SENATE TO WAR ON CLAUSES OF PEACE TREATY

Plans Are Being Made to Divorce Pact From the Covenant.

ALLIANCES ARE OPPOSED

Many Members of Upper House Will Not Vote for Entangling U. S.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Judged by the comment of Senators to-day in discussion of the peace treaty, the proposed alliance among the United States, Great Britain and France for the joint protection of France in event that that country is attacked in the future, will find opposition in the Senate.

Comment showed also that a strong effort would be made to divorce the treaty from the League of Nations covenant so that the portion dealing exclusively with peace making may be concluded speedily and the league constitution be debated. So far as the views of Senators who were willing to talk can be taken as a reflection of sentiment, there is no reason to believe that opposition to the League of Nations has lessened.

Although no Senator was willing to be quoted on the subject it was understood to-night that Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican, who will be chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was expected to begin the fight to separate the treaty and the league covenant. How much support he can rally no one cares to predict and many Senators probably will not align themselves until they have thoroughly studied the treaty. Mr. Lodge as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee will be in position to take action looking to a separation in the committee and if the Republican members back him the treaty and the covenant would be reported separately to the Senate.

Favor Plan for Referendum.

Senators opposed to the league are known to feel also that an effort should be made to have the referendum suggested last winter on the league covenant. If neither of these lines of attack is successful it seemed certain to-night that the attention of critics would be devoted to making reservations in the resolution of ratification which would have the effect of amendments.

Senator Curtis (Kas.), the Republican whip, in discussing the proposed alliance among the United States, Great Britain and France, asserted that no Congress had the power or the right to pledge another to declare war. He said:

"The United States is always ready to do its full part to preserve peace and it always can be depended upon in the future as in the past. The very fact that the President asks for this is evidence that the League of Nations is not what he contends it is."

"I am not in favor of any treaty or alliance with France or with any other foreign power obligating ourselves in any way concerning future wars in Europe," said Senator Borah (Idaho), Republican. "Whether we shall take part in any future European war is a matter which should be determined upon the facts when and as they arise and by the particular generation which must bear the brunt of war and by the intelligence and the conscience and the judgment of the American people as they see the situation when face to face with it.

Won't Bind Future Generations.

"I shall not support any treaty or any alliance which binds future generations concerning the matter of war with any European power. I am opposed to the whole scheme and policy upon principle."

Senator Smoot (Utah), Republican, declined to discuss the treaty, but in regard to the French alliance he said:

"I know there is a strong sentiment in the Senate to do anything we possibly could do to aid France. Of course, we do not know the terms of the proposed alliance and I do not know how far the Senate would be willing to go in such a matter."

Senator Moses (N. H.), Republican, said: "The treaty of peace is in shape so that we can perform some amputations if that is found desirable or necessary. In his speech in New York before starting for Europe President Wilson said that we would find the covenant tied in the treaty with so many threads that it would not be possible to separate the two instruments.

"Of course, we have not seen the complete pattern of the goods, but we have a fairly adequate sample in the summary. From my reading of the sample it would seem that the President's advertisement of himself as a textile worker is somewhat exaggerated. It does not seem so impossible to separate the league from the treaty, if that is what should be done, although I am not prepared at the moment to say that that is what should be done.

"I am satisfied that the country is for a League of Nations, but I am sceptical as to whether it is for this particular League of Nations. Certainly if the league provided for in the treaty is to be set up its constitution must be amended. The drastic terms of territorial reductions and lessening of naval and military armament seem to have some elements of justice."

Norris Pleased by Disarmament.

Senator Norris (Neb.), Republican, said: "One thing that I like particularly about the treaty of peace is the disarmament proposition. However, my own idea is that the treaty should have gone still further in reducing Germany's armament. Germany should not be allowed an army of 100,000 men, and her navy is too big.

"It will follow, of course, that the size of Germany's army and navy will affect the size of the other military and naval organizations of the world. I am greatly pleased with the provisions in the treaty establishing a tribunal which shall try the Kaiser and his military advisers and soldiers for the monstrous crimes committed.

"There will be little difficulty in obtaining evidence and identifying the different persons responsible for the crimes committed. It will be one of the greatest tribunals in history and its awards will be of momentous importance."

Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.), Republican, said: "While I have not been able to examine all the provisions of the summary carefully the conditions imposed upon Germany seem to be reasonably adequate. The reparation to be made by Germany and the method of payment I have not studied. The territorial and naval and military terms would appear to be adequate to prevent her from repeating her crimes of 1914 and subsequent atrocities during the war."

"We seem to have drawn the teeth and claws of Germany pretty effectively and with that I am in thorough accord. But I do not wish to express a general opinion of the treaty of peace until 'I have seen it all,' said Senator Chamberlain Ore.), Democrat.

Sherman (Ill.), Republican, said:

"Unquestionably the League of Nations creates a super-government. No power on earth can make me vote to submit to any allegiance other than that I owe to the United States. This may be revolution, but here is one man 60 years old from the Middle West who is ready to shoulder a gun and fight against it.

"Under this super-sovereignty the United States will find itself bound hand and foot and Congress could not pass an appropriation bill or a measure dealing with the tariff or the immigration question without being informed that this council has issued an edict on the subject which might be contrary to that legislation.

"I will vote to separate the league covenant from the treaty and take a separate vote on each. The manner in which the treaty has been presented is a resort to gag rule. It is a confession of weakness that the League of Nations has to be dragged through as an annex to the treaty of peace. I will vote to separate them."

Senator Sherman said he did not wish at present to commit himself on the proposed defensive alliance with France. "The proposed alliance has not been submitted to us," said he, "but I can foresee if our own peace were threatened how we might be glad to have such an alliance."

He said the American people and the Senate possess only fragmentary information about the league and the treaty and that "open covenants of peace openly arrived at" and "pitiless publicity" are working to their natural conclusion.

"The terms of peace," said Senator Sherman, "are sufficiently drastic to serve as remedy for the militaristic spirit of Germany. I hope the treaty will be carried out in its letter and spirit. Let Germany devote the energy she has displayed for twenty to forty years in raising an army and inventing means of destruction to the business of paying her debts and furnishing adequate reparation for the ruin she has wrought in the world and possibly she would be satisfied not to go to war again so readily."

A Great Work, Says Hitchcock.

"I do not believe it is possible to separate the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations," said Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), Democrat, returning chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. "They are so intertwined as to make them inextricable. It is impossible for any one to attempt to separate them who really wants peace.

"The peace treaty as summarized in the semi-official review of it must impress every one as a monumental work. In my opinion the crowning glory of this great document is the fact that there is imbedded in it the great constitution of the League of Nations which harmonizes with the purpose of the treaty and is absolutely essential to carry out these purposes. I believe intelligent people will conclude that the peace settlement would be practically impossible and ineffectual without the League of Nations as one of its leading features."

The Senator said he could not discuss the proposed alliance with France in detail because the terms are not fully known here. "It seems to me, however," he said, "that such an alliance would be necessary for bridging purposes until Germany becomes a member of the League of Nations. When she once does became a member the whole force of the world would be against her if she attempted to attack France."

Senator Henderson (Nev.), Democrat, said: "The heavy conditions imposed upon Germany, by which her territory, navy and army are reduced, seem to be adequate. No one would have been satisfied if they had not been heavy."

Harding Doubts Indorsement.

"Any man charged with responsibility is of necessity reluctant to pass immediate judgment upon a compact that has been three months in the making and during all of that time has been utterly without inside information relative to the various problems involved," said Senator Harding (Ohio), Republican. "In a general way there can be little fault found with the provisions imposed upon Germany. The big issue is that raised by our involvement in the League of Nations, which is to carry out many of the treaty provisions. I doubt if the Senate will consent to this country entering upon responsibilities and limitations of which we do not know."

Senator Sterling (S. D.), Republican, said: "So far as treaty conditions imposed on Germany are concerned I am quite well satisfied. I am satisfied with some of the amendments made to the league, but by that I do not mean I am entirely satisfied with the league constitution in its present form.

"I do not like section 10. I do not care to say that I would not support it after full consideration."

Wilson Likely to Lead Fight.

The understanding here is that the President personally will lead the Administration forces in demanding that the treaty be ratified without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t." The President's plan is to put it squarely up to the Senate to "take it or leave it," and all the pressure which the Administration can command will be exerted to force favorable action even to the extent of a possible speaking tour by Mr. Wilson.

The campaign against ratification is already showing signs of crystallizing. In the first place it is emphasized by Senators and others that the question at issue is primarily to ratify a treaty establishing peace between the United States and Germany and that although the treaty in its present form is identical with the treaties of the allied nations it does not necessarily follow that it must remain so.

One impression in opposition circles to-night is that America's integrity and time honored traditions may be fully safeguarded by accepting the treaty with reservations providing that nothing in the pact entangles the United States in European politics, sacrifices the exclusive American interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, forces the United States to permit European nations to pass judgment on questions of national interest or national honor or to restrict America's liberty of action in declaring war, limiting armaments, &c. By this process some contend the objectionable features might be eliminated with a few broad strokes.

There is still confidence in Administration circles, however, that the President by his personal appeal will compel compliance on the part of the Senate and it is openly stated that with the United States pledged in the view of the world to accept the treaty as it stands, the Senate will hesitate about bringing about the unfavorable appearance which would inevitably result from "dishonoring the work of the American representatives in Paris."

Judging from the official summary of the treaty it appears likely to many here that the United States Government can be disentangled from the unfavorable commitments of the treaty by reservations on the part of the Senate, thus making changing of the wording of the treaty itself perhaps unnecessary except for the additions.

It is anticipated for example that a reservation may be proposed to eliminate all entanglements of the United States on the other hemisphere and in distant parts of the world, excepting such commitments as apply to finishing up certain vital matters pertaining to the war. A distinction between engagements entered into by the American people in making war on Germany and engagements entered into at the Paris conference without the people's knowledge and consent to apply to future European politics probably will be made.

This, it is pointed out, would leave American members on the vital commissions, would insure American assistance in forcing Germany to comply with the terms of peace, but would eliminate all the rest of the international structure built for American future participation, including mandatories for Armenia, etc., and ramifications of the League of Nations.

HUNGARY REFUSES RUMANIA'S TERMS

Communist Government Will Fight On, Says Report.

COPENHAGEN, May 8.—The Hungarian Communist Government has refused the armistice terms offered by Rumania and has decided to fight to the utmost, a despatch from Budapest says.

In reply to the Hungarian request for an armistice the Rumanian Government demanded the disarmament of the forces fighting against Rumania and her allies in the present operation, the surrender of war material and the return of prisoners and hostages without reciprocity. It was added that until the terms were fulfilled Rumania would occupy the right bank of the Theiss River to a depth of twelve miles.

In commenting on the report that the Hungarian Communist Government had fallen the *Frankfort Zeitung* says:

"We are no partisans of Bolshevism, but we look upon the fall of the Budapest Soviet Government as a great misfortune. The speedy fall of this Government is for the Allies the occasion of a new triumph, and our opinion is that now that their minds are made easy on this point the imperialist statesmen of the Entente will exact complete fulfilment of their wills by the peace terms."

CLEMENCEAU URGED ALLIANCE

Sent Letter to Wilson Asking U. S. Backing of France.

PARIS, May 8.—The first move toward an alliance among France, Great Britain and the United States supplementing the peace treaty, it is understood, was made by Premier Clemenceau in a letter to President Wilson with a view of developing American cooperation in the French desire for an agreement. Later letters passed between Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson which, it is understood, brought out the fact that while the British and French Premiers were free to conclude arrangements President Wilson could not do so without Congressional action.

This in turn developed the present tendency of the negotiations to place the whole matter before the American Congress. Discussions were devoted yesterday to the form of presentation to Congress.

The understanding takes the form of a letter signed by Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson referring the question to the British Parliament and the American Congress. It is also contemplated that the agreement shall be separate from the peace treaty and that any necessity for action under it shall be subject to a recommendation of the Council of the League of Nations.

The proposed alliance is an effort to meet the French demand for military security against German aggression. The terms are general in character.

REDS STIR UP HARBIN.

Allies Accused of Terrorism in Siberia.

By the Associated Press.

HARBIN, May 2 (delayed).—A Bolshevik proclamation, which was printed secretly, was distributed in Harbin on May day. It makes a wild attack on the "Imperialist Allies" and claims that a reign of terror exists in Siberia and that the railroads and natural resources are in the hands of foreigners.

The proclamation adds that the Russian Soviet Government has been strengthened by alliance with Hungary and by the fact that the Allies had been driven from Odessa.

SWEDISH MINISTER LEAVES.

Will Sail for Europe May 10 and Visit His Home.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Swedish Minister and Mme. Ekengren left to-day for New York, whence they will sail for France, May 10, for a visit in Brittany, London and the Minister's home in Sweden.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, who have been guests of Mrs. Elkins's sister, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, for two weeks, left to-night for their country place in Elkins, W. Va. Mrs. Elkins and Mr. and Mrs. Lee were entertained at dinner this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Lee Phillips.

Dr. and Mrs. Shirley Carter of Warrenton, Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Duval Carter, to Louis B. Strong, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Strong of Plainfield, N. J.

Dining at the Hotel ST·REGIS

means the best food in New York, skilfully cooked, quietly served, with an atmosphere *wholly different*—music and distinguished people.

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-FIFTH ST.

14 POINTS MISSING, TERMS CALLED CONQUERORS' PACT

Germany Is Made to Atone for War on Old Fashioned Basis of Victor and Vanquished, Diplomats Say.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In comparing the summary of the peace treaty with President Wilson's fourteen points diplomats admit it requires considerable imagination to see even a remote resemblance between the actual terms and the so-called principles upon which they were said to be based. The view is that virtually all the positive action which shackles German military power and makes the enemy atone for the war is based on the old fashioned form of peace treaty dictated by the victor to the vanquished. In this respect the treaty admittedly follows the line of former European treaties and the result is practically what was fully anticipated.

A comparative analysis of the fourteen points and the actual treaty terms in the opinion of diplomats shows:

FOURTEEN POINTS.	TREATY TERMS.
1. Open covenants openly arrived at.	1. Open covenants secretly arrived at.
2. Absolute freedom of the seas.	2. Absolute British domination of the seas.
3. Removal of economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions.	3. No removal of economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions.
4. Reduction of armaments.	4. No reduction of armaments and increased armaments proposed for United States Navy.
5. Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims.	5. All colonial claims adjusted at the dictates of their conquerors.
6. Evacuation of Russian territory.	6. No evacuation of Russian territory.
7. Belgium evacuated and restored.	7. Complied with but with territorial annexations added.
8. French territory freed, invaded portions restored. Alsace-Lorraine returned.	8. Complied with but with territorial annexations added.
9. Italian frontiers adjusted along lines of nationality.	9. Not yet taken up publicly but secretly settled in accord with this point despite President Wilson's protest.
10. Autonomy for peoples of Austria-Hungary.	10. Stricken out by President Wilson prior to the armistice.
11. Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro evacuated and restored.	11. Not included in treaty with Germany.
12. Turkish portions of Ottoman Empire to be assured free sovereignty.	12. Not included in treaty.
13. Independent Polish state erected, &c.	13. Complied with.
14. General association of nations formed.	14. League of Nations established in treaty.

$125,000,000 AT LOAN MEETING

Continued from First Page.

right hand box next to the stage for $1,500,000.

"What name, please?" called out Auctioneer Wood from the stage.

"Just put it down 'unattached,'" called back the purchaser.

"Whoever you are, you're a good catch for some girl," yelled an irrepressible from the centre of the orchestra, and the audience gave way to unrestrained delight at the thought. The total amount received as a result of the sale of the cannon was estimated at more than $28,000,000.

Belgian Veterans on Stage.

As soon as it had been disposed of Lieut. Vervloet, attached to the Belgian Mission, marched on to the stage at the head of a detachment of forty-two Belgian veterans, most of them wearing decorations. They were accompanied by two Belgian war dogs—Max and Turk—who drew two machine guns behind them. Affixed to the guns was a large portrait of Albert, King of the Belgians, executed by Albert de Sonville, a Belgian artist decorated for bravery during the war.

The bidding for the picture was spirited and it was sold eventually to Frederick A. Wallis, Deputy Police Commissioner, for $13,000,000. He said it would be hung in the new police clubhouse on Riverside Drive. The money included $700,000 subscribed by members of the Police Department themselves and the remainder represented subscriptions solicited by policemen, including one for $2,000,000 obtained yesterday from the estate of Hetty Green. Commissioner Wallis said afterward that the police wanted the picture and that he would have gone as high as $18,000,000 to get it had such a bid been necessary.

Lieut. Vervloet presented the Commissioner with a fourager to go with the portrait, but Mr. Wallis gracefully returned it with the thanks of the Department. But he accepted a knife, made from the first shell fired by the Belgians in the war, which was the gift of Col. Osterietch, of the Belgian Mission.

"We are about to enter on a great year of prosperity," said Mr. Taft in the course of his speech. "Peace is coming now and we saw the published treaty this morning. We will have another treaty in a few days with Austria, and another with what is left of Turkey and another with Bulgaria. And then I hope we will have the League of Nations. That is, we will certainly have the League of Nations if we have the peace treaty as it is now.

"It must be very much amended to get the league out of the peace treaty, and that will take time. But I am hoping that we will all come together and have peace and then we can look to having done our duty with great comfort.

"It may seem strange to have me here advising you—a New York audience—when I am from the country, but sometimes the farmer knows more than the city man about investing. I claim to have some knowledge about making a solid investment. I have suffered from experience. I know what it is to put something in with the hope of getting a good deal more, but any man or woman who is wise and moderate in the habit of acquisition knows, as most of us do, or ought to, how little we know about business."

William G. McAdoo, who was to have been the other speaker, was confined to his hotel with a cold and the Rev. C. W. Petty, pastor of the Creston Avenue Presbyterian Church, The Bronx, was substituted. A letter was read from Samuel Gompers subscribing for a $100 note and saying he had bought another in Washington on the instalment plan.

The meeting opened with a camp scene and setting up exercises by a detachment of Michigan and Wisconsin soldiers from the headquarters company of the 127th Infantry. Leo Ornstein played on the piano and Miss Margaret Romayne and Miss Dorothy Jardon sang.

Before the rally opened members of hoped they might raise $25,000,000 during the evening.

the Victory Loan Committee said they

BERLIN JEWS THREATENED.

Placards Call for Massacre as Alleged Reprisal.

LONDON, May 8.—An Exchange Telegraph Company despatch from Berlin reports that hatred against the Jews has been displayed recently in the German capital and that placards have been distributed asking the citizens to massacre Jews because, the notices assert, the Jews killed 200 children at Easter.

As a result of this feeling and of reports from Vilna that Jews have been murdered there, it is added, leading Jews have requested the American commission in Berlin to assist the Jews in Berlin and other German cities.

LONDON COMMENT DIFFERS ON TREATY

Chief Complaints Are Giving 89 Ships to U. S. and Financial Terms.

SEES DEFEAT FOR WILSON

Labor Organ Says President Has Been Beaten Secretly by Other Powers.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *and the Public Ledger.*

LONDON, May 8.—The chief complaint heard in London with respect to the peace terms centres about the assigning of eighty-nine German ships, now in American harbors, to the United States, thereby nearly doubling American tonnage from what it was when the United States entered the war.

The fact that the Allies get their lost ships back under the ton for ton principle does not diminish the feeling of chagrin in shipping circles that during the replacement period the American merchant marine benefits from possession of German boats afloat.

PREMIER'S PLEDGES KEPT BY THE TREATY

British Labor Alone Finds Fault With Terms.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

LONDON, May 8.—Lloyd George, in the opinion of England, as reflected in the press and by statements of many leaders of thought, has kept his preelection pledges. The peace treaty measures fully up to the nation's idea of justice, its severity being fully as far reaching as expected. It is expected also that the material gains will be satisfactory if the treaty provisions are carried out.

The voice of labor is the only one raised in dissent, Henderson, MacDonald and Lansbury disapproving on the ground that the treaty is much too severe. Their stand, however, is not meeting with much approval, because it was severity that the country demanded.

Praticularly pleasing to Conservatives here is the prospect of an alliance between Great Britain and America to protect France in the event of invasion by Germany. The Liberals, on the other hand, look to the League of Nations to solve many of the remaining difficulties.

The Northcliffe press, eager on any account to discredit Mr. Lloyd George, has no fault to find with the treaty, devoting its attacks to financial measures which remain to be worked out in detail. The *Telegraph* best sums up the country's opinion. It says:

"The peace is rigid but just. Not one of the extremist demands survived. The national rights of all peoples were dealt with fairly and justly and in accordance with the dictates of humanity. The treaty gives us a guarantee of future peace and ends the struggle with Germany right well."

PARIS PRESS TAKES A LUKEWARM VIEW

Critics Regard Treaty as Best Compromise Possible.

PARIS, May 8.—The peace treaty does not arouse much enthusiasm in the French press, although there is no discontent with it. The newspapers commentators generally condemn it with faint praise. M. Capus, in *Figaro*, says:

"Evidently the treaty only represents the greatest possible approximation of a finished and definite article. It is a human thing, not a dream and an abstraction. It assures energy to the victorious peoples, principally the French. If France gives way at the knees, the treaty will be but a vain pact between grotesque shadows."

M. Serve, in *Victorie*, says he is almost satisfied with the treaty, and adds:

"It is just the peace we dreamed of, without violence, annexations and conquests, but containing nearly all the restitutions, reparations and guarantees we could reasonably expect."

"Pertinax," in the *Echo de Paris*, is dissatisfied with the treaty, and says:

"What astonishes one at the first glance is the flagrant disproportion between the plans proposed to us and the means which we are given to carry them out."

The *Echo de Paris*, which has been a consistent critic of the Peace Conference, ends its article in review of the peace treaty as follows:

"Let us make the best of what we have; we must not undervalue it. We must work loyally with our British and American friends."

The *Petit Journal* thus sums up its opinion on the document:

"To put it short, although the treaty as it stands does not give those concerned all the compensation they had a right to expect, it is an honorable compromise and deserve a favorable reception."

After analyzing the chief clauses of the treaty, the *Temps* says:

"The experience of the war is still quite fresh. What we have learned from it is that France, the British Empire and the United States have, thanks to their invincible soldiers, crushed Germany and caused the Hohenzollern Empire to collapse in Berlin, although the Germans still held territorial pledges and strategic positions in front of Paris. Premier Clemenceau never gave up hoping that victory would be ours, and he was clever enough to discern among the other difficulties that would arise from victory the new conditions needed for French security, and he has managed to realize them.

"Foreign Minister Pichon assisted the Premier with the most unswerving devotedness, and Andre Tardieu has contributed to the work of peace making with clear sightedness, powerful will and capacity for the task. France will be grateful to them for their good services."

COUNCIL OF 3 TAKES UP ITALIAN QUESTION

Premier Orlando Expected to Attend the Meetings.

PARIS, May 8.—Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau and President Wilson will resume consideration of the Italian question to-day, Marcel Hutin said in the *Echo de Paris* this morning. It was added that Premier Orlando probably would attend the meeting and that discussion of the question would continue several days.

Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, notified the American delegation to the Peace Conference to-day that he was starting from Rome for Paris this morning. The Ambassador reported that he had a long conference with the French Ambassador in Rome over the Adriatic question.

ROME, May 8.—Salvatore Barzilai of the Italian peace delegation left here last night for Paris. The *Idea Nazionale* says that former Premier Salandra and the Marquis Salvago-Raggi will follow shortly.

LAST OF SPARTACANS DRIVEN FROM MUNICH

Hoffmann Now Gathering Up Worthless Currency.

By the Associated Press.

MUNICH, May 7 (delayed).—Munich is quieting down after four weeks of turmoil. The last of the Spartacan nests in the city has been cleared out by the forces of the Hoffmann Government, and one of the chief problems now remaining appears to be that of the elimination of the Communist money of which more than $5,000,000 was issued. This sum in bills which closely resemble real currency is yet in circulation.

The Hoffmann Government announces that it will introduce the council form of government in Bavaria minus the Communist features.

Prof. Bernhard, one of the released hostages, asserts that the Munich experiment sought improved production and better living conditions, but that it failed because no one worked.

COPENHAGEN, May 8.—A Munich despatch received here states that following the arrest of some thirty citizens there for holding a prohibited meeting, a party of Bavarian soldiers broke into the prison last night and killed twenty-one of the persons under detention. It is said that the soldiers believed the prisoners were Spartacists. A court martial has been ordered and a command has been issued that the soldiers found guilty of causing the death of the persons held in jail be shot.

Italy's Dead in War 507,169.

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

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

ROME, May 8.—It is announced officially that as a result of a comparison of figures of returned prisoners with those hitherto classed as missing some thirty-four thousand must be added to the number of dead.

The total number of dead, including the navy, is now given at 507,169.

Saks & Company

Will Place on Sale This Morning

3,600 Men's Union Suits

Athletic Style — Reg. $1.65 to $2.50

At $1.20

¶ Genuine "Shedaker" Athletic Union Suits with the patented trouser seat that absolutely eliminates binding, drawing or pinching. Such an offering would not be possible but for a remarkable trade opportunity, which we now share with you. Splendid selection of cool, Summerweight materials, including

Nainsook, Checked, Plaid and Self Striped Madras, and Sheer Mercerized Cloths.

All Sizes up to 46.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

THE FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH OF THE

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

475 FIFTH AVENUE, AT 41ST ST.

WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE VICTORY BONDS.

Special Notice to All

Life Insurance Men

In Greater New York

It is earnestly requested that all Life Insurance solicitors, general agents and managers in Greater New York (except Industrial agents) assemble this (Friday) morning at 10:30 o'clock in the

BANKERS CLUB

Thirty-eighth Floor, Equitable Building

The active co-operation of every patriotic Life Insurance Man is needed at this eleventh hour conference for extremely important Victory Loan organization work (no subscriptions will be taken at the conference).

L. A. CERF,
WM. M. HARRIS,
ROBERT L. JONES,
SIGOURNEY MELLOR,
JULIAN S. MYRICK,
LAWRENCE PRIDDY,
} Executive Committee of the Life Insurance Committee Government Loan Organization.

WHEN YOUR PAY CHECKS STOP At Your Death!

The greatest godsend to your family will be the monthly checks they will receive under the BRILL & SCOTT PLAN just as though you were here.

They will be a perpetual reminder of your thoughtfulness in having put them beyond all want.

We have an ideal, economical, up-to-the-minute plan. Investigate it **NOW! TODAY!** While you are in good health. **You may not be tomorrow.**

Phone, Write or Call on

BRILL & SCOTT

516 Fifth Avenue

PHONE MURRAY HILL 1140

"Life Insurance on a Business Basis"

New York will see it through

INVEST

This Space Contributed to Help Finish the Job by

Rainbow Division Advisory Trades Committee.

Government Loan Organization
Second Federal Reserve District
Liberty Loan Committee, 120 B'way, N. Y.

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

LET the croakers croak about the scarcity of fine fabrics—you'll see loomings here as luminous as ever. A little higher in price, to be sure! But that's because we've got to pay more! And the tailoring is so far beyond any clothing made, the "runner-up" will never catch up.

$30 UP

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET