

WEATHER FORECAST.
Slightly warmer and increasing cloudiness to-day; to-morrow rain or snow. Highest temperature yesterday, 35; lowest, 11. Detailed weather reports an editorial page.

VICTORIES BY BOLSHEVIKI BRING NEW WAR MENACE IN EUROPE; LLOYD GEORGE SUMMONS ARMY AND NAVY HEADS TO PARIS; BLISS SAYS U. S. MUST AVE POLAND FROM THE RED HORDS

SOCIALIST CLUB CURBS ACTS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

Five Suspended Members Said to Have Resigned to Executive Committee.

AMENABLE TO THE PARTY
Speaker Sweet Reveals That Secret Service Gave Information as to Activities.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
ALBANY, Jan. 15.—It became known to-night that one of the questions which the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will ask the five suspended Socialists when the hearing begins next Tuesday is whether each of them did not sign a paper resigning the office of Assemblyman and place it in the hands of the executive committee of the Socialist party, thus giving the party the power to compel their resignation any time it was desired.

This evidence, it is said, will be introduced to show that the Socialist Assemblymen had furnished the executive committee of their party with a club to hold over them, and that they were ruled absolutely by the executive committee. The constitution of the Socialist party provides for the signing of such a resignation and a part of it reads as follows:

"I sign this resignation voluntarily as a condition of receiving said nomination, and pledge my honor as a man and as a Socialist to abide by it."
It is also said that George R. Lunn of Schenectady, who was elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket last fall, will be called as a witness to tell what he knows of the extreme radicalism of the Socialists. He was formerly a member of the Schenectady Socialist local and was elected Mayor some years ago on the Socialist ticket, but he left the party because he would not take the orders of the executive committee in handling city affairs.

Informed by U. S. Agents.
Speaker Sweet issued a statement to-night clarifying his position on the suspension of the five Socialist Assemblymen and making it known for the first time that in creating the Lusk Committee last year the Assembly acted upon information furnished by the United States secret service and the Department of Justice. This information dealt not only with the activities of radicals in the United States but also notified the five Socialist Assemblymen that a direct result of the information furnished by the Government, which it is presumed told of the activities of the Socialist party and the growing power of the radicals in that organization, and the tendency toward a more literal acceptance of the Bolshevik doctrine. He says flatly that the action of the five Socialist Assemblymen was a direct result of the information furnished by the Government, which it is presumed told of the activities of the Socialist party and the growing power of the radicals in that organization, and the tendency toward a more literal acceptance of the Bolshevik doctrine.

As a Duty to the State.
"My observation of these members in legislative action, together with evidence presented to the Lusk committee and other information, convinced me, as it has others, that my duty to the State and to the nation demanded that before these five members should be permitted to participate in the deliberations of the State Assembly their eligibility and qualifications as to all should be passed upon by the Assembly. The decision was reached after deep study of the subject and after consultation with the Legislature and the doctrine of true Americanism cannot be questioned."
Speaker Sweet called attention to a case in Washington, he said, was similar to the present one, in which a Representative was suspended from the House of Representatives pending a trial on charges. He pointed out that the inappropriateness of a member sitting in the Legislature and voting upon a report in respect to his conduct would seem to be manifest and would in itself justify his temporary suspension.

The pending trial is a very different proceeding from the case of an impeachment upon formulated charges, he said. "The committee is ordered in its opinion the suspended members have been guilty of such conduct, have expressed such opinions, have assumed responsibilities in which relations are tender them until to sit in an American legislative assembly."
"If any such member has been guilty

DEMOCRATS TIE IN BALLOTS FOR SENATE LEADER

Underwood and Hitchcock Get 19 Each, Hoke Smith Not Voting.

HE'S "TOO FOND OF BOTH"
Contest Develops Into Battle Between the North and South.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The number of deadlocks for which Hoke Smith was found to be increased by one to-day when the Democratic Senators caucused in an effort to select a leader and ended in failure. A tie vote, 19 for Hitchcock (Neb.) and 19 for Underwood (Ala.), compelled adjournment without result.

Senator Hoke Smith (Ga.) walked out of the caucus the man of the hour. He had declined to vote for either candidate, explaining that he was so fond of both that he wanted to vote for both, could not bring himself to vote for either, and so would not vote at all.

Both sides had claimed that the Georgia Senator was pledged to vote with them and both were hopping mad. But the Hitchcock forces were the angrier, for they had gone into the gathering more confident of winning and counting Senator Smith as certain to land on their side.

Senator Hitchcock will continue as acting leader until a regular successor is chosen. It was a curious series of circumstances that made the tie vote possible. There are 47 Democratic Senators entitled to places in the caucus; 24 necessary to elect. But—

Glass Declines to Vote.
Senator-elect Carter Glass (Va.) has not been sworn in and although the caucus was untractable about it and he declined to do so. That took a vote from the Underwood list.

The 28 Senators who voted showed that the Underwood support was preponderantly Southern, while that of Hitchcock was almost decidedly Northern and Western. The lineup:

For Underwood: Bankhead (Ala.), Dial (S. C.), Fletcher (Fla.), Gay (La.), Gerry (S. C.), Gore (Okla.), Harris (Ga.), Harwood (Miss.), Jones (N. M.), McKellar (Tenn.), Pittman (Nev.), Randall (La.), Reed (Mo.), Shields (Tenn.), Smith (W. Va.), Stanley (Ky.), Walsh (Mass.), Whipple (Wis.).
For Hitchcock: Ashurst (Ariz.), Chamberlain (Ore.), Culberson (Tex.), Henderson (Nev.), Kendrick (W. Va.), King (Tenn.), Kirby (Ark.), Myers (Miss.), Nugent (Ind.), Overman (N. C.), Phelan (Cal.), Pomeroy (Ohio), Robinson (Ark.), Sheppard (Tex.), Simmons (N. C.), Thomas (Col.), Trammell (Pa.), Walsh (Mont.), Wolcott (Vt.).

U. S. to Let Japan Guard Siberia, Tokio Reports

LONDON, Jan. 15.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Tientsin quotes Tokio reports that an agreement has been reached between the United States and Japan under which Japan would protect the Trans-Siberian Railway.

News has reached London that the British representative at Latak has been ordered to leave the zone of hostilities owing to the threatening situation brought about by the advance of the Soviet forces. He has gone to Harbin.

HOUSE ACTS TO END AIR MAIL

\$850,000 for N. Y.—Washington and N. Y.—Chicago Service Cut Out of Bill.

NOTHING FOR NEW LINES
Hope Remains That Senate Will Come to Aid of Post Office Department.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Abandonment of all airmail service on July 1, 1920 will be the result of action taken by the House to-day unless the Senate comes to the aid of the Post Office Department and insists on its continuance.

An appropriation of \$850,000 in the Post Office appropriation bill for the large mail between New York and Washington and New York and Chicago was stricken out on a point of order made by Republican Leader Mondell, who said it was more aeronautical experimentation than mail service and should be discontinued until the large expenditures of the Government are reduced.

All efforts to include in the bill an appropriation of \$1,000,000 that the Post Office Department asked for new flying mail planes, were blocked. These are from New York to Atlanta; Pittsburgh to Kansas City via Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis; Chicago to San Francisco via St. Paul and St. Louis via Chicago. The department contended that in this manner the transportation of \$2,000,000 letters could be speeded up yearly.

Indications are that a majority of the House favors continuance of the service and probably its extension. The appropriation bill was passed 219 yeas and 183 nays for running the department during the fiscal year of 1921. It is the largest post office bill ever presented.

8 HOUR AIR MAIL TO CHICAGO.
Daily Service Began by Large Double Motor Planes.
Regular eight hour service to Chicago by large motor mail planes capable of carrying 1,500 pounds of mail was inaugurated yesterday, according to an announcement by Postmaster Patten.

FIUME DISPUTE AWAITS ACTION OF JUGO-SLAVS

Italian Premier Confident of Acceptance of the Compromise Offer.

COUNTS ON WILSON TOO
Nitti Says His Government Will Abide by Decision of Supreme Council.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
PARIS, Jan. 15.—The settlement of the Adriatic question now lies exclusively with the Jugo-Slavs, Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, informed the Associated Press this evening. The agreement which was sent to Belgrade for approval yesterday shows that France, Great Britain and Italy are in complete accord. It has been communicated to Washington, where it is hoped it will receive favorable endorsement.

Referring to the text of the compromise, Premier Nitti said Italy offered to leave the port of Fiume and the railways at Susak under control of the League of Nations. "The city itself," added the Premier, "is absolutely Italian in its nature."

Signor Nitti was optimistic that a settlement was near, and did not fear interference from the United States. "My relations with President Wilson," he continued, "have always been very friendly. America desires peace as much as the European nations, and thus cannot leave the Adriatic question unsettled when three great Powers are in agreement."

While Mr. Bryan was telling the reporters how the treaty could be ratified without the Democrats taking any part at all a group of Democrats and Republicans were in executive session at Senator Lodge's office trying to determine whether a compromise was possible. Those present were: Republicans, Senators Lodge (Mass.), New (Ind.), Lenroot (W. Va.), and Kellogg (Minn.); Democrats, Senators Hitchcock (Neb.), Simmons (N. C.), Owen (Okla.), Walsh (Mont.), and McKellar (Tenn.).

No Agreement Reached.
Both delegations were representative of the varying groups and views in the respective parties, except that the irrationals were not represented, for the obvious reason that there is no use dickering with them. They will vote against the treaty, with or without reservations, and regardless of what the reservation may be.

After this conference of nine had sat for two hours the Senators who had participated would say little. The discussion was all on the basis of the Lodge reservations, whose critics suggested various changes they would like. No substantive proposal, or set of substantive reservations, was offered by the Democrats. The discussion was general; no agreements were reached or even attempted. One by one the different Lodge reservations were talked over, the Democrats seeming to be quite disposed to harmony among themselves and anxious for an agreement to be reached.

It was learned that the Democratic conferees manifested finally a distinct tendency to recognize that the one basis for possible ratification was the Lodge reservations, and therefore to accept them. This disposition was so marked that it made the conference the most hopeful sign that has shown for many weeks.

RIVAL LEADERS CONFER ON PLAN TO PASS TREATY

Lodge and Hitchcock Get Together First Time to Secure Action.

BOTH SIDES NOW HOPEFUL
Commoner Would Have Minority Leave Field Clear to G. O. P. Senators.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—William Jennings Bryan appeared at the Capitol to-day with a plan to get the German treaty ratified without further delay. He talked with one or two Senators and then went directly to the press gallery, where he dictated a statement to the newspaper men.

In the statement Mr. Bryan urges ratification by agreement, and if that be impossible, then the withdrawal of the Democrats from the Senate proceedings, leaving the Republican majority as a working quorum, in which the votes of those favoring ratification would make the constitutional two-thirds to pass the resolution of ratification. Nobody except Mr. Bryan took it seriously.

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Germany's Chancellor Hopes for Mitigations

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—The German Chancellor, Gustav Bauer, has made this statement to the press regarding Germany's intentions in carrying out the terms of the peace treaty:
"We are resolved to carry out the Versailles treaty, however difficult, for we have no desire to pursue a policy of revenge. But we also expect that the Entente will be prepared to permit mitigations when it has been proved that fulfillment of the treaty in its present form is impossible. For if the treaty is to be carried out in the same spirit as the armistice it will not mean the commencement of a state of peace, but the continuation of war by political means. I trust that the Entente will soon realize that it lies in its own interests to alleviate the peace conditions, first in practice, then in form."

ALLIED NOTE TO DEMAND KAISER

Supreme Council Expected to Call for His Extradition To-morrow.

TRIAL BY FIVE JUDGES
U. S. to Participate in Tribunal With Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Supreme Council of "Three" has drafted a note to the Dutch Government asking for the extradition of the former German Emperor. It probably will be sent Saturday.

The note refers to Article 227 of the treaty of Versailles and invites Holland to join the allied Powers in the accomplishment of this act.

The Premiers also are said to have inspected the list of German officers and soldiers accused of violations of the laws of war and whose surrender will be demanded from the Berlin Government. This list is said to comprise approximately 600 names.

Article 227 of the treaty of peace with Germany declares:
"The Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."
"A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused, thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the right of defense. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following Powers, namely, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan."
The article also declares that it will be the duty of the tribunal to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed.

CLEMENCEAU SEEKS FRENCH PRESIDENCY

Premier Authorizes Supporters to Present His Name.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Premier Clemenceau is a candidate for the Presidency of the republic. To-day he formally authorized his supporters to place his name before the plenary caucus of the Congress of Versailles to-morrow, and promised that, if elected, he would accept the mandate entrusted to him.

Supporters of the Premier immediately decided to order balloons printed bearing M. Clemenceau's name. These will be distributed at Versailles on Saturday, when the Assembly convenes.

URGES U. S. LOAN TO SAVE EUROPE FROM INVASION

\$150,000,000 Must Be Shared Also by Armenia and Austria.

BAKER BACKS GENERAL
House Is Told Surplus U. S. Munitions and Food Should Be Rushed.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—War probably will break out again in Europe on a large scale if Poland collapses before the attacks of the Bolshevik army, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, American military representative at the Peace Conference, predicted to-day before the House Ways and Means Committee in urging loans of \$150,000,000 to Poland, Austria and Armenia. He urged also that surplus munitions be used to equip the Polish armies.

Secretary Baker told the committee that the United States and the Allies are working out plans to supply the Polish forces in the field in the way Gen. Bliss outlined.

Gen. Bliss urged the strongest possible support for Poland, which he called the "great western bulwark against Bolshevism." America should send food not only for humanitarian reasons but to help stem the tide of Bolshevism and preserve the Polish Government, he said.

Doubt was expressed by Gen. Bliss that the Poles would be able to hold their eastern lines if the Moscow Government of Lenin and Trotsky concentrated its armies there.

Poles Far Outnumbered.
"The best estimates show that the Bolsheviks could throw 1,200,000 men well equipped against the 700,000 Poles. In need of food and war material," Gen. Bliss said, "if Poland collapses, Lenin and Trotsky will determine on an invasion of Europe without limit, which would force allied intervention in self defense and probably a general revival of war in Europe. If Poland is overrun, the people are certain to go over to the Moscow regime because they are now willing to support any Government, no matter how bad, just so they can get clothes on their backs and food in their stomachs."

Asked where the Reds obtained their supplies, Gen. Bliss said large quantities left by the Czar regime have been untouched and that in addition several munition factories are now being operated.

"It is not to be said that the Bolsheviks are rather firmly established as the Government of Russia," he replied to a question, "Lenine and Trotsky, I believe, do not so much desire military conquest as they desire to spread their militant propaganda all over Europe first, and then the world. If force is necessary to do that, they are quite willing to use it. The Poles are anxious to fight the Reds to the best of their ability and by advancing their lines which are now from 250 to 350 kilometers east of the eastern Polish boundary as fixed by the peace conference they are likely to provoke a large Red offensive."

Should Concentrate Effort.
Very few supplies have been sent to the Poles by the allies, he said in indicating that he believed agreement would be reached to concentrate the fight against Bolshevism by holding the eastern boundary of Poland.

British Ministers of War and Navy and Chief of Staff Called.

INDIA IS THREATENED
Masters of European Russia, Reds Plan Attack in Near East.

UNITE WITH MOSLEMS
Vast Upheavals Under Way in Asia as Soviets Foment Uprisings.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—Before peace with Germany is a week old the British public has been brought up sharply against the possibility of another war. Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War; Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty; Baron Beatty, commander of the grand fleet, and Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, chief of the imperial staff, left London to-night, having been hurriedly summoned to Paris for a consultation with Premier Lloyd George and other British officials there on important military and naval matters.

This summons is inevitably connected in the public mind with the semi-official statement published to-day calling attention to the threatening situation in the middle East as a result of Bolshevik military successes, which have given the Soviet virtual mastery of the whole of European Russia, for, although it is not yet confirmed that they have entered Odessa, it is believed it cannot be long before they are in full possession of these coast regions.

[They have secured ports on the Sea of Azov and are in or approaching Black Sea ports.]

Enormous Supplies Captured.
By their victories the Bolsheviks have secured command of enormous supplies of food, raw materials, coal and rolling stock and other means of transport which they formerly were in need of.

Speculation is active in the European capitals as to what will be the next move of the Bolsheviks. It is regarded as certain that, flushed with success, they will not be content with their present conquests but will seek to extend Bolshevism either eastward or westward. Expert military opinion inclines to the belief that their next move will be an attack on Poland and the Baltic States, and Warsaw despatches to the London papers already indicate that the Poles are fully anticipating such a move.

The Soviets now undoubtedly command formidable forces, but not sufficient to warrant an attempt to advance both east and west. Against the likelihood of an attack on Poland, which, it is said, will be popular with the British people, is the fact that the Bolshevik flanks would be exposed on the north to an attack by the Letts and on the south to an attack by the Rumanians.

The semi-official statement issued at London to-day seems to indicate that the British Government is more apprehensive of a move eastward, threatening India.

George Changes Front.
All these possibilities will be discussed by the important conference assembling at Paris. It is, perhaps, significant in connection with possible Bolshevik activities in the middle East and the attitude of the Moslem populations generally toward England that Lloyd George has reversed his position in favor of excluding the Turks from Constantinople and removing the capital of the new Turkey to Asia Minor. This may be explained as possibly due to the new turn in events, as removal of the Caliphate from Constantinople would arouse a strong anti-British feeling throughout the Moslem world. It may be said that official circles here appear to be more impressed with the danger of British interests in the near and middle East through Bolshevist propaganda than with possible military developments.

The British press is sharply divided into two divergent lines in connection with the Government's treatment of the Bolshevik question. One section, strongly anti-Bolshevist, sharply attacks Premier Lloyd George, charging him with responsibility for the weakening of the causes of Denikin and Kolchak by dilution with Trotsky conference and agreeing to the armistice. These papers also take the line that Germany is behind and in conspiracy with the Bolshevist manoeuvres.

Churchill Blamed.
The other section, representing the policy of non-intervention in Russia, attributes all the trouble to Mr. Churchill, the Secretary for War, and military influences. It charges the Government with indulging in wholesale propaganda to misrepresent the Russian situation and argues that the Government has made a disastrous mistake in refusing to negotiate peace with the Soviets.

The Star, commenting on the statement regarding the Bolshevist activities, describes it as an ominous hint indicating that the situation in the middle East may be made an excuse by the British Government for new and extensive military adventures.

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