would be willing, it is intimated, to see concessions made to the Republicans in order to obtain their support.

Fourth—The South American countries are showing little interest in the league, their attitude amounting practically to coldness, this ascribed to a lack of interest in European affairs.

Fifth—The European neutrals unquestionably favor the league, but strong objections are coming from some with regard to the composition of the executive council.

White Seeks Clearer View.

In American mission circles here the complaint is made that Republican criticism is negative and apparently based on great ignorance regarding conditions here. Henry White, appointed as a Republican member, naturally is constrained from saying anything publicly, but obviously he is agreeing with the President. It is understood, however, that he is in communication with Senator Lodge, seeking to get a clearer idea of just what it is that the Republicans want.

Senator Lodge, according to information here, recently turned down a suggestion that he come to Paris, holding that he could not do so with dignity; that a Republican could come informally, but that if a committee came its position would be embarrassing.

Despite the extraordinary interest taken in the Lodge resolution the French press is very chary in comment, indicating a diplomatic censorship in the President's favor. Most papers merely give the news of the proceedings.

Liberte, however, regards the admissions of President Wilson and ex-President Taft that participation by a member of the league in war would not be compulsory and that the war power would continue to rest with Congress as indicating the weakness of the project. *Liberte* points out that this merely makes the proposed league an alliance of free nations, such as Clemenceau, in his speech to the Chamber of Deputies, outlined, thus making it all the more necessary for France to exact territorial and strategic guarantees to prevent new aggression.

ASKS ABOLITION OF BELGIAN NEUTRALITY

Commission Reports That Treaties of 1839 Are Vitiated.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 7.—The Commission on Belgian Affairs, charged with investigation of the differences between Belgium and Holland, submitted its report to the council of the five great Powers to-day. It advises that the three treaties of 1839, establishing the status of Belgium and Holland, be revised by the council, as they are now "useless and disadvantageous to Belgium."

The three treaties are identical except as to the signatories. Belgium and Holland signed one and Holland and Belgium each signed one with Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia and Prussia. Three of these Powers have disappeared and the treaties have become "scraps of paper," which Germany violated by invading Belgium.

The proposed revision of the treaties will restore Belgium's complete sovereignty and eliminate her neutrality which afforded no protection and is now distasteful. Holland will be summoned before "the Big Five" shortly to discuss the revision of the treaties.

Limburg Not Considered.

The question of Dutch Limburg has not yet been considered, Andre Tardieu, a member of the French peace delegation, informed newspaper men.

He added that no military zone would be created in Schleswig because the Danish Government had announced that the presence of allied warships at Flensburg would suffice to prevent German interferences with the plebiscite regarding self-determination.

The Albanian delegation to the Peace Conference, after a hearing Thursday by the commission dealing with Greek questions, sent a note to Premier Clemenceau, as president of the conference, proposing that in the event that its contentions were not admitted by the Supreme Council that a mandate be given to the United States to occupy and administer for one year the territories claimed by the Albanians.

The claims set forth by the Albanians include Tchamara to the south, as well as the Albanian territories annexed to Montenegro and Serbia.

Would Include Epirus Also.

Should the conference accept the proposal the Albanians say they are willing that the mandate be extended to northern Epirus, claimed by both Albania and Greece, under such conditions that the population will be able to manifest its aspirations without restraint.

The commission for the study of Rumanian and Jugo-Slav territorial questions met to-day and continued its consideration of the questions presented to it, it was officially announced this evening.

Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau and Col. E. M. House conferred for an hour before the meeting of the Supreme Council to-day in an effort to try to iron out the differences of the three nations over the military, naval and economic questions connected with the preliminary peace terms. Army and navy experts of the several countries, it is said, have been unable to agree on the terms.

Many British statesmen and specialists have joined the British delegation to the Peace Conference in order to take care of the many important questions being considered by the Supreme Council and the various commissions. Premier Lloyd George has been especially busy since his return from London and does not expect to leave Paris for the British capital again until about March 20.

Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied the Premier to Paris on Wednesday and has been in conference with the British delegation. Premier Lloyd George has had long conferences with Foreign Secretary Balfour and Viscount Milner.

Insists on Stronger Terms.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council Thursday Premier Lloyd George pointed out that the armistice with Germany had political as well as military consequences. He insisted on strengthening the terms drafted by the military experts, especially in regard to the German navy. The session Thursday was characterized by unanimity regarding the disarmament of Germany.

A memorandum asking the adoption by the Peace Conference of an extended programme calculated to protect the interests of farmers in all countries was presented to the American delegation to-day by Charles S. Barrett, National President of the Farmers Union of the United States. The memorandum also asks the inclusion in the League of Nations of a special body having directly in charge the interests of international agriculture.

Extension and improvement of the International Agricultural Institute of Rome is asked and the suggestion is made that a uniform system of crop estimating be adopted. It is also urged that principles providing for international conservation of agriculture, universal free education of farm children and the extension of the benefits of civilization to the open country be adopted.

The memorandum also demands that the farmers have the right to bargain collectively, that farm tenancy be abolished gradually and that each nation have the right to withhold the export of supplies essential to agriculture. It is suggested that the regulation of trade be maintained on the basis of cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

$5,200,000,000 DEFICIT CONFRONTS FRANCE

Raoul Peret Proposes a Loan by All Allies.

PARIS, March 7.—Raoul Peret, chairman of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in opening the discussion of the financial situation in the Chamber to-day placed the assets of France on the coming March 31 at $31,000,000,000 and her liabilities at $36,200,000,000, leaving a deficit of $5,200,000,000. He estimated that the after the war budget would be $3,600,000,000 and the revenue $2,600,000,000.

The assets mentioned by Deputy Peret are the liquid resources raised to meet the nation's expenses up to March 31, and not of course the entire wealth of France.

M. Peret said that something must be done at once and that an internal loan was impossible. What was wanted, he asserted, was a financial league of nations. He read a letter which he had written to Louis Klotz, the Minister of Finance, on February 6, which was along the lines of the interview he gave the Associated Press on the same day proposing the pooling of all the indebtedness of the nations, as it was impossible for each nation to pay its debts separately.

The Deputy contended that an international loan bearing the signature of all the Allies must be issued immediately, and that from it the sum first taken should be for the reparation of the devastation in France, Belgium and Serbia.

EUROPE IS OUTVOTED BY SOUTH AMERICANS

Portugal Aids in Control of Financial Commission.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 7.—The Foreign Office found it necessary to-day to issue a statement explanatory of the conditions under which the South American countries and Portugal obtained yesterday all five places allotted to the smaller Powers on the important Financial Commission and three out of five places on the Economic Commission.

The statement points out that each of the sixteen nations was allowed to cast five votes, or one for each place on each commission. The South Americans, being in the majority, compared with the European small Powers, the result of the voting was as follows: For the Financial Commission: Peru, 14; Brazil, 10; Bolivia, 9; Panama, 9, and Portugal, 19.

The vote for members of the Economic Commission was: Brazil, 16; Cuba, 9; Siam, 9; Ecuador, 8.

The statement says the Latin-Americans, recognizing that the European nations were in the minority, offered to recommend to the council the giving to the Europeans of four additional seats on each commission, but that the Europeans, excepting Portugal, declined to accept the concession. Meantime the Supreme Council itself finally refused to enlarge the allotment of the commission places for small nations, although it was pointed out that no Latin-American countries except Brazil participated in the war.

PREDICTS LEAGUE WILL WIN.

Paris "Journal des Debats" Backs Wilson Plan.

PARIS, March 6.—"It was hand in hand with William H. Taft, who was elected President by the Republicans, that President Wilson presented himself in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York to speak on the League of Nations," says the *Journal Des Debats* in the course of an editorial commenting on the situation in America. The newspaper argues that "Senator Lodge's arguments against the League of Nations are the same as those used against the entry of the United States into the war. These arguments proved false in 1917 and will have the same fate in 1919 in regard to the League of Nations."

The article concludes with an expression of the confidence in the League of Nations which has been shown by the French press during the last week, asserting:

"The ancient 'European concert' has gone bankrupt and must be replaced by the institution of something more solid and more efficacious."

PRAISES CHINA'S DELEGATES.

President Hsu Shih-chang Receives Foreign Correspondents.

By the Associated Press.

PEKIN, Feb. 25.—Pleasure at the action of China's delegates to the Peace Conference was expressed by President Hsu Shih-Chang in an interview to-day. They have done well, he said.

The interview was a unique event in Chinese political history, for the President on this occasion received the foreign correspondents on invitation and talked freely to them regarding Chinese affairs.

EBERT WILL NOT LET SCHEIDEMANN QUIT

Refuses to Accept Chancellor's Resignation.

AMSTERDAM, March 7.—Chancellor Scheidemann has handed his resignation to President Ebert to enable the President to have a free hand to deal with the present situation, according to the *Zeitung am Mittag* of Berlin. Ebert declined to accept the resignation and requested Scheidemann and the Cabinet to remain in office.

LONDON, March 7.—Germany is attempting to win peace through a secret alliance with "hyphenated Americans" and pro-German Dutch and Swiss, the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* declares on what he says is "high authority." The German aids would use their influence to mitigate as far as possible the severity of the peace terms, according to this plan, Germany in exchange to give commercial privileges of a "substantial kind."

The exploitation of Russia for the benefit of Germany and a selected group of international financial backers is said to be an important part of the alleged scheme, on which the Bolshevik leaders are declared already to have been approached. At the moment Switzerland is said to be the main centre of the intrigue, but agents in the interest of it are also asserted to be working actively in Paris.

"Germany may appear quiescent," the newspaper's correspondent adds, "but in a commercial, economic and military sense she needs careful watching. She has powerful and unscrupulous financiers who are ready to help her."

When Spartacan forces captured the main telegraph office in Berlin Thursday the members of the American Red Cross mission were endangered by the shooting, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin. Col. Taylor ordered the women with the mission to seek safety in the Palace Hotel.

The American mission to look after the welfare of prisoners intrenched itself in the Hotel Adlon behind a battery of machine guns.

The battle for the telegraph office, the despatch adds, was the worst Berlin has seen.

LONE ROBBER FELLS BROKER'S MESSENGER

Tricks Runner With Bagful of Securities and Attacks Him on Stairway—$49,000 of Loot in Liberty Bonds.

Securities to the value of $63,200, including $49,000 in Liberty bonds, were stolen by a single robber who assaulted a messenger boy in the building occupied by the Chase National Bank, in the heart of the financial district, to-day.

(THE EVENING SUN, March 7, 1919.)

Numerous Hold-ups Have Occurred

Our Bond Protects Against Such Losses

Apply direct or through your own Broker to

National Surety Company

115 BROADWAY

"The World's Largest Surety Company"

WILSON GETS PEACE DATA BY WIRELESS

Military, Naval and Aerial Terms of Treaty Sent to Him to Study.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 7.—President Wilson is being kept fully advised daily by wireless of the developments of the Peace Congress, so that when he arrives in Paris he will be about as fully informed as those who have attended the sessions of the council of the great Powers.

The complete military, naval and aerial terms of the peace treaty were sent to him textually by the American military and naval advisers with notations and reservations. This was an enormous task, involving thousands of words—sufficient to fill many columns in the newspapers.

These details have not yet been made public, so that President Wilson has a much more intimate knowledge of the situation than most of those attending the conference.

Brief Time for Consideration.

The present plan is to complete the peace treaty March 20. In this case President Wilson would have only five or six days to consider the main subjects of the treaty when it has reached the vital stage except for the wireless.

Brig.-Gen. William W. Harts, former military attache at the White House, has charge of the President's arrival and stay in Paris. The plans for the President's coming are much the same as those for his home visit, except for formality and public demonstrations.

The French Government will send a special train to Brest to meet the Presidential party. On it will go several Cabinet officers, probably Foreign Minister Pichon, Minister of Marine Leygues, Capt. Andre Tardieu of the French peace delegation and others. Col. Edward M. House and a number of members of the American delegation also probably will be on board the train.

Ship to Arrive March 13.

The steamship George Washington, on which the President is coming, is timed to arrive at Brest about 3.30 o'clock on the afternoon of March 13, accompanied by an armored cruiser and four torpedo boat destroyers. The Presidential train will leave Brest for Paris at 5 o'clock in the evening, arriving at Paris at 11 o'clock on the morning of March 14.

French and American officials will meet the Presidential party at the railway station and accompany President Wilson to a handsome mansion in the Place des Etats Unis, which the French Government has placed at his disposal. President Wilson again will be the guest of the French nation in deference to the courteous insistence of the French authorities.

It was said that his personal desire was that his second visit should be as a private American citizen and that he might select his own quarters and meet his own expenses, but the courtesy of the French authorities relieves him of all such private arrangements and makes him the guest of the Government.

Most Strenuous Period.

The week following the President's arrival promises to be the most strenuous period of the conference. All committees have been ordered to have their reports in, so that besides the Military, Naval, Aerial and Peace Terms now before the Council of the great Powers there will be ready the articles of the treaty on the responsibility of the former German Emperor and others for the starting of the war; reparation for war damages; Germany's western frontier and all financial and economic questions.

These will be coordinated into the first draft of the treaty by the time President Wilson arrives. It is this draft which will be subjected to final revision and decision on debatable points during the eventful week when President Wilson resumes his seat with the council of the great Powers for a conclusion of all the terms, and it is expected that this will be accomplished so as to permit delivery of the terms to the Germans soon after March 20.

After this President Wilson will leave for Brussels and David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, for England, pending a determination by the Germans of their course of action.

The American authorities are about to take possession of the mansion in the Place des Etats Unis, which the French Government has placed at the disposal of President Wilson, and a patrol of American soldiers already is on duty there. French workmen are still engaged in refurnishing the house, which has been closed throughout the war, and restoring the rare paintings and tapestries which were sent to country depositaries while air raids were being carried out by the Germans.

The paintings in the mansion include some of the finest examples of Corot and Watteau and a number of other old masters. These paintings, with the tapestries and other rich decorations, make it one of the most artistic and elegant residences in the capital.

Jamison Denies Wilson's League Was Issue in His Defeat for House

IN an effort to ascertain the true significance of the election Tuesday in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Congressional district, in which John Wilson, Democrat, was the victor over John M. Jamison, Republican, THE SUN wired to both candidates, asking them if it were true that the Wilson League of Nations was the leading issue of their campaign. Following is the reply of Mr. Jamison:

GREENSBURG, Pa., March 7.—Answering your wire, the issues in the special election March 4, on which the result turned were exclusively local. **The President's League of Nations plan and other Federal Government questions were ignored.** Labor propaganda is misrepresenting my attitude to labor. The activity of liquor interests and the exceedingly light Republican vote polled were the main factors in bringing about my defeat.

JOHN M. JAMISON.

Mr. Wilson's reply was as follows:

BUTLER, Pa., March 7.—Voters in Butler county knew I favored the League of Nations as advocated by President Wilson and ex-President Taft. In Westmoreland county my letter and advertisements so stated.

JOHN H. WILSON.

WILSON PLEASED BY ELECTION VICTORY

Sends Congratulations for Success in Pennsylvania.

By Wireless to the Associated Press.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Wilson expressed himself to-day as greatly pleased at the outcome of the election in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Congress district, particularly as the League of Nations was made an issue. The President sent a wireless message to Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary, as follows:

"Please extend my cordial congratulations to Mr. Wilson (John H. Wilson, Democrat.), just elected in Pennsylvania, and express my gratification that he won upon the issue of the League of Nations."

President Wilson is thoroughly refreshed by the rest he has had but under protest, as he laughingly expressed it, continued to obey the edict of Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his personal physician, against work. He passed his time this afternoon and evening in walking the deck and other forms of recreation. The President autographed a photograph of himself for the George Washington, inscribing it: "To my comrades."

The President's rest this morning was cut short by the sounding of a general alarm summoning all hands to the boats to abandon ship. The signal for the boat drill came at 9 o'clock and the President arose and escorted Mrs. Wilson to their boat. He adjusted Mrs. Wilson's and his own life belt and stood quietly by until the drill was completed.

BERN DELEGATES ASK EFFECTIVE LEAGUE

Swiss Sees Anarchy as Only Alternative in Future.

BERN, March 6.—Pleas for an effective League of Nations marked the opening of the International Conference of League of Nations Societies here to-day. Mrs. Philip Snowden, a delegate from Great Britain, delivered an address in which she emphasized the necessity of completing the work of the Peace Conference at Paris.

Otto Weber, Swiss Councillor, opened the session by characterizing the world situation as consisting of two alternatives, one a League of Nations and the other anarchy. He said that the League of Nations scheme as proposed at present by the Paris Peace Conference would not satisfy every one because it left small nations outside and gave no guarantee that every State would form a part of the league or that every conflict would be regulated by arbitration. The new League of Nations, he added, should not be an instrument giving military assurances to the group of victorious Powers.

Count Montgelas, a German delegate, said he hoped that all mistrust of Germany created by militarism would disappear before loyal disarmament.

RUMANIA'S QUEEN SEES CLEMENCEAU

Asks for Food as She Tells of Suffering Endured During War.

PARIS, March 7.—Premier Clemenceau received Queen Marie of Rumania this afternoon. They conversed for a half hour.

The Queen on leaving the War Ministry met Marshal Foch, with whom she had a short conversation. She told Marshal Foch that during the occupation of Rumania the thoughts of the Rumanian people were all centered in him. The Rumanians were sure he would deliver them, but had no idea that their deliverence was so near.

Queen Marie declared to-day that in spite of the plight of her country and the sufferings of the people in the war, there is no danger of Bolshevism there if supplies of food can be obtained.

"We suffered even worse than did Belgium," she said. "She had England and France by her side and behind them stood America, while we had only Russia to depend upon. When the Russians came to assist us all they did was to eat our food. They were never of any real aid. German plotters saw to that and when Russia broke we were absolutely isolated.

"We are used to being shabby and go without clothes and shoes, but must have food. It is very difficult to distribute food in my country because of the wholesale destruction of railways and the theft of locomotives, cars and horses. We have no iron to rebuild ruined bridges, but are using wood to replace these structures. The imperative need is locomotives. Our oil fields are producing oil for engines and for export but we have no means of moving it.

"The Bolsheviki are cowards. They will not stand before an organized force. We do not fear them and they have failed in their efforts to ruin Rumania. I have gone about in perfect safety in my war work."

The Queen will confer with Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Supreme Food Council, to-morrow, and expressed confidence to-day that the council will aid Rumania.

MONTENEGRO ALSO STARVING.

American Commission Finds Situation to Be Desperate.

ROME, March 5.—The commission sent by the American peace delegation to inquire into conditions in Montenegro passed through Rome toward Paris to-day. It reported the situation in Montenegro as desperate, and it was said that the population is actually dying from starvation.

The Montenegrins, according to a member of the commission, ask the Peace Conference to allow them to freely express their desires concerning their future Government. They are not averse to a union with the Croatians and Slovenes, but demand that a federation be established which will leave their laws customs and religion intact.

Swiss Would Join League.

GENEVA, March 7.—The Swiss Peace Society at a meeting here last night adopted a resolution in favor of the adhesion of Switzerland to the League of Nations.

GERMANS END TALK AND DEMAND FOOD

Continued from First Page.

curities are held. If the German proposal is agreed to the active agent in the food supply must be the United States.

The disagreement over the ships began in January, when the armistice commissions of the Allies and the Germans met at Treves, and the Germans explained they had not realized that the ships would be required under the armistice terms for food carrying, because of the action of the American Congress in declaring that none of its $100,000,000 appropriation for food should go to supply Germany.

New Instructions Awaited.

A telegram received from Spa this afternoon reported that the German delegation had returned to Weimar, whence it sent a message stating it expected soon to have new instructions from its Government enabling it to resume the negotiations.

Consideration of the situation here has given rise to the belief that the allied commission will be in a position to resume negotiations and effect an adjustment early next week.

It is stated that there is no disposition among the Allies not to provision Germany, but that the means and methods are the only problems.

The rupture of the negotiations of the committees on financial and food questions at Spa, according to a telegram from Berlin, does not affect the negotiations of the Armistice Commission.

By the Associated Press.

WEIMAR, March 6.—The negotiations concerning shipping and food at Spa were ruptured with the support of the representatives of the German shipping interests, including Director Heineken of the North German Lloyd, who declared that if the Germans met the allied demands it would mean the ruin of German mercantile and sea trade interests.

In commenting on the news, the *Deutschland* expresses satisfaction with the attitude of the German representatives and says that the German people will indorse and support their attitude.

BRITISH FOOD HEAD PLEADS FOR STARVING

Says Europe Must Be Fed to Avert Catastrophe.

NEWCASTLE, England, March 7.—George H. Roberts, the British Food Minister, speaking here to-day said that he could state on absolutely unimpeachable authority that the situation with regard to food conditions in great areas of Europe was nothing less than tragic.

"It is not too much to say that Rumania is starving, that Serbia is starving, that Austria is starving and that Germany is starving," he said. "Ever since the armistice was signed the Allies have been doing what they could to relieve the situation and food should be or is being sent to all the countries I have named. But it is not enough, and the question now arises whether we shall be able to get sufficient food to those countries in time to prevent a catastrophe.

"The Supreme Council in Paris is straining every nerve to meet the situation. I am going over to Paris on Monday to attend the meetings of the council and I pray it may be possible for us to take such emergency measures as may stave off the impending disaster.

"Clearly we cannot complacently watch Europe starving and feed ourselves to the full. That is not the spirit of this nation, which, through its unselfishness, won the war. We are going to help, and if helping means that the situation here does not improve as rapidly as it otherwise would, this country I am sure will not grumble. As soon as the people realize the appalling seriousness of the situation which is developing in Europe they will be the first to call upon the Government to intervene."

LONDON, March 6 (delayed).—Discussing the food situation in central Europe in the House of Lords Lord Lansdowne said: "We seem to be rapidly approaching a catastrophe which may prove the most disastrous in the history of the world."

"If the blockade is not relaxed," said Baron Parmoor, "famine will seize the peoples of central Europe, and that would be the most fearful crime in history."

The Earl of Crawford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, replying for the Government, said the problem is in the hands of the Supreme Economic Council in Paris, which has taken steps to send food to Germany.

"The tonnage demanded from Germany by the Allies has not been forthcoming, however," he said, "and this is significant." He added that he hoped that "within a few weeks measures will be taken to stave off the impending disaster."

Lord Crawford said that Austria was being fed partly by supplies from British army sources and partly by supplies from Italy, while a large quantity of bacon and condensed milk was being sent to Germany by way of Rotterdam.

The German mercantile tonnage, he added, was estimated at 2,000,000 tons, and up to the present not a single ton had been delivered to allied ports. The tonnage had a good bit to do with the food situation. Lord Crawford emphasized that the Allies had only enough tonnage to meet their own requirements. The Supreme Council was aware of the seriousness of the situation in Europe, and it was hoped that emergency measures could be taken pending the transfer of the German mercantile marine.

NEW MENACE SEEN IN GERMAN SHIP ISSUE

Washington Believes Allies Face Well Planned Trick.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Germany's action in refusing to give up her shipping until assured of an enormous food supply is regarded here as part of a plan to impress upon the Allies that they may now choose between heeding made in Germany demands for changes in some of the features of the armistice, or witness the downfall of the present German Government, followed by wholesale resistance of the German people, which could only be quelled by military subjugation of every foot of German soil.

In one sense it is a repetition of the German threat to throw the whole country into complete chaos and anarchy unless Germany is given the terms she specifies and is treated as an equal instead of a defeated nation. The German statesmen, including men like Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, are said to be waiting with watchful eyes for the moment when the Allies will not dare order their troops to resume wholesale warfare.

Watch Socialistic Unrest.

Urgent and persistent demands of the Socialist parties in France and Great Britain for demobilization and for the quick return to peace conditions, with eliminations of militarism, have been carefully noted by the German intriguers. It is explained here. German leaders who have been masters of psychology during the war are understood to believe that if Germany can select the right moment to throw the challenge in the faces of her enemies the Socialistic elements in France, Great Britain and Italy may rise in tremendous power and insist that there be no resumption of war.

The Germans are said even to believe that a properly timed move might force the overthrow of the present Governments in Paris and London and set the tinder to the flames of Bolshevism throughout Europe. It has been evident to officials here for some time that the German master intriguers have never given up hope of turning the tide in their favor by some eleventh hour miracle of trickery and diplomacy.

First it was the so-called Bolshevist threat which the old Wilhelmstrasse experts tried on their enemies. This consisted of pretending that harsh terms or lack of supplies would inevitably mean the same brand of Bolshevism for Germany that engulfed Russia.

Exaggerate Revolt Reports.

To give weight to these threats sporadic outbreaks in isolated places in Germany were widely exaggerated in the German press and by the same Teuton agents that infested neutral capitals. But according to one official here to-day the Germans found this "a dangerous game to play."

In other words the Bolshevist movement made headway so rapidly that the Wilhelmstrasse called a quick halt to these tactics.

Later, it is learned here, some of the German militarists encouraged the idea of actually letting Bolshevism consume much of the country in order that they might be able to put the fires out at the proper time and profit by the state of affairs to extend the establishment of law and order into rich parts of Russia. The final result of this scheme would be, the militarists said, the resurrection of a strengthened Germany, having a grip on Russia's millions in man power and unlimited resources to such an extent that Germany might again hope to strike at Europe and dominate the world.

But this plan, too, is said to have been at least deferred because of the danger of the Bolshevik menace. There has been a question of whether German military power now "playing possum" could control the masses.

Coupled with these German plans are the demands for food and supplies and the insistence upon terms which will leave Germany's real resources untapped. It is explained here in official circles that conditions in Vienna, for example, are worse than in Berlin, that there is less food there, &c., but there are no threats of anarchy or Bolshevism, because the statesmen in Vienna do not know how to play the game.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board declared to-night that the refusal of the German delegates to agree to the demands of the Allies for the unconditional surrender of German merchant ships probably was caused by fear of the mutinous sailors at Bremen and Hamburg.

Mr. Hurley said that the sailors had objected strenuously to the proposal because they would not be allowed to man the ships under allied control. Knowing this the German delegates, he said, probably refused to take any definite action and made the condition that the Allies first would have to agree to furnish Germany with adequate food supplies until the next harvest.

"There would be nothing to prevent the Allies from going in and taking the ships by force," said Mr. Hurley, "and I imagine the German delegates would rather see this done than be forced to commit themselves to a proposal which they knew would be opposed by the sailors. They are a force to be reckoned with and the delegates know it."

Mr. Hurley was the American delegate to the conference at Treves at which arrangements were made for the use of German passenger ships in returning American soldiers from France. He said to-day that so far as he knew none of the ships had yet been turned over.

SOME GOVERNMENT REGIMENTS DESERT

Join Rebels in Berlin and Aggravate Situation.

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

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STOCKHOLM, March 7.—The situation in Berlin was seriously aggravated by the defection of some troops the Government had counted on for suppressing the insurrection. The first marine regiment, which always was unreliable and had given trouble before, joined the revolt, attacking Col. Reinhardt's troops defending the Central Police station. These soon were followed by units of the Second Infantry Regiment, Guards, Fusiliers and Malkefer regiments, which surrounded the Alexanderplatz, bringing artillery, machine guns and hand grenades to bear on the troops stationed there.

Fighting went on all afternoon with artillery and machine guns. At one time the rebels took the police station from which they were later evicted. Noske will no doubt succeed. He is hurrying in troops and will soon be able to dispose of more than 50,000 men.

The Spartacan, Independent Socialists and other radical rowdy elements engineered this defection of troops and sudden accession to the insurrectionary party in order to prevent a pacific solution of the conflict. Cessation of the strike was likely to take place through final acceptance of the Scheidemann offer of settlement of the question of socialization of industries by a future constitutional vote of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils. The name now adopted for these—the German equivalent of the Russian Soviet—is "Asrat," a contraction of the words, "arbeiter" and "soldatenrat." At a general meeting in Berlin yesterday the Asrats considered Scheidemann's proposals.

LODGE DEFINES LEAGUE STAND.

Wants Project Thoroughly Discussed and No Rashness.

BOSTON, March 7.—The position of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge on the proposed League of Nations and its constitution was outlined in a signed statement made public here to-day.

"My desire," Senator Lodge said, "is simply to have the constitution for a league proposed by the commission of the Peace Conference thoroughly and carefully discussed and considered. If it will not bear discussion it is not fit for adoption. If it is what it ought to be discussion will only strengthen it. There must be no haste and no rashness in determining the most momentous question ever presented to the people of the United States or to the world."

ITALY TO OPEN FRONTIER.

Differences With Serbia Likely to Be Adjusted.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 7.—A member of the Italian peace mission said to-day that the Jugo-Slav frontier would probably be opened Monday, thus permitting the immediate revictualling of Serbia, Montenegro and Albania. Negotiations are now being conducted between Serbia and Italy, he asserted, to adjust the differences which led to the clash at Laibach and the discontinuance of the railway service.

The Italian Government, according to the speaker, "expects that the Serbian Government will disclaim responsibility for the affronts offered Italy and will declare that the situation was purely local and not controlled by the Serbian Government."

A COURSE DINNER

Said a famous bon vivant, after dining in divers places in divers parts of the world:

"Dear heaven, I now know there are only about six permanently appealing dishes for a palate not diseased."

Then what matters it whether the menu contains six hundred dishes, or sixty, if you only care for six?

At CHILDS the range is limited to the "permanently appealing" dishes; and yet the variety is sufficient to permit of arranging them into delightfully attractive course dinners.

Take a savory soup, rich in flavor and steaming hot, an entree with vegetables fresh from the farm, and a dainty dessert with a cup of CHILDS coffee—and you have a real American course dinner.

Fresh Vegetable Soup—Real Country Sausage with Mashed Potatoes—Creamed Tapioca Pudding—and CHILDS Coffee—an epicurean treat and only 65c.

Childs

AUSTRIANS PROCLAIM UNION WITH GERMANY

South Tyrol Also May Enter New Republic.

BASEL, March 7.—The constitutional committee of the Austrian National Assembly, according to a report from Vienna, has adopted a proposition submitted by the Government proclaiming German Austria a democratic republic and an integral part of the German Republic. The motion, it is said, was carried unanimously.

Vienna newspapers announce that the Governor of South Tyrol has requested Karl Renner, Chancellor of the German Austrian Republic, to permit measures to be taken which will tend to unite South German Tyrol with the rest of Tyrol. Chancellor Renner, it is announced, favors a union of South German Tyrol with German Bohemia as a part of the Austrian Republic.

In the rioting on the part of Germans Wednesday in the town of Kaaden, northeast of Karlsbad, Bohemia, for right of self-determination seventeen persons are reported to have been killed and 110 wounded. In another collision two civilians were shot.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS ROUT REBEL FORCES

Surround Reds and Quickly Defeat Them.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 7.—Government troops attacked yesterday from all sides on the centre of the city and made brilliant progress. The attack was for the purpose of relieving police headquarters. A column from the west progressed to within a block of police headquarters in two hours.

The column succeeded in relieving the besieged garrison at police headquarters.

Between 200 and 300 persons were killed or wounded. The casualties were largely among spectators. The dead and wounded spectators, despite all warning, persisted in staying to see the fighting. The casualties among the Government troops were comparatively light.

There was very little organized coherent opposition by the Republican guards and Spartacan marines. They were caught by surprise without efficient leadership and were unable to check the attack of the well disciplined Government forces.

AMHERST BACKS LEAGUE PLAN.

Student Body Sends Wireless Approval to President.

AMHERST, Mass., March 7.—A message expressing approval by the Amherst College student body of the League of Nations plan presented to the Paris Peace Conference was sent to President Wilson by wireless to-day.

Indorsement of the league was agreed upon by the students by a vote of 300 to 6.

SOUND JUDGMENT IS NEEDED, SAYS KNOX

Senator Lauds McKinley and Roosevelt in Canton Speech.

CANTON, Ohio, March 7.—"McKinley and Roosevelt—would to God they were with us now with their sound judgment to tell us whether this evil thing with the holy name should be accepted by the American people," declared Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania in an address eulogizing the former Presidents here to-night at the annual banquet of the Canton McKinley Club.

Senator Knox paid particular tribute to McKinley's "firmness, patience and sheer reasonableness." He referred to Roosevelt's tact and firmness in handling domestic problems as President, and cited in detail his methods of handling monopoly and trust problems.

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