

veloped the sense of the meeting the several amendments were referred to a drafting committee composed of M. Larnaud, Lord Robert Cecil, M. Venetius and M. V. de... Two articles were added to the draft.

SECRET TREATIES ARE DENOUNCED

Continued from First Page.

procedure, and for a time it looked as though the old obstructionist tactics were being employed. It was Herr Cohn who acted as spokesman for the independents in demanding that "republic" be substituted in some dozen places for "monarchy."

"If the Government does not in its provisional constitution make a clean break with the old political machinery in Germany or outside will believe the revolution has accomplished anything."

"Remember the Past."

Herr Cohn concluded with an appeal for the construction of the constitution in such a manner of wording as to leave no possible doubt in any minds that the monarchy was banished forever. Unless this were done, he added, "Revolution, which is nourished by lack of raw materials will strike again."

The speaker concluded by warning his hearers to "remember the past and make a new government and do not make the mistakes of the old."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg indicated that he would require four well equipped army corps to solve the problems on the eastern border. It is estimated that these corps would aggregate 200,000 men.

The Bolsheviks are now near enough to the German frontier to be able to bombard Lyck, Eydtkuhnen, Tilsit, Memel and other points with average long range guns.

The status of the military activities of the Poles, who daily are reported to be becoming more emboldened. Germany also is forced to reckon with the Czechs. Both these fronts are now projecting themselves into German territory like two ugly wedges.

Weimar despatches indicate that Minister of War Reinhardt has succeeded in impressing upon all the political factions in the National Assembly except the Independent Socialists the inevitable need of tackling the problem without waste of sentiment.

The system of recruiting has not yet been adopted, it is said, and a like situation exists also as regards the size of the draft to be made. It has been pointed out that the individual pay in the new army will be from ten to twenty-four times greater than formerly, as the revolutionary situation has set new standards, both with respect to a daily wage and the privileges accorded common soldiers.

It is difficult to ascertain on what the German leaders base their belief that Paris will be an effective. Parity, no doubt, on their belief that the Entente armies can be kept together in sufficient numbers to enforce compliance if Germany opposes with a sort of passive resistance.

All the way from Frankfurt to Weimar I have been told or overheard stories of the rapid dissolution of the Entente forces.

As a sort of corollary to this proposition it seems to be supposed that with the fall of the temporary Government, Berlin will be deliberately let loose on Germany.

In short, the German negotiations would hold Bolshevism at the heads of the German army, especially in the barracks of the troops, according to despatches received here. Karl Radek, the Bolshevik propagandist, is said to be directing the work.

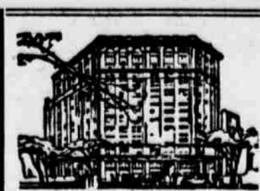
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The German Government forces who have been putting down a Spartacan uprising in Bremen, according to reports received here, completely occupied the harbor on the night of February 8 with out fighting. Eighty sailors and the head of the Soldiers Council were arrested.

The annual salary of the President of the German Republic, who may be elected this week by the National Assembly at Weimar, will be fixed at \$250,000, according to a despatch from Berlin. The President will reside in Berlin. He will select his executives from all parties.

Not to invade Russia. Lord Curzon says Allies wish to avoid new war.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Lord Curzon, President of the Council, said today in the House of Lords that some of the Allies is prepared to invade Russia to extirpate the Bolsheviks.



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Aside from the obvious business opportunities of the location, the remarkable building service, and the close proximity of eight transit lines there is a certain advantage in having the address on your stationery. "Everyone knows where it is."

Broadway and Fifth Avenue at Madison Square

U. S. REVENUE BUREAU NO DRY POLICEMAN

Plea Is Made to Avoid Duty of Enforcement.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department, through Secretary Glass, has made a plea to be relieved of the possible duty of enforcement of prohibition and of wartime prohibition. A letter made public to-night addressed to Chairman Carlin of the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee having jurisdiction in charge for enforcement of prohibition and signed by Secretary Glass, declares emphatically that the enforcement of the wartime prohibition legislation, which becomes effective on July 1, and of constitutional prohibition should not fall on the already overburdened shoulders of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

"I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express as strongly as I may the hope that the committee will not place this responsibility upon the Bureau of Internal Revenue," said Mr. Glass.

"This bureau is now, as you know, burdened to the utmost with the administration of a very comprehensive and technical law, which, in addition, engages its every facility to administer adequately and equitably. The enforcement of war prohibition has no relation whatever to the collection of the revenue, and a law which is exclusively of a police character would certainly complicate if it would not endanger the effective administration of the tax laws."

The letter added that it was determined to put these additional burdens on the Internal Revenue Bureau in spite of the situation already existing. It is important that the enforcement legislation be passed immediately.

U. S. TO USE RHINE ROUTE.

Rotterdam and Antwerp to Be Base Supply Ports.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Rotterdam and Antwerp will be used as base ports for the American army of occupation. Deep draught barges, owned by the French and Belgians in the German retreats will plough the Rhine, superseding the Borden administration of the river. Warehouses will be erected at Rotterdam and Antwerp, and the ships will be unloaded and reloaded from barges by Dutch and Belgian civilians.

The establishment of new routes will release between 1,500 and 2,000 freight cars for the French railroads and will make New York a railroad for the American army of occupation. Col. John S. Sewell is in command of the new base. He will be assisted by Col. Charles C. Zollars, Paul J. Ramsey and Edward B. Cushing.

GERMANS IN GAMBLING ORGY.

Wiesbaden to Rival Monte Carlo in Summer, It Plan.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

WEIMAR, Feb. 11.—Now that gambling places abound here and money is squandered with amazing recklessness, it is hardly surprising to learn that Wiesbaden is to be turned into a rival of Monte Carlo.

Plans for a great summer gambling season already are worked out and a German gambling commission is being organized. The commission is expected to be ready for the summer.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—A 220 millimeter German howitzer, captured by the Twenty-sixth Division of the Army last July, was set up today on an emplacement on the parade ground of Boston Common, where the anti-aircraft guns were mounted during the war.

BERLIN SPARTACANS CAJOLE SOLDIERS Red Agitation Grows Under Bolshevik Guidance.

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EX-ENVOY FIXES EBERT POLICIES

Continued from First Page.

tends to lighten the armistice terms for the Germans. It is believed that at the next armistice meeting, scheduled for February 17, the German delegation will try another bluff. No matter what new terms the Allies propose the Germans will pretend that they are impossible to fulfil, merely to see what the Allies will do then.

Much comment has been caused here by the suggestion of Marshal Foch's warning against a recurrence of German military power. "The fact should be recognized that this sentiment entails the sympathy of the masses of the French, especially the bourgeoisie."

Germany Open to Invasion.

At luncheon time in the restaurant it is the engrossing topic of conversation at all the tables, every one agreeing that "We have to watch those Germans."

American military men, aside from the information coming from Germany, point out that the Germans, although dilatory in the delivery of engines and cars, have turned over to the Allies 100,000 rifles, ammunition and war material in the armistice period. The German fleet and submarines are gone.

In addition to this the economic situation in Germany is desperate; fully half of the population is facing various nervous ailments, it is already being broken down because of the shortage of fats; the railroads are in bad condition and enough locomotives and cars already have been turned over to the Allies to make impossible troop movements on a large scale.

The real facts in regard to the German situation are already being broadcast to the Sun. The old concept army that was ranked high by military men is now a mere remnant, disorganized, demoralized and without the soldiers of the Allies are in the pink of condition, and are located exactly where they should be, so that it is not a matter of time, as matters stand today, one allied soldier is equal to two or three Germans, probably more.

Naturally a complete military occupation of Germany seems to the French to offer greater security for the prompt collection of the indemnity to be fixed, but the French are not so sure of it, but representations have been made that if it should be undertaken the American troops would have to bear the brunt, because the French and British soldiers are needed at home for reconstruction and are war weary.

Anyhow, runs the argument, the Americans have not served so long in the line as the British and French. It is to get the boys home as soon as possible.

American soldiers are spending millions of dollars weekly in France and for that reason alone are welcome guests, but they do not desire to go to Germany for an indefinite stay, a fact which Marshal Foch was cognizant when he made his speech.

BILL AT ALBANY CURB PHONE RATES

Would Prevent Higher Charge Than at Public Stations.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—A bill making it unlawful for any hotel, club, apartment or tenement house in New York city to charge guests, tenants or members an amount in excess of a rate prevailing for telephone calls at public pay stations, was introduced in the Assembly today by Assemblyman Mark Goldberg of New York city.

Another measure presented by Mr. Goldberg would amend the Public Service Commission law so that every telephone corporation would be required upon request to furnish subscribers a monthly list of the number of daily calls made by each subscriber. Telephone service has been in New York city under governmental control and that many users assert they are being charged for calls they did not have.

BOLSHEVIST ATTACK REPULSED.

Allies Inflict Heavy Losses on Reds in North Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Bolsheviks launched an infantry attack on Saturday against the allied positions near Srednaya in the district of Arhangelsk, and were repulsed, according to an official statement on activities in northern Russia issued by the War Office last night.

The operations Friday in which Americans, British and Russian troops improved their positions on the Petrograd road south of Kadish, the Bolsheviks suffered heavy losses.

HOUSE PASSES NAVY BILL, VOTE 281-50

Continued from First Page.

shadow and see what is going on beneath. "Go ahead with your idle dreams of universal brotherhood at a cost of \$750,000,000 for this unnecessary program. Follow it out in the appropriations to carry it into effect, then levy your taxes, increase the consumption taxes, make higher the cost of living and place it upon the men who are walking the streets in idleness today and you have a condition that so far as I am concerned I am exceedingly apprehensive of."

Bolshevism is not a disease; it is a symptom. The Bolsheviks are the result of a condition and the only way to treat him is by removing the condition. In a bill of this character you are adding to the condition."

Representative Kelley (Mich.), Republican, made a forceful argument in favor of the proviso on the ground that regardless of personalities it was desirable to help the President's negotiations toward disarmament.

"Does the gentleman here advocate this because he wishes the House increased or does he do it for the purpose of bringing about a reduction of armaments?" asked Representative Butler (Pa.).

"The desire of this country is that armaments must be reduced," replied Mr. Kelley, "and if it is known to the commissionaries abroad that England, France and Italy wish America would feel itself obligated to do in the event that our time honored policy of reduction of armaments is not followed, I for myself am willing that they should have the benefit of that knowledge in advance."

WILSON BACKS FIGHT FOR BUDGET SYSTEM

Cables His Hops of Success to Sherley.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Chairman Sherley (Ky.) of the House Appropriations Committee is to make one more, and probably his last, attempt to get Congress to agree to the establishment of a budget system in handling appropriations.

For years Mr. Sherley has been urging the adoption of this system, and has had to fight the chairman of the many appropriations subcommittees in England, because they feel some of their power would be taken from them.

The President has backed Mr. Sherley in his fight. Secretary of the President, Tamm, today communicated this cablegram to Mr. Sherley: "Please convey to Sherley: Hear you are again endeavoring to work out a budget plan. I hope you will succeed. Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Sherley is preparing a rider for the general deficiency appropriation bill providing for adoption of a budget system.

The plan has a better chance of passage by a Democratic Congress now than ever before. The House of Representatives has come from chairman of the House committee. However, as the end of the present session will mean the end of the budget system, it is believed they will be willing to support the plan.

Republicans are not at all certain who will be the chairman of the various appropriations committees. Therefore the usual Republican support of the plan can be counted upon, Mr. Sherley believes.

NO GRACE FOR TAX RETURNS.

Reports on Incomes Must Be Made by March 15.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Treasury officials reiterated today that there would be no extension of the time for filing income and profit tax returns beyond March 15. This applies alike to individual incomes, corporation income and profit returns, and to similar reports required by the law on that date.

Officials denied rumors reaching the Treasury that extension might be granted in certain cases for these returns. Additional time may be granted, however, for so-called "information at the source" reports. These are required from persons or business interests which paid more than \$1,000 last year in salaries and wages, rents and a number of other specified classes of expenditures.

TO END POLISH-GERMAN WAR.

Allies Take Action, Says a Report From Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The allied governments have ordered the Poles and the Germans to cease hostilities in Poland. This statement is made in newspaper reports received here today from Berlin by way of Copenhagen.

CHEVROLET One Ton Worm Drive Truck was designed and built with a thorough knowledge of the work expected of a commercial car of this type. And it meets completely these requirements. It is economical in operation.

3,365 U. S. SOLDIERS ARE BURIED IN BREST

Men Ill Since First of Year Under 2 Per Cent.

Tours, France, Feb. 11.—An official report has been made of burials at Brest of American soldiers during the occupancy of that port by the American Expeditionary Forces. The figures include those who died after being taken ashore at Brest from transports before October, the month in which influenza was at its height, and those who died in Brest among the sick and wounded brought from various hospitals on their way home.

The report shows burials prior to October totaled 1,577 and during October 1,566. Pontanese Camp was not then open.

In November the burials numbered 95, and in December 22, of which 25 were at Pontanese; in January, 69, of which 63 were at Pontanese, while in February up to date there have been 8 burials, all at Pontanese. This gives a total of 3,365.

Daily admissions to the hospital during December amounted to one in every 200 men. The sick during the first week in January numbered 1,335 per cent. The sick reported during the remainder of January numbered 2.3 per cent.

The average strength of the troops during December was 32,292 and during January 57,693.

PEASANTS BEAT REDS AT KIEV.

Petura's Men Occupy City and Offer Aid to French.

VENNA, Feb. 10 (delayed).—Advices received from Kiev say that the forces of Petura, leader of the Ukrainian peasant army, have been in possession of that city for five days, having defeated the local Bolsheviks. Petura, the advices add, is preparing to help the French at Odessa fight Moscow Bolshevik bands which are attempting to invade the Ukraine to obtain food.

The delegate of the Ukraine in Vienna says the Ukrainians and Ruthenians in the region of Lemberg have expressed a willingness to sign an armistice with the Poles, but that the Poles demanded they retire twenty kilometers from Lemberg, which the Ruthenian leaders were unwilling to do. The delegate also said the Poles were unwilling to accept an armistice which did not place in the hands an important part of the oil region.

ALLIES AGREED ON POLAND.

Must Be Free and Strong, Clemenceau Says.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Premier Clemenceau today received the delegation from the University of Cracow which conferred an honorary degree on President Wilson last Saturday. The delegation presented to the Premier a diploma carrying with it the degree of honorary doctor. In accepting the honor Premier Clemenceau said: "Poland has suffered much in this war and must first be rehabilitated. It was in 1848 for the first time I saw Polish emigrants, and memory of them has never been effaced from my mind. All the Allies concur in the reconstruction of a free, strong Poland."

LAMONT TO BE ON COUNCIL.

N. Y. Banker Slated for Economic Body in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Thomas W. Lamont of New York, Albert Strauss, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, probably will be members of the Economic Council to deal with food, food supplies and other matters during the period of the armistice.

Open till 6:00 P. M. today so You can Profit by this Great Opportunity

3815 Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats for Final Clearance at \$23.50

Wallach Bros. Broadway, below Chambers Broadway, cor. 29th 246-248 West 125th St. Ave., cor. 122d

WILSON RESENTFUL OF PARIS CRITICISM

Impatient at Failure to Win French to Own Views.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, Feb. 11.—It became known today that President Wilson is one of the chief figures in the repeated proposal to move the Peace Conference from Paris unless the French cease their constant criticisms. President Wilson has become crossed over the persistent French campaign for sterner military measures against Germany and the constant harping on the question of the security to be offered France through the contemplated League of Nations.

Publication in the French newspapers of the interview with Premier Clemenceau has caused the situation to become more acute, if anything, than it was before. Coming just at this time, the interview appears to some to be a part of the same campaign which has been going on for some time, as a result of which there have been growing signs of impatience in American circles and in the American mission.

It appears that President Wilson himself has been losing patience lately over the failure of his efforts to change the French point of view. He is said to regard the constant French criticisms as deliberately directed toward protracting the peace negotiations until France can win her point.

Clemenceau Interview Disturbs.

President Wilson is said to feel that delegates to a world Peace Conference like this should not be subjected to such a campaign of criticism. He believes the conference would afford sufficient reason to remove the conference to a neutral country.

While the Clemenceau interview contained many compliments to America, it was easy to see that between the lines is accorded strictly with the articles which have been appearing in the French press.

The most significant fact is that Premier Clemenceau's endorsement of the League of Nations carried what virtually amounted to a reservation. It must be a league which could instantly use the forces of all of its members.

Such a league has not been accomplished in the constitution which President Wilson and Lord Robert Cecil have drawn up.

As already pointed out in THE SUN, France does not believe in a permanent league which President Wilson is turning out. This, coupled with her dissent from the President's idea of restoring normal conditions to Germany by compelling Germany to rebuild as soon as possible so that she can make reparations, accounts for the present situation.

The gravity of the present situation is already at several meetings of the War Council the American delegates have questioned statements made by the French delegates as to the necessity of restoring Germany to normal conditions, showing plainly that they regard the French fears as unwarranted.

Must Permit Germany to Work.

The theory of President Wilson always has been that France is entitled to recovery and to all reparation for the cost of the war, but that she must permit Germany to earn the money to pay.

Bernard Baruch and Vance McCormick have assured the President that the economic control now perfected renders Germany absolutely helpless to renege the war, either now or when the league is established, inasmuch as the weapon of economic control will be at the league's disposal, no matter how many men Foch says Germany can raise. Economically, Germany is paralyzed.

All this the French refuse to concede and great attention has been attracted by Alfred Capus's article in today's Figaro captioned "Wilsonian Equivocation." After saying that no modern man has had more power or authority than the article says:

"If he succeeds in organizing the world after his dreams his glory will exceed that of all the Presidents who have preceded him, but if he fails he will plunge the world into chaos, as the side which Russian Bolshevism will be as nothing."

Figaro points out that the Germans are invoking President Wilson's name and principles in refusing to pay the fruits of victory, and describes the Wilson method as being to subordinate all considerations to the establishment of his League of Nations, refusing to fix peace conditions until this has been formed, thus giving Germany time to regain her strength.

WEIMAR ASSEMBLY GERMAN CATCHWORD

People Expect Gathering to Be Cure-all for Every Woe.

By CHARLES TOWER.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

WEIMAR, Feb. 11.—Viewed from an outside standpoint the Weimar assembly has received the name of a cure-all for the Germans on the whole like so many other catchwords, as a sort of universal medicine for all ills.

It is resulting from this week's negotiations does not prove a universal cure, all the Germans will look around for another catchword. Some of the members of the assembly even now suggest that ultimately a corps of several thousand Entente officials will have to be sent over to Germany to distribute food and raw materials and see that the people who get food return to work.

This salvage corps is becoming the alternative catchword. Side by side with this suggestion has been another, namely, a growing inclination on the part of German leaders to "decline responsibility" of the national assembly at Weimar, which position will be taken over by Konstantin Fehrenbach.

Another portfolio will go to Dr. Eduard David, who resigns the presidency of the national assembly at Weimar, which position will be taken over by Konstantin Fehrenbach.

The Socialists have seven seats in this Chamber, the Democrats have three and the Centerists have three, including Matthias Erzberger, who will hold the post of Minister without portfolio. Count von Brunsau, anti-Socialist, will be Foreign Minister.

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Red Agitation Grows Under Bolshevik Guidance.

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GERMANY TO RAISE NEW ARMY BY DRAFT

Men Up to 35 Soon to Be Called, Says Report.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (delayed).—Conscription of various classes of men up to 35 years of age will be decreed soon, according to information given the correspondent today. Authority in this direction it is expected, will be given the Government by the National Assembly in the near future, and it is understood that Gustav Noske, who is mentioned for the post of Minister of National Defense, will proceed forthwith to adopt the measures needed to reestablish the army and put it on an effective footing.

The recruiting of volunteers, which has been proceeding in haphazard fashion in the last few weeks, stimulated by the Spartacan riots and chiefly financed by private sources, has failed, according to the information, to achieve practical results. The contemplated emergency action has now been hastened by the increasing menace of Poland and more urgent need for forestalling an anticipated Bolshevik invasion.

The chaos at present prevailing in Germany's military organization due to demobilization and disorganization of all authority and discipline, which is being accentuated by the dominating rule of the revolutionary soldiers' councils, has brought the nation to a point, it was stated, where it is now virtually incapable of hastily mobilizing an equipped force of any considerable dimensions required for such an apparently suicidal task as defending the German-Polish frontier.

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GERMAN ASSEMBLY MOULDS MINISTRY

Agreement Reached to Name Fourteen Members.

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