with Mr. Bonar Law and the British financial experts to-day. The discussion centred around the blockade release and the taking over of German merchant ships. America is pressing for 2,000,000 tons of German shipping at once to carry troops home and to return with food.

The French want many conditions that are unsatisfactory to the Americans, who are bent on helping Germany overcome the Bolshevik evil with food as the weapon, while France is fearful that Germany will gain a trade foothold and escape the consequences of her ruthless warfare.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS CALLED FIRST NEED

Germany Certain to Provoke Delay Over Peace Terms.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The *Times* in an editorial to-day on the peace conference says the magnitude, number and character of the questions to be determined make a hasty solution impracticable.

"The next stage after the allied conference has agreed upon the terms of a preliminary peace," says the *Times*, "will be to present them to the enemy for acceptance. Germany may be expected to protest and haggle over them, as she did with those of the armistice, but it will not be to her interest to waste much time in a vain show of struggling against the inevitable.

"When Germany has agreed to and ratified the preliminaries the Allies will have to consider and discuss a definite peace, and this again will have to be accepted and ratified by her. A long time, it is plain, must elapse before all these steps can be taken and a definitive peace finally concluded.

"The procedure regarding a league of nations has the obvious merit of furthering the despatch of business. This particular question fills so large a place in the hopes of democracies that it must almost certainly come up for consideration at once. Upon the broad principles all the Allies and the Americans are agreed, and the sooner they record their formal sanction of it the better."

The *Daily Mail*, commenting on the fact that the league of nations is expected to have an early place in the discussion, says the discussion of the past month has carried the idea of a league of nations very much further.

"We have," the *Daily Mail* continues, "such a league now in existence in the twenty-one peoples who combined to 'make the world safe for democracy.' The aim of statesmanship is to adapt the machinery which this league has provided and already possesses to wider needs. There is almost universal agreement on the desirability of that aim.

"Unless we start from that king of leagues, or from a lasting association of the four great Powers—America, Great Britain, France and Italy—we shall be unable to arrange the subordinate but important individual claims of each people in the right perspective. It must coordinate the policies of various States and it must also be a self-denying league, in absence of which indeed no future settlements are possible."

FRENCH APPEAL TO WILSON.

Naval League Makes Plea for Increase of Shipping.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The governing committee of the French Naval League, in which are represented shipowners' and seamen's associations, has appealed to President Wilson to intervene to obtain the assignment to France of German and Austrian shipping to replace ton for ton French ships sunk by the enemy.

The appeal also asks that German coal at prices enabling French shipbuilders to build for the same costs as in foreign yards be assigned to the French metal industry; that opportunity be given French owners to purchase immediately 1,000,000 tons of shipping built in England on conditions accepted by the British owners; that opportunity be given to buy immediately 1,000,000 tons of shipping built in the United States and that American yards be opened to French owners for the immediate construction of 2,000,000 tons of cargo steamers with permission to transfer them to the French flag.

PADEREWSKI'S WOUND SLIGHT.

Pianist Continues Work of Trying to Reconstruct Poland.

GENEVA, Jan. 13.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish leader, was only slightly wounded in the attack made upon him by a would-be assassin at Warsaw, according to a telegram received by friends here.

He is said to be continuing his work with Gen. Joseph Pilsudski for the reconstruction of the Polish Government, and is planning measures against the Bolshevists.

3 TRANSPORTS ARE BRINGING 4,350 MEN

Rochambeau, Lapland and Cretic on Way.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The transports Rochambeau, Lapland and Cretic have sailed from France for New York with 150 officers and 4,200 men. The Rochambeau is due January 20 with parts of the 337th and 339th Field Artillery of the Eighty-eighth Division. These comprise men from the field and staff, ordnance and medical detachments and supply companies of the two regiments. Battery F of the 337th and Batteries A and B of the 339th. Also on board is a detachment of the Bordeaux Casual Company No. 12 from New York and twenty casual officers.

The Lapland, due January 19, is bringing Casual Companies Nos. 211, 212 and 213, destined for Camp Dix; 214, Camp Upton; 215, 216, 338 and one other, the number of which is missing, for Camp Meade, and 417, which goes to Camp Gordon, Ga. This ship also has five officers and 142 men of the 114th Trench Mortar Battery from the Thirty-ninth Division, en route to Camp Beauregard, and about 500 sick, wounded and casuals.

The Cretic is due January 20 with the Forty-second Regiment Coast Artillery complete, sixteen casual officers and about 250 other casuals and sick and wounded.

U. S. Xmas Mail for Sweden Lost.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13.—American Christmas mail for Sweden, estimated to be the most valuable of the year, has not yet arrived here. It is believed that the mail was lost on the missing British steamship Gitano, which left Hull, England, on December 20 for Sweden.

Trade Bribery Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A bill penalizing commercial bribery to meet recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission against the bribing of employees of firms engaged in interstate commerce was ordered favorably reported to-day by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Two Army Fliers Killed in Spin.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 13.—Two aviators of Carruthers Field were killed here this morning when their plane dropped into a tail spin and fell 5,000 feet. They are Lieut. John E. Garbut of Sheridan, Wyo., and Mechanic R. L. Quinn of Pittsburg.

RAILROADS SEEN AS SAVIOR OF SIBERIA

Expert From Scene of Disorders Says U. S. Men Could Bring Peace in 90 Days.

URGES ACTION BY ALLIES

People Favor Work of American Commission but Chafe at Delay.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

TOKIO, Jan. 12.—Samuel Hill, who has just started for Belgium after a visit to Siberia, declared in an interview that American railroad men, if they had authorized allied backing, could restore order on the Siberian railways in ninety days. Hill, who examined the Siberian roads years ago when associated with James J. Hill, paid a visit recently to Vladivostok and Harbin and he is convinced that the Far East question is an important factor in the ultimate war settlement.

The disturbed conditions in China and Siberia are awaiting the Allies' action, which must be centralized, he said. Americans on the spot who have studied the question for two years believe the Russians in Siberia are disorganized and powerless to act and unless there is immediate allied action disorders are bound to increase.

The key to the restoration of order, Mr. Hill says, is the reestablishment of long distance steam transportation, which would release ample stores of food and similar abundance of railway material for shops, equipped but not operated. It is affirmed there are 50,000 pairs of car wheels and 15,000 tons of rails near Vladivostok and other material at Harbarvok.

Mr. Hill says England, America and Japan should cooperate immediately.

Favorable to Rail Commission.

By the Associated Press.

OMSK, Russia, Jan. 10 (delayed).—After a trip of virtually 3,000 miles from Vladivostok the correspondent of the Associated Press arrived here to-day. Twenty-three days in under-heated cars were spent in making the journey.

West of Irkutsk the Trans-Siberian Railway has been improved, but east of that place it is seriously disorganized. Russian opinion is favorable to the management of the railway by John F. Stevens, head of the American Railway Commission to Russia, provided the Russians are given general control. They seem impatient over the delay in the negotiations and are insisting that power enough be given to Mr. Stevens to proceed with his work and save the railroad before it is too late.

Opinion expressed by people along the route was favorable to allied intervention against the Bolsheviki, but there were some bitter attacks made upon what was declared to be procrastination. The people said they wanted the United States to declare its policy or to clear out of the country.

U. S. Should Guard Railroad.

Apart from intervention against the Bolsheviki the people seemed to be of the unanimous opinion that the United States should guard the Trans-Siberian Railroad to insure an eventual international route from Vladivostok to Ostend. Considerable fear was expressed that Bolshevik bands might cut the railway, isolate Omsk and leave Siberia helpless and starving.

Evidence of poverty and general distress was witnessed at the majority of the stations passed. There was little food for sale. The people seemed downcast and in despair. The conviction was expressed by some of the people that the Americans, who helped Europe to defeat the Germans, would not desert the Russians in their struggle against the terrorists. There was much evidence of sympathy with Bolshevik principles, but it was coupled with complete repudiation of Bolshevik terrorism.

RUSSIANS RAISING VOLUNTEER TROOPS

Battalions to Be Sent to Esthonia.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

HELSINGFORS, Jan. 13.—The organization of the Central Russian Committee for the immediate preparation of volunteer battalions is to-day a reality. The initiative of Gen. Judenitch, helped by Gen. Arsenjegif, met with complete success after certain political discussions between representatives of the different groups.

Two objects were aimed at; first, to give effective support to military action in Esthonia by the immediate despatch of troops of Russian volunteers; second, in view of the general situation in Petrograd at the moment, to prepare special detachments for action when the conditions are propitious.

In either case the approval and good will of the Finnish Government appears assured. The committee counts on receiving the immediate strong support of the Entente at Archangel and in other Russian regions.

The first Russian contingents already have been formed at Reval under the command of Col. Dserrahimsk and the higher command of Esthonia, Gen. Tenisson.

The Krasnia *Gazette* publishes a wireless from general headquarters of the army in operation against the Ukraine announcing that Bolshevik troops after a fierce battle at Lapon, eighteen miles north of Khrakoff, defeated several regiments of the faithful under Peteloira, leader of guerrilla bands in Ukraine. The Ukranian forces had heavy losses in material and men.

In the last few days on the Esthonian front the Bolsheviki have limited themselves to the defensive. They evidently uncovered the Petrograd front to mark the extent to which they are sending troops against the Ukraine to accomplish something there before the arrival of Entente support.

RHINE EXCURSIONS PLANNED.

Two Steamers for U. S. Army Use Arrive at Coblenz.

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, Jan. 12 (delayed).—Two German river steamers to be used for excursions up and down the Rhine by officers and men of the Third Army arrived at Coblenz to-day. The trips are to be part of the recreation programme for the Army of Occupation. Four additional steamers have been requisitioned for the same purpose and will arrive within a few days.

The excursions will include trips beyond Cologne down the river and beyond Mayence up the stream. Under the present arrangements the excursions will be one day affairs and the excursionists will not be allowed to land during the trips.

NEW GUARANTEE ASKED OF GERMANY

Continued from First Page.

amined into the Polish situation. The Germans, contrary to the stipulations of the clauses in the armistice with regard to the eastern front, are reported to be manœuvring in every way so as to impede the Poles in organizing their country and in defending themselves against the advancing Bolshevik forces.

May Demand New Guarantees.

It is understood that as the result of the various reports the council decided that further guarantees would be required of Germany for the renewal of the armistice. The guarantees, it was said, would be both economic and military, but in exchange, it was added, the provisioning of Germany might be considered. Marshal Foch will present the new terms to the Germans at Treves when the armistice delegates meet there to-morrow and Wednesday.

It appears from the developments of the Supreme Council session yesterday that no statement from any of the representatives in Paris of the various Governments participating in the conference has altered the determination of the American delegation to urge that the league of nations shall have first place on the programme submitted for the approval of the interallied conference.

It therefore is considered probable that the suggestion that the league of nations question be dealt with by a special commission will not appeal to the American delegation unless it is clearly shown that there is no danger of the subject being sidetracked.

American Plan Not Ready.

Reports that the American delegation has agreed on a working plan for a league of nations have been current in Paris. All outward evidence in official quarters point in the other direction. It is known that as late as President Wilson's return from Italy he was not prepared to lay down a working plan and that he preferred to have other plans originating among the Entente delegates offered first.

Mr. Wilson has selected five men connected with the American mission, recognized experts in international law, to draw up a tentative plan which he could compare with his own ideas. Out of the whole it was hoped to frame some concrete proposition representing the best ideas of the American delegation. These men have not finished their work.

Naturally, those studying the problem turn to the proceedings of The Hague conferences, particularly the second, and it probably will be found, when the present peace congress gets under way that a great deal of the structure of that conference will be utilized. It is probable that with this will be coupled the plan of William J. Bryan calling for a year's investigation of disputes before a declaration of war. This latter feature is one of the very definite things that Mr. Wilson is understood to have in mind.

American international lawyers are convinced that a great battle of wits will come in the discussion of whatever machinery is proposed to lessen the probability of war. Not all of them believe that the results of this peace congress will make war impossible, but they are sanguine that it will make armed conflicts more difficult. Their principal concern is to avoid "loopholes" which would undermine the whole structure.

President Wilson and his commissioners are working on the theory that Great Britain, France, Italy and the rest of the world want some new machinery which will prevent war. The business of the conversations which begin to-day is to find a common ground upon which all can unite for such a purpose. Upon the further details the United States is said to be unconcerned, further than to expect a fulfilment of covenants.

It was reported some time ago that the most that was hoped for before Mr. Wilson's return to the United States is a general agreement on broad principles. There is no reason now to change that forecast.

Bourgeois Plan Outlined.

Leon Bourgeois, formerly Premier and the French authority on a league of nations, said to-day that it had been agreed upon with the French Government that the French Association of a League of Nations would endeavor to reach an agreement as to procedure with similar associations, especially in Great Britain and the United States. The former Premier outlined the following plan:

First—The issuance, before the beginning of peace negotiations, of a solemn declaration by the Allies fixing the fundamental rules of the organization of a league of nations, with the assurance of the immediate observance of the rules among themselves.

Second—The peace treaty shall contain the obligation of compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments.

Third—Immediately after the signing of peace a universal conference shall be called to fix the details of a league of nations. The conference would look into the rights of each nation and would consider what should be done to a State resisting the decisions of the league. It also would take measures concerning any State not belonging to the league and which caused trouble by violence. The project foresees, in order to compel the submission of such a State or States, the constitution of an armed force exercising international control and the establishment of diplomatic, judicial and economic measures tending to isolate the rebellious State and compelling it to depend upon its own resources.

Punishment of Germany.

Germany, M. Bourgeois added, would have to undergo not only a political revolution but also a moral one. "Her very soul has to be changed," he said. In addition Germany must give guarantees of a military character, make reparations and punish those who had violated all laws of humanity. Until that is accomplished Germany must be compelled to observe all the rules of international control to which other nations will have agreed voluntarily.

Efforts of the French press to bring to the fore the question of the status of Entente and American troops in Russia and the advisability of sending such troops into Poland to check the Bolshevik advance, it is understood, have been without success so far. The United States, it is said, will not consent to accept in principle or as a military policy the task of using American forces in Poland at all or in Russia in larger numbers than already are employed.

"Frankly, my impression was favorable," said one of the men present at yesterday's session of the Supreme Council to Marcel Hutin of the *Echo de Paris*. "The conference is not yet altogether 'primed,' but the meeting made it evident that there is an extremely keen desir to reach an understanding so as to bring about the return to a state of peace in the shortest possible time."

Britain to Link Colonies.

In outlining some of the chief territorial problems before the peace conference the *Matin* says that Great Britain, in addition to her colonial claims, will seek to link up her African colonies with India by means of a protectorate over consenting Arab States.

After the principle of the league of nations has been discussed, according to the *Echo de Paris*, the future internationalization of the Rhine will be taken up.

Premier Clemenceau has appointed a legal committee of ten members under the chairmanship of Prof. F. Larnaude, dean of the law faculty of the University of Paris, as a consulting body which will act during the peace congress. All questions relative to the work of the congress which M. Clemenceau may plan to submit will be passed upon by this committee before formal presentation.

Premier Orlando of Italy left for Rome yesterday. He will return on Thursday or Friday.

LUXEMBURG RULER IS READY TO QUIT

Present Government Issues Appeal in Support of Reigning Dynasty.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Luxemburg Government has issued a proclamation appealing to the people against the movement for the establishment of a republic and urging support to the dynasty. The proclamation announces that Grand Duchess Marie has declared her readiness to abdicate if her retention of the throne would be an obstacle to the decision taken by the government to seek an economic alliance with the Entente Powers, especially France and Belgium. The text of the proclamation, which was issued on Friday, follows

"*Fellow Citizens:* A revolutionary movement aiming at the proclamation of a republic and the downfall of the dynasty was set afoot yesterday in the capital. Disorders, which are the inevitable consequence of this unhealthy agitation, are seriously compromising the national honor and the independence of the Grand Duchy at the most critical hour of its history. The Government, therefore, appeals to all citizens who desire to safeguard these precious possessions to help to the utmost in the maintenance of law and order. This is more important because the country is about to make decisions of the highest importance which will largely affect its future and economic prosperity.

Alliance Is Sought.

"The Government has decided to seek an economic alliance with Entente Powers, especially France and Belgium. Necessary negotiations will be begun shortly. Recent events having established the fact that the presence of the sovereign might, under certain circumstances, prove an obstacle to the negotiations, the Grand Duchess, zealous of her country's interests, has declared her readiness to renounce the throne and instructed the Government to consider measures to guarantee the independence of the country and the preservation of the dynasty.

"The Government will get in immediate touch with the Chamber of Deputies with a view to discharging its duties. It is convinced that the preservation of the dynasty constitutes at the present moment a necessary guarantee of national autonomy and that it does not represent any obstacle to the realization of the desired economic union.

Interests of State.

"Highest interests of State demand we should not plunge the country into the deadly throes of anarchy. This is also the desire of a vast majority of our fellow citizens. Any decision relative to the dynastic questions, and all questions affecting the fate of the country, must be reserved until the will of the people of Luxemburg is freely expressed through legal channels.

"We urgently beg our fellow citizens to be united on a basis of national agreement so as to give the country dignity in the eyes of the great friendly powers and restore to it the peace and calm which it so greatly needs."

The proclamation was signed by Emile Reuter, Premier, and four other Ministers.

GERMAN FIFTH ARMY QUITS.

Staff Surrenders the Command to Righteenth Corps.

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, Jan. 12 (delayed).—According to information reaching the Third Army the German Fifth Army staff at Bad-Nauheim ceased functioning to-day, surrendering the command to the Eighteenth Corps, which also has its headquarters at Bad-Nauheim.

This action is in accordance with the announced plan of the Germans to turn over the command of the areas immediately east of the occupied districts of Germany to the corps normally located in the corresponding part of the occupied zone.

The Eighteenth Corps staff now has command of the area opposite the American bridgehead.

CHINA CABINET OUT, THEN IN.

President Reappoints All but Two of Old Advisers.

By the Associated Press.

PEKIN, Jan. 12 (delayed).—The President to-day by mandate accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, but immediately afterward reappointed the entire personnel except two members of the old Government. The new Cabinet will sit under the premiership of Chin Nun-Husun.

Wilhelm Strasse, the principal street in the former German concession at Tientsin, was renamed Woodrow Wilson street yesterday.

FLIGHT OVER OCEAN NEXT MAY PREDICTED

Gen. Brancker Says Trip Is Feasible Now.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Gen. Brancker, who is giving up his post as Master-General of Personnel in the Air Ministry to devote his time to commercial aviation, in an interview with the *Daily Express* to-day asserted that a flight across the Atlantic probably would be accomplished in May. He added that the trip was feasible at the present moment, as there were three or four types of airplanes available which are capable of making the flight.

Gen. Brancker said the time was not far distant when airplanes would be owned and driven as automobiles are to-day. He added that it probably would be necessary to establish an aerial police force, the duty of which would be to watch over air routes and frontiers.

The *Evening News* to-day says that it has been officially informed that the British Admiralty is embarking on a big programme of airship construction. Airships are being built with a gas capacity of 2,500,000 cubic feet. The aircraft will have a large lifting capacity, and will be able to make between fifty and seventy miles an hour. They will carry crews of twenty-five men.

Still larger airships are projected and flights with passengers are predicted for the near future. Several airships which will be equal in size and capacity to the largest Zeppelins and which are of a similar rigid type are being built. Primarily they are being constructed for sea work and general observation duty for the navy. These airships, it is said, will be capable of remaining in the air for a week.

The newspaper says a regular airship mail service between England and the United States during the summer of 1920 is regarded as certain by airship builders.

$100,000,000 VOTED TO END FOOD CRISIS

Continued from First Page.

not too strongly impress upon you urgency of meeting situation herein described.

Refuse to Vote Money Blindly.

The opposition of the Republican members, including such leaders as Representatives Fess (Ohio), Fordney (Mich.), Gillett (Mass.), Longworth (Ohio), Nolan (Cal.) and Madden (Ill.), represents the first public step on the part of the House in their determination to call a halt on the war time practice of blindly voting millions of dollars at the behest of the President to be used for vaguely defined purposes and administered by personal aides of the President in whose selection and over whose movements Congress has no jurisdiction.

"I am at the point where I shall cease to vote further an indiscriminate amount of money to any single individual to use at his own discretion, I do not care who that man is," declared Representative Fess.

"I think it becomes us for the future to resume the function which we abdicated practically for the time of the war," declared Representative Gillett. "Although I am not from Missouri, from now on when requests are made I must be shown that they are reasonable."

These expressions represent the attitude of the Republican leaders in the Senate as well. While generally approving the plan to cooperate with other nations in feeding the starving thousands among friendly peoples in Europe as a means of arresting the spread of Bolshevism and anarchy Senate leaders declared to-night that they will demand full information as to the general lines to be followed in administering this vast sum, and will desire assurances as to the extent to which it may be used either for feeding Germany or to furnish working capital for the feeding of Germany. It is intimated that much of this information already has been cabled by Mr. Hoover too late for the information of the Appropriations Committee of the House, but which is now before the Senate committee.

Cue in President's Cable.

Under the leadership of Chairman Sherley most of the Democratic supporters in the debate took their cue from the President's cable declaring that the elimination of famine dangers would arrest the spread of Bolshevism; that the sooner Bolshevism was definitely stamped out or restricted the sooner would the peace problems be ironed out and American troops return, and that to deny the President's appeal at this time after he had announced that it involves a cooperative plan to which France, Great Britain and Italy have subscribed would be to vitiate largely if not entirely his prestige as this Government's representative at the peace conference.

Representative Gillett led the opposition, as Minority Leader Mann, while "deploring" the lack of information from the President, took the position that to deny the appeal would be "to punish the starving people of Europe because the President has failed properly to perform his function."

Charges of partisan opposition were freely flung from the Democratic side, but without apparently worrying the Republicans. The taunt of disloyalty could not be attached to charges of partisanship, as Representative Snell (N. Y.) pointed out. "From this day on," he said, "you can no longer hold a man up to public ridicule, call him pro-German, unpatriotic and un-American, because he has the temerity to stand on this floor and demand full information before he votes away $100,000,000 of the people's money."

Fairly Groaning Under Taxation.

Replying to the argument that Bolshevism would be stopped by the distribution of food, Representative Snell said: "Every member of this House knows that the business of this country will fairly groan under the burden of taxation that will be levied under the present revenue bill, and the worst of it is that the end is not yet in sight.

"I am informed by a member of the Ways and Means Committee that there will be a deficit of $10,000,000,000 this year; that we will have to have a loan of $5,000,000,000 this spring and another later on in this year. With this financial condition staring us in the face I maintain there is no $100,000,000 plum to fall into any one's basket without the most complete and definite information as to how, when and where it is to be expended, and we do not have that information at the present time.

"It is one of these 'trust in God' propositions and Wilson and Hoover will bring you through. High taxation and higher cost of living is spreading Bolshevism here in America, and notwithstanding that fact the President wants to tax our already overburdened people another $100,000,000 to stop, as he says, the spread of Bolshevism and anarchy in Europe."

In connection with speculation as to the Senate action on the bill prominent members of that body pointed out tonight that while the bill expressly excludes Germany from benefiting by the use of the fund, the President's cable to-day might be construed to mean that it will be used to finance the movement of food into Germany, food for which Germany will pay, but for the movement of which part of the fund may be used as working or organizing capital. This and other questions as to the employment of the fund give rise to an insistent demand that the Senate be informed of plans before approving the expenditure.

PEACE ENVOYS URGE $100,000,000 RELIEF

Send Message Asking Congress to Grant Aid.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The American peace commission is making every effort to induce Congress to vote an appropriation of $100,000,000 to feed starving Europe and thereby check the spread of Bolshevism.

Secretary Lansing and Food Controller Hoover are daily sending cable and wireless messages to Washington with a view to convincing the lawmakers there that Europe's food need is really desperate and that the stories of the Bolshevik peril are not exaggerated. In this the Americans are striving hard to make up for the error of withholding information from Congress when the money was first asked.

These "wails for help" are coming from everybody, everywhere; from Minister Morris at Stockholm and Minister Vopicka at Belgrade to a repatriated German American formerly of Hudson county, New Jersey, who explains that he voted for Wilson for Governor and who now presents the claims of his Bavarian village.

Commissioner Hoover is in a precarious position, for the reason that he may be placed in a bad light if the money requested is not forthcoming after the virtual promise that it would be granted. For that matter the position of all the American commissioners would be weakened greatly should Congress turn down the request. It would then look as though the commission did not have the confidence of the lawmakers at home. It is argued now that it will be to the best interests of the American farmers, to dispose of food which otherwise would rot at home.

U. S. PLANS HONORS FOR BRAVE PIGEONS

Wounded Birds Coming Home to Pensions and Final Niches in the Smithsonian.

FOUGHT IN MANY BATTLES

"Carried On" Despite Frightful Hurts—Saved Many Bad Situations.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—They are the doves of peace. For months before the armistice day they went forth—but here is an official Signal Corps report of the American Expeditionary Force: "Fifty pigeons of the United States Army have especially distinguished themselves in combat-liaison."

It seemed gloriously fitting that six of these brave wounded birds should pass through Paris at the time when the Peace Conference was assembling. In charge of a returning pigeon officer under special orders of Brig.-Gens. Edgar Russell and George S. Gibbs they were en route to a base port, where they will take passage for the United States.

Recommendation has been made that these pigeons be kept at one of the large zoological parks in Philadelphia, Washington or New York, and their lofts marked with signs recounting their deeds.

Further it is recommended that when these birds die they be properly mounted and placed with the stories of their achievements in the Smithsonian Institution.

Along with six wounded pigeons, three of which came from Pennsylvania lofts near Scranton, were six others that deserted from the German army, each carrying rings marked with the imperial insignia.

Pets of Generals.

All lovers of dumb animals will appreciate in the extra attention bestowed upon our wounded pigeons the sentimental side of two grizzled Brigadier-Generals, Regular Army officers who themselves typify the harshness and rigors of war, having served in Cuba and the Philippines as well as in France.

The activities of these birds with our army greatly increased during the later phases of American participation in the European conflict, their flights averaging from five to twenty miles. In the St. Mihiel offensive they worked both with the tanks and infantry, altogether 576 birds being used in delivering ninety messages of important military value from the advanced lines, often coming in covered with mud and their plumage soaked with rain.

Many noteworthy performances by our birds are in the records. One pigeon from the lofts at Rampont in the Argonne offensive had its leg cut off by a German bullet, but with the important message hanging by a ligament of the leg carried on for twelve miles, receiving another bullet directly through its breastbone, and fulfilled its mission. Fortunately the vitality of the bird enabled it to survive, and its recovery now seems assured.

Wonderful Feats.

Another wonderful performance, in fact a series of them, were those of the birds used by a battalion of troops surrounded by Germans and cut off from all relief for five days. Several birds used by this organization safely delivered the messages entrusted to them, thereby keeping headquarters cognizant of conditions and facilitating the relief measures which finally proved effective.

There were many instances where troops were cut off from all communication or had advanced so rapidly that they had lost touch with all other organizations and pigeons were used with success.

On another occasion a bird from the loft at Fort Lucy pitted against an airplane arrived home in time to permit the message to be delivered to its final destination by motor cycle and still have three minutes the better of the contest.

Looking at the handsome edifice of the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the Quai d'Orsay where the symbolical doves of enduring peace are scheduled to alight during the next few weeks, I could not refrain from writing a story of the real doves that flew, bled and died that this day might come.

Air School at M. I. T. to Close.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 13.—The naval aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will close Saturday. Since its institution early in July, 1917, more than 6,000 naval fliers got at the school their preliminary instruction in the theory of aerial navigation, gunnery, radio and bombing.

AYER, Mass., Jan. 13.—The new military school organized by Major-Gen. McCain opened to-day at Camp Devens with 3,300 men enrolled.

U. S. OFFICERS TAKE ROYAL HEIR'S GIRLS

Prince of Wales Submits to "Cutting In" at Dance.

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, Jan. 12 (delayed).—The Prince of Wales, who has been visiting the American area of occupation as the guest of Major Gen. Dickman, returned to the British sector this afternoon. He said goodby to Gen. Dickman at a luncheon at which he was the guest of Major Gen. Hines in the Castle of the Prince of Wied at Neuwied.

Since his arrival in the American zone the Prince had been treated as an ordinary Captain, which was the uniform he wore, rather than as the heir to the British throne.

At the dance the Prince attended last night it was intended that he should be exempted from "cutting in," which meant that one officer could claim the partner of another officer, there not being enough girls from the American and British Armies to go around. One officer accidentally "cut in" on the Prince. He passed the incident aside and for the remainder of the evening "cut in" and submitted to the loss of his partner with the same grace as the others.

The first girl that the Prince danced with was Miss Agnes Kann, a nurse of Baltimore. When the music began the Prince was standing near Miss Kann and at once offered her his arm. Afterward he danced virtually every number, treating the American and British nurses impartially.

The Prince is not a good dancer. American officers, it developed later, spent a good part of the preceding afternoon teaching him the steps of the American dances.

F. L. POLK LIKELY TO GET GREGORY'S JOB

Wilson Said to Favor Him Because of War Training.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Frank L. Polk, Counsellor for the State Department and former Corporation Counsel of New York city, probably will receive an offer of the Cabinet portfolio to be vacated by Attorney-General Gregory March 4 next. It is known that the President has considered his qualifications and his appointment is likely if he will accept the place.

As acting Secretary of State, Mr. Polk has attended many Cabinet meetings and has been in close touch with the President. It was learned here to-day that the President is disposed toward Mr. Polk's nomination because of this association and desires to have him in his official family and at the Cabinet council table as a regular thing.

Administration leaders realize that many acute questions with respect to anti-trust policy will arise in this country as soon as affairs in Europe are settled. Anti-trust prosecutions were suspended by the Department of Justice during the war. Just when they are to be taken up again is a problem that is rendered no less acute by the Webb law permitting combination in foreign trade.

Because of this situation it is regarded as likely that the President will select a man of judicial temperament rather than a skilled prosecutor.

ONE DATE URGED FOR ROOSEVELT SERVICES

Governors Asked to Set Feb. 9 for Memorial Exercises.

Friends of Col. Theodore Roosevelt have united in urging the Governors of all States officially to suggest that all proposed memorial services in honor of the ex-President be held simultaneously on February 9, the date of the proposed memorial service in Congress.

This request, telegraphed to the various Governors, was signed by William H. Taft, Cardinal Gibbons, Franklin K. Lane, Senator John Sharp Williams, Senator George E. Chamberlain, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, Senator William M. Calder of New York, Senator Frank A. Kellogg of Minnesota, Senator Hiram Johnson of California, Senator-elect Medill McCormick of Illinois, Champ Clark, Thomas A. Edison, Charles E. Hughes, Oscar S. Straus, former Secretary of Interior James R. Garfield, John Mitchell and Julius Holz.

The suggestion has the approval, the telegram states, of Col. Roosevelt's family.

VILNA BETRAYED BY THE GERMANS

Poles Prevented From Occupying Town by Falkenhayn's Duplicity.

FOCH ORDER IS RESULT

His Telegrams Demand Free Passage of Troops; Cheer Despairing Populace.

By J. M. JEFFRIES.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

WARSAW, Jan. 13.—Telegrams from Cracow bringing the news that Marshal Foch had ordered the Germans in Lithuania to permit the passage of Polish troops have reanimated this city, which was on the verge of despair. The sense of isolation from the Allies has ended and the Poles feel they are not forgotten. The Polish General Staffs have their troops in readiness to send to Gredno and other Lithuanian towns.

The National Assembly, which meets February 16, will demand an open alliance with the Entente, changes in the present Government and perhaps a change in the Premiership. Paderewski's popularity is growing and he is working almost without sleep. Soldiers passing his hotel cheer, "Paderewski, first President."

Polish troops in eastern Galicia have taken the offensive for the relief of Lemberg, moving in a generally eastward direction between Rava, Ruska and Lemberg and have driven the Rutheno-Bolsheviats out of Zelkiff, fourteen miles north of Lemberg, on the railway. A further advance would endanger the enemy south of Lemberg and remove the danger of an encirclement. The position was bad recently, as all the trains from Przemysl had to run the gauntlet of the Rutheno-Bolsheviats' artillery fire. This was the only line by which provisions and munitions could reach the lightless and waterless city.

The failure of Polish reinforcements to reach Vilna is due to typical German bad faith. An order was sent two weeks ago by the Spa Armistice Commission to Gen. Falkenhayn enjoining him to give every facility to Polish troops to enter the Vilna district. The Germans kept secret this order until it was too late. Then Falkenhayn communicated with the Polish General Staff "to despatch an officer to talk over military occupation by the Poles of the Vilna district." The Polish officer, Considowski, was sent immediately with a special mission to report the possibilities of relaying the railway line beyond Lapy, where the Germans for about eleven miles had torn up the main Warsaw to Vilna track. This officer has been anxiously expected for several days, but no news of him is obtainable.

The Germans, withholding news of their order and delaying negotiations, betrayed Vilna into Bolshevist hands.

LAST SHIP OF TYPE BURNED.

Accident Occurs 600 Miles Off Coast—One Boat Missing.

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Jan. 13.—The bark Aryan, formerly a clipper ship and the last of her type built in America, was destroyed by fire 600 miles east of Chatham Islands recently. The captain and thirteen men have landed safely, but one boat is missing.

Eugene P. Carver of Boston was the owner of the vessel until a year ago, when she was converted into a bark and sold to the Pacific coast interests.

December 18 the vessel left Wellington for San Francisco and was out just one week when she was abandoned.

The Aryan was built at Phippsburg, Me., in 1893. She was 248.6 feet long, 42.2 feet beam, 17.4 feet depth of hold, with a net tonnage of 1,939 and a gross tonnage of 2,123. She carried a crew of about twenty-one men.

Four Women in Utah Legislature.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 13.—Utah's thirteenth Legislature, with big Democratic majorities, convened at noon to-day. One woman has a seat in the upper house and three in the lower branch.

E. M. GATTLE & CO.
Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE. Jewelers
Our Remounting Specialists
are prepared to transform Old Jewelry
into Modern Gattle Creations
Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

Only the other day

a customer told us that the counsel he had received from the Bankers Trust Company in regard to his business had been most helpful and had kept him from making some costly mistakes.

Under existing circumstances making his financial plans is one of the most difficult tasks confronting the business man. If he has established banking relations with a strong service-giving institution like the Bankers Trust Company, and may draw on its accumulated business knowledge and experience in every phase of finance, he is especially fortunate.

A personal interview or correspondence is invited regarding the services we offer.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System
Downtown Office: 16 Wall Street
Astor Trust Office: 5th Avenue at 42nd Street