WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain, probably changing to snow and lower temperature; to-morrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 58; lowest, 44.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 187. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WILSON'S STAND AMAZES EUROPE; BRITAIN WILLING TO MODIFY PACT; PARTING SPEECH SPURS FOES HERE

HARBOR STRIKE AT A DEADLOCK; U. S. GETS BLAME

Owners Reject Arbitration and Ask Enforcement of Macy Award.

PORT'S TIEUP GROWS

Federal Mediators to Make New Settlement Offer To-day.

IDLE BOATMEN RESTIVE

Government Halts Railway Attempt to Use Non-union Crews.

Embargo Laid on New York Freight

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—An embargo on freight between Pacific coast points and New York, Brooklyn, Long Island and Jersey City has been declared by the United States Railroad Administration, according to advices received here to-day. Congested freight conditions at the New York terminals owing to the strike of harbor workers is responsible for the order, it was said.

Responsibility for the complete tie-up of the port of New York was placed at the door of the United States Government yesterday by the boat owners of New York, whose craft lay idle at the piers of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Jersey shore.

There is not the slightest hope of further mediation of the differences between the boat owners and the strikers, the reason being simple: an award was asked by the strikers from the National War Labor Board in January. It was given, the boat owners accepted it, but now the strikers won't recognize it. Owners of lighters, tugs, barges and all craft in New York harbor are unanimously determined to reject any offer of another arbitration. The effort of James L. Hughes, conciliator from the United States Department of Labor, to bring about a compromise is futile so far as the boat owners are concerned.

Heads of the Railroad Administration in this city made several attempts yesterday to try to bring the boat owners to reason, but had to be cautious in making any offers for substitutes for the Macy award, because changing that award might be considered an insult to the President and the National War Labor Board, which arbitrated the strike at Mr. Wilson's own cabled behest.

Railroads Are Helpless.

While all the railroads are affected by the strike, individually none can try to operate boats because they are under Federal control. The New Jersey Central obtained strike breakers yesterday, and was about to start boats across the river to Jersey City when the Railroad Administration discovered it and immediately ordered that road to stop operating boats at once. The action was severely criticised by railroad men, who charged the Railroad Administration with being cowed by the strike.

The reason advanced by the Railroad Administration was the operation of boats might influence a conference that was held in the offices of the Erie between A. J. Stone, Federal manager of the Erie, and the strike committee and several other railroad heads.

Boat owners claim it is plainly the duty of the United States to enforce the Macy award, which was made after a long hearing of the evidence of strikers and boat owners. If Theodore Roosevelt or Grover Cleveland were President today, they declared, the boats in New York harbor would be running and the men made to obey the ruling of the Government. What President Wilson will do by wireless or cable upon reaching France is problematical. No move will be made by boat owners to ask his intervention. He did it in January, and now the strikers balk at the result.

Compromise Plan Rejected.

Mr. Hughes proposed the owners go to Washington and place the case before Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker and Secretary Wilson, and abide by a ruling. The boat owners laughed at the proposal. They are perfectly willing to see the Secretaries, but there is nothing in the province of these officials which would override the decision of the National War Labor Board.

The meeting of the boat owners with Mr. Hughes and Mr. Stone was held in the office of Mr. Stone. H. M. Lee, Joseph J. Glatzmeyer, Joseph H. Moran and Paul Bonynge represented the owners of harbor craft. During the conference Mr. Hughes received a telephone call from Washington from the Railroad Administration's labor chief. When he returned to the conference he asked what the owners had to say, and one of them said in substance:

"The owners have but one message for you. They want to know whether the Federal Government has enough respect for itself and for the President to uphold its own dignity and honor and that of the President.

"The Railroad Administration reluctantly entered into an arbitration at the behest of the President, and there is just one question now, whether Washington officialdom is going to stand by that award or bend the knee once more

Continued on Fifth Page.

French Deputies Vote $5,000,000 for Cafes

PARIS, March 5.—The Chamber of Deputies passed to-day without discussion a bill authorizing the Government to advance $5,000,000 for the organization of popular restaurants.

27TH VANGUARD ARRIVES TO-DAY

Leviathan, Bearing O'Ryan and Thousands of Troops, to Dock Before Noon.

MAURETANIA DUE LATER

Other Transports Will Raise Total of Day's Arrivals to 25,681.

Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan and the vanguard of the Twenty-seventh Division, which is made up of former New York National Guard troops, will arrive from France to-day on board the transports Leviathan and Mauretania, which are expected to churn their way through the Narrows within a few hours of one another.

They will be greeted down the bay by a committee from the Senate and Assembly at Albany, by the Mayor's Committee of Welcome and by such relatives as have been fortunate enough to secure passes for the little fleet of small craft which will steam down the harbor from the Battery.

Upon landing it is expected that the troops will entrain at once for Camp Mills, Long Island, and Camp Merritt, New Jersey. Passes will be issued to the men after they have passed through the process which has been devised for vermin extermination, but there will be little time to-day for anything more than cheers. The spectacular feature of their return will come on the day the division marches down Fifth avenue. This probably will be March 20, it was said last night.

Will Dock About Noon.

According to wireless reports the Leviathan will steam past Sandy Hook about 8 A. M., and reach her dock a little before noon. The Mauretania, which left Brest two days after the other big ship, took the southerly passage and will be in port close upon the Leviathan's heels—only three or four hours later it was thought last night.

On the Leviathan are Gen. O'Ryan, his headquarters staff, the headquarters troops and the Fifty-third Infantry Brigade, made up of the 105th and 106th Infantry and the 105th Machine Gun Battalion. They all will go to Camp Mills. Also on the transport, which carries 10,243 men, are the Fifty-second Artillery Brigade Headquarters, the 104th, 105th and 106th Field Artillery, the 102d Train Headquarters, the Military Police and the 102d Sanitary Train.

The Mauretania is bringing the entire 108th Infantry of eighty officers and 3,255 men, the Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade headquarters and the 102d Train headquarters. They will go to Camp Merritt. There are 3,740 on board.

The total arrivals of troops due in the port to-day are estimated to be 25,681, not all of them of the Twenty-seventh Division, however. Besides the Leviathan and the Mauretania, other boats due are the Caronia with 3,905, the Mongolia with 4,405, the Plattsburg with 2,325 and the Chicago with 1,060. The Nieuw Amsterdam is bringing the third battalion of the 107th Field Artillery and the America left France March 3 with the 104th Field Artillery.

Hylan to Go Down Bay.

The welcoming fleet to leave Pier A at the Battery at 8 o'clock this morning will consist of the police boat Patrol as flagship and the Highlander, Queens, Correction, Gowanus and Fidelity.

On board the patrol will be Mayor Hylan, Major-Gen. Barry, commanding the Department of the East; Rear Admiral Usher, Rear Admiral Gleaves, Lieut.-Col. J. Leslie Kincaid and his fellow members of the advance party of the Twenty-seventh who are already in town; J. Henry Walters, president pro tem. of the State Senate; Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly; Mrs. William R. Hearst, chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defence; Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome; members of the Board of Estimate, the heads of city departments, members of the executive committee of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, the Mayors of about a dozen up-State cities, and the newspaper men. The other craft will carry relatives of the homecoming officers and men.

The official welcome seemed likely to be badly disjointed by the strike of harbor workers yesterday until Grover A. Whalen, secretary of the Mayor's Committee, appealed to the strikers to permit a sufficient number of men to return to work for the day to furnish crews for the welcoming craft. President Delahunty of the Marine Workers Affiliation agreed with the understanding that the men would volunteer their services for patriotic motives and not for pay. Through this arrangement full crews will be provided without expense to the boat owners.

Mayor to Board Transport.

Mayor Hylan, it was expected last night, will board the Leviathan at Quarantine, and Mrs. O'Ryan, wife of the commanding General, will be with him, together with their children and the General's mother, all of whom will be the city's guests. The Leviathan will slow down as she reaches Quarantine, where the welcoming fleet will meet her. The fleet will swing in behind the transport and accompany her up the harbor to the Government piers in Hoboken. Whistles on all the harbor craft and on manufacturing plants ashore will cut loose.

Gen. O'Ryan and his staff will make an official return call upon the Mayor

Continued on Sixth Page.

WIRELESS TALK ACROSS OCEAN ASSURED SOON

R. A. Weagant, Marconi Engineer, Explains Invention to Scientists.

KILLS STATIC WAVES

Discovery Removes Cause of Buzzing, Long a Bugbear to Electricians.

CONVERTS SCEPTICS HERE

Prof. Pupin, Columbia, Admits Soundness of Principle After Explanation.

The secret of his discovery of a new law of nature which he has harnessed to add the perfecting touches to wireless and which will mean, enthusiasts assert, that in but a short time the human voice will span the globe by wireless telephony, was disclosed last night by Roy A. Weagant of the Marconi laboratories before a gathering of scientists in the auditorium of the New York Electrical Society.

The unveiling of his mystery converted Weagant's most vigorous sceptic, Prof. Michael I. Pupin, head of the department of electromechanics of Columbia, who, after having expressed doubt over the proclaimed discovery, last night arose from the Electrical Society audience and conceded that the wireless wizard's find was to be hailed with delight by electrical scientists.

Weagant has eliminated the interference of static electricity from radiographic currents, and when his discovery was announced by the Marconi people shortly after the end of the war the scientific world was startled. Sceptics arose from many sources, some of them, as in the case of Prof. Pupin, being leaders in the world of electrical advancement.

Discloses His Secret.

Until last night the discoverer had held tight to his secret, which is this:

Statics, or "strays," or "interferences," as they are known in shop vernacular, are loose, uncontrolled electrical elements from the atmosphere which stray into the wireless messages being sent through the air and cause such a noise in the receiver that the messages are often drowned. Mr. Weagant discovered the natural law which causes statics to travel in a vertical path, like rain, while the wave lengths of a radio message take a path parallel with the earth in the manner of water being thrown from a nozzle aimed horizontally. Then he devised an apparatus by which he caught the statics going one way and the wireless wave going at right angles, and kept the two from coming in contact.

Officials of the Marconi Wireless Company say that the doing away with atmospheric interference completely perfects wireless as an invention, and that it also insures transatlantic telephony in a few months. Plans are already under way for the installation of a wireless phone system from New York to London. The feat had never been undertaken hitherto because of the presence of static electricity, which not only sorely hampered the reception of wireless messages but made projection of the voice over great distances an impossibility.

The device invented by Mr. Weagant, who is Marconi's chief engineer, is a new form of antenna, or aerial rigging, consisting of two rectangular loops of wire separated from each other the distance of a wireless wave length and stationed in horizontal juxtaposition. The static waves, originating overhead and travelling earthward, reach both loops simultaneously, but the wireless current, travelling in a horizontal direction, has to go through first one loop and then the other.

How New Device Works.

The static interference having struck both loops at the same time, each loop throws its burden of statics into opposition with the other, and they thus create a negative, fighting it out to death among themselves. But the current bearing the wireless message passes through the first loop along its horizontal path and goes into the next. The second loop being separated from the first by the distance of a wave length, all the wireless current has left the latter before it enters the second loop. Having entered the second loop there is no wireless current left in the first to be thrown into opposition with the second loop's contents, so the wireless message is retained and transmitted into the receiving system.

The discovery and invention were utilized throughout America's part in the war. Mr. Weagant stated that not a message transmitted over wireless by the army or navy was lost or hampered, and that through having dispersed atmospheric interference the Government was able to catch every spy message that was sent from the Continent to enemy points. Up to the time of the adoption of his invention wireless operations were broken into by vicious buzzing sounds, which sometimes resembled the throwing of peas on a drumhead, and in the summer it was impossible through the afternoon and early night of hot days, during which static influences are most prevalent.

Heavy statics completely overcame the signals, and great sums were expended in the efforts of scientists and inventors to find some means of doing away with the handicap. Static electricity was the one remaining fault of wireless telegraphy, say Marconi authorities, and the lone obstacle in the way of transoceanic wireless telephony. Mr. Weagant's search for the law governing atmospheric electricity has extended over ten years.

Explaining his search for a law governing the stray influences before he set his mind to inventing some device for coping with statics, the Marconi engi-

Continued on Seventh Page.

GERMAN STRIKE PROVES FIASCO; RED PLOT FAILS

Spartacans Lose Fight to Open Prussia to Russian Bolsheviki.

TROOPS GUARD BERLIN

Socialist - Soviet Meeting To-day May Adjust All Labor Trouble.

HALLE TAKEN BY STORM

Officials Drowned by Rebels Before Loyal Soldiers Are Victorious.

Berlin Stores Looted; Meat Shops Plundered

LONDON, March 5.—Burglaries amounting to many millions worth of property in Berlin have been carried out in the last two days, according to a Reuter despatch from that city. Jewellers' stores were looted and also dry goods establishments, where merchandise was taken valued at hundreds of thousands of marks.

In the northeast of the town dairy, produce and meat shops have been plundered.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 5.—The great strike movement planned for Germany appeared to be well in hand by the Government to-day, and in some places it has proved a decided fiasco.

The *Vorwaerts*, the Socialist organ, reports that the result of the secret ballot taken on the strike issue in eighty Berlin plants showed that more than 20,000 workers were opposed to and that 7,900 were in favor of a strike.

The workmen in numerous factories, the newspaper adds, were stampeded into a strike by the Radicals Monday before the Soviet took official action.

Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence, has ordered troops to arrest all strikers or leaders of the strikers who are guilty of rioting or intimidating workmen.

The Spartacans had inaugurated a movement to seize Koenigsberg, East Prussia, and thereby open a route of communication to Moscow so that Bolshevik armies from Russia might move to the assistance of the Spartacan forces, according to an official Government bulletin to-day, but the Government sent forces into Koenigsberg which disarmed the Spartacan home guard after considerable fighting.

Dusseldorf Is Occupied.

The occupation of Dusseldorf by Government troops has been accomplished without opposition, according to another official bulletin issued today. The Radicals are endeavoring to extend the general strike movement to southeastern Saxony.

Troops of the army corps of Gen. von Luettwitz were brought to Berlin late Monday night to assist in maintaining order and are bivouacked in the open spaces of the city. The central telegraph office, the central telephone office, the Reichsbank, food depots, railway stations and slaughter houses are garrisoned strongly.

The marine division announced that it would cooperate with the Government troops in maintaining order and repressing looting.

An unofficial deputation of Majority Socialists went to Weimar yesterday to confer with the Cabinet on the strike situation. An official delegation, representing the Soviet executive board, which is directing the strike, goes to Weimar to-morrow.

It is believed here that the joint deliberations at Weimar will result in the Government making declarations which will definitely end the strike.

The attempt to call a general strike in Dresden was a complete fiasco.

Halle Fighting Severe.

Government troops occupied the city of Halle, between Berlin and Weimar, late Monday, after sanguinary street fighting in which thirty civilians were killed, according to an aviator, who has arrived here by airplane from Halle. The troops also suffered casualties.

During the fighting, the aviator reports, the rioters seized officers of the Government forces and threw them into the river Saale, where they permitted them to drown. There was much looting prior to and during the fighting and the property loss is said to be heavy.

GERMAN DOCTORS AND UNDERTAKERS QUIT

Despite Paralysis Red Wave Is Receding.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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THE HAGUE, March 5.—The latest despatches from Germany say that in Leipzig all shops and offices are closed, the city is without light and the water supply is threatened.

Erfurt is without water, the dead there are unburied, the chemists refuse medicines and the doctors decline to attend patients.

The case with which Government

Continued on Second Page.

THE PLAZA.
Dinner dances in grill-room from 7:30 until close.—Adv.

WILSON SAILING, STILL CONFIDENT

President Says People Will Support His Efforts at Peace Conference.

HITS AT THE POLITICIANS

Transport George Washington Starts for France With Escort of Warships.

By Wireless to the Associated Press.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Wilson laid aside his work this afternoon after several hours at his desk and spent the remainder of the day in various forms of diversion.

The President expects to do as little as possible for the next two or three days and is looking forward to a brief vacation after the busy days since he landed at Boston.

The George Washington this evening was ploughing ahead at sixteen knots over smooth seas.

She is heading along the quickest route to France, and is expected to reach her destination on the eighth day of her voyage.

Before most of the members of the party on the steamship were astir President Wilson was up this morning at an early hour, taking his breakfast at 7:30 o'clock.

The President has received hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the United States regarding his position on the League of Nations plan.

The Presidential steamship was escorted to sea by many seaplanes and a dirigible, from which pictures were taken.

The armored cruiser Montana will escort her across the Atlantic, with the destroyers which accompanied the steamship from New York going only a part of the way.

People Behind Him, He Says.

Starting yesterday for France to resume his efforts for the establishment of the League of Nations, President Wilson gave as his last word that he was well satisfied with the general situation and supremely confident that the people of the country would back up his endeavors at the Peace Conference.

He said this to the newspaper correspondents who will accompany him on his journey back, making his statement after he had looked through the newspaper reports of his speech and its reception at the Metropolitan Opera House the night before. To it he added an expression of his belief that every statement he had made at the opera house meeting and every utterance of his since his return to the United States will be understood by the people at large if not by "certain politicians." The responsibility for the blocking of necessary legislation at Washington, he said, is perfectly well known to the people and does not have to be shared.

He repeated also the statement he made in his speech at the opera house that he hoped to get through with final deliberations sooner than at first expected because of the rapid progress which has been made since he left France and the fact that the programme had been advanced rapidly.

Warships Act as Escort.

The transport George Washington, which is carrying him back to the Peace Conference, left her Hoboken pier at 8:15 to the minute yesterday morning and had gained the open sea by five minutes before 10 o'clock. She was escorted by a battleship and five destroyers and all the way down the bay was saluted by the flags and whistles of various vessels of war and peace.

It had been arranged that there was to be nothing in the nature of a demonstration about the beginning of the President's second journey abroad, and there were only a few persons on hand to bid him good-by.

The upper gangway by means of which he and Mrs. Wilson boarded the George Washington on Tuesday night was drawn in a few minutes after they had crossed it. Thereafter until the vessel drew out from her berth only a single gangway leading to a lower deck connected her with the pierside, a solitary Marine standing guard at its approach. But all the yard gates and other points giving access to the steamship piers were strongly guarded, even the pier roofs and the roofs of buildings along the Hoboken waterfront having their sentries and special guards prowling about in inconspicuous clothes.

The President was up betimes yesterday, and while he was at breakfast an orderly went ashore and returned with a great sheaf of the morning's newspapers. He went through them and then only five minutes before the ship began her journey issued his short

Continued on Second Page.

Soldier Farmers May Feel Sure of Smokes

A 500 acre farm near the base hospital at Mars-sur-Allier in France, may be put under a detachment of thirty-five doughboys and if they "farm" it this summer they are confident THE SUN Tobacco Fund will not neglect to send them smokes. Read of this in Lieut. Retty's letter on page 9.

Boys of the Seventh Ammunition Train, near Metz, received a "great donation of tobacco" with much joy.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

SENATORS PLAN TO TAKE STUMP

Wilson's Assertion Majority of People Back League Will Be Tested.

PROTESTS STILL POUR IN

Twenty Letters Denouncing Draft Reach Washington to One Approving It.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—About the last assertion the President made before he left the United States—that the people of the United States are behind the League of Nations—has made perfectly rigid the general determination of Republican Senators and some of the Democrats to go out to the country and tell the people just what the British-Wilson league would do—surrender American sovereignty for hybrid internationalism and bring the United States to the level of a mere vassal in an alien congregation of nations.

The President's statement caused mingled amazement, amusement and disgust. Senators were at a loss to understand on what the President based his remarkable assertion.

To say that the President was taking a great deal for granted was putting it mildly, these Senators said, recalling that the last time the people of the nation had a chance to express their opinions—at the polls last November—Woodrow Wilson and his policies and ideas were buried under an adverse majority of votes amounting to 1,347,000.

Protests Flow In.

Republican leaders and some of the independent Democrats hailed the announcement as one more evidence that the President had failed to glimpse the rising storm of protest against the denationalization of America as proposed in the Paris pact.

The opposition leaders of both parties are beginning to wonder if the political reaction of last November means nothing to the President. These same statesmen also are compelled to marvel at the very apparent discrepancy between the letters and telegrams flowing into their offices and those which go to the White House. It has been suggested that perhaps a process of segregation of the White House mail prevents the President from ascertaining the true ratio between the number of commendatory communications and those of a denunciatory character.

The mail of the Senators, those who have announced their willingness to support the league plan and those who have denounced it, shows a striking balance against the League of Nations programme. Naturally it would be expected that Senators who have spoken against the league, such as Lodge (Mass.), Borah (Idaho), Knox (Pa.), Sherman (Ill.), Reed (Mo.), Hale (Me.) and Lenroot (Wis.), would disclose a predominance of letters of commendation, but that this mail should be in the ratio of one letter of praise to ten, twenty and even more than twenty to one against the Paris product is regarded as highly significant.

What Gore and Gronna Find.

But what is true of the mail received by the Senators who have spoken remains true to a remarkable degree of the mail of those Senators who have not addressed the Senate on the subject at all. Senator Gore (Okla.), Democrat, has remarked for several days the growing anti-league sentiment disclosed in his mail, which comes largely from the great agricultural State which he represents. Senator Gronna (N. D.), a Republican, remarks a similar sort of correspondence. To-night he said:

"If the President senses such an overwhelming sentiment in favor of his League of Nations plan he ought to take a look at my mail. The only people in North Dakota who are exhibiting any signs or willingness to support the Paris plan are a lot of Lutheran ministers. The rest of the mail condemns the whole scheme in frank terms.

"So I have written a four page letter to the Lutheran clergyman who was most enthusiastic for the league to tell him that I did not believe the Lutheran clergymen were any longer engaged in preaching the doctrines in view of the support they had yielded to the war against humanity which Germany waged and that for one I would rather die than vote for the ratification of the League of Nations convention framed to sacrifice America's nationality."

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said he had received more than 100 letters recently, including some from prominent Nebraska Republicans, indorsing his course and his recent speech in support of the league, but in comparison with this must be placed the avalanche of mail received by Senator Borah—more than 1,500 letters in a single day—giving allegiance to the denunciations put foward by him.

Sherman's Comment.

The President's suggestion that he would tell the people of Europe that America was for the League of Nations overwhelmingly induced Senator Sherman (Ill.) to make the following comment:

"The New York speech of Mr. Wilson is an impassioned invocation mingled with invective. How he figures out that he can get this League of Nations constitution ratified with more than fifty Senators pledged against it is beyond me, but it must

Continued on Second Page.

Clemenceau Eager to Retire After Elections

PARIS, March 5.—Premier Clemenceau told delegations from the Paris city council and the general council of the Department of the Seine, who called on him to-day to congratulate him on his recovery, that he would like to see the present political situation in France adjusted and "then retire as I feel I have a right to do after fifty years of Parliamentary life."

The Premier said that although there were many difficulties to be overcome, he was optimistic. Concerning the prospects for the election of a new Chamber of Deputies, the Premier said he thought the elections ought to take place as soon as possible, but that a date could not be fixed until after the army had been demobilized.

BRITAIN TO FREE IRISH PRISONERS

"Daily Mail" Says Government Will Send Them Home in Small Parties.

SELF RULE IS PROMISED

Not Believed Wilson Will Receive Sinn Feiners in Paris.

LONDON, March 6.—The British Government has decided to release all Irish political prisoners, says the *Daily Mail* to-day

To prevent a great public demonstration, the newspaper adds, the prisoners will return to Ireland in small parties.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, March 5.—The question of the future government of Ireland is not considered in British circles here as likely to be a subject for discussion by the Peace Conference. It is regarded as a domestic British problem, like the coal strike, demobilization and kindred questions. It is not believed probable that President Wilson will take up the matter with Premier Lloyd George, except perhaps in a perfunctory manner when they get together.

The British peace delegates read with eager interest the despatches from the United States which told of the reception by the President of an Irish delegation in New York just before he sailed for France, but their position is outlined as follows:

The fact that President Wilson received this delegation does not mean at all that he is likely to receive the representatives of the Sinn Fein now in Paris; he does not obligate himself to do so. The so-called "Irish" whom President Wilson will see are actually Irish-Americans, whom the President receives as American citizens, just as he would receive a suffrage delegation; they have no connection with the Sinn Fein government nor with its so-called government here.

As the British see it, President Wilson was manœuvred into receiving the Irish-Americans by the opposition in America desirous of embarrassing him. The important point in the British view is that Ireland is going to get home rule soon, no matter what President Wilson says. Viscount French, the military governor of Ireland, favors it and will propose it to Premier Lloyd George as soon as he recovers from his present illness.

Gen. French went to Ireland in a conciliatory spirit. Although a soldier he is also an Irishman and he desires earnestly to settle his country's troubles. He studied the situation thoroughly, always using the smallest possible amount of force in the execution of his duty, and some weeks ago returned to England to confer with Lloyd George.

He had made up his mind as to what was best to be done, but he was taken seriously ill and has not been able yet to place his ideas before the Premier.

RETURN OF PREMIER WILL SPEED UP WORK

Growing Acuteness of Food Situation Causes Anxiety.

By G. S. ADAMS.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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PARIS, March 5.—A careful survey of the present position of the Peace Conference strengthens the feeling that Premier Lloyd George has not returned to Paris a moment too soon. Important as has been the work on which he has been engaged at home, his protracted absence has caused some irritation and hastened to postpone some urgent decisions.

An abundance of work awaits him here. He will need all his characteristic alertness of mind to "catch on" to the situation again and enable decisions which he alone can see to that action be taken quickly.

The feeling that the whole business of peace making has been exposed to sudden dislocation by unforeseen events has been growing very strong among well informed delegates of late. All reports that reach Paris upon the conditions of things in Austria, Bohemia, Poland and Germany show that unless the revictualling problem is promptly solved chaos and anarchy may extend throughout the greater part of Central Europe.

Wisdom of President's Attitude Doubted by Foreign Diplomats.

SENATE DECISIVE BODY

Flood of Amendments Expected, Especially From Smaller Powers.

SOME MAY BE ACCEPTED

Belief That Reservation Regarding Monroe Doctrine Will Not Be Opposed.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, March 5.—Some doubt is beginning to appear in diplomatic circles here in regard to the wisdom of President Wilson's course, as indicated in his New York speech, in defying Republican objections to the league covenant as drawn. In British circles especially one hears the opinion expressed frequently that the covenant might very well be changed to meet some of the criticism.

While of course the British are too wise to comment openly on the political situation in the United States, there is evidently some surprise over the President's uncompromising attitude, for that is the interpretation placed upon his latest utterance. Much the same view comes from French circles to-day. Pertinax, who usually reflects the viewpoint of the French Foreign Office, writes in the *Echo de Paris:*

"Whatever the result may be of the Republican campaign we must remember that in a great democracy like America the opinions of a majority in Congress must be decisive. We hope that they may come together."

Britain Appears Willing.

The British are paying the closest attention to the situation in America. From an investigation made in British circles there is good reason to believe that Great Britain will not oppose a reservation of the Monroe Doctrine, whereas in American mission circles the view is taken that the league covenant as it stands is the best obtainable and that any amendment proposed to the conference would merely invite other amendments.

A high British official, however, told THE SUN correspondent to-day that the covenant was put together hurriedly in order to enable President Wilson to take back the idea in concrete form to America. Already it is clear that the league covenant will be the subject of a flood of amendments from the smaller Powers. The British are convinced that it must be sent back to the committee that prepared it, and that as a result many of the articles probably will be reformed and some additions made.

The American discussion has attracted so much attention here that the other members of the committee are almost sure to bring up such points for amendment even if the American members do not. Apparently there is a general expectation among the British and French delegates that the covenant will be adopted before the preliminary peace treaty is signed by Germany early in April.

Political Manœuvre Charged.

Since receiving the President's cabled message from America that the people of the United States are overwhelmingly with him his friends in the American mission, although unwilling to make public statements, assert that the Republicans are merely playing politics and that the covenant will not be changed.

Premier Lloyd George and Col. E. M. House, the representative of President Wilson, are to lunch together to-morrow for the purpose of discussing the military and naval terms of peace before the meeting of the council, which is expected to approve these terms at to-morrow's meeting.

The reparation and food problems as regards Germany are very closely interwoven and the delay in their settlement is threatening alarming consequences, the Americans believe. Reports which the mission received yesterday from Bavaria describe a steady increase in Bolshevism as the meagre food supply approaches the vanishing point. Col. House has been conferring with Herbert C. Hoover on this subject, while Bernard Baruch and other members of the commission were at Spa discussing the matter with the Germans.

The difficulty is, however, that France has consented only to allow the German credits to be used for a limited supply of food and still is