WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 30; lowest, 17.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 127. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 60 PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS | In Greater New York.

POPE ASSURES WILSON OF SUPPORT; VISIT TO VATICAN IS WITHOUT HITCH; AGREEMENT REACHED WITH QUIRINAL

ALL HEROES OFF STRANDED SHIP; NOT ONE MISHAP

Navy Praised for Splendid Work Rescuing Northern Pacific's Wounded.

BIG LINER CAN BE SAVED

With Steam Up and Wrecking Tugs Ready to Aid High Tide Is Awaited.

The last of the wounded were taken off the transport Northern Pacific just after noon yesterday. The great ship lay with a pitiful list in the sands of Fire Island, her position having changed considerably during Friday night when the high tide battered and buffeted against her port side as it lay to seaward. It dug the sand from under her port, listing her to the weather.

This shift, however, is considered in the ship's favor by many of the old mariners along the beach. They contend it indicates that the hull is not held as fast as it was at first believed, and consequently the ship will be easier of salvage. It seems a simple matter, as these practical old seafarers describe it, to save the ship. They would simply throw out several kedge anchors with strong cables and wind the strands around the ship's winch, and at the same time have wrecking tugs help her drag herself out, preferably by the stern, for the water is deeper there.

In assurance that the ship can be dragged off without damage to her these skippers of a quarter of a century or more cite other ships along the Atlantic coast that have been dragged off in the same manner from similar predicaments.

An attempt to dislodge the Northern Pacific from the bed she has made for herself will be made as soon as the weather permits. Wrecking tugs are lying about now with lines—great steel cables—to her. Although the weather is cold and disagreeable, making work difficult, and the wind is stiff, if a storm is not blown in from the northeast or the east during the night the work will start to-day to extricate the vessel.

Final Rescue Work Begins.

As the great ship lay with a thin mantle of snow upon her upper deck cabins and it was getting light the rescue of the final 200, the more severely wounded, was begun. During the night most of the twenty-odd ships that had been standing by had made off, seemingly deserting the big ship, while she leaned to the sea that was tearing at her hull and breaking over it.

The melancholy gray of the morning fog wrapped her fast. But in a few moments petals of color panelled the sky and the effulgence of the sun, as if miles of curtains were being drawn noiselessly aside, broke through, casting creamy silver upon the crest of the breakers as they broke over the ship and raced shoreward in seething swells. Objects far off assumed shape where a moment before there was nothing.

As the mist was dispelled a submarine chaser slid cautiously into the trough of the sea and under the stern. She came alongside and made fast. Immediately a wounded man swathed in blankets and strapped in a wire basket was lowered over the side. He was received tenderly aboard the chaser and carried into the cabin; others followed, and soon the speedy little craft, dwarfed beside the great liner, had her complement of injured.

Slowly she backed out into the heavy sea, encountering the high breakers that washed her and set her scuppers running. Plunging through she described an arc and made off to the hospital ship Solace, lying a mile or more off shore. Repeatedly these trips were made by the chasers, and at 1 o'clock wigwag signals conveyed the information that all of the wounded had been taken off.

Not a Man Lost or Hurt.

Not a man had been lost; not one injured. And in only a few cases had any soldier been drenched, since the breeches buoy and the small boats operating to shore were abandoned the day after the transport went aground. Officers and men alike of the navy had nothing but the highest praise for the uncomplaining fortitude of the wounded and others whom they had taken off. But the army, equally sincere and gracious, expressed the greatest admiration for the navy for effecting the greatest record of transfer, without the loss of a single life, that has been known in marine history—2,459 soldiers and 17 Red Cross nurses.

After all of the wounded taken off yesterday had been made comfortable aboard the Solace she stood out to sea at 3:30 o'clock, writing finis in the churn of her wake to the United States Navy's achievement.

And then the business of saving the transport began in earnest. The wrecking tugs that had been standing by holding lines on her began moving in closer, shortening their lines and drawing them taut. Two of the powerful vessels dragged at the ship, but did not budge her. It is believed that the lines were being tested. A few minutes later the crew of the bar climbing ship began to pile over her side and all were taken off except 250 men, a skeleton crew to assist the ship out of her berth. Two other tugs moved closer in and caught lines upon the port side.

Liner's Steam Up for Escape.

The transport had a good head of steam up and all appeared to be making ready to pull with the flood tide that was due in the night. Then the boats lay to, their lights winking in the darkness, and apparently there was great activity aboard, judging by the moving lights and signals.

A telephone cable had been laid earlier from the island to the transport, establishing direct connection with the port of embarkation headquarters at Hoboken. A guard of soldiers was retained and a number of medical officers and the "Sand Canteen" of the Red Cross continues. Great bonfires blazed

Continued on Sixth Page.

829 Norwegian Ships, 1,155 Tars Lost in War

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 4.—Naval statistics show the losses to Norway's commercial shipping through the war were 829 ships of a total gross tonnage of 1,240,000.

The number of sailors who lost their lives was 1,155.

YANKEES AGAIN PUSH BACK REDS

Outnumbered 3 to 1, Americans Advance Their Artillery Around Kadish Village.

IN BATTLE FIVE DAYS

Bolshevists Try to Outflank U. S. Troops—Test of Endurance Is On.

By the Associated Press.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 3 (delayed).—Fighting about the village of Kadish, which was recaptured by the American forces on December 30, is continuing. The American artillery has moved up slightly and is almost continually shelling the enemy. There have been numerous outpost encounters in the thick woods bordering on the Petrograd road.

The Bolshevik force outnumbers the Americans nearly three to one and is seeking to outflank them, but the American soldiers, though tired after five days and nights of fighting activity in the extreme cold, are bearing up splendidly. The battle is largely a question of endurance in the Arctic weather.

Now and then in the course of the fighting the Americans encountered hidden machine gun positions in the woods or along the road. One of these held out for five hours until the Americans, advancing step by step or crawling in the snow, succeeded in flanking it.

There is some respite with darkness, which descends at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but the shelling at night is making perilous the matter of the transport of munitions and provisions along the highroad in sleighs or on men's backs through the forest. The Russian peasant drivers of these, stricken with fear, in some instances turned and bolted in the wrong direction, only to be forced to proceed by American soldiers.

The American trench mortars are doing splendid work. On the Vologda railway front the Bolshevik shelling continues. American patrols are encountering the enemy in the Omega sector, where it is considered probable that the American forces may withdraw from the exposed positions to one of the captured villages.

Three Americans have been decorated with British orders as a reward for gallantry in the fighting on the Dvina River front during the Bolshevik attack on Tulgas in November. They are Capt. Robert P. Boyd, of Eau Claire, Wis., who received the Distinguished Service Order; Lieut. Albert M. Smith of Kalamazoo, Mich., the Military Cross, and Corporal J. C. Downs of Detroit, Mich., the Distinguished Service Medal.

1918 A BAD DREAM, SAYS GERMAN PAPER

Misery Will Not Be Understood Until Later.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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THE HAGUE, Jan. 3.—The *Koelnische Zeitung* reviewing the year 1918 says had Germany been successful, Wilhelm II would have sat secure on his throne and would have been neither a better nor a worse man than he is to-day, fugitive in a foreign country.

The paper describes him as an industrious, highly gifted dilettante who had gathered considerable knowledge, but not enough to know how very patchworky his knowledge and judgments were. A half modern made, half mediæval romanticist, oscillating between exaggerated egotism and pusillanimity; between the iron hand and the velvet glove; far too much inclined to momentary oratorical efforts, he had acquired abroad, despite his sincere love of peace, a reputation as a disagreeable disturber of the peace.

His grave mistake in his choice of men to represent the empire abroad caused a damaging effect upon his personal actions. The paper says that while the small nations are sharpening their knives to cut pieces from the defenceless body of the once mighty empire, it reminds one of Marc Antony's words over Cæsar's body:

But yesterday the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence.

"When one thinks of the events of the past year," it adds "one is tempted to draw the hand over one's forehead to dispel the evil, horrible dream. That there is still a laugh and a cheery word in present day Germany; that farce in short petticoats whirls over the boards of theatres filled to overflowing; that picture palaces are crammed with Christmas candles and women discussing the cut of a new blouse; that men still harangue over their cigars, all these things will be as little understood by a later and happier generation as the joy in life of mortally sick, dying men is understood by one perfectly well."

FLOOD SURROUNDS EX-KAISER

Rhine Overflows Banks—He Recovers From Illness.

By the Associated Press.

AMERONGEN, Jan. 3 (delayed).—The former German Emperor apparently has shaken off the effects of his recent illness and was able to join the family circle of the Von Bentincks yesterday. He did not venture into the open air to-day.

The Rhine is rising rapidly, and in its lower reaches has overflowed its banks, covering scores of square miles. The low lying meadow land around Amerongen Castle now looks like an immense sea. The water runs directly to the foot of the castle walls.

Many farmhouses are cut off from communication with the adjacent villages except by means of boats.

ECONOMIC AID FOR GERMANY IS NOW URGED

Peace Commissioners See Danger of Anarchy if Outside Help Is Delayed.

MAY LIFT THE BLOCKADE

Rapid Growth of Bolshevism Causing Much Concern to American Delegates.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, Jan. 4.—Economic help as well as food for Germany, to prevent collapse into a state of anarchy, is an idea that is daily gaining ground with the peace commissioners. Information received from Germany indicates that unless that country receives more help Bolshevism will spread, which would prevent the arrangement of peace without occupying the whole of that country with military forces.

This would be an expensive undertaking and greatly would delay the homecoming of two million American soldiers now in Europe. It might even cause the war to flare up again. It is known that the American Government will do everything possible to prevent the employment of American troops as a police force one minute longer than necessary, and to prevent this use of our men the Government, it is suggested here, will urge the reopening of German ports, along with other measures, to give work to idle German hands.

Situation Acute in Berlin.

The growing power of the Spartacus group in Berlin is causing grave concern to the American commission. The Americans have been informed that the situation in the German capital is steadily growing worse, and that the Germans, being better organized than the Russian Bolshevki, are far more dangerous. Dr. Karl Liebknecht and his followers are reported to be gaining converts every day, and to have plenty of money with which to carry on their operations.

There is some question also among the allied statesmen whether allied intentions toward Germany should not be made known within the next few days, for the good effect it would have on the elections for the constituent assembly scheduled for the 17th of this month. Until then, events in Berlin will be watched with an anxious eye from the Hotel Crillon.

It is believed the majority of the people of Germany will support the Moderate Socialists if the opportunity to do so is presented to them. The Spartacus group, fearing this, will do everything possible to seize power before the seventeenth, with the result that the next two weeks may see some bloody fighting in Berlin, and perhaps in Essen, Kiel and other industrial cities, ending in the overthrow of the last semblance of orderly government from which the Allies can hope to get satisfaction.

State of War Would Return.

The first step of the Liebknecht partisans would be to refuse any compensation to the Allies and to abrogate the terms of the armistice, whereupon a state of war automatically would return. The German delegates who conducted the armistice negotiations say they have been warned that the moment Liebknecht comes into power the props will be knocked from under them and that the German part of the execution of the armistice terms will be stopped and the Allies virtually defied to compel its observance.

The Americans wish to avoid at almost any cost a situation that would make it necessary to send a large army into Germany, not only because that wouldn't be in harmony with President Wilson's policy, but also because they realize the intense desire of the soldiers to return to their homes and of the people at home to have them back. The American leaders might even go to the extreme of deciding this question independently of Marshal Foch.

All manner of appeals have been made to send American troops to practically every part of Europe and even to Asia, but it has been determined resolutely not to make a police force out of these troops, and the army commanders are sincerely trying to get the soldiers home as quickly as possible. From the same viewpoint the reduction of the American bridgehead at Coblenz was not unwelcome for the reason that it enabled the United States to dispense with one division which earlier plans called for.

Has Support of Wealthy.

One of the reasons why German Bolshevism is more dangerous than the Russian brand is that it has more brains

Continued on Sixth Page.

Smoking by a Fire, Soldiers Thank Fund

"I HAVE just opened the package of cigarettes sent to us by THE SUN Tobacco Fund and quite a number of us boys have been sitting by the fire smoking and singing the praises of THE SUN Tobacco Fund. You may be sure we appreciate your gifts and will always remember your kindness."

S. D. Powell of Medical Detachment of 151st Field Artillery sends back this acknowledgment. Tobacco received by the soldiers as they waited for orders to march into Germany apparently made as big a hit as at any time of the war. They can write letters now, and these are drawn on to show their feeling on page 1, section 4.

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BOCHES' HOPE IS WILSON PEACE ON '14 POINTS'

New Foreign Minister Refuses to Yield to Further Demands.

NOT TO ACCEPT YOKE

Berlin Newspapers Applaud Stand for Saving Country's Face.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the new German Foreign Minister, has issued a statement outlining his policy but it has not yet reached Copenhagen. From comment in the *Tageblatt* of Berlin it appears he declared that Germany must not yield to every peace condition her opponents may wish to dictate. The *Tageblatt* adheres to the Minister's point of view and says:

"No peace must be signed which differs by the breadth of a hair from the principles of President Wilson's fourteen points which Germany has accepted and the Entente willingly or unwillingly has signed."

The *Tageblatt* then discusses Germany's delusions before the war and says these were fed by a "fatal propaganda which drove America into the war and led to the inevitable catastrophe."

"It is necessary," the paper continues, "to avoid the self-deception of which the Minister speaks, but it is not necessary to plunge madly into self-humiliation. Continuous lamentations and half-hearted weakness must leave the Entente to see that the German people have no will of their own and may bend under any yoke of slavery. Thus bereft of its most valuable territories, Germany might be held down in continuous impotence.

"We regard it as urgently necessary that Germany should convince the world of her firm will and loyalty to realize President Wilson's peace, but not to accept any other, especially that of Premier Clemenceau. Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau has said this with a plainness and a frankness which the German policy too long has been lacking. He rejects a peace of violence, destruction and subjection despite the serious crisis in Germany. The people will back him up."

BAVARIANS SEIZED ON TREASON CHARGE

Banker and Publisher Held by Premier's Order.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, has ordered the arrest of a large number of officers in Munich to answer charges of high treason against the Bavarian Republic, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam. The officers include five Colonels and seventeen Captains. They will be tried by a special court.

The German Government has instructed its armistice commission at Spa to request the Allies to release all interned Germans, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam.

An Associated Press despatch from Munich under date of December 30 reported that seventeen prominent men, including one non-Bavarian Duke, were arrested last Sunday evening by the police while engaged in a conference at a leading hotel in Munich. After being detained a few hours, all except two of the men were released. The two were a publisher and a banker. They were accused of organizing a force against the Government. A Berlin despatch on Friday reported that there had been some shooting in the streets of Munich on New Year's eve, nine persons being wounded.

SAYS ALLIES HAVE NEW GERMAN PLAN

Programme Agreed Upon, Declares Masaryk.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Jan. 4.—Professor Masaryk, the new president of the Czecho-Slovaks, announced recently at Prague, according to a despatch received here from Vienna, that President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau had agreed to the following programme for the creation of a new German confederation under the direction of Bavaria:

The destruction of Prussian supremacy, the separation of Posen, the province of Silesia and the Rhine provinces; the destruction of Hungarian supremacy by the separation of all lands where the people do not speak Hungarian, and the establishment of a Danube confederation under the direction of the Czecho-Slovaks with the adhesion of the Austro-Germans.

DANIELS DEFENDS FORD.

Navy Chief Denies Profiteering Charge on "Eagles."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Commenting to-day on reports of high profits paid for construction of Eagle boats by the Ford plant, Secretary Daniels said profits on these craft were smaller than for any other class of naval construction and small in comparison with what the Navy Department was prepared to allow.

No new type of boat ever had realized the hopes pinned on it, he added, but official reports of trials of the first Eagles showed they were satisfactory.

60 MORE PLANES ACCEPTED.

Hundred Others Being Tried Out Before Americans.

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, Jan. 2 (delayed).—Sixty more German airplanes were accepted to-day by the Americans. One hundred more, which will be turned over to the Americans, have arrived here and are being given trial flights by German aviators, preparatory to their acceptance.

So far, all the machines offered have been accepted. All were new.

PAPAL COURT HONORS GUEST

Wilson Received With Great Pomp and Is Greeted Most Cordially.

PONTIFF ENCOURAGES HIM

Predicts America Will Increase Her Leadership as Time Goes On.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 4.—Carrying with him Pope Benedict's personal assurances of his appreciation of the part America is playing in the efforts to achieve a lasting peace, President Wilson is on his way to Genoa to-night, whence he will return to Paris by way of Milan and Turin.

The meeting between the Pope and the President was most cordial. It had been looked forward to with deep interest in all official circles, in view of the President's rejection, several months ago, of the Papal peace overtures. The warm greetings exchanged by President Wilson and the Pope, the latter robed entirely in white, were commented upon with much satisfaction as the President prepared to leave the city after a visit of two days.

The audience was extended in the Throne Room of the Vatican. Papal pomp and ceremony preceded the entrance of the President. The conversation was an enlargement of identical sentiments expressed by the Pontiff earlier to a group of American correspondents. The Holy Father expressed the greatest hopes for a lasting peace and his appreciation of the part America was playing toward that end. He also voiced his confidence in the continuing and increasing influence of the United States in world affairs.

Discusses Italy's Claims.

Although the demonstration accorded the President in Rome was perhaps the greatest popular tribute he has received since arriving in Europe, it may be said that the measure of American support to be given Italy's proposed claims before the peace conference has not yet been fully developed. The President continued to-day discussions of those claims, but it does not seem likely that the question can be settled without further conferences.

Almost nothing has been permitted to become known of the political developments since the President's arrival here. It became known to-day, however, that the abandonment yesterday of the plan to have Mr. Wilson address the populace of Rome in a public square, where more than 50,000 persons vainly waited for him to appear, was based partly upon the belief of the Italian Government that the address would be inadvisable. This view was taken because of the lack of sufficient notice and the Government's consequent inability to make suitable arrangements for handling the crowd. The President, it has been explained authoritatively, was willing to go through with the arrangements.

This undoubtedly has been the President's busiest day since he stepped ashore from the transport George Washington. Into the daylight hours he crowded a multiplicity of activities of which the most important, which was the audience with Pope Benedict, was reserved for virtually the last.

Before going to the Vatican the President obtained his first real view of the Eternal City in the first burst of sunshine to follow nearly a month of rain and sombre skies. The President and his party went early to the Pantheon, where with quickly effected ceremony wreaths were placed upon the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel II. and King Humbert. From there the party motored up the big hill which overlooks Rome and where stands the great monument to Garibaldi.

Gets a View of Rome.

There the President left his automobile. Standing bareheaded beside the Garibaldi statue and surrounded by historic ruins he looked down upon Rome, with the crowning dome of St. Peter's and the immense Vatican gardens encompassed in his view. Beyond he could see plainly the broken columns of the old Forum and the crumbling walls of the Coliseum. The President stood silently for several moments as his eyes swept the wonderful vista. He then turned and renewed the round of his day's activities.

These included his attendance at a meeting of the Royal Academy of Science and luncheon at the American Embassy. It was while these earlier formalities were being carried out that Pope Benedict was giving his audience to the group of American newspaper men. It was commented upon that President Wilson chose to accept the invitation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Wilson is a member, to receive the Protestant bodies.

The adoption of this course was made after the President had taken counsel with his advisers. He planned not to visit the Methodist College, the visit to which by former President Roosevelt several years ago gave rise to such extended discussion.

Upon the President reaching the Vatican his arrival was announced to the Pope by the Master of the Chamber. The Pope was awaiting the President in the Throne Room, where two gilded chairs had been placed. The President was admitted immediately to the presence of the Pope, whose garb of white was commented upon generally as emphasizing his appreciation that the President's mission abroad was one of peace.

President's Escort.

A procession of Vatican servants accompanied the President on his way to the Throne Room. The way led

Continued on Second Page.

Pope Gives Wilson $40,000 Mosaic Replica of Guido Reni's Famous Picture of St. Peter

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 4.—Pope Benedict to-day presented to President Wilson a handsome mosaic reproducing Guido Reni's famous picture of St. Peter. The mosaic was made in the Vatican grounds by the ancient mosaic factory of the Vatican and is a yard square. The mosaic has been valued at $40,000.

Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, presented President Wilson with two copies of the Modification of the Canon Law compiled by Cardinal Gasparri. One copy is bound in white parchment and contains an autographed dedication to President Wilson. The other is in red leather and bears the following autograph: "Homage to Princeton University From Pietro Cardinal Gasparri, Vatican, Rome."

President Wilson thanked the Pope and Cardinal Gasparri heartily for their gifts.

["The Crucifixion of St. Peter" is one of Guido Reni's best known paintings. Like all of his earlier work, it is noted for its purity of coloring and its dramatic force. Reni, who was born in Calvenzano, near Bologne, in 1575, first studied under Denis Calvaert and then with the Carracci, going to Rome with one of the latter. He immediately began studying the works of Raphael and painting marvellous compositions of his own. "Aurora" was one of his earliest canvases. Then came the "Chariot of Apollo," considered by many his masterpiece. "St. Cecilia" and "Ariadne and Fortune" are of widely recognized merit. During the later years of his life he worked hastily and his pictures lost in artistic value as a result. He died in 1642.]

SERBS TO FIGHT AGAIN IF BALKED

Envoy Gives Notice East Coast of Adriatic Must Not Be Given to Italy.

THREAT TO RENEW WAR

Nation Hopes America Will Help to Override Secret 1915 Treaty of Allies.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—"Should the treaty secretly signed by England, France, Russia and Italy in 1915, whereby Italy was to come into possession of the eastern coast of the Adriatic after the war, be confirmed by the coming peace conference, then Serbia would fight again, and fight to the finish. Serbia did not enter this war to become the vassal of any nation. She cannot agree to have Italy control the territory in question."

Such was the straightforward statement given to the Associated Press by Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, the Serbian Minister to France, in an interview today. Dr. Vesnitch added, however, that he believed the presence of the United States, which had already declared against secret treaties and in favor of the rights of small nations, assured "fair play."

So far as the Jugo-Slavs were concerned, he said, they did not recognize the existence of compacts made among certain of the Powers after the beginning of the war.

"Serbia goes to the conference believing that affairs will be directed there in accordance with the public announcements of the great Powers, especially those of President Wilson," continued the Minister. "We feel that America will look after the rights of small nations. The position of Serbia and the Jugo-Slavs would be desperate if their hopes did not rest in the principles laid down by America. They would be desperate because certain of the great allied Powers while announcing these principles have entered into opposing conventions and understandings. Some of these understandings were directed against Serbia.

"Serbia is the only nation in Europe which has made no treaty of any kind with the Allies. She has marched on from the first with justice as her only weapon."

HOUSE MAY WORK NIGHTS.

Chairmen of Committees Told by Clark to Get Busy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Chairmen of the House committees having charge of the framing of appropriation bills met today at the call of Speaker Clark and Democratic leader Kitchin to plan quick action on the 1920 appropriation measures. It was pointed out that delay might mean a special session of Congress after March 4.

It was decided that if necessary sessions of the House would begin an hour earlier each day, with night sessions.

U. S. SHIP DEAL MAY COLLAPSE

Negotiations for Purchase of White Star Line Halted.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Press Association says it learns that a sudden stop, which is likely to lead to the collapse of the plans has occurred in the negotiations for the American purchase of the White Star Line.

The vessels of the line form a part of the International Mercantile Marine and fly the British flag.

POILUS ENTER CETTINJE.

French Troops Reached Montenegrin Capital December 22.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—French troops entered Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, on December 22, it is announced. They were greeted enthusiastically and found that good order prevailed.

Five members of the National Assembly have been charged with the management of the country's affairs until the union of Montenegro and Serbia under the Karageorgevitch dynasty has been completed.

SCRAP OF PAPER AT PEACE TABLE

Versailles Congress Will Discuss Treaty Guaranteeing Belgium's Neutrality.

END IT, ALBERT'S PLEA

Polish Delegates Arrive in Paris to Ask Military Aid and Food.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The famous treaty which Germany designated as a "scrap of paper" will come up for early consideration before the peace congress. This is the treaty made in 1830, when the great Powers of Europe recognized Belgium as being separate from Holland and guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium.

It was the disregard of this neutrality and the invasion of Belgium by the German troops which brought Great Britain into the war.

The Belgian Parliament recently adopted unanimously a resolution asking for the establishment of the independent sovereignty of Belgium and the abandonment of the guarantee of neutrality. The resolution adopted by the Parliament was in response to the speech from the throne made by King Albert when he reentered Brussels.

After expressing gratitude to the nations aiding in the deliverance of Belgium the resolution says:

"The tragic and glorious hours which Belgium has experienced give it the right to free itself from the ties which in the past limited its sovereignty and enervated its international action. Belgium will thus pass to the rank of the great Powers, which are mistresses of their destinies."

Incidentally Germany's designation of the treaty as a "scrap of paper" involves the general question of establishing some means of guaranteeing the inviolability of treaties.

Four delegates, representing Gen. Pilsudski, the military head of the Polish Government, have arrived here. It is announced that the principal object of their visit is to obtain recognition of the Polish State and to secure military assistance and food, which, they assert, are urgently needed.

The Czecho-Slovak delegation to the peace conference will leave Prague for Paris January 6, according to a Basel despatch to-day.

The Bolshevik Government of Russia intends to send Adolph Joffe, the former Bolshevik Ambassador at Berlin, as its delegate to Paris to claim admission to the peace conference, according to the *Echo de Paris* to-day.

The peace conference, according to the *Petit Parisien*, will proceed as follows:

First. A conference of the four great Powers.

Second. Representatives of Belgium and Serbia to be admitted for a study of the general situation.

Third. Admission of the other Allies for conferences on the problems interesting them.

Fourth. Presentation of conditions successively to Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey, German-Austria and Hungary and the signing of the peace preliminaries.

Fifth. A general conference concerning the question of a league of nations, freedom of the seas, limitation of armaments and related topics.

TYPHUS SPREADS IN RUSSIA

American Red Cross Nurse Among Those Who Succumbed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Typhus is spreading in Russia, according to advices to-day to the State Department. Two hundred and sixty cases are reported from Ekaterinburg, 760 at Chilabinsk and 200 deaths in Tomsk during December. Irkutsk reports 450 cases.

The disease is prevalent among the civilian as well as the military population. It is also prevalent in the Bolshevik prison camps and to an extent in the Austro-German camps. A report from Tumen says that a Miss McBride, an American Red Cross nurse, died of the disease there last week.

Complete Understanding on League of Nations Said to Be Reached.

ROME WILD OVER HIM

President Wanted to Speak to Populace, but Arrangements Interfered.

BEGINS RETURN TO PARIS

Eager Now for Peace Conference to Open—Not Oversanguine.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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ROME, Jan. 4.—President Wilson's visit to Pope Benedict to-day was without any suggestion of the embarrassments which it had been feared in some quarters might develop out of this, the most delicate political situation in Italy and which other distinguished visitors have found beset with thorns.

His two days here have been exceedingly busy and so far as can be judged highly successful. It is understood that a complete understanding has been reached with the Italian Government in regard to the league of nations. The President left tonight for Paris, with the intention of making brief stops at Genoa and Turin.

President Greatly Impressed.

The President has been greatly impressed by the warmth and cordiality of the demonstrations which have marked his visit, which, according to his own simile, seemed like one people speaking to another, as they were the counterparts of the greetings he received in Paris and London.

He intimates that he is unable yet to gauge the effects upon the peace conference of these remarkable demonstrations of public opinion as they are too near and too recent, but here and elsewhere he has tried to catch the voices of the crowd and has been surprised by the unanimity with which these voices acclaim the league of nations. The great problem now is how this can be translated into definite action at the peace table.

There will be no more visits before the peace conference, according to the understanding here, that to Brussels coming at a later date. The President is eager to get down to business; he gives the impression that he is not oversanguine of immediate results, as he realizes fully the difficulties in the way, but he is hopeful that the conference will produce something that will meet the popular desires.

He is strongly opposed to anything savoring of the former "balance of power" or the Clemenceau proposal and is eager, therefore, to get the statesmen on record around the peace table in order to determine what real effects his visits have had.

Hailed by the People.

Past the monuments of ancient Rome the President rode to-day hailed by the people of the Eternal City as the foremost champion of democracy. The spirit animating the populace was one of expectancy. Rome has hailed many conquerors, but to-day its acclaim was for one who promised deliverance, the preacher of a new gospel come from the new world, from which so many of Italy's sons had returned, to lay the foundations of a new Pax Romana that was to lift from them the haunting fear of future war.

Curiosity aroused by the new Messiah was mingled with the war spirit. Italian nationalism, the pride of Italy in her military achievements, the popular desire for recognition of Italian claims by the distinguished visitor. On his ride to the Quirinal the President passed in the Via Nazionale many banners with the names of conquered territories, including Fiume, which is claimed also by the Slavs.

It is the spirit of democracy with which all Italy is vibrating now and which the people feel links them closely with America. It is this democratic spirit that caused the people to greet President Wilson not as a ruler or conqueror but as the leader of democracy. Larger crowds cheered him in Paris and London, but here where the centuries looked down upon him, the demonstration seemed to spring more than in those other capitals from devotion to a cause, and the champion of democracy was acclaimed with vivas along the whole route. If the hopes of the people are not realized the disappointment here will be profound.

Picturesque Features.

It was a picturesque progress through the ancient world capital with picturesque mediæval costumes mingling with those of to-day under