

the face of the economic situation confronting that country, and they further promise that France will have every safeguard in the terms that ultimately are to be laid down for Germany to sign. The trouble is that France refuses to be convinced of this.

France Wants International Army. The French members at every meeting of the league committee advocate a league strongly backed by international force, this apparently being the only kind of a league that would relieve France of her fears of Germany.

Despite French protestations, this idea of a league has been rejected completely by the President and by the British leaders, their belief being that the time is not ripe for that kind of a league. They insist France should see sufficient security in the moral obligation to use force, which their league plan carries an obligation that future American Congresses may or may not recognize.

The French fears have been sufficient to frustrate some of the President's cherished plans, but in return the President has gained British help, although he was forced to accept their plan for a league almost in toto, and leave to the league as finally constituted an interpretation of many of his fourteen points.

PORTS AND RAILWAYS STUDIED. Commission Also Takes Up Question of Waterways.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The official report of the Commission on Ports, Waterways and Railways issued this evening says: "The Commission on the International Regime of Ports, Waterways and Railways held its second meeting at the Ministry of Public Works today at 2 o'clock under the chairmanship of M. Crespien."

Two proposals were presented to the commission. The first, presented by M. Buisson, is to give to the ports the freedom of interior transit, and the second, presented by the French delegation, relates to a study of the questions involved in the creation of a Regime of Ports, Waterways and Railways, as well as the rivers and railroads to which this regime should be applied.

After an exchange of views among the members of the commission it was decided to appoint two small committees, one consisting of nine members, of which M. Buisson is the president, to study questions relative to the application of the International Regime of Ports, Waterways and Railways. The second, consisting of ten members, five from the great powers and five from the minor powers, to study the relation of general questions.

The second of these committees will hold its first meeting on Thursday, February 13, at 3 o'clock.

JEWISH PLAN OFFERED. Scheme for Commonwealth Presented to Peace Conference.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—A definite proposal was filed before the Peace Conference today favoring the eventual formation of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine on the lines already suggested by the American Jewish Congress.

The documents, prepared by representatives of the World Zionist Organization and the Zionist Organization of Russia on behalf of the Jews in Palestine, were presented in Paris by Janik B. de Haan and Bernard Flexner.

In Paris now and on their way to Palestine for work with the Zionist Commission are Dr. Harry Goldenwald of Baltimore, Robert H. Old of Washington, Louis Robinson of New York, Rudolph Sommer of Baltimore and Dr. Rubinow of the Zionist Medical Union.

PRINCE HENRY URGES MONARCHY'S RETURN. Would Reestablish War Machine on Old Model.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 10.—The Hamburg Correspondent publishes an opinion by Prince Henry of Prussia that expresses Germany's future goals as follows: "The restoration of Germany to her old state of power and prestige for rebuilding and strengthening her economic life as before the war; the restoration of the old monarchy under the old dynasty of Prussia; the restoration of the old dynasties in the federal states; the removal of mostly parasitical soldiers and workmen; the formation of a well-disciplined army; the return of the sea to the old model."

By these means only can Germany be able to have a weighty voice in the so-called League of Nations. The expulsion of Jewish influence in commerce, industry and politics also is urged.

The Prince concludes by saying that events since November prove that the unqualified return of the monarchy is the first condition which Germany again can grow healthy.

HUNS STEAL TRADEMARKS. Methods in South America Described at Meeting Here.

The utter lack of scruple on the part of German business interests which before the war sought to become dominant in the South American field was illustrated by John S. Prince, acting secretary of the Pan American Society, at its seventh annual meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Prince said that of twelve automobile tire manufacturers in the United States using trade marks known all over the world, ten can at present find no trace of their Central American under their own trade mark because German companies have appropriated them throughout Latin America. The same is true in the case of a well known brand of devilled ham, he said.

Mr. Prince said business between the United States and Latin America is being done on the same basis as yesterday. He said that the purpose of his visit to the United States was to assist in working out the details of a scheme by which the association will cooperate more fully with the International High Commission.

John Basset Moore was selected president. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Joseph P. Kamp, the Washington Ambassador, were made honorary presidents. The honorary vice-presidents are John B. Andrew, Charles W. Mason, Henry White and Lloyd C. Gray. Severo Mallet-Prevost was elected first vice-president; John Barrett, second vice-president; and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, third vice-president.

### FOES FIND LEAGUE PLAN FAR REACHING

Chuecking, Probable Delegate, Says It Goes Beyond German Expectations.

BLOCKADE REAL WEAPON. Independent Socialists to Demand Assembly Be Transferred to Berlin.

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

WEIMAR, Feb. 10.—Prof. Chuecking probably will go to Paris as a delegate in connection with the League of Nations. He told me the abstract of the Anglo-American plan as published here is more far reaching than any proposal hitherto entertained by himself or by other German international experts. He called it the "most far-reaching proposal" to establish two houses of congress, the idea of a lower house consisting of delegates from parliaments being, so far as he was aware, new.

Special Force Unlikely. In regard to an executive special police force of no longer than 100,000 men, it being expected the nations joining the league will be obliged to place their regular armies, reduced as far as practicable, at the service of the league.

An attack by Independent Socialists upon the Government is expected on Tuesday, the excuse being their formal demand that the Assembly be transferred to Berlin. Later a bitter discussion which probably will arouse the feelings of the Assembly to the utmost will take place round the proposal to split up Prussia. Apart from all difficulties of tradition and education the proposal for a constitution is complicated on the ground that economically Eastern Prussia cannot be maintained without industrial Thuringia. Before the war, it is said, Dusseldorf alone contributed more Prussian tax than East and West Prussia together.

Feeling here runs high, the determination to split up Prussia being stronger among the representatives of the other States, while there is some support for it in Prussia itself, especially in Rhineland.

Bernstorff Increases Power. Count von Bernstorff appears to have increased his influence considerably and succeeded in getting the resignation made the principal German delegate to Paris.

Gustave Nooka, the Minister of War, said he had heard and should advise the majority of irrepressible non-sensitivities who now throng Weimar.

"Elsewhere conditions are different, people are ready to work when they have food to eat, and they are ready to work on the ground that economic conditions are better than in Germany. What we chiefly need to get the country in order again is to get the people's nerves broken down."

Asked him the number of troops still on a war footing, he replied: "We have barracks full of men, but they are only unemployed men for the most part. We have to starve them. They get warm food and a warm room. Even the troops you see in Weimar are simply the local unemployed."

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

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 10.—In the course of party meetings in Weimar Saturday afternoon, the speaker was strengthened by the formal declaration of the Centre party in favor of a republic.

Apart from giving home relief to many of the feared counter-revolutionists from Catholics the declaration has fulfilled one of the essential conditions necessary to enable the socialists to treat with the Centre party.

SAYS GERMANY IS NEAR BANKRUPTCY. Prussian Sees Taxes Taking Bulk of Income.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Feb. 9 (delayed).—The Wall Street correspondent of the London Times reports that Prussia, the state of Prussia, is near bankruptcy in the course of a discussion with the Financial Ministers of the federated states painted an extremely gloomy economic future for Germany.

Herr Suedekum is reported to have said that Germany would be obliged to have assistance, that a state of bankruptcy was imminent and that affairs might reach the stage when each individual would be compelled to give up the major share of his income to the state, being permitted to retain only enough to cover most urgent needs.

By the Associated Press. LOEWEN, Feb. 10.—Repeated attempts were made Saturday in Berlin to break down the German troops and a mob which was only partly of Spartan character says a Berlin wireless message.

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