

remote possibility that he may decide to join the issue and let the majority programme stand or fall by a popular decision in the campaign.

Should he take such a stand, and declining to re-submit the treaty, let matters stand for the present as they are, it was considered certain on all sides to-night that the result would be to put the ratification fight squarely into the Presidential contest. There was nothing to establish definitely that he would do so, however, and the course of the Administration Senate leaders during the day seemed to indicate the opposite.

They were confronted with the fact, however, that the Republican group of mild reservationists, on whom hopes of a compromise was placed, had served notice that any further compromise negotiations must be conducted with the Republican leader himself. The closing stages of the fight which preceded the ratification vote multiplied evidences of Republican solidarity, bolding the reservationists many decisions in the parliamentary manoeuvring being decided by virtually strict party votes.

Even among the irreconcilable foes of the treaty on the Republican side the statement of Senator Lodge was accepted with satisfaction. Some of this group have said openly they would leave the party unless it declared next week for outright rejection of the League of Nations covenant, with or without reservations, but they took the view to-night that the situation was developing with a satisfactory speed. By the time the ratification convention met, they predicted, it would be ready to go further than Senator Lodge did in his statement.

The only expression of the President's intentions was that he would see the President in the day that he would have nothing to say until he sent his message to Congress at the beginning of the new session on December 1. At the time, it was said, he would see the President in the day that he would have nothing to say until he sent his message to Congress at the beginning of the new session on December 1.

President's Message Awaited.

The general belief on both sides to-night seemed to be that any compromise negotiations have not yet begun. Most of the Senate membership has left Washington, and the general disposition is to await the President's message before attempting to go further with the ratification effort.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, in charge of the treaty for the Administration, will leave to-morrow for Omaha. He said to-night that he was certain he would see the President before his departure.

One compromise plan discussed to-day was to refer the treaty, if it were submitted by the President, to the Foreign Relations Committee, with the understanding that it would remain there until some agreement had been reached by private negotiation for its ratification. With two-thirds of the Senate lined up for the ratification programme, it was pointed out that the treaty could be brought out of committee, cloture adopted and the whole matter speedily disposed of without taking the Senate's time from pressing legislation.

The Republican leaders emphasized that some such plan must be adopted if the treaty is to be considered at all, asserting that railroad and other legislation would be impossible to pass in a special session just closed must not be delayed longer.

LEAGUE TO FUNCTION, BONAR LAW ASSERTS

Tells Commons He Believes U. S. May Assist Yet.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The inability of the United States representatives in Paris to deposit President Wilson's ratification of the German treaty at the same time that the League of Nations will not prevent the remaining allied and associated Powers from proceeding to carry the treaty into effect. Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons, said in reply to numerous questions regarding the status of the treaty as a result of the American Senate's action.

In answer to a question from Sir Donald MacLean, Mr. Bonar Law said: "Without doubt there will be slackening in the determination of Great Britain to do all in her power to take the lead in seeing that the League of Nations becomes an effective instrument of human progress. I think it would be a mistake to assume that all possibility of help from the United States is gone."

Asked whether the action of the United States would affect the Anglo-French-American treaty, the Government leader declared: "Our understanding in that treaty, which so far has been unratified by the United States, was contingent upon its being carried by the United States. Another situation might create a new condition of affairs."

ALLIES THREATEN TO LEAVE HUNGARY

Will Be Denied Fuel, Transport and Raw Material.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. BUDAPEST, Nov. 21.—The Entente representatives, with Sir George Clark at their head, have failed to arrive at a solution with the new Government, of which Count Apponyi is president. Sir George said that if the Hungarian Government thought there was a sign of weakness in his consent to discussion and in consequence was disposed to bargain, he would leave Budapest at the end of the week with a clear conscience.

That would mean that all allied relations with Hungary would cease and "Hungary will lose all sympathy among the Allies. Neighboring States who fought and suffered as allies of the great Powers in the war will be helped to consolidate their newly acquired territory, but Hungary will be left to face the future without fuel, without money, without transport and without raw material."

The report that Premier Friedrich has resigned and been replaced by Karl Huszar is confirmed. The President is negotiating to-day for the formation of a coalition Cabinet and will report success or failure to Sir George Clark. One of the main stumbling blocks is the attitude of the Social Democrats who despite his political record, would have preferred Count Apponyi as Premier and may make demands and guarantees impossible of acceptance.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS ACCEPT THEIR DEFEAT

Leaders Assert They Will Not Resort to Strikes.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Nov. 21.—Labor leaders appear to agree with the statement of Jean Longuet, leader of the Extreme Wing of the Socialist party, that no drastic steps are being planned because of the outcome of Sunday's elections. Mr. Merrham, secretary of the Metal Workers' Union, who created a sensation by a speech in Lyons several weeks ago in which he advised the workmen to work for the Associates. Present to-day that it never had been the intention of the labor organizations of France to engage in violent action to attain their ends.

"Neither revolution nor the general strike is on the labor union programme," he said. "Revolution and Bolshevism were issues on which the Government preferred to wage the legislative campaign, and the extreme Socialists fell into the trap. But since the failure of the effort to organize a general strike in protest against intervention of the Allies in Russia has been there any question of direct action."

Opinion is growing in labor and Socialist circles that the failure of the Socialist election campaign is likely to result in a permanent split in the Socialist party. A great many Socialists, however, the extremist leaders with responsibility for the failure to elect more than sixty odd Deputies—forty less than the Socialist party—a great many Socialists, however, the extremist leaders with responsibility for the failure to elect more than sixty odd Deputies—forty less than the Socialist party.

WEEKLY JOURNALS CRITICISE WILSON

Continued from First Page.

date for Armenia and Constantinople. War philanthropists may have to lament their formal withdrawal from economic relief of millions of starving and unemployed workers.

"Mr. Wilson might have gone home from Paris with a charter of a new Europe and have bound America to willing association in the work of reparation. But on the road to Utopia he fell among real politicians. The European Powers had made their own arrangements, irrespective of the policy or sentiment of the ally whose intervention had made it possible for them to come to any agreement. Mr. Wilson himself was treated in Paris with gross discourtesy, while he left the book of promise on his earlier statesmanship was torn away."

"If this was the end we should have occasion for acute dismay," says the Express. "The withdrawal of the United States from the League of Nations would have small chance of survival as a preventive of war, but we do not believe the idealism which brought America into the war will allow it to be repudiated to leave the work undone. We regret these perilous delays, but still have confidence in America and the treaty."

KOLCHAK TO KEEP UP FIGHT AFTER REST

Explains Removal From Omak to Irkutsk.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Explaining the retreat of Siberian troops and the removal of the seat of government from Omak to Irkutsk, Admiral Kolchak in a message to the Russian embassy, said: "The Russian Government has had to make a further strategic retreat against the Bolsheviki."

"The high morale revealed by the troops in the last fighting of the last months," the Admiral said, "sustains in the Government the unshaken faith that after a rest and strengthening of the Siberian armies with men and equipment the troops will again acquire a powerful impetus."

PERSIAN BANDITS HANGED.

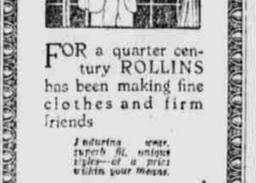
Chief and Son Executed in the Centre of Teheran City.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18 (delayed).—Advices received here from Teheran, Persia, report the hanging in the central square of the city of the bandit chief, Machallah Khan, and his son, and also the placing under arrest of several hundred of Machallah's tribesmen, who for many years had been Persia's most notorious band of outlaws.

The advices also assert that five politicians have been deported from Teheran because of their objections to the British regime.

170 Mile Flight in Hour Claimed.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—A despatch from Rome to-day says that an Italian airplane piloted by an Italian flew 274 kilometers (about 170 miles) in one hour yesterday at the aviation field of Montecitorio. This is said to be a new speed record.



FOR a quarter century ROLLINS has been making fine clothes and firm friends. Rollins Merchant Tailor 1296 Bway at Thirty-fourth

U. S. ULTIMATUM TO MEXICO LIKELY

Prompt Action Will Follow if Consul Jenkins Is Not Released.

REBELS FOR INVASION Are Attempting to Induce America and Britain to Overthrow Carranza.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Striking at their own Government through the United States and Great Britain by trying to create international complications to further the cause of Mexican rebellion, and incidentally collecting ransom money, are the methods now employed by Mexican revolutionists. These facts are shown by the report of his kidnapping and of the State not subjected him aid toward his release but subjected him to many indignities after he had been released by the bandits and was ill in the American Hospital at Puebla.

While the State Department would not indicate what the next move would be in case Mexico did not at once release Jenkins and give assurances that he would be un molested hereafter, the opinion among officials seemed to be that drastic action might be taken. It is known that the War Department more than once has estimated that it would take 450,000 men and require three years of occupation to "pacify" Mexico, but it was also given as an opinion to-day that 10,000 American soldiers could take Mexico city in short order.

The sharp and peremptory note sent to the Carranza Government yesterday, while not considered an ultimatum, as so time limit was named for the Mexicans to act in the Jenkins case, is expected to bring a prompt response.

The text of Jenkins's report in the consular agent's letter to Representative Davis. The report to the State Department was dated at Puebla, November 7, at which time Jenkins had not been arrested by the Mexican authorities at Puebla.

After Jenkins had been captured at Puebla and had been informed by the bandits that it was their intention to strike a blow at the Mexican Government by carrying him off, he says: "The leader of the bandits then ordered my wife to call up the British Vice-Consul here, Mr. William Hardaker, an intimate friend of ours, saying that he also wished to carry him with us. My wife replied that Mr. Hardaker was in Mexico city and the bandit said no more on the subject."

Regarding the efforts or lack of efforts on the part of the Mexican Government to catch the bandits Jenkins says: "A very important matter is that, although the local Government could hardly be restrained from sending troops out immediately to punish my captors when they learned of my capture, they have not made the slightest effort to do so since I returned twelve days ago."

"The rebels are only a few miles distant; they have been there for years; they plant, cultivate and gather their crops entirely unmolested. The whole country side is with them, and yet the Government makes no effort to drive them away and give decent protection to this city. There are in the immediate vicinity of this city not less than half a dozen important bands of rebels, all of them well known to the Government."

BRITAIN HAS RATIFIED TREATY WITH FRANCE

Will Not Be Operative Unless America Also Acts.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Stephen Pichon, French Foreign Minister, and Sir Eyre Crowe, Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, last night exchanged ratifications of the treaty guaranteeing British aid to France if, without provocation, she is attacked by Germany. Sir Eyre is the representative of Great Britain in the Supreme Council in the absence of Premier Lloyd George.

The announcement to-day of ratification of the treaty caused considerable surprise because it had generally been understood that Great Britain would not ratify the treaty before the United States did so.

Although the treaty was ratified last night it does not come into force until the similar treaty with the United States has been ratified.

AMERICAN EMBASSY SEES ITALY CRISIS

Washington and Paris Kept Informed of Events on Dalmatian Coast.

LOCAL SITUATION TENSE Fiume Controversy and Labor Unrest Are Viewed With Apprehension.

By the Associated Press. ROME, Nov. 21.—The American Embassy here is watching closely the situation in Italy, which, it is asserted, may develop seriously from one hour to another as regards both Italy and the Dalmatian coast.

Peter A. Jay, the American Charge d'Affaires, with the entire personnel of the embassy, including Brig-Gen. Evan M. Johnson, was engaged throughout Thursday night sitting from reports received data from which to compile cipher despatches to the State Department in Washington and the American peace delegation in Paris.

On account of the pressing situation, Mr. Jay has decided not to absent himself from Rome even for a short time, and therefore he has abandoned his plan to go to Naples to meet Mrs. Jay, who is returning to Italy from the United States.

There has been nothing recently to indicate that a serious situation is impending in Italy. Aside from the nationwide controversy with regard to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast, the Parliamentary elections and the unrest among the workers in various places, with the resultant strikes and disorders of some proportions, comparative quiet has prevailed.

Recently there have been conferences between King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Nitti over the results of the general election, between the Premier and the Duke of Aosta concerning the Adriatic situation and also between the Premier and Foreign Minister Tittoni on the general situation in Italy.

At the latter conference Gen. Badoglio, Chief of Staff to Gen. Diaz, and who recently conferred with Gabriele D'Annunzio in Fiume, was present. Gen. Badoglio left for Trieste last Tuesday night.

A despatch from Rome Wednesday said Signor Tittoni had insisted on resigning his post as Foreign Minister, but that his action was due to personal reasons and because of ill health. The Giornale d'Italia, which made the assertion, said that Tittoni would become President of the Senate and that there was a possibility of a Ministerial crisis and a reconstruction of the Cabinet before the reopening of the Chamber.

AMERICAN BOOZE IN LONDON.

Police Gets Busy as Government Orders Ban Off.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Nov. 21.—Owing to the Government's ruling that all whiskey shall be released from bond forthwith, there are queues for whiskey in the London shops and orders by post and telegram are more numerous.

In the coming months a great deal of whiskey on sale in bars will be of the kind imported from America. Since prohibition came into operation in the United States and Canada large shipments of spirits have reached this country, and some of the liquor has already found its way into the market and has been offered to the public, either under its own name or blended with Scotch whiskey.

NORWAY GETS ARCHIPELAGO.

Splintered Sovereignty Settled by Supreme Council.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Supreme Council approved to-day the text of an agreement granting political sovereignty over the Splintered Archipelago to Norway.

The council also considered the status of property in Schleswig belonging to inhabitants who intend to acquire Danish nationality. A note on the subject will be sent to the Danish Government by the council.

SURE RELIEF

BELLANS INDIGESTION 25 CENTS

6 BELLANS Hof Water Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

IMPERATOR ORDERED BACK TO BRITAIN

All German Liners to Be Exchanged for Tank Ships.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Emperor, one of the great German liners allocated to the United States transport service by the International Maritime Conference and over which there has been a long controversy between the United States Shipping Board and British Maritime interests, is to be turned over to British authorities.

The Shipping Board announced to-day that instruction had been given its officers to turn over the Emperor. At the same time the Shipping Board, with the approval of the President, recommended that six other big German passenger liners allocated to the American transport service by the International Maritime Conference and were allocated to the United States for the repatriation of American troops in Europe, on the understanding that when all American troops were repatriated the vessels were to go to Great Britain for the same purpose. This was accomplished by United States Shipping Commissioner Robinson. The vessels were never permanently disposed of under the treaty.

Also after the armistice eight tank ships, the property of a Standard Oil Company subsidiary, were taken out of German harbors by the British Admiralty, sent to the Scottish coast and held there. The Standard Oil Company protested to this Government and demanded the vessels. Demand was thereupon made by the Government upon British authorities and upon the maritime council operating under the Peace Conference for delivery of the vessels.

This was the situation when the Emperor and other German liners were withdrawn from the transport service as no longer needed by the army.

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HUGE SECRET ARMY A GERMAN MENACE

Gen. Sykes Says 3,000,000 Disciplined Soldiers Are Available for Hostile Action.

WOULD NEED EQUIPMENT Might Not Attack Entente Powers, but Small Nations Would Be in Danger.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The report that Germany is maintaining a huge secret army is gaining credence in London military circles. It is pointed out that at the time of the armistice more than 3,000,000 disciplined Germans, some of the finest fighting material in the world, crossed the Rhine into the fatherland.

While it is doubtful whether Germany without allies and necessary equipment and with a daunted people behind them intend to attack the Entente Powers again, yet this is considered a very real danger such as might happen within a few years after Europe has settled down to normal routine. It is pointed out that such a well known authority as Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Sykes says in an interview this morning: "Those who know best are anticipating that a reactionary uprising may break out in Prussia any moment, and that this will cause a Red rising in south Germany. Germany possesses human material necessary for a large, well trained army. It is however, that she had 3,000,000 troops west of the Rhine since at the time of the armistice, though of course not all of them were combatant."

Fine Material in Army. "This enormous army, as witnessed by excellent observers, returned to Germany in excellent condition, its fighting ranks filled for the most part with well drilled, well fed men of the prime of life. They did not cross the Rhine in a disorganized rabble. On the contrary, every allied officer who witnessed it was impressed with the fine material Germany possessed."

"The men have now been in their native country a year and if they combine they will form a force that must be reckoned with, whether their energies are displayed at home or in foreign aggression. They need, however, many things before they can be made into an effective fighting force, such as superior armament and supplies of all kinds, food, fodder, clothes and all such necessities without which a modern army cannot hope to operate."

"Where Germany would get these things and how she could hope to maintain a supply of them are questions that are hard to answer. Moreover she would have to have a strong, united people and a strong Government back of the army. Neither is to be found in Germany at the present time."

"PUSSYFOOT'S" EYE SIGHTLESS.

Optic Nerve of Anti-Saloon Campaigner Destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Three specialists who examined to-day the eye of William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, the American anti-Saloon League campaigner, which was injured during a student's demonstration against him recently, found Mr. Johnson utterly unable to see with the affected eye.

They discovered, however, a hopeful sign in the fact that a strong electric light held in front of the eye, although unseen by the patient, caused him pain, indicating that there was sensitiveness in the injured member.

RECALLS ALGERIRAS TREATY.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Temps says to-day it hopes that a solution will be found of the situation created by the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the peace treaty with Germany, because "if the League of Nations can live while awaiting the United States, it cannot endure without the United States."

The newspaper recalls that the Algeriras treaty was ratified with strong reservations, but that the United States fulfilled the treaty faithfully.

THE DAIRY MAID

Milk, butter and eggs are called dairy products because in the early English days the maid who cared for these products was called "dey," and her department the "deyry."

Originally CHILDS restaurants were called "Dairy Restaurants" because they specialized in milk, butter and eggs.

Today, although their cuisine is far more extensive, they still specialize in these all-important dairy products.

In quality and freshness they are unequalled.

Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The question of this country's supply of motor spirits is causing perturbation among motorists. In 1914 Great Britain imported more than 100,000,000 gallons, of which about one-third came from the United States, one quarter from India and the Straits Settlements, as much again from the Dutch East Indies and the rest from various sources, including Russia. In the following year the United States sent almost one half the total; in 1916 and 1917 one half, and in 1918 70 per cent. of its total 138,000,000 gallons.

WILL U. S. GASOLENE FAIL US? BRITISH ASK

Worry Caused by Large Increase in Imports.

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PRESIDENCY FOR CLEMENCEAU.

René Viviani Says French Premier Will Succeed Poincaré.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Interviewed by a representative of the newspaper Oeuvre relative to the political situation René Viviani, former Premier, has stated that Premier Clemenceau will remain in his present office until January and then will become President of the republic. M. Viviani is quoted as denying any intention to become a candidate for President of the Chamber of Deputies in opposition to Paul Deschanel.

"Atlantic City Limited"

WILL RUN Wednesday, November 26

Lv. Pennsylvania Station - 2:12 P.M. Hudson Terminal - 2:16 P.M. All Atlantic City - 5:12 P.M. All Parlor Cars No Coaches

To accommodate extra travel to Atlantic City for the Thanksgiving period.

The "Atlantic City Limited" will not be operated on Friday, November 28

Pennsylvania Railroad

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK. At the close of business November 17, 1919. RESOURCES: Loans and Discounts \$77,391,540.01; U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation 2,000,000.00; U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness 1,287,970.65; Other Bonds, Securities, etc. 19,597,723.08; Due from Banks 3,635,915.25; Cash, Exchanges and Due from Federal Reserve Bank 33,529,087.99; Customers' Liability—Account of Acceptances 2,658,113.92; Letters of Credit 98,570.00; Total \$140,198,820.91. LIABILITIES: Capital Stock \$5,000,000.00; Surplus Fund 5,000,000.00; Undivided Profits 2,050,200.83; Reserve for Taxes, etc. 802,857.68; Circulation 1,882,250.00; Deposits 111,775,253.53; Unearned Discount 201,574.95; Domestic and Foreign Acceptances 2,658,113.92; Due to Federal Reserve Bank 10,600,000.00; Letters of Credit 98,570.00; Total \$140,198,820.91. OFFICERS: HARVEY D. GIBSON, President; DANIEL G. REID, ALEXANDER V. OSTROM, CHARLES W. RIECKS, ERNEST STAUFFEN, JR., JOSEPH A. BOWER, BENJAMIN E. SMYTHE, JAMES G. BLAINE, JR., JOSEPH S. MAXWELL, GEORGE F. MURNANE, SIDNEY W. NOYES; Vice President: MAURICE F. BAYARD, FREDERICK W. WALZ, FREDERICK P. M'GLYNN, THEODORE C. HOVEY, LOUIS W. KNOWLES, JOHN P. MAGUIRE, RAYMOND G. FORBES, DANFORTH CARDOZO, C. CARLTON KELLEY, EDWARD J. WHALEN.

Store Closes at 5 P. M. Lord & Taylor - FIFTH AVENUE - 39th Street. Men's Suits and Overcoats. At a price that will bring hundreds of Men here to-day \$45.00. Just arrived—a large shipment of Suits and Overcoats—Orders were placed months ago—Could not go into the wholesale market and duplicate them in many instances at the price we have fixed for today's selling. Come as early as convenient—all sizes in all models when the Sale starts. The Suits at \$45. Desirable all wool fabrics in solid colors and mixtures—greys, browns and greens—excellently tailored. Other Suits up to \$75.00. Town Ulsters at \$45. Double-breasted, belted back models in soft fleecy fabrics—browns, greys and heather mixtures; sizes 34 to 44. Overcoats, \$40.00 to \$110. No Charge for Alterations. Fourth Floor.

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