with the court. The President expects to leave for Genoa on Sunday and possibly will go to Milan. On Monday he will arrive at Turin, where he will make a short visit, leaving for Paris on Monday night.

Eulogies in Press.

The press throughout Italy publishes eulogistic articles regarding President Wilson and the United States, virtually all of the newspapers devoting their entire front page to the visit of the American President.

"It is our intention to honor the whole American people in honoring President Wilson," says *Italie*, which alludes to the people of the United States as "the most democratic, progressive and powerful in the history of the world."

The *Tribuna's* article says:

"One might say that President Wilson, having left the Capitol at Washington to be received in the Capitol at Rome, has not changed his rostrum, so similar are the feelings and aspirations of the two countries."

In the *Epoca*, Prince Giovanelli, a Deputy, publishes a leader in which he represents all Italy as "paying homage to the great American republic of noble ideals which brought her into the fight side by side with the peoples of the Entente."

The *Giornale d'Italia* characterizes President Wilson as the heir of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, whose work, it says, he is continuing, with the aim of bringing about freedom for Europe and justice for mankind.

The *Messaggero* prints an article by Deputy Torrer in which he seeks to show how the aspirations of Italy coincide with the political programme laid down by President Wilson in his messages. The *Corriere d'Italia* says:

"President Wilson will find in Italy the most determined support in his work for the pacification of the world."

President Wilson's journey to Rome took him through the Maritime Alps and over the Piedmont plains. At the Franco-Italian border, when the train stopped at the frontier station, the President exercised and by way of diversion bought some picture postcards on sale in the picturesque village. He was cheered by the Italian troops on his crossing the border and at all the stations at which the train made daylight stops.

At Turin, his first important stop, the President shook hands with many English speaking Italians, who brought flowers to present to him.

When Pisa was reached by the Presidential special train last night Mr. Wilson and his party had retired. Count di Cellere, Italian Ambassador at Washington, and Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Italy, descended to the station platform and conversed with officials. The people were asked not to disturb the President by cheering when the train passed through towns and cities.

Bonfires lighted in honor of Mr. Wilson were seen at many places along the way.

The President enjoyed greatly the rest which the trip afforded him. Both he and Mrs. Wilson spent much of their time looking at the scenery from the car windows.

BISSOLATI'S STAND FORCED HIM OUT

Sought Declaration Backing Wilson Principles.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*
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ROME, Jan. 3.—The discussion caused by Leonida Bissolati's resignation from the Cabinet has been suspended for the moment owing to President Wilson's visit. Perhaps the situation may best be explained as follows:

Bissolati long has been anxious to push certain points which, in his opinion, should mark the Italian programme at the peace conference. The rest of the Cabinet did not accept his point of view, but that does not necessarily mean that the items in Bissolati's programme were rejected.

Bissolati desires Italy to go to the peace conference with "imperialistic" items deleted from its programme. The rest of the Cabinet has accepted the view that Italy should wait until the attitude of the other nations has been made clear. The Government takes the attitude which was outlined roughtily in Premier Orlando's speech in the Senate and more clearly by Senator Tittoni the day previous.

Bissolati was anxious that Italy should make an immediate and definite declaration in favor of the Wilsonian principles as soon as the discussions opened and should back its declaration by a statement regarding the territorial questions at issue. The Government prefers to wait and see how far these principles are going to be applied generally.

This explains the rather cryptic nature of the official communique regarding the Minister's resignation, which has caused a good deal of comment here. The point to note is that the resignation does not mean that Italy is committed to an intransigeant policy. But that she does not think it desirable to take the lead in the way of renunciations. Perhaps the situation may be cleared up to some extent by the conversations between President Wilson, Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister.

PLANE RISES 30,500 FEET.

New Altitude Record Is Set by British Flier.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Flying a British airplane at Ipswich yesterday Capt. Lang established a new altitude record, reaching 30,500 feet. Observer Blowers, who accompanied Capt. Lang, collapsed when his oxygen bottle broke, but recovered. Both were frostbitten.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Capt. R. W. Schroeder, an American pilot, of the Wilbur Wright aviation field, held the altitude record just broken by Capt. Lang. He reached 28,900 feet on September 12, 1918, coming down near Canton, Ohio.

FIGHTING IN MUNICH STREETS.

New Year's Eve Rioters Attack Police With Hand Grenades.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (delayed).—Munich newspapers of this morning's date, received here, publish extended reports of shooting in the streets of the city on New Year's eve.

Nine persons are declared to have been wounded, and the accounts state that the rioters used hand grenades against the police and threw them also at the front of the Catholic Society building.

The newspapers declare that great numbers of weapons are in the possession of the lawless element.

LUTHER MUSEUM ROBBED.

Famous Babylonian Bibles Taken by German Thieves.

WITTENBERG, Prussia, Jan. 3.—The Luther Museum here has been looted by robbers. The thieves secured many valuable coins and a number of costly books, including some famous Babylonian Bibles.

It was in the University of Wittenberg that Martin Luther as a professor taught philosophy early in the sixteenth century. Part of the Augustinian monastery in which Luther lived, he first as a monk and in later life with his wife and family, was some time after his death fitted up as a Luther museum.

PEACE CONFERENCE SET FOR JANUARY 13

First Sessions Limited to the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy.

WILL DECIDE MAIN POINTS

Disposition of Asia Minor Likely to Prolong Sessions—French Delegates Named.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The French delegates to the peace congress, in addition to Premier Clemenceau and Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, are likely to be Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance; Leon Bourgeois, president of the French Society for a League of Nations, and Capt. Andre Tardieu, head of the General Commission for Franco-American War Matters, it was learned to-day.

M. Klotz, M. Bourgeois and Capt. Tardieu, it is considered probable, will represent France in the three chief subjects—finance, the league of nations and commercial matters. It is also expected that Marshal Foch will participate in the conference.

After the preliminary conference among the four great associated Powers, which will open on January 17, says the *Journal*, there will be a second conference at which the other allied states will be consulted on questions interesting them. These two preparatory conferences will be held at the French Foreign Office. The peace congress proper, the newspaper adds, will be held at Versailles. The debates will not be public, but reports will be issued daily.

The secretaries of the preliminary conference will be Paul Dutasta, French Ambassador to Switzerland, and Philippe Berthelot of the French Foreign Office, it is said.

"This conference," says the *Petit Journal*, "will decide upon the terms to be imposed upon the vanquished peoples."

Other newspapers say the French, American and allied delegates will be assisted by technical advisers on each of the great questions which will be discussed. These advisers have been working for several weeks. A colonial governor-general of the French Government, it is said, has outlined the work the French plenipotentiaries concerning French colonial ambitions.

The *Petit Journal* says that after the four great Powers Belgium has the right, because of its geographical position, to be consulted on a very great number of questions. Serbia, Japan and Portugal also will be consulted concerning questions affecting them. Rumania, although she was obliged to accept a separate peace, will be admitted to the allied conferences. Czechoslovakia, Poland and Brazil and all countries which severed relations with Germany without participating in the war, it is said, will have an equal part in the deliberations.

ALL LONDON LABOR BACKS WILSON PLAN

Trade Union Congress Starts Series of Meetings.

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LONDON, Jan. 3.—President Wilson's view of the league of nations was indorsed to-day by the greatest labor meeting ever held in London, which was under the auspices of the Labor party. The Trades Union Congress is the first of a country wide series of meetings to support the league.

Resolutions congratulating President Wilson upon his work for the league and calling upon the British delegation to the peace conference to make the league the foremost clause of the peace treaty were carried with few dissenting votes.

George Bernard Shaw in supporting the resolutions said:

"Until the league is in existence it is no use going into ecstacies of emotion over a millenium. Until that time any government must prepare to defend its country under existing conditions. Premier Clemenceau, for the same reason, could not act on the assumption that the league could prevent war until a league was established. He has been perfectly frank. Secretary Daniels also has been perfectly frank in telling us that if no league comes into existence America will build a greater navy than ours. You may choose between the league and another war like this one."

DUBLIN TO HONOR WILSON.

Mission Will Go to Paris to Confer Freedom of City.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—The Dublin Corporation has decided to confer the freedom of the city on President Wilson.

A deputation will be sent to Paris when the President returns there for the purpose of bestowing this honor upon him.

The delegation, which will number five, will represent all political sections and will invite President Wilson to visit Dublin to receive formally the freedom of the city.

ARMY MAKES DENIAL OF TROOPS UNPAID

Their Word a Pay Voucher, Bureau Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Despite serious difficulties due to lost records and insufficient data, payments are being made to troops as they arrive from overseas and "no casual or other enlisted man from overseas who has a legitimate claim for pay need go without funds," said a statement issued to-day by the finance division of the Quartermaster Corps. It had been charged in Congress and elsewhere that soldiers were being returned to this country and discharged without having been given their pay.

"Finance officers are available," said the statement, "at every port of debarkation, at every cantonment, camp and headquarters, and at every hospital, and instructions are explicit and comprehensive that if a soldier has no papers he is to be given a partial payment on his own statement and final payment of his affidavit. In all cases so far as the record shows all discharged men are given their travel allowances, which, with reduction in railroad fares obtained by the War Department, insure a comfortable journey to their homes, while in most cases discharged men receive every cent which they claim is due them."

ALLOTMENT DATE REQUESTED.

Senate Adopts Resolution to Ascertain Payment Status.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Information relative to the payment of allotments made by soldiers to dependents was asked of the Secretary of the Treasury in a resolution by Senator Spencer (Missouri), adopted to-day by the Senate.

The Secretary is requested to inform the Senate whether allotments for August, September, October and November have been sent and when those for December will be paid.

HEADS OF COLONIES WILL BE AT COUNCIL

Britain to Send Australian, South African and Canadian Leaders.

STAFFS READY TO LEAVE

Foreign Office, War Office, Admiralty and Law Department to Be Represented.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Jan. 3.—There is a Gilbertian touch at the moment in the activities of the British amateur political prophets, with their assurances and beliefs and the subsequent denials, concerning the personnel of the peace delegation and the Ministry of the new Government. Should certain prominent persons be able to fill the numerous offices ascribed to them they would be very busy men indeed.

Winston Churchill, for example, already has been appointed by the prophets as War Minister, Home Secretary and First Lord of the Admiralty. Meanwhile, the only man who knows, Premier Lloyd George, is enjoying a brief rest hidden away in the north of Wales, where the office-seekers and wire pullers cannot reach him.

It may be taken for granted, says the *Daily Express*, that the British principals at the peace conference will be Premier Lloyd George, Bonar Law and Foreign Secretary Balfour. Other members of the War Cabinet will be in attendance, including Premier Hughes of Australia, who has been giving particular attention to the question of indemnities and the future of the German colonies. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and Gen. Botha of South Africa will be other spokesmen for the British dominions.

The members of the Foreign Office staff are holding themselves in readiness to go to Paris to-morrow. The War Office, Admiralty and other departments also will be represented strongly. Sir Gordon Hewart, the Solicitor-General, with law officers and secretaries, also will depart. Sir Frederick Smith, the Attorney-General, hopes to follow on Tuesday.

"IRISH PARLIAMENT" TO MEET IN DUBLIN

Sinn Feiners Demand Obedience to Decrees.

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—The Sinn Feiners will assemble here, probably next week, for what they describe as the "first Parliament of the Irish republic." They will declare, it is asserted, that the recent elections show Ireland's self-determination as an independent republic and will demand that Ireland's case be heard at the peace conference. It had been supposed that the proceedings would be limited to this form of demonstration, but this week's principal Sinn Fein organ says:

"The national assembly can issue its edicts and the people must obey them."

The belief is expressed here that although the holding of the Assembly is considered illegal the Government will not prohibit it, and not until its activities lead to attempts to compel the people to obey its decrees will Government action be demanded. It has been stated in the London press that the Sinn Feiners had ordered certain breweries and other business firms to discontinue paying excise taxes to England. One of the big breweries, however, asserts that it has received no such order.

It is said that the Sinn Feiners will provoke and welcome constant conflicts with the Government and endeavor to make the Government's administration difficult. Cathal Burgess, one of the newly elected members of Parliament, was arrested Friday at Thurles.

ASSERTS IRELAND IS FREE.

McCartan Proclaims Himself Envoy of New Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Patrick McCartan of Philadelphia, signing himself "Envoy of the Provisional Government of Ireland," announced here to-day that he had sent a statement to all embassies and legations in Washington informing them that the people of Ireland on December 28 last severed political relations with Great Britain.

December 28 was the date of the Parliamentary elections, in which the Sinn Fein element won an overwhelming victory in Ireland. State Department officials said they knew nothing of Patrick McCartan.

CREEL BUREAU CONDEMNED.

Young Republicans See a "Crime Against the State."

The New York Young Republican Club at a meeting in the Murray Hill Hotel last night considered and adopted a long report of its committee on national affairs, of which John H. Iselin is chairman.

The league of nations is indorsed, as is a tariff that will protect the standard of living of wage earners. A graduated income tax is commended. The early return of the railroads to private operation under strict Federal regulation is urged. The club opposes the operation of a merchant marine by the Government and advocates the sale of its ships with Government loans at reasonable rates. The club favors a revision of the anti-trust laws, the selection of the Speaker of the House and the chairmen of committees of Congress for merit and not on seniority, and a Constitutional amendment providing for a budget to be presented by the President. The work of the Committee on Public Information, "for the purpose of spreading false impressions" is held to be in the nature of "a crime against the state."

WAR TAX CONFERENCE MONDAY

Conferees Agree on Action Over Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Conferees on the war revenue bill agreed to-day to begin their conferences Monday on the measure, which as amended by the Senate levies $6,000,000,000 in taxes for 1919.

It also provides for levies of about $4,000,000,000 in 1920.

DENVER SUBMITS TO 7C. FARE.

Car Service Resumes Normally With Help of Police.

DENVER, Jan. 3.—Street car service, which was interrupted for several hours last night by demonstrations against the collection of a seven cent fare by the Denver Tramway Company, was maintained to-night without serious difficulty.

Policemen were stationed at terminals to prevent outbursts.

Germans Set Traps for Peace Conferees

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LONDON, Jan. 3.—That the Germans hope to trick the Allies in the peace conference is indicated by an article in a recent issue of the "Kreuzzeitung," which concludes as follows:

We are in a wretched situation; that is unquestionable. The proud Prussian spirit that dominated or at least greatly influenced by its glorious might every nation on the earth has been humbled and shamed. Nevertheless, although our present position is not such as to permit us to exercise our initiative as we would, we can do a great deal, if we are smart enough, to prevent many things being done when the peace conference meets.

HOOVER WILL FEED ALL HUNGRY EUROPE

Continued from First Page.

realized that this commission now faces the biggest task in its existence; it must feed the whole of Belgium, largely denuded by the Germans. In this work it has the aid of large numbers of naval volunteers and thousands of tons of American food are pouring in daily.

About the time that the food supply of the Allies returns to normal, the situation in Central Europe and the Balkans will become critical and must be met. We shall have to begin shipping food there soon. Already food missions are arriving in Serbia, headed by Lieut.-Col. William Gatwood, the Alaska railroad builder; in Poland, headed by Col. W. R. Grove and Dr. Vernon Kellogg; in Vienna, headed by Dr. Alonzo Taylor; and a Rumanian mission now being organized.

It will be two weeks before the peace commission will be able to determine definitely its course of action regarding Germany. Mr. Hoover now has agents scattered throughout the country gathering accurate and detailed data not only on present stocks, but also in regard to reserves. This data probably will be available in a fortnight and not until it has been analyzed can a decision be reached upon the American policy in regard to feeding the Germans.

Information received by the commission from many parts of Germany indicates the same reckless consumption of reserve stocks as the American troops found in the Rhineland, with the result that the German food supply is not likely to last until the harvest in July.

As in the Rhineland, the greatest shortage throughout Germany is in fats. This cannot be made up by milk and butter from German cattle because of the fodder shortage, so if the Germans are to get fats it will have to be in the form of American pork. The whole question, however, of what to do about feeding Germany is one that the commission does not care to discuss in detail at this time.

HOOVER OUTLINES EUROPE FOOD POLICY

Liberated Countries to Be Relieved First.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, today gave out the following statement on the food situation in Europe:

"The determination of conditions and measures necessary to relieve the liberated territories must be our first concern. These territories comprise Belgium, northern France, Trentino, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland and Finland, the Baltic States of Russia, Armenia and Syria, comprising altogether populations aggregating probably 125,000,000.

"Under enemy occupation and devastation, their native production has greatly diminished and the stocks of food that they had managed to retain from last harvest will soon be exhausted, more particularly in case of town populations.

"We have despatched to date approximately 150,000 tons of food to various ports in Europe. In addition, the steady stream of 120,000 tons per month is being maintained into Belgium and northern France.

"In numerous places we have had to make provision for distribution with motor trucks, as in Belgium and northern France."

GERMANY LACKING IN FATS.

Other Foods Will Last Through to Spring.

By the Associated Press.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Jan. 2 (delayed).—According to estimates made by intelligence officers of the American Third Army after an investigation it appears that in the area occupied by the American troops the cities and towns have enough of most foods to last during the winter and the country districts have enough to carry them through the spring.

The most critical shortage is in fats and milk. Sugar has been ample until recently, but fresh supplies are not in sight and the stock on hand will be exhausted in about six weeks.

The country districts are much better supplied with food and a portion of this surplus finds its way to the wealthy classes in the cities by means of illicit trading.

DOZEN DESTROYERS BACK FROM EUROPE

Six Arrive at Boston and Six at Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Fresh from overseas service, where they spent many months in hunting German submarines and in convoy work, Six United States destroyers steamed into port to-day amid a welcoming roar from whistles of harbor craft. The flotilla was in command of Capt. R. F. Zogbaum and consisted of his flagship the Stevens and the Jenkins, Trippe, Cassin, Paulding and Conyngham.

The destroyers arriving here were part of a flotilla which operated out of Queenstown under Admiral Sir Lewis Gailey, R. N. All of them, Capt. Zogbaum said, had encounters with submarines. The Cassin, however, was the only one of the number which came back with a "wound stripe." The five other destroyers had service stripes, however. The Cassin was torpedoed by a German submarine on October 15, 1917.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Without ceremony or any more formality than obtains in peace times, six destroyers that saw long and active service in foreign waters arrived at the Philadelphia navy yard to-day. Flying the homeward bound pennants the destroyers Stewart, McCall, Ammen, Worden, Truxton and Whipple came up the Delaware River and quietly dropped anchor. Their decks were crowded with men who waved greetings.

BRITISH PUT FORCES IN RIGA AND LIBAU

Bolsheviki Are Advancing Into Courland and Germans Are Asked to Aid Defence.

VOLUNTEERS ARE SOUGHT

Reds Driven Back Slightly on Wessenstein Front, but Hold in South.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*
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THE HAGUE, Jan. 3.—A telegram from Riga says: "The British have landed here troops of all arms and have done the same at Libau. As regards Riga, the British, after agreement with the German imperial commissary, wish only in the first place to take over the protection of the town in common with the trustworthy German occupation troops, but the basis of the operation will be extended later."

According to a telegram from Mitau dated December 31 the advance of the Bolsheviki into Courland is threatening that town. The British authorities have requested the German troops to delay their departure, rendering them responsible for the consequences if they left before the native corps in process of formation were in a position to defend the city. Opposed to the Bolshevik forces advancing from the north are only native volunteers, and it is doubtful whether they can hold out against the invading forces.

Gen. Winnie, commanding at Riga, has issued a further urgent appeal for volunteers to join those corps. The latest communique from Reval says that an Esthonian corps, which landed on the coast above Reval, has been obliged to fall back on the line of Kasalu and Lapaweski before the advancing Bolshevik forces. On that front they have had to evacuate the two villages of Lepsila and Konakarva, which the Bolsheviki occupied.

On the Wessenstein front, on the other hand, they have been able to drive the Bolsheviki back, gaining some ground. On the southern front, the position is unchanged. The Esthonian corps is holding Laesholm. The recruiting of volunteers in Sweden and in the Esthonian and Lithuanian republics is said to be proceeding favorably with applications to the admission corps numerous.

GERMANS ON BALTIC NOW REFUSE TO FIGHT

Lack Bare Necessities, but Reds Are Well Equipped.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.—The German troops which recently were forced to evacuate the Russian Baltic port of Riga have retreated a few miles from that city, according to Berlin advices to-day. They are occupying the heights in the region.

A Riga despatch to the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin gives a pessimistic account of the situation in the Baltic provinces. The Bolsheviki, it is said, are well equipped with guns, ammunition and food, while the forces opposing them are virtually without the necessities of life.

The German soldiers, the despatch continues, refuse to fight and even those defending the railways are deserting their posts, making an orderly retreat of the German troops impossible.

The correspondent says the Lithuanians appear more interested in creating a number of small, insignificant posts than in organizing a real defence against the invaders.

It is reported in Berlin that 10,000 German volunteers, well supplied with war materials, are on their way to the Baltic provinces.

GAINS BY RED GUARDS IN MINSK AND HOMEL

Russian Wireless Admits Several Successes.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Russian wireless service reports several military successes for the Red Guards. They have taken Novo Grodek, in the Province of Minsk, while the Ukrainian Reds have captured Homel.

The offensive movement of the Bolsheviki continues in the Reval and Riga sectors, where they have occupied the station of Nosvenchany and also some villages on the southern front and a series of villages along the Ufa-Sterlitamak highway.

According to the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* of Berlin, the British have presented an ultimatum to the German Supreme Command that the German troops must only not prevent a further advance by the Bolsheviki, but must retake Valk and Venden. If this order is not carried out, the German paper says, the Entente forces will march into Germany.

There is no confirmation of these reports from any official source.

The Bolsheviki, the *Tageszeitung* adds, are advancing with two armies, each with three divisions, toward Vilna and Kovno, while at present the Germans have only at their disposal three battalions that are absolutely reliable.

The *Red Flag*, the Spartacan organ, says that Herr Winnig, the German Commissioner, informed the British representative that the Germans desired to continue their occupation of the Baltic provinces for the protection of the country and its German inhabitants, but that his endeavors had been hampered because of the refusal of the greater part of the German troops to do any more fighting and their demand that they be returned home.

DEMOBILIZING GERMAN ARMY.

20 Divisions, Minus Older Classes, Still on Western Front.

BASLE, Jan. 3.—The German armistice commissioners, according to a Berlin despatch, have transmitted to the allied commissioners a note saying that on the western front, except for the peace time garrisons, there are now twenty divisions, of which the older classes have been discharged.

It is added that the dissolution of the German High Command is proceeding.

CHINESE ASK WILSON'S AID.

Invoke His Influence to Recover Nation's Tariff Autonomy.

By the Associated Press.

PEKIN, Jan. 1 (delayed).—The Chinese Tariff Autonomy Association has cabled to President Wilson.

The message requests the President's assistance at the peace conference to recover China's tariff autonomy.

SEES PEACE LEAGUE ONLY OF VICTORS

Unrepentant Germany and Bolshevist Russia Barred by Senator Thomas.

MUST END WAR FIRST

Present Entente Provides Groundwork for Society of Nations, He Says.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Another Democratic opponent of the hasty formulation of a creation of a league of nations registered his views in the Senate to-day in answer to the speech delivered in part yesterday and concluded to-day by Senator Lewis (Ill.). The new critic of the course of President Wilson in fighting for inclusion in the peace treaty of a provision for a league of nations was Senator Thomas (Col.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Thomas took the ground that no league of nations at the present juncture should include either an unrepentant Germany of a Bolshevist Russia. For the present, at least, it must be a growth of the present alliances of the Powers large and small which brought Germany to her knees. "I do not say that the difficulties are insuperable," said Senator Thomas, "but I feel sure that only time and experience can surmount them."

The Immediate Task.

Senator Thomas insisted that the "immediate and compelling work" of the Entente and the United States is the "dictation of peace to Germany and the organization of the nations now springing from the ashes of Austria and Turkey."

Admitting that a league of nations might be the eventual outgrowth of the peace conference, Senator Thomas said:

"Because an alliance actually exists there is ground work for its growth into a league. It can only find its rudiments in conventions. The difficulties to be considered and reconciled are many. The Senators from Massachusetts, Missouri and Pennsylvania have emphasized some of them. Others are as readily foreseen.

"I need only mention the financial burden and its method of distribution, its inclusion of the vanquished nations, of Bolshevist Russia and the Vatican. For every advocate of the plan assumes the necessity of comprehending all nations within its confines. We cannot include Germany until her repentance and reformation have transformed her. We cannot include Russia until the hideous nightmare of her Bolshevist delirium shall have passed away. And Italy confronts the Vatican."

Neutral Nations Not Concerned.

Senator Thomas held that in making peace the interest of even the neutral Powers did not share equally with that of the late cobelligerents. He said: "With this task the neutral nations are not directly concerned. It is exclusively that of our Allies and of ourselves. Germany has but the semblance of a Government with which the Allies can deal.

"The nation is in flux and may at any time turn to quicksilver in their grasp. Peace conditions cannot be imposed on a people without a Government to accept and obey them. We are now safeguarding the Rhineland border; we may soon be compelled to police Berlin and the confines of Poland.

"Indemnities are of no avail if there be no authority to collect and deliver them. The winning of a war is fruitless if the enemy melts away under the dissolving agencies of disaster. Let us therefore deal with Germany as summarily as justice will permit. We are not yet at peace. The world is still in revolt and the burden of the war has not been taken from its shoulders. The war cannot end until Germany knows what her sentence is to be. We must have peace before we can enforce it. The treaty must precede everything else, the league included."

That Germany, the defeated, stands by no means alone among nations suffering from convulsions incident to relief from suppression of autocratic government was also pointed out by Senator Thomas. The reaction was on, and the immediate processes and many results he held to be painful in the extreme. He warned: "The advocate of the torch and the bomb as the drastic but essential remedies for every social disorder is plying his trade as though it had not been interrupted.

"The golden rule still yields to the rule of gold and men applaud the announcement of doctrines whose precepts though beautiful give no promise of material return. Some of the peoples just freed from Teutonic oppression are signalizing their deliverance by the slaughter of aliens within their midst. Class appeals to violence in some of the allied countries mingle their voices in the general acclaim of victory.

"In free America the I. W. W. preach and practise the gospel of destruction; anarchy disseminates its poison among the discontented; wealth has not fully learned its lesson from the experiences of the recent past; strikebreakers are dynamited and negroes lynched as they were in our era of peace and prosperity. The foremost advocates of a league for peace clamor for armies far outnumbering the establishments of the old order that has passed and for navies that shall overspread the seven seas.

Urges Avoidance of Dangers.

"These conditions cannot endure forever. They are not within the purview of leagues of peace. What shall it profit the nations if in securing peace between themselves they shall be torn to pieces by their own embittered populations? These are the dangers just ahead. Let us not overlook them by looking to the skyline beyond them. Let us see to it that they are avoided."

Senator Lewis's conclusion of his speech of yesterday contained the assertion that the Republican leaders who had talked on the subject of peace could be of little avail to the President in working out his programme or attaining concrete results.

"Mr. Lodge opposes a league of nations to enforce peace by peaceable methods, and he opposes a large navy to enforce peace by force," said Senator Lewis. "Is it his intention to make us a dependency of Great Britain? He would apparently have only England and the United States in the league.

"What advice shall the President get from the Senate? Will he follow Borah, Knox, Lodge, Townsend and Johnson? Is it impossible for him to map out any concrete plan from the various suggestions given?"

Senator Lewis predicted that when the President came back to the United States and related to the American people the inspiring story of his triumphal progress through the capitals of Europe they would be with him and for everything that he had done.

Lodge Answers Charge.

Senator Lodge (Mass.) took occasion in a few words to denounce in to-day's debate the unfairness of the charge made yesterday by Senator Lewis that the Republicans of the Senate, particularly himself and Senator Knox (Pa.), were playing politics with the international problem for the benefit of Col. Roosevelt. Also Senator Lodge warned the Senate that the days were slipping by and the real work of making peace was being neglected. Senator Lodge said:

"The situation is perilous in the highest degree. I am no alarmist, but the fact is the war is not over and it will not be over until peace is made. Every day makes it more difficult to make such a peace that we ought to make with Germany in order to prevent her breaking out again upon the world.

"I feel that our first duty is to act in the living present, to bring peace to the world in the year 1919 before we undertake to make a peaceful world in the year 2000. It makes very little difference who is President or what party wins in this country compared with the fact that we have to deal today with a question that affects millions of human beings and in which the peace of the world is at stake.

"I have no desire to vindicate my previous speech. I did not know it had been assaulted, and I care very little whether it has been or not. I pointed out the questions that have got to be settled as part of this war in order to get peace, and I said these questions were enough to begin with to take all the ability, and all the courage, and all the strength that all the nations could bring to bear. I said these were the questions that we have got to settle first, not to take up questions not essential to peace with Germany until we have made the peace with Germany. I think the proposition is clear."

SAY U. S. POLICIES WILL LAPSE.

Insurance Agents Discuss After the War Business.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 3.—Fully 60 per cent. of the $39,000,000,000 life insurance written by the United States Government since the country entered the war will be allowed to lapse as a result of uncertainty in Washington and among the insurance companies, a lack of funds on the part of insured soldiers and sailors and loss of interest following demobilization. This opinion was expressed today by insurance experts from the New England and Middle Atlantic territories who are in conference here.

It was charged by speakers that tens of thousands of men insured by the Government for $10,000 each have not received policies and have only certificates which it was asserted "amounted to nothing." It was claimed that charges of incompetency against the war risk bureau would be contributing factors in the gradual loss of interest by the men. The agents considered it inconceivable that the Government would continue in the life insurance business.

They believed further that the Government's experiment in writing more life insurance in twelve months than all the existing companies have written in fifty years would result in a boom for private insurance business, as they said many men had been brought face to face for the first time with the importance of making provision for their dependents.

CONDITIONS AT DIX GOOD.

One Battalion Suffers Through Failure to Use Camp Facilities.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP DIX, N. J., Jan. 3.—Denial of charges made by the wife of an army officer in a letter printed in a New York newspaper that overseas troops awaiting discharge at Camp Dix are denied the comforts given other soldiers here, was made to-day by Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the camp commander. The denial followed an investigation by Lieut.-Col. Wells, camp inspector, covering all overseas detachments in the cantonment.

The Second Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Coast Artillery Corps, is the one organization where plans apparently have miscarried, but the fault appears to rest upon the shoulders of that organization's officers. The battalion reached here after debarkation with scant notice to the camp authorities. As a result, they slept the first night in cold buildings, although without great discomfort as the night was comparatively warm.

The officers of the battalion expected it would be demobilized within twenty-four hours, but the men were here nearly a fortnight. No provision appears to have been made by the unit's officers to make use of the equipment placed at their disposal.

TO LEGALIZE WAR CONTRACTS.

Senate Committee Kills Baker's Plan for Hitchcock Proposal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—By unanimous vote the Senate military committee today rejected Secretary Baker's recommendations for legislation to validate informal war contracts and authorize their adjustment by the War Department, and ordered favorably reported Senator Hitchcock's bill introduced yesterday, legalizing such contracts, but placing adjustment in the hands of a non-interested commission.

The House military committee recently reported favorably the bill approved by Secretary Baker legalizing the contracts, and giving the Secretary authority to adjust claims.

Senator Hitchcock announced later in the Senate that he would endeavor to have the measure brought up for consideration without delay.

WANT PACIFISTS RELEASED.

Lloyd George Petitioned in Behalf of Conscientious Objectors.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A petition signed by prominent Englishmen has been presented to Premier Lloyd George asking for the release from prison of 1,500 conscientious objectors. Seven hundred of these prisoners have served two years or more, says the petition, whereas two years is the maximum sentence for ordinary criminals under the civil or military code.

The signers include seventeen bishops, many other clergymen, Viscount Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States; Lord Buckmaster, the Marquis of Crewe, Lord Loreburn, Reginald McKenna, Viscount Morley, Sir John Simon, Arthur Henderson, Augustine Birrell and other prominent persons.

PLAN TO STOP BAIL JUMPING.

Swann and Other Authorities Devise Drastic Measures.

Bail jumping by professional crooks will become an unpopular pastime, it is predicted, as a result of an agreement reached yesterday afternoon at a conference between District Attorney Swann, Alfred J. Talley, Assistant District Attorney, and Judge Rosalsky, representing other members of the Court of General Sessions.

It was decided that bail of ex-convicts and known lawbreakers would be made as high as possible in future and that a request be sent to bonding companies asking them to refuse to go security for men with criminal records.

If the bonding companies refuse to obey the request of the Judges and the District Attorney an investigation is threatened of their affairs to see if they are within the law on the amount of bail they have outstanding in relation to their securities as filed with the insurance commissioner at Albany.

U. S. Aid in Oil Disclosed.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Ministry of Shipping announced to-day that during the war more than a million tons of fuel oil was carried from the United States to Great Britain by 761 cargo steamships specifically fitted out to convey oil in double bottoms or ballast tanks.

GERMANY IN CHAOS; TERROR IN BERLIN

Fierce Fighting With Poles Reported in the Province of Posen.

PAPER SOUNDS WARNING

Appeal Made to Move Seat of Government From Present "Polluted Capital."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Jan. 3.—What is described in the Cologne *Volkszeitung* as the polluted atmosphere of Berlin, is emphasized in despatches from all parts of Germany describing the chaos in German internal conditions. Berlin telegrams to Amsterdam report fierce fighting between the Poles and the Germans at various places in the province of Posen.

In Berlin a general state of insecurity and lawlessness prevails. The *Lokalanzeiger* warns its readers not to allow children on any account to cross the Tempelhof Common, which is infested with bad characters. Many children have been attacked there recently.

The Cologne *Volkszeitung* sums up the situation as follows:

"We shall not be able to take up again the arms which we have been compelled by force of circumstances to lay down; we shall get no raw materials; our working class will obtain no employment; we shall procure no new credit abroad unless foreigners have confidence in our moral soundness.

"Whatever Government may be in power it must above all put an end to the Berlin terror. If they are unable to acquit themselves of this urgent task while in Berlin, let the authorities shift the seat of Government to some other town in the empire, Frankfort or anywhere. In fact it seems that nothing practical can be done unless we withdraw from the polluted atmosphere of Berlin."

BASLE, Jan. 3.—Several German army corps have been concentrated on the border between Posen and Prussia, according to the *Nachrichten* of Frankfort, Germany, it is added, has decided to defend her rights to the province of Posen.

Reports from Denmark and Switzerland Thursday were that a large force of Poles was advancing into Prussia toward Berlin. Polish cavalry was reported to have reached Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

GERMANS SEE HOPE IN SOCIALIST CALL

"Vorwaerts" Predicts Salvation From Lausanne Meeting.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*
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LONDON, Jan. 3.—On receipt of the news that Arthur Hendarson in a telegram to Hjalmar Branting had announced a Socialist congress to meet on January 13 at Lausanne, the Berlin *Vorwaerts* jumped to the conclusion that the main task of the conference would be to save Germany from destruction, thus showing clearly the line which the Germans hope to take. *Vorwaerts* says:

"German Socialists will accept with deep satisfaction the summons addressed to them. From the first day of the war it has been their passionate effort to reunite the torn threads of international relations and to give their foreign comrades an account of their attitude. German Socialists will go to Lausanne as the representatives of a people which is as free as any other people in the world. Germany has liberated herself from the bonds of monarchy and militarism, and she is now struggling to liberate herself from the bonds of capitalism. On that road she is a advance in front of all other peoples.

"Upon the fate of Germany as the result of peace depends to an endless extent the future of socialism. To save Germany from the downfall with which a peace of violence threatens her is to save the whole world and have socialism. The completion of this work of salvation must be the task of the international congress in Lausanne.

"We know from our own experience the tremendous difficulties with which socialism has to fight in a victorious country and we should, therefore, be able to appreciate all the more highly the success of the Socialists in the other camp. But, even if they were beaten, the first rapprochement of the Socialists of all countries will be a friendly sign of an approach to a better future. We trust in world socialism, not Bolshevism, but in a peaceful democratic labor