sisted is the question. As he answers it, he may decide whether the treaty will be ratified or rejected. On the whole the shadow is so thin that Administration supporters were indisposed to believe he would accept it.

Action on Shantung Reservation.

The reservation as to Shantung was before the Senate when the session began. Dealing with the treaty articles whereby Shantung is awarded to Japan, it struck from the original Lodge text the words here shown in the parentheses:

The United States withholds its assent to Articles 156, 157 and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles (between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan).

Senator Hitchcock insisted that this would do China no good whatever, and that if the friends of China "who shed crocodile tears for her want really to serve her, to help her to recover Shantung, they should say so."

Therefore he proposed a further amendment that "it is understood that the sovereign rights renounced by Germany in favor of Japan are to be returned to China upon the ratification of this treaty."

The President, Senator Hitchcock urged, procured at Paris the promise of Japan to return Shantung, and Japan has been moving in that direction despite the fact that China has not yet met her half way, seeming disposed to keep the controversy alive.

"We must keep ourselves in position to help China," said Mr. Hitchcock, "and we cannot do that unless we ratify the treaty, enter the league and then insist on these promises being performed."

"The President might have done for China what he is now doing in the matter of the Adriatic, but he did not," said Senator Lenroot (Wis.). "The President's promise from Japan was to return only the 'sovereign rights' in Shantung. That would leave her perfectly free without assent to retain her commercial and economic domination, which is what she wants. But this proposed modification implies that we expect Japan to return everything."

Supported Only by Democrats.

On a roll call the Hitchcock amendment was defeated, 37 to 41. All its supporters were Democrats; all the opponents except Gore (Okla.), Reed (Mo.), Shields (Tenn.) and Thomas (Col.) were Republicans.

The amendment leaving out of the Lodge reservations the references, by name, to China and Japan was adopted with only two votes, Reed (Mo.) and Sutherland (W. Va.), in the negative. Then a roll call adopted the reservation as amended—ayes, 48; noes, 21. On this call all affirmative votes were Republican except these Democrats: Chamberlain (Ore.), Gore (Okla.), Henderson (Nev.), Myers (Mont.), Nugent (Nev.), Pittman (Nev.), Reed (Mo.), Shields (Tenn.), Smith (Ga.) and Thomas (Col.). All the negative votes were cast by Democrats.

Senator Lodge immediately took up reservation No. 7. The original Lodge language was:

The Congress of the United States will provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, and may in its discretion provide for the participation of the United States in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof, and for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils or conferences, or any other representatives under the treaty of peace, or in carrying out its provision; and until such participation and appointment have been so provided for and the powers and duties of such representatives have been defined by law no person shall represent the United States under either said League of Nations or the treaty of peace with Germany, or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder; and no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils or conferences except with the approval of the Senate.

Wording of Substitute.

The bi-partisan conference had proposed to substitute for this and Senator Lodge now offered the following:

No person is or shall be authorized to represent the United States, nor shall any citizen of the United States be eligible as a member of any body or agency established or authorized by said treaty of peace with Germany except pursuant to an act of the Congress of the United States providing for his appointment and defining his powers and duties.

Senator Hitchcock objected to some features of the substitute, and this called down the wrath of Senator Lenroot. Both had been members of the bi-partisan conference. Mr. Lenroot charged that the substitute had been drawn by Senator Walsh (Mon.), Democrat, and supported by Senator Hitchcock in the conference; now Mr. Hitchcock was finding fault with it. If the conference members on the Democratic side did not intend to be bound by its decisions it was useless to consider any more of them, he insisted.

Senator Hitchcock resented this vigorously. He said the conferees were not bound to support the propositions on which tentative agreements had been reached.

Senator Lodge, supporting the Lenroot protest, declared himself done with conference proposals if the very Democrats who made them would not now support them. Accordingly he withdrew the proposed amendment, but Senator Walsh promptly offered it and poured oil on the waters by urging that there had been general agreement that it was a better draft, covered exactly the same ground and ought to be substituted.

Senator Reed offered an amendment to the substitute providing for Senatorial confirmation of appointments; later he withdrew it, being convinced that it was unnecessary, as that right would rest with the Senate anyhow.

Brandegee Asks for Light.

Senator Townsend (Mich.) pleaded for the substitute. He considered it better in form and at any rate a step toward compromise that might at length make ratification possible.

Senator Brandegee (Conn.) demanded that the proces verbal and all proceedings of the bi-partisan conference be spread before the Senate. "This Versailles conference No. 2," he said, "is becoming as strange and mysterious to the Senate as Versailles conference No. 1. The conferees appear to have agreed on a variety of matters which as soon as they get into the Senate they do not agree on and will not support. It strikes me that those of us who supported the original reservations in November can find them good enough now."

"If the Democrats do not like the changes that were proposed at their instance in the effort to compromise, of course there is no use offering them," assented Senator Lenroot.

"These amendments," said Senator McCormick (Ill.), "are intended to mean one thing in one part of the country, another thing in another part; to mean one thing in Europe, another thing here. We are quibbling in a fashion that recalls the disputations of mediaeval theologians about the number of angels that could dance on the point of a needle."

Then Senator Lodge got into action. He warmly defended the effort of the bi-partisan conference. "It was well worth the making," he said, "and its time, as well as the time we are now spending, will not have been wasted if we can at last ratify and get this matter out of the way as an obstruction to our legislative programme. Whatever the Senate decides to do with these modifications will be satisfactory to me; I have offered them because I hoped they would help toward agreement and I never dreamed the Democrats would oppose them. A Democratic leader wrote this amendment, but apparently it is the plan on that side to vote down all the changes and thus make ratification impossible. In the face of the performance this afternoon I am done. I will offer no more of them. I return to the reservations of November 19 and will stand by them."

Kellogg Appeals for Compromise.

Senator Kellogg (Minn.), a mild reservationist, protested against this ultimatum and insisted that the conference amendments get a chance before the Senate.

"Oh, yes," replied Senator Borah, "I understand the Senator from Minnesota has one or two more reservations in his pocket ready to be offered at a convenient time."

"As I understand it," said Senator Williams (Miss.), addressing himself to Senator Lodge, "the conferences met just for fun, to consider some modifications, but without meaning anything by it?"

"No, we met in an effort to reach agreement."

"And the effort fell by the wayside?"

"Yes—just as your treaty is falling," replied Senator Lodge.

Senator Lenroot poured some more oil. He assured the other side that all the Republican conferees were willing to support its amendment if only the Democrats would do as much. This paved the way to the roll call by which the conference amendment was adopted—Ayes, 37; Noes, 32. It was the most mixed vote thus far taken. The lineup follows:

For the amendment, 37—Republicans: Cummins, Edge, Hale, Kellogg, Keyes, McNary, New, Townsend, 8. Democrats: Beckham, Chamberlain, Culberson, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (S. D.), Jones, Kendrick, King, Kirby, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Ransdell, Sheppard, Smith (Ga.), Smith (S. C.), Thomas, Trammell, Walsh (Mont.), Williams, Walcott, 29.

Against the amendment, 32—Republicans: Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Capper, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, Elkins, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Jones (Wash.), Kenyon, Knox, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McLean, Moses, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, 29. Democrats: Gore, Reed, Shields, 3.

The amendment being adopted, there followed a parliamentary discussion, acrid at times, as to whether this carried the reservation through or whether a separate motion was now necessary to adopt the reservation. Senator Cummins, presiding, insisted there must be a second vote on it and Senator Walsh (Mont.) provided an illustration of the curious condition of Senate tactics by saying:

"It seems so me, certainly, that, having now perfected the reservation, we are entitled to vote on whether we will adopt it. For myself I have intended to vote against its adoption."

This from the man who wrote the reservation and had won a considerable victory in getting it adopted was a trifle sudden; yet, as other Senators explained, it was perfectly consistent. Senator Walsh was opposed to any amendment.

'EVIDENCE AMPLE' AGAINST NEWBERRY

His Conviction Would Not Necessarily Convict Others, Judge Declares.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 4.—Overruling all motions for further dismissals in the Newberry election conspiracy case, Judge Clarence W. Sessions to-day held that conviction or acquittal of Truman H. Newberry would not necessarily means a like outcome as to the other eighty-four men on trial with the United States Senator.

The court held that the prosecution had made out a prima facie case and that there was ample evidence "to warrant a verdict of guilty if the jury sees fit to render one." First testimony for the defence was heard at the afternoon session.

The ruling as to the status of Senator Newberry came in the midst of arguments for directed verdicts in the cases of specified respondents.

Arguing for Thomas P. Phillips, Hannibal Hopkins and William Calnon, members of the publicity staff at Newberry headquarters in Detroit, James O. Murfin, attorney for the defence, said:

"I never heard before of conspirators working in broad daylight and advertising their conspiracy. These men were spending thousands of dollars every week, spreading their work in the public prints in big type. They were proud of the publicity they were getting, and those facts show in themselves that they were actuated by an honesty of purpose and not criminal intent."

On this point Judge Sessions ruled as follows:

"A conspiracy may be involved in a legitimate enterprise and the publicity relative to the latter does not in itself show that there was equal open action as to the hidden plan. The Government claims that there was involved in the programme to elect Truman H. Newberry a scheme to do an unlawful thing and such a scheme is none the less unlawful because it was involved in a legitimate enterprise."

Disposing of technical points advanced by the defence, the Court said that the Supreme Court of the United States had held that conspirators need not know each other and that direct proof was precluded by the very nature of the charges.

Explosion Damages Tire Plant.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Explosion of a car of benzine and six tanks of gasolene partly wrecked the plant of the Owen Tire and Rubber Company, at Bedford, near here, to-day and endangered the lives of 250 workers. The damage was $10,000. No one was injured.

My Dear Austin:

You may continue earning your own living, if you wish, but if you still love us, let me know your address; mother returning soon; will be brokenhearted, as I am.

DADDY.—Adv.

WAVE OF INDUSTRY SWEEPING GERMANY

Determination to Rebuild Empire by Work Astounded Col. Hensley.

DIRECT ENERGIES TO AIR

Appear to Realize That Next War Will Be Fought by Plane Armadas.

Col. William N. Hensley, U. S. A., just returned from five months' aeronautical observation in Germany, said in the Ritz-Carlton yesterday that he was astounded at the evidences of Germany's determination to rehabilitate herself through work.

"Germany is on the way to a great industrial comeback," said Col. Hensley. "Work is the key the Germans are using to reopen the treasure houses of the world. Already immense progress has been made, so much that the spirit of the people has lifted, hope and ambition have replaced despair and sloth and agitation are dying out. There are only two countries in Europe that seem to have gone to work. One is Germany and the other is Belgium.

"No one without opportunity to survey German effort from the inside can have any conception of what is going on and of what is planned. Germany is not ruined by any means, and signs of prosperity are beginning to appear in all the classes. I of course, was especially interested in aeronautics, and I learned some things in the course of five months that amazed me. The Germans are going in for aeronautics with tremendous determination. They are building all metal airplanes carrying up to twenty-eight passengers and good for a speed of 120 miles an hour. Except for the wooden propellers their new type machines are all meta. They will be used in commerce and mail carrying, but make no doubt that Germany has an eye to the military side of aviation.

"I discovered why the Germans were so acquiescent about surrendering their warships. The reason was that they had already made up their minds that the day of sea fighting is over. I don't say that it is, mind; I merely state the German conviction on the subject. German opinion holds that wars of the future will be settled in air combat—in conflicts of armadas of airplanes and of the great armored dirigibles. That is what they are working and planning for. They've got two lines of passenger Zeppelins running to Stockholm and to Friedrichshaven and more lines are to be established."

Col. Hensley thinks the peril of Bolshevism is disappearing as the Germans come to their senses and realize that their only salvation is through work. He thinks that the ultra-radicals are perceptibly losing their influence and that most of the people are leaning more and more upon such leaders as Noske, the War Minister, whom Col. Hensley describes as the strongest figure in Germany to-day.

The Colonel "sailed" on July 19 last aboard the great British dirigible commanded by Major Scott, going along as the American army observer. The story of that return voyage, which was accomplished in seventy-one hours, has been told. Col. Hensley includes in his report to the War Department a detailed log of the trip. A good deal of what he saw and heard in his stay abroad could not be discussed yesterday because it must go to the Secretary of War and the General Staff first, but it is known that much of the report has to do with what Col. Hensley discovered concerning Germany's comeback industrially and her apparent determination to regain her military strength, largely through aeronautics.

OFFERS TO 'DEPORT' 2,000 RUSSIANS HERE

Martens's Lawyer Will 'Arrange' It Through Soviet.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In a letter addressed to the Secretary of State and Secretary of Labor, Charles Recht, a New York attorney, who says he is acting at the behest of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, proposed to-day to begin negotiations with the de facto Government of Russia for the purpose of transferring the 2,000 or more Russians in America now under detention or on bail and subject to deportation, at the expense of the Soviet Government and aboard a chartered ship of the Russian Soviet Government.

He asked that exit from an American port be facilitated by the American Government and said such deportees would undertake to sign a stipulation that their deportations by this method was pursuant to the deportation warrant of the United States and that all provisions of the immigration law regarding reentry of deported persons would apply to each individual thus deported.

ACCUSED TROTZKY IN PAMPHLET, EXECUTED

Leader of First Revolt Says He 'Sold Russia.'

LONDON, March 4.—Khrustaleff Nossar, the chief organizer of the first Russian revolution, has been executed by order of the Soviet authorities because of his authorship of a pamphlet entitled "How Trotsky Sold Russia," according to a Moscow wireless, which says news of the execution was received from Kiev.

Khrustaleff Nossar was regarded as the brains of the first revolutionary movement in Russia in 1905. He was tried and sentenced to exile in Siberia in January, 1906. In September, 1917, he proclaimed complete autonomy of the Pereyaslav district of Little Russia.

Pope Honors American Priests.

ROME, March 3.—Mgr. Bolesiaus Puchalski of Brooklyn, N. Y., was today appointed Private Chamberlain to Pope Benedict, while Mgrs. James Savage, Ernest Van Dyke, Joseph Morgan and M. J. P. Dempsey of Detroit, Mich., and Patrick C. Hayden of Natchez, Miss., were named domestic prelates.

COUNCIL CALLED TO FACE BIG PROBLEMS

Grave News From Near East Results in Arranging Meeting for Paris Soon.

RUSSIAN INQUIRY NEAR

France, Says London, Is Likely to Agree to Soviet and German Programmes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 4.—Most important developments in the Russian and Turkish problems have made necessary the early reconvening of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference. It was reported here to-night that the council would meet in Paris in ten days from now, instead of meeting in Italy next month.

Grave news from the Near East prompted the first preliminary question on the Turkish situation by Herbert H. Asquith, Liberal leader, in the House of Comomns to-day, when he demanded of Premier David Lloyd George that the Government keep the House fully informed of developments. The Premier replied that he would do so just as soon as he himself was informed.

The War Office is responsible for grave Russian and Turkish military news, while Maxim Litvinoff, Bolshevist commissioner in Stockholm, has announced that prospective Russian trade agents already are on their way to London.

The Supreme Council's meeting in Paris will hasten the League of Nations' investigations of Russia and will perfect military plans for Asia Minor.

The object of the special convening of the Supreme Council there probably is to receive Premier Millerand's sanction of the Russian decision and of the economic plans for all Europe. Paris despatches deny that this sanction already has been received by the council, as was semi-officially stated here last night.

No doubt is felt here that France will finally accede to both the Russian and the German programmes as outlined by the council in its London meeting. While it is charged in certain quarters that Premier Millerand showed reluctance to agree to the economic programme in order to further his demands in connection with Syria, Britons close to the council deny this and assert that the French Premier acted throughout the negotiations in the best faith.

They refer to the well known fact that the views of France consistently have opposed any relaxation by the Allies toward an old enemy whom the French consider always dangerous. At the same time, it was asserted that Premier Millerand now admits the economic necessity of the restoration of Germany and is only seeking time to make France realize it.

CRANE NOMINATION RECEIVED IN SENATE

Bitter Opposition Expected on Ground of Temperament.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 4. — President Wilson to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles R. Crane of Chicago to be Minister to China.

The nomination was referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It is probable that strong opposition will develop on the ground that Mr. Crane may be temperamentally unfit for the place.

There had been reports current for several days that the President had abandoned the nomination in view of the opposition. Mr. Crane was a Republican at the time of his appointment by Mr. Taft. He supported Wilson in 1912 and 1916.

WILSON PRAISES STRAUSS.

Accepts Resignation of New Yorker From Reserve Board.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—High tribute to the services to the Government rendered by Albert Strauss of New York city, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, was paid by President Wilson in his letter, made public to-day, accepting the resignation of Mr. Strauss as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, effective March 15.

"For nearly three years," Mr. Wilson wrote, "you have served the Government with singular distinction." Then he viewing Mr. Strauss's work as adviser on foreign credits to the Treasury and on the War Trade Board, also his service on the reserve board, the President said:

"You rendered equally fine service to the nation for several months in Paris as one of the financial advisers to the Peace Conference. Your withdrawal will be a distinct loss to the public service."

FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Denmark Adopts Proposal—Sweden About to Do Same.

COPENHAGEN, March 4.—Both chambers unanimously adopted a proposal to-day that Denmark join the League of Nations.

STOCKHOLM, March 4.—By a vote of 152 to 67 the lower house of the Diet voted in favor of Swedish membership in the League of Nations. Liberal and Socialist speakers declared the league marked a great advance towards an effective system of international law.

CARRANZA REFUSES TO GIVE UP CEPEDA

Says Nicaraguan Is Victim of Political Intrigue.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—Dr. Jose Pedro Cepeda, candidate for Vice President of Nicaragua, who was arrested here at the request of the Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires, has been released on the order of President Carranza. At the time of the arrest of Dr. Cepeda the Nicaraguan diplomatic representative here demanded that the Mexican Government grant extradition of him and that he be turned over to an agent of the Managua Government.

President Carranza refused the request, asserting he has found that Dr. Cepeda was not guilty of the crime charged against him, but, instead, was a victim of political intrigue by Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, President of Nicaragua.

BANDITS WHO SLEW AMERICAN KILLED

Gonzales Leader in Morrill Murder Among Dead.

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—Manuel Gonzales, leader of the band which shot and killed Augustus Morrill, formerly American Consul at Manzanillo, on February 26, has been killed by pursuing Government troops, according to semi-official statements issued here last night.

In addition to the leader it is stated that a number of bandits were killed and that many were wounded during the fighting.

MEXICO EXPELS WRITER.

Los Angeles "Times" Correspondent a "Pernicious Foreigner."

LAREDO, Tex., March 4.—Gerald Brandon, who has been Mexico city correspondent of the Los Angeles *Times*, was expelled to-day from Mexico as a "pernicious foreigner."

He was escorted from Mexico city by two policemen to Neuvo Laredo and to-day was escorted across the international bridge to Laredo. He had been in Mexico for the *Times* for three months.

GREEKS GET THRACE, TURKS LOSE GROUND

Stripped of Most of Territory in Europe, Turkey Retains Holy Places.

LONDON, March 4.—Turkey is stripped of virtually all her territory in Europe, but retains the sacred places, by the treaty now being completed by the conference of Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors.

Thrace has been awarded to Greece by the Peace Conference, but the present conference is charged with the task of working out plans whereby the Turks will keep control of the sacred places, and Adrianople, Smyrna, will be placed under Green control.

Lloyd George was asked in the House of Commons to-day on what date America had definitely refused to accept a mandate for Constantinople and whether America had been consulted concerning the Turkish peace terms. The Premier replied that the United States did not definitely refuse to accept the mandate, but had withdrawn from the discussions. The peace terms with Turkey are still under discussion, he added, and the American Government has declined an invitation to be present at the conference.

Replying to a further question regarding the massacres of Armenians, Lloyd George said this had been the subject of very anxious consideration at the allied conference, and the conferees had reached a decision which had been communicated to their representatives at Constantinople. It would not be advisable, added the Premier, to make public at the moment the character of that decision. What would be done regarding it would depend upon the advice to be received from the Turkish capital.

"We are awaiting that advice now," continued the Premier, "but I can assure the House that we are fully alive to the gravity of the position and to the need of taking very strong measures to protect minorities as far as can be done in a country of this kind. I hope to be able to make a statement in a very short time, but we are at the present moment awaiting the views of the representatives of all the Allies at Constantinople upon the suggestion which we put forward."

GERMAN POTASH COMING.

American Orders Booked for $50,000,000 Worth.

BERLIN, March 4.—American orders amounting to $50,000,000 have been booked by the Potash Syndicate, says the *Vossische Zeitung*, which declares deliveries will be extended over a number of years.

The syndicate, therefore, hopes to be able to devote the greater part of its output to the American export trade. As payment for potash shipped to America will be made in dollars, it is believed by the Government the syndicate's deal will assist materially in the meeting of German obligations abroad.

Italy to Bar U. S. Tobacco.

LONDON, March 4.—The Italian Government has decided to buy no more tobacco from the United States, Egypt or the Philippines, says a Rome despatch to the General News. It will insist that only Italian, Albanian and Dalmatian tobacco be used.

3 EX-AMBASSADORS IN CAILLAUX TRIAL

M. Paleogue Arraigns Prisoner, Crying "You Are the Sturmer of France."

DEFENDED BY CAMBON

Threat Against the Life of King Alfonso Is Related by M. Martin.

PARIS, March 4.—It was Ambassadors' day to-day at the treason trial of Joseph Caillaux. Three former French Ambassadors, at Madrid, Petrograd and Berlin, William Martin, Maurice Paleologue and Jules Cambon respectively, were witnesses and their testimony was as varied as their opinions concerning the accused.

M. Paleologue launched into a scathing arraignment of Caillaux. He concluded by dramatically pointing an accusing finger at the prisoner and shouting "You are the Sturmer of France." [Boris Sturmer, former Russian Premier, with the late monk Rasputin and former Minister of the Interior Protopopoff, formed the trio known as "The Dark Forces" of Russia, which was alleged to have aroused the Russians to revolt against the regime of Emperor Nicholas.]

The court was in an uproar, with M. Moro-Giafferi of counsel for Caillaux protesting violently.

M. Cambon reviewed the Agadir negotiations. He said Caillaux never gave him instructions in any way deviating from the policy followed by other Premiers and Ministers of Foreign Affairs toward Germany. He declared he was convinced that Caillaux acted in the best interests of France and was imbued with patriotism toward the country. "Caillaux acted in the Agadir negotiations in a manner which does him the greatest honor," M. Cambon said in concluding his testimony. "I told him so then and I am prepared to say so now."

M. Martin reported a conversation which he had with King Alfonso of Spain previous to his departure for Paris in January, 1912, in which it was alleged that Caillaux had sent an emissary to the King threatening him with death. King Alfonso, according to M. Martin, said that while not afraid of the threat he had made note of it and placed a copy in a safe place so that the truth would be known should anything happen. The Court will decide to-morrow whether documents produced by Caillaux in denial of this story shall be disclosed in public session or read at a private sitting of the Court.

The public prosecutor, Theodore Lescouve, concluded his cross-examination by asking Caillaux to explain a statement in his essay entitled "The Responsible Parties," in which he said that former President Poincare at a Council of Ministers on August 1, 1914, asked the Ministers to declare war immediately upon German, quoting M. Poincare as saying, "France does not wait until one declares war on her." Caillaux added in the essay that M. Poincare desired war and wished it an accomplished fact before England made known its decision to join on the side of the Allies, as he felt sure that if Germany were satisfied that England would enter the war there would be no war.

"Where did you get your information?" asked M. Lescouve.

"From the Ministers of the Viviani Cabinet," replied Caillaux.

"Who are they?" insisted the prosecutor.

"What do you take me for," shouted Caillaux in a paroxysm of rage, "that I should betray the confidence placed in me by my friends? This is not a trial for intelligence with the enemy; this is a trial of one's most intimate thoughts, a trial for heresy. The document 'The Responsible Parties,' would never have seen the light of day. You gave it publicity. You laid bare the most intimate thoughts of mine to the public. You produce the proofs."

PRESIDENT ANSWERS NEW ADRIATIC NOTE

Continued from First Page.

question acceded to a request made by Italy that the other signatories consent to withhold publication of the note so as to give Italy an opportunity to reply and that the settlement be not regarded as final. This is revealed in a telegram sent by Lord Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Sir Eyre Crowe, British representative on the Supreme Council.

A copy of the telegram, which was communicated to the American Government yesterday for the first time, was made public to-day by the State Department. The conditions for signature, Lord Curzon said, were requested by Signor Scialoia, Italian Foreign Minister, with whom Lord Curzon held a long conversation December 8.

When informed of the terms of the French-British-American proposal Signor Scialoia raised two main objections, which Lord Curzon said in the telegram were:

"That it was a mere reiteration of the Wilsonian position and made no concession to the Italian point of view about Fiume, and that while safeguarding the strategical position of Italy north of the Adriatic, yet by leaving both Sebenico and Cattaro in the hands of the Jugo-Slav State it exposed to attack the entire central and southern Adriatic flank of Italy. Italy claimed neither of these ports for herself, but did claim that both, or at least Sebenico, be demilitarized."

PREMIERS ADJOURN ON LODGE VICTORY

Abandon Hope of American Aid on Senate Vote.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 4.—News of the adoption by the United States Senate of Senator Lodge's reservation on the Monroe Doctrine, presaging at least indefinite delay in the treaty action, had, it is believed here, an influence on the Premiers, leading them to adjourn their conference last night. As long as there was a prospect of bringing in America on the economic and other plans of the council the tendency of the Premiers was to remain in session.

However, both Premier Nitti and Premier Millerand have important domestic tasks ahead of them—the swinging of their home sentiment in line with the decisions arrived at in London; the acquainting of France and Italy with the new picture of a solid Europe and the necessity which compels all Europe to get back to peace time conditions and to sink or swim together. Premier Millerand must convince France of the wisdom of the Russian decisions and the proposal to help Germany, neither of which is an easy task for the French Premier. Premier Nitti has an equally difficult task to turn Italian attention from D'Annunzio in Fiume to the necessity for peaceful intercourse with the Jugo-Slavs and the rest of Europe.

It was admitted in high circles here to-night that the chief purpose of Premier Nitti's return to Rome at this time is to free his hands to pursue further the negotiations in connection with the Adriatic impasse. Although Dr. Anton Trumbitch, Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, denies that such negotiations have commenced, it is known positively that there has been an exchange of ideas here and that Premier Nitti knows just about what he will have to lay before the Italian Chamber of Deputies and the people in connection with the Adriatic dispute.

The last action of the council was to renew representations to the International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations to hurry its investigating commission to Russia. The labor bureau will meet in Paris on March 22.

BOMB SET OFF IN ZURICH CONSULATE

Regarded as Protest Against 'Red' Deportations.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 4. — A heavily charged bomb was exploded last night before the street door of the American consulate in Zurich. The door was completely shattered, large holes were pierced in the wall and all the windows of the building were broken. The ground floor, where is situated the office of the consulate, was almost demolished. The Consul and his family, who lived on the upper floor, escaped uninjured.

It is believed that the bomb was exploded before the consulate as an act of revenge by one of the many foreigners to whom passports to the United States had been refused. The Consul said that many such refusals had been made lately.

The latest reports from Zurich strengthen the impression in official circles that the bomb attack against the American Consulate may be considered a Bolshevist protest against the deportation of Reds from the United States and the arrest of other radicals in that country.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The State Department was informed to-day by cable of an attempted destruction by dynamite of the building occupied as offices and residence by Alfred W. Donegan, American Consul at Zurich, Switzerland. There was small destruction and no person was injured by the explosion, so Consul-General Keena reported to the State Department. The act is attributed to anarchists by the Zurich police.

The origin of the particular group of reds who attempted this outrage upon the American Consulate is problematical. Zurich is teeming with men and woman of the German red party, but there are also radicals from other quarters of Europe, including Russia, there.

THE water you drink will be no purer than the ice you put in it.

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