TREATY IS DELAYED UNTIL JAN. 10 OR 12

Supreme Council, Following New Year's Recess, Fears More German Quibbles.

SCAPA FLOW UNDECIDED

Clemenceau to Issue First Informal Call for League of Nations to Meet.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—With a prospect of new delay in the ratification of the peace treaty probably until January 10 or 12 the Supreme Council of the Allies held its first meeting to-day for 1920, following a two days' New Year's recess.

Although confined to his quarters with an attack of grip Baron von Lersner, the German plenipotentiary, sent a note dated January 1 to the Supreme Council requesting more specific information concerning the demands of the Allies for German naval tonnage as reparation for scuttling the high seas fleet at Scapa Flow. It seems Von Lersner has some misunderstanding as to differences in the amount of tonnage demanded and the amount the Germans assert they can furnish. At any rate the Baron's request for more "specific information" is accepted in allied circles as only another manifestation of dilatory tactics to delay final ratification.

The council also heard General Lerond, who told of the result of his negotiations with German naval experts concerning the Scapa Flow dispute. The German experts, he said, apparently haven't full powers, as they told him they would have to refer certain matters that came up to Berlin. General Lerond urged the council to take energetic measures to force the Germans to sign the protocol and put the peace treaty into effect at the earliest possible moment in conformity with Article V. of the League of Nations.

Premier Clemenceau, as president of the council, it is announced here to-day, will issue an informal call for the first meeting of the council of the League of Nations following exchange of peace ratifications. There is still no sign of a reply to the last allied note to Berlin.

There is no change in the diplomatic situation, either as regards the exchange of treaty ratifications or the regulation of the Turkish question, nor was there any action by the Allies concerning plebiscites. In view of the latest dilatory measures adopted by the Germans and the increase in the German military forces in upper Silesia, the feeling is growing in official circles here that the Entente must maintain firmness in its demands and imperatively insist upon compliance with them on the part of Germany.

All concessions thus far made to the Germans, some of which were contrary to the terms of the armistice and the treaty of Versailles, it is held, have only enabled the recent enemies of the Allies to evade their obligations and escape the responsibilities they have brought upon themselves.

In the absence of Premier Clemenceau, who is on a tour in the Department of Var, and of Baron von Lersner, who is ill, the council was prevented from taking action on any important questions to-day.

HOKE SMITH MOVES TO RESCUE TREATY

Continued from First Page.

imperceptibly into each other, all of them, however, desiring to see ratification with reservations, and merely differing about the important detail of the strength of the reservations.

As the Republican mild reservationist leaders view it their group now includes McCumber (N. D.), Colt (R. I.), Nelson (Minn.), Kellogg (Minn.), Lenroot (Wis.), Sterling (S. D.), Spencer (Mo.), Cummins (Ia.), Kenyon (Ia.), Keyes (N. H.), Edge (N. J.) and McNary (Ore.). A total of twelve.

Others Who Are Liberal.

Less disposed to accept any modification of the Lodge reservations, but yet insistent that there must finally be ratification and not ticklers for any special formula of words, another group is named which finally might be brought into something like harmony with the foregoing list. These include Smoot (Utah), who was a leader in the fight against the Johnson amendment on plural voting Jones (Wash.), who has lately indicated his earnest desire for ratification and disposition of the issue; Capper (Kan.) and Hale (Me.). These two groups total sixteen.

Next come the "Lodge reservationists"—the men who would like to see the treaty out of the way but who are regulars in political system and determined to follow their leader, Senator Lodge. In this list are placed New and Watson (Ind.), Curtis (Kan.), Newberry (Mich.), Townsend (Mich.), Phipps (Col.) and Wadsworth (N. Y.).

Rather more disposed than the last named group to find a way to ultimate ratification is another list. "Ten degrees warmer toward it," they were described to-day, but equally loyal to Senator Lodge. These were named as follows: Calder (N. Y.), Sutherland (W. Va.), Elkins (W. Va.), Ball (Del.), Dillingham (Vt.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Page (Vt.), McLean (Conn.), Warren (Wyo.), Penrose (Pa.), Lodge (Mass.) and Harding (Ohio).

Irreconcilables Total 16.

Then there are, of course, the fourteen Republicans who voted and will vote against ratification on any terms—the irreconcilables—and with these stand, it is assumed, two Democrats, Reed (Mo.) and Thomas (Col.).

The problem before those who want to ratify is to herd these groups together in some manner that finally will make it possible to get sixty-four Senators into one pasture. The conference to-morrow is looked upon as the first serious, constructive effort.

The Republican "mild" reservationists are to be brought into touch with the Hoke Smith crowd of Democratic "strong" reservationists. That would make a very respectable nucleus—twenty-one Democrats plus twelve Republicans, equalling thirty-three. After that it is for the Republicans in the combination to reach out among the surrounding Republicans and draw in as many as possible from the middle ground and Lodge groups, and for the Democrats of the combination to make like efforts among the Hitchcock-Administration Democrats.

Assuming that the twenty-one Democrats can be brought together as a beginning, then that the twelve most promising Republicans will join them, the total of thirty-three leaves it still necessary to produce thirty-one from the other groups of both parties.

Hitchcock an Observer.

Perhaps it can be done. If it can, the treaty can be ratified. If it can't, the treaty can't be ratified. It looks impossible. Yet there are hopeful souls at work on the beginnings of this hypothetical structure.

Of course the Democratic leader, Senator Hitchcock, will not be present at the ceremony with Senator Smith to-morrow afternoon. None the less, he will be observing with sympathetic eye from his place on the ramparts. He has not broken away from the President as yet. He does not want to. He feels that his most useful function is to keep outside these conferences for the nonce, to keep unsullied the faith in the Administration's programme and to give such left handed aid as may be possible consistent with keeping on speaking terms with the White House. He is still "willing to take a chance"—that is, to help the Democrats to agree on something regardless of whether the President will approve it or not, but he is not the right leader for that effort. He wants Republicans to lead in bringing about a final amalgamation of groups into the needed two-thirds, but he hopes the Democratic ratificationists may be hospitably disposed when the Republicans knock at their door.

$750,000 FIRE IN DANVILLE.

Masonic Temple and Block in Business Section Destroyed.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 3.—Fire destroyed the Masonic Temple and the remainder of a block of buildings on Main street in the business section here to-night.

The blaze originated in the Z. V. Johnson department store, which was wrecked, and half a dozen other stores and a theatre were aflame soon. The loss will approach $750,000.

Employees of the Danville *Register*, the morning paper, were driven out of its building by the flames.

WILSON IS LIKELY TO ISSUE LEAGUE CALL

Will Not Commit U. S. to Taking Part in Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Study of the subject has convinced officials here that President Wilson may issue the call for the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations without committing the United States Government to participation in the league. In accordance with that view necessary preliminary steps have been taken, it is understood, to permit Mr. Wilson to comply with the requirement of the treaty that he issue the formal call.

The call will be made immediately upon publication in the official French organ of the "proces verbal" proclaiming the completion of the ratifications of the peace treaty, which is expected within a week. Though not officially stated, it is believed that the call by President Wilson will be issued through the secretariat of the league in London or Paris.

WARSAW CROWDS CHEER PADEREWSKI

Former Premier Is Popular Despite Defeat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*
Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved.

WARSAW, Jan. 3 (delayed).—Ever since M. Paderewski's resignation there has been an active movement afoot to demonstrate how great is the confidence in him throughout the country in spite of his political defeat. To-day a great demonstration was organized to give the people of Warsaw an opportunity of expressing their gratitude for the services Paderewski has rendered Poland.

A cortege of representatives of numerous patriotic, religious and professional associations paraded with banners under his windows at the Hotel Bristol and presented addresses, while a crowd of more than 10,000 persons waited in the rain to cheer him when he apeared on the balcony. Paderewski made a short speech in which he declared that he served no party, that his party was the people. The crowd showed great enthusiasm.

There is no doubt that his poularity, particularly in the country, is still very great. The trouble is that while he himself strives to unite all parties, attempts are repeatedly made to use his personality and popularity to further ends which are more partisan than national.

HUNGARY RESENTS ALLIES' MERCY PLEA

Highly Indignant at Objections to Hangings.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*
Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved.

BUDAPEST, Jan 3.—Indignation is rife here at the action of the head of the allied military mission interfering to prevent the execution of the nine convicted communists, including the notorious Korvim and Laszlo, who, however, were duly hanged. Gen. Gorton asked that the sentences might be suspended on the score that the executions might create unfavorable opinion in Great Britain and Paris.

Hungary protested at this interference with her internal affairs and it is conceived that such an attitude on the part of Gen. Gorton has strengthened the hand of the Huszar Government. The Cabinet's answer to the alleged interference is to begin a fresh communist trial, that of Haubicht, former Bolshevist military commander at Budapest, who is charged with having instigated two murders and being guilty of high treason. The hearing is concerned with the death of a man, Geza Herczegh, who was shot by the Red Guard for having typewritten flysheets attacking the people's commissaries.

CONTROL OF SCHELDT FIXED.

It Will Be in Hands of Dutch-Belgian Commission.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *and the Public Ledger.*
Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The principal point in the agreement which is about to be signed by Belgium and Holland is to the effect that navigation of the Scheldt shall be controlled by a Dutch-Belgian commission of six members, three being nominated by each country.

Should this commission not agree as to the necessity of improvements on the river and the execution of repairs the dispute will be submitted to a court of arbitration of three members, one appointed by Belgium, one by Holland and the third to be a neutral party acting as umpire. This umpire would most likely be a monarch of a northern European country.

Holland will raise no objection to the building of a canal from Antwerp to Meerdijk and from Antwerp to Rhone through Dutch Limburg.

WORLD REVISION OF INDUSTRY IS URGED

Continued from First Page.

can the small farmers raise crops without nitrates? We simply must face these facts and be guided by them.

"We must be supplied first with the fundamentals; then when these are on hand we can proceed to other processes of manufacture. The gentry of Hamburg clamor for a resumption of trade when we have no trade. We no longer are a trading nation; we are an industrial nation and must make up our minds to it."

Kraemer does not look on the future with optimism. Even the complete success of this coal programme would fall very far short of supplying German industries with the pre-war quantities of coal.

"If I live for five years," he said, "I should like to ask the world what it thinks of the Versailles treaty. I am unable to see how the treaty can fail to bring ruin to Europe. If we go down France must go also, for who will pay France an annual income of seven and a half billions? A new condition confronts us. We are a new world with new requirements. My personal view is that we must develop new economic methods if civilization is to be saved from Bolshevism.

Capital Must Reform.

"I do not use the word as is customary to-day in an empty threatening sense; I mean that if the capitalistic system is to be preserved until the world has grown into social consciousness it must transform itself; we must find new units of commonality—I have trouble in finding words to express myself. Here in Germany, for instance, great electric lamp concerns have ceased heedless competition, so have automobile manufacturers.

"They have divided up the work according to natural conditions and they find they save the cost of all managerial overhead by the discontinuance of this uncreative propaganda. In some way the production of the world must be divided. Those having facilities to produce cheapest in certain lines should be assigned to what naturally they are best fitted for.

"America might make the world's supply of this, England of that, Germany something else. The nature of organization then would be changed from national to industrial. Textile, electrical and other industries of all the countries would be banded together as world units. This would make production greater and cheaper. It would not prevent competition, for this would remain within the groups themselves but in the end it would be competing with natural forces.

"It would bring only disaster to other lands to leave Germany as she now stands. Mind you, I am not inviting friendship; nobody has friendship for Germany to-day. But I prefer a business man who deals with cold self-interest to the man whose emotions dictate his policy.

"Think what it means to shut off one-fourth of the world's industrial workers, to impoverish them so that they will be unable to buy the goods of other nations. Who will take from France the silks that the Germans used to buy? Who will consume the colonial products we used to consume?"

Kraemer digressed a little to speak of the likelihood of a monarchical restoration in Germany. German industrial leaders do not want a William II. What would a William II. do under these conditions? Yet if they could have an economic dictator that would be more to the point.

WAR DIPLOMACY INQUIRY.

Questionnaire Sent to German Leaders by Berlin Committee.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The two Parliamentary sub-committees which have been investigating pre-war diplomacy probably will resume their sessions early in January.

Sub-committee number one has just sent out a set of questions to several political, diplomatic and military leaders for written answers to throw more light on the political situation after the Sarajevo incident.

Sub-committee number two probably will not summon men of prominence for its concluding sessions.

CHURCH BAN ON FOX TROT.

Archbishop of Paris Explicit in His Condemnation.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The official organ of the Catholic Church publishes the following:

"In order to put an end to uncertainty with regard to unsuitable dancing prohibited by his recent warning, Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, declares he intends to prohibit absolutely such dances as the tango and fox trot, although certain persons believe they are able to dance them decorously. His Eminence congratulates the women and young girls who have hastened to conform with his instructions."

King Alexander Injured.

ATHENS, Jan. 3.—King Alexander fell while practising jumping yesterday and broke his ankle. He will be forced to remain in bed a month, according to his physicians.

"CONVERSION" OF ALL ARMENIANS ORDERED

Washington Gets Copy of Secret Turkish Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A copy of a secret Turkish circular, dated November 28, addressed to the provincial authorities and bearing the seal of the Minister of the Interior, reached Washington to-day ordering the forcible conversion to Islam of the few non-deported Armenians and those who have escaped massacres and death by privation and sickness.

"The non-deported Armenians and those whose deportation has been stopped and who have returned to their homes are to be made converts to Islam," the circular says, "and such Armenians who have thus been converted may get back the property which has been confiscated from them.

"All houses of which the Armenians have been dispossessed should be conveyed to those Armenian women and girls who during the deportation period have been married to Mohammedans.

"All Armenians who have thus been converted en masse should be allowed to settle in Mohammedan villages and cities where they should not constitute more than 5 per cent. of the local Mohammedan population."

FRENCH TOWNS FLOODED.

Situation Called Serious, as Rivers Continue Rising.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The Seine has risen one foot since yesterday, and a further rise of two feet by Monday is predicted by Government officials.

In addition to the Seine, the Marne and other rivers are greatly swollen, with the result that parts of hundreds of towns and villages are inundated, many factories are closed, communications are cut off and much of the population forced to evacuate territory along the streams. The Government announced to-day that the situation was serious.

20,000 U. S. DEAD TO BE RETURNED

France Gives Permission for Removal of Bodies Outside Zone of Armies.

ARE IN 600 CEMETERIES

Disinterment Probably Will Not Begin for a Year—Battle Dead Not Included.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The French Government has granted permission for the removal to the United States of the bodies of 20,000 American soldiers buried in France.

The bodies to be removed are those buried in cemeteries outside the zone of the armies and do not include those gathered into big American cemeteries in the army zones.

It is understood the policy of the American Government will be to remove to the United States only those bodies requested by relatives of the dead soldiers.

These 20,000 soldiers are scattered in 600 cemeteries, the largest two of which are at Brest, where there are about 5,500 graves of men who died of influenza at Brest and on transports. Other large cemeteries outside the army zone are situated at Bordeaux, Nantes, St. Nazaire, Tours, Le Mans and other big service of supply centres.

The graves in these cemeteries are principally of men who died while on duty with the service of supply, but there are also the graves of many who died in hospitals in the rear, to which they were removed after being wounded in the battle area.

It probably will be a year before the removal of these bodies begins, as the plan is first to remove to the United States the bodies of about 1,000 American soldiers buried in Germany, about 200 of whom died in prisoner camps, the remainder died while serving with the army of occupation. There are 500 American graves in Coblenz alone.

Seventy-six Americans are buried in Italy, two in Holland and a few in Austria. The American dead in England will be removed before the work in the French cemeteries begins.

One company already has arrived in England, where metal coffins to receive the bodies are now being sent from the United States.

Negotiations between the French and American Governments over the removal of American dead from the big military cemeteries at the front are continuing, but it is thought probable if this is agreed upon that two years will elapse before the task is undertaken.

Pennant awarded to Nordyke & Marmon Company by the United States Government Bureau of Aircraft Production Nov. 1, 1918. Permanent possession awarded Nov. 16, 1918.

MARMON 34

At the Show, Space A 24

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

Begin---tomorrow---Monday

MID-WINTER SALES

OFFERING

VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN

SUITS---GOWNS

DRESSES---COATS

WRAPS---BLOUSES

AND HATS

—Our Entire Remaining Stock—

of LUXURIOUS FURS

RADICALLY REDUCED

AS FOR EXAMPLE:

Coats and Wraps

CHOICE DARK MINK WRAP—Formerly $6500 ..... $3900

FINE BROADTAIL COAT—Formerly $3500 ..... $1800
(Large Kolinsky Collar and trimming)

MOLE COAT—Formerly $2000 ..... $1250
(Stone Marten Roll Collar and Panels)

HANDSOME MINK COAT—Formerly $2500 ..... $1600

SHORT BROADTAIL COAT—Formerly $1500 ..... $900
(Choice dark Mink Collar)

HUDSON SEAL WRAP—Formerly $950 ..... $750

NOVELTY COATS, MOLE & SQUIRREL—Formerly $1000 ..... $675

MOLE COAT—Formerly $875 ..... $500
(Wolf Collar and Cuffs)

HUDSON SEAL NOVELTY COAT—Formerly $650 ..... $495
(Natural Squirrel Trimming)

HUDSON SEAL CAPE COAT—Formerly $750 ..... $425

HUDSON SEAL COAT—Formerly $550 ..... $425
(32 inch length)

TAUPE NUTRIA COATS—Formerly $350 ..... $250

Scarfs

NATURAL FISHER SCARFS—Formerly $375 ..... $275

NATURAL RUSSIAN SABLE SCARF—Formerly $375 ..... $225
(Two Skin effect)

NATURAL FISHER SCARF—Formerly $195 ..... $150

NATURAL RUSSIAN SABLE SCARF—Formerly $250 ..... $150
(Single Skin effect)

HUDSON BAY SABLE SCARF—Formerly $185 ..... $125
(Two Skin effect)

NATURAL STONE MARTEN SCARFS—Formerly $95 ..... $75
(Single Skin effect)

HUDSON BAY SABLE SCARF—Formerly $125 ..... $65
(Single Skin effect)

NATURAL MINK SCARF—Formerly $75 ..... $50
(Two Skin effect)

NATURAL MINK SCARFS—Formerly $45 ..... $28

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

As Makers and Designers of the finest and most Fashionable Women's Clothes in America—we take pleasure in announcing our formal displays of fashions for wear at the Southern Resorts

For those planning a sojourn at Palm Beach, Havana Southern California and other fashionable resorts—or for early Spring Wear at home we have made unusual preparations and are now showing models in

SPORT AND TRAVEL SUITS
MORNING FROCKS—DAYTIME DRESSES
COATS AND DAY WRAPS
SKIRTS—SWEATERS AND SCARFS
EVENING APPAREL
HATS AND FURS

Developed to your Individual Order or ready for Immediate Wear

Send NO Money!

Simply send your shoe size and your pair of these Guaranteed Quality 4-buckle Arctics will come to your door postpaid on APPROVAL. These STORM KINGS are built to exclude dampness and keep away the "flu." Sturdy black rubberized top lined with pure wool flannel. Perfectly coldproof. Absolutely waterproof. Heavy double thick gum rubber soles, reinforced for maximum wear. Comfort, warmth and protection combine to make this the greatest storm shoe under $6. Pay only $3.39 on arrival. If you are not delighted with their splendid quality back goes every penny, including return postage. Order at once! The quantity is limited—first come first served. Remember! Simply send coupon. Pay on arrival. Money back if you want it.

Only $3.39 On Arrival. Postage FREE. Send Coupon Only

BOSTON MAIL ORDER HOUSE, Dept. A120, Boston, Mass. Send 4-buckle Storm King Arctics ON APPROVAL. I will pay only $3.39 on arrival. Money back if I want. I risk nothing.

Name ..... Shoe Size .....

Address .....

To Jan. 14 $3.95 | 10 Days Only | Then $4.98

Here is a genuine honor-built leather shoe for men on a "real man's job." They will stand the gaff of the hardest wear you can give them, and keep their fine, manly appearance. You will always be proud of them. Built on a Comfort Munson Army Last, of splendid selected leathers. We have been selling them for $4.98—the greatest shoe value in this country today! They are worth $8.00 easily, but for ten days we will send these shoes on approval to any address East of Mississippi for only $3.95. Send NO money with your order. We will pay the postage to your door. Pay only $3.95 to the postman when the shoes arrive, but remember, the coupon below must reach us before January 14th. ACT NOW.

SEND NO MONEY

This sturdy handsome ARMY WORK SHOE is built so solid full of wear and so chock-full of comfort that we are willing to send it to you ON APPROVAL all charges prepaid. Just state your size—that's all. You will be delighted with their splendid, soft, selected leather uppers. Their double thick soles of Genuine Indestructo Oak Leather often wear one year before tapping. Customers are writing us daily: "They are the easiest and longest wearing shoes I ever had." Specially tanned to exclude barnyard acids. Special dirt proof tongue. Scientifically treated to exclude snow and water. Send for a pair at our risk. If they are not worth $8.00 send them back at our expense—you be the judge. Send NO money with this coupon—pay only $4.95 on arrival. Why pay $7.00 for $8.00 shoes? Save profits. Buy DIRECT from headquarters. We are the Oldest and Largest house selling Direct from the Shoe Market of the World!

We Guarantee that these shoes are $7 to $8 values; that they will give satisfactory wear or we will send anew pair FREE

Only $3.95 On Arrival

Boston Mail Order House, Dept. 660-V, Boston, Mass. Send my pair Army Work Shoes postage free and on Approval. Size?..... Color?.....

Name .....

Address .....

Copyright, 1919, Boston Mail Order House.

Courtesy

As a Business Policy
As a Human Principle

COURTESY is an eighty year old policy of this firm.

We have always endeavored to choose our personnel from those people who, in their every-day lives, practise this old-fashioned principle.

Park & Tilford courtesy is not only a policy, it is a quality of our associates themselves—it is not only the sensible courtesy of business, but the true courtesy that comes from the heart.

PARK & TILFORD

Vantine's
The Oriental Store

Announce, Beginning Tomorrow,

A Sale of Men's Chinese Silk Crepe Scarfs at $1.25 each

AN UNUSUAL offering of men's solid-color scarfs made in America, especially to our order, from heavy Canton Silk Crepe, imported by us direct from China.

Colors: Black, navy, myrtle, laurel, wine, plum, henna and teale.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. Inc.
Fifth Avenue & 39th Street