

SENATE TO PASS RAIL AND SUGAR BILLS QUICKLY

Cummins Measure Due to Win Before the Recess by Majority of 15.

TRUCE ON LEADERSHIP

Hoke Smith Predicts Conference Jan. 1 to Settle Peace Treaty Puzzle.

KNOX'S PLAN FAVORED

Sweet's Bill to Increase Stipends for Disabled Veterans of War Is Passed.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Senate adjourned to-night after a twelve-hour session without taking final action on the Cummins railroad bill...

The agreement allowed the Senate to take votes on matters reserved in Committee of the Whole, permitted a vote on the proposal to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill...

Senator La Follette alone prevented final action on the rail and sugar bills. After the Senate had disposed of all other important amendments...

Compromise on Sugar Bill. About the same time that this agreement was reached as to the railroad measure another group of legislative managers...

Finally, at almost the same hour, the rival candidates for the Democratic leadership, Senators Hitchcock (Neb.) and Underwood (Ala.), got together...

Of course those who will be no spectators at the resolution before the recess," Senator Lodge explained. "I cannot predict as to its chance of ultimately passing, but I can say with a good deal of confidence that it is much stronger now than it was a short time ago."

The whole issue of declaring peace or ratifying the treaty in some form was left uncertain as ever and, plainly will continue as long as the recess. Senator Smith (Ga.), one of the Democratic Senators who have been insisting that there must be ratification...

When the conference meets, if the Smith plan is accepted, no written proposals or formulas for reservations will be received. To permit these would sooner or later cause factional or partisan division around certain formulas which it is desired to avoid.

Senator Smith said he thought the recent speech of William J. Bryan had helped in the direction of agreement.

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VICTOR BERGER AGAIN ELECTED TO CONGRESS

Renamed After Exciting Contest in Wisconsin by 4,806 Majority.

HAID BY RAIL MEN

Advocacy of Plumb Plan Wins New Supporters at Last Moment.

HOUSE TO BAR HIM

Rejection Considered Certain When Socialist Appears to Take His Seat.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19.—Victor L. Berger, the left wing Socialist whom the House of Representatives refused to seat because he had been found guilty of violating the espionage law...

The vote from Berger's own party totaled no more than 10,000. His strength came from those who did not see a fit candidate in Bodenstab, who did not think that he was the right man to put up at this time.

Berger made a big hit by opposing prohibition. His campaign slogan was "All you got out of the war was prohibition and the flu."

After it was apparent that he had been elected Berger issued this statement: "While my election may undoubtedly be characterized as nothing short of a revolutionary act in view of opposition by the entire capitalist class...

EXCLUSION CERTAIN, SAYS DALLINGER

Berger May Be Denied Seat Without Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—No move to dispute for the second time the right of Victor L. Berger, reelected to the House of Representatives, to a seat is expected until he presents himself to be sworn in as a member.

"The facts in the case," he said, "are exactly the same as they were before and ever will be. Berger, the committee decided, 'save aid and comfort to the enemy, and anyone so judged is barred from membership in the House under provisions of the Constitution. His ineligibility is just as great as when he first presented himself."

ARNOLD NOW FREE TO PATENT NEW STEEL

Embargo Removed—Inventor to Protect U. S. Rights.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Notification has been given by the Government to John Oliver Arnold, professor of metallurgy at Sheffield University, that the embargo affecting his invention of a new steel has been removed.

Restaurant Strike Is Gripping All Germany

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Berlin's strike of restaurant keepers, called yesterday in protest against the Food Ministry's new regulations suppressing illicit trading in foodstuffs...

DINNER SPECIAL TORUSH SCHWAB

Mile a Minute Pace to Pittsburg for Heinz Banquet To-night.

JOURNEY IN SEVEN HOURS

Will Be Principal Speaker at Affair to Be Attended by 3,000 Guests.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—Rather than disappoint the 3,000 guests at the big dinner to be given by the H. J. Heinz Company to its employees and friends to-morrow night, Charles M. Schwab has engaged a special train to bring him from New York to this city.

The special train will have a running schedule of more than fifty-seven miles an hour. It will cross the State of Pennsylvania in fewer than seven hours, bringing Mr. Schwab into Pittsburg at 5 o'clock.

EX-PREMIER ACCUSED IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Corrupt Practices Charged in Recent Election.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 19.—Election petitions are being filed for the purpose of unseating and disqualifying practically the whole opposition returned to the Assembly on Nov. 3, including the former Premier Sir Michael Cashin.

The petitions allege corrupt practices of which the Squires Government, headed by the support of the Fishermen's Union, asserts it possesses ample evidence to sustain the charges.

TNT COW BLENDS \$60 OUT OF CONGRESS

Ate \$40 in Explosives and Left Owner to Collect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The cow that burned up Chicago, the cow that jumped over the moon, the cow that raised the fitted card and cow that died for the fun—they will have to recognize an addition to their celebrated quartet now.

The House passed in its consideration of government dynamite one year ago today to pass the necessary bill. Contributory negligence on the part of the Government road builders who left the sticks of dynamite where Bossy could get them was the verdict.

CROKER HERE AFTER ESCAPE FROM PERIL

Ex-Tammany Man on Carman at Time of Collision.

Richard Croker, former Tammany chief, who arrived with his wife yesterday by the Cunarder Carmania, told the story of the liner's collision with the British freighter Maryland 500 miles east of Halifax on December 10.

ASSASSINS TRY TO KILL FRENCH, IRISH GOVERNOR

Sinn Feiners Fire on Official From Ambush.

VISCOUNT UNINJURED

One of Assaultants and Civilian Killed by Soldiers.

ALL BRITAIN AROUSED

Political Effect of Outrage Likely to Be Far Reaching.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—An attempt to assassinate Viscount French, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was made this afternoon near the Ashington Gate of Phoenix Park, in the western suburbs of Dublin, as he was returning to the Vice Regal Lodge from Western Ireland.

Revolvers were fired and hand grenades thrown by the assaultants, but Lord French escaped injury. The men, who were hiding in a field alongside the road, and were said to number a dozen or more, fired one volley at the automobiles. The military escort returned the fire and the men scattered.

The assaultants got away on bicycles except one man, who was left dead with two revolvers on him and still holding the ring of a hand grenade. A policeman was wounded.

There were three motor cars in the Lord Lieutenant's train. The first contained Viscount French and a detective, the second was empty and the third was some distance behind with the military escort.

At Kelly's Corner the murder party had pushed a car into the highway. The chauffeur got the first car through the barricade but the detective was wounded in the hand. The attack was concentrated on the middle car, to which fact Lord French owed his life.

The military escort which met Lord French at the Ashington station was some distance behind when the attack occurred, but quickly galloped to the scene, being summoned by a woman, who was driving a car containing Lord French's baggage, and turned back immediately on hearing the firing.

Policeman Loughlin was talking with a civilian as Lord French passed. Loughlin was wounded during the shooting. The civilian, who had been talking to another policeman killed him. Both bombs and revolvers were used by the assaultants, the number of whom is variously estimated at from five to fifteen. The royal party fired on the would be assassins as they fled across the fields, but all of them made their escape except the one man killed, who was shot through the head, dying instantly.

Viscount French had been visiting Boyle and Roscommon and returned today by train at the Ashington station at Phoenix Park, near the spot where, in 1832, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Thomas H. Burke, his undersecretary, were assassinated. The attack was about a mile from the Vice-regal Lodge.

The ambuscade had been carefully planned, the assassins placing obstructions in the narrow part of the road, hoping to compel the motor cars in which the Viscount was travelling to stop. Behind the hedges and walls, in favorable positions, they had stationed themselves for firing upon the Lord Lieutenant and his automobiles.

When the automobiles approached revolvers were fired and some bombs were thrown. The assassins evidently expected the motor cars in which the Viscount was riding to stop at the first car, into which only a few bullets penetrated, riding with Lord French.

Continued on Fourth Page.

VIENNA NOW DESPERATE FOR FOOD; MARKETS IDLE, PEOPLE AWAIT DOOM; GLASS APPEALS FOR AID TO ALLIES

SEEKS TO FUND LOAN INTEREST

Secretary of Treasury Asks Congress for Authority to Give Credit.

BELIEVES HE HAS POWER

Says Reconstruction-Will Be Hampered and Gold Reserves Depleted.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary of the Treasury Glass asked Congress today for complete authority to fund the interest of all foreign war loans of the United States and extend demand obligations of the Entente allies into long term credits.

Such steps already have been taken by the Treasury, but doubt has arisen in Congress as to the authority, because funding the interest, which amounts to a new loan, soon will cause the authorization for foreign loans which Congress granted, to the extent of \$10,000,000,000, to be exceeded.

Mr. Glass is of the opinion that he has not exceeded his authority, asserting such power is contained in the Liberty bond acts, but the prevailing opinion of the Ways and Means Committee, Representative Fordney (Mich.) chairman, said tonight, is that some enabling legislation is necessary. It was made plain by Mr. Glass that the Administration is opposed strongly to the immediate and regular collection of the interest and will do it only upon the express direction of Congress.

Would Reduce Gold Reserve.

Such demands on the Allies, Mr. Glass pointed out, would reflect to the serious injury of American trade because the loss of such a large amount of gold virtually would stop European purchases in this country.

"Such action would be no less disastrous to American interests than the interests of our debtors," Mr. Glass wrote, after asserting that the payment of one year's interest would reduce the gold reserve of the allied debtors 10 per cent. The Secretary said there was no question of the solvency of the allied Governments. The present low rate of exchange, he explained, is due to the discontinuance of the foreign Governments of the war time practice of "pegging" their exchange.

He pointed out that for the allied nations to raise the interest by taxation virtually would cripple all of them because of the exchange rate and long delay the normal readjustment.

Secretary Glass's Letter.

Mr. Glass's view of the situation was contained in the following letter to Chairman Fordney: "On October 9 last I sent you a copy of a public statement made by me on September 25 relative to the obligations of foreign Governments held by the United States Government, and also a copy of a letter written by me on October 9 to Senator Penrose in reply to a letter from him requesting information concerning the extension of the interest on such loans. In that statement and in my letter to Senator Penrose I explained the policy which the Treasury proposed to adopt in respect to the funding of the demand obligations of foreign Governments now held by the United States into long term obligations, and the fund interest on the reconstruction period of two or three years, of the interest on such obligations. Notwithstanding my public announcement of September 26 and the compelling reasons which prompted the Treasury to adopt this policy it appears from statements which have been made lately in Congress and elsewhere that there still exists a misunderstanding in respect to this question."

"Some of the statements to the effect that it is the duty of our Government, notwithstanding the present grave disarrangement of the reconstruction period of interest, amounting to about \$175,000,000 a year, indicate a tendency to overlook the failure to grasp the meaning of the present position of the finances of the world. While the Treasury favors such an arrangement, it does not favor the cancellation and indeed has no power to cancel any portion of the interest or principal. The collection in dollars of this interest under present circumstances would be no less disastrous to American interests than to the interests of our debtors."

Credits Discontinued.

"The loans to foreign Governments were made as provided by Congress in April, 1917, for the purpose of assisting them in the prosecution of the war. Our interest in the war made it necessary for this Government to call upon the American people for vast sums of money on their own war purposes. In order to obtain such funds it was necessary to resort to all other borrowings, but at the same time it became most important that our associates in the war should be able to obtain the supplies which they required and which we alone could furnish."

"Except for the purpose of meeting commitments for war purposes previously made with the knowledge of the Treasury, the Treasury has since last April substantially discontinued the establishment of credits in favor of foreign Governments."

Continued on Second Page.

'GIVE US PEACE,' IS EUROPE'S CRY

Lodge's Simple Formula Will Do, Says Financial Experts in Plea.

BANKERS READY TO ACT

Money, Not Politics, Can Be Converted Into Food, Is Burden of Plea.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—As in all big international situations, there is a political side and an economic side to world conditions to-day, but at present the political and economic factors are so intermingled that the zone of juncture is a distinct politico-economic field of its own. This has not always been borne in mind in the discussions now taking place with the object of preventing the bankruptcy of Central Europe.

The Washington correspondent of the London Morning Post, quoting a despatch to THE SUN, says: "That America must do her duty and cast away her selfishness and provincialism is the burden of a somewhat striking despatch sent by its London correspondent to THE SUN, and although THE SUN is opposed to the ratification of the treaty of peace and has done its best to make ratification impossible the correspondent shows that ratification of the treaty by the Senate is the foundation on which rests the financial rehabilitation of continental Europe."

"The fall in sterling," he explains, "is not because England is bankrupt or unwilling to pay her debts, but because she generously has used her credit and her resources in America and is sending the proceeds in food to France, Germany, Italy and Austria, which have little money that America will accept."

"The correspondent of the Morning Post then points out that the despatch to THE SUN said 'the senate must ratify the treaty of peace, then the American people must back up the bankers' because it is necessary first to ratify a treaty before Europe can be reconstructed. This does not mean that any specific form of treaty or any League of Nations is necessary. To say that would be mixing politics with economics."

"The one thing that is absolutely necessary is to hasten the adoption of some peace treaty. It might consist of only three words, 'peace is established,' something like what Senator Lodge proposed. That would be sufficient assurance for bankers to go ahead with their natural function of financing Europe; they would have a basis on which they could work."

No matter what one may think of the ambitions of England, France or Japan, or of how far they may be fostered by the proposed treaty, that does not alter the necessity for making peace; the details can be adjusted afterwards."

Great Britain may or may not be anxious to have the United States ratify the treaty in its present form. Harley Withers, editor of the Economist, has described pretty well in a book the reason for Great Britain's financial success in the past by saying that she takes advantage of the "errors" of omission of other nations. It is well that she does so; some other nation might minister use of these overights. That may be her attitude toward the present treaty; if it is the duty of the United States not to commit any overights."

But political bias of opinion and mistaken interpretation of facts cannot alter the fact that peace and money are the two things needed now to rehabilitate Europe; all other arguments are superfluous. The opinion of any politician or newspaper cannot be converted into food which the people of Central Europe are waiting for. It is realized in America and the one word "peace" is subscribed to the quicker will the world get back upon its feet."

BROADWAY DANCERS STAMPEDED BY FIRE

All Get Out of Pekin Restaurant, Leaving Checks.

Smoke from a fire which started in a men's furnishings store at 1574 Broadway, under the Pekin restaurant at Broadway and Seventh avenue, began bellying across the dance floor in volleys last night. The orchestra stopped playing. Most of the 250 persons at the tables started for the coat rooms. But the smoke grew thicker and a sudden stampede to the street resulted, the merrymakers rushing into Broadway bareheaded and without coats or cloaks.

The members of one party missed a young woman, wheat several young men raced up the stairs and began groping about in the smoke filled restaurant. They found the girl, who was said to be Miss Helen Sheehan, in an hysterical condition. She was carried to the street screaming, placed in an automobile and driven up town.

Yuen Lit, proprietor, said all of his 250 guests left without paying their bills. The fire ate through the floor from the store below and did damage estimated at \$5,000.

Loans Made Abroad Total \$9,647,419,494

Table with 2 columns: Country, Amount. Includes Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Liberia, Rumania, Russia, Serbia.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Loans to foreign Governments during the period from April 24, 1917, to November 15, 1919, total \$9,647,419,494, according to the annual report of Secretary Glass on December 3, made up as follows:

Belgium \$343,445,000
Cuba 10,000,000
Czechoslovakia 55,330,000
France 3,047,974,777
Great Britain 4,277,000,000
Greece 48,256,829
Italy 1,620,922,872
Liberia 5,000,000
Rumania 25,000,000
Russia 187,729,750
Serbia 26,780,465

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BRITISH LORDS HEAR FIRST MURDER CASE

Reserve Judgment Making Drunkenness an Excuse.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The House of Lords, highest tribunal in Great Britain, for the first time in history dealt today with a murder trial, when the question arose whether drunkenness was an excuse for murder.

Arthur Board was condemned to death for murdering a 13-year-old girl at Chester. The Court of Criminal Appeal quashed the verdict on the ground of the prisoner's intoxication when the crime was committed and commuted the sentence to twenty years imprisonment.

City Dark, Funerals Unable to Keep Pace With Death.

ALL CHILDREN HUNGRY

Former Baltimore Professor Details Terrible Conditions.

\$15,000,000 IS NEEDED

Political Jealousies Make Matters Worse—Paris Aid Inadequate.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Vienna is stolidly awaiting its doom. Chancellor Renner has obtained in Paris a promise of four weeks supply of flour, but the supply in hand is enough for only one night more. The expected shipment, dotted out as hunger rations, will provide less than half the minimum requirement of the city.

The markets are closed. The frontiers of Austria are prison walls, within which two and a quarter million people live in darkness, suffering from cold and hunger. Virtually the only relief is supplied by the American Children's Kitchens, which are financed to feed 107,000 daily. Even in this group a medical examination every eight weeks weeds out a class of children who are merely undernourished to make room for those of Class A, the undernourished and ill, and Class B, the seriously undernourished. There are also occasional contributions of food in curio lots from Sweden and Italy, and even from Germany.

American relief is under the supervision of a local committee headed by the noted children's specialist, Prof. C. von Pirquet, formerly of Johns Hopkins University and Hospital. The SUN correspondent asked Dr. von Pirquet to-day for a dependable statement of the resources for rationing Vienna. He answered that the new food unit he had introduced was now being generally used in relief work, one kilonem being the unit of measurement of a liter of milk, equivalent to 667 calories.

"Herbert Hoover said Wednesday that the bread ration in Vienna had been reduced to three ounces daily, and that bread formed 50 per cent. of the people's food."

Supplies Desperately Low. "In peace times," Dr. von Pirquet said, "the average inhabitant of European cities receives from three and one-half to four and one-half kilonems. Three are the absolute requirement for the maintenance of health. Our present city government ration is only one and a half. That is, this amount is what was promised a few weeks ago, but only half of the promise is being fulfilled to-day."

"Vienna has never depended on the Austrian provinces for food. It drew chiefly upon Hungary, Bohemia and Moravia as long as their supplies were available. As near as can be calculated the city received, per capita of population, three kilonems a day. What else was needed was obtained by private purchase. But after the armistice our national resources were lost. Not only have these national frontiers been closed but our own provinces have closed their doors because they are afraid Vienna will exhaust their own supplies."

Food Purchases Shut Off. "So automatically the possibility of buying food has been shut off. Small stocks are occasionally bought by the railways and labor unions, and now and then a merchant smuggles something through, but sells what he gets at such extortionate prices that the average man cannot pay them. The minimum amount of food that Vienna ought to have is 6,900,000 kilonems a day. If the Government is able to keep up its promised system of rationing it will supply 3,450,000 kilonems a day. Private food sales amount to 1,150,000. American relief for children adds 110,000, bringing the total up to 4,710,000. To keep Vienna supplied with the minimum amount of food required for health more than 2,000,000 kilonems daily must be added.

"But Vienna has become a beggar.