WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 54; lowest, 40.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 206. ++++ NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FORCES OF ALLIES AND BOLSHEVIKI RACE TO REACH HUNGARY; DELAY IN FORMING PEACE BLAMED FOR SPREAD OF ANARCHY; MIDDLE EUROPE NOW MENACED BY GROWTH OF RED PERIL

CITY CROWDED FOR BIG PARADE OF 27TH TO-DAY

Visitors Swarm In to Join in Welcome to Heroes of O'Ryan's Division.

SEATS FOR WOUNDED MEN

Fifth Avenue Gorgeously Decorated—Feasts at Hotels for War Survivors.

The day to which New York has been looking forward ever since the Twenty-seventh Division sailed for a foreign port at an unannounced time, uncheered and unheralded, has come. To-day the triumphant Twenty-seventh will be welcomed home in a parade which probably will be the greatest the city has ever seen—not in numbers of marchers but in the number of spectators and volume of enthusiasm as well as serious sentiment.

"When the Twenty-seventh gets home" is a phrase which has been used in innumerable households in the city and State in the last year or more to express a time when all would be right once more. To-day the Twenty-seventh is home, and all New York may see with its own eyes that it is here. To 1,972 families the phrase has lost its meaning, for their soldier will not march up the avenue to-day. These men will not be forgotten even in the great joy over the return of the greater number of the heroes, for the very first thing in the parade will be a gun caisson bearing a coffin draped in an American flag, with a single wreath upon it. Thus the division will commemorate its dead.

Parade Starts at 10 o'Clock

The great parade will step off from Washington Square at 10 o'clock in the morning sharp, for it is planned to have all the units marshalled and in order in the side streets about the square by 9:30. A block behind the caisson will follow automobiles bearing the wounded of the division, and behind them will be the Police Band. Major-Gen. O'Ryan and his staff will follow. The order of procession in detail follows:

Police Escort,
Caisson,
Wounded in automobiles
Police Band,
Division Commander,
Staff,
Headquarters Detachments,
Headquarters Troop,
Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade,
Brig.-Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, commanding;
108th Infantry Regiment,
Col. Edgar S. Jennings, commanding;
107th Infantry Regiment,
Col. Mortimer D. Bryant, commanding;
Fifty-third Infantry Brigade,
Brig.-Gen. Charles L. De Bevoise, commanding;
105th Infantry Regiment,
Col. James M. Andrews, commanding;
106th Infantry Regiment,
Col. Franklin W. Ward, commanding;
Divisional Machine Gun Corps,
Lieut.-Col. Edward McLean, commanding;
105th Machine Gun Battalion,
Lieut.-Col. Kenneth Gardner, commanding;
104th Machine Gun Battalion,
Major Robert R. Molyneaux, commanding;
106th Machine Gun Battalion,
Major N. H. Eggleston, commanding;
102d Engineers,
Col. Thomas F. Crimmins, commanding;
102d Field Signal Battalion,
Major Arthur L. Howe, commanding;
52d Field Artillery Brigade,
Brig.-Gen. George A. Wingate, commanding;
104th Field Artillery,
Col. Charles B. Pulis, commanding;
105th Field Artillery,
Col. Dewitt C. Weld, commanding;
106th Field Artillery,
Col. Karl D. Klenn, commanding;
102d Trench Mortar Battery,
Capt. Charles Pearson, Jr., commanding;
102d Train's Headquarters,
Col. Kirby Walker, commanding;
102d Sanitary Train,
Lieut.-Col. R. C. Wadhams, commanding;
102d Ammunition Train,
Lieut.-Col. Walter A. Bell, commanding;
102d Supply Train,
Major Carl Loeba, commanding;
102d Engineer Train,
First Lieut. Edward J. Fagan, commanding;
Twenty-seventh Military Police Company,
Capt. Juan Ceballos, commanding;
Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop,
Capt. Clarence H. Robb, commanding;
Captured German truck,
Red Cross Detachment,
Capt. Stephen N. Bobo, commanding.

Will Use French Formation.

Major-Gen. O'Ryan will ride twenty-five yards ahead of his staff, and behind him the various units will march, each separated by a space of twenty-five yards. The division will march in what is described as a close French formation, which presents a very effective appearance.

The troops will wear steel helmets and will carry the gas mask slung at the left hip, and light packs. Full canteens, belts and sidearms also will be carried, and overcoats will be worn. Bayonets will be fixed.

The formation will be in a column of half battalions closed in mass, making four squads plus the guides, according to the orders which have been issued. This means a front rank of eighteen men. The commander of each platoon will march in the line of file closers of the preceding unit about three paces in front of his command.

There will be a five minute halt every half hour on the hour and half hour. During these halts efforts will be made to leave the streets free for east and west bound traffic.

"The military discipline and spirit which has brought this division its continued success and the respect of the world will be on exhibition in this parade," the orders from divisional headquarters state. "There will be no chewing of gum, no conversation in the ranks, recognition of relatives, friends or acquaintances while marching at attention. No flowers, ribbons or unauthorized badge or decorations of any kind will be worn."

In civilian circles yesterday individuals agreed that the men of the Twenty-seventh probably would not chew gum or wear flowers, that they

Continued on Fifth Page.

Programme for Triumphant March of Twenty-seventh Division To-day

TO-DAY'S big parade will begin at 10 A. M.

The route of march will be from Washington Square, north along Fifth avenue to 110th street.

It will take approximately three hours for all of the boys to pass a given point.

The Division Commander is Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York will review the parade from a stand at Eighty-second street and Fifth avenue.

The grand stand extends along Fifth avenue from Sixtieth street to 110th street. Seats will not be reserved after 9:30 A. M. Holders of tickets must be in their seats at that hour. To reach the grand stand approach it from Madison avenue via the street specified on ticket.

To cross Fifth avenue at Forty-second street it will be necessary to use subway shuttle.

Fifth avenue between Sixtieth street and 110th street will be closed to all traffic after 8 A. M.

Crosstown traffic is allowed by the regulations at half hour intervals when the parade stops as follows:

Eastbound—Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-fourth, Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets.

Westbound—Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, Forty-ninth and Fifty-seventh streets.

BROOKLYN HAILS HEROES OF WAR

Citizens Go Wild in Joyful Welcome at Parade of Survivors of 27th Division.

GAY SCENES IN STREETS

State Guard Turns Out as Escort of Honor to the Men Who Fought in France.

It was Brooklyn's day. Probably never before has the borough across the river had a day so peculiarly its own, for yesterday the men of Brooklyn who had faced the most devastating war the world ever knew, and bested it, were welcomed home. They were welcomed home to hearts that had been torn even as the ranks of the men who broke the Hindenburg line had been rended, as day by day the long casualty lists printed the names of men who never shall return or who would return but remnants of themselves.

The closer you get to the grim fact of war, say the boys who have been through it, the less you feel like making a demonstration. And for thousands of Brooklyn's men and women in the marching ranks and in the long grand stand on Prospect Park West yesterday morning there were moments when the agonizing days of last autumn seemed very close indeed.

But that after all was only a minor chord in the great symphony of cheers and waving flags and happiness with which Brooklyn at large welcomed those who above all are the borough's heroes. If it is prophetic of the welcome Manhattan will give the whole division to-day Fifth avenue will be a delirium.

Steel Helmets Signal Cheers.

There are those who believe it was a mistake to put so many of the present members of the Brooklyn guard regiment in the line ahead of the units of the Twenty-seventh. Metropolitan crowds have become thoroughly used to seeing men in uniform. But it gave contrast. The atmosphere changed with the first appearance of Brig.-Gen. Charles I. Debevoise, mounted, in command of the Twenty-seventh's detachment.

His was the first figure to appear topped by the steel helmet that marked service where steel helmets were needed. Ahead of him rolled a perfectly timed barrage—a barrage of cheers with every musical tone, from the shrill super-soprano of little Millie Smith, who saw her brother, to the subbaghorn base of old Tom Jones with the bronze button of the Grand Army on his lapel, who saw his grandson.

Wild, unrestrained happiness shrieked in that cheer, and it followed the serried ranks as they swung by the stands and the crowded sidewalks and windows for the better part of an hour.

Nothing could have been more dramatic than that difference between the reception to those of the present guard and those who used to be guardsmen. It was the keynote of the whole reception.

"Think of it," said one woman, "those boys used to be militia, too!"

Once Militia, Now Veterans.

There was nothing of the militia in their makeup yesterday. They marched with the swing which only active service can give. They showed a sort of handsome, courteous inattention to the plaudits poured into their ears, showered before their eyes. It was the difference between the attitude of the finished professional and that of the partly untrained amateur. These men were parading. But they recognized a parade as one of the mere incidents, one of the things that are done automatically in their profession. Their profession was fighting.

And fighting spoke in every line of the picture. They marched in close formation, twenty abreast, rifles at the shoulder and bayonets fixed. They marched in perfect step and in correct alignment. If eyes slipped to right or left in search of a loved face they slipped surreptitiously—and what they saw imparted no whit of change to the tanned, hard, fit faces that often had looked death in the face.

Each man wore his steel helmet bear-

Continued on Fifth Page.

FLIERS START AT ROCKAWAY

Cross Sea Planes to Follow Coast and "Jump Off" at Newfoundland.

SEVERAL PLANNING TRIP

Fuel Question May Be Settled by Taking Supplies at Azores.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Naval seaplanes which are to attempt a flight across the Atlantic Ocean in May will start from Rockaway Beach, but the actual "jumping off" place will be much further up the coast, possibly at some point in Newfoundland. Whether the machines will steer a direct course for Ireland or follow the longer route via the Azores apparently has not yet been determined.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt announced to-day that the destroyer Barney had been ordered to proceed to Newfoundland to investigate the harbor facilities along the coast to determine the best base from which the planes could put out overseas and harbors in which landings could be made in the event it became necessary for them to descend during the voyage from Rockaway to the flight base.

Lieut. Commander J. L. Kaufman will command the Barney, which is one of the most modern destroyers, and Commander P. N. L. Bellinger of the transatlantic section of the office of the Director of Naval Aviation, and Lieut. E. F. Stone of the Coast Guard have been detailed to make the investigation.

Unless difficulties with ice floes are encountered the Barney is expected to return to the United States within about ten days, when the officers will submit their report at Washington.

In disclosing that the planes would leave the naval aviation station at Rockaway, Mr. Roosevelt said it was regarded as preferable to fly the machines to the base to be selected for the flight rather than to transport them by ship. The aircraft will be refuelled and given a final tuning up before they actually depart overseas.

Several machines are being prepared for the flight and two or more probably will make the start. Three planes of the N-C type have been completed and a fourth is nearing completion at the Curtiss plant at Garden City, New York. Extensive tests of the N-C 1 have been made and fifty-one passengers were carried on one of her flights.

Whether it will be possible for the machines to carry sufficient fuel to drive them across the ocean has not been made known. They could refuel at the Azores without difficulty, and some officers believe it would be entirely possible under favorable weather conditions for them to replenish their gas supply in midatlantic from a ship with which a rendezvous could be arranged beforehand.

Detailed plans of the flight are being carefully guarded, and there has been no intimation as to whether the machines will keep together or follow different routes. In view of the announcement that destroyers will be stationed along the route to safeguard the crews in the event of accidents, most officers believe, however, the flying craft will follow one course.

The Navy Department has not entered for the $50,000 prize offered by the London *Daily Mail* to the first aircraft that completes a transatlantic flight. At the Department to-day it was said that no inquiries had even been made as to the conditions under which the offer was made. Several British firms and one or two individuals are reported to have entered for this prize, but the general belief here is that none of these will be able to make the start in advance of the naval planes.

Sims Guest of King George.

LONDON, March 24.—Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, the retiring commander of the American naval forces in European waters, who will return to the United States soon, had lunch to-day at Buckingham Palace with King George and members of the royal family.

ALLIES WITHOUT PLANS TO CHECK NEW OUTBREAK

Bolshevism at Very Doors of Western Europe While They Debate.

UKRAINIA IS LOST ALSO

Karolyi's Downfall Due to Boundary as Fixed by the Peace Council.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, March 24.—Bolshevism has broken through the feeble barriers which the leaders here had sought to erect in Central Europe and is now actually grinning derisively at the Peace Conference. It is almost impossible to depict the gloom enveloping the Peace Conference now that Bolshevism's conquest of Hungary has burst upon it.

The great contributing factor to this is the realization that one of the conference solutions to Europe's nationality problems, approved by President Wilson himself, has been responsible for this breakdown of the barrier and letting in the full tide of Bolshevism at the very doors of Western Europe.

The conference is confronted now as never before with a dangerous social revolution founded on entirely new principles of government, showing greater cohesion and force and laughing in defiance at the indecision and ineptitude of this gathering of world peace makers too busily engaged in framing a new world charter to pay attention to the peril at its portals.

Allies Without Programme.

These are the outstanding features now grasped by all:

First—That it was the boundary dispute which carved up a large part of Hungary to satisfy Rumania that broke down the Karolyi Government.

Second—That reports to the conference now show that Ukrainia is now an out and out ally of Bolshevism.

Third—That the new German Government is now working in alliance with Bolshevism to enable it to refuse to sign the peace treaty, having sent a mission to Moscow for this purpose. Lenine is now negotiating with both the Ebert Government and the Spartacans.

Fourth—That the new situation finds the allied leaders utterly without a programme to stop the onrushing tide or to defeat the German plan, their hopes resting entirely on a speedy peace which the President insists must contain the league constitution to allay social discontent, but to this their only plan appears the yet unconquered obstacle—their own differences on such vital matters as boundaries and reparation.

American circles continue to insist that President Wilson's league programme is not responsible for the delay, this being due primarily to the boundary question and the unchanging attitude of the French in reparation and economic matters affecting Germany.

America's Aid is Needed.

Back of the inaction so strikingly emphasized to-day in Bolshevism's triumph is unquestionably the bankrupt condition of a large part of Europe. America is the only nation with a purse and nations like France profess to be unable to stand the expense of fighting this new peril unless America comes to the rescue financially. Indeed, the question of sending Polish divisions to Danzig is now largely financial, the problem being who is going to stand the expense.

One plan for meeting the Bolshevists is to reassemble the allied armies and begin a campaign under Foch. The other plan is to split the Bolshevists by entering into negotiations with the alleged conservative element and to give this element recognition such as was accorded to the French revolution.

The council met yesterday with the proposal to send the Polish divisions still unsettled. While it is hard to place the blame on an individual it would appear that the proposal for the Prinkipo conference was one of the greatest mistakes the Allies ever made, encouraging both Germans and Bolshevists. This is according to French opinion. The other mistake was not in immediately taking up the Russian problem when the futility of the Prinkipo plan became evident.

This matter was discussed in council and there was great expectation that the President would be willing to consider the proposal as soon as he returned from America. But the President showed plainly on his arrival that he did not want to discuss Russia until he had put through the League of Nations project. This much was admitted by his closest friends at the time.

HUNGARIAN REVOLT A TEST FOR ALLIES

Americans in Paris Shift Blame for Delays.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, March 24.—With the revolution in Hungary throwing Europe almost into a state of panic, every effort is being made in American circles to place the responsibility for delay in forming the treaty upon other shoulders. President Wilson is represented

Continued on Second Page.

PEACE TRICK BY GERMANY SEEN BY THE BRITISH

Ebert Using Hungarian Plot in Effort to Avert Stringent Terms.

TERRORIST SCARE BARED

Reports of Spread of Bolshevism Exaggerated in Several Countries.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, March 24.—The British official attitude toward the outbreak of Bolshevism in Hungary is marked by calm and unruffled consideration. There is a tendency to attribute the threats of a Red peril to German and Austrian politicians, who, it is pointed out, would not be above resorting to this method in the hope of getting more lenient peace terms.

The British press treats the outbreak as a political move, which was incited from Berlin because the day for the fixing of the peace terms is drawing nearer. The tactics of President Ebert and Chancellor Scheidemann show they are determined not to accept a stringent treaty for Germany.

London Remains Calm.

Several late editions view the hysterical stories from Paris with almost calm indifference, making amused comments upon the frightened statements appearing in nearly every Paris paper.

The British believe the Hungarian proclamation has served a good purpose, in that it will speed up the peace negotiations, but they refuse to take fright. It is the firm belief here that the political game in the East has been too clumsily played to have any effect on the Entente Governments. Hungary, they point out, has been more or less Bolshevised ever since the armistice, so the formal declaration would not make much difference despite the exchange of greetings between the Hungarian leaders and Lenine.

To the British mind it doesn't make much difference what form the Hungarians intend to give to their fight against the restoration of Rumanian and Bohemian territory, nor how Hungarian jingoism presents itself.

Tendency to Exaggerate.

Outside of Government circles in England there is a great tendency to exaggerate the Red peril and continual reports are being circulated of Bolshevist outbreaks even in Entente countries. These reports state that this is a contagious disease and that it is setting firm foot in Belgium and England and that it will come to a head before the last of March. They ascribe the Welsh miners' strike to spreading Bolshevism and profess to believe that the responsible labor leaders cannot suppress the radical element who have been feeding on Bolshevist literature.

Some responsible trade unionists predict a labor upheaval as the result of secession of extremists from the regularly organized unions and warnings are being issued by men who have made a close study of the Russian situation, who declare that unless immediate action is taken all civilized communities will be in grave peril from the rapidly spreading disorder.

TREATY ENDANGERED BY HUNGARY'S FALL

Haste by Peace Council Urged as Only Hope.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*
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LONDON, March 24.—This evening's papers naturally are absorbed in the new and dangerous situation in Europe to the exclusion even of the menacing labor situation in Great Britain. Reports that the German Foreign Minister has sent Carl Kautsky to Moscow for the purpose of negotiating with the Bolshevists and that Gen. Petlura, the Ukrainian dictator, has joined the Bolshevists, only serve to aggravate the gravity of the position of Hungary, which is confirmed amply and there is not much doubt left now what Germany will do in regard to any peace treaty.

The Paris conferees are faced with the necessity for rapid decisions. The despatches already are suggesting that early peace chances are vanishing.

While Vienna despatches emphasize the action of the Entente, there is reason to think that Berlin and Moscow really had a good deal more to do with it and that it is all part of Germany's vigorous worldwide peace offensive.

Valentine Williams, formerly Reuter's correspondent in Berlin and Paris correspondent of the *Daily Mail* until he joined the army, is again in Paris as a correspondent. He paints the situation in Poland and southeastern Europe, especially the Bolshevist menace to Rumania, in gloomy colors, and urges the Powers assembled in Paris to forget their differences.

Ukrainian Army Leader Threatens to Join Bolshevik Forces; Asks Guarantees

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, March 24.—Reports concerning the difficult position in which the Allies find themselves in Odessa continue to be conflicting and far from reassuring. As a result of Bolshevist propaganda the populations in the districts bordering on the Black Sea are becoming increasingly hostile to the Entente troops.

According to the *Matin*, a still more disquieting fact is that Gen. Pettura, leader of the Ukrainian forces, who heretofore has opposed Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevist Premier, and Leon Trotzky, the Minister, in order to maintain his position as head of the Ukrainian State is now stated to have entered into negotiations with Moscow in return for guarantees of Ukrainian autonomy. It is said that he has agreed to fight side by side with the Bolsheviki against the Poles and the "Entente imperialists."

VIENNA, March 24.—It is learned from Ukraine that negotiations between Ukraine and Bolshevik delegates for the settlement of differences have begun. Bolshevik leader Radowsky has already arrived at Ukrainian headquarters, it is reported.

BIG TERRITORY NOW IN CHAOS

Spartacans See Hope for Their Cause in Hungary Revolt.

BERLIN ACCUSES ENTENTE

'Let the Red Flood In,' Is Suggested to Force Allies to Take a Hand.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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COPENHAGEN, March 24.—While the map makers are deliberating in Paris Bolshevism continues to spread. The announcement of the establishment of a Communist government in Hungary has awakened hope among the German Spartacans, who recently were suppressed with an iron hand by Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence, and a corresponding depression in Moderate circles.

Reports have been received here that several Czech regiments have mutinied; also that the Masaryk Government at Prague has fallen. Other reports are that the Red army is at the border of Hungary to assist the Hungarians against the Entente troops; that the Ukraine is entirely in the hands of the Bolsheviki, and that the situation in Poland is extremely precarious.

Red Peril Real in Germany.

It is said also that East Prussia has notified the Government that if Danzig is given to the Poles they will make common cause with the Bolsheviki. How far this threat is dangerous it is hard to determine.

This much is certain: Two weeks in Germany has convinced me that the Bolshevist danger in Germany is not merely a German threat against the Allies, but a real, unexaggerated danger.

This danger is made worse by the disposition of the Germans to look at everything darkly. They are the victims of stupid, black pessimism growing out of their chaotic mental confusion, all of which is helping them toward national suicide every day that peace is deferred.

In Berlin the Government and press attribute the Hungarian developments to Entente diplomacy. One of the leading Ministers is reported to have said: "If the worst comes to the worst we will do what Karolyi [provisional President of the Hungarian republic] did: pull the bars and let the red flood in and let the Entente see how it can check it."

There is also hope and belief in these circles that the Hungarian situation will result to the profit of Germany, as one official expressed it, "bringing the Allies to reason."

The Ebert Government rests on shifting sands and it exists largely because of the strong arm method of Noske and no crowned head rests uneasier.

Daily cabinet sessions last five hours and it has not yet been learned what it is that the Ministers discuss. On the one hand there is the blockade and on the other, rapidly increasing hunger of the people.

Unemployment Increasing.

If the people favor the Bolsheviki it is because there is no antidote for hunger. Unemployment is increasing daily and tens of thousands are blackmailing the Government into financial support, amounting in Berlin alone to almost half a million dollars a day.

Pressed on the east by the Poles and hemmed in on the west by the severest peace terms, knowing they are damned if they sign and damned if they don't, with more than 15,000 officers and noncommissioned officers all out of work and few of them fitted for work even if it were available, the Government is between radicals on one side and hunger on the other.

There is a recrudescence of the sentiment to return to a constitutional monarchy on the British pattern, but this sentiment is as yet uncrystallized into anything approaching a movement.

The conditions, with the peace terms and the coming congress of the Soldiers and Workmens' councils in Berlin, promise to try the nerves of the people and of the Government. Noske has expressed confidence that he can keep the situation in hand. "Give us food and raw materials," he asks. "Without those things I can promise nothing."

Says *Vorwaerts* this afternoon: "If the Entente doesn't decide at the last

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REDS LEAD RACE AGAINST PEACE

Diplomats Show Alarm Over Situation Arising From Slow Progress.

GERMANY'S OPEN THREAT

State Department Notified of Overthrow of Hungary by Communist Element.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Anarchy and Bolshevism in part of the enemy territory in Europe appear to diplomats here to be winning the race against peace, which is being more and more delayed by the efforts to complete the League of Nations covenant and merge it into the peace treaty.

There is now evident pronounced uneasiness in diplomatic and official circles over the new turn of affairs, which has necessitated a resumption of warfare and may upset the long delayed peace terms, which would have been delivered to the German delegates last week had not the completed plans been brushed aside to make way for further protracted debate as to the best means of assisting world peace in the distant future.

Danger Grows With Delay.

From various sources to-day came news of an alarming character, all emphasizing the grave danger involved in the delay in Paris. The State Department received official advices on the Hungarian situation which were even more disturbing than reports cabled to the press. Not only was it announced that the Hungarian Government has been overturned by the Bolshevik element, but it was flatly stated that war between Hungary and the Entente has been an actuality since last Friday evening.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Hungarian Government is a radical Bolshevist named Belakum, who for four years served as aid de camp for Trotzky in Russia.

The official advices bearing on latest developments in Hungary were summarized in this statement:

"Acting Secretary of State Phillips announced to-day the State Department had received a despatch from Belgrade that the Hungarian Government was overturned by the Communist revolutionary element under Bolshevist leadership in Budapest on Friday. While telegraph and other communications were cut off and there was some shooting and other disorders, all the foreigners in Budapest are believed to be safe.

"Through Serbian sources information came to the Department that the Hungarian Government had resigned and that the new Magyar Government announced hostilities would begin at 4 o'clock last Friday night Budapest time.

Why Officials Resigned.

"The resignation of the old Hungarian Government came after the French authorities now in Hungary had directed the Hungarian Government to withdraw its army forces to the Szegedin-Debreczen boundary, the Rumanians to hold the Aradszat-Marnenent line, and the French to occupy the territory in dispute.

"A despatch from Bern referring to the press reports concerning the situation says that Alexander Gorbai, who has assumed the Presidency of the Revolutionary Government of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Councils, according to the press, is a workman who, at

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Ohio Soldiers Cheer "Sun" Fund for Smokes

THEY wanted to send in a delegation to thank THE SUN Tobacco Fund for a distribution made just before they sailed for home and for two others in the Argonne Forest and St. Mihiel. A grist of details interesting to fund donors is promised by the men of the former Ohio National Guard. Read something about them on page 8.

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

Force of 70,000 Reds Said to Have Crossed the River Dniester.

MONITORS IN DANUBE

Budapest Dominated by Radicals, Who Have Seized All Power.

CZECHO-SLAVS COURTED

Intrigue Also Said to Be Aimed at the Poles and Rumania.

LONDON, March 24.—Troops, both Entente and Bolshevik, have started moving toward Hungary. A report from Zurich says that a Bolshevik army of 70,000 men has crossed the Dniester River south of Lemberg. This army, according to the report, is composed mainly of Hungarians and Bulgarians who were held as prisoners of war in Russia.

To checkmate the Bolshevik forces it was announced to-day that allied monitors had started up the Danube River from Belgrade, with Budapest as their destination. The latter city is reported to be completely dominated by the Bolshevik forces, who have seized all power. The allied mission has left Budapest, it is reported.

It was reported from Copenhagen this afternoon that the allied military chiefs had ordered the Czecho-Slovak army to proceed against Hungary.

An Associated Press despatch from Berlin, quoting *Die Freiheit*, said it was reported that Entente troops in Budapest had been disarmed. The despatch added, however, that the report was unconfirmed and that it appeared questionable.

Conflicting Reports From Austria.

It is not known as yet how far the Bolsheviki, who are believed to be working in conjunction with Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik leaders in Russia, have spread their control in Austria-Hungary. It was reported from Amsterdam to-day that the Austrian Central Workmans' Council in Vienna had voted against joining the Bolshevik movement, and against the establishment of a Soviet Government. Another report, however, stated that at the first meeting of the new Hungarian Government a Soldiers' and Workmen's Council for the entire country had been appointed. This was said to have been done as the result of activities on the part of Lenine's agents.

Various reports reaching London and Paris said that there had been meetings of protests in Vienna Sunday against Entente domination. These meetings, however, were orderly. While the revolution in Hungary caused great excitement in Vienna there was no surprise there over the turn of events, according to the Vienna correspondent of the London *Telegraph*. He adds that the Communists of Hungary have had the situation under control for some time and that they were awaiting an opportunity to get rid of Count Karolyi, whom they looked upon as a figurehead.

Bohemia Also May Follow.

There are no elements in Hungary able to make a stand against the extremists, the correspondent adds. He says that even among the Czecho-Slovaks the Bolshevik have a large following and that there is grave danger of Bohemia following the example of Hungary. He blames the Entente leaders for failing to recognize the seriousness of the situation and to occupy Budapest with troops. He urges the quick despatch of allied forces.

Many observers here blame the trouble in Hungary to the failure of the peace conference to hurry negotiations toward peace. The *Globe*, referring to the situation, says:

"That is the natural consequence of the delay of the Peace Conference in making peace, and if the delay continues we will have worse consequences still. All this discussion of the league covenant before even a preliminary peace has been reached simply encourages the spread of the Bolshevik disease and gives our chief enemy opportunities for intrigue."

Hungary's adoption of Bolshevism is regarded most seriously by the Anglo-French press, chiefly as endangering the efforts of the Entente to build up the Rumanian, Polish and Czecho-Slovak States as bulwarks against German domination of Central Europe. All these three States are menaced by advancing Bolshevik armies.

German Intrigue Suspected.

Commenting on the action of Hungary, the London *Times* says:

"It is not yet possible to judge the origin and extent of this last disturbance. In view of certain menaces which German statesmen and the German press have freely employed and of the close relations between some Hungarian and German intriguers, it is susceptible of more explanations than one. On the face of it, however, it looks serious."

The *Daily Chronicle* says:

"The Rumanians, Poles and Czecho-Slovaks are pillars without which neither a free Central Europe nor a world society based on a League of Nations can be sustained. If we can secure their development as free, orderly states the German dream of a Germanist Central Europe dominating the world is doomed to disappear. If we fail to do so it will assuredly revive, and, in connec-