

Japan, members of a committee on mandates for the colonies and territories detached from the enemy powers.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, was again before the Council and as a result his representations on the question of supplies for the Polish army were referred to the Supreme Council.

It is now expected that it will be possible to hand over to the Austrians on Monday the terms reserved in the original draft treaty on reparations and the military and naval clauses.

CHINA OUT OF LEAGUE IF PACT IS UNSIGNED

Detriment to Trade Seen in Refusal to Accept.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Announcement by the Chinese peace delegation in Paris today that China would not sign the peace treaty is in line with the instructions sent the delegation several days ago by the Chinese Government.

These instructions, it was learned today, never have been changed and the Chinese delegation was notified by the Chinese Government of the announcement of the Chinese delegation was not surprising to officials here.

Until very recently, however, it was expected that the Chinese might sign the treaty in view of private assurances said to have been given by representatives that Japan's tenure of Manchuria would be limited to a period under which Germany held the territory.

Second, that definite assurances were lacking that Japan would relinquish control of the railroad from Tain-to to Tain-ou, including all facilities and mining rights and privileges of exploitation of the Tain-to-Kiao-chau.

Failure of China to sign the treaty, officials explained, probably will exclude her from the League of Nations, including certain rights of redress under that covenant, as well as work to her detriment in the resumption of trade.

GERMANS HAD PLOT TO TRAP ALLIES

Refusal to Sign Intended to Draw Armies On.

BERLIN, June 28 (delayed).—The German Government, headed by Philipp Scheidemann, has planned to refuse to sign the peace treaty and to permit allied troops to march into Germany as well as the Elbe, where it would be attacked by strong German forces.

The plan failed because of jealousies and differences of opinion between the Government and the army leaders, the correspondent says. A report from the Danzig correspondent of the Tagblatt declares in a dispatch describing the details of a secret plan to create a separate State in northern Germany.

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BLAME ARMISTICE TERMS FOR SINKING

British Embassy Issues Statement on Scuttling.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—No effective measures could have been taken by the British Admiralty to prevent scuttling of the German fleet at Scapa Flow without violating the terms of the armistice, said a statement issued to-night by the British Embassy in London.

The fact that the ships were merely interned and not surrendered, said the statement, prevented the placing of the German fleet in a "commissioned" status. It was said, it would not have been a guarantee against the sinking of the ships because the German crews, with their expert knowledge of the complete radio machinery, would have found it a comparatively easy matter to open the valves without detection.

Originally it was recommended to the British Admiralty, by the naval adviser of the British Admiralty, the statement said, that the armistice terms provide for surrender instead of internment of the German ships, but the recommendation was overruled by the Council.

POLES IMPERILED BY GERMAN ADVANCE

Paderewski Begs Allies to Send Ammunition.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, June 27.—Movements of the German army in the western Poland boundary at three points are giving great uneasiness in Peace Conference circles, and Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, is making earnest efforts to obtain ammunition from the Allies before the Germans cut the principal railways, which is now feared.

Heavy attacks upon Czestochowa from the south and west threaten to cut the railway connecting Warsaw with Cracow and the Tschernowitza, an important railway junction.

The Germans also are advancing at Krotoschin, fifty-four miles south-south-east of Posen and directly west of Lodz, and there is fighting on the River Netze, west of Bromberg. Polish staff officers stationed in Paris regard the Czestochowa action as more critical, as the Germans are within twenty miles of the city at some points.

Members of the Council of Four to permit the Polish army to establish order in Galicia, east of Lemberg, carried its temporary recognition of the River Bruce as the eastern boundary of Poland, pending the decision of the League of Nations. This decision was especially gratifying to M. Paderewski and his associates, as the interrelated Polish army is making earnest efforts to obtain ammunition from the Allies before the Germans cut the principal railways, which is now feared.

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KERENSKY RUE GOT \$187,000,000 HERE

Polk Tells of Loans Made to Russia Before Reds Took Control.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, June 27.—A total of \$187,000,000 was loaned by the United States to the Kerensky Government in Russia prior to November, 1917, when that Government collapsed under the avalanche of Bolshevism, Under Secretary of State Frank Polk today informed the House Committee on Finance of the details of the loans.

After the fall of the Kerensky regime the balance of the \$450,000,000 which had been set aside for Russia was turned back into the Treasury by the State Department.

Of Russian bonds floated by the Romanoff Government \$75,000,000 worth bearing interest at 4 1/2 and 4 3/4 per cent are still in the hands of American bondholders, and on these no interest has been paid since the fall of Kerensky.

Questioned as to the disposition of the American troops now operating in Siberia Mr. Polk told the committee the policy was to replace drafted men with regular troops as they returned to the United States as rapidly as possible. At present the United States has about 8,000 men in the international force operating in Siberia.

Replying to a question the Under Secretary said the allied and associated Governments have not extended recognition to the Bolshevik Government, but have expressed their sense of moral support and sympathy with the recrudescence of order promised by this movement. This involves neither military nor financial support, he said.

The committee will have before it on Monday Treasury officials with a complete record of all expenditures made to the Russian account.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—By unanimous vote the Senate adopted today to the President's request for information as to the Administration's policy in respect to Siberia and as to the maintenance of United States troops there.

EX-EMPEROR CHARLES III. Confined to Home for Week—Nursed by Empress.

By the Associated Press. GENEVA, June 27.—It is reported from Prangins, where former Emperor Charles of Austria is staying, that the Emperor's condition is giving rise to anxiety. He has not left the house for a week and is being attended by a Swiss doctor.

Former Empress Zita is acting as a nurse for her husband.

TROOPS RESTORE QUIET IN HAMBURG

Continued from First Page.

are doing business and the city transportation systems are operating. The authorities, however, have not reestablished their control. There is no disciplined organization to take charge of the food ships in the harbor or to police the city. The Spartacus Communists still are in power, although the approach of the Government troops, it is anticipated, will result in the restoration of order and quiet within forty-eight hours.

The greatest anxiety is felt here for the food ships in the harbor. It is reported, announced they would seize and destroy the ships if the food situation in Hamburg does not improve at once.

The only measure the Communist leaders in Hamburg apparently have been able to agree on is opposition to the Government troops should attack the city. Government authorities express themselves as certain the Hamburg disorders were inspired. They were said to be the beginning of the generally chaotic condition planned by the Spartacus, and expected by them to extend throughout the country. The authorities said the Hamburg working people allowed themselves to be misled into starting this movement, and were persuaded to riot ostensibly to get better food but actually to further Spartacus political purposes.

BLAME PROFITEERS FOR HAMBURG RIOT

Commission of Twelve Says Food Was Poisoned.

HAMBURG, June 27.—The Commission of Twelve, now in control of the city, has issued a statement regarding disorders there which reads:

"A rain flood has run in Hamburg. Out of spontaneous disgust at shameful adulteration of foodstuffs there has grown a stormy movement of protest which the Hamburg government thought to choke in blood. It was volunteers who in conjunction with Hamburg police brought about the bath of blood."

"Throughout all of Germany in the last few days there have been spontaneous outbreaks that have not been political in character, but have been born of desperation on the part of starving people forced to pay money for the inedible, horrible foodstuffs sold in order to poison those who sustained their health to a certain extent during the fearful world's murder."

"The occurrence in Hamburg, Lubek and other cities were possible because private capitalists profiteers have been able to exercise control over the food supply. Meantime there has been setting in of a general strike, and spontaneously for the benefit of workmen. We urge you to remain loyal and to undertake nothing that might bring discredit upon the Home Secretary and thus immediately establish some basis for action."

"Out of Hamburg with the troops! Down with Senators who shoot workmen!"

IRISH QUESTION NOW UP TO CLEMENCEAU

Dunne and Walsh Will Sail To-day for the U. S.

PARIS, June 27.—The delegation here representing Irish societies in the United States has been notified that the Irish question, so far as the Peace Conference is concerned, has been left in the hands of Premier Clemenceau, President of the conference.

Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, the delegates remaining here, will sail for the United States on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Irish question to Messrs. Dunne and Walsh by the general secretary of the American peace delegation, John A. Murphy of Buffalo, who has been added to the European section of the American Commission on Irish Independence.

The Irish commission has established permanent headquarters here and will act in cooperation with the envoys of the "Irish republic" as long as the Peace Conference is in session. L. S. Trigg, formerly executive secretary of the National War Labor Board in Washington, will be in charge of the secretariat in Paris.

Messrs. Dunne and Walsh today presented to Premier Clemenceau a formal statement on conditions in Ireland for the information of the conference in detail. It was officially announced here this afternoon.

The fact that the former Crown Prince was still at Wieringen was disclosed by an official statement by the Dutch Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, June 27.—The German Crown Prince has not yet been seen from his home on the island of Wieringen for some time, a Havas despatch from The Hague says.

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As finally approved the legislation ends Government control at midnight on the last day of June 30—James K. Hackett, Chairman Cummings of the Interstate Commerce Commission told the President would sign the bill next month and that the repeal law would be effective July 31.

The only other important provision of the measure continues toll and local telephone rates for four months after approval of the bill, unless sooner adjusted by State commissions.

BOSTON BUILDING STRIKE ENDS Agreement Reached on Basis of a Dollar an Hour.

GERMAN GETS SIX MONTHS.

Under Officer Recruited for Army in Occupied Zone.

COBLENZ, June 27.—Frederick Ketterman, an under officer in the German army, was convicted yesterday by an American military commission of recruiting civilians within the American occupied area. This was held to be a violation of the armistice terms and an infraction of regulations published by American military authorities in the newspapers in February. Ketterman was sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined \$1,250.

Letters from Berlin authorizing Ketterman to enlist men for the German army were found in his possession. Other paper among his effects showed a general knowledge of the American troops mentioned in the newspapers in their force. He also had a report on the recent burning of ammunition dumps near Coblenz. The original copies of these papers evidently had been forwarded to Berlin.

Ketterman admitted having recruited more than fifty men.

LASZLO DE LOMBOS BRITISH ONCE MORE

Hungarian Painter's Plea for Naturalization Sustained After Long Inquiry.

LONDON, June 27.—The British naturalization of Philip Alexis Laszlo de Lombos, a Hungarian portrait painter, was sustained today after long inquiry by the committee on revocation of naturalization certificates. After having heard testimony throughout the week, the committee deliberated for fifteen minutes, and Justice Salter of the King's Bench division of the High Court, in a sixty minute address, rendered the decision.

Justice Salter said that although the painter had not been guilty of breaches of law, he had not been actuated by any unworthy motive, and neither had he attempted to persuade Whitcomb Owen of New York to forward letters to Hungary for him.

The Justice added that the painter had not shown himself by any act or by speech to be disaffected or disloyal, but he had broken the law with regard to trading with the enemy. The committee on revocation of naturalization certificates, however, held that deprivation of the rights of citizenship would be a penalty quite disproportionate to the errors he had committed.

Philip Alexis Laszlo de Lombos, who is of Hungarian origin, some twenty years before the outbreak of the war was a familiar figure at social gatherings in London, and himself entertained extensively. He had broken the law with regard to trading with the enemy. The committee on revocation of naturalization certificates, however, held that deprivation of the rights of citizenship would be a penalty quite disproportionate to the errors he had committed.

The appeal was made in October, 1917. It was said that the Advisory Committee of the Home Affairs had declined to accede to the plea advanced for the artist's release and that he would be held for the duration of the war. John A. Murphy, Secretary, said there were grave reasons to suspect de Lombos of being engaged in activities which might prove dangerous to the public safety. He added, however, that there was no legal evidence on which he could be convicted of a criminal offense.

Laszlo de Lombos was born in Budapest in 1868 and after having gained success as a painter came to London. He married a Miss Guinness, daughter of the late H. Guinness of Dublin in 1908.

Laszlo de Lombos has painted the portraits of many notabilities among them Col. T. E. Lawrence, the former Emperor of Germany, King Edward VII and Pope Leo. For the last named portrait the artist received the gold medal at the Paris Salon in 1900.

EX-CROWN PRINCE STICKS TO HIS ISLAND

Han't Been Away From His Dutch Headquarters.

THE HAGUE, June 27.—Frederick William Holenstein, the former German Crown Prince, who escaped from Holland to Germany had been reported as still at his residence on the island of Wieringen in the Zuider Zee this morning. It was officially announced here this afternoon.

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REPUBLICANS READY FOR TEST ON LEAGUE

Are Confident They Have Majority to Adopt Root Amendments.

HITCHCOCK DISPUTES IT Asserts That Not More Than 16 Senators Will Vote Against Ratification.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, June 27.—Opposition to the League of Nations covenant by the Senate Republicans has crystallized. Following the programme of constructive revision outlined by Elihu Root in his recent letter to Senator Lodge (Mass.) and defined by Senator Knox (Pa.) in his recent address in the Senate the party is now united. On the basis of agreement which has been reached the Republicans are now prepared to meet the issue of necessary revision and force the President's party to defend in their promised effort to jam the covenant down the throats of the opposition to the Wilson doctrine.

The reorganized opposition is not yet perfect. It is admitted that a serious necessity still exists for the Republicans to work out a clear and definite plan of constructive revision. The party would not be confronted with another collapse of the movement. The existing opposition to the present form of the League of Nations covenant is a reformed organization just now in the welding process. It includes the entire Republican side of the Senate with the exception of Mr. McNary (Ore.), who is irrevocably fast to the Wilson following, and Mr. McNary (Ore.), who is still insistent that he believes the covenant to be a fairly perfect document, although he is somewhat unstable in regard to the adequacy of the protection of the social integrity of America, which the law provisions for a restraining immigration seem to threaten.

Majority is Now Assured. The Republican missionaries are working night and day with Senator McNary (Ore.) and Senator Sherman (N. Y.) and the Oregonian will stand with his party in the demand for revision of the provisions of the part regarding a nation's right to protect itself against immigration flooding and also the ill framed guarantee of the integrity of the Monroe doctrine.

The forty-seven of the forty-nine Republican members are accounted for, and these with the known certainty that at least two Democrats will vote with the Republicans to limit their efforts to revise the league covenant, a majority of the Senate ready to compel the improvement of the document pending the revision of the Home Secretary.

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KOLCHAK NEEDS SUPPLIES AT ONCE

Allies Must Act Quickly to Insure Victory.

By the Associated Press. OMAHA, Nebraska, June 26 (delayed).—Whatever support the Allies may intend giving to the Kolchak Government must come quickly if decisive results are to be achieved before winter in the campaign against Bolshevism. The armies of the all-Russian Government now have plenty of man power, but are confronted by forces greatly superior in equipment, according to Government circles. Recruiting is progressing satisfactorily. By the end of the summer there will be no lack of men. What the Allies require for an offensive they will be much needed materials.

The Foreign Office, in answer to questions, has stated that it will be awaiting further information as to what plans the Allies may have for rendering aid to the Kolchak forces. Meantime, however, the War Department has prepared a preliminary list of urgent necessities, and is ready for any inquiry as to what help is most needed. It is stated that whatever material aid is to be given this year, it should be ready by the end of the year.

The list of supplies wanted includes many things, ranging from tanks and airplanes to compasses and cartridge belts.

"We have seen what America can do in an emergency," said Mr. Soule, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Omaha Government. "We are convinced that America seriously proposed to come to our assistance with war materials. We are convinced that the needed supplies exist in abundance in America and that the Allies can we hope to receive them quickly."

On the Ufa front the retirement of the Siberian forces has been virtually stopped. Occasional offensives are being made with good success. The enemy, however, made a strong drive in the direction of Krasnodar, in an effort to isolate the northern section. This resulted in a slight retirement along that front.

LABOR TO PROTEST ACTION IN RUSSIA

British, French and Italians Opposed Intervention.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, June 27.—British, French and Italian labor representatives have decided to make a general demonstration on July 21 to protest against allied intervention in Russia. This announcement was made by Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, at the Laborers' conference here today.

Mr. Henderson explained that the demonstration would be an attempt to prevent the Governments of Europe from adopting a reactionary policy throughout the world.

It would be left to each country, he added, to decide whether the demonstration would take the form of political or industrial action. He said that the demonstration would be passed protesting against any intervention in Russia and demanding the abandonment of conscription.

The conference later passed a resolution calling upon the League of Nations to take industrial action to compel the British Government to stop operations in Russia.

Another resolution adopted endorsed a six hour day in all industries.

WOULD LIMIT PAY TO CONGRESS SCALE

Senator Sherman Says U. S. Salaries Are Too Big.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, June 27.—"I am opposed to paying anybody in Government service more than the salary that members of Congress receive," declared Senator Sherman (Ill.) today in a speech in which he paid his respects in accustomed picturesque style to several groups and people connected with the Government.

One of those for whom Senator Sherman indicated a detaste was David J. Lewis, now a member of the Tariff Commission, lately chief lieutenant of Mr. Burleson in the management of the wire systems of the country.

"Whenever Lewis has investigated anything," said Senator Sherman, "I always arrive at the recommendation that the Government take over its ownership. It doesn't make any difference what it is, that is his conclusion, I suppose if it were a railroad, he would take free love he would wind up by recommending Government ownership of both the parties."

"When we are creating a commission of some sort we are always told that it is impossible to get men of real ability and capacity to serve on it for less than \$10,000 a year. Well, if we put the salary that figure, they tell us, we'll get only scrub politicians to serve. Well, from what I know of this Tariff Commission, I don't see that there is in its membership mighty few exceptions to that rule."

"Then they tell us that Congress is inefficient. It is supposed to be doing nothing. That is a very old charge against Congress. All right, I suppose that if members of Congress were paid \$10,000 a year it would induce better people to serve. We might try a year and see how much more efficient and active we would be in the public interest."

"Very soon after the Fourth of July, I don't know just when, but in a few days—we will be receiving a splendid visitation from Europe of returning peace-makers. I am informed that there are 1,400 in that aggregation. It should be received with due form and solemnity. Fourteen hundred people make no mean proposition, and the occasion should be made worthy of its character. Surely Washington is entitled to that parade, to see Herron and Sturges and know what they represent. We are told that there are, moreover, seven-eighths carloads of the mementoes of this tour that have been collected by our distinguished representatives abroad. They should be received with due recognition of their import and significance."

Toronto Carmen Refuse Offer. TORONTO, June 27.—By a vote of 1,511 to 21 the striking Toronto street railway employees today rejected an offer of \$100,000 an hour offered by the Ontario Railway Board. The men are holding out for 55 cents. Meanwhile no cars are running.

By the Associated Press. TOKYO, May 23 (correspondence).—Japanese authorities are disturbed over what looks like an organized effort to employ a Soviet agent in the form of an extreme nature in this country. Several secret meetings have been held at which speakers have proclaimed radical doctrines, pushing their remarks in menacing language. Agitators are reported to have circulated in the crowds at Osaka during a celebration of the attainment of majority of the Crown Prince.

The police and gendarmes are searching for "dangerous thought" propagandists. Postcards propagating radical Socialism have been sent out from Tokyo to petty officers and men of all army divisions. Domiciliary searches were carried out, but few copies of the propaganda postcards were seized.

PARTISAN DEBATE RAGES IN HOUSE

Claims of Republicans to Economy Rouse Kitchin to Heated Denial.

DEMOCRATS ASK CREDIT

Cession of War Activities Asserted to Be Real Cause of Reductions.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, June 27.—The House sat back and enjoyed to-day a brief, heated, old fashioned, partisan debate over expenditures, which was brought about by a denunciation of Republican claims of economical administration by the former Democratic majority leader, Representative Kitchin (North Carolina).

Mr. Kitchin indulged in a thirty minute rampage because Representative Peas (Ohio), chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and Majority Leader Mondell (Wyoming) had called the attention of the country to the fact that all big supply measures which failed of passage in the Senate last session had been passed by the new House in less than six weeks and that the expenditure for war was being reduced by more than \$1,500,000,000 below similar appropriations authorized by the Democratic House of the 65th Congress.

"I have never heard any so severe as that," Mr. Kitchin had sought to point out that the reductions made possible in the appropriation bills since last session were brought about by cessation of government activities and that the Administration deserved credit for the financial condition of the country.

"If we had followed the dictates and demands of the Administration we should be carrying in these bills at least \$2,000,000,000 more than they are now carrying."

Referring to Mr. Mondell's comparison between the record of the Republican House in speedily passing supply bills and that of the Democratic Congress, in which the measures failed last session, Mr. Kitchin said:

"Every intelligent man in this House—and that includes some Republicans—knows absolutely that every one of these bills would have been written into the statute books had it not been for an incident in the last days of the Congress."

Not only the War Department, Mr.

Coal Restriction Lifted. WASHINGTON, June 27.—Shipments of coal may now be made from all parts on the Atlantic seaboard instead of only from Philadelphia or ports south of the War Trade Board announced today.

Joseph fed Egypt in the days of Pharaoh and was made its ruler. Apicius discovered how to cook oysters fresh and alive and was almost deified by ancient Rome. Napoleon, who said that an army marches on its stomach, was acclaimed the greatest warrior of all times. CHILDS, whose creed is wholesome food and clean surroundings, serve 50,000,000 meals a year.

MASS MEETING Carnegie Hall 59th Street & Seventh Avenue TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK To oppose the ratification of the Covenant of the League of Nations in its present objectionable form. SPEAKERS: U. S. SENATOR HIRAM W. JOHNSON U. S. SENATOR JAMES A. REED GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER A message of the Utmost National Importance Which