

SIMS IS WELCOMED FROM SEA TRIUMPHS; BIG DINNER TO USHER

Greetings From Sea, Air and Land for Chief U. S. U-boat Hunter. RUSHES TO HIS FAMILY "Only for Merchant Marine Men We'd All Gone to Blazes," Says Sims. FOG DELAYS MAURETANIA Admiral Went Abroad Under Assumed Name on Ship That Struck Mine.

William Sowden Sims, the admirable Admiral, who has had charge of American naval operations in European waters for nearly two years, or ever since we first had any navy or war duty in those waters, got home on the Mauretania yesterday. While he was duly appreciative of the city skyline, the Statue of Liberty, conveying blimps and airplanes and Mayor Hylan's megaphone, it was obvious that the tall, ruddy, gray bearded man on the bridge of the Cunarder as she neared Quarantine was chiefly interested in a woman and four children whom he espied on the deck of the naval yacht Aramis.

You may believe that it didn't take the Admiral long to disappear from that bridge and descend to the tiny vessel, where he embraced, all at once, as it were, his wife, three daughters and a boy in a sailor suit, who was none other than William S. Sims, Jr., going on 7 years old. The Aramis took them swiftly to the Battery, where there was much applause and bowing. Then they rode up to the Biltmore, and when the last visitor who simply couldn't wait another minute to take up the world's most important matters with the Admiral had retired from their suite, the Sims family sat down and had a reunion dinner all by themselves.

Fuse Not Expected by Admiral. The recent proprietor of the "circus" submarine hunting flotilla that raided out of Queenstown—said that he was honestly surprised at the fuse made over his return down the bay and in the city. He had expected, he said, to "slip into New York" without much of anybody knowing he was here. He talked of his ships and men in terms of the greatest pride and affection, and said their whole record was splendid. He wouldn't discuss Admiral Sims at all. When pressed on that subject he remarked that he had never had a sick moment since left America, except for the two days of the influenza, which was the common lot, and turned the conversation to the achievements of the men who manned the merchant marine of all the Allies in the war. He insisted that not half enough credit had been given to them.

"Fine seamen," he said: "the very best; trained to it from boyhood and with no opportunity to get out of touch while on shore duty, like naval men. Absolutely fearless. No matter how many times they were hit by torpedoes they went right back to sea. If it hadn't been for them we'd all have gone to pieces, for armies and navies would have been of no avail."

At least one fact heretofore kept dark by the censors was revealed by Admiral Sims. He said that a few days before the United States entered the war he was called to Washington and then sent to England so secretly that he and an aide travelled as "Mr. Robertson" and "Mr. Richardson." Their ship was smashed by a mine on the other side, but was able to go on.

Reverts to Former Rank. Admiral Sims is again a Rear Admiral. Under the law he automatically reverted to his former rank and pay as soon as he turned over the command of the European fleet to Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp. Therefore he reached New York with two stars on his collar instead of four. He will go to Washington this morning to report to the Navy Department, and on Friday will go to Newport, which will welcome him huggily, to resume his work as president of the Naval War College.

The Mauretania was held up by fog outside the harbor for about six hours. Therefore the greeters who went down the bay early in the morning made a day of it, for the big transport, with 2,700 soldiers on board, in addition to the Admiral and his staff, did not get to Quarantine until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Aramis, with naval men and the Sims family, did not get to Quarantine until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Aramis, with naval men and the Sims family, did not get to Quarantine until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

NAVY FAREWELL GIVEN ADMIRAL

Feast at Waldorf Attended by National, State and City Officials.

GUN CREWS FIRE SALUTE

Admiral Sits on Bridge With Renterdahl Picture as Background.

New York and the navy joined hands last night. They bade farewell to Rear Admiral Nathaniel Riber Usher, whose two starred flag of blue was slowly hauled down from a flag mast on the starboard side of a ship's bridge built in the ballroom of the Waldorf, while two trig gun crews manned three pounders and fired the lead Rear Admiral's salute over the heads of 500 started diners. For yesterday Rear Admiral Usher, retired upon reaching the inflexible navy age limit of 64, gave up the command of the Third Naval District, which he has held throughout the war, and received a demonstration which for warmth and for distinction "got very close to his heart," as he said himself.

It was above all a navy night, as Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, said. And by navy night he meant that the navy for the moment stepped out of its efficient attitude of attention and became a good fellow as only the navy can. But New York helped, for "on the bridge" with Admiral Usher and scattered about the mezzanine on the main deck were men who loom large in almost every phase of the city's life. The dinner was in no sense a formal one. The fun started almost as soon as the diners had been seated. They were not seated, however, until after the Admiral's flag had been broken out to starboard and the national ensign to port with striking ceremonies. Behind the bridge upon which sat the Admiral and the guests the wall blazed with a thirty foot canvas by Commander Henry Renterdahl, the navy artist.

Set Like a Stage Picture. It showed the flagship squadron, leading her battle squadron down the North River in columns of line ahead. A bonn of green and white water roared from her bluff bows, the smoke of her own and her sister's funnels wrote the story of their power on a blue New York sky and wreathed the dreamlike mountains of the Woolworth, the Municipal and the other great buildings of lower Manhattan, while impudent tugs and slow moving barges, all the traffic of the harbor, scuttled out of the way for the great ones of the sea.

And at the Michigan's forepeak Renterdahl had painted the first pennant ever awarded in the navy for efficiency in battle practice. It was the pennant the ship had won when Admiral Usher was her skipper. It was a picture that prompted Admiral Usher to call Commander Renterdahl to the bridge and congratulate him. In front of the long guest table where sat Secretary Roosevelt, Mayor Hylan, former Dock Commissioner Smith, Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Archbishop Hayes, Thomas Lipton and a dozen other notable were a ship's wheel, binoculars, compass, engine room telegraph, searchlight and all the gear that might make the guest of honor feel thoroughly at home. The smile he wore all evening seemed to show that the committee in charge of the dinner had admirably succeeded.

The Wax Ladies Are Toasted. As is fitting with the navy, the gentler sex was not forgotten. Aside from the fact that the Waldorf's waitresses served the dinner, there was, right opposite Admiral Usher in the gallery, an entrancing group in evening gown. The navy smoothed its back hair at the first glimpse of them—and then discovered that the ladies were of wax. The committee explained that no less than three thousand of the wives and sweethearts of the navy had asked to be allowed to come into the galleries. So the navy made its usual diplomatic choice in the matter of wives and sweethearts and toated them vicariously. That the wax ladies didn't mind is proved by the fact that they never moved throughout the evening.

Also at one stage of the proceedings—and perhaps this was what the gallant sailor guest of honor meant when he referred to the ceremonies getting close to his heart—a beautiful young woman strolled into the room singing. She piped right up in front of the Admiral's bridge right in front of the Admiral in fact, and there, with arms extended, she sang "All of You." That the Admiral took this for purely artistic license is shown by his subsequent announcement that he is going to return to Potsdam, New York, just as soon as he can get away.

He Will Raise Potatoes. There, he says, his Chionatus of yore, he will proceed to raise two spuds more in his garden. Spuds is navy for potato. Through it all the lighter side of the dinner was kept to the fore, for the haughty down of a Rear Admiral's flag for the last time is not a ceremony devoid of solemnity and of sorrow. It was Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who upheld this

Continued on Ninth Page.

BERLIN READY TO HALT SOVIET THREAT TO-DAY

Minister of Defence Noske Says "Radicals Will Be Taken by Collar."

EXPECTS RED UPRISING

Soldiers' and Workingmen's Councils to Open Congress in Capital.

MILITARY PLOT NIPPED

Fresh Appeal Made to Allies for Raw Materials to Restore Industry.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.

BERLIN, April 8 (delayed).—"A Soviet republic will not be proclaimed in Berlin Tuesday on the occasion of the congress of the Soldiers and Workingmen's Councils; of that I can assure you."

So declared Gustav Noske, Minister of National Defence, this afternoon. He spoke with a firmness and emphasis that sounded strange, coming from an agent of the present weak Government.

"I cannot promise that an attempt to establish a Soviet will not be made Tuesday," he said. "But I can promise that we will have those wild radicals by the collars the minute they start anything. Any attempt to repeat the Budapest experiment here, in my opinion, would spell ruin for Germany for an entire generation. I shall use all the force and power at my disposal and all the energy within me to try to prevent Germany from slipping into that abyss, and I entertain the hope that I may be able to hold the situation long enough to enable the people to return to sanity and reason."

"Our people are mentally sick from the sufferings and privations which have depleted them in mind and body and undermined their ordinarily sensible and practical judgment."

Firebrand Speeches Expected.

Herr Noske said that many firebrand speeches would be made at the congress, and that many demands would be made which wouldn't and couldn't be fulfilled. He added that when attempts were made to translate such demands into unlawful, forcible action he would promptly take a hand. Asked how serious the military conspiracies against the Government were he said:

"I do not take them seriously. They were the work of a few commissioned and non-commissioned officers and a few radicals who were trying to make the troops believe that with the overthrow of the present Government their lot would be improved. It was well informed as to what was going on and at the right moment I stepped in and took the necessary action. I do not anticipate immediate further difficulties from that source."

Herr Noske declared he was convinced that Bolshevism had made no great headway among his troops and said he felt certain of their loyalty to the Government under his Chief of Staff, Major von Gils. Troops are being quietly placed at strategic points in and around Berlin for any emergency. The Minister of Defence admitted that the arrival of food had made a good impression and had bettered the spirit of the people, but he expressed fear that the Allies had been slow in coming to Germany's aid.

Must Have Raw Materials.

"The minds of our people have become diseased," he said. "I cannot call it anything else." He emphasized that not only food was needed but work also. "Work," he continued, "is as essential to domestic peace as food, and we can have work only when we get raw materials. The people also forget that with the coming of food there will be no great increase in rations, with the excep-

Continued on Ninth Page.

Have Had "Sun" Smokes Through Stay Abroad

"THANKS TO THE SUN Tobacco Fund, we have had an ample supply of what we wanted ever since we have been over here. What did and do we want? Why, tobacco, and we can't get along without it." This is extracted from a letter written to a donor by Sergeant John W. Long of Headquarters Detachment, Third Engineers. It is printed on page 9.

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WILSON SERVES ALLIES ULTIMATUM; MAY RETURN TO MAKE DIRECT PEACE; WEARIES OF DELAY; LLOYD GEORGE ILL

LENINE PLANS DRIVE AT ALLIES

He Prepares to Force War Against All Organized Governments.

MUNITION PLANTS BUSY

Movements of Troops on Large Scale Are Noticed in Russia.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Advices received by the State Department and made public today indicate that the Bolsheviks in Russia are at war with the Allies and the United States, and that Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, has prepared to press an offensive until success or failure against organized government results.

The advices say that Lenine is planning to use all the food and supplies he can get to strengthen this new campaign, which will be in full swing this spring. Petrograd reports are that troop transportation on a large scale, preparatory to the offensive, already has been started.

Important in connection with the information of the State Department is the news contained in Russian press despatches that the Soviet Government is taking extraordinary measures to increase the capacity of the ammunition factories. This was taken here as added confirmation that Lenine is determined upon war and is taking advance measures to make it as effective as possible.

Food Situation Desperate.

The State Department announcement, in the form of a summary of press reports cabled via official channels to Washington, follows:

A press report from Petrograd says that Lenine in a characteristic speech admitted the desperateness of the food situation in Petrograd. It stated that only a short time ago the Soviet had hoped to get a large amount of aid from the Ukraine, and that he had imported 100,000,000 pounds of wheat to avert starvation at Petrograd and Moscow, but that railway conditions had hampered transportation of their supplies and that the Communists forces in the Ukraine were too insufficiently organized to take wheat from peasants who resisted delivering their wheat over to the Communists.

"Lenine says that half of the 50,000,000 pounds would help if more was impossible to get, but that even this half quantity was doubtful."

Paris Blames on Soviet Enemies.

"Lenine declares that peasants were mere pawns in the hands of the enemies of the Soviet, and that these enemies were trying to starve the Soviet. He said that passenger traffic had to be suspended during the middle of March on account of scarcity of rolling stock and that all trains were adapted to transportation of supplies."

Petrograd press report received in Helmsing's says that the suspension of railway traffic in Russia was not due to economic reasons only, but primarily to military steps taken by the Soviet Government to increase the capacity of the present gun ammunition factories, those refusing work being threatened with loss of food and even death.

"Another Helmsing's despatch says that the authorities have been notified that a Bolshevik agitation has been carried on in Helmsing's for some time among military workers and railway employees with a view to paving the way for another revolution. All sorts of advanced promises were made, including promised Danubian volunteers, who were here if they would abandon their intention of going to Estonia and would return to their homes on errands for the Bolsheviks."

A Moscow newspaper reports that the Soviet government has instituted three camps for counter-revolutionary war prisoners—two in Courland and one in Livonia.

READING DENIES ANY BARTER WITH REDS

Lloyd George Against Recognizing Them, He Says.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Lord Reading, British Ambassador here, denied reports today that Premier Lloyd George wanted to recognize the Bolsheviks. The British, it is understood, concur in Premier Clemenceau's view that it is highly dangerous to the world to enter into any sort of barter with Lenine and his followers. President Wilson likewise is understood to believe that the methods of the sentimentalists regarding the Bolshevik would be of no avail and would only make matters worse. Pressure is being exerted on all the delegations in Paris to adopt a sort of socialist programme of charity toward Lenine, but this pressure, which has come from underlings at the conference, has been rendered futile. It was explained by officials here.

LONDON, April 7.—In the House of Commons today Col. J. C. Wedgwood, Liberal member for Newcastle-Under-Lyme, asked whether the reports by Lloyd George and William C. Bullitt on their visit to Russia had been communicated to the British Government. Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied in the negative.

CRISIS REACHED OVER TREATY

Summoning of Presidential Ship Taken as Warning to Allies.

UNABLE TO MEET COUNCIL

Wilson Insists on His Seventh and Eighth Points Being Accepted.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 7.—Extreme tension was evident as a result of today's discussions of the Council of Four, and it is believed throughout the conference that another critical stage has been reached. One of the most responsible authorities associated with President Wilson said that he would not be surprised if American participation was brought to an early close if delays over details were carried much further.

President Wilson's orders that the United States transport George Washington proceeded immediately to a French port have aroused much comment here and are even construed by some officials as preliminary to a determined move to force an agreement at an early date by the Peace Conference.

As is usual in such cases, various rumors were soon in circulation, and before night one report was current that the President had delivered an ultimatum to the effect that he would withdraw from the conference unless an agreement was reached within forty-eight hours.

Has Made Position Plain.

It is confidently asserted by those close to the President that he does not contemplate any such action, but the same authorities have no hesitation in saying that the President has made his position plain on the questions at issue, and it is believed that his determination to adhere to this position is fixed.

The summoning of the George Washington will place the President in such a position, it is pointed out, that he cannot be embarrassed by having to wait for the transport should the time come when he might wish, owing to failure of the peace delegates to agree, or unwarranted delay in finding a settlement of the peace question, to withdraw from the discussions.

Will Not Tolerate Deadlock.

The belief is common that President Wilson will not hesitate to take definite action if a deadlock is actually reached.

If, however, the Council of Four succeeds in reaching an adjustment, and the presence of President Wilson for a longer time is deemed advisable the George Washington would be available for the transport of troops to the homeland, and would then be ready to return at a later date for the Presidential party.

The Council of Four was to have met at 11 o'clock this morning at the "White House," where the President is still confined to bed, but able to consult with his colleagues in emergency. It developed, however, that Premier Lloyd George has been affected in a similar manner as the President, which has confined him also to his bed. A morning session of the council therefore was impossible.

Reparations Still the Issue.

It was then determined to have the council meet at Lloyd George's residence, so as to be near him, and here the session began at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, with Premier Clemenceau, Premier Orlando, Col. House and all the financial experts present. Reparations was again the chief issue, and although settled in the main principle a number of essential details still remained open.

One of the American experts summed up the situation as he entered the meeting, saying: "The chances are favorable to an agreement, but we have not agreed yet." At the conclusion of the Council it was stated that no agreement had been reached on reparations or other subjects and that the discussion on reparations would be resumed to-morrow, with President Wilson possibly present.

The differences still remaining on the subject of reparations and reparations are comparatively light, the authority associated with President Wilson said, and yet these slight differences are so permanently maintained as to threaten to create prolonged delays, which the President and American delegation are not willing to accept.

The President was described by one who saw him during the day as standing firm in his determination to make no further concessions. He insists that the principles which were definitely agreed upon at the time of the armistice are at stake. There is little doubt that the President's stand has been made known to the other members of the council, but since his illness he has not conferred with any of them personally excepting Col. House.

Soviets Hold All Authority in Bavaria Now, Says Proclamation by Central Red Council

MUNICH, April 7.—On behalf of the Revolutionary Central Council of Bavaria, Herr Meklich to-day addressed the following official telegram to all the Workmen's Councils:

"The workers of Bavaria have overcome their party divisions and united in a mighty bloc against all domination and exploitation. They have taken over in Workers, Soldiers and Peasants Councils entire public authority.

"The Landtag has been dissolved and peoples' commissions have been appointed. Complete order prevails in public affairs and business, and the administration is continuing.

"Works will be controlled by works councils, which will control workers and direct affairs jointly with the managers. Everything belongs to the community. Independent socialization is therefore out of the question. It is the duty of the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Councils everywhere to attend to the protection of the Soviet republic and its peaceful development. They will take over local authority and control of the administration and are responsible to the working people for all actions and omissions.

"To-day is a national holiday. Work will be suspended, but the railways and food, water, lighting and heating services will continue."

SOVIETS USURP BAVARIAN RULE

Reds Proclaim a Republic and Community Ownership of All Property.

ESTABLISH DICTATORSHIP

Premier Hoffman Declares Free State Government Still in Existence.

LONDON, April 7.—All Bavaria has been proclaimed a Soviet republic. In large and small towns throughout the State proclamations were posted today announcing that Soviet rule had been established and that the new Government had assumed full power. From despatches received here the change was brought about without disorder, although in some places stores and factories were closed. In connection with the establishment of the new Government a holiday was proclaimed.

The action of to-day follows the news from The Spa last Saturday that a Soviet Republic had been declared in Munich. When the first despatches were received there was some doubt as to the date of the proclamation, but apparently the turnover in the Government took place to-day. The Berlin Tagblatt, which forwarded the first news, was in doubt as to whether the change was made yesterday or to-day, but Paris asserted that the proclamation was made to-day.

Special editions of the newspapers announced the proclamation in Munich, the people receiving the news calmly, although enormous crowds gathered in the streets. In Munich work continued in the factories, but in Wurzburg all the factories and shops were closed with the exception of the food stores, banks, telephone and telegraph and the newspaper offices were seized by the leaders of the Soviets in Wurzburg and a general strike started at 10 o'clock this morning.

In Ratisbon the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council declared itself Soviet with only one dissenting vote.

The Munich news agency in a despatch to Paris says that the proclamation was addressed to all "workers' councils" and announced that the united proletariat of all Bavaria assumed all power by means of the workers', soldiers' and peasants' councils. People's commissioners will replace the former Ministers. The Government in its initial announcement says that associations of employers and officials are in entire agreement with the workers.

The Berlin Tagblatt reports the Central Council first will exercise a dictatorship and then after a brief period will appoint people's commissioners, establish a Red Guard, and in a few weeks hold new elections for the Congress of Workmen's and Peasants' Councils.

Except for an unimpressive declaration issued Saturday by the parties represented in the Lower House of the Bavarian Diet, the paper adds, they stand aside "helpless and powerless."

Premier Hoffman of Bavaria, according to a despatch from Berlin, has announced that the Government of Bavaria has been transferred from Munich to Nuremberg and that he has not retired. He adds: "The Government of the free state of Bavaria is and remains the sole responsible authority of Bavaria, and alone is entitled to issue legal ordinances and give orders."

GERMANY MUST BOW TO LEAGUE

Covenant in Peace Treaty for Tentons to Accept Without Membership.

MAY GET PLACE LATER

Former Enemies Are Eligible When Stabilized—Monroe Doctrine Upheld.

LONDON, April 7.—"The difficulty of putting the text of the covenant of the League of Nations in the peace treaty that Germany is to sign if Germany is not a party to the covenant which she by her signature accepts," says the Paris correspondent of the West-*minster Gazette*, "has been cleared up. From despatches received here the change was brought about without disorder, although in some places stores and factories were closed. In connection with the establishment of the new Government a holiday was proclaimed."

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ANZACS TO FIGHT DISLOYALTY.

10,000 in Brisbane Enroll for Patriotic Purposes.

Brisbane, Australia, April 7.—At a meeting of returned soldiers held in the exhibition grounds on Sunday 10,000 volunteers were enrolled as an army to fight disloyalty.

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania, April 7.—Returned soldiers, objecting to equipments issued by the Government, attacked a big union meeting here on Sunday.

BOMBAY GRAIN MEN IN RIOTS.

2,000 Armed With Bamboos Assault Assistant Food Controller.

LONDON, April 7.—Discontent among retail dealers in grain in Bombay, India, has resulted in rioting there. Reuter's correspondent at Bombay reports under date of March 27. Two thousand dealers armed with bamboos attacked the office of the assistant food controller and assaulted that official. The police are holding an inquiry. No arrests have been made.

WALES IN AIRPLANE FLIGHT.

Prince Is Up an Hour in His Trip Above London.

Apparent Diversion of British Premier to France Annoys President.

LEAVES HIM HELPLESS

Possibility That He Will Appeal to Congress for Direct Treaty.

SPELLS DOOM OF LEAGUE

With Allies Deserted Project Is Little Likely to Be Revived for Years.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

PARIS, April 7.—President Wilson served a virtual ultimatum on his associates in the Big Four to-day that they must speedily agree on peace terms or he and his associates will leave the conference and negotiate a separate peace with Germany.

This, at least, is the construction which the President's friends would have placed on the information that was allowed to be passed around this morning, which was that the George Washington had been ordered to sail for Brest. This information was not put out in any official form whatever, the President evidently not desiring at this time to take a direct course. But the manner in which it was handed out by the Presidential spokesman made its purpose obvious.

Lloyd George Is Stricken.

Coming as it did coincidentally with the news that Premier Lloyd George had been taken ill with influenza, having become infected at the Big Four meetings, conference circles were plunged into a ferment at once, with comment and speculation reaching the highest pitch of intensity.

A spectacle is presented of a council whose four members failed to agree, having two of its members in bed ill and getting an indirect notification that agreement must be reached or the President might go home. The effect already has been to produce a painful reaction in French and British circles, the consequences of which are yet not calculable.

At Limit of Patience.

The conclusion is inescapable that many diplomats are disposed to learn if possible whether the President's move is a bluff. The President to all appearances is nervously worn out, and while he has been quite ill it is not said authoritatively that he is improving. He is represented as having approached the limit of patience and believing the time had come now or never to reach an agreement. As the situation is represented in American circles a decision lies entirely with Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau. In other words, it is their inability to get together that is at the bottom of the present situation.

Before allowing the George Washington order to get out the President called the entire American delegation to his bedside yesterday and went over the whole situation. He is understood to have told them about ordering the ship, but allowed them to draw their own conclusions without definitely committing himself to the plan of quitting the conference unless matters were settled this week.

How Matters Now Stand.

As usual, it appears he is not desirous of taking even the members of his own commission into his confidence. However, some of them said they thought the time had come to serve notice on the other powers that America could not and would not remain indefinitely at the peace conference.

The new situation here appears to be about as follows: The reparation plan, which has been the chief cause of disagreement, has been agreed upon by the experts, and the President, though holding it is a matter between Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau, is ready to give it his approval. The draft worked out by Thomas W. Lamont and his associates was submitted to Mr. Lloyd George this afternoon.

Second, the President, having lost patience by reason of past experience when formulas were drawn up, only to be disputed and upset at the last minute, decided time had come to intimate in some significant way that it was up to the Premiers to agree on the reparation formula on the threat of his leaving the conference.

Third, that naturally the same threat would apply to other matters, like the Saar Valley and the

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Ninth Page.

Continued on Second Page.