



'It's a little early' to play the prophet— Still, since so many now are awake to the fact that the 'best is cheapest in the end,' it does begin to look like the biggest season ever!

Suits—overcoats—all of our own manufacture. Standards just as high as they were before the war.

Just stacks and stacks of straws. Everyone brand new this season, too.

Highest quality Panamas. One-piece underwear a specialty.

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'LADIES from HELL'

By R. D. PINKERTON (The Fighting Scot) The magnificence, the very thrill of the battlefield is in this book. Illustrated. Price \$1.50 THE CENTURY CO.

correspondent at Harbin, telegraphing under date of May 11. Railroad traffic in the direction of Chita, in the Trans-Siberian, has been interrupted, the correspondent adds because of the fighting going on between the forces of General Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader in Siberia, and Red Guard troops near Karimsk (60 miles east of Chita.)

able to ship grain to them, and like 'great stocks of linen.' We also have 'What we need from Germany,' continued M. Joffe, 'are dyes, medicines and agricultural machinery. We have not given Americans or other foreigners any mining, railway or other concessions. 'We are not trying to compel Russians to return home, and we welcome the coming of foreigners. The latter will enjoy equal rights. We even favor suffrage for foreigners. 'Food conditions are not good in the towns, but there is plenty in northern Russia. We are working hard to improve transportation. As to the exchange of prisoners, we are ready to accelerate it. It is to our own interest to do so.' M. Joffe, the interviewer reports, ended his talk by declaring that his personal relations with the German government were 'entirely correct.'

Armenians Organize To Resist Turkish Drive in Caucasus

LONDON, May 14.—It is learned from Armenian sources that everywhere in the Caucasus the Armenians are organizing in order to resist the attempted advance of the Turkish troops eastward. Telegraphic information from both Armenian and Turkish sources has announced from time to time that fighting has taken place between Armenian and Ottoman troops, and it appears clear that the Turkish march eastward has been considerably hindered.

In spite of enemy propaganda and betrayal by the Tartars, the Armenians are determined to fight to the death for their national cause and the defence of their country. At an enthusiastic meeting held at the residence of the Armenian Assembly said: 'If we are to perish, let us perish with honor.'

On the following day the Armenian trades unions passed a resolution that all able-bodied persons be enrolled, while the students and schoolboys also met and decided that the battlefield was the place where they would continue their studies.

Bolshevik Troops Advance 150 Miles Into Mongolia

LONDON, May 14.—Bolshevik troops have penetrated more than 150 miles south into Mongolia from the Siberian border below Irkutsk, according to a dispatch filed on May 11 by the 'Daily Mail's' correspondent at Tientsin.

The Chinese resident general at Urga, in Northern Central Mongolia, about 300 miles southeast of Irkutsk, has urgently telegraphed the Peking Government, says the correspondent reporting the arrival of Bolsheviki troops at Urga, Capital of Inner Mongolia and nearly 175 miles inside Mongolian territory. The Mongolians, the resident-general stated, were unable to resist the Bolsheviki, who had confiscated goods belonging to several wealthy Chinese merchants.

The Chinese Cabinet, adds the correspondent, is considering what steps are necessary to prevent the movement of the invaders spreading southward. The People's Commissaries at Irkutsk, Siberia, are strictly censoring all correspondence from Manchuria to Russia and confiscating all letters and telegrams dealing with the political situation in the Far East, says Reuter's

Mission Planned to Free Russia From German Control

Government to Back Commission of Experts to Study Nation's Needs

Four Senators Urge It Organization Expects to Open Office in New York at Early Date

Plans are materializing in Washington which, it is hoped, will result in lifting Russia out of her economic chaos and nullify the Teutonic efforts to Germanize that country.

A mission composed of men competent to learn at first hand just what Russia needs to rehabilitate her economically, to rebuild her broken-down railroads and to furnish her with the saws, hammers and nails with which to begin construction, will start for Russia as soon as possible. Assurances have been given at Washington that the mission, although unofficial in character, will be backed by the American government to the extent, perhaps, of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The working out of the plans has been vested in an organization known as the American League to Aid and Assist Russia, which has been approved by the Senate. The league, which includes some of the most prominent men in the country, the league, which has been holding conferences at the headquarters of the American League at 201 Union Trust Building, Washington, and soon will open offices in New York.

Four Senators Block Scheme The United States Senators—William E. Borah, of Idaho; Hubert H. Owen, of Oklahoma; William M. Calder, of New York; and John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and Representative Henry D. Flood, of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, are championing the purposes of the league in Congress.

Herbert L. Carpenter, chairman of the league's executive committee; Frank A. Vandertop, Samuel Untermyer, Oscar S. Straus, Frederic C. Howe, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Lillian Wald, John W. Slaughter, Henry LaSoboloff, Philip Stokes, Lincoln Steffens, Theodore N. Vail and Melville E. Stone, all of New York, and Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile magnate, are among the members of the American Federation of Labor, also are fostering the scheme.

Mr. Carpenter said yesterday the league's plans were fast maturing and 'before long some announcement very important to Russia may be leaked for.' He said it had not yet been decided who will form the mission. 'We do not know even that it will be called a mission,' he said. 'We are now getting together such men as are qualified to go to Russia and undertake the work. When we began we realized that it was America's duty to help Russia; that it was a question of either Germany or America getting a foothold there and getting it for good. For America to do nothing would be as if one republic looked idly on while another republic was being murdered.'

Needs Material Aid To prove untrue the assertion that America abandoned at its birth the first republic born of the European conflict and to overcome the pro-German and anti-American propaganda which is being spread broadcast in Russia will be a prime object of the mission.

'Russia needs something more than moral support, though she needs that, too. She has food in abundance, but not the transportation with which to distribute the food. She has leather, but not the implements with which to make shoes. She has almost everything in the raw, but lacks the technical skill and the tools. Nails in some parts of Russia cost \$15 a pound. That item illustrates the whole situation.

'American standards of railroad are more suitable to Russia than are Russia's. In agriculture, the Germans adopt the intensive system of cultivation, while the Russians, with their vast areas, need most the American system of farming by improved machinery.

'The body of men which our league plans to send over there will be experts in their various lines. Acting unofficially they will be welcomed by the cooperative organizations and the zemstvos. The cooperatives have 60,000 branches and 20,000,000 members and are purely economic while the zemstvos are semi-political. They may be said to control the internal government, while the Bolsheviki almost entirely devote themselves to foreign relations.'

Sweden Reports Germans Demand Russian Indemnity

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Details of the latest German demands on Russia, received at the State Department today from Swedish sources, show that Russia has been asked to make financial concessions, to give up Moscow and

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Allies Adopt Liberty Motor For Airplanes

Continued from page 1

place such high power on the single-seated, short-winged speed machines. The difficulties facing designers in building Liberty fighters is to get them back to the ground safely, it is explained. There is no question as to the efficiency of the motor involved. The problem is one of wing surfaces, angle of attack in flight to insure stability and of low speed which would permit safe landings.

The best fighting craft, like the Spads, use from 150 to 180 horsepower motors. Their light weight makes it possible for the small wing surface to hold the machine in the air at a comparatively low rate of speed, decreasing the danger of a landing crash. In attempting to use the 800-pound Liberty for this work, the safe minimum speed of the craft increases and the difficulties of landing safely increase proportionately.

There were several developments to-day in the aircraft situation. John D. Ryan, director general of production for the army and chairman of the Aircraft Board, made his first direct charge of the Liberty motor, the appointment of Archer A. Landon, vice-president of the American Radiator Company of Buffalo, N. Y., to have charge of production division.

Preparations were made for launching the Senate Military Committee's new investigation. Senators Thomas and Thompson called on President Wilson to discuss the plans, and Senator Hitchcock, who went to the White House to pay his respects as the new chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, also talked over the aviation situation with the President in a general way.

Officials connected with the air programme expressed the hope to-day that the Senate sub-committee, when it is appointed, will go to the factories and flying fields to find out for itself what has been done and what present conditions are.

Commandeering Clause Cut From Bill

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House Public Lands Committee, as the result of a conference between Chairman Ferris and President Wilson last night, today eliminated the commandeering section of the Administration bill, a bill and authorized favorable report of the bill. The section eliminated authorized the President to take over any or all of the interests engaged in prospecting on public domain whenever public interest required it.

The bill, already passed by the Senate, authorizes exploration for and disposition of the Administration oil, shale or gas. The legislation has been before Congress for five years.

Brooklyn Visited By Daring Gang Of Loft Thieves

A gang of loft thieves, who employed the same methods as were used in a recent epidemic of loft burglaries in Manhattan, visited Brooklyn late Monday night and yesterday morning, looting five lofts in one building. It is believed the men were the same ones that have been giving the police of Manhattan so much trouble.

The men forced their way into the building at 640 Broadway, Brooklyn, and after rendering several burglar alarms useless, cut through floors, among them being the headquarters of the Arlington Company and the W. & W. Company. Although no estimate of the value of the property taken was obtainable it was said the men must have had a truck or a large automobile to carry it away.

Colonel Patterson, Civil War Veteran, Is Dead

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., May 14.—After an illness of several months, Colonel John C. Patterson, a widely known veteran of the Civil War, died at his home here to-day. He was eighty-two years old.

Gimbel Brothers

Plenty of Footwear Left in That Wonderful Combination Sale of Walk-Over Shoes

Factory rejects and surplus stocks—Rice and Hutchins Shoes; Greenhut Shoes and Gimbel Shoes At \$2.65 At \$3.45 for Women's Shoes and Oxfords. for Men's Shoes and Oxfords.

We really think that 'all the world and his wife' visited GIMBELS the past week to attend this sale, and we have yet to find one dissenting note to the chorus of praise which it has elicited.

There's still good picking to be had—still a famous chance to economize on your footwear at a time when good shoes are steadily soaring in price. GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Subway Balcony Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway

Federal Scheme Of Home Rule Is Gaining Favor

Chamberlain Declares Government Problem Is Not Irish Problem Alone

Chance to Win Ulster Dublin Dispatches, However, Indicate Opposition to Labor Leader's Proposal

LONDON, May 14.—In addressing the Women's Unionist Reform Association to-day J. Austen Chamberlain, member of the War Cabinet, said it was a question whether, in view of the new circumstances, the Unionists should adhere to their former attitude in regard to Ireland. Home Rule was not a question for Ireland alone, he asserted, but concerned England, Scotland and Wales as well.

Mr. Chamberlain said a solution of the whole problem was urgently demanded and asked that the facts be looked in the face.

He pointed out that there was a Home Rule bill on the statute book, there were pledges to Ireland, and that whatever plan the government might bring forward it was entitled to every consideration in any step it took toward a solution of the problem.

Firm dealing with Ireland, he added, was essential if a constitutional government was to be restored there, and he declared Ireland should contribute her share to the man power necessary to save the empire. Referring to the necessity of strengthening the British army, Chamberlain said: 'The government is not indifferent to peace, but it is idle to talk peace until the great trial of strength has been fought out and the issue decided on the battlefield.'

The speech on Sunday in which George Nicoll Barnes, Labor member of the War Cabinet, advocated a federal scheme of Home Rule for the United Kingdom has attracted much attention in political quarters here and in Ireland.

The lobbyists at Westminster say the utterance was a "trial balloon" to test the country's opinion and declare that although the government has not decided definitely on a federal scheme individual members of the Cabinet, including Premier Lloyd George, are inclining more and more to such a solution of the Irish problem. This is due partly, it is said, because they believe the scheme affords the only chance of winning Ulster to Home Rule.

Some of the Cabinet members believe also, according to the lobby corps, that the President's present disposition in Parliament and the country than ever before toward a federal scheme.

The 'New News' credits the minister with the opinion that it is the best policy to frame an Irish Home Rule bill which will be general in structure and which could be fitted into subsequent acts establishing similar federal parliaments in England, Scotland and Wales.

The suggestion, however, is rejected absolutely in Ireland, according to dispatches from Dublin, where, it is said, Mr. Barnes' speech was received with angry contempt. It is declared that if the Irish Parliamentary party accepts such a scheme it will be repudiated utterly by the Irish people. There is, however, not the slightest probability of the Irish members of Parliament giving the least attention to such a proposal.

Increase Not Paid, Say Marine Workers

Delahanty Tells Commission Employers Have Not Observed November Ruling

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Complaint that increased wages granted 20,000 marine workers in the Port of New York by a government wage commission last November have not been paid was made to-day by T. L. Delahanty, president of the Marine Engineers, before the National War Labor Board. The quartermaster corps, the immigration service and the New York departments of Charities, Health and Correction were the principal offenders, he said.

War Veteran, Is Dead

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President Extends Powers of Hoover

WASHINGTON, May 14.—President Wilson to-day issued a proclamation extending the licensing authority of the food administration so as to give it wider latitude in the control of food distribution.

Under the proclamation, effective June 1, all manufacturers of near-beer or other fermented beverages containing less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol are brought under license. Others affected include packers of canned tuna fish, packers of any form of preserved salmon, operators of poultry and egg-packing plants not already under license; glass buyers, agents, dealers or other handlers of cottonseed not already licensed who handle more than twenty tons of cottonseed a year; importers, manufacturers or distributors of cottonseed hulls, and owners of elevators, warehouses or other places in which they are stored.

The proclamation does not affect retailers doing a business of less than \$100,000 a year, farmers, gardeners, associations of farmers with respect to the products of any farm, garden or land owned, leased or cultivated by them.

\$1,017,000,000 Paid On 3d Liberty Loan

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Third Liberty Loan receipts to-day amounting to \$224,000,000 indicated that thousands of subscribers have paid in full for their bond purchases, instead of the 5 per cent advance subscription. Total third Liberty Loan receipts now are \$1,017,000,000.

Some Federal Reserve banks reported to-day that subscriptions to the Treasury to-day, but not available for a day or two owing to the multitude of unadvanced subscriptions still in the hands of a few reserve banks.

House Passes Overman Bill By 295-2 Vote

Continued from page 1

Munitions Director measures of the Senate Military Committee, champions of the committee bill declared that it would give the President power to do just what those measures proposed.

Text of Overman Bill, Which Gives Wilson Wide Power

The text of the Overman bill follows: A BILL Authorizing the President to coordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, for the better utilization of resources and industries, and for the more effective exercise and more efficient administration by the President of his powers as Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces, the President is hereby authorized to make such redistribution of functions among the executive agencies as he may deem necessary, including any functions, duties, and powers hitherto by law conferred upon any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer, in such manner as he may deem proper.

Section 2. That in carrying out the purposes of this act the President is authorized to utilize, coordinate or consolidate any executive or administrative commissions, bureaus, agencies, offices or functions now existing by law, to transfer any duties or powers from one existing department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer to another, or to transfer the personnel thereof or any part of it either by detail or assignment, together with the whole or any part of the records and public property belonging thereto.

Section 3. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, any moneys heretofore and hereafter appropriated for the use of any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer shall be expended only for the purposes for which it was appropriated and may be directed by the President hereunder to perform and execute said function.

Section 4. That should the President, in redistributing the functions among the executive agencies as provided in this act, conclude that any bureau should be abolished or its duties and functions conferred upon some other department or bureau or eliminated entirely, he shall report his conclusions to Congress with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

Section 5. That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act are to the extent such conflict suspended while this act is in force.

Upon the termination of this act all executive or administrative agencies, departments, commissions, bureaus, agencies, offices or officers shall exercise the same functions, duties and powers as heretofore or as hereafter by law may be provided, any authorization of the President under this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 6. That the President is further authorized to establish an executive agency which may exercise such jurisdiction and control over the production of aeronautics, airplane engines and aircraft equipment as in his judgment may be advisable and further to transfer to such agency or its use all or any moneys heretofore appropriated for the production of aeronautics, airplane engines and aircraft equipment.

20 Win Commissions

CAMP MCLELLAN, ANNISTON, Ala., May 14.—A score or more graduates of the third officers' training camp, including one New York man, were awarded commissions as second lieutenants to-day. The New Yorker is Edward E. Carroll, 1168 West Second Street, Fulton, N. Y.

Among the Jersey men to win commissions is Rupert Mills, formerly first baseman of the Newark Federal League baseball team. He came here last December and enlisted as a private. It was announced to-day that Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, accompanied by practically all the municipal Mayors in his state, would be here on May 20 to present regimental colors to the various New Jersey units. The fourth officers' training camp opens to-morrow. Six of the graduates from the third training camp will act as assistant instructors.

Wilson Fights Inquiry Into War Conduct

Confers With Thompson on Extension of Senate Committee's Power

Opposes Plan for Travelling Agents Attacks Proposal to Permit Investigators to Use Deputies

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Thompson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Audit and Control, discussed with the President this evening the Chamberlain resolution extending the investigating authority of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. That resolution is in the hands of the committee, of which Senator Thompson is chairman. If probably will be reported out to-morrow.

It is understood the Administration offers no objection to the proposal of the Military Affairs Committee to continue its investigations through the summer. It opposes, however, the provisions under which the committee might become one on the conduct of the war. The Chamberlain resolution provides that the Senate committee may employ agents to conduct its investigations and that it may have funds for travelling expenses. Under these provisions, it is said, the committee might go to Europe and inquire into the management of our armies there and that it might have investigators in the airplane and artillery plants throughout the country.

Jones Has Amendments Senator Jones, of New Mexico, has amendments striking out these two authorizations, but they may be stricken out in committee as a result of Mr. Thompson's visit to the White House.

Many Senators are vexed at the suggestion that the President, by restricting the power of the Senate to conduct investigations, that feeling prevails generally among the Republicans and among the Hitchcock-Chamberlain group Democrats. These Senators resented Senator Thompson's visit to the White House to learn the President's wishes. Had it been possible, an effort would have been made to-day to discharge the committee on Audit and Control from consideration of the Chamberlain resolution.

The Administration has no objection to the committee's being what it has been, but does desire to prevent its becoming anything more. When situations get so bad that word of them reaches Senators in Washington, Mr. Chamberlain and his associates may investigate them. But the committee may not, if the Administration has its way, keep in touch with developments and inform the country promptly when plans go wrong.

Power Might Be Abused If the committee wins in a fight against extension of its powers, it will be because of the extraordinary confidence it enjoys in the Senate. The power to investigate at large and employ detectives easily might be abused. A Senate committee roaming about Europe, going to the front, inquiring into larger measures of strategy, might easily become a nuisance. Even constant and too close watching of what is done in plants and factories here might have the effect of slowing up instead of speeding the war.

The committee, however, has shown extraordinary poise and good sense. If it should use the proposed additional powers in the way it has used the powers it has had it might increase its value to the country by directing public attention upon faults promptly instead of waiting until their consequences had become grave.

Ores Needed in War To Be Sought Here To Save Ship Space

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Development of American mines producing minerals essential to war-making now imported from abroad, so that shipping may be released for carrying troops and supplies to Europe, is being discussed at a conference here between Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, and the mining experts and scientists connected with the bureau's various experiment stations.

Director Manning told the conference to-day that the nation now is importing 2,000,000 tons annually of ores most of which can be mined in this country. He estimated that with the quick development of the mines between 300,000 and 400,000 dead weight tons of shipping can be diverted to sending troops and supplies to France.

McAdoo III, Conference Off

Revenue Discussion With Simmons and Kitchin Postponed

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A conference to discuss revenue legislation which was to have been held to-day by Secretary McAdoo with Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee, was postponed because of the Secretary's illness.

Mr. Kitchin said there would be no revenue legislation introduced in Congress unless the Treasury presents new information to show that it is necessary. Mr. Simmons said he was opposed to new legislation unless it could be shown clearly it is essential.

Advertisement for Dobbs & Co. featuring 'Walk-Over Shoes' and 'Dobbs Hats'. The ad includes a large illustration of a multi-story building and a vintage car. Text describes the shoes as 'Factory rejects and surplus stocks' and the hats as 'Fashionable hats for men, designed by Dobbs & Co for wear during the Spring and Summer of 1918'. The address is 620 Fifth Avenue, New York.