

President's condition. He had a good night. GRAYSON, RUFFIN, BRITT. For considerably more than a week the President has enjoyed practically a complete rest. But few matters have been permitted to reach him and all of the routine matters of government. No one has been in the sick room except the President's attendants and his immediate family.

Later Reports Encouraging. When his three married daughters were hastened to Washington more than a week ago, when the President's condition became graver and automobile rides were abandoned, the patient was kept as far as possible from all excitement. Even his sons-in-law, William McAdoo and F. B. Rowan, were not given access to the sick room. Since that time, however, reports have been most encouraging and the President's daughters left for their homes, making it plain that he was in no immediate danger.

It was these circumstances that caused many anxious inquiries in Washington to-day after the President's condition. It has been generally announced that the President would need complete rest for a long time. The President was said by officials to have spent a quiet and restful day, although somewhat depressed because of a drizzling rain which began to fall during the night and continued all day. Mrs. Wilson again spent a part of the day reading to him, as has been her daily custom since his illness, and strains from the talking machine in the sickroom could be heard at intervals. Dr. Grayson and the other physicians have adopted a policy of "standing pat" on their bulletins, and will not even comment on the daily crop of rumors concerning the President that spring up over night.

FRENCH ELECTIONS TO MISS ROYALISTS Imperialists Also Out for First Time Since 1870.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The approaching elections in France will be the first since the fall of the empire in 1870 in which the republic will not be attacked by Royalists or Imperialists. Imperialists have virtually disappeared from politics and the Royalists have given up their demand for the return of the Duke of Orleans to become king of France. The Duke himself has asked his supporters to refrain from a campaign against the existing order of things. Conservatives who were not Royalists but strong Catholics and had kept up the fight against the anti-clerical tendencies of the republic have announced that they finally accept the separation of church and state and are merely counting upon an unprejudiced execution of the law. This has made possible the negotiations now under way for an alliance of all parties excepting the extreme Socialists in certain Departments, including the Seine, which embraces Paris.

In Paris, a coalition is under consideration between all parties, including the new National Socialist Party made up of dissidents and led by Gustave Hervé, editor of *Le Peuple*. The object of forming a union ticket of candidates for the Chamber of Deputies in order to defeat the Royalists and give the death blow to the Bolshevik agitation which has virtually superseded the old Socialist programme of collectivism. The Socialists have maintained thus far the decision of the convention to reject alliances with any other party and are excluding even some of the important leaders of their party who voted in favor of military credits and are not considered sufficiently advanced.

ALBANIANS CHARGE PLOT AGAINST NATION Italy's Pretensions Declared Cloak for Imperialism.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Oct. 12.—The National Albanian Committee here has issued another appeal to the Peace Conference, in which it is declared that the pretensions of Italy, recently expressed by Signor Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, as being confined to the occupation of Avlona and the exercise of a mandate for Albania, are only a cloak for imperial designs and that the negotiations between Italy, Greece and Serbia have in view an understanding equivalent to the annihilation of Albania as a nation. The document further declares that the Albanians will never consent to the occupation of Avlona nor to a mandate such as Italy seeks.

FRENCH MOTORS COPY U. S. Radical Changes Noticeable in Automobiles.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Radical changes in the French automobile are noticeable on every hand by the visitor to the fifteenth annual automobile show here this week. A survey of the various exhibits indicates that the French manufacturer is trying to follow closely American tendencies in the makeup of his cars. Although some pleasure vehicles were made during the war, the industry was almost exclusively devoted to war work, so that generally speaking the present show represents the transformation of 1914 models to 1919 models. Electrical and lighting devices have been adopted and close examination of the more technical machinery shows improved arrangements as regards gears, oil feeds and motors. Many beautiful bodies are shown with a wide variety of designs, although there are few brilliantly colored, as is the case in American exhibitions. The practice of having custom built bodies appears to be less this year than formerly, as some firms are going in for quantity production.

BULGARS APPLAUD GERMANS. Demonstration Reported in Film Theatre in Sofia.

SALONIKI, Oct. 11 (delayed).—Despatches received from Sofia say that demonstrations favorable to the Germans took place recently at a moving picture theatre in that city, at which pictures of the signing of the treaty of Versailles were exhibited. The Bulgarian audience was silent when the allied delegates were shown in the Hall of Mirrors, but vigorously applauded when the German representatives made their appearance.

SENATE NOW READY TO SPEED UP TREATY

Vote on Shantung Amendment Expected on Wednesday or Thursday.

DEMOCRATS WAVERING Lodge Reservations Gain at Least One Convert and Leaders Are Hopeful.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Senate by advancing its meeting hour to 11 o'clock instead of noon and by devoting itself strictly to the consideration of the peace treaty actually has embarked upon a policy of speeding up. It is believed by the majority of leaders that the ensuing week will be marked by great progress in the debate and that by Saturday night a reasonably accurate estimate can be made of the time to be required to complete the consideration of the document. In voting on all proposed amendments and framing into the resolution of ratification the necessary reservations to insure the acceptance of the document from the British and the League of Nations, the suggestion has been made unofficially in the Senate that the elimination of the word "and" in the adoption of a policy of continuing resolutions between sessions instead of daily adjournments would facilitate treaty negotiations. It is unlikely the plan will be put into practice.

The Republican leaders are ready now to proceed with the discussion and consideration of the treaty. The League of Nations covenant with no unnecessary delay. They are quite willing to meet earlier and to sit later. They think the country is largely in growing restive, however unjustly, over the so-called delays of the Senate, but they are not disposed to bring in any special legislation for the purpose of making the Senate a debating ground for the League and treaty for an indefinite period.

Democrats Press for Speed. Nevertheless, some of the Administration Senators have the recess program in contemplation, and they may endeavor to force it if they think a sufficient number of Republican votes can be obtained that they can, at the same time, keep their own forces in line to do it. It is quite safe, however, to predict that the completion of the treaty will be forced to a vote and if it becomes evident that the Senate wants to set aside the treaty, the League of Nations arrangement may be perfected through some sort of unanimous consent agreement.

The last session has seen a marked weakening of the Administration. Two days ago one of the leading Democratic Senators told Republican friends that he would vote for the ratification of the treaty with the League of Nations unless he were put under extreme political pressure. He believed that these reservations were certain of adoption, and that the League of Nations arrangement would be almost certain to hold a following of several other Democrats, who, at the time, have not been regarded as doubtful.

Senator Norris (Neb.) will still have his Shantung speech unfinished to-morrow. He said to-day that he was going to put into the Record a large volume of additional evidence, showing the parallel between Japanese methods in Korea, when that country was in the early stages of absorption by Japan, and present proceedings in China. "Japan is now conducting just the same campaign of suppression and assimilation in China that she carried on in Korea," he said to-day.

"I am going to present a picture of just how the thing was done in Korea, and to parallel that with the description of how it is now being done in China. There will be no chance for a fair mind to avoid the conclusion that Japan has set out to absorb China as it did Korea."

LODGE NEXT TO BE HEARD. Senator Lodge's Shantung speech will follow Senator Norris's effort. There still remain 226 pages of the treaty to be read by the Senate's clerk, which would occupy them for two full daily sittings if no other business were transacted. On Wednesday the unanimous consent agreement will bring the matter face to face with a vote. There will be a number of short speeches, and as no time has been set to vote it is not considered that the roll will be called that day, but it may be reached Thursday.

Following the disposal of the Shantung amendments to the treaty, Senate leaders plan to take up the proposed amendment of Senator Johnson, Republican of California, who is expected to return Tuesday from his western speaking trip. Leaders of both parties in the Senate agree that the vote on Senator Johnson's proposal, aimed to equalize British and American voting strength in the League of Nations, will be very close. Several days, it is expected, will be spent in debate on the amendment.

By the time amendments to the treaty are disposed of and reservations come up for action, Democratic leaders hope President Wilson will have recovered sufficiently from his illness to allow the holding of a conference. In connection with the peace treaty, action is planned this week on the resolution of Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, proposing a Senate declaration in favor of awarding western Thrace to Greece instead of to Bulgaria. The Foreign Relations sub-committee considering proposals to aid the Armenians is expected to report late this week.

BANDIT RAISULI TO SURRENDER. Sequel to Victories of Spanish Troops in Morocco.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—A report from Tangier says that Raisuli, the bandit, has offered to surrender to the Spanish Government. Spanish troops, according to Morocco reports, have occupied Pami Metuar, Htina and Escarria. Raisuli's forces were recently defeated by Spanish troops and his stronghold in Morocco captured. Latest reports had the bandit in flight in the direction of the Sinai Mountains.

PAINLEVE EXPLAINS NIVELLE'S DISASTER

Reveals for First Time Why Champagne Offensive in April, 1917, Failed.

HAIIG ALSO WAS SULKING Complained of Friction With French Commander Before His Defeat at Arras.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES SERVICE. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Oct. 12.—Revelations of the friction which existed between the French and British high commands and the respective Governments were made to-day. Documents of the highest historical importance, which are extracted from a forthcoming book by a well known French military writer, "Commandant de Civroyeux," the author of the first attempt at unification of the allied command was made and the subsequent failure of the two allied offensives, the British at Arras and the French in Champagne, which ended with allied military prestige at a low ebb. At the Calais conference a convention was signed by Premier Lloyd George recognizing that the general direction of the allied armies should belong to the French commander in chief. The British share in the offensive was fixed by Gen. Nivelle for April 8. Hindenburg's famous retreat, which followed immediately after the conference at Calais, altered the state of affairs somewhat.

Sir Douglas Haig sent a note to the British War Council which reopened the whole question of the forthcoming offensive. The French Premier immediately sent a telegram to Mr. Lloyd George pointing out the friction and misunderstanding which apparently existed between the French and British high commands. Gen. Nivelle wrote: "The repeated tendency of Field Marshal Haig to evade instructions given him, to question continually the offensive itself and the plan of operations that at the moment is so near in its execution, render illusory the cooperation of the British forces and make it impossible to exercise unity of command."

Nivelle is Reported. Difficulties, says Commandant de Civroyeux, sprang up between M. Painleve, then Minister of War in the Ribot Cabinet, and Gen. Nivelle. M. Painleve summoned Gen. Nivelle to Paris and announced that it had been decided to ask him to send in his resignation. Nivelle refused, and only consented some days later. M. Painleve, who suggested M. Ribot as Premier, in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies Friday, raised the veil for the first time from the events connected with the offensive of April, 1917, which it was intended should have such magnificent results but which ended in a dramatic failure. The reactionary press has accused M. Painleve of having been the cause of this failure by prematurely stopping the offensive as the result of representations by a few politicians who were horrified by the terrible fighting. M. Painleve said that for patriotic rea-

sons he had remained silent for two years, but he would now reply to the questions of the German press. He said, without any political or other intervention. The former Premier said the offensive collapsed before the German machine guns, of which the enemy had an immense number. The German command knew the French plan of campaign as early as April 8, having found it on a French officer taken prisoner. The French Army headquarters was aware that the plan of the offensive was known to the Germans, but the French Government was ignorant of the fact. The advances were about 500 yards in two days instead of seven miles in eight hours. The offensive failed of itself, he said, without any political or other intervention.

QUICK ACTION FOR HOME RULE NEEDED

London "Times" Points Out Three Factors Helpful to Cabinet Committee.

ONE IS THE COALITION Experience and Labors of Irish Convention Also Helpful to Statesmen.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES SERVICE. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Oct. 12.—The "Times" this morning discussing the Irish situation says editorially: "The Cabinet committee to whom has been entrusted the framing of a measure of self-government for Ireland have before them a task which will make the utmost demand upon their ability. The situation which they face has been complicated by previous failures and mistakes and the road is strewn with the bones of political reputations. "There are inconvenient party and personal commitments at every turn. To be met, the committee must work against time and consequently they will be liable to the temptation of permissively considering of speed to prejudice sound judgment."

"Difficult though the task is, it is relieved by three factors which confer a very practical advantage. First, the committee represent a coalition and because of this and of the fact that all parties in Great Britain desire a solution they may hope for a smaller volume of parliamentary opposition to any reasonable proposals than other would be reformers of the Irish Government have encountered in the past. Secondly, they are presumably free from the necessity of supporting their recommendations by evidence of Irish agreement to them. Thirdly, they have the advantage of Irish recent experience and labors of the Irish convention. "The misconception that England, and especially the present Government, is possessed of enmity against Ireland is the root of the anti-British feeling in that country. It is the enormous responsibility of the Cabinet committee to prove the contrary. It may be impossible in justice to Ulster to satisfy the full demands of the Nationalists, but it is possible to convince Ireland that it is neither ingardingly nor hostilely being treated. A ten-year-old boy was beheaded for having sung the Montenegro national anthem, and two young women named Arsenivitch were outraged and then shot on the same pretext. Aged noblemen and women have had their eyes burned out with hot ashes by the Serbians."

MONTENEGRIANS BEAT SERBS. Later Are Accused of Committing Excesses.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 11.—Montenegro forces have inflicted heavy losses on Serbian detachments in the Montenegro insurrection, which is reported to be continuing, according to a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Montenegro Government. Montenegro, it is said, has again asked the great Powers to order the Serbians out of Montenegro. The statement continues: "At Mount Jouritcha, Montenegro inflicted heavy losses on Serbian forces, and in combats near Cetinje the Serbians lost fifty killed, 126 wounded and many prisoners. Montenegro prisoners are being murdered by Serbians in the most cruel manner. Antoina Boyevitch, a doctor in law, and several other former students having been found on the battlefield with their eyes gouged out and their hands severed. At Nicouwie a ten-year-old boy was beheaded for having sung the Montenegro national anthem, and two young women named Arsenivitch were outraged and then shot on the same pretext. Aged noblemen and women have had their eyes burned out with hot ashes by the Serbians."

and thankless though the task may seem, there are many Irishmen who are swayed by the result of the present deliberations. "There are not politicians. Their stories are seldom heard, but their desire is for a stable form of government for their country and to prevent rancor and uncertainty. Their number is far greater than is realized by a casual observer of the Irish question."

COL. HOUSE BACK IN POOR HEALTH

Continued from First Page. port, for the only gangplank available was pitched at an angle of 45 degrees and was as slippery as grease. When the Northern Pacific came up to Pier 2 of the Port of Desharking at Howland street, a small transport surging more than half of the space of the slip to the north of the pier, and a big transport using all of the space of the south slip, the skipper did the best he could. He poked his boat into as much of the berth space as remained in the north slip and let it go at that. The result was that about a third of the transport stuck out into the North River and the coastabouts had to swing a single gangplank up in the drizzling rain against a companionway in this after section. It made a tricky descent for anybody who wasn't wearing French heel shoes or cowboy boots. It looked like a pretty hard journey for Col. House to make.

Colonel Helped Off Ship. The Major-General and a flock of Majors and Captains went into council and then put the problem up to Col. House himself. The Colonel guessed he could make it if they supported him right and left and didn't try to land him too fast. So the Colonel's personal physician, Commander William McLean, U. S. N., who went to France with Col. House a year ago and has been with him ever since, caught him under one arm and one of the captains caught him under the other and together they eased him slowly and safely down the precipitous plank. Gen. Shanks had his motor car waiting and after the General had escorted Mrs. House down the toboggan car shot out of the pier and headed for the Lackawanna ferry, Manhattan and the House apartment at 115 East Fifty-third street. Persons who talked to Col. House yesterday afternoon could not escape the impression, true or incorrect, that he is ready to retire to private life. Rumors that the long time sympathetic friendship which existed between him and the President has cooled have persisted in the face of a carefully denied denial by Col. House, and there have been other rumors that actual friction developed between him and Mr. Wilson over matters of policy. Col. House was 61 years of age on

July 26, about a year and a half younger than the President, who will be 68 next December 28, and like Mr. Wilson he has labored intensely for five years on the problems of war and peace. He visited European Governments in 1914, 1915 and 1916 as the personal representative of the President, was appointed as the special representative of the President at the interallied conference of Premiers and Foreign Ministers which was held in Paris, November, 1917, and then spent nearly a year organizing the collection of a vast amount of data for the use of the American Peace Commission. He went back to Paris in the middle of October, 1918, and thereafter participated actively in the labors of the Congress of Paris, the only one of the American Commissioners entrusted by the President, according to report, with any measure of authority. When the League of Nations plan, which is accredited to President Wilson, and Lord Robert Cecil of England, emerged more than to Woodrow Wilson, even more than the long continued conferences at Versailles, Col. House was sent to London to join with Lord Robert in starting the league to functioning before its existence had been authorized by proposed member Governments. He was taken ill in Paris last November, and it was stated at the time that he suffered an attack of Spanish influenza. Col. House himself said yesterday that this was not true, that it was an affliction of gravel which incapacitated him for a time; but for several weeks his health gave his friends a good deal to worry about. It was intimated yesterday that if the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate desires his testimony about the operations of the Congress of Paris he will have no objection to appearing before the committee, but that that appearance must necessarily await the re-organization of his health. For the present he will take to his bed and will not be permitted to see anybody except a very few close friends.

PARIS MORGUE GIVES NOVELISTS NEW PLOT

Man Brought In Stupefied Dies in Cooling Chamber. By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Oct. 12.—The attention of Paris has been shifted for the moment from things diplomatic to a mysterious murder case which has baffled the police and medical authorities who are investigating it. It is a strange story and sounds as though it might have been lifted from the pages of one of Edgar Allan Poe's books. The details are as follows: It began in St. Louis Hospital, where a man named Laurie was supposed to have died suddenly. As he had no home and as he had no relatives apparently—there being no papers or signs about his

brought over on the Mauretania three cases of tea, fearing that he would be unable to obtain here a blend to suit his palate. No, that is no reflection on our tea, just a wise precaution, for every nation has its individual taste. America's favorite blend is used in the CHILDS restaurants—20,000 pounds a year. Made with the same skill as CHILDS famous blends, but in individual pots at 10c.

CHILD'S

clothing to indicate any connection anywhere—his body was taken to the morgue. When the body was placed in the freezing chamber the attendants discovered to their horror that it remained warm for some time, becoming cold very slowly. The startled attendants informed the police, who, after an investigation in which they linked every scrap of evidence, from a stained shirt in the hospital bed he had occupied to a strange shoe found near it and belonging to a man who had occupied the room nearest the victim, set out upon a search for a man who was discharged from the hospital shortly after Laurie died. After a long hunt through the Apooz quarters and in every corner of the Montmartre this man finally was arrested. Questioned by the police he said: "Laurie snored so loudly that noise of the patients near him could sleep, as I gave him a soothing potion." The evasive answers of the prisoner and his suspicious character complicated the mystery further. The man could not give a satisfactory reply when asked what kind of "soothing potion" he had given to Laurie. The police and coroner are now inquiring into three theories as to the cause of death: whether Laurie died a natural death; whether he was killed by the "soothing potion"; or whether he succumbed to the cold in the freezing chamber of the morgue after recovering from his stupor.

Lochspun THE WINTER SPORTS SUIT

That Is "a Good Sport" In Every Sense of the Word

APPLIED to a suit, Lochspun illustrates the phrase "a good sport", and means playing its appointed part in life efficiently, gracefully and—enduringly.

As for efficiency, Lochspun fills all the requirements of a sports suit. It is equally suitable for town wear, for walking or shopping, and may also be worn for traveling by motor, train, or boat.

As to playing its part attractively, the Lochspun suit is faultless in tailoring, English in cut. Its very appearance puts heart into any game and a sense of outdoor wholesomeness into any scene.

Endurance is one of the important items of being "a good sport." And Lochspun will endure almost any wear. It is a knitted fabric and is non-crushable, yet it is as close in texture as a homespun.

LOCHSPUN IS A MATERIAL ORIGINATED BY AND EXCLUSIVE WITH FRANKLIN SIMON & CO. AND LOCHSPUN SUITS MAY BE HAD IN MURAT BROWN, OXFORD OR BLUE; ALSO IN LOVAT GREEN HEATHER MIXTURES.

Thirty Dollars

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SPORTS APPAREL SHOP—Fourth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

BUSINESS HOURS 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.



CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS FOR YOUNG MEN

While the impression exists that fine clothing ready for immediate wear for young men from 34 to 40 chest measure is almost unobtainable, we are presenting at this time in ample assortments young men's suits, overcoats and evening clothes in English, Scotch and Irish wools of our own importation at comparatively moderate prices.

Young Men's Sack Suits ready for immediate service in approved English models, made of exclusive imported fabrics and the finest domestic wools and worsteds. Sizes 34 to 40 chest measure. Top Coats, Great Coats and Dress Overcoats ready for immediate service in loosely draped English models, made of the choicest English, Scotch and Irish overcoatings. Sizes 34 to 40 chest measure. Neckwear and shirts in silks and fabrics of our exclusive importation. The correct hats and footwear for day and evening dress.

DEANNA

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

For International American News

See Pages 12 and 13