

Allies were treating Germany as she previously had treated Russia and that the consequences would be the same.

DELEGATES TO MEET ENEMY IN BELGIUM

Supreme Council Reaches Decision for Possession of German Ships.

FOCH PAYMENT IS FIXED

Disarmament to Fifteen Divisions Provided for by New Terms Drawn.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, March 8.—The Supreme War Council reached a decision to-night whereby the negotiations interrupted at Spa will be immediately resumed at another point, probably somewhere in Belgium.

The agreement provides a method for procuring delivery of the German merchant ships and the furnishing of an adequate food supply to Germany until the next harvest. The method of payment, it is understood, will be by credits through neutral countries and by utilizing foreign securities held by Germany.

The stand taken by the German representatives regarding German merchant ships is commented upon by the newspapers as an attempt to blackmail the Allies. The newspapers say that the incident must be regarded very calmly.

L'Homme Libre, the organ of Premier Clemenceau, says such attempts at resistance will prove futile. "Premier Lloyd George having demonstrated that the allied governments will be still more exacting than the military experts in regard to disarmament."

The council accepted the proposition in principle, referring it to a committee to draft the text, which would be submitted to the council on Monday.

The findings of the commission on responsibility for the war are still complete. It is understood the commission will conclude that the officials of the Central Powers were morally guilty of the most heinous crimes, but that physical punishment would be necessary be retroactive.

The Americans have announced themselves as ready to accept any repudiation of the constitutionality of which might be questioned in the United States, and in that event the European would have to act alone if they were determined to punish the officials in the formal denunciation in the preliminary peace treaty of the officials of the Central Empire.

Cable Commission Named. The Supreme Council has appointed a commission to investigate the question of the German cables, a proposal concerning which was submitted to the council Friday by Secretary of State Lansing.

The members of the commission are, James Brown Scott, the United States; A. Pearce Higgins, Great Britain; Henri Fromagot, France; Signor Tosti, Italy; and Mr. Yamakawa, Japan.

The commission, according to the Temps, will decide whether the cables can be treated as prizes of war and, if so, to whom they are to be distributed. The commission also will examine if the contracts by which the cables were laid remain valid and to what degree.

The Supreme Council appointed to-day a commission to go to Laibach to investigate recent incidents there between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs. The commission is composed of Major-Gen. G. Treat of the American army, Major-Gen. Savy, France, and Major-Gen. Segre, Italy.

The report of the commission on Belgium is in favor of the revision of the treaty of 1839, was adopted by the council. The commission, it is reported, agreed in principle to the Belgian demand for Malmédy and the surrounding district in Belgian circles it is expected that this will result in the Peace Conference approving the handing over of this region to Belgium. The Malmédy district is just east of the Belgian frontier and has been under German domination for a number of years.

America May Guide Armenia. Prevailing opinion in conference circles, the Temps says to-day, is that the United States is ready to accept a mandate for Armenia. It is expected that Smyrna will be allotted to Greece, the mandate for Syria, including Damascus and Alexandria, to France, and that for Mesopotamia and Palestine to Great Britain, according to this authority.

It appears likely, continues the article, that Great Britain will be given the mandate for German West Africa and that France will receive one for the greater part of the Kamerun and Togo.

land, Southeast Africa, according to this plan, will be joined to the Union of South Africa.

In the Pacific it seems likely, the newspaper states, that Japan will keep the German islands north of the equator and Australia all the German islands south of the equatorial line, with the exception of German Samoa, which would be administered by New Zealand.

The Supreme War Council has decided to give Herbert C. Hoover, director-general of allied relief, practical control of all the railways in the old Austrian Empire and to make him the mandatory of the council in demanding locomotives and freight cars from each of the new States of old Austria with which to create a food and relief service. The relief trains will run over all lines without political or military interference. The service will be under the relief administration headed by Mr. Hoover.

In Hands of U. S. Engineers. Mr. Hoover has placed the matter in the hands of American Army engineers for execution. The engineers have been detailed by Gen. Pershing.

The decision of the council amounts in effect to making Mr. Hoover director-general of the Austrian railway system in the carrying out of relief work.

Five new States have arisen within the area of old Austria and all have agreed to place the entire question of the distribution and management of the railway rolling stock in Mr. Hoover's hands.

The Italians, who had been maintaining a food blockade against Jugo-Slavs, finally have allowed their differences with the Jugo-Slavs to be settled by a commission, and the Supreme War Council has directed that the blockade be raised at once.

The action taken is the result of reports on the serious situation throughout Austria-Hungary. Owing to restrictions placed on American appropriations for relief Mr. Hoover has arranged for the British Government to purchase \$10,000,000 worth of foodstuffs from the United States Grain Corporation. This will be turned over for distribution in Vienna. Similar relief measures will be taken in other parts of the old empire.

SPALATO IS WARNED BY ALLIED ADMIRALS

Attacks or Insults to Be Repressed by Arms.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Italian Embassy made public to-day the text of a proclamation issued by the International Committee of Admirals in the Adriatic, warning the inhabitants and local authorities of Spalato, a Dalmatian port, against disorder or insults to the admiral and authorizing Rear Admiral Niblack, the American commander there, to prevent by force of arms if necessary the repetition of such incidents as the recent attack upon Italian officers.

It was largely due to the Spalato incident that Italy placed the embargo against the movement of supplies through Adriatic ports, the operation of which recently led the United States to give warning to Italy that unless an end was put to delays in the movement of food to the Czechoslovak and Jugo-Slav, food supplies from the United States to Italy would be cut off.

An official despatch from Rome to the embassy to-day quoting the text of the Admiral's proclamation, described the trouble at Spalato as "further proof of the lack of political education and pugnacious temperament of the Jugo-Slavs."

The order placed an interdicted force at the disposition of Admiral Niblack, who was requested to take such steps as might be necessary and to apply the most severe measures contemplated by military law to enforce order if the civilian authorities proved themselves incompetent. Among acts specifically mentioned as violations of the terms of the armistice were:

"Any insult to the allied flags; any outrage with words or gestures against officers, sailors or soldiers of the allied States; any intemperate expression against the Allies; any attempt against personal liberty or private property; any refusal to comply with the orders of the interdicted police."

THE PUSSY WILLOWS HAVE CHANGED THEIR OVERCOATS.

From a dark brown to a silver gray—a real spring color. It's a sure intimation that you may change with safety. If you do, here is the place. Real Scotch Bannockburns, \$38. Then three models in English fabrics, real, \$22 and \$24. Again many from domestic looms—in greys and attractive mixtures, \$22, \$26, \$28, \$30 to \$40.

Romewhat personal—but this is a good place to buy because I make my ready-made clothes and sell direct to you. G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., near 51st St.

POLAND GREET'S RED CROSS.

Warsaw Decorated With American Flags for Mission. PARIS, March 8.—The American Red Cross Mission to Poland arrived in Warsaw Thursday and was warmly received according to dispatches received here. The city was decorated with American flags.

Premier Paderewski gave a luncheon to the members of the mission and expressed the gratitude of Poland.



REDS' OVERTHROW URGED BY FRANCIS

No Peace for World as Long as They Remain, Says Ambassador.

MASSES AGAINST THEM

Charges Raymond Robins Brought Secret Offer to Wilson From Lenin.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—David R. Francis, who went to Russia as American Ambassador in 1918, before the overthrow of the monarchy, and who remained there until after the Bolsheviks had seized the Government, in testifying to-day before the Senate committee investigating lawless propaganda, warned that should the Bolsheviks be permitted to remain in power all Russia would be exploited by the Germans. Within ten years under such conditions, he said, Germany would be the victor of the war in that the nation would be stronger in every respect than it was in 1914.

Francis declared Col. Robins "wanted him to follow the Bolshevik government to Moscow" when it moved there from Petrograd. The Red Cross representative was said by the Ambassador to have had every facility placed at his disposal by the Bolsheviks, with whom he was persona grata. He said when Col. Robins travelled the Bolsheviks telegraphed ahead to help him in every way and that he even had authorization to have what telegrams he sent put ahead of all other messages, such privileges being denied to the Ambassador.

The Ambassador said that on the night of the suppression of the Constituent Assembly the Bolsheviks expected trouble and three of the many hundred Americans who came to Russia were on guard at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He declared there to have been John Reed, a writer, who has appeared before the committee, a man named Humphreys and another named Reinstein, whose home was said to be in Buffalo.

The Ambassador asserted that in a single week eight hundred Americans arrived in Russia and that many of them associated with the Bolsheviks soon thereafter. The Ambassador said he warned the State Department and recommended that passports be not issued to Americans to come to Russia.

Francis declared that a previous witness before the committee, freely associated with the Bolsheviks and was an advocate of their principles, said Mr. Francis.

Reports that the Bolsheviks were sending their agents into Germany, France and England were upheld by the Ambassador, who said he believed the efforts in this country thus far had taken the form of money for use in spreading their propaganda. He told of the delivery of Bolshevik propaganda to the armies of the Allies and the United States in France.

According to Ambassador Francis less than a constantly dwindling 10 per cent of all the people in Russia belonged to the Bolsheviks.

He painted a vivid picture of the terror that reigns in the old country of the Czar and told of one instance where the gutters from a courtyard in Petrograd actually ran with blood from the victims of the Bolsheviks. Many were killed without even charges being made against them, and on several occasions, the Ambassador asserted, there were wholesale killings.

He said more than five hundred innocent hostages were killed at one time, and that his observation of conditions and affairs in Russia led him to believe that the Bolsheviks in their everyday practices committed excesses far beyond even the wildest dreams of anarchy. He said he believed that the only means of continuing in power is by killing all those who dare to oppose them.

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ALLIES MAY RECEIVE \$1,158,000,000 MORE

Future Credits to Them Are Limited by Ten Billion Appropriation.

ELEVEN DEBTOR NATIONS

Loans Already Amount to \$8,841,657,000, but \$410,939,000 Has Not Been Paid.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Future credits to allies now are limited to \$1,158,000,000, the unused portion of the \$10,000,000,000 appropriation, according to a report issued to-day by the Treasury. Until peace is declared this balance can be loaned to allies for any war purpose, but thereafter for a year and a half credits may be extended only to enable allies to purchase American property in Europe or elsewhere, and to finance allied purchases of wheat, the price of which has been guaranteed by the United States Government.

The War Department's liquidating commission, now in Europe, is expected to report soon the approximate value of railroad material, army equipment and other property which the United States will have for sale in Europe. This report will shed some light on the volume of post-war credits which may be expected of this Government. France and Belgium will be the biggest borrowers for these purposes, since they are expected to acquire most of the railroad rolling stock, warehouses and other property offered for sale by the United States.

Since Congress failed to approve the Treasury's recommendations that it be permitted to use the unexpended portion of authorized credits as post-war loans to allies to finance exports from this country, this function will be limited to the War Finance Corporation, which has an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 available for advances to exporters.

Eleven allies now are debtors of the United States. Credits have been established amounting to \$8,841,657,000, but \$410,939,000 of this sum, although subject to draft, has not yet been paid out of the Treasury. Great Britain borrowed nearly as much as all other allies combined.

By nations credits established, and the balances still subject to draft are as follows:

Table with columns: Credit, Balance. Rows: Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Russia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Serbia, Rumania.

JOHN KAZOWSKI IS HELD. Fugitive From Utica Is Arraigned in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, March 8.—John Kazowski, indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Utica, N. Y., on a charge of using the mails to defraud and who is said to have escaped from Federal officers,

there was arraigned before a United States Commissioner here to-day on that charge and one of being a fugitive. He was held for a hearing on a plea of not guilty. After escaping from the Federal officers he was drafted and was discharged recently from Camp Devens. The complaint alleges he obtained goods from a Chicago firm, representing himself to be in business near Utica.

THE RIGHT LOAF FOR FAMILY SERVICE

No more crusts, half-eaten slices or crumbs left on plate when you serve

WARDS PEACE-TIME BREAD

Its new and really economical shape enables you to cut a handy and dandy slice, not too large—not too small. Just right and satisfying to those you serve. You get more slices to the loaf.

The quality of Peace-Time Bread is the kind you knew before the war. Flavor, texture, color and crust once more the high standard which has made every variety of WARD'S FAR-FAMED Bread famous.

Patronize Your Neighborhood Dealer. One Bin, if Possible, Your Regular Brand Order, Thus Avoiding Waste and Disappointment.

Quality, Purity and Cleanliness—a trinity of food manufacturing virtues you are guaranteed when you buy WARD'S Bread & Cakes.

We put the name WARD in all our products. Forward—Onward—Upward—Toward Keeping the Quality UP.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS. TIP-TOP HUSBAND CAKES—MAID WHEATCRUST BUNS—VANKEE RYE LOAF—IDEAL FAMILY LOAF.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES. SILVER QUEEN SUNNY GOLD FAIRY SPONGE DEVILS DREAM KULIND GOLDEN NUGGET CREAMY SPICE SOUTHERN PRIDE.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS.

RADIO GIVES WILSON CONFERENCE NEWS

Sympathy Sent to Late Secretary Herbert's Daughter.

By Wireless to the Associated Press. ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Wilson to-day received wireless dispatches from Paris on the progress being made at the Peace Conference. The President, however, is deferring until next week consideration of problems to be taken up in connection with his return to Paris.

The impression gathered by those who have come in contact with President Wilson is that the opposition which has developed in the United States to the covenant has not caused him to decide that any radical changes are necessary. It is recognized that changes in phraseology and minor details are possible, but it is understood that President Wilson is not looking for any fundamental alteration.

Thus far the President has given little consideration to these questions. He continues his enjoyment of an uneventful voyage.

Rain again set in to-day. The sun has not been seen from the George Washington since the morning after her departure, but the sea continues smooth. The President sent a wireless message of sympathy to-day to Mrs. Benjamin Mico of Montgomery, Ala., daughter of the late Hilary A. Herbert, once Secretary of the Navy. The President said: "The country has lost a servant who illustrated in the whole spirit of his service a very high order of patriotism as well as great ability."

FIVE BATTLESHIPS HIT IN FIGHT AT JUTLAND

Major British Losses Revealed for First Time.

LONDON, March 8.—The damage inflicted by the Germans on British battleships participating in the recent battle off the Skagerrak (battle of Jutland) in the North Sea between Norway and Jutland, on May 31, 1916, is described by Reuters' Listeners as follows:

A torpedo struck the Marlborough, flooding one boiler room and killing two men. The Marlborough was not hit by shells.

A twelve inch shell struck the superstructure of the Colossus, causing a fire. Another shell burst short, its splinters wounding three men and inflicting unimportant damage.

The Barnham was hit five times by heavy shells, one of which wrecked one of the hydraulic pumps, the auxiliary wireless office and the medical store, causing heavy casualties among the wireless and medical staff.

The Malaya was hit eight times. The stern steamship was fractured and a large shell wrecked the galley causing the mounting of one six inch gun. Two of the hits caused a large hole below the armor, flooding the adjacent compartments. The rangefinder was put out of action.

The Valiant near the end of the action was struck by two heavy shells. Both perforated the six inch armor and did considerable damage, jamming the helm hard astern and causing the ship to turn in circles. While thus circling the Valiant was hit twenty-eight times, sixteen of the hits being from big guns and inflicting more or less serious damage. The casualties were light.

WARDS FAR-FAMED BREADS.

Advertisement for Vantines silk lingerie, featuring a sale at half price and listing items like Chemises, Combinations, and Nightgowns.

Advertisement for Knabe pianos, featuring an illustration of a piano and text describing it as a living and breathing art.

Large advertisement for the New York Telephone Company, titled 'GREATEST NEW YORK', highlighting the company's growth and service to the city's population.