WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy, probably snow to-day; unsettled to-morrow; fresh northeast winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 30; lowest, 14.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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RAILWAY HEADS AGREE ON PLAN OF OPERATION

Oppose 5 Year Control by Government, but Favor Supervision.

COORDINATION APPROVED

Otto H. Kahn Urges Speedy Legislation and Operation by Private Interests.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Opposition to a prolongation to five years of the period of Government control of railroads was reiterated to-day at a session of the Association of Railway Executives. Ninety two per cent. of the mileage of the country was represented at the meeting, and practically every railroad had its president here. The session lasted nearly three hours, and at its conclusion a statement was issued for publication outlining the attitude of the railroads.

An elaborate presentation of the contention of the railroads has been prepared and this will be laid before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee at its hearing next Wednesday. A committee of six then will appear on behalf of the companies. It consists of T. De Witt Cuyler, Pennsylvania Railroad, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives; Alfred H. Thom, counsel for the association; Howard Elliott, president Northern Pacific; Julius Kruttschnitt, president Southern Pacific; Samuel Rea, president Pennsylvania, and Daniel Willard, president Baltimore and Ohio.

Statement of Executives.

The statement given out by Mr. Cuyler is as follows:

"The Association of Railway Executives, representing 92 per cent. of the railroad mileage of the country, adopted a set of principles that it believes ought to form the foundation of the national legislation necessary for the readjustment of the railroads to peace conditions. These principles are the result not only of almost continuous conferences among the executives since the conclusion of the war, but of their earnest efforts over a period of several years to work out a permanent solution of the railroad problem that would guarantee for the future the adequate development of our national transportation system.

"Throughout our conference we have kept uppermost in mind the fact, now universally recognized, that transportation is essentially a public service, and that the public interest must be paramount in any proposed plan worthy of serious consideration. The railroads will urge that legislation be enacted, as soon as compatible with the public interest, against such a prolongation of the period of uncertainty as has been proposed by the Director-General of Railroads, and in their definite suggestions as to the form of legislation they will favor the legislation, under future private operation, of a large part of the measures taken by the Government Railroad Administration during the war to coordinate and unify railroad facilities.

Constructive Legislation Urged.

"In response to the invitation of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, which is now considering railroad legislation, representatives of our association will appear before the committee during the coming week publicly to present the views of the railroads. It is our earnest hope and belief that out of the present discussion, in which representatives of all interests will be heard by Congress, there will soon come constructive legislation in the public interest that will mark the dawn of a new era in American transportation."

Mr. Cuyler also made public a letter from Otto H. Kahn of New York, in which Mr. Kahn states his objections to a policy of permanent Government ownership and operation of the railroads and Director-General McAdoo's proposal to continue the present Government control for five years.

Mr. Kahn's letter, commented Mr. Cuyler, "clearly and concisely summarizes the views held by the Association of Railway Executives." The letter in part follows:

"From the point of view of the money interests of the investor in railroad securities the prospect of Government ownership and operation, which would remove much of risk and make his income steady and secure, may be attractive.

Would Decrease Efficiency.

"From the national point of view, however, I consider Government ownership and operation as gravely and far reachingly detrimental socially, economically and politically. It is incompatible with our system and methods of government and with the genius of American institutions.

"It would mean lessened efficiency and lead to stagnation and retrogression. It would mean the setting up of a huge political machine, political wire-pulling and log-rolling, largely increased power for the merchant and farmer, increased largely increased cost all around, and many other evils.

"We are in the fortunate situation of being able, through constructive legislation, providing among other things for a period not strangling, Government supervision and supervision, to correct such shortcomings in the system and practice of private railroad management as experience has disclosed, and to secure for the public practically all the advantages which are claimed for the operation of Government operation without depriving the nation of the inestimable advantage of private initiative in enterprise and competitive service.

Early Legislation Urged.

"If Government operation is continued for five years a situation will have been created financially and otherwise which I believe, inevitably means permanent Government operation, or which at the very least that the return to private management could only be

Continued on Fourth Page.

Chinese Paper Wants Jap Treaty Abrogated

By the Associated Press.

PEKIN, Jan. 4 (delayed).—A demand is expressed to-day by the Chinese owned Pekin *Leader* that the Chino-Japanese treaty of 1915, embodying the twenty-one demands made upon China by Japan, be abrogated. The newspaper contends the treaty should be abrogated "as honesty and justice alike demand that Japan enter the Versailles council chamber with clean hands, and that China, equally with other States, shall be free and unfettered to develop along her own natural lines."

The *Leader* also suggests that the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest likewise be abrogated.

A Japanese newspaper received here contains an article by a Japanese publicist advocating a Chino-Japanese alliance in view of the growth of the French, British and American armies and navies.

DEATH RATE UP, DUE TO SCOURGE

Influenza Sends Ratio to 18.8 Per Thousand, Against 15.2 for 1917.

WHOLE NATION HARD HIT

Baltimore Suffered Most, With Death Rate of 26.8—St. Paul Least, With 13.9.

The influenza epidemic which raged here in the autumn caused the total death rate for the past year in this city to jump to 18.8 per 1,000, according to figures made public yesterday by the Census Bureau at Washington. This is the highest mortality rate New York city has had in the last fourteen years.

Such a proportion is in strong contrast to the figures of 15.2 for 1917, when it was announced by the Board of Health that the city had the lowest death rate in its history. On the basis of the 1918 rate it was estimated that more than 100,000 persons died in this city in the year just ended—the highest actual number of deaths in the history of the city.

The figures for the influenza and pneumonia plague, which contribute so heavily to this toll, date from the middle of September, when a state of quarantine was placed on the city by the Board of Health. The malady first appeared here in the middle of August, when eight passengers died on a Norwegian bark arriving at this port.

Disease Spreads Quickly.

The Board of Health, however, announced that the city had nothing to fear at the time. The spread of the disease became pronounced in the ensuing month, and does not appear to have fully run its course yet, as indicated in the health report for Saturday, showing a jump to 696 cases, which was ascribed to "holiday gastronomic indiscretions."

Severe as the inroads of the disease were here, New York was not in so bad a plight as Philadelphia, where the total death rate was 24.2, compared with 17.1 in 1917. Among all the forty-six largest cities in the country on which statistics were tabulated by the Census Bureau Baltimore led with 26.8 per 1,000. St. Paul was lowest with 13.9.

In these forty-six cities the epidemic caused 111,688 deaths and increased the combined death rate for these communities in 1918 to 19.6 per 1,000. Total figures for the entire country were not available, but the proportion among these large centres of population hark back to 1850, when persons died at a high rate of 19.8 per 1,000, according to figures estimated by experts on vital statistics.

Figures for Big Cities.

Deaths from influenza totalled 69,439, with 42,149 deaths from pneumonia. All told the deaths in these forty-six cities aggregated 442,274. The death rate in some of these cities follows:

City	Death Rate.
Baltimore	26.8
Nashville	26.4
Pittsburg	24.4
Philadelphia	24.2
Washington	22.6
Boston	22.0
Buffalo	21.2
Cincinnati	20.6
San Francisco	20.5
Newark	19.8
New York	18.8
St. Louis	17.9
Chicago	17.2
Los Angeles	16.4
Cleveland	16.0
Milwaukee	14.4
Grand Rapids	14.0
St. Paul	13.9

PARIS LIFTS RESTAURANT BAN.

Restrictions on Hours, Prices and Menus Are Abrogated.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—To the decree signed yesterday by Victor Boret, the Food Minister, abrogating fixed prices upon condensed milk, tapioca, macaroni and similar products, as well as on eggs, rice and beans, is added the warning that any abuse of the privileges will lead to the reimposition of fixed prices.

The restaurants, under the new ruling, no longer are restricted as to hours for serving meals or menu or prices charged. They may now serve cheese, butter, milk and cream. The price list, however, must still be posted outside of eating houses.

GORKY ELECTED TO SOVIET.

Russian Author Joins Bolsheviki in Petrograd.

ZURICH, Jan. 5.—Maxim Gorky, the Russian author and revolutionist, has been elected a member of the Petrograd Soviet, according to Russian advices received here.

Despatches in late November reported that Gorky, who was at first opposed to the Bolsheviki, had joined them and had accepted a position in the Bolshevik Department of Education.

ARMY OFFICERS ON RETURN FACE COURT-MARTIAL

Discipline and Duties Neglected Since Armistice, Says Gen. Shanks.

SOME JUST WALKED AWAY

Chaotic Conditions Alarming, It Is Charged, With Morale on Steady Decline.

A collapse of morale and an indifference to discipline, duty and responsibility on the part of officers and men of the United States Army returning from France have necessitated the arrest and detention for court-martial of a number of officers and will bring about by the stern order of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, the arrest and punishment of still others.

These facts are set forth in a letter which was sent yesterday to the newspapers of New York by Major-Gen. David C. Shanks, U. S. A., commanding the port of debarkation. So intensely, indeed, does Gen. Shanks contemplate the breakdown of morale that he deliberately employs the words "a distressing and worrisome fact"; "the spirit of many of our officers and men has sadly changed," and "a sad fact." The appeal (for that is its purpose) to the press issued by Gen. Shanks, is to help correct the humiliations and perils of broken down discipline.

"With considerable reluctance," the General writes, "I desire to invite public attention to what is to me, at least, a distressing and worrisome fact, the deterioration and general let down in discipline on the part of our officers and men returning from abroad. This is a sad fact, and the evidence of it can be readily obtained by any one who has opportunity to gain first hand information.

Had Chances for Observation.

"For considerably more than a year, including the period of heaviest troop shipments, I had command of the port of embarkation at New York city. I had daily opportunity to see the various organizations as they passed through this port in response to their country's call.

"Not always were the discipline and the general showing as we could wish, but with few exceptions the officers put forth their best efforts. They gave to the Government the best that was in them. The spirit of both officers and men was fine. They were all going to war and bore minor discomforts and hardships with the spirit of the true soldier.

"The record of America in getting together such an army and placing it in active service on such short notice is one that we may well be proud of.

"But with the close of the war the spirit of many of our officers and men has sadly changed. Perhaps this is inevitable and unavoidable, for this same change has affected other armies as well as our own. It corresponds to the change in a football team when the season is over and the team has broken training.

"It is not my purpose to attempt an essay on discipline. The object I have in view is a practical one, an appeal to the public to prevent our returning officers and men from forgetting that as long as they wear the Government's uniform and draw the Government pay they still owe a duty to the United States.

Officers Forget Their Duties.

"Since December 6, 1918, I have been in charge of the port of debarkation at New York. The great change that has come over the spirit of many of our returning officers is borne upon me with peculiar force. Some of our officers on returning seem to forget all obligations of duty or discipline.

"Of course it is only natural that officers and men that have been long abroad should be eager to greet relatives and friends, but many of them chafe at any kind of duty or restriction. Some of them go absent from the gangplank. I now have to deal with the cases of some officers who absented themselves before Christmas and who are still absent without leave.

"Another tendency on the part of officers is to get their names in print through the medium of complaints of one kind or another. Not infrequently those that complain most loudly have rendered the least service abroad. One complaint that has been received is from an officer who refused to go to camp and was absent from the ship's side.

"The duties of debarking the troops and sending them to their homes are immeasurably more difficult than the duties of embarking them, because of the tendency of many officers to shirk duty that may be placed upon them and their desire to go from the ship's side to the gay lights of Broadway.

"I have conferred in regard to this matter with Gen. Goethals and Gen. March and they have advised me that

Continued on Fifth Page.

Smokes for Soldiers Still in Hospitals

A GRIST of cards from the base hospitals in France without a grumble in any of them gives enthusiastic praise of THE SUN Smoke Fund. These cards may be read on page 4.

To-day the smoke fund starts a busy week, the high light of which will be the party on Wednesday night in the Bal Tabarin.

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

Germans and Poles Rescind Agreement

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Berlin despatches received here report that the agreements between the Poles and the Germans have been rescinded.

Kruchwitz has been occupied by the Poles, who are advancing along the Kreuz-Danzig Railway, the despatches add.

GERMANS MOVE TO CURB REDS

Government Decides to Take Drastic Measures—Eichhorn Ousted.

POLICE CHIEF ACCUSED

Independent Socialists Vote to Quit Prussian Cabinet; Crowd Hoots Radical.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Cabinet has deposed Eichhorn, Chief of Police of Berlin, who refused to vacate his post. Herr Ernst, director of the *Vorwaerts* Publishing Company, has been appointed to succeed Eichhorn.

[Eichhorn, as chief of police, assisted the members of the Spartacus group on December 25 in raiding the premises of the Socialist organ and in the suppression of the paper.]

It is reported the Government has decided to adopt drastic measures to suppress the activities of the radical Socialists throughout Germany.

The *Vorwaerts* says it learns Eichhorn is still in the pay of the Bolshevist Telegraph Agency, with which he was connected before his appointment as police head. The newspaper also charges him with having diverted police funds which were to have been used for the purchase of weapons to uses by the Spartacans, and of expending a million marks without accounting for the money.

Eichhorn's administration is under investigation by the Committee of the People's Council.

Independent Socialist members of the Prussian Cabinet have decided to resign, it has been learned. Among them will be Adolf Hoffmann, whose course toward churches and schools has resulted in bitter opposition, even from some of his colleagues.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Independent Socialists in the German State of Brunswick have resigned, it is announced in German advices reaching here.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5.—Sixty thousand Catholics and Protestants of Berlin, after a mass meeting on Thursday, marched in a procession to the Ministry of Public Worship, where there was a demonstration against Adolf Hoffmann, Independent Socialist, who holds that portfolio, say advices from the German capital. Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Radical leaders, were also targets of the crowd's anger. As the throng marched along the streets it sang "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

After reaching the building entry was gained and a large number of people entered, searching for Hoffmann, but he was not found. The crowd then dispersed.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—German despatches announce that the elections to the Bavarian National Assembly have been fixed for January 12.

HAMBURG SEAMEN'S DEMANDS.

Want Eight Hour Day, With Same Wages as Ships' Officers.

By the Associated Press.

HAMBURG, Jan. 4 (delayed).—The Hamburg seamen are now demanding the same wages as those paid the ships' captains, other officers and machinists. They are willing that the captain of a vessel, however, receive an extra allowance of $25 monthly to pay for clean linen, trousers pressing, &c.

In addition the men demand an eight hour day, which calls for three shifts, besides necessitating increased life and property insurance for the shipping concerns. The schedules represent a fourfold increase of the peace time figure.

The objections of the men to former naval officers enlisting in the merchant marine have been overcome only by the determination of the shipowners to stand by the former men of the navy. The latter are now freely reporting for subordinate positions on cargo boats. Hamburg is overrun by unemployed seamen who are willing to work ashore for their lodging and board.

KAISER UNDERGOES AN EAR OPERATION

Ex-Emperor Also Suffers From Mental Depression.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5.—William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, has undergone a successful operation in one of his ears. The operation was performed by Prof. Lang of Amsterdam University.

The principal cause of the continuing indisposition of the former Kaiser appears to be mental depression, induced by the gradual realization of the full extent of his downfall. Recent reports from Germany are said to have accentuated this feeling.

Lack of open air exercise and continual brooding have had such telling effect on Herr Hohenzollern's appearance that he scarcely is recognizable to those who saw him when he first came to Amerongen. His wife, who is with him almost constantly, displays much more buoyant spirits and makes every effort to cheer him.

British Railroad Man Knighted.

LONDON, January 5.—George McLaren Brown, European manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been made a Knight of the British Empire, in recognition of services rendered by him to Great Britain during the war.

BULK OF U. S. MEN COMING BEFORE END OF OCTOBER

Correspondent Learns Plans to Move 250,000 a Month in Summer Season.

RUSSIA TO BE EVACUATED

Big German Liners Imperator and Bismarck to Be Used in Transport Service.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.
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PARIS, Jan. 5.—American troops are not going to be sent into Russia as militant pacifiers, nor are they going to be rushed into Russia camouflaged as food distributers. If Russia is to be policed because of Bolshevism other nations must undertake the job. This is the settled policy of the American Government.

American troops are going to be sent home with the greatest possible rapidity and 90 per cent. of our "first 2,000,000 in Europe" either will have landed upon Yankee soil or be on the high seas steaming thither before the end of next October.

You mothers, wives and relatives can safely bank upon the foregoing as the arranged plan and purpose of President Wilson. Russia is wholly and entirely out of the zone of future American army operations and unless all signs fail there will be no possibility of our troops going to Berlin, which seems to be the favorable predilection of agents of European bill collectors.

The handful of soldiers we had sent into Russia before the armistice with Germany was signed will be withdrawn.

Sending Our Troops Home.

Can we move the troops overseas, and how will it be done? For this information I went to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, who has just startled the business mind of France by offering space in our westbound army cargo ships, thus providing freight carriers for French merchandise. He also has prepared and presented a plan for French exporters under which they can get busy and place fat orders in America before Germany has recovered from the effects of the great war. Said Mr. Hurley upon the troop movement:

"Between December 28 and January 10 50,000 American soldiers will have passed from French soil in our troopship fleet. Commencing March 1 we have an assured monthly troopship capacity for 150,000 men in sixty-four American owned and chartered boats. There are now twenty passenger ships in German ports, including the huge Imperator and Bismarck, which, if we get the use of, as we expect, in exchange for food, will give us monthly carrying room for 70,000 soldiers additional. Provided we get these German ships and our good friends the British, with occasional loans of passenger ships, continue to be as helpful and considerate in the future as they have been in the past, we can move more soldiers home than our ports can take care of.

"I have gone over the figures with officials of both the army that gets the soldier ready for the trip and the navy that conducts him across the seas, and there is not the slightest cause for worry."

50 New Cargo Boats Can Be Used.

"But suppose we don't get the German ships?" I asked.

"Then for the summer months we can fall back upon fifty of our new twin decks, 9,000 ton cargo boats, which would average 500 soldiers each. You see, we can transport 250,000 soldiers monthly in any contingency."

"Why are the troops only disembarked at New York, Boston and Norfolk, when we have other excellent seaports?"

"I see no reason why the ports of soldiers' debarkation should not be extended to Philadelphia, Baltimore and possibly Charleston," was the reply. "Galveston is too far for vessels to make a rapid turnover. Troops have to be taken where there are adequate railroad facilities, with a direct route to demobilization camps."

Of course, Mr. Hurley conditioned the rapid home movement of our troops upon the early signing of the peace pact which is assured from a high authority, despite announcements indicating long delays. The pressure of the American Government is for haste in the negotiations and for prompt business methods in the peace conference.

In the city of Tours at the headquarters service of supplies, Major-Gen. Harbord told me how he had worked out a complete plan for the speedy home shipment of our soldiers. Already the hospitals have been cleared of the portable sick and wounded, who on shipboard require twice as much room as a well soldier does and three times as much care.

Boys Must Take Their Turns.

Gen. Harbord said he would like to pick out such and such mothers' sons for returning to America, but that they were all somebody's mothers' boys and each would have to wait his turn. America has not yet established the British system of first sending silver men, and it is not likely to do so, because of the great distance from the home towns and the delays in taking proof of the need of one soldier more than another. The General asked me to assure the home folks that there would be less crowding on the westward trip than in coming over.

One interesting indication that we are now down to bedrock is that food for the army is arriving at the rate of 180,000 tons monthly. In November last 900,000 tons arrived, which represented the high peak, and included clothing and food for eight divisions, and large quantities of building material. Within the last few days the War Department has released 1,800,000 tons of cargo space back to the Shipping Board, which has turned 500,000 tons of it over to Mr. Hoover as eastbound food carriers.

Six hundred thousand tons of German and Austrian shipping in Adriatic waters already has been divided between two of the Allies, Italy taking two-thirds and France one-third.

ITALY DEPENDS ON WILSON; CLEMENCEAU LOSING HOLD; PRESIDENT VISITING MILAN

FRENCH BELIEVE LEAGUE WILL COME AFTER PEACE

Allies and United States to Take Precedence, Belgium and Serbia Next, Then Neutrals Will Be Heard.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, Jan. 5.—So far as the American Commission will state, nothing definite has been determined yet in regard to the opening date or the procedure for the first session of the peace conference, although January 13 generally is regarded as the probable date for opening the first negotiations.

Premier Clemenceau's newspaper *l'Homme Libre* follows its illustrious proprietor's present reticent policy, admonishing its readers to be patient and all will be imparted to them in due time, but stating positively that things still are uncertain. In the meantime in various French circles it is believed that the peace terms will be settled first and the league of nations taken up afterward.

This naturally would give the opponents of the league, if any remain, a better chance to defeat it entirely or at least to bring about the formation of a weak league. With the league of nations would be taken up the limitation of armaments, the freedom of the seas and other knotty questions associated with them for which President Wilson is responsible.

The French idea is that the five great Powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, will meet first and lay down the main terms; thereafter Belgium and Serbia will have a chance and then all the other allied states which have played a smaller part, also the neutrals which have questions to discuss, such as Denmark in regard to Schleswig, Holland for Limbourg, Sweden for the Aaland Islands, Spain for Morocco and Switzerland for the upper Rhine.

FRANCE CLAIMS FOOD PRIORITY

American Control of Revictualing Europe Resented by Press.

POOLING PLAN URGED

Propaganda Value of Handling Supplies One Point in Dispute.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, Jan. 5.—A misunderstanding has arisen in some French quarters in regard to the announcement made Friday that the work of feeding Europe would be under American direction. The French Food Minister deems it necessary to issue a statement questioning the accuracy of the announcement. Several French newspapers, far from expressing gratitude to the United States, hint broadly that they think the French Government, not the Americans, should control the Allied Food Commission.

The fact is the announcement was certain to cause ill feeling because the original proposal made to the United States was something like the following: "You turn over the American food to the Allies' pool and it will be issued as coming from all the Allies equally. It makes no difference that by far the greater part will come from America."

The truth is that every one realizes the great propaganda value of food and wants to get control of it so there is bound to be some scrambling. As is usual in such squabbles, the basic trouble is a misunderstanding. For some unexplained reason the version of the announcement published in the French newspapers is not the same as the English version. In fact, it varies in different papers, none of which, for instance, publishes the comparison made of American supreme command over food with the French supreme command over the army or that of the British over the navies.

The whole thing is a tempest in a teapot but it shows the great importance of the food question and the delicate task of the Americans to avoid offending the French.

AUSTRIANS DIE OF HUNGER.

Situation in Vienna Described by Municipal Physician.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5.—The maintenance of order in Austria is closely connected with the maintenance of the supply of coal and food, the members of the Interallied Food Commission now visiting Vienna were told by Secretary Bauer of the Foreign Ministry yesterday on their visit to the department, says a Vienna message to-day. The Secretary, in describing the causes and effects of the scarcity of provisions and fuel, emphasized this point.

Secretary Seerdica of the Public Works Department described the coal situation as very bad, while several municipal experts reported on food conditions. The chief municipal physician painted for the commission a dark picture of the mortality from undernourishment and also gave details of the decrease in births from this cause.

HOOVER AIDS RELIEF WORK.

Donates $3,000 Prize Awarded to Him to War Victims.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, to whom the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences recently awarded a prize amounting to $3,000, has donated that sum to the relief work in northern France and Belgium.

This announcement was made to-day at a meeting of the Academy in a letter from Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States.

Cardinal Mercier Coming to U. S.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.—Cardinal Mercier will go to America soon, it is announced by the newspapers.

WILSON MEN IN SENATE BATTLE

Administration Challenged in Move to Separate League Plan From Treaty.

EVASION BAD AS DEFEAT

Believed Knox Resolution Must Be Permitted to Come to Vote on the Floor.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The fight begun by Senator Lewis (Ill.), Administration whip, to obtain the support of the Senate for President Wilson's peace programme will be continued without delay unless the Administration comes to the conclusion that it cannot rally enough votes to defeat the opposition—Republican and Democratic—in a fair legislative fight. The means for placing the Senate on record at this critical time for or against the President's programme have been provided by the resolution of Senator Knox (Pa.).

This resolution, calling for separation of the league of nations plan from the peace treaty itself, is now before the Committee on Foreign Relations and is interpreted as a direct challenge to the President's supporters to bring it to a vote in open Senate.

There is on the part of some Administration supporters a tendency to accept this challenge. On the other hand Democrats like Senator Reed (Mo.) are understood to be convinced that the Knox resolution cannot be beaten, although it is freely admitted that the fight would be close.

It is becoming increasingly evident to many here that the President's friends cannot well afford to permit the Knox resolution to die in the Committee on Foreign Relations if they can muster the votes to defeat it in the Senate.

Would Have Unfortunate Effect.

Should continued effort be made to avoid the implied challenge of the Knox resolution by simply letting it rest in committee the charge undoubtedly would be made that the Administration was resorting to pigeonholing tactics to prevent expression of the popular will, and the effect of this admittedly would be most unfortunate abroad. Supporters of the resolution cannot keep bringing the subject up and call attention to the fact that it is being sidetracked. By the nature of things here and abroad the advantage seems to be with the supporters of the resolution so long as the President's friends fail to bring the fight to a finish.

The opposition to incorporation of the league of nations proviso in the peace treaty, if sufficiently strong to force a vote in the Foreign Relations Committee, may be able by voting in the open Senate to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill and bring the subject directly before the Senate. The act of filibustering against a resolution to discharge the committee only could result in the charge being laid against the Democrats of the Administration group that they were resorting to dilatory legislative tricks to save the President from the verdict of the American people on the basic feature of his peace plan. This is the final analysis, many consider, would be even worse than permitting the resolution to be discussed and to win.

Want Senate on Record.

The readiness of the opponents of the President's league of nations plan to abide by a vote in the Senate, and their eagerness to see this subject put to the test is necessarily disconcerting to those friends of the Administration who realize how important it is at this time for the President to be able to claim that the American people are backing his programme.

By opening the fight in the Senate on the President's behalf Senator Lewis seemingly has challenged the President's opponents to a finish fight on this issue, but if other Administration Democrats seek to avoid the test on one pretext or another the initial efforts of the Administration whip will have been in vain, it is contended. Therefore, despite the many handicaps, there is an increasing tendency in some Administration quarters to press the fight over the Knox resolution and put the Senate on record one way or the other.

His Conquest of Romans' Affections Appears to Be Complete.

HE IS BALKAN ARBITER

Will Not Suffer Even if Dalmatian Claims Are Not Upheld.

WILL GO TO TURIN TO-DAY

President Deeply Impressed by Democratic Attitude of Country's King.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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ROME, Jan. 5. — President Wilson left Rome last night after what is regarded by many here as the most successful visit he has made since he arrived in Europe. Certainly if one may judge from what appears on the surface he has every reason to be satisfied with the results. He stopped for three hours in Genoa this morning and arrived in Milan this evening. To-morrow he will go to Turin and thence direct to Paris, which he should reach on Tuesday.

The continuation of the popular demonstrations which marked President Wilson's second day in Rome showed clearly his conquest of the Romans' affections. It was evident that they were willing to place their case in his hands. There was no Clemenceau support discernible and the French Premier is beginning to appear as rather a lonely figure.

If President Wilson does not support all their Dalmatian claims, the Italians say, their affection and respect for him will not be weakened thereby. It is remarkable the sentiment which pervades all classes in favor of the President as the arbiter of the Balkans. His visit to the Pope is thoroughly understood as a proper act of courtesy, even by the extreme radicals, who lead in the Wilson demonstrations.

While President Wilson was in Rome he had several highly interesting talks with the King, for whom he has conceived a great regard because of the Italian ruler's democratic ways and his intellectuality. The King reminded the President that New York had more Italians than Rome. The President took pleasure in informing the King that Italian immigration would not be barred in the United States and that even crippled soldiers would be permitted to enter.

PRESIDENT INSPECTS RELICS OF OLD ROME

Pays Farewell to King After Informal Dinner.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 5. (delayed).—In the heart of Rome to-day President and Mrs. Wilson visited the Coliseum and the Arches of Constantine, Titus and Septimius Severus. Upon entering the Roman Forum they were met by the noted archeologist, Prof. Giacomo Boni, who presented them with branches of laurel and myrtle. Prof. Boni explained that in the olden days of Rome the laurel signified purification after having shed the blood of an enemy and the myrtle after having shed blood in civil war.

"To-day I offer these symbols to you, the upholder of the freedom and civilization of peoples," said Prof. Boni to the President.

Continuing their tour through the Sacred Way, the House of the Vestal Virgins and the tomb of Romulus, President Wilson exclaimed: "These sacred symbols speak a great and profound language," to which Prof. Boni added: "You Americans have something more sacred still but you carry it in your hearts—a love for humanity."

Crowd Follows in Wake.

Meanwhile that wondrous region comprising the Forum, the Palatine, the Capitol and the Coliseum, besieged black with a crowd of the populace, climbing the ruins, the broken columns, the arches and the tombs, and acclaiming America as the modern champion of the civilization which had its birth there nearly 2,000 years ago.

After having conversed for almost twenty minutes with Pope Benedict after his reception by the Pontiff, President Wilson presented to the Pope several members of his entourage. These included W. H. Moran, chief of the American secret service, the President's secretary, for his tour and the clerks of his suite, comprising in all more than a dozen individuals. Pope Benedict conversed with each in turn.

After his visit to the Vatican President Wilson returned to the American Embassy, whence he drove, with Mrs. Wilson, to the American Protestant Episcopal church. He was accompanied by Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, Brig.-Gen. William V. Harris, U. S. A., and Count Bruno Fargari, gentleman in waiting to King Victor Emmanuel, and Countess Bruno Fargari, lady in waiting to Queen Helena.

Meets Evangelical Delegates.

In the vestry of the church the President received representatives of Evangelical churches in Italy. They were introduced by Dr. Dexter S. Whittinghill, superintendent of the American Baptist Mission; the Rev. Walter Lo-