack was made under a tremendous barrage, after many weeks of careful rehearsal, according to stories told by prisoners. In the first rush the enemy succeeded in getting into the trenches and reached a company headquarters, but a counter attack led by a platoon commander drove them out. They left twenty-three dead and four prisoners.

Some other raids failed to reach our trenches. Nowhere did the Germans get away with prisoners or cause casualties without leaving the equivalent behind.

TWO MORE AVIATORS KILLED.

Gasolene Tank Explodes While They Are at Great Height.

LAWTON, Okla., March 4.—Flight Lieuts. Paul and Whitney, from the aerial school at Fort Sill, were killed late to-day ten miles north of the aviation field when the gasolene tank on their airplane exploded and the machine crashed to earth from a great height.

Initials and home addresses of the two aviators could not be obtained to-night.

Bay State Meatless Days Continue.

BOSTON, March 4.—Tuesday and Friday will be continued as beefless and porkless days in Massachusetts.

This Is a Meatless Day

TEUTONS HALT FIGHT ONLY IN GREAT RUSSIA

Germans Reserve and Exercise Free Hand in All Other Territory.

CONGRESS IS ORDERED

Bolshevik Councils Will Meet in Moscow to Discuss Forced Treaty.

LONDON, March 4.—Peace with Russia is being celebrated in Berlin, but it appears that the celebration is premature. There is little doubt of the outcome, but in the meantime Russian territory still is being ravaged by the enemy. The German General Staff issued to-day an official statement to the effect that military operations in Great Russia ceased yesterday, in consequence of the signing of the peace treaty. At approximately the same time Ensign Krylenko, the Russian commander-in-chief, ordered the field staff at Mohilev to suspend hostilities, the troops being instructed to remain in their positions.

The German statement and Krylenko's order would seem to apply only to Great Russia. In Little Russia the Austro-Hungarian armies are advancing steadily. A report received to-day from Vienna says the forces operating in Podalia have taken an enormous quantity of booty, including more than 770 guns, 1,100 machine guns and huge quantities of other materials.

The Bolshevik delegation which signed the forced peace with Germany is proceeding to Petrograd. Ratification of the treaty is expected Thursday, but there yet may be a hitch, as the All Russian Congress of Soldiers', Workmen's, Peasants' and Cossack deputies, which will assemble in Moscow next Sunday, will have the final say.

Terms of the Treaty.

A despatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam gives the following terms of the treaty:

"First—The Central Powers and Russia declare the state of war between them to be terminated and are resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship with one another.

"Second — The contracting nations will refrain from all agitation or provocation against other signatory Governments and undertake to spare the populations of the regions occupied by the Powers of the Quadruple Entente.

"Third—The regions lying west of the line agreed upon by the contracting parties and formerly belonging to Russia, shall no longer be under Russian sovereignty. It is agreed that the line appears from the appended map, No. 1, which, as agreed upon, forms an essential part of the peace treaty. The fixing of the line in the west will be settled in the German-Russian mixed commission.

"The regions in question will have no obligation whatever toward Russia arising from their former relations thereto. Russia undertakes to refrain from all interference in the internal affairs of these territories and to let Germany and Austria determine the future fate of these territories in agreement with their populations.

Promise to Evacuate.

"Fourth — Germany and Austria agree, when a general peace is concluded and Russian demobilization is fully completed, to evacuate the regions east of the line designated in article 3, No. 1, in so far as article 6 does not stipulate otherwise. Russia will do everything in her power to complete as soon as possible the evacuation of the Anatolian provinces and their orderly return to Turkey.

"The districts of Erivan, Kars and Batoum will likewise without delay be evacuated by the Russian troops. Russia will not interfere in the reorganization of the constitutional or international conditions of these districts, but leave it to the populations of the districts to carry out the reorganization in agreement with the neighboring states, particularly Turkey."

A proclamation published in Petrograd yesterday announcing the intention of the Bolshevik Government to sign the treaty with the Central Powers without discussion of the conditions contained therein concludes with these words:

"We are leaving it entirely to the workmen and peasants of the whole world to judge the matter, after the delegation has informed them of the facts."

Supplementary Treaties Made.

Supplementary treaties were signed at Brest-Litovsk, in addition to the main peace treaty, according to a telegram from Brest-Litovsk by way of Vienna and Amsterdam. It is inferred in some quarters here that the German advance in the Ukraine and Finland will continue, while the Germans reserve for themselves generally a free hand outside the limits of Great Russia.

The German press greets the advent of peace with Russia as a master stroke, according to Amsterdam advices. The German Emperor's telegram to Chancellor von Hertling is placarded throughout Berlin. Flags are flying everywhere, and the schools will have a holiday to-morrow.

GERMANY'S TROOPS TO OCCUPY FINLAND

Sweden Told Move Is Only to Restore Order.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Germany's occupation of the Aland Islands is only a preliminary to the total occupation of Finland. Official despatches to the Swedish Legation to-day say Germany has announced to the Stockholm Foreign Office her intention to occupy Finland and that Sweden has protested.

Germany advised Sweden, the despatches say, that it was necessary to occupy Finland temporarily to restore order, but gave assurances she had no intention to take permanent possession of the territory. Sweden protested also against the Aland Islands being placed in the war zone.

The occupation of the Aland Islands, the despatches say, is to make them a base for supplying the German occupation of Finland.

There are 500 Swedish troops on the islands for police purposes. Their commander was notified by the German commander of his intentions, and while so far there has been no clash reported the Swedish troops have not been withdrawn and the feeling is described here as tense.

Chinese Turkestan in Danger of Invasion

PEKIN, Feb. 27 (delayed).—The Governor of the Province of Sin Kiang, western China, from which have come reports that Turks and Germans are stirring up the Mohammedans, telegraphs that the Russians are massing on the frontier, evidently intending an invasion of Sin Kiang. The telegram adds that the people are panic stricken and asks that rifles and ammunition be sent to the Governor.

The Province of Sin Kiang generally is designated as Chinese or eastern Turkestan. It is bounded on the north by Mongolia, on the west by Russia and on the southwest by Afghanistan and northern India.

FOOD SHORTAGE ANGERS VIENNA

Situation Called Intolerable by Burgomaster at Corporation Meeting.

DISCONTENT SPREADING

Collapse of Breadstuffs Administration Charged—Supply Very Small.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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AMSTERDAM, March 4.—The Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* reports a meeting of the Vienna Corporation at which great indignation was expressed at the food shortage. The burgomaster stated that in consequence of the almost complete discontinuance of supplies from Hungary, Vienna would be thrown back almost exclusively upon the maize from Rumania. This is sufficient to last only a short time, therefore until the new harvest the people must reckon upon supplies from Ukraine.

The war breadstuffs department is able only by the utmost efforts to provide bread from one day to another. Such a situation, the burgomaster asserted, is intolerable. He said the systematic attempts to reassure the populace by the well known whitewashings are useless, only serving to cause added disquiet. Beyond all, he charged that the state breadstuffs administration had collapsed completely. He said the word "bankrupt" safely could be written above the door of this Government bureau.

The National Food Administration has remained deaf to the demands made by all parties of the Vienna Corporation. "If matters continue thus we will be unable to hold out longer," said the burgomaster. "The Austrian Government again must send representatives to Berlin to beg help for the population of Vienna."

GERMANS SEND FOOD.

Captured Russian Stores Going to Distressed Austria.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—To meet the critical food situation in Austria, all food supplies captured by the Germans in their advance into Russia are being rushed to Germany's ally, according to advices to the Food Administration from Entente sources. These reports, however, do not coincide with cable despatches from abroad, which report a serious situation in Vienna and elsewhere in Austria and indicate a possible appeal to Berlin for relief.

It is said the needs of the German people are being met by shipments from Ukraine ports to German ports of great grain reserves which the Ukraine people had refused to sell to Russians when it was found that the latter offered paper money in payment. Reports of the Allies' agents show that Ukraine with a small population last year produced more than one-sixth of all the grain stuffs harvested in Russia. Known as the granary of the nation, Ukraine, being little affected by the war, piled up large reserves.

When the agreement with Germany was signed it was reported that the great food reserves could not be shipped into Germany because of poor transportation facilities, but Germany has mobilized strong fleets, and it is said that she is unable to move by water as much food as is offered by the Ukrainians. All available rail transportation is used to ship food captured from the Russians to the Austrians, who have been denied a full share of Hungary's supplies by the latter because of alleged indifference on the part of the Austrians to the trade needs of Hungary.

Although no figures are available as to the amount of food which is reaching the Germans and their allies, reports show that the food situation in the last two weeks has greatly improved in many sections of Germany.

SAYS HOPE OF PEACE RESTS WITH WILSON

Frankfort Writer Regards Him Ablest Entente Leader.

AMSTERDAM, March 4.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, commenting on the recent speech of Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, says:

"The decision as to whether the war, with all its horrors, shall continue or preliminary discussions regarding the possibility of peace shall begin depends to-day more on President Wilson than on the Governments of the European Entente."

The newspaper finds some parts of Mr. Balfour's speech deserving of consideration and regards its moderate tone as a welcome sign. It contends that the demand for the evacuation of Belgium and reparation in the case of that country should be acceded to only if the Entente is able to force Germany out of Belgium.

"Mr. Balfour ought to know," it adds, "that the maximum concessions of both sides can be reached only by negotiations."

RUMANIA ACCEPTS TRUCE.

Armistice Conditions Are Agreed To, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, via London, March 4.—"The Rumanians have accepted our armistice conditions," says a German official communication issued to-day.

JAPAN'S ARMY MAY BE ON WAY TO SIBERIA NOW

Belief in Washington First News Will Be of Arrival of Troops.

WILSON KEEPS SILENT

Stevens Reports Bolsheviki Already Are Destroying Railway Bridges.

GUARANTEES NOT ASKED

Such a Request From United States Might Bring About Resentment.

LONDON, March 5.—The British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Tokio intended yesterday or to-day jointly to ask Japan to take the necessary steps to safeguard allied interests in Siberia, according to the "Daily Mail."

The newspaper adds that the American Ambassador was not expected to join in the request, but that no disturbing conclusions are to be drawn from this fact, as no American opposition is expected.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—News of military action by Japan in Siberia is awaited hourly here. No doubt remains that Japan is about to move to protect its interests there, and the opinion here is that Japanese occupation of Vladivostok is now practically certain.

Advices received here to-day indicated that German controlled Bolsheviki elements in Siberia had begun operations to prevent Japan and the Entente Allies from controlling the eastern end of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. John F. Stevens, chairman of the American Railway Commission, reported to the State Department that the Russians had begun destroying bridges on the Trans-Siberian between Lake Baikal and the Manchurian frontier. It is believed here that this action is aimed at preventing any advance of Japanese troops to carry out police duties.

All the bridges on the railroad have been permanently mined for some time. Russians here believe that the Bolsheviki may blow up many of these structures. The Bolsheviki, they insist, will pursue the same tactics toward the Japanese as they have against the Germans, and will refuse to recognize them as friends.

Americans Reported Safe.

Ambassador Francis notified the State Department to-day that he had arrived at Vologda and will remain there for the present. Other advices received from Moscow and other Russian points referred to the safety and welfare of individual Americans.

The effect of the developments on President Wilson with respect to the Japanese proposals to send an expedition into Siberia is not yet apparent. From present indications it would seem to be doubtful that this Government will take any formal action. It would much prefer, it is believed, not to be a party to any agreement, informal or otherwise, with respect to Japanese action in Siberia. All that is known is that in the informal exchanges that have gone on no disapproval of the idea of Japanese troops landing to protect the stores at Vladivostok and to do other police duty in Siberia has been expressed.

No Demand for Guarantees.

So far as this Government is concerned it is unlikely that the matter will proceed beyond this stage. Reports that the United States had asked Japan for guarantees that occupation of Siberian territory would not be permanent were denied emphatically to-day. The United States does not intend to ask Japan for any guarantees, fully believing that at the proper time Japan herself will give assurances along this line that will be perfectly satisfactory as to her intentions. In fact, it is stated that Japan has made its position clear, and for this reason any action looking to the procuring of guarantees from her certainly would be resented by the Japanese people.

Officials and diplomats here profess ignorance of what preparations have been made by Japan for the operations about to be undertaken. As a matter of course secrecy has been observed, and a strict censorship in regard to the Siberian question is in force at Tokio. Possibly the next word to come out of Japan on the subject will be an announcement of something accomplished.

Previous Action Cited.

In this connection it is recalled that at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war the Japanese acted without heralding. Before there was any such formality as a declaration of war a Russian fleet had been smashed and the war was half on.

It has been stated in official quarters that it is no concern of the Entente Allies or of America how Japan goes about the task once the question of policy is settled. If the decision is reached to give Japan a free hand in Eastern Siberia it is now conceded that no other military or naval Power is in position to render her any substantial aid owing to the lack of available forces.

There is a certain element in the Senate that naturally is inclined to view with distrust any move of this kind by Japan. Some of these Senators, who are from the West, credit Japan with imperialistic motives, and also take the ground that approval by us either informally or otherwise would not be consistent with the views we have expressed to the world. Some of these Western Senators would like even to have this Government come out strongly in disapproval of any occupation of Russian territory by Japan, but the majority of Senators who have talked informally on this subject believe the Japanese move should be given every encouragement and that the quicker Japan acts the better.

German Menace Greater.

They see a real German menace already looming in Siberia and refuse to take seriously the idea that the Russians