

DANIELS PLANS TO LET WILSON ACTION AWARDS

Surrender of Navy's Civilian Head Seen in Latest Move in Scandal.

MORE REJECT HONORS

Vice-Admiral Jones and Rear Admiral Mayo Send in Sharp Criticisms.

CONGRESS WILL PROBE

House and Senate Naval Committees to Summon Sims and Other Officers.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary Daniels has decided to put the bestowing of navy honors up to President Wilson. It became known to-day that the board for consideration of recommendations, which has been ordered to reconvene on January 5 to go over the lists of names submitted for consideration, will have before it all communications relating to the recommendations, as well as the letters criticizing the awards as published. Secretary Daniels will place this information at the disposal of the board, which is headed by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight.

When the list has been reviewed again the Knight board will submit its recommendations to Secretary Daniels, who then will send them to the White House for consideration by the President. Secretary Daniels said to-day that he always was acting by the direction of the President, and that he would recommend the adoption of the list of the Knight board and let the subject drop there. This is interpreted here as a surrender on the part of the civilian head of the navy.

Another development of the day was the announcement by Representative Luffin (Mass.), a member of the House Naval Committee, that full investigation of the awards of decorations, which aroused the criticism of Rear Admiral William S. Sims, would be made by a joint committee of the House and the Senate.

High Officers to Be Questioned.

Representative Luffin made his announcement after a conference with the members of the Senate Naval Committee. He said that Secretary Daniels, Admiral Knight, Admiral Sims and other officers would be called before the joint committee, which does not need special Congress authorization to conduct its inquiry. Mr. Luffin also added that the list of awards as made by the Knight board and the changes ordered by Secretary Daniels would be examined by the joint committee.

Secretary Daniels said that no crosses or medals actually had been awarded except to Admiral Benson, who received his while abroad, and that the matter of award would be taken up anew so that some who had learned that they were scheduled to get one might find themselves in the other class or indeed perhaps left out entirely.

The letters of Vice-Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Capt. E. Del Haabrouck and Capt. Benton C. Decker, all criticizing the list as announced by Secretary Daniels, were made public at the Navy Department to-day. The communication of Capt. Decker, now commanding the Seventh Naval District at Key West, caused much comment here on account of allegations which he makes that all was not harmonious in the American Embassy at Madrid, where he was stationed as naval attaché during the war, particularly the officer's statement that Spain was ready to join the Central Powers in war against the Entente.

Calls Reward Inadequate.

Capt. Decker's letter reads: "It has been brought to my attention by the services that I have been recommended for award of the navy cross.

"In my opinion this award is entirely inadequate for the services that were performed by the office of the naval attaché and those who worked with me. The effect of this work was to keep Spain from entering the war against us at the time of the enemy March offensive of 1918, also a reduction of the submarine activities off the coast of Spain.

"If my estimate of the situation is incorrect and I am mistaken as to the work done, then I feel that a cross should not be awarded for my services. While it may be impossible to prove that the work done did produce the results claimed, I have been assured that this was the case.

"This letter is not written in any spirit of fault finding or objection to the award of the board that was organized for this purpose. I do not desire honors to which I am not entitled; on the other hand, I feel that it is just, feeling as I do, not to permit the services of the officers and men who were associated with me to be taken as a matter of course. The work done by Mr. F. J. Marlow, W. A. Chadburne and Mr. Howell was of the greatest value to the country.

"If my estimate is correct my services and the services of those who worked with me, in spite of the opposition of the Ambassador, are certainly greater than the work done by any individual stationed on shore duty in an administrative capacity.

"The recommendations that I made

RICH MEN IN LIMOUSINES HUNT WINE BIN BANDITS

Precious Liquors Vanish From Cellars of Patterson, Armour and Others in Exclusive Lake Forest Colony.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Armed with shot-guns and rifles, a company of vigilantes headed by Capt. Joseph Medill Patterson and composed of various members of Chicago's ultra-fashionable set is patrolling the roads about the Lake Forest suburban colony to-night in limousines.

They are on the alert for a band of wine cellar bandits who within the last two weeks have cleaned out many a precious stock of liquors and whose depredations are said to have resulted to date in a loss to Lake Forest folk of something like half a million dollars.

This band is considered a most cowardly one, for many of its victims for various personal reasons do not admit that they have suffered at its hands, but among those who have come out into the light are complaints against it are J. Ogden Armour, Walter S. Brewster, Stanley Field,

Hugh J. McBurney, Dr. Samuel J. Walker, George A. McKimlock and Jonas Kuppenheimer.

It seems that these and other wealthy residents of the Lake Forest colony recently discovered on visiting the recesses where they had laid up their treasures that they were as bare as old Mother Hubbard's cupboard. As each day added new mourners to the list, they have now decided to take matters into their own hands and bag the robbers when they come around again.

A suggestion made by Sheriff Green of Lake county is that folk who still have some of the rare liquids dig moats around their homes, erect drawbridges and set a trusty band of armed retainers to watch the stuff, but this advice comes too late for those who have already lost their precious Scotch, fiery Hollands and the choicest products of Kentucky.

BRIDE-ELECT ILL NEAR VERMILYE

Miss Keeney, in Collapse, in Adjoining Ward in Cumberland Hospital.

HER FATHER MYSTIFIED

Hears of a Reported Second Wife, but He Can Get No Confirmation.

Dr. William Grey Vermilye, who is in the Cumberland Street Hospital in Brooklyn, failed to shed any light yesterday on the mysterious disappearance of the Dr. William Grey Vermilye, who was to have married Miss Ruth M. Keeney of Monson, Mass., Christmas day.

He would not see Miss Keeney, who hastened yesterday to his bedside with her father when she was notified by the New York police that Dr. Vermilye had been located.

In a note to the newspapermen he denied he was hiding from anybody and said "on my return to the United States I was met by an invitation to my wedding."

Dr. William F. Jacobs, superintendent of the hospital, said that he had read last night to Dr. Vermilye reports of the case in the afternoon papers, and that while Dr. Vermilye had declined to go into the details or make any explanation, he admitted he was William Grey Vermilye, at present surgeon for the United States Shipping Board. He did not, however, either admit or deny that he was the man who had promised to marry Miss Keeney.

At the hospital it was said that Dr. Vermilye had walked in Christmas afternoon about the same hour Miss Keeney and the wedding guests were awaiting the vanished bridegroom's appearance in the Methodist church at Monson. He asked that a minor operation be performed, but made no reference to being married.

Bride-Elect Collapses.

Miss Keeney and her father, George L. Keeney, reached the hospital about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When the young woman learned that Dr. Vermilye would not see her she collapsed and was put to bed in the ward adjoining that in which the man she supposed to be her bridegroom was resting. Her condition was said to be serious, but her father said she would remain there last night.

Miss Keeney last saw her fiance the Saturday before Christmas at the Grand Central Station. All plans for the wedding were then arranged and she returned to Monson expecting to see him again on Christmas Day. The results claimed by Dr. Vermilye's movements since that day until Christmas Day are cloaked in mystery. He did not visit the office of the Shipping Board, although the money covering the Dr. Keeney's last trip is waiting for him there.

Tuesday he called on several friends in Brooklyn to wish them the season's greetings, but made no reference to the approaching marriage. A. Heilmuller, an artist at 245 Sunnyside avenue, and John A. Hendel, a real estate operator at 3577 Atlantic avenue, both talked with Dr. Vermilye Tuesday. They said he looked hale and hearty and was apparently in the best of spirits.

Mystery Grows Deeper.

Miss Keeney would not talk with the reporters when she arrived at the hospital. She is slight, delicate looking woman of about 20. Dr. Vermilye gave her as 62 when he applied for a marriage license in Massachusetts. According to reports of Dr. Vermilye's friends, Brooklyn who have known him for many years, he is a man 65 or 70 years old. There were several conflicting reports circulated yesterday as to the precise date of his marriage. Dr. Vermilye who is in the hospital in Brooklyn. It was said that his first wife was the mother of Dr. John H. Vermilye of Atlanta, had died about twenty years ago and that he had remarried. No definite information could be obtained as to what has become of Dr. Vermilye's second wife, if he ever had one. In reply to a note sent to him last night by the newspaper men asking if there was any truth in the report that he had a wife living, Dr. Vermilye said he had no statement to make "now or any other time." Neither Miss Keeney nor her father had heard of a second marriage.

SEEKING A POSITION?

Then read the Help Wanted Advertisements in to-day's Sun.

\$141,000 BOND THIEF CAUGHT

Boy Who Took Brokers' Liberty Issues Is Held in Los Angeles.

NINE UNDER ARREST HERE

Securities Sold and Proceeds Sent to Fugitive—Police Recover \$38,000

Leo Julofsky, or Leon Jules, a messenger boy for E. D. Levinson & Co. of 52 Broadway, who disappeared on September 13 with \$141,000 worth of Liberty bonds which he was carrying in a satchel to another broker's office, was arrested in Los Angeles yesterday. He had \$33,000 of the bonds left.

In jail in New York the police have nine men or boys ranging in age from 17 to 40 years, all charged with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, the same being the Levinson bonds. One of the prisoners is a brother of the messenger caught in Los Angeles.

Bonds to the value of \$38,000 have been recovered here. Julofsky apparently skipped out with a few of the stolen securities, leaving most of them to be disposed of by pals in New York or to be sent to him. Another arrest which is expected will, the police believe, round up the last of the gang.

The story told at headquarters answers the question, so far as this case is concerned, of what becomes of Liberty bonds after they are stolen between professional bondsmen. Some of the securities which Julofsky left in New York peddled about for much less than their value, some were lost in crap games, and \$16,000 worth were supposed to be tucked away in a safe deposit box.

Sellers Buy Fur Overcoats.

Two of the vendors blew themselves to fur overcoats. One used part of the cash he received to hire a left with purpose, now blasted, of setting up in business as a manufacturer of women's wear. As for Julofsky, it seems he was unable to get the \$141,000 worth of securities as he roved the continent. His friends say they have been sending him money to pay his expenses.

Those under arrest here are: Solomon Julofsky, 24 years old, of 663 West 40th street, brother of the messenger; David Benson, 40, of 878 Longwood avenue, The Bronx, described by the police as a base wood alcohol dealer; Max J. Gallibier, West Side cook; Max J. Gallibier, a bond broker, living at 1661 Tinton avenue, The Bronx, and with an office at 406 East 149th street; Charles Jablonski, 17, of 10 West 104th street; Arthur Miller, 22, of 1555 Avenue A; William J. Harriman, 18, of 16 West Fifty-fourth street; Nathan N. Edson, 21, of 134 Broadway; Samuel Massey, 29, of 223 East 117th street; and Harold E. Gallagher, 24, of 2141 Huguenot street, The Bronx.

Arrested Trying to Sell Bonds.

Last Wednesday two young men were arrested when they tried to sell two of the missing bonds to the Sacks Company, foreign exchange brokers at 33 Broadway. They proved to be the police spy, Edson, and Massey. Massey said he had won \$1,500 in a crap game in White street and the man who lost, a stranger to Massey, paid him five times the two bonds and got from Massey \$200 change. Massey and Edson were held in the Tombs Court in \$5,000 bail apiece.

On the same day, it is alleged, Gallibier, the 149th street bond broker, called at the Federal Reserve Bank, 120 Broadway, with twenty of the stolen Liberties. He wanted to exchange them for bonds of the \$500 denomination. The bank held him and phoned for the police.

Detectives Grover Brown and August Mayer arrested Gallibier at the bank. He was held in \$5,000 bail. His story was that on December 19 a stranger visited his office and asked him to dispose of the twenty \$1,000 bonds, Gallibier's promise to be 15 per cent. Information obtained after these arrests led to the capture of the five other suspects. Young Harriman, according to the police, said that he met Jablonski at the latter's request about three weeks ago at 1029 Madison avenue, where Miller has a window cleaning establishment. The police say that the story admitted by Gallibier and Miller said they had \$99,000 worth of Liberty bonds of which they wanted Harriman to dispose. They turned \$39,000 worth over to Harriman. The police say that the story admitted by Gallibier and Miller said they had \$99,000 worth of Liberty bonds of which they wanted Harriman to dispose. They turned \$39,000 worth over to Harriman.

Bide Cop Good-Bye.

"Thanks," Leonard quotes Paraneil as saying. "Maybe I'll give you a quart of whiskey for it."

Leonard says that Paraneil laughed

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FAME WHISKEY DEATHS SWEEP U. S. AS PLAGUE

Dead, Dying and Blinded Are Mounting Into Hundreds.

POLICE SEEK N. Y. MAN

Wine Dealer Suspected of Starting Flood of Deadly Decoction.

6 DIED HERE YESTERDAY

U. S. Agents Seize Score of Saloon Men on Murder Charges.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—There is a close relation between the political and economic problems of Europe and the tendency is to make political factors dominate, whereas the real question of how to get Europe back to work so can feed herself is being side-tracked. The danger of such a double policy as crippling Europe by political measures and at the same time raising charity funds to feed her is outlined in a statement by Arthur Henderson, labor leader, in the House of Commons. He says: "The Prime Minister has just told us that he recognizes that the condition of affairs in Central Europe is menacing and speaks of large international credits and urgent representations to the United States. This condition he now admits is one to which the Labor party has been calling attention by resolution and manifesto for months. Its warnings seem to have fallen on deaf ears. Credits there must be, and let us hope for American help in furnishing them, but not in the way of talking of credit and American aid in one breath if in the next we talk of some military or political policy that would undermine the economic health of Europe and make the repayment of these credits impossible.

"Mr. Hoover has said that very thing in no uncertain terms, and it is what I want to see emphasized. They agree that famine cannot be remedied by the mere sending of food, although this may be necessary as a temporary measure. It will not be prevented from getting worse nothing short of the reestablishment of all the normal processes of economic life in the territories concerned will suffice.

Raw Materials the Need.

"From every famine area there goes up the paradoxical cry: 'Don't send us food; send us coal, raw materials and something with which to start our factories.' It will not be sent, however, at the recent international economic conference in London said that every \$30,000 credit accorded to Austria now will be in form of raw materials and coal will be needed to need of \$30,000 credit later on for food.

"In some countries where the famine is worse there is no very serious lack of food in the country as a whole if it could be distributed. But it cannot be distributed because the means of transport is broken down, owing to the absence of rolling stock, coal and lubricants, or because it will not be sent, because of the possibility of its being used by the possessor, who cannot get the things they need in exchange, such as clothing, implements and fertilizers. It is therefore evident that the food producing capacity of some countries is maintained without the full co-operation of the non-agricultural industries, the means of transport, coal mining and the like.

"Treaty clauses have in certain instances been made so stringent that it is impossible. The need of locomotives all over Europe is a factor in the famine. Vienna has large locomotive works that are idle because the coal mines, which supply these works, and which are relatively near by, are now in a new State, Czechoslovakia, and this State, for one reason or the other, does not supply the coal.

Europe's Intertwined Interests.

"This means not only that Viennese workmen and their families starve but that the coal mines, which are suffering for the milk that is fed to pigs not far away. The same situation exists on a much larger scale in the transfer of iron ore from the fields to France. They were the source from which Germany derived nearly 80 per cent of its iron. From Lorraine Germany furnished coal to areas outside of Germany, including the new states which have been set up. She also supplied tools, machinery and railway materials, thus enabling the millions not alone of Germany but elsewhere to maintain food.

"This dislocation also affects export, and no remedy which doesn't provide for an increase in the total productivity will correct the exchange chaos. The destruction of German industry everywhere on the Continent. France has a coal famine, yet Germany, which has coal, cannot deliver it because the railroads are utterly disorganized by the lack of rolling stock, aggravated, incidentally, by the transfer of such stock to France. The Polish market has fallen owing partly to the Baltic blockade, which we still maintain, and also owing to the severance of trade with Germany.

"Owing to the dependence of agriculture upon manufacture and transport for the internal revenue Bureau said it is certain that Russian productivity cannot fully recover without the help of German industry unless we help prepared to wait decades and generations perhaps. The cost of diverting, for political reasons, the Russo-Germany trade into other channels will be continued famine and chaos.

Danger in Destroying Germany.

"It is quite demonstrable that the destruction of German industry, whether for political or economic purposes, involves a diminished productivity for a long time in the States contiguous to Germany—Poland, Russia and southern Eastern Europe generally. Before we tackle the economic situation in Europe, therefore, we must make up our minds not to impose political conditions which

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POLITICS BARS EUROPE'S ONLY HOPE OF RELIEF

Henderson Urges Allies to Remove Artificial Economic Barriers.

FOR REVISED TREATY

Says Conditions Must Be Changed to Enable Germany to Pay.

URGES BLOCKADES' END

Labor Leader Pleads for Free Trade Union to Revive Europe's Industry.

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LENROOT TAKES NEW STEP TO A TREATY'S CHANCES; TALKS WITH LODGE TO-DAY

U. S. IN SECOND PEACE PARLEY

Allies Certain America Will Share in New Paris Conference.

EXPECT TREATY PASSAGE Turkey's Fate One of Main Questions—Clemenceau's Role in Doubt.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Plans for the second peace conference, which it is now proposed to hold in Paris beginning the middle of January, now appear to be taking definite shape. Premier Lloyd George and Arthur J. Balfour are expected to represent Great Britain, while other Powers will send their Premiers and Foreign Ministers.

There is considerable speculation concerning the position the United States will take in the forthcoming negotiations, which involve chiefly eastern problems. American participation in the full sense of the word is anticipated in certain French Government circles, it being assumed that the treaty will have been passed by the Senate by that time as the result of party compromise.

Second only to the approaching conference is renewed interest here in the treaty situation in the American Senate. Hope that a compromise will be effected by the party leaders before the reopening of Congress is being held out in official circles, but not by the allied Governments. These give strength to the belief that the United States will ratify the treaty in time to partake in the second conference.

Old System Abandoned.

It is said that the method of work in the new conference, which will be known as the conference of 1920, will be similar to that employed in the recent parliaments in London and that the system which operated during the last conference will be almost entirely abandoned and relegated to the dustbin of the Foreign Office archives, together with other nebulous theories prevalent in 1919. The British Premier will confer with Clemenceau and other allied delegates on the main lines of each important question, chief among which are peace with Turkey, involving the fate of Constantinople. This being done, the settlement of the treaty will be left to minor officials and experts.

Domestic affairs, however, appear likely to interfere with the work during the early stages of these negotiations. Lloyd George may be unable to remain for any length of time in the French capital, and will be obliged to return every time an important feature under discussion comes up for decision. Meetings of the Premiers will be held at irregular intervals.

Premier Nitti also will be held at home by domestic questions and because of the serious situation in Italy may be required to remain at his cabinet post during considerable part of the negotiations.

"The Tiger" in Doubt.

The French presidential election and the possibility of Clemenceau becoming a candidate may prove the most serious disturbing factors in the treaty conference. The Tiger thus far has refused to give any intimation of his plans, though on several occasions he has signified his intention to vote at the end of his exceptionally and frequently stormy public career.

"President Wilson is expected to write," he would say with a laugh, "and ought to get busy on them." Within a few days a very definite movement has been made by the Premier's friends to persuade him not to stand as a candidate, but to accept the Presidency when it is offered to him by practically the whole body of electors—something exceedingly unusual in the history of modern French politics.

It is pointed out that during the second conference, when Eastern affairs of great bearing on French interests are under consideration, it would be nothing short of a public calamity to have the Premier in retirement in some Brittany village. As President of the republic, without in any way acting unconstitutionally, Clemenceau would be able to participate in the allied conference and give to the benefit of his great knowledge and experience gained during the past year.

PERSHING TO MAKE NEBRASKA HIS HOME

Says He Intends to Go Into Business in Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 27.—The most pretentious of the many functions in honor of Gen. John J. Pershing's ten day holiday visit was a dinner tendered him to-day by the Lincoln Commercial Club. Five hundred diners, the majority of the club members, were present. The speeches by Mayor Miller, Gov. McKelvie and Gen. Pershing were on reminiscent and neighborhood topics.

Gen. Pershing made to-day the following statement concerning his future activities: "I have purchased the home of 1748 B street, now occupied by my sisters, and as soon as I return I intend to make it my permanent home. I will send my son, Warren, to the State University, and as soon as I return, as far as I know now, I expect to enter business here."

DETROIT SUNDAY PAPERS 10C.

DETROIT, Dec. 27.—Beginning January 4 Sunday editions of the Detroit News and the Detroit Free Press will be advanced in price to 10 cents, it was announced to-day. A publication was given as the reason for the 2 cent increase.

British Shipping Now Held Up by Labor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Great Britain is confronted with one of the most critical shipping situations the country has ever known, despite the increase in the number of ships flying the British flag, the Secretary of the Port and Transit Committee of London informed the Department of Commerce to-day.

Labor trouble and the shortage of railway trucks, the report said, are holding up the movement of cargoes and have created such congestion at the docks that some ships are allowed to lie in the harbors from seven to eight days before discharging their cargoes.

Will Endeavor to Seek Compromise Through Modified Reservations.

HOPE GAINING GROUND

Seventeen or More Democrats Ready to Break With Wilson.

JOHNSON IS ALARMED

Californian Sees Danger to His Presidential Boom if Ratification Wins.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Representatives of the Republican mild reservationists said to-day it was expected Senator Lenroot (Wis.) would meet Senator Lodge (Mass.) to-morrow for discussion of the possible steps toward compromise and settlement of the treaty question. Senator Lenroot has become the spokesman of this group so far as concerns dealing with the Republican leader. The group which he represents continues to insist that there must be vigorous effort by leaders of both parties to get together on terms that will bring ratification with the substance of the Lodge reservations.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), Democratic leader, was confined to his home to-day by a cold and on the Democratic side nothing could be accomplished. The Republican reservationists indicated they were anxious to discuss terms with him, learn what he will accept and then take his proposition to Senator Lodge. They think they can effect a meeting of the minds without great delay.

One Republican Senator declared with confidence that a revision of the preamble to the ratification resolution had been formulated that would be sure to satisfy the Democrats. He was positive it would meet Republican requirements and at the same time meet approval of every Democrat who in any circumstances would vote to ratify.

Avoids Foreign Embarrassment.

The terms of this revision he would not announce, but he said it would put an end to possible embarrassment of foreign diplomatic agencies in being compelled to submit American reservations to their Governments and get affirmative acceptance of them. Likewise it would do away with one serious objection to the preamble as now framed. The requirement that three great Powers assume the responsibility of ratifying and putting into effect a covenant among a large number of nations is held to be unfair to the three—whatever one they may be—that would ratify on these conditions.

The great difficulty in getting a satisfactory agreement on ratification still lies in the reservation to Article X. President Wilson in various speeches denounced this as absolutely wrecking the whole covenant, and it happened that he quoted the exact text of the reservation as afterward adopted. So his face must be saved—that was the cynical expression used by Senators discussing the matter—by rewriting that reservation. It is no easy task, and yet it is one that must be performed if the supreme obstacle to ratification is to be blotted out of the way.

Democrats Ready to Ratify.

How near the treaty came