SECOND NEWS SECTION
EIGHT PAGES.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

Late News—Editorial—Financial

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U. S. FINANCIAL AID TO EUROPE DEEMED VITAL

Frederick Goodenough, British Banker, Discusses Economic Situation.

COOPERATION IS NEEDED

America Has Too Much at Stake to Withdraw Easily, He Asserts.

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

LONDON, March 13.—One more of England's greatest bankers to-day added his opinion to that of other financial leaders previously quoted in THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD regarding the importance of American cooperation in European reconstruction. Frederick Goodenough, chairman of Barclays Bank, Ltd., one of the five largest financial institutions in the United Kingdom, said:

"Paper money is at the root of Europe's economic troubles. That evil must be corrected before our old prosperity can be restored. To correct it involves the cessation of Government borrowing and the fixing of a limit to fiduciary issues, followed by a systematic reduction in the notes outstanding. When England, faced by stress of circumstanes, issued paper money during the war it was obvious what was coming, and it was obvious also that great effort would be needed to get back to the old basis.

"England is now taking steps to reform her currency, and already there are signs of a great improvement in her financial position. A fair measure of this improvement must be attributed to this action and all that it stands for.

Other Nations' Problems.

"Germany and other European nations can be helped only when they have promised to deal with their currency problems. Some international plan can then be devised to supply them with enough material to enable them to resume their industry. Also they can be supplied with quantities of food until they return to a self-sustaining basis.

"For Germany to reduce the volume of her currency is a difficult problem. It cannot be accomplished altogether by taxes, but she must begin to reduce her currency to a point where it represents actual industry. When a satisfactory commencement has been made credits can be extended to her, for she will have to obtain credits. Some time some one must take the responsibility and risk incident to getting Germany's industry started again. The United Kingdom and, I hope, America, together with those European nations which are able, will take the responsibility, because Germany must get back to production before the world problem of high prices will be solved."

Mr. Goodenough was asked whether he thought a higher bank rate in England would be effective in bringing about a deflation of currency. He replied: "You probably know from one or two speeches which I have made recently that I am opposed to dear money, except when it is a natural sequence or shortage of supply to meet the demand, because it raises the cost of production and does not, in existing conditions, effectively check speculation or attrack gold from abroad to form a basis for new credits. In view of the restrictions on the issue of currency notes, and consequently on the ability to create credit, this natural scarcity will come with a growing trade."

Carter Glass's Views.

In regard to the statement by Carter Glass when he was Secretary of the Treasury on the necessity of Europe getting back to work and his saying that America could not bear the burdens of the entire earth, Mr. Goodenough said that the bankers who signed the memorial to the various Governments had taken into consideration the matter of getting Europe to work. Mr Goodenough handed to the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD a copy of a pamphlet on this subject, which he said covered his views. It said:

"In point of fact it was not intended that the United States should assume the entire burden of Europe—the United Kingdom, the British colonies, dominions and the neutral European nations would shoulder their share. Also it is to be remembered that however willing or eager a country may be to make sacrifices in order to get back to sound conditions and resume production, it cannot do so unless it can obtain the essentials necessary to this end. Moreover, the position demands prompt action, for there already has been more than enough delay, and in existing conditions organized and private investors are unlikely to provide long time credits to those countries most in need of them.

"The American investor in particular is not accustomed to foreign investments, and left to himself it is improbable that he will subscribe to a sufficient extent to the European Governments' needs. It would seem that the United States Government failed to appreciate the seriousness of the memorial addressed to all Governments. The object of an international financial conference presumably would be to endeavor to devise means whereby world disaster would be avoided and an organized cooperative effort substituted for the present wasteful and lax system and arrangements made for credits for useful purposes only.

Internal Reform Needed.

"Above all, the conference would insist that countries requiring assistance justify it by internal reform. The ideas of the men who signed the memorial primarily were laudable. It was one of helping a lame dog over a stile. However, it is easy to see that failure to give the necessary assistance must react inevitably not only upon Europe but upon the entire world. The signatures appended to the memorial were sufficient guarantee that the evils attached to their own governments were appreciated fully and that their repetition would be avoided if possible.

"The clear, outstanding fact, which no controversy or discussion of academic details should be permitted to obscure, is that Europe must, in the interest of all humanity, be helped to her feet. No method of doing this can be free from

Continued on Second Page.

POINCARE SAYS GERMAN PLOTS DIVIDE ALLIES

Treaty, He Contends, Becomes Scrap of Paper Through Intrigue.

COUNCIL IS ATTACKED

Wilson Criticised and Praised in Paper of Which Ex-President Is an Editor.

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

PARIS, March 13.—Raymond Poincare, formerly President of France, in his first article contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, presents the piquant inside history of the Peace Conference, casts reflections on the Supreme Council's ostrich like actions and takes issue with President Wilson on the alleged French militarism. He particularly emphasizes the Allies' failure to make Germany pay the cost of the war, asserting that France's greatest fight during the conference was in her attempt to bring the Allies to a full realization of German culpability. He says that Germany when she signed the peace treaty submitted to the verdict of her guilt, but events since then have shown that she is wriggling out of virtually every obligation, while such great pro-Ally leaders as Lord Robert Cecil and Herbert H. Asquith appear to be aiding her.

M. Poincare reviews the campaign which Germany is waging to attempt to show that the Allies were partly to blame for the war, and that she, Germany, is a well-intentioned but unfortunate nation as regards her ability to pay.

"These maneuvres are dividing the Allies and relegating the treaty to a scrap of paper," M. Poincare says.

He condemns all moves to revise the treaty, criticising particularly the English. He attacks the Supreme Council and says in effect that the statesmen diddled while the world burned.

He asserts that the conference unexpectedly resolved itself into a council of ten by "spontaneous generation," with the result that its members were so absorbed in collaboration on immediate problems that they lost all touch with the peoples' governments and ended their work in ignorance of the critical world problems which arose in the interim.

M. Poincare blames most of the world's present woes to this neglect, and also rans the council's arbitrary and "shocking" attitude toward the small nations, which they treated in a "cavalier" fashion. He emphasizes the statement that in his thirty years of public life he never witnessed a spirit of revenge against Germany for her deeds of 1870, but instead a continual effort to maintain amicable relations.

The ex-President reiterates that France, before and since the war, sought only security and peace with her neighbors and normal development. He ends this article by rather taking President Wilson's side, for he says that the Supreme Council thought it could dispense with the President without loss, but suddenly found on February 14 that Mr. Wilson was in no wise willing to be neglected.

BERLIN UNIVERSITY OUSTS PACIFIST

Prof. Nicolai Declared Unworthy Because of Lectures.

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

BERLIN, March 13.—Prof. Nicolai of the University of Berlin has been declared unworthy of continuing his lectures by the academic senate of the university.

The senate recently instituted an inquiry into the conduct of Prof. Nicolai, whose lectures at the university have been prevented by student demonstrations because of his pacifist attitude and his activities during the war. Judgment of the senate, it is asserted, was based mainly on Nicolai's book, "The Biology of War," which contained condemnation of Germany's war aims and methods.

LONDON BANKERS SEE PERIL IN WAR TAX

Financial Controller's Move Comes as a Surprise.

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

LONDON, March 13.—The testimony of B. R. Blackett, Controller of Finance to the Treasury, before the Committee on War Wealth Taxation in favor of a retroactive levy on war profits came as a surprise to the stock market here, which had decided that the proposed war profit tax would not go through. It is the opinion of London bankers that the proposed tax, if enacted into law, would not be feasible and would do more harm than good.

Mr. Blackett, who was in the United States during the war as the representative of the British Treasury, characterized the times as abnormal and said the Treasury believed that the funding of the floating debt would be too difficult a task to be carried out without causing a disturbance in the money market.

U. S. ADVERTISER LOSES IN FRANCE

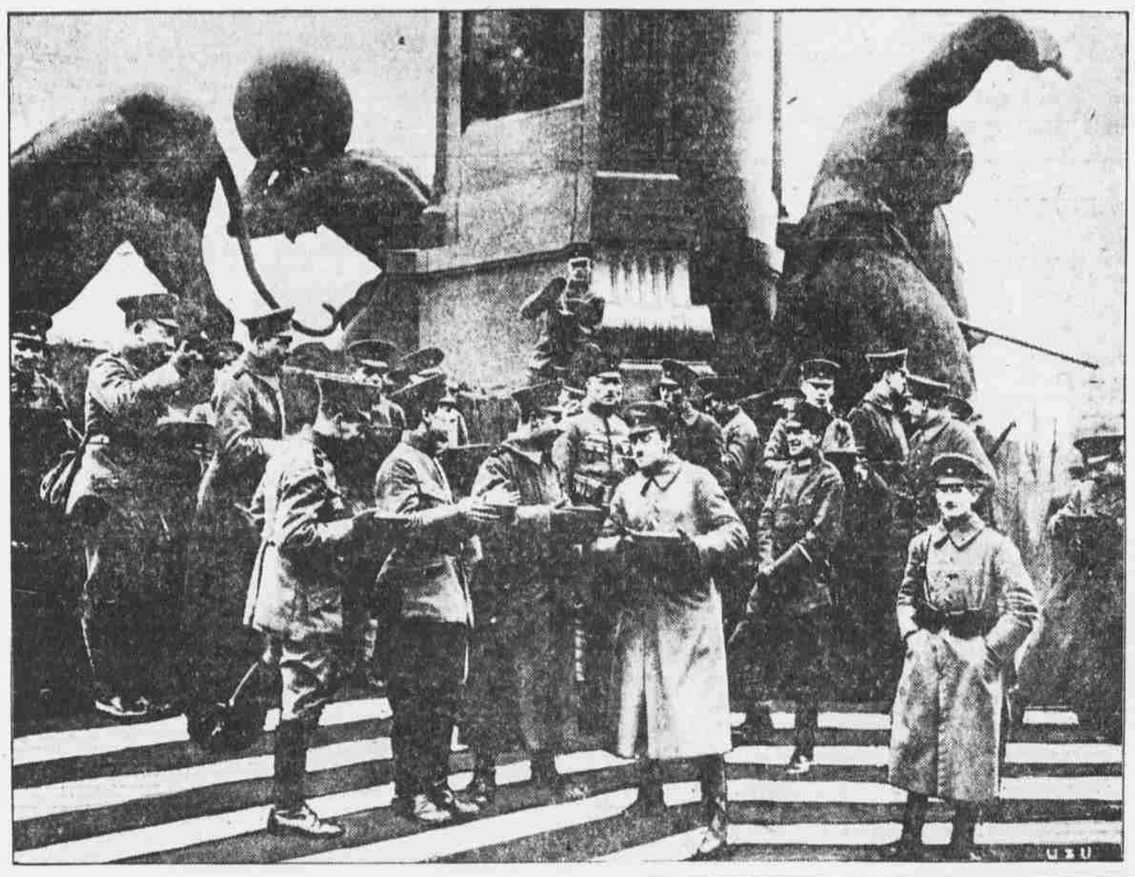
Must Pay for Space He Didn't Use.

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

PARIS, March 13.—A court decision eminently satisfactory to the French press has just been rendered in a fight over space contracted for in the United States for newspaper advertising in France. The client contracted for 2,500 lines, but used only sixty-seven lines. He refused to pay for the space which he did not use.

The court held that the newspaper shaped its plans in advance on the basis of its contracts and therefore was entitled to full payment whether or not the space was used.

Noske's Men on Guard in Berlin Before Revolution.



News from the German capital of the revolution and the virtual disaffection of the public security troops give interest to this photograph of a group of these soldiers. In this picture they are on duty in front of the Reichstag building, attacks on which have been made on several occasions since the present Government took office. They are eating their rations at the foot of the Bismarck monument.

BLOTS OUT 'WILSON' IN PARIS AVENUE

Part of Thoroughfare Now Bears Name of 'Americans' on Paper Slips.

12 PLATES PASTED OVER

Person Who Did Prank Interrupted in His Work—Officials Take No Action.

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

PARIS, March 13.—If names count for anything, there is some one in Paris who fully appreciates the treaty fight now being waged in the United States Senate. This was apparent in the fact that the right hand side of the Avenue du President Wilson, extending from the Place d'Alma to the Trocadero, is now placarded as the Avenue des Americains.

Under cover of darkness some person took a ladder along this avenue and covered twelve plates along the right side of it which bore the Presidential name given to the avenue just after the signing of the armistice. Whoever he was he pasted paper slips over these plates, and on the slips was printed the new name he had given the thoroughfare—the Avenue des Americains.

Obviously something interrupted the work—or the prank, if it might be so called—before the person responsible for the change in name of the avenue reached the left side of the street. However, one side of it has the name of the Avenue du President Wilson, while the other side is Avenue des Americains. The authorities have made no move to restore the old signs.

A Parisian observing the change remarked: "Such is fame, and so goes politics."

PLANS TO ABSORB TRINIDAD OIL FIELDS

Scottish-American Company to Buy Southern Concern.

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

LONDON, March 13.—Negotiations have been in progress for some time for the absorption by the Scottish-American Oil Transport Company of the Trinidad Central Oil Fields Company. It is understood that a meeting will be held soon at which the Trinidad Central Oil Fields Company will receive a offer of £4 10s. cash and two and a quarter Scottish-American shares for each Trinidad share.

The Scottish-American Oil Transport Company, which was only organized last December to control the Southern oil transport in America, is rapidly developing a big oil business and recently organized a subsidiary company called the Tankers, Ltd., to operate the transport end of its business. Tankers, Ltd., shares were largely oversubscribed.

BEASTS AT LIBERTY THRILL LONDONERS

Lions, Bear and Wolves Are Recaptured Easily.

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

LONDON, March 13.—A lioness and two cubs, a bear, two wolves and a leopard skulking in a ditch gave London suburbanites a thrill early yesterday morning, when, during a removal of a private menagerie the van in which the animals were being moved in their cage overturned and they were released.

The animals were recaptured easily.

STAGE HANDS FORBID PLAY CHIDING LABOR

Paris Theatre Compelled to Call Off Production.

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

PARIS, March 13.—A scandal in labor which is more colorful in the annals of trade unionism or in the dramatic world of France has developed here with the suppression of a play which was displeasing to the Laborites. Indeed, even the ruthless war censorship was eclipsed by the assumption of right to dictate freedom of speech by the Union of Theatrical Employees of Paris, who have just killed Fernand Nozeriere's production, "La Vieille Bete."

It appears that laborites who attended rehearsals of the play took exception to it—exceptions suggested perhaps by the name of the play. How ever, the theme of the work displeased the near Reds, who carried their protest to the stage hands syndicate, with the result that the union intervened against the production of the play and served notice on the author and the management that the production would not be tolerated.

The play depicts a militant trades union in a light which the unions call "calumniating." The management, astounded at the union's threat, took "energetic measures" to go ahead with the production, but finally was forced to acquiesce to the demands of labor. M. Noziere also consented to abandon the production of his play, but said he would publish it, so that the public may have an opportunity to judge whether he or the union is right. The play is an expose of faults attaching to labor's methods and ambition.

BELGIAN GIRL TO WED HER GERMAN COUSIN

All Belgium Indignant and Ceremony Likely Elsewhere.

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

BRUSSELS, March 13.—Belgium is greatly stirred by the announcement of the forthcoming marriage of Mlle. A. de Merode, daughter of Comte Werner de Merode, a Belgian Senator, to her cousin, Prince Everard d'Arenberg of Germany, who, as a naval officer, served aboard a German submarine during the war. The Merode family is closely connected with the aristocracy of France. During the war Mlle. de Merode was active in Belgian relief work. She is related to Prince Everard d'Arenberg through her grandmother.

The announcement of the engagement has been so unfavorably received in Belgium that no municipal or ecclesiastical authority there would consent to perform the marriage ceremony. Prince Everard was said to have communicated with the Pope on the subject and the Pope was reported to have advised that the wedding take place in Switzerland or in some other neutral country.

GEDDES IS EXPECTED SOON IN WASHINGTON

Reception by King Indicates Early Departure.

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

LONDON, March 13.—The fixing of the salary of Sir Auckland C. Geddes, named as British Ambassador to the United States, and his reception by the King at Buckingham Palace when he went through the ceremony known as "kissing the King's hand," is construed as indicating that Sir Auckland will leave here for Washington soon. It sets at rest reports that his appointment to the Washington post might be cancelled on account of some unnamed indiscretions. Whatever might have been these reported indiscretions, which were supposed to have been cabled to America, no protests have been received from Washington, and therefore the appointment is gliding through.

Sir Harry Brittain raised a laugh in the House when he suggested a reduction in the new Ambassador's expense allowance in view of the fact that the British Embassy in Washington was "dry."

UNIONISTS HOPE TO AMEND IRISH BILL

Minor Changes Are Best They Expect to Obtain.

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

BELFAST, March 13.—As a Unionist effect of the decision by the Irish Unionist Council this week not to oppose the acceptance of the six county area for the Northern Parliament will be that there will develop no opposition from the Unionist benches in Westminster to the second reading of the Irish home rule bill, these members meanwhile trying to obtain such minor amendments to the measure as they deem are possible.

Lord Farnham's resolution not to form a government that did not treat all Ulster as a unit precipitated a long and bitter debate in which the delegates from the three counties excluded from the Northern Parliament appealed passionately to their brethren to stand by the Ulster covenant of 1912, pledging the lives, fortunes and honor of every Ulsterman "before God and against nationalism," and recalling contributions of "men and money" from the three to the Ulster cause.

Sir Edward Carson in putting the motion before the meeting expressed sympathy for the delegates from the three excluded counties, but expressed the opinion that a six county area was the only workable scheme.

There is every reason to believe that the decision arrived at in the conference will stand, as action was taken only after Sir Edward had adjourned the previous meeting to permit the delegates to consult their home districts.

U. S. ENVOY MEETS BRITISH FINANCIERS

Mr. Davis Guest of American Banker Abroad.

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

LONDON, March 13.—John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, has been feted by several British and Anglo-American sections of London's population, but not until Thursday did he meet a strictly representative gathering of financial men for the sole purpose of getting closer to Anglo-American finance and the men who are engaged in it. He was the guest of John Blair Macafee, an American, and head of the London banking firm of Macafee & Co., at the Liverpool street hotel. Among the guests were:

Sir John Ferguson, general manager of Lloyd's Bank; Frederick Eley, general manager of the National Provincial Bank; T. C. Riddell, general manager of the National Bank of Scotland; T. O. Whitehead, general manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Emile Francui, a prominent Belgian financier; Sydney Boulton, chairman of Lloyd's; Sir John Latta, president of the Nitrate Steamship Company; Sir Henry Thornton, K. C. B., general manager of the Great Eastern Railway, and formerly general manager of the Long Island Railway; Lord Ashfield, Lord Riddell, intimate friend of the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George; T. H. Lowinski, member of the firm of Leopold Hirsch & Co.; G. Grinnell-Milne, banker and nephew of Levi P. Morton; Sir Charles H. Hanson, member of Coats's Sons & Co.; R. G. Wyse of the Union Discount Company, and formerly manager of the London branch of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; Col. S. Wishart of Lloyd's; George B. Tydd, Jacob Haskell, member of the firm of E. D. Sassoon & Co.; Wyndham Gibbes, senior member of one of the oldest London Stock Exchange houses; Robert E. Burnett, managing director of Furness, White & Co.; G. O. Cassells, manager of the London branch of the Bank of Montreal; John F. Dunn, member of the Board of Directors of the Macafee Company; Ernest Bowden Smith, a Ceylon tea planter; Lord Erskine, Samuel B. Murray, Premier of Newfoundland; Neville Dixey of Lloyd's, Sir John Edwards-Moss, John B. Stevenson and Lord Burnham.

American Buys Kurhaus.

BERLIN, March 13.—The Kurhaus in the town of Wyk, Schleswig-Holstein, situated on the extremity of the island of Foehr, has passed into American possession, according to a report printed in the *Tagblatt* to-day. The consideration is reported to have

POLAND BEGS AID IN HUNGER AND TYPHUS

Appeals to President, Senate and House for Grain to Relieve Suffering.

THOUSANDS ARE DYING

Potato Crop Destroyed and Grain Yield Only Enough for Three-fifths Ration.

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

WARSAW, March 13.—American business and technical experts helping the Polish Government have sent an appeal to President Wilson, to the Senate and to the House of Representatives urging the necessity of immediate relief to obviate approaching disaster because of the food shortage. The petition says:

"Normally Poland can feed herself, but the grain crops on which she must now subsist were planted before the armistice. The terrific destruction in the war has reduced very greatly the area planted. The impossibility of importing machines and fertilizer has reduced the yield heavily. Much of the potato crop has been destroyed, due to the premature winter. The crop of bread grains, after supplying the agricultural population, provides but half the minimum requirements for the cities and industrial centres. Six hundred thousand tons of imported grain are needed to make up this deficiency.

"The Polish Government is using every possible effort to bring forth the entire domestic supply of grain. It has requisitioned the available surplus of each producer, paying a liberal price for it. Nevertheless, until now the Government has obtained only enough grain to supply three-fifths of the official ration, which represents far less than the real requirements for decent subsistence.

"The people already are suffering acutely. Typhus is raging in the eastern sections of the country and killing thousands of persons. Far worse conditions are threatened. Local supplies are nearly exhausted. Limited imports, which it is possible to arrange, will carry the country only until May 1. Later wholesale starvation is inevitable unless further imports are forthcoming. We implore American aid."

U. S. TOURISTS TO AID HOSPITAL IN FRANCE

Each Will Be Asked to Give $1 to Bacon Memorial.

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

PARIS, March 13.—The committee trying to raise 6,000,000 francs to complete the American Hospital in Paris, which will have 100 beds, has decided to ask every American getting a passport to the United States to contribute $1 toward the fund. The fund was started by Mrs. Robert Bacon in memory of her husband, formerly Ambassador to France, with a contribution of 4,000 francs.

The committee hopes to complete the fund by next summer.

BYRON'S 'SAVILEROW' SAVED BY ADMIRER

British Captain Buys Famous House for Devotees.

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

LONDON, March 13.—Lord Byron's famous house, "Savilerow," has been saved from the clutching hands of speculative real estate operators.

A British army captain paid an enormous price for the property in order "to keep the poet's memory green and provide a congenial meeting place for the

FRENCH LAW TO COMPEL LABOR TO ARBITRATE

Government Measure Strips Unions of Every Weapon of Defence.

DENIES RIGHT TO STRIKE

Requires All Parties to Abide by Decisions and Provides Heavy Penalties.

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

PARIS, March 13.—America and England have had their convulsions over the right of workers to strike and over compulsory arbitration, and now it is France's turn. But where America accepted a modified regulation and England reflected everything savoring of infringement of labor, France bids fair to stand as a most ruthless antagonist of collective bargaining.

The Government here has brought forth a proposed anti-strike law whose terms strip the unions of every cherished weapon, refusing to recognize the right of workers to go on strike, compelling both employers and employees to submit their grievances to committees of conciliation, requiring all parties to abide by the decision of the conciliation committees and providing drastic penalties in the event of disobedience. The only parallel to be found in contemporary labor legislation is the lightninglike law of Gov. Allen of Kansas. Indeed, if the French Government at all feels the pulse of radicalism whose throb intermittently disturbs France, the proposed law gives no indication of it. Instead the measure constitutes a stern defy hurled straight at the revolutionary elements.

Must Submit to Will of People.

The bill concisely expresses the guiding theme of the labor disputes in America and in England, that the life of the community is greater than the existence of any group, and that the moment any group actively menaces the political and economic solidarity of the community the Government is only exerting its inherent, inalienable right in forcing such groups to submit to the will of the majority.

The terms of the measure reveal no disposition on the part of the Government to temporize or to lengthen a labor controversy when crises arise. It requires parties to a dispute to name one conciliator each, the two thus chosen selecting another, thus forming a tribunal of three persons, which is required by the law to act within certain categories of strikes—in some cases within twenty-four hours; in other cases within forty-eight hours. Inability of the parties in dispute to agree on the naming of such a committee makes recourse to a Justice of the peace mandatory. The Minister of Labor will at all times be competent to intervene if public interests warrant it.

The law stipulates that it is obligatory that there shall be no cessation of work pending the decision by the arbitrators. Eventually the decision by these arbitrators must be obeyed. Also the measure contains other provisions for application to higher courts of appeal, composed of Government or sectional officials, in cases where a strike covers various fields; but the effect of the law is at all times the same, namely, the decision of the arbitrators stands.

Heavy Penalties Named.

Numerous and heavy penalties, ranging as high as 20,000 francs, are enumerated for various offences under the measure and after decision in a case has been announced.

The French press generally approves the bill, a fact of course due to the peculiarly French journalistic attribute of correctly reflecting official opinion, but the smaller and independent press, mostly Socialist, is engaged in the bitterest condemnation of the alleged "autocracy" manifested in the proposed measure. Familiar cries of "provocation of the working classes," "class war" and "unbridled capitalism," are heard from these organs, who more than hint that the Government is driving the French people to another Russia.

However, the responsible press and people realize that as dangerous as is the strike fever in normal times, the present epidemic of economic stoppage and industrial stagnation, on top of the staggering war and devastation burdens, might rapidly prove fatal. Hence the majority belief is that, rather than temporize with elements which make no secret of their desire for Communism, the time is ripe boldly to join issue and make all classes subservient to the national interest.

PARIS MAKES BLONDE QUEEN OF QUEENS

First Fete Since War Marked by Much Pomp.

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

PARIS, March 13.—For the first time since 1914 Paris elected a new Queen of Queens. She is Mlle. Lucile Bataille, a striking blonde, who was chosen over eight competitors to grace the triumphal chariot of Mi-Careme.

The ceremony attendant on her election as the first Queen of a Day since the war began was marked by more pomp and circumstance than attends the septennial election of a President of France. The election was held in the Mairie of the Tenth Arrondissement, and Senators, Deputies, City Councillors and newspaper correspondents sat as judges to decide which one of nine beautiful Paris girls was the most beautiful; which one should grace the chariot of Mi-Careme; which should be Queen of a Day.

The first poll showed that Mlle. Bataille had received thirty-four out of ninety votes. A second poll was necessary, and in it she received fifty-six votes, more than enough to elect, her nearest competitor receiving twenty votes. Whereupon M. Oudin, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, officially proclaimed her Queen of Queens and presented the scarf and accolade to her.

Later Mlle. Bataille, when asked what she thought of her election, exclaimed: "Oh, it is my name, Bataille (Battle),

GERMANY MUST DISARM FIRST, SAYS LEFEVRE

French Minister of War Replies to Wilson's Charge of Imperialism.

TEUTONS EVADE TREATY

Are Preparing to Arm on Frontier and Old Crowd Is Still on Hand.

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

PARIS, March 13.—Interviewed today by the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD on the subject of French militarism as suggested by President Wilson in his letter to Senator Hitchcock, Andre Lefevre, the French War Minister, said:

"If there is militarism anywhere it is not in France.

"If there is militarism in Europe it is certainly in Berlin. It will some day be in Moscow, but surely not in Paris.

"We never have wished to attack anybody, but we are always ready to defend ourselves."

M. Lefevre, who is considered the strong man of Premier Millerand's Cabinet and the most fearless independent political figure in France, received the correspondent in the room in the War Office which was Premier Clemenceau's dynamic workshop. He was surrounded by myriads of maps, with maps of the Rhine predominant and a colossal war chart, just as if the campaign was still on. M. Lefevre, it will be remembered, was the great exponent in the Chamber of Deputies for a complete disarmament of Germany and at one time convulsed Parliament with a threat to wreck the treaty because it "lacked teeth."

In the interview with the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD M. Lefevre exhibited the same qualities of eloquent virility which characterized his meteoric advent into publicity. He prefaced his remarks regarding militarism with characteristic expressions of the official French anxiety caused by Germany's failure to fulfill the military terms of the treaty and the recurrence of the symptoms of Boche belligerency. This was before the news of the revolution in Germany had been received.

"We are suffering from the inapplication of the treaty as a direct result of its non-ratification in America," he said. "Our first desire is and has been peace and disarmament. But in order that we disarm, and all Europe together with us, Germany's disarmament must be a fact accomplished.

"Disarm Germany and we will disarm; and to disarm Germany let us apply the treaty. The aggressor of 1914 must be made politically and militarily impotent to recommence aggression. Already we have seen alarming symptoms of a recurrence of that state of nationalist arrogance across the Rhine which has taught us in the past that vigilance and preparedness are not only legitimate but necessary.

"Germany is doing everything in her power to evade the terms of the treaty, and I have had numerous striking proofs of the unwillingness of the Berlin Government to carry out the disarmament clauses.

Evidence of Bad Faith.

"The Germans are conserving, almost intact, all their war material. They are daily augmenting their military effectives, and on the whole are giving the most conclusive evidence of the worst kind of bad faith. Let us take as an example the most recent manoeuvre of the Germans to retain along the Rhine, in the few fortifications she is allowed by the treaty, great quantities of campaign cannon, whereas the treaty stipulates that she is to have a few light guns. Germany has 1,500 pieces of campaign artillery, and from our experience we know that campaign guns are employed only aggressively and for the purposes of a forward movement, and that mere battery—36 millimetre—guns are not sufficient to execute such an offensive move from one given fortress.

"We are thus in a position to appreciate the extent of Germany's plans for arming along the frontier. All the world knows that the position of Ludendorff and Hindenburg is the same throughout Germany to-day as it was before—except they walk around in mufti.

"I repeat that if there is militarism anywhere it is not in France. Prussian militarism is our fear, and the war will have been fought vainly if it is not reduced by the treaty whereof we ask an application pure and simple without unnecessary vexation but also without dangerous feebleness. We next need an application of the treaty, not only to safeguard the world against another outbreak of horrible slaughter—for every Frenchman stands again ready to give his blood—but we need it in order to repair our devastated regions.

Must Be Reparation.

"We have been the battle ground for civilization. Let us not forget it. Our fields, our towns, our cities were savagely destroyed. The treaty provided that the author of this misery should repair the damages provoked by his aggression. I cannot suppose for an instant that America, whatever party be in power, would not intervene morally in order to oblige the Germans to repair this damage, caused not only by their cannon but by the cannon of America, Britain and other allies in the course of their combat with the common foe.

"France only asks—and does it in the name of the million and a half of her sons who lie buried on the battlefields—to be allowed to consecrate herself hereafter to the task of peace, to the reduction of armaments and to the curtailment of military service, but in this she demands indispensable aid of the signatories to the Versailles treaty so that Germany will cease to be or become again in the future, under whatever disguise, the armory she always