

SMS CHARLES DANIELS BUNGLED NAVY'S CONDUCT OF WAR; WARNED U. S. WOULD AS SOON FIGHT BRITISH AS GERMANS; DERELICTION IS ALLEGED; SWEEPING INQUIRY NOW IMMINENT

FRANCE ELECTS DESCHANEL AS NEW PRESIDENT

Poincaré's Successor Wins Easily With 734 Out of 889 Votes.

BRIAND LIKELY PREMIER

Clemenceau Defeat Laid to His Acceptance of Wilson's League Ideas.

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PARIS, Jan. 17.—Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, was elected to-day President of France by a large majority, receiving 734 votes in a total of 889 in the joint session of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Up to the last moment vain efforts were made by the political leaders to obtain the consent of M. Jonnart to place his name on the list. Poincaré also was approached, but maintained his refusal to accept a second term. This left the field practically clear for Deschanel.

The election of Deschanel inspires little or no popular enthusiasm. The newspapers show rather a pronounced hostility to him, some of them saying frankly that the Germans will profit by the results of the election and recalling that Deschanel would be lighted in Berlin if Clemenceau were defeated.

Clemenceau's defeat undoubtedly is due to resentment in France at the fact that the Premier swallowed President Wilson's ideas whole and thus negotiated a treaty which the United States Senate would not ratify. There is a feeling that the League of Nations is a joke at France's expense; that without it France would have been able to do better for herself in the way of protection from future dangers. This resentment cost Clemenceau enough votes to make his election impossible.

Now that the smoke of the battle has cleared away, the question of the next Premier, who will be the actual Chief of State, takes first importance. One name is on the lips of every one, "Briand, the man who made Deschanel," who stands out from the array of Ministerial possibilities. Apart from the intimacy of the two men there is close political collaboration.

Deschanel's Views Unknown.

It is Briand who is credited with the theatrical announcement in the Chamber of Deputies Thursday of Deschanel's candidacy in opposition to "the Tiger." It appears now that unless the President-elect has his hand forced by the powerful conservative elements in Parliament Aristide Briand will form the new Ministry.

In the present Chamber of Deputies, however, he has not yet had an opportunity to show his views on domestic and exterior policies. It would be sailing unknown seas to attempt to predict whether it will or will not support a Premier like Briand, whose former tenure of the office showed him to be particularly capable but whose political leanings, particularly in international affairs, have been much criticized.

In welcoming M. Deschanel to be Chief Magistrate of the republic the nation finds itself in the peculiar position of asking itself "What are the President's views?" His ideas on the financial situation, for example, are hardly known to any one except a few intimates, his views on international affairs are a matter of debate in the press. Is he a partisan of the League of Nations? Does he favor the resumption of relations with the Soviets? Or military guarantees in regard to the Rhine?

All these questions, which are being asked, are unanswerable so far. Deschanel has played the role during the greater part of his career of an impartial arbitrator in parliamentary disputes. As President of the Chamber of Deputies he performed for many years the delicate task of preserving order in the noisiest Parliament in the world. He never has been a Minister nor a member of any Cabinet, which, combined with his reputation for impartiality, will make him, in the opinion of many, the best kind of President for the French Republic.

Intrigues Rumored.

It was exactly the other kind of man, like Clemenceau for example, whom the opponents of too much executive power feared. Clemenceau, it was said, would attempt to transfer the real leadership of the State, from which all impulsion in the direction of governmental affairs would come, to the Eugene Palais. It was the fear of this about all else which led to the defeat of "the Tiger."

Further, it is whispered that considerable intrigue preceded yesterday's and to-day's voting—intimacy in the corridors, the election of a member of the League of Nations, who for a time in the last election, was a member of the League of Nations, and at to-day's election somebody cast one vote for Marshal Foch and another cast one vote for Deschanel.

Millerand to Head New French Cabinet

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Alexandre Millerand will be asked to become Premier following Georges Clemenceau's resignation.

The Cabinet will meet Sunday and later M. Clemenceau will present the Ministry's resignation. After the usual consultations M. Millerand will be asked to form a Cabinet.

THE SUN in special despatches has forecast that M. Millerand would be asked to form a Cabinet.

He is 61 years old. He was Minister of War from 1914 to 1917. Before that he had held various other Cabinet posts. He is a lawyer and has been in public life for thirty years or more.

KRASSNY FEARS FALL OF AUSTRIA

Says Attack on Crown in Swiss Market Would Bring Disaster.

"AMERICA CAN HELP"

Financial Adviser Holds That Loan Granted Now Would Save Situation.

By RAYMOND SWING.

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VIENNA, Jan. 17 (delayed).—"At the present rate of dissolution Austria will fall in six weeks; the situation is so desperate that an attack on the Austrian crown in the Swiss market could wreck the Austrian republic in a day." This is the statement made to The Sun to-day by Maxine von Krassny, financial adviser to the Austrian peace delegation in Paris.

"We are in the tentacles of an arithmetical process which we are impotent to stop, and only a foreign credit can save us. We are in fact at the close of the process. When the crown was worth 40 centimes in Zurich a fall of 1 centime only increased our cost of living 2 1/2 per cent; now a fall of 1 centime increases it more than 33 per cent."

"The nearer we come to collapse the greater is the acceleration and there is hardly any time left. Any day a Zurich speculator with a comparatively small sum, say a million and a half, could if he worked energetically enough bring about our end within a week. Already the ominous portent has appeared that certain Vienna shopkeepers refuse to sell goods except for foreign currency, which in an industrial country with our coal is considered of great value."

Another security, Von Krassny said, was a concession to build a subway in Vienna, a construction greatly needed, which would go far to restore sound labor conditions.

"America can help us now and make a sound investment, but if she does not she will spend far more remedying what the revolution destroys than in feeding us meanwhile without earning a cent for it, but help must come quickly."

The sum asked is several million dollars. A water power concession, from which can be developed 1,500,000 horsepower, is one security the Austrians offer, which in an industrial country with our coal is considered of great value.

Another security, Von Krassny said, was a concession to build a subway in Vienna, a construction greatly needed, which would go far to restore sound labor conditions.

AUSTRIANS DAMAGE FLEET OF WARSHIPS

Vessels Were to Have Gone to Allies.

GENEVA, Jan. 16 (delayed).—Austrian war vessels which under the terms of the peace treaty, must be handed over to the Allies have been damaged.

A despatch from Turin states that the allied naval commission which arrived recently at Cattaro confirms first reports that the Austrian fleet had been seriously disabled.

The Austrians were said to have destroyed or removed the principal parts of the machinery of the ships, rendering them incapable of navigation, only the hulls remaining in good condition. It is said, will require several months before the vessels can be made ready for the sea. The fleet includes 1 battleship, 3 large cruisers, 4 torpedo cruisers, 12 torpedo boats and some smaller craft.

The Austrians blamed the Czechs, Slovaks and the Jugos-Slavs. The ships eventually will be towed to Toulon and Marseilles for repairs.

Vermont Hotel Burns.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 17.—The Valley Hotel and four stores at Middleton Springs were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss was estimated at \$50,000.

LITTLETON AND STANCHFIELD TO HELP ASSEMBLY

Chosen to Conduct Trial of Five Unsettled Socialist Members Tuesday.

MARTENS WON'T APPEAR

But His Papers Will Be Used to Show Connection With Bolsheviks.

John B. Stanchfield and Martin W. Littleton were selected yesterday to lead the attack that is to be made on Tuesday morning upon the five unsettled Socialist members of the New York State Legislature, and incidentally the platform and doctrines of the party that elected them to office.

Announcement of the appointment of these two prominent attorneys as legal aids was made by Attorney-General Newton at the Murray Hill Hotel. He stated that he may also select one of the leading attorneys of the upper part of the State to assist them. The Attorney-General said he expected to leave this city to-day with Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, who supervised the suspension of the five Socialists and who has been here with him aiding in making preparations for the battle that is to start when the Socialists are called for trial Tuesday before the Judiciary Committee.

Although fifty subpoenas calling for the appearance of as many witnesses are reported to have been directed against persons in this city, it is certain that Ludwig C. A. Martens, Lenin's "ambassador," will not be among those called upon to testify.

Martens Out of State.

It would be impossible to effect service on Martens for the reason that he fled this State last month to escape arrest for contempt of the Lusk Legislative Committee on Bolshevism. If he were to return the committee would insist that he either go to jail or produce the secret communications that he has received from Lenin, which to date he has not dared make public. Martens would be prevented from appearing by reason of the fact that he is under subpoena at present to testify before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

It is certain, however, that many papers taken from the offices of Martens and his associates, and the papers of the Soviet Bureau at 110 West Fourth street will be introduced in evidence to show how the affairs of the Bolshevik revolutionists have been interwoven with those of the Socialist party.

Among the charges that will be made against the Socialist party at the legislative hearing will be one to the effect that the organization has persistently given aid and comfort to the Communists and other ultra-extremists with whom they profess to be at swords' points. A letter written by an official of the Socialist party on the letterhead of that organization endorsing the Third International of Russia, with its doctrine of "world wide" revolution, was one of one of thousands of papers that the legal advisers will have in their possession.

In connection with these charges of advocacy of revolution and violence the legal staff also will introduce evidence to show that all Socialists are so tyrannized by their party that they dare not oppose any of its policies for fear of immediate expulsion.

Party Dominates Members.

A great many of the witnesses and papers that are being subpoenaed by the Judiciary Committee will be used to show the complete domination which the party exercises over every act of its office holders. Charles Edward Russell, G. Phelan Stokes and others, formerly prominent in the affairs of the party, but no longer connected with it, will be questioned about this browbeating policy, with a view to showing that whatever the personal views of the Socialist Assemblymen may be, they are compelled by their party to accept every one of its Bolshevik doctrines.

Minutes of Socialist party meetings and copies of instructions given by the organization to the unsettled Assemblymen will be presented. An effort will be made to go thoroughly into the reasons for the break between the Rev. Dr. George R. Lunn, former Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, and the Socialist party. While Socialists may assert that these matters have no relation to the five Assemblymen, the Attorney-General and his legal aids will contend that they establish the fact that all persons elected to office on the Socialist ticket are so ruled by their party that an anarchistic or violent clause in the platform of their party may be competent as evidence of their unfitness.

The State executive committee of the American Legion decided yesterday to withhold comment upon the action of the Assembly in suspending the Socialists. The members of the committee discussed the matter at length at an informal meeting, after which a statement was issued to the effect that "the American Legion stands for law and order and full constitutional rights in all cases without discrimination."

Among the members of the committee present were Russell E. Sard, William R. Pooley, Harold L. Bodamer, Lucius C. Tuckerman, M. E. Doyle and Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Demand for Kaiser Is Sent to Holland

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Supreme Council's letter to the Dutch Government demanding the extradition of ex-Empress William has been sent to that Government. It was forwarded officially during the night.

Announcement was made to-night that the Supreme Council's letter to the Dutch Government in which it demands the extradition of the former German Emperor will be published Monday.

IRKUTSK TORN; FORCES BATTLE

Social Revolutionaries Are Reported to Have Won Control of City.

ALLIES SAVE KOLCHAK

Commander of Czechs Delegated for Work—Some Semenov Men Desert.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Fighting is proceeding in the streets of Irkutsk, says a Moscow wireless report received here.

By the Associated Press.

VERKHNE-UDINSK, Trans-Baikal, Jan. 5 (delayed).—Admiral Kolchak, head of the All Russian Government, is being held here by the Social Revolutionaries, who have formed a new Government and have demanded the written retirement of Kolchak. The allied representatives have requested Major-General Jules Janin, commander of the Czechs, to safeguard his person.

By the Associated Press.

PENKIN, Jan. 17.—An undated despatch from Verkhne-Udinsk, across Lake Baikal from Irkutsk, says that the Social Revolutionaries are completely in control of Irkutsk and the fighting has stopped. The armored trains of Gen. Semenov have retired to Lake Baikal.

Ernest L. Harris, the American Consul-General at the seat of the All Russian Government, is on the way to Chita, 400 miles east of Irkutsk, with his staff.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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HARBI, Manchuria, Jan. 17.—A proclamation from Chita shows that Gen. Semenov has assumed powers of Government and has appointed civil and military officials. That step was rendered necessary owing to the impossibility of communicating with the remnants of Kolchak's Government and the demand for independent action regarding public affairs.

Part of Semenov's forces have gone over to the Bolsheviks and many of the officers are ready to throw up the sponge.

ORDERS U. S. TROOPS INTO VLADIVOSTOK

Graves Will Direct Departure From Siberia.

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 8 (delayed).—Within a fortnight 3,600 of the 8,000 men of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia will leave Vladivostok for Manila, according to Major-General William S. Graves, commanding the force, who to-day announced the War Department's order to move his command to Manila.

Anticipating the transportation debacle existing in the interior of the country, where the Americans are guarding sectors of the railway in accordance with the interallied railway agreement, Gen. Graves a week ago ordered the detachments along the Suchan, Ussuri and Trans-Baikal sectors of the Trans-Siberian Railway to move to Vladivostok.

The transport Great Northern, due here January 11, will take 1,500 of the 27th Infantry. The Spokane sector. The Sheridan, due to arrive on the 14th, will take 1,300 troops from the Suchan district. In addition two transport vessels will be held at Manila awaiting orders from Gen. Graves to proceed to Vladivostok to meet the main body of the 27th Infantry, approximately 2,000 men, under Col. Morrow, from the Trans-Baikal district, 1,700 miles northwest of here.

The 21st Infantry, approximately 2,500 men, will leave after the departure of the troops from the railroad districts probably early in March.

Gen. Graves to-day gave notice of his plans to all the Allied missions and the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, and asked each organization the number of persons it wished to send out of Siberia with the troops.

American Ship Aground.

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Jan. 17.—The American steamship Santa Cecilia is still on the rocks at Jativa, in the Mediterranean, where she was driven during a heavy fog. The captain and crew were rescued without difficulty by a Spanish steamship which answered the distress call.

Use the rapid route to quick recovery of the valuable "Lost and Found" of the New York American—New York's Want Ad Directory. Phone Columbia 7095-440.

CONGRESS DRIES PLAN TO PAY BIG LIQUOR LOSSES

Would Use \$100,000,000 in Treasury Certificates for Reimbursements.

BANKS AS BENEFICIARIES

Expect to Stifle Much Opposition to Prohibition and Help Enforcement.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A comprehensive programme for reimbursing the owners of intoxicating liquors for losses suffered under constitutional prohibition will have serious consideration of leading prohibitionists in Congress and by the Internal Revenue Bureau, it was learned to-day.

A proposal has been submitted to the Treasury Department by some of the leading anti-prohibitionists in Congress which provides that the Government shall purchase all liquors now held under bond, amounting to about 60,000,000 gallons. Treasury certificates would be issued for the liquor and these liquidated only as the Government finds legitimate uses for the large amount of bonded spirits. This financial outlay would be about \$100,000,000.

From ten to twenty years, prohibition leaders estimate, will be required to use up this stock legitimately, such as for medicinal, scientific or industrial purposes. If the plan is carried out Government experts will be instructed to conduct experiments in an effort to find new converted uses of the liquor, such as for motive power.

The new programme contemplates warehouse certificates for Government bonded liquor, will be large losses unless some relief is granted in finding favor for the programme. Prohibitionists, whose support of such a proposal is a distinct surprise, believe the plan will provide for a stricter and more economical enforcement of prohibition throughout the country to the dry era to wane.

The plan is said to be meeting with favor, as the Internal Revenue Bureau, and prominent prohibitionists predicted to-day that such recommendations would be made soon to Congress and a majority for it could be obtained.

The disposal of the liquor now in bond has been put up to Congress squarely by the Internal Revenue Bureau. Extra guards are being placed around all bonded warehouses by the prohibition enforcement division of the bureau. The Government must guard all this liquor, and under the present system the expense is fast amounting into hundreds of millions of dollars.

John E. Kramer, prohibition commissioner, recently asked Congress for \$2,000,000 for the service of 25,000 extra guards between now and June 30.

The new programme contemplates concentration of the liquor in several large bonded warehouses so distribution for illegal purposes can be inhibited absolutely. At the present it is stored in 210 small places, and about 175 private warehouses, thus requiring a small army of revenue agents to guard it.

A few radical prohibitionists in Congress favor the immediate destruction of the liquor, but the sensible dry point out that a small supply for medicinal purposes will be needed all ways.

'PUSSYFOOT' CHEERED AS HE RENEWS FIGHT

Tumultuous Meeting Marks Return to Dry Battle.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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LONDON, Jan. 17.—Having fully recovered, "Pussyfoot" Johnson, who is advocating prohibition in Great Britain, renewed the ring to-day at a luncheon in Central Hall, Westminster, amid tumultuous scenes, but he carried off the situation with great good humor, which many, including himself, think will win the British.

"I can see the demonstration you have made with my glass eye; I can see it with my hands held behind my back," was what he responded to the tumult of cheers which greeted his entrance. "You may keep that eye; it is only one of many knicks I have received in the cause of prohibition. I do not want it back," he added.

He spoke only after the chairman had called for volunteers to eject the hooters. When the chairman declared unanimously a resolution congratulating the United States on going dry there was another storm of protest.

The Bishop of London and Lord Bryce were among those who sent apologies for inability to attend the meeting.

EX-KAISER WORKS ON DIKES.

Laborers Two Hours, as Rising Rhine Threatens Cattle.

AMBERG, Jan. 17.—The former Kaiser worked for two hours to-day helping the "Bentick" Castle to strengthen the castle dikes, which are threatened by the rising of the Rhine.

War Department Finds a "Nationwide Plot"

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 17.—Gov. C. H. Brough, addressing a State meeting of merchants here, said he had received confidential information from the War Department that a nationwide plot to overthrow the Government had been discovered. The plot, he said, was of serious proportions. He said the War Department had asked him to have all Arkansas troops in readiness and the Governor urged that the National Guard be strengthened at once.

Major H. E. Freedman, Assistant Adjutant-General, said that the letter referred to had been received by him from Col. John B. Rose, chairman of the organization committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, and that it had been shown Governor Brough "in strictest confidence."

Col. Rose, the letter said, based his assertions on information given him confidentially by the Army's Intelligence Department.

CHICAGO SWEEP BY INFLUENZA

1,154 New Cases and 46 Deaths Reported in One Day.

Being Close to Record.

NURSES ARE MOBILIZED

Health Officials Call Upon Experts to Fight Spread of Insidious Disease.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The influenza pneumonia situation reached a high mark to-day—1,154 new cases and 46 deaths. New cases are being reported at the rate of one a minute. A week ago to-day twenty-four cases were reported for the same period of twenty-four hours.

So serious is the situation in Chicago that Health Commissioner Robertson has sent out a hurry call for the advisory commission created during the epidemic last year to cope with the malady. The commission will meet with him in the City Hall to-morrow morning.

Influenza up to noon jumped from 65 cases for the day before to 1,092. Deaths increased from 5 to 12. Pneumonia jumped from 133 cases to 152, while deaths from the disease increased from 25 to 34. Although the situation is rapidly assuming the proportions of last year, the peak at that time was reached October 17, 1918, with 2,400 new cases and 250 deaths.

"It appears as if matters are worse this year," said Dr. Robertson. He added that the existing situation is developing three times as quickly as last year, "the disease is spreading like wildfire," said the Commissioner. "We are taking every precaution to check it. Crowded street cars are the worst breeders of flu we have to contend with; but it is not possible for the people to avoid them."

"Calls are coming even faster than they did during last year for ambulances. Preparations were completed by the Health Commissioner for to-morrow's mass meeting of nurses in the Woods Theatre, where the 2,000 public health nurses, graduates of the school, will be actively enlisted in the campaign against the epidemic.

Surfaces were inspected and disinfected frequently. Theaters were ordered inspected and disinfected and movie houses told to display anti-sneezing and anti-coughing signs and slides. Every available policeman has been assigned to elevated platforms and street cars to arrest violators of the anti-sneezing ordinance. Street flushers will be kept working this winter instead of being laid off.

Calcium chloride will be placed in the drinking water at all of the pumping stations and reservoirs to kill germs in the water. Milk companies were ordered to look carefully over their milk and to see that it was clean and healthy.

THREE "FLU" DEATHS; 59 NEW CASES HERE

Copeland Sees No Danger of an Epidemic.

Declaring that the greater city was in the pneumonia season, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, said last night there should be no fear on the part of the public over the reported influenza epidemic in Chicago affecting the health situation here. Within the last week there has been a gradual increase in the number of cases of pneumonia reported. On Friday 77 cases were recorded, with two deaths. Yesterday 53 cases of influenza were reported, with three deaths. Figures for pneumonia on Friday showed 146 cases, with thirty-five deaths, and yesterday 194 cases, with forty deaths.

Dr. Copeland issued the following list of rules to guard against influenza: Keep away from coughers; keep out of crowds; don't use dishes or towels used by others; keep in the fresh air and sunlight; sleep in well ventilated rooms; temperate in eating; if you feel sick go to bed and get a doctor; catch every sneeze in your handkerchief; walk instead of riding in the cars; keep your mouth away from telephone receivers; wash often.

DID COUNTERFEITING ALTHOUGH IN PRISON

Fraudulent Notes Printed at Fort Leavenworth.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—Louis M. Osterwiese of New Haven, Conn., was found guilty and John Conway of Hattiesburg, Miss., not guilty to-day in the United States District Court of Kansas City, Kan., on a charge of conspiracy to print and circulate fraudulent Treasury certificates. Conway was released. The certificates in question were declared to have been printed in the printing office of the United States disciplinary barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Verdict of acquittal for his co-defendants of Osterwiese was returned at the direction of the court. The attorney for the defendants asked the court for "protection for the men who must return to the disciplinary barracks to complete their sentences."

"None of these defendants will be returned to that institution under the present circumstances without an order from this court," said Judge Pollock.

HOPE OF ACTION ON TREATY THIS MONTH GIVEN UP

Democratic and Republican Conferees Fail to Agree at Second Meeting.

PROGRESS IS BEING MADE

Tendencies Are Toward Acceptance of Lodge Reservations Slightly Modified.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The unofficial conferees—four Republican and five Democratic Senators—who have been trying to work out a basis of agreement preliminary to ratification of the German peace treaty met again to-day with Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Republican leader. Those attending the conference to-day were: Republicans—Lodge, New (Ind.), Lenroot (Wis.), Kellogg (Minn.); Democrats—Hitchcock (Neb.), Democratic leader; Simmons (N. C.), McKellar (Tenn.), Walsh (Mon.), Owen (Okla.).

It was the second sitting on the two party groups in a single conference. The Republican Senators met yesterday by themselves and it was promised that after to-day's discussion something more definite might be ready for announcement.

But it was not. Mum continued the word. It was explained that the general discussion of various suggested modifications continued, and that there would be more of the same next week. Although more conferences will be held next week, hope virtually was abandoned to-night that the peace treaty can be ratified by the Senate this month in any form.

All the tendencies, it is admitted, are toward an agreement on the basis of the Lodge reservations with minor modifications of a face-saving character only. If ratification is procured, it must have the support of sixty-four Senators and to get this it is necessary to make the reservations so near to the original Lodge proposal that the changes will be immaterial as to their substance and effect.

And, once more, it was added that nobody has been able to figure how the Senate could ratify the treaty with insistence can deposit the ratification if it is adopted in this form.

SINN FEINERS SHOOT AT MOTOR PARTIES

Driven Off by Military Officers on Way to a Dance.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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PURNEY, Jan. 17.—gangs of Sinn Feiners are continuing their attacks on fashionable folk.

Early one evening recently armed men took up their position near the house belonging to Major Persias at Louisa, County Galway, where a dance was to be given, and also placed barriers of trees across the road. The first car to arrive carried a party of five military officers from Ronore camp. When the car pulled up fire was opened on it from both sides of the road, and it was struck in several places, but none of its occupants was injured.

The officers fired back with their revolvers and drove the assailants off after a brisk fight. The officers removed the barricades and continued their journey to Major Persias's house, where they met a number of persons who had similar experiences to relate.

Only one car appears to have been put out of action during the night. It belonged to Martin O'Grady, who was imprisoned in the Easter rebellion in 1916, and it was engaged to convey the son and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Roe, rector of Athroy, from the rectory to Louisa. As the car was driving through the gates of the rectory four shots were fired at it. O'Grady, who had a narrow escape, drove on to the house, where he reported the matter to Mr. Roe. A fifth shot was fired as he entered the rectory. When he came out fifteen minutes later he found that his car had been dismantled.

FRAUDULENT NOTES PRINTED AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Effect of Letter.

The sensation following this disclosure of inside navy conditions has beyond description. Nothing like it has marked any previous consideration of the war's management. To-night all discussion is centered on the possibilities of the consequences. That the feud has reached a point where it must finally break either Sims or Daniels is the well high general judgment. The suggestion of impeachment, if the charges against

Talk of Impeaching Secretary Follows Testimony of Admiral.

SENATORS ARE AMAZED

Witness Asserts Department Hampered and Humiliated Him.

SOUND TACTICS VIOLATED

War Prolonged by Failure at Washington to Follow Recommendations.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces in Europe during the world war, to-day told a sub-committee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee a story about the conduct of the naval war that made the committee and spectators gasp with amazement.

The Admiral charged that on the eve of his leaving Europe to command the American naval forces in the war area oral instructions were given him "not to let the British pull the wool over your eyes"; to keep in mind that it was no business of ours to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the British, and that "We would just as soon fight the British as the Germans."

These instructions were given him at the Navy Department, but the Admiral did not say specifically by whom. They were given him just before the United States entered the war and after this country had adopted the policy of arming merchant ships; so that they could only have meant that in the view of the highest naval authority it was still a matter of uncertainty on which side this country meant to fight if finally drawn into the conflict.

Remarkable Letter Read.

These suggestions of ultimate naval authority constituted only a prelude to the things that afterward marked and marred the naval policy. Admiral Sims read to the sub-committee a most remarkable letter which on January 7, 1920, he addressed to Secretary of the Navy Daniels. In this, innocuously captioned, "Some Naval Lessons of the Great War," he charged:

That as commander of the forces at the front he was never properly or adequately supported by the Department;

That he was not provided with adequate staff;

That the attitude of the Department toward him indicated to him and to the naval officers of allied countries that he did not enjoy its full confidence;

That the Department conducted, over his head, naval arrangements with the allied countries independent of his recommendations or even knowledge;

That for almost a year after we were in the war this country did not account itself to put forth its full naval efforts;

That by reason of this failure the war was unnecessarily prolonged and hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping uselessly lost, as well as many lives;

That when it was charged in Congress during the war that the Admiral was not being properly supported by the Department Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, called Admiral Sims outflanking the charges and suggesting that a positive statement from him would be most useful;

That at no time was Admiral Sims supplied with a staff sufficient in personnel properly to discharge the responsibilities imposed on him;

That the Department insisted on making plans for naval operations and imposing them on the forces in Europe, to the utter wreck of all effective cooperation between the American and the allied navies;

That the Department persistently opposed mobilizing the effective forces of the navy at the front, where they would have been most useful for prosecution of the war;

That generally the Department managed to make itself an obstacle to the efficient discharge of the duty of the fighting forces; and

That its attitude exerted a most unfortunate effect on the morale of the men and officers.

These and many other charges, many of them developed in considerable detail, were contained in the letter which Admiral Sims had written to Secretary Daniels and which he read to the Senate sub-committee.

Effect of Letter.

The sensation following this disclosure of inside navy conditions has beyond description. Nothing like it has marked any previous consideration of the war's management. To-night all discussion is centered on the possibilities of the consequences. That the feud has reached a point where it must finally break either Sims or Daniels is the well high general judgment. The suggestion of impeachment, if the charges against