

American naval bill is an invitation to change her policy and conform to that outlined above.

FOUR NATIONS NAME RUSSIAN DELEGATES

Sir Robert Borden to Meet Bolsheviki for Britain.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—In addition to the American delegates to the conference on the Princes Islands with the Russian Bolsheviki Government, the following have been appointed delegates, according to French newspapers: M. Conty, the French Minister to Copenhagen, and Mr. Hampton, for France; Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada and a military delegate, for Great Britain; and Mr. Massimo della Torre, formerly Ambassador in Petrograd, for Italy.

U. S. MACHINE GUNS ATTACK BOLSHEVIKI

Support British and Russians in Archangel District.

By the Associated Press. ARCHANGEL, Feb. 7 (delayed).—British and Russian troops, supported by American machine gun and trench mortar units, began an attack at 10 o'clock this morning against the Bolsheviki in the Petrograd road south of Kadikh. There have been no final reports on the result of the fighting.

The infantry went forward after the Canadian artillery had silenced the enemy artillery in a bombardment of several hours. The attack was made to protect from a flank attack the American positions in the Vaga sector continuously.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Bolsheviki Government has decided that all males in Russia, irrespective of nationality, must serve in the red army, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

EBERT OFFERS BRIBE TO ESTONIANS

Promises Loan of \$12,500,000 and Arms.

By the Associated Press. WARSAW, Wednesday, Feb. 5 (delayed).—Polish forces have occupied Hlyastok, about 115 miles northwest of Warsaw, and the danger of Bolshevism is diminishing along the Polish frontiers.

EBERT OFFERS BRIBE TO ESTONIANS

Promises Loan of \$12,500,000 and Arms.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. HILSINGFORS, Feb. 8.—From information received directly by the Estonian Government it appears that agents authorized by Chancellor Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann have just made a proposal at Reval to furnish sufficient quantity of arms and ammunition and to make a loan of \$12,500,000. They emphasize the advantage to Estonia of securing the friendship of Germany instead of awaiting forever the support of the Allies, especially Great Britain, which in the end will recoup itself by the occupation of the naval base of Reval.

FAVOR ALSACE PLEBISCITE.

French and German Socialists Agree on Vote.

BRUX, Feb. 8.—The French and German delegates to the International Socialist Conference denounced yesterday in approving a plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine to decide whether the inhabitants desire to be under French or German rule. M. Maitral, a French delegate, said that the French Socialists always had favored a plebiscite.

REDS STORM HAMBURG.

After Capturing Town Hall They March on Garrison.

HAMBURG, Feb. 8.—There has been a fresh outbreak of Spartacan activity in Hamburg where, after a distribution of arms, the Spartacans carried the Town Hall by storm this Thursday according to a despatch from Berlin quoting the Frankfort Gazette.

Lincoln's Birthday

FOR the convenience of those who cannot call at other times, a special

Sale of Pianos

will be held on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12th

Full announcements in Tuesday's papers

Knabe

WAREHOUSES Fifth Avenue at 39th St.

EXPECTS GERMANY TO SPLIT ENTENTE

Bernhard Sees Chance for Discord in Peace Negotiations at Paris.

WOULD NOT SIGN TREATY

Boche Paper Urges New and Ruthless Propaganda in United States.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Government departments in Berlin are working hard on the preparation of material for the Peace Conference in Paris. The Foreign Office has general charge of the various sections. At an official conference held ten days ago the various departments reported on the large amount of material they have prepared, and it is arranged there should be daily conference of Secretaries of State in order to secure coordination.

Sees Discord in Entente.

George Bernhard, in a characteristic article in the Vossische Zeitung, says: "Anybody who even superficially reads the English, American, French and Italian newspapers during recent weeks has noticed with astonishment the amount of discord that exists among the Entente Governments; first there is a struggle between the Italians and the southern Slavs about what are supposed to be vital interests; then there is friction between France and England that stems from the fact that Premier Clemenceau and all the French imperialists rely upon the old secret treaty with Russia of the year 1917 by which France was strengthened in the Saar Basin.

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LICHNOWSKY RAILS AT POLES' DEMANDS

Germany Must Keep Her Eastern Boundaries, Asserts the Prince.

FAVORS U. S. OF RUSSIA

Figures on Population, He Says, Disprove Contentment of Paderewski's Men.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Feb. 4 (delayed).—The surrender of part of German territory to Poland would mean not only that that portion would be dragged down to the level of a less efficient, less orderly and less developed economic administration, with its resultant great damage to the inhabitants of the lands affected, but would also destroy northern Germany.

This contention was expressed to the Associated Press by Prince Lichnowsky, the former German Ambassador to Great Britain, in the course of a long conversation concerning peace questions. Prince Lichnowsky is a large estate owner of upper Silesia and lives there most of the year.

It is understood that he is to be a member of the German peace delegation. In his opinion it is misleading to speak of any Prussian border districts as having an "undoubted Polish population." Especially in North America, he admits, in which the Poles have a numerical preponderance, but the cities and villages, he says, are preponderantly German, and many of the Polish districts and larger landholdings. He contends that the Poles here are not Poles, as they do not even speak Polish, but a dialect.

POLES AND GERMANS DECLARE ARMISTICE

Violent Fighting at Several Points Reported.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 8.—The negotiations between Polish and German emissaries looking toward a cessation of hostilities in German Poland have resulted, according to advices here, in an armistice which will be effective tomorrow.

The reports add that there has been violent fighting at several points in the last few days. The Poles are said to be concentrating special storming troops for use in Silesia.

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DR. DAVID AT HEAD OF WEIMAR PARLEY

Continued from First Page.

not disturb by any political manoeuvre. Participation of the Centre in the formation of the Cabinet was assured by the action taken at their meeting yesterday, in which they decided to work with the new Government.

The constitution was discussed again at a meeting attended by representatives of the various German States today, which Dr. Ludo Hartmann, Austrian Minister to Germany, took part.

The new Ministers probably will bear the title of "Imperial Minister" instead of "State Secretary." Several will be without portfolio, even though additional portfolios be created. The Finance Minister will be divided into two departments, one for special, technical details and to deal with loans, and the other to be the Department of the Imperial Treasury, for the administration of so-called public works.

It is possible that a Labor Ministry will be created. A Demobilization Ministry and an Economic Ministry are believed to be certain of formation. The reform of the Imperial Treasury Department is planned also.

The first debate in the Assembly is expected to come Monday when Ehring will present a bill for the length of the term of the Assembly so that the Assembly can "accomplish the maximum in the minimum time." To this end full sessions will be called only when the committees have completed examination of the bills. The bulk of the work and discussion will be done in committee.

ALBANIANS ASK HEARING

Mme. Dako Cables to Supreme Council in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Albanians in the United States, alarmed at the seeming progress made by the Greeks and Italians in their settlement of conflicting interests in northern Epirus before the Peace Conference, are urging a hearing of Albanian representatives in Paris before this matter is disposed of.

Mme. Dako, president of the Albanian Christian party in the United States has sent the following telegram to the chairman of the Supreme Council in Paris: "On the basis of the principle of self-determination we most humbly beg the Supreme Council to withhold its decision regarding the status of Albania and the question of boundaries until a proper hearing is given to Albanian representatives."

"We beg to inform the Supreme Council that Albanian colonies living abroad which represent the true wishes of the nation have so far found it impossible to send representatives for lack of passports. We most earnestly appeal to the council to open the way for us to lay before the peace table our just claims."

ITALY AND GREECE NEARER

British Correspondent Sees Dalmatian Problem Dissolve.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Progress toward a world settlement has been greatly accelerated in the last ten days according to the Paris correspondent of the Morning Post. He says that the relations between Italy and Greece are now much more cordial as the result of diplomatic intervention. The conciliatory attitude of the Venetian Government has exerted an influence far beyond the relations between Italy and Greece.

"The latest indication of this movement is a mutual understanding between the correspondent adds, as that the vexed question of the Dalmatian coast, which has caused acute feeling between Jugoslavs and Italians in the approaching settlement, I feel justified in saying that the Dalmatian question can no longer be regarded as likely to give rise to any differences of opinion."

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WILSON GETS WHEAT CONTROL BY BILL

Continued from First Page.

two years or both are provided for violation of this section.

Section 6 authorizing the President to declare discriminatory embargoes, reads in part: "That whenever the President shall make proclamation thereof it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from any country named in such proclamation or to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation wheat or wheat flour except at such time or times and under such regulations or orders and subject to