

ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

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SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Germany Decees Week of Mourning Over Treaty; America Sure of Victory Loan; N. Y. to Pass Quota

\$496,309,000 Raised on Sixteenth Day; Total Reported at \$3,314,870,000

Over a Billion Still Needed Second District in Second Place With \$1,204,375,250

New York District Subscriptions \$1,204,375,250 Quota \$1,350,000,000

New York City Subscriptions \$99,996,350 Quota \$1,000,561,600

These figures are only for subscriptions recorded up to the close of business yesterday afternoon.

America will see the Victory Liberty Loan through, returns last night indicated.

In the New York Federal Reserve District an oversubscription is a practical certainty, according to Arthur M. Anderson, director of the government loan organization here.

Small Buyers Sure of Notes Subscriptions flowing to loan headquarters in a tremendous swell brought the feeling of victory to loan workers, who to-day will drive hard to get the widest possible distribution of the new gold notes of the United States.

After the statistics showing that the country as a whole in the first sixteen of the eighteen business days of the campaign had filled 73.66 per cent of its quota of \$4,500,000,000 and that the New York Federal Reserve District had in the same period subscribed \$1,204,375,250, Mr. Anderson said that the Second District, including untabulated subscriptions, had gone over the top.

Oversubscription Indicated "The figures at the close of to-day, something over \$1,200,000,000," Mr. Anderson said, "indicate the practical certainty that the loan will be oversubscribed in the 2d Federal Reserve District. Reports from the districts outside of New York City indicate that the expectation is that each one of these districts will contribute to the \$150,000,000, in addition to the volume of subscriptions which is in process of being recorded at the banks or in transmission, apart from the subscriptions which we have fair reason to expect will be taken to-night and to the close at midnight Saturday.

New York in Second Place The official statistics last night, which were twenty-four hours behind actual filing of subscriptions, revealed New York in second place. The standing of the twelve Federal Reserve districts follows:

Table with 3 columns: District, Subscription, Per Ct. New York \$1,204,375,250 100.1

Spurt for Small Buyers Efforts will be keyed to the most intensive pitch of the campaign in New York to-day. The drive will be directed particularly at the man of woman who has only \$2 to spare to start a coupon book for a \$50 note on the partial payment plan.

President Appeals For "Loan Victory"

WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Wilson to-day issued this appeal to the American people: "I appeal to my fellow citizens on the eve of the consummation of a victorious peace, to sustain the honor and credit of our country and to pay tribute to the valor and sacrifices of our fighting men by making this last liberty loan not only a financial success, for that it must be, but a great popular thank offering in which every American will share according to his ability."

Legion Rejects Chicago; Mayor Hotly Rebuked

Minneapolis Chosen for Next Convention as Attack on Thompson's Record Forces Windy City Out

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The American Legion at its second session here to-day administered a rebuke to Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago by turning down the invitation of Chicago to meet there in November.

Colonel John F. J. Herbert, commander of the 102d Field Artillery of the 26th (Yankee) Division, said that by the election of Mayor Thompson Chicago had reached the standard of the most despised city in the nation, and that until it had regained 100 per cent Americanism the American Legion could not go there with self-respect.

The convention also refused to seat Sergeant Curtis, of Seattle, representing the Soldiers' and Sailors' Council of Washington, on the ground that his organization was inimical to the United States.

The attack on Mayor Thompson came when, in reporting the place for holding the convention in November, the chairman said the committee on selection was unanimous in favor of Chicago.

Rebukes Mayor Thompson Colonel Herbert, of Massachusetts, formerly managing editor of "The Worcester Evening Post," took the floor and said: "As spokesman for the Massachusetts delegation, I want to say that if no other body wants to rebuke any of its representatives for un-Americanism when the soldiers of that city were offering their lives in defence of the world, then Massachusetts stands ready to offer that rebuke. Massachusetts will not agree willingly to having a convention of soldiers go to a city that has as its first citizen by vote, one who cannot measure up in any way to what when the test is 100 per cent Americanism."

The hall has been placarded with invitations, "The American Legion, Chicago wants you in November." If these placards read, "American Legion, Chicago answers want you in November," the answer might be different. The answer of Massachusetts would be different. But when your placard reads, "Chicago wants you in November," the answer of Massachusetts is, "Chicago cannot have us in November," or any other time until Chicago has an American for Mayor in any American city.

Causes Near Riot "The literature circulated through the convention reads: 'Chicago pledges itself to go any other city one better on anything this convention requires.' This is not fair as to impugn the patriotism of 650,000 men who rallied to the colors of this country by saying, 'Because Chicago had a Mayor of which they are all ashamed that they were not part of it. Here the men who were serving the colors in France been in Chicago, they would have had no apology to offer for their Mayor. I am saying that in the invitation that was sent to you that we are speaking for the boys of khaki and blue who rallied to the colors from Illinois and who are here to-day, extending the invitation to you notwithstanding the fact that we are cursed by a Mayor who is not our choice. We would throw him out if we had the chance, but we are extending the invitation to you on behalf of 700,000 men from Illinois."

On the first roll call Chicago trailed Minneapolis and Pittsburgh as the next convention city. Then Chicago was dropped out of the race, and on the second ballot the vote stood Minneapolis 603, Pittsburgh 476. The New York delegation backed the loser on the second ballot.

The legion plans to get through with its work to-morrow.

Two Bribery Charges Shot At Whitman

Ex-Governor Denies He Offered Official Favor in Trade for Vote for Perkins's Confirmation

Senator Cotillo Says Orr Did It

Names Secretary as Man Who Dickered With Him; Witness Grilled

Former Governor Whitman was asked yesterday if he had participated in an attempt to bribe two members of the State Senate to vote for the confirmation of George W. Perkins as State Food Commissioner during the special session of the Legislature in 1917. In one case money was alleged to be the consideration. In the other the price for a Senator's vote was said to be the restoration to citizenship of a man who had been convicted of a felony.

The former Governor indignantly denied the implied charges. Intense anger was shown, both on his face and in his words and voice as his one-time Assistant District Attorney, Frank Moss, hurled question after question at him with pitiless persistence in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall.

Big Crowd at Hearing The room was thronged with politicians and street railway men long before the hearing by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is investigating the \$500,000 slush fund charges made by Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara, was begun.

It was a day that Moss had looked forward to. He had been Whitman's first assistant during the former Governor's incumbency as District Attorney, and had been his chief collaborator in the prosecution of Lieutenant Becker and the four gunmen who murdered the gambler Rosenthal. At the next gubernatorial election Whitman was elected Governor, and Moss expected to be appointed by him as his successor. When another was named there was a break.

Moss forced Mr. Whitman to admit that he was under retainer by the Interborough and conferred with Theodore P. Shonts, president of that company, and with James L. Quackebush, its chief counsel, before he talked with Senator Thompson in the Hotel St. Regis, on March 29.

It was on that occasion that Senator Thompson charges that the former Governor tried to induce him to support the Carson-Martin increased fare bill, holding out to him the promise of powerful support for the Governorship in 1920.

Moss brought out the fact that last year, while Whitman was Governor, he had opposed a similar measure, but the former Governor stuck fast to his story that he did not double-cross the street railway men on that occasion.

The two Senators alleged to have been improperly approached during the fight to confirm Mr. Perkins, who was a heavy contributor to Governor Whitman's campaigns, were N. Monroe Marshall, of Malone, and Salvatore Cotillo, of New York.

Senator Cotillo, who is a member of the committee, took the stand after his name had been mentioned and said that it was not the Governor who asked him to vote for Perkins, but his secretary, William A. Orr.

One of the spectators who sat drinking in every word of the testimony was Richard H. Burke, the seller of street car supplies, who, Thompson charged, had told him that if he would support the Carson-Martin bill he would be furnished with a campaign fund of \$500,000.

Whitman Wants Counsel "Governor Whitman," began Mr. Moss, "I want to direct your attention to the Pratt bill of 1918, designed to obtain some relief for the Interborough and other railroads in New York City: Did you take a position in favor of it?" "Now, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Whitman, rising from the witness chair, "before I answer I want to reserve the rights of all the witnesses and protect them; and I understand that the committee will extend the same privilege to any witness of retaining counsel."

Naval Fliers Start Second Lap To-day

NC-1 and NC-3 Ready to Depart for Trepassey This Morning, Capital Is Told by Wireless

NC-4 May Resume Flight on Sunday

Two Engines Made Dead by Overheating Will Be Replaced, Read Says

HALIFAX, May 9.—The United States naval hydro-airplanes NC-1 and NC-3 will start to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock for Trepassey, N. P., the jumping off place for their transatlantic flight, if the weather is favorable. The aviators said to-night that tests made after some of the propellers on both 'planes had been changed showed both to be in perfect readiness for a resumption of their journey.

Word of the postponement of the start was forwarded to the Navy Department in Washington by the supply ship Baltimore at Halifax. The message from the Baltimore said: "Planes will not start from Halifax to-day because of renewal of four propellers. Will be ready to start Saturday morning."

After the engines had been overhauled, the propellers replaced and the fuel tanks refilled, the 'planes were taken down the bay for trial spins this evening.

The roaring of the engines as the two 'planes shot into the air for their tests after dark brought thousands of residents to the waterfront. As the aviators had all their lights in operation, there was a brilliant spectacle as the 'planes left their moorings in the harbor and circled over the city. The moon was bright, there was a gentle breeze and the water was calm.

CHATHAM, Mass., May 9.—The seaplane NC-4, which was lowered here after having been compelled to land yesterday because of engine trouble, probably will resume the trip to Halifax Sunday, according to naval officials.

Two of her four engines were out of order and at least one and possibly both of them will have to be replaced. In good condition.

Overheating the Cause Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read telegraphed the Navy Department in Washington to-day, explaining that overheating in one of the engines had developed soon after the start from Rockaway Beach Thursday morning. A second engine became disabled when about 100 miles northeast of Cape Cod and the 'plane was forced to light in the water.

Lieut. Jim Europe Stabbed to Death "Hell Fighters" Band Leader Said to Have Fought With Drummer

BOSTON, May 9.—Lieutenant James Reese (Jim) Europe died at a hospital here to-night as the result of a wound in the neck alleged to have been inflicted by Herbert Wright, a drummer in the "Hell Fighters" (369th Infantry) Band, of which Europe was leader.

The two engaged in an altercation at Mechanics' Hall, where the band has been giving a series of concerts. Europe, who was standing in the wings while the band was playing a selection, called out to Wright to "put more pep in the sticks." Wright left his drum and walked hastily over to Europe, who retreated to his dressing room.

Wright followed him, and after some words, the police allege, he drew a knife and slashed Europe in the neck. Wright was arrested.



Treaty Terms Will Abolish Austrian Navy

All Ships of That Nation Are To Be Surrendered; Work on Pact Is Begun by Drafting Committee

PARIS, May 9 (By The Associated Press).—The naval terms of the treaty to be presented Austria, as they have been completed, abolish the Austrian navy. All the ships of that navy, large and small, are to be surrendered. Their disposition among the Allies is to be adjusted later.

The drafting committee this afternoon began work on the treaty as a whole. [The strength of the Austro-Hungarian navy at the time of the signing of the armistice, according to best available information, was as follows: Fifteen battleships, 15 cruisers, 21 destroyers, 67 torpedo boats, 10 torpedo gunboats, 45 submarines, 45 mine layers, 1 river torpedo boat, 2 trawlers, 11 river monitors, 6 scouts, 3 armed steamers and 7 patrol boats. These figures were compiled without reference to the losses in the closing months of the war.]

The majority faction in the Austrian National Assembly, according to a report from Vienna, by way of Basel, has decided to renounce the idea of the union of German-Austria and Germany in the interests of Austria and world peace.

The Austrian peace delegation, advices from Vienna say, will leave the Austrian capital for Paris on May 11. The delegation will number forty to fifty persons and is expected to arrive at St. Germain on May 12. Information from French sources is that the delegation has not as yet left Vienna, owing to difficulties encountered in selecting its members because of differences of opinion regarding the proposed incorporation of German-Austria in Germany.

Dispatches to-day indicate that while Franz Klein, president of the delegation, favors annexation, Professor Lamasch, another influential member, opposes it, and that sentiment against the proposal is growing. The rest of the delegation is said to be divided on the question.

Both the council of four and the council of foreign ministers resumed their sessions this morning. The former is giving special attention to the impending negotiations between the Allies and Austria, and the latter is discussing reports on the boundaries of former Austro-Hungarian territories.

Quick, the Pulmotor!

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Imperial Ministry Urges All States to Place Ban on Public Amusement

People Demand Pact Be Rejected

Berlin and Hamburg Exchanges Closed; Loan Bonds Drop

Berlin, May 9 (By The Associated Press).—The president of the Imperial Ministry has sent the following telegram to the governments of the free states:

"In deep distress and weighed down by cares, the German people have waited through the months of the armistice for the peace conditions. Their publication has brought the bitterest disappointment and unspeakable grief to the entire people. A public expression ought to be given these feelings by all Germans. The imperial government requests that the free states have public amusements suspended for a week and allow in the theatres only such productions as correspond to the seriousness of these grievous days."

The people, though fairly stricken dumb by the peace terms, are now recovering sufficiently to declare that Germany can not and will not sign the compact, no matter what comes.

Strikes Are Increasing Strikes are increasing, and Bolshevism and the Spartan uprisings of the last two months have, if anything, made Germany immune to the possible horrors which are to be anticipated if they are again plunged into war, according to the best opinion here.

There exists a small group of Germans, chiefly conservatives, who prefer to see the Entente occupy the whole country than to have it Bolshevized, but they are in the dwindling minority.

Reports from the Versailles correspondents emphasize the feeling of amazement and excitement which prevailed on the reading of the terms of the peace treaty. All the correspondents agree that no hasty decision will be reached. A fortnight is allowed the Germans for the return of an answer, and this time will be used for careful consideration of the demands and the preparation of counter suggestions, the correspondents say.

German National Assembly to Meet in Berlin Monday; Treaty Dictated by Hate, Says President Fehrenbach

BERNE, May 9.—The German government has telegraphed to the peace delegates at Versailles ordering them to present to the Allied and associated powers within the fifteen days allowed a proposition demanding verbal discussions, dispatches from Berlin say.

The German National Assembly has been called to meet in Berlin on Monday, May 12. The peace committee of the Assembly at a meeting Thursday discussed the peace terms. President Fehrenbach of the Assembly declared that the terms presented to Germany were more drastic than the most pessimistic forecasts had indicated and that the provisions meant the perpetual enslavement of the German people. He declared the treaty was dictated by hate.

The committee adjourned after approving the announced intention of the government to obtain "an acceptable peace" by negotiation.

Observers at Versailles, according to a dispatch from there, anticipate that verbal discussion of some parts of the treaty may be permitted, although the announced decision of the Inter-Allied Peace Commission has been against such procedure. It was added that rooms at the Trianon Palace Hotel were being held in readiness for a possible session of the Inter-Allied and German peace commissions.

Argentina to Deport 300 Anarchist Agitators

BUENOS AYRES, May 8.—Within the next few days, 300 anarchist agitators will be deported, the most of them being Russians and Italians. Among them are seven Argentine citizens. The chief of police has ordered that 400 more ready for deportation to their respective homelands.

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