

era today, and the disposition of this small empire, scattered over the African mainland, in Asia and throughout the Pacific, is presenting a territorial question of the first magnitude.

Official Communication.

The official communication issued today on the peace proceedings reads as follows: The President of the United States, the Prime Minister and Foreign Ministers of the United States, the British Empire, France and Italy and the representatives of the allied Powers met in the morning, and the first from 11 A. M. until 12:30 and the second from 4 to 6:30 P. M.

An exchange of views took place on the German colonies in the far East and the Pacific and on those in Africa. The representatives of the dominions were present at these two sessions, the representatives of China at that in the morning, and the Marquis Salvago (Italy) at that in the afternoon. In the morning the delegates of Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan were heard.

In the afternoon Henri Simon, French Minister of the Colonies, explained the views of his department on colonial questions. In addition the fundamental principles of the league of nations and their application were considered.

The next meeting will take place tomorrow at 11 o'clock. The hearings today covered the entire range of these German colonies, as the delegates of Australia, New Zealand and Japan presented their views on the interests in the Pacific group of islands, Japan and China their interest in Kiauchow and the German concessions at many treaty ports, and the United States their interest in the Pacific group of islands, the Kameruns and German East and Southwest Africa.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the South African leader, and Gen. Louis Botha, the South African Premier, already have been heard on the question of German East Africa, and now only remain to obtain the viewpoint of the Belgians, who are about to present their ideas of their interests on the colonies adjacent to the Belgian Congo. It appears to be the generally accepted view among those having interests in the matter that Germany's colonies should not be returned to her.

Sovereignty in Question.

This in turn has developed another crucial question, namely, whether German sovereignty over these colonies should pass to the Powers who have received them, or whether they should be entrusted to a league of nations, which would exercise international control while giving mandates to such Powers as administer the particular colonies.

This large question, affecting the general administration of the colonies, was considered by the Powers in common as well as the particular interests involved, and the discussion will be continued tomorrow morning.

German East Africa is the most important territorial possession involved, as it has upward of 7,000,000 inhabitants. Besides being adjacent to the British South African colonies, it is a necessary link connecting the British in the south and north, thus completing the British territorial chain between Cairo and Cape Colony.

Interests in Pacific.

Japan's interests are both in Kiauchow and the Pacific Islands. The latter are divided into two main groups. First, New Guinea, Bismarck and the Samoa group, in which Australia and New Zealand are presenting their claims, and second, the Caroline and Marianne groups, lying east of the Philippines and south of Japan.

The first group of islands is fertile and produces a large amount of rubber, copra, chiefly valuable as strategic bases. It is this whole range of colonies, once constituting Germany's hopes of world supremacy, that are now being divided in the sessions of the Supreme Council of the Great Powers.

Premier Hughes claims German New Guinea for Australia, and New Zealand for New Zealand. Japan desires the Marshall and Caroline groups of islands. A reported secret treaty between England and Japan, giving Japan the islands north of the Equator and the British the colonies south of the Equator stands in the way of the arrangement.

Big Five May Arrange All.

The impression seems to be that the disposition of the German colonies will be finally arranged by the five great Powers without reference to the Peace Conference at a private session or to the various commissions.

The Pacific Island phase the council is particularly interesting to the American representative because of the American interests in the Pacific, notably through American possession of Hawaii and the Philippines. There has been no official announcement of what Japan proposes that the Powers should give her for her part in the war, but there have been reports here that Japan was willing to turn Kiauchow back to China, but wished to retain the rights of navigation to the development of the hinterland. There has been no indication of how far she would press her claims to the Pacific islands.

Before today's session of the council and between the morning and afternoon gatherings President Wilson had several engagements, among them one with General Compans, minister of the Belgian Government, the Belgian Premier. The conference with the American labor leader was expected to develop conclusions of some of the provisions for labor which American labor interests are anxious to have written into the peace settlement. The talk with the Belgian Premier was understood to concern generally Belgium's interests before the conference, including the questions of reparation and colonial claims.

As the work of the Peace Conference proceeds it has become evident that there was full justification for the earlier forecast that nothing more than broader general outlines and fundamental principles would be agreed upon by the President Wilson's departure for home next month. The state of the conference work today, it now appears, does not warrant a prediction as to whether he will return to Europe after the closing of the Congress session. This question probably cannot be decided until the last few days of his present visit.

Freedom of Seas.

The conference among the Peace Conference delegates already has been giving to touch upon the question of the freedom of the seas, which is probably the one question upon which the European delegates seek the most immediate enlightenment as to President Wilson's views. Some of the foremost international law experts attending the conference, however, seem to be of the opinion that the freedom of the seas, when reduced to the final analysis, resolves itself into the question of what is considered the freedom of the seas really means nothing more than the right of private property to move upon the seas in time of war.

WILSON'S IDEALISM DISTURBS ENGLAND

London Press Strong for League but Skittish About Interpretations. FLAWS FOUND IN PLANS Despite Pretences of Appealing to Reason Force Is Still Big Factor.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from London, Jan. 28.—Although London is merely a backwater at the present moment of the world's diplomatic opinions voiced here by the public and the newspapers are influencing the decisions of the Peace Conference to a large degree. This, no stancher supporters of the "big five" and their creation of the league of nations exist than the British newspapers, but although they support with more hearty the league and international peace, they are somewhat sceptical as to President Wilson's interpretations of them and as to his present policy.

SAYS NATIONS ARE AGREED ON COLONIES

London "Standard" Gives Outline of Probable Disposition.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Standard in an editorial to-day says that although the Peace Conference has not fully settled the disposition of the German colonies, it is understood that agreements have been reached on the main points. The agreements include the giving of German Southwest Africa to the South African Union and German East Africa to Great Britain as mandator for the League of Nations, the German colonies being annexed to the Belgian Congo. The Kameruns will be chiefly French, Togoland French and British, and the German islands will be divided between Japan, Australia and New Zealand, administered by Great Britain for the league of nations.

Plan Not Clearly Defined.

This plan is not exactly defined, but in principle it would make the mandate for the various Powers to administer the colonies subject to the control of the league of nations. The delegates do not object to such procedure respecting the colonies in Africa, although other nations, notably the French and Portuguese, do not acquiesce, and the Union of South Africa definitely claims German Southwest Africa. As regards the Pacific, Australia claims New Guinea and the islands to the west, New Zealand Samoa and Japan desires the Marshalls and Carolines. Japan also suggests an equatorial delimitation between British and Japanese influence in the Pacific.

Britain Supports Australia.

It is quite clear, however, that the whole voice of the British Empire at the Peace Conference supports the claims of Australia and New Zealand. The Union of South Africa and also agrees to the retention by Japan of the Marshalls and Carolines, with equatorial delimitation of influence. "It was the current opinion tonight that President Wilson would see the justice of Great Britain's claims. He requested evidence of Australian interest in New Guinea, and these were quickly forthcoming in a telegram recording resolutions by a large number of the Australian States, suggesting any other solution of the colonial problem.

LEBANON DELEGATES ARRIVE.

Paris, Jan. 28.—A delegation of prominent citizens of Lebanon, Asia Minor, arrived in Paris yesterday to look after the interests of Lebanon. The delegation is composed of Daoud Bey, member of the Administrative Council; Emile Edin, a Bahan Bey Khoury, Night Abd Malek, Abd Halim, Hajjar, Quidi Duman and Tamer Bey Hamadi. The delegation includes representatives of all the different religions in Lebanon—Maronite, Muslim, Druse, Greek Orthodox, Metawali (Shiite Moslems) and Catholic Melkites.

ARMENIA DEMANDS VOICE.

Paris, Jan. 28.—Armenian representatives in Paris at a meeting last night voted to forward a petition to the Peace Conference and the parliaments of the allied Governments a resolution protesting against the non-recognition of Armenia as a sovereign State. The petition admits its delegates to the Peace Conference. The resolution declares that in addition to refusing offers from Germany and Turkey the Armenians embraced the allied cause at the first opportunity and fought side by side with the Allies until the resolution recalls that after the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty the poorly equipped Armenian army alone resisted the Turkish advance.

NEW MEXICO IS AT BREST.

Washington on Wilson's Return. BREST, Jan. 28.—The new American superdreadnought New Mexico arrived at Brest to-day. The battleship is to convey the steamship George Washington, which will carry the American delegation to the Peace Conference. A fleet of American torpedo-boat destroyers also will be in the convoy. Vice-Admiral Wilson will raise his flag on the New Mexico.

ASSERTS RIGHTS OF GERMAN AUSTRIA

Assembly Member Says the Status is Misunderstood.

BRESLAU, Jan. 28.—German Austria, under the terms of President Wilson's fourteen points, has a right to self-determination and a right to join Germany, declared Karl Seitz, president of the German-Austrian National Assembly, in a statement to-day to the Associated Press. He declared it was impossible to form a federation of the Danube from discordant elements of Hungarians, Poles, Czechs, Slavs and Germans.

SMALLER NATIONS TO SET WAR COST

Belgium, Greece, Poland, Serbia and Rumania Part of Commission.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Belgium, Greece, Poland, Serbia and Rumania will have two members each on the Peace Conference Commission to deal with the question of reparation. This was announced to-day by representatives of the smaller Powers. The members of the great Powers in this commission already have been named.

NO CABLE CENSORING. IS TARDIEU PLEDGE

Tells Correspondents Their Liberty is Unrestricted.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Capt. Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States and a French delegate to the Peace Conference, in his speech Monday at a luncheon to members of the foreign press repeated the pledge given by the French Government that no censorship of foreign cables would be exercised by France and the promise that every reasonable facility would be given foreign newspapers during the conference. On the first point, according to the official report of the Captain's speech, which is now available, his words were:

INSECURITY GROWS IN BERLIN.

Seat of German Government May Be Transferred to Weimar.

LONDON TELEGRAPH TO THE SUN FROM THE Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. THE LEAGUE, Jan. 28.—Much prominence is given in the Dutch press to the increase of insecurity in Berlin, though how far the reports on this subject, which emanate from Berlin, are deservedly sent out to the world as political moves cannot be ascertained.

"BE PATIENT" SERMON AFFECTS EX-KAISER

Former Ruler and Wife Attend Birthday Service.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Further light on the Bolshevik attitude toward the invitation of the allied and associated Powers for a conference with the Russian factions at Princes' Islands is given by an article in the Bolshevik official newspaper Izvestia of January 26. The correspondent of Le Journal at Bern telegraphed a quotation from this article carried by the Russian wireless service, the quotation being in substance as follows: "The moderate in tone than was the note on the subject sent by M. Tchitcherine, the Russian Foreign Minister, to M. Vorovsky, the Bolshevik emissary at Stockholm."

LENINE GOES ON RAMPAGE.

Orders Narva Retaken and All Bourgeoisie Seized.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28.—Premier Lenine, according to a report from Reval, has ordered the Bolshevik troops to retake the town of Narva from the Estonians within a week, to sack the town and to kill all the bourgeoisie. Lenine is reported to be staying in the town of Yamburg, east of Narva.

GERMANS DEFEAT POLES.

Sanguinary Fighting Continues on Brandenburg Frontier.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The battles with the Poles near the Brandenburg frontier continue. The Germans have again occupied Schoenlake after sanguinary fighting.

A "Sudden" Loss!

Policy delivered January 23rd—Proof of Loss received January 24th—Loss paid in full January 25th.

At 10 A. M. on January 23rd, we delivered our Bankers-Brokers Blanket Bond in the sum of \$50,000 to Alexandre & Burnet, Stock and Bond Brokers, 7 Wall Street, New York. About noon on that day the firm sustained a loss in the sum of \$10,140.97, by one of its messengers being robbed of \$10,000 (par) of Southern Pacific convertible 5 per cent Bonds due 1934, Nos. N-40851 to N-40360 inclusive, while going up in an elevator to make delivery.

If this firm had waited a few hours longer before applying for its insurance it would have been out \$10,000. We received proof of the loss on January 24th, and on January 25th the loss was paid to the firm.

There is a moral to this! A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of the above numbered bonds.

Let us write your Bond! National Surety Company 115 BROADWAY "The World's Largest Surety Company"

ASSERTS RIGHTS OF GERMAN AUSTRIA

Assembly Member Says the Status is Misunderstood.

BRESLAU, Jan. 28.—German Austria, under the terms of President Wilson's fourteen points, has a right to self-determination and a right to join Germany, declared Karl Seitz, president of the German-Austrian National Assembly, in a statement to-day to the Associated Press. He declared it was impossible to form a federation of the Danube from discordant elements of Hungarians, Poles, Czechs, Slavs and Germans.

SMALLER NATIONS TO SET WAR COST

Belgium, Greece, Poland, Serbia and Rumania Part of Commission.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Belgium, Greece, Poland, Serbia and Rumania will have two members each on the Peace Conference Commission to deal with the question of reparation. This was announced to-day by representatives of the smaller Powers. The members of the great Powers in this commission already have been named.

NO CABLE CENSORING. IS TARDIEU PLEDGE

Tells Correspondents Their Liberty is Unrestricted.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Capt. Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States and a French delegate to the Peace Conference, in his speech Monday at a luncheon to members of the foreign press repeated the pledge given by the French Government that no censorship of foreign cables would be exercised by France and the promise that every reasonable facility would be given foreign newspapers during the conference.

INSECURITY GROWS IN BERLIN.

Seat of German Government May Be Transferred to Weimar.

LONDON TELEGRAPH TO THE SUN FROM THE Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. THE LEAGUE, Jan. 28.—Much prominence is given in the Dutch press to the increase of insecurity in Berlin, though how far the reports on this subject, which emanate from Berlin, are deservedly sent out to the world as political moves cannot be ascertained.

REDS SEIZE POWER IN WILHELMSHAVEN

Spartan Occupies Banks and Public Buildings of Naval Base.

JUNKERS LAUD KAISER

Old Pan-German Element Re-news Pledge of Loyalty on Birthday Anniversary.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 28.—Spartan forces have overturned the Government in Wilhelmshaven, Germany, and occupied the banks and public buildings. They have ordered the court-martial of their opponents. Railway traffic to and from Wilhelmshaven has been stopped.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.—The German People's party, which is composed largely of the Pan-German element and Junkers, has sent the following telegram, according to a despatch from Berlin, to former Emperor William on the occasion of his birthday:

We gratefully appreciate the work which your majesty has done for the German Empire and the German people during more than thirty years. We heartily wish your majesty peace for the rest of your life and beg to assure you that millions of Germans who will live with you under new conditions and a new basis of state and of life, reverence the monarchist idea and will repudiate every unworthy outrage from the high ideal of German Kaiserdom and Prussian Kingship.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A German wireless message received here says: "By January 18 the whole of Germany's eastern army had been transported to demobilization centres and also about half a million of the total of 600,000 of the eastern army. A plan order has been issued for the arrest of Karl Radetzki, the Bolshevik agitator, who is alleged to be still in hiding in Berlin."

The former Chancellor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, has resigned the Presidency of Pomerania as a protest against the Sietlin soldiers' and workers' group recently half-mast flags in memory of the Liebknecht. "Philipp Seidelmann, Socialst leader, who was elected both in Berlin and in Cassel, has resigned the Presidency of Pomerania as a protest against the Sietlin soldiers' and workers' group recently half-mast flags in memory of the Liebknecht."

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 28.—A Munich despatch to the Politiken reports that it has been learned from "quite reliable sources" that the German Government has reported to have been shot and killed on January 15 in Berlin, is alive and is at the house of a friend, where he will be kept every unworthy outrage from the high ideal of German Kaiserdom and Prussian Kingship.

There is no change in the situation on the Clyde, where 20,000 shipyard workers are out, nor in London, where 15,000 are out, without striking and have refused an offer to refer the question of wages to a committee.

DEATH RULED PERM BY ORDER OF "REDS"

Bolshevik Tortured and Murdered Inhabitants.

OSKIN, Central Siberia, Jan. 17 (delayed).—Death stalked the streets of Perm until the city was captured by Gen. Gaidar, according to the official report of an investigator who has just returned from the Ural front.

So terrible were conditions under the Bolshevik rule that the frightened people of Perm have not yet recovered. It is said that the few pedestrians encountered there were hurriedly with their heads down, and a constant nervous tremor of the head and hands. There are no children less than a year old in Perm, and in saying so, I am sure I am not hurting the feelings of my French colleagues.

As regards the publicity of the Peace Conference proceedings, M. Tardieu said the principle adopted means the admission of the press to the general meetings where decisions will be taken and the grounds for the decisions will be explained.

WILSON RECEIVES CHURCHMEN.

Delegation of English Protestants in France Makes Call.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—President Wilson received a delegation from the Council of the Federation of English Protestants of France at the Murat mansion this morning.

LENINE GOES ON RAMPAGE.

Orders Narva Retaken and All Bourgeoisie Seized.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28.—Premier Lenine, according to a report from Reval, has ordered the Bolshevik troops to retake the town of Narva from the Estonians within a week, to sack the town and to kill all the bourgeoisie. Lenine is reported to be staying in the town of Yamburg, east of Narva.

GERMANS DEFEAT POLES.

Sanguinary Fighting Continues on Brandenburg Frontier.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The battles with the Poles near the Brandenburg frontier continue. The Germans have again occupied Schoenlake after sanguinary fighting.

ALLEYS GET RED RECORDS IN RAID.

KRASNODARSK, Central Siberia, Jan. 17 (delayed).—Allied military authorities have raided a Bolshevik rendezvous here and have arrested the leaders. Important documents were seized.

BRITISH STRIKERS NUMBER 165,000

London Dock Trouble Near Settlement and Clyde Situation Improves.

ALIENS MOST ACTIVE

Production to Authorize 25 Per Cent. Addition to Beer.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is estimated that nearly 200,000 men and women are idle in the United Kingdom and Ireland because of strikes in various trades, creating one of the most serious social problems industrially that the country has had to face in many years.

The City of Belfast by night is now in virtually total darkness, the hospitals being the only places where lights can be seen, and a striking anxiety about the display of a light has caused either the stoning or the storming of the premises. In cases where the stoning has occurred, the supply of candles is diminishing rapidly.

Fortunately last night was snowed and wet by turns, otherwise it is considered that there might have been more trouble. The morning men of various of the industries industrial plants who had remained at work came out for safety's sake, but packing having been more extensive than usual, the striking anxiety was forced to suspend publication.

There are 100,000 people involved in the strike at Belfast and twenty's trades are affected, writes the Belfast correspondent of the Mail.

The strike is the most serious since the war, and the number of strikers as correspondent writes, "Belfast is a dead city. Its entire social life is paralyzed, theatre and saloons are closed, tram cars are not running, and laundries are closed, and there were no afternoon papers on Monday. Only two small editions of Morning News appeared yesterday."

Telegraphic and postal communication with outside districts is seriously handicapped. After sunset Belfast becomes a city of candles. Hosts of restaurants are closed, and the streets are held by the churches. Railway stations are lighted with naphtha lamps, but in their homes the people depend on candles. Striving the nation as a fall there will be a plague of darkness.

The main cause of the troubles is the fact that the workers in electrical and gas plants have joined the strike, and workers in demanding a forty-hour week. Things are in such a state of chaos that a change must come soon, or else disaster is inevitable.

BELFAST SHOPS SMASHED.

Rioters Break Into Lighted Shops, Take Goods.

BELFAST, Jan. 28.—Rioters attacked shops in Belfast last night, and smashed their assaults on stores showing signs of life. One large store which generated electricity and was brilliantly lighted, was looted and the windows were smashed and women's clothing was carried away. In another district a saloon was looted and liquor was taken by members of a mob.

Police engaged in dispersing rioters were fired upon but at last succeeded in restoring order.

ARGENTINA BACKS LEAGUE IDEA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the United States Ambassador that the Argentine Government has decided to support the League of Nations.

FALL KILLS U. S. Flier in France.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Aviation Lieut. O'Neil of the American Army was killed yesterday near Chailion-sur-Seine when his machine collapsed at a height of about 700 feet.

FOUNDED 1856 HE dominant obligation of our business method is to see that our reputation for quality in everything men and boys wear from head to foot does not suffer a setback. Our clothing and fixings always must drive home the deep significance of our business—to give those things which men and boys have a right to expect at less than they have planned on paying for them.

BROKAW BROTHERS 1457-1463 BROADWAY AT FORTY-SECOND STREET