

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain this afternoon or to-night; to-morrow probably rain.
Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 38.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

BERLIN SCATTERED \$27,850,000 IN PLOT PROPAGANDA IN U. S.

German Bonds and Banks With Secret Local Loan Provided Funds. DRIVE PROVED FAILURE Hollweg's Plan to Take and Hold Orders Hurt British Air Work Slightly. BOLO AND HEARST NAMED

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Imperial German Government spent \$27,850,000 in propaganda between the outbreak of the conflict in Europe and America's declaration of war. These figures from the official communications of the Department of Justice were disclosed to-day to the special investigators of the Senate Judiciary Committee by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigations of that Department.

The sources from which this fund were gathered were also made known. It was shown that the Imperial Government through the sale of bonds and treasury bills of Germany made one raise of \$7,100,000 in the early part of 1915.

Later in the same year \$1,800,000 and still later \$3,900,000 were raised in the same way. The Reichsbank contributed \$7,000,000 more and other German banks raised \$1,300,000. This brought the total up to \$20,800,000 and the remaining \$7,050,000 was raised by the German Government through carefully guarded agencies in American banks, the largest sum being raised at the Chase National Bank of New York, \$2,500,000.

Money Spent Lavishly.

Mr. Bielaski made it clear to the committee that the Imperial Government's diplomatic agents and secret service men in the United States had distributed the big slush fund with a lavish hand. He did not attempt to analyze the expenditure in much detail but stated that the major items were \$1,500,000 spent in the activities of Bolo Pasha and \$1,700,000 which went to the purchase of the Evening Mail of New York.

The committee entangled itself in a quagmire late in the day which forced an adjournment that an executive session might determine upon the advisability of making public a file of telegrams which passed between William R. Hearst, then at Palm Beach, Fla., and the editors of his various newspapers and William Bayard Hale, his correspondent in Berlin.

Mr. Bielaski had produced the sheet of photostatic copies of the Hearst telegrams which passed between William R. Hearst, then at Palm Beach, Fla., and the editors of his various newspapers and William Bayard Hale, his correspondent in Berlin.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT MEN COMING.

Perishing Assigns Battalion and Four Batteries for Convoy.

TELLS WOMEN HE'S FOR NO EASY PEACE

German People Must Pay, Says Lloyd George.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Premier Lloyd George, at a great meeting in Albert Hall to-day, made an appeal for the votes of the women. The meeting was attended exclusively by women and the guard of honor was made up of members of uniformed women's organizations.

LIQUOR STOCKS FALL RAPIDLY

Mere 118,000,000 Gallons of Alcoholic Beverages in Warehouses. MAX ADVANCE DRY DATE

All Forms of Rum Threaten to Disappear Before Law Goes Into Effect.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Liquor stocks are falling low. A rush by the holders of bonded spirits to get them out before the nationwide dry spell sets in is making deep inroads into the available holdings in Government warehouses, which represent all that are left.

Stocks of distilled spirits have fallen to 130,000,000 gallons, the lowest figure ever recorded in modern times. This includes 12,000,000 gallons of raw alcohol, which is not fit for beverage uses, so that the stocks of whiskey, rum, brandy and other spirits are but 118,000,000 gallons.

In the year ended June 30, nine months of which came under the distilling ban, only 87,787,823 gallons were withdrawn from bond for beverage purposes. This is the lowest figure for any fiscal year of the present century and is but little over half of the withdrawals for the previous year.

In October withdrawals totalled 8,500,000 gallons and since November 1 they have been 11,500,000 gallons.

In the last fiscal year 90,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits were withdrawn from bonded warehouses for denaturation for industrial purposes. Stocks at the beginning of the fiscal year were only 158,000,000 gallons. If 90,000,000 gallons are withdrawn for industrial purposes this year only 68,000,000 will be left over for beverage uses.

Withdrawals of such heavy quantities, however, does not mean that liquor will disappear, but it is probable by that time the only available stocks will be in private hands.

ESTONIA IS RECOGNIZED.

Its Claim as Republic Indorsed by Germany.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—The German Government, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, has recognized the republic of Estonia, one of the Russian Baltic provinces.

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STEEL MEN WILL CUT PRICES, BUT KEEP UP WAGES

Judge Gary's Advice to Get Back to Peace Basis Is Accepted by Institute. OPTIMISTIC ON BUSINESS Conditions Now Abnormal and Costs Will Decrease, but Not to Old Level.

The general committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute at a meeting in Washington to-morrow will recommend to the War Industries Board a moderate reduction in the scale of maximum prices for iron and steel products, the reductions and adjustments to be made on an equitable basis. The decision to suggest this recommendation was made at yesterday's meeting of more than 100 representatives of all branches of the industry held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

It was decided unanimously to give the whole subject over to the general committee, which announced its stand for reduced prices and continued wages, at least until sacrifices have been made by the employers, through Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation.

Judge Gary made the principal address at yesterday's meeting and astonished his hearers by advocating lower prices and a continuation of the present scale of wages, the highest in the industrial history of the United States, but declared by him to be reasonable in view of the abnormal cost of living.

Summary of Conditions.

The points made by Chairman Gary may be summarized as follows:

1. Recommends a moderate reduction in the scale of maximum prices.
2. While causing some temporary losses this would prevent greater losses in the future.
3. Present wages are reasonable unless and until the costs of living are reduced.
4. Costs of production in the course of time will be decreased, though not to former levels.
5. The iron industry must be aided in the stabilization of business.
6. There should be no danger in this country of serious business depression.
7. The next five years in this country will be the most progressive, prosperous and successful in its history. The results will astonish even the most optimistic of to-day.

In introducing the subject of price reductions Judge Gary said that he was going to surprise and perhaps disappoint some of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute, and then continued:

"After a painstaking and exhaustive consideration and discussion, covering the larger part of two days, the general committee, or at least a majority of its members, perhaps all of them, have reached the conclusion that at the meeting to be held in Washington Wednesday there should be recommended to the War Industries Board a moderate reduction in the scale of maximum prices for our commodities commencing January 1, the reductions and adjustments to be made on an equitable basis, in consideration of all the circumstances and after careful study."

Chance to Help Business.

"You have a chance to do something valuable toward sustaining the white equilibrium of the country. While prices might suffer losses at present, perhaps it would prevent greater losses in the future. We would be leaders in a movement calculated to methodically readjust conditions in an orderly way. We might have some influence in steadying business generally; and remember the workmen are more interested in this question than any others, for labor constitutes the greater part of the cost of production from the raw material down to the finished product and its use by the consumer."

"If reductions are made now and manufacturers accept them willingly, even though sacrifices have to be made, we may be consoled by the fact that we are approaching better times, lower costs, a more natural and substantial basis and that we are probably doing the right thing. I feel reasonably confident the iron and steel men will, as heretofore especially during the war, be willing to do their part in promoting the welfare of all who are interested. Those who buy our products will correspondingly reduce their prices and thus do their part in the direction mentioned, and so on down the line. It may extend to others."

Judge Gary ascribed paramount importance to the labor situation in his consideration of these questions: "What of the future? Can and will the management of our industry exercise any stabilizing and beneficial influence upon the economic interests of the country?" After reference to material and frequent increases in wage rates during the war, he said:

"For one, I believe we have not been paying more than was proper and just. The necessary costs of living, while it would add to the difficulties of making war. Huge armies, which tempted rulers to war, must not be allowed to continue."

He declared himself in favor of equal rights for women as well as equal pay for equal work and equality in the marriage laws.

WILSON MAY NOT SIT AT COUNCIL; CLEMENCEAU TO PRESIDE AT TABLE; RADICALS FAIL TO DOMINATE BERLIN

BATTLE OF TALK FOLLOWS RIOTS GERMANS CLING TO KAISERISM

Both Factions Demand Death of Leader of Opponents, but Do Nothing. GUARD IS STRENGTHENED Government Brings in 10,000 Men to Render Reds Power- less to Revolt.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the London Times Service.
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LONDON, Dec. 9.—Despatches received in London to-day regarding the situation in Berlin indicate the demonstration was continuing yesterday without further rioting. A Reuter telegram says troops occupied the Stettin railway station in Berlin and a guard is occupying some other stations and public buildings. Troops also occupy the university. One unconfirmed despatch reports that fighting in the streets continues.

There seems to be a general agreement in the despatches that whatever was the immediate cause of the shooting, the real trouble was a genuine attempt by the extreme Socialists to overthrow the Government, which cost twenty-seven lives and fifty injured. The attempt was a failure.

A part of the populace is demanding the murder of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacus faction; another part is demanding the hanging of Friedrich Ebert, the Premier, to the nearest lamp-post. A Copenhagen despatch says the Spartacus group has gathered all the best organizers in Berlin, including the Russian Bolshevik leader, Lewin, who has been assisting Bolshevism in the Rhine province. The Government fearing new revolts has 10,000 of the Republican Guard ready.

Simultaneous Spartacus efforts are for a counter revolutionary agitation which is energetic but is considered less dangerous. The result of the disturbances here is the beginning of a newspaper agitation urging the occupation of Berlin.

LIEBKNECHT HOLDS BIG STREET MEETING 4,000 Munition Strikers in Parade in Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Eager to make members of the Spartacus party martyrs as the result of Friday's rioting, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the leader of this faction, mounted a meeting at a spectacular open air meeting at the Tiergarten Saturday night, says an Associated Press despatch from Berlin.

His call for the meeting brought forth 4,000 munition workers who had responded to a demand for a general "strike" through men and women marched through Unter den Linden to the Tiergarten until they reached the point where the Avenue of Victory intersects the Charlottenburger Chaussee. There Dr. Liebknecht mounted a platform and a granite statue erected in honor of the Hohenzollerns and made an address.

Liebknecht Accuses Ebert.

The semicircle of Dr. Liebknecht's auditors was flanked on all sides by machine guns mounted on motor trucks. Dr. Liebknecht commanded all approaches. Dr. Liebknecht harangued the crowd in his familiar style, indicting Premier Friedrich Ebert, Philipp Scheidemann and other "Kaiser Socialists" for complicity in Friday's rioting. He called upon the masses to organize Red Guards and beat off the attacks of the police.

A despatch from Berlin, by way of Basel, said that rumors are current in the Prussian capital that the Spartacus group to-night would name Dr. Liebknecht president of the republic. In view of recent events little credence is given to the report.

Additional troops were brought to Berlin Sunday by the Ebert Government to crush the Spartacus movement, which is in control of the northern suburbs of the German capital, according to a despatch to *L'Informateur*, Paris, from Zurich. The radicals are said to hold the building in which the Prussian Chamber of Deputies meets.

New Republic is Forming.

The movement also has spread to Munich, where there were disorders in the streets after the radicals had broken up a meeting of the Democratic party. Disorders also are reported to have occurred in Pilsen, Bohemia.

The independent republic of Schleswig-Holstein will soon be proclaimed, according to *Wear's Zeitung* of Bremen. This newspaper also states that sanguinary encounters between Husar and returning from the front and Red Guards occurred at Brunswick December 5.

Finding a deputation of Red Guards and members of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council drawn up to work come his men, the commander of the Husars ordered his men to fire on the crowd. They obeyed and the Red Guards replied to the fire. The mob tore the Husars from their horses, disarmed them and forced them to march into the city behind the red flag.

Call Conference on Extending Armistice

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Mathias Erzberger, head of the German armistice delegation, announced to-day that the French Government had requested the German army command to designate plenipotentiaries to confer regarding the prolongation of the armistice.

President Prefers to Be Represented by Delegates at Peace Meeting.

FAVORS OPEN SESSIONS

Conduct of Business as in American Senate His Idea of Procedure.

NAVAL PAGEANT FORMING

Nine Battleships and Thirty Destroyers Will Join Es- cort Into Brest.

By Wireless to the Associated Press.
ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—President Wilson probably will not sit at the peace table, but will be represented there by delegates while remaining in close contact with the heads of the other nations and prepared to decide questions referred to him.

Premier Clemenceau, it is believed, will be president of the peace conference. This is considered fitting because the conference will be held in France.

President Wilson's disposition is in favor of entirely public proceedings, such as are carried on in the Senate chamber in Washington, with every facility given to the press representatives to report certain business. Naturally there will be need of secrecy, as there is in the Foreign Relations Committee, but the President's idea is that the procedure could be much the same as in Washington, a committee considering the confidential and delicate features of various questions, and then reporting back to the peace congress for action.

Late yesterday President Wilson unexpectedly attended a songfest in the enlisted men's hall, where afterward he shook hands with the officers and sailors. The President received three cheers and a "tip of the hat" from the men.

The weather is warm and the sea is calm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Vice-Admiral Sims, commander in chief of all American naval forces in Europe, personally will command the fleet of nine battleships and thirty destroyers which is to meet President Wilson's ship at sea to meet President Wilson's Secretary Daniels announced to-day that Vice-Admiral Sims's flagship would be the Wyoming.

Upon the joining of these ships with the Pennsylvania and the accompanying destroyers, the entire naval escort to Brest and all ships accompanying the President will be under the command of Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, whose flag flies from the Pennsylvania.

Vice-Admiral Henry B. Wilson will be in charge of the reception of the President. The George Washington, flying the President's flag as supreme commander of the United States Navy, will enter port through a channel marked by vessels of Vice-Admiral Wilson's command.

WILSON TO CALL ON POPE DECEMBER 23

Previously He Will Be Entertained by King Victor.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, visited the Vatican yesterday and announced that President Wilson would visit the Pope Benedict XV. Secretary Daniels, according to a despatch to the *Times* received from Rome to-day.

Cracovia Honors Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—President Wilson has been made an honorary member of the University of Cracovia, according to a report from the Polish Press Bureau received here to-day through official channels.

\$250,000,000 ASKED FOR NAVAL DEFICIT

Daniels Explains Need to the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Congress will be asked soon to appropriate about \$250,000,000 to meet a naval deficit for the current fiscal year. Secretary Daniels went before the House Naval Committee to-day to announce whether any part of this year's appropriation, totaling \$2,844,000,000, could be returned to the Treasury.

He explained that the deficiency would be asked on several items for which expenditures would exceed the appropriations. These include maintenance, which has increased as the result of an advance in cost of materials and in pay to officers and men which will be greater for the year because of the increase in personnel.

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