WEATHER FORECAST.

Local showers to-day and to-morrow; moderate northwest to northeast winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 55.
Detailed weather reports will be found on the Editorial page.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING
The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 254—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1920.—Copyright, 1920, by The Sun-Herald Corporation.Entered as second class matter, Post Office, New York, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES, FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

LODGE TO SOUND PARTY KEYNOTE AT CONVENTION

Selected by Committee on Arrangements to Be Temporary Chairman.

TO TOUCH ON LEAGUE

Way Will Be Paved to Choose Beveridge for Permanent Chairman.

GLEASON FOR SECRETARY

He Will Have Six Assistants, Including Three Women—Other Appointments.

Chicago, May 10.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader and author of the Lodge reservations to the League of Nations covenant, will sound the keynote of the coming Presidential campaign at the National Republican Convention in Chicago on June 8.

The committee on arrangements to-day selected Senator Lodge for temporary chairman and voted to recommend to the convention that some one else be chosen as permanent chairman to relieve Mr. Lodge of the strain of directing the entire convention. Four years ago Senator Warren G. Harding (Ohio) filled both positions.

The committee's recommendation, according to several committeemen, probably will pave the way for the selection of former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana as permanent chairman.

The name of Senator Borah (Idaho), candidate of the supporters of Senator Hiram W. Johnson's campaign for permanent chairman, was not mentioned during the discussion, according to Fred Upham, national treasurer.

Chairman Hays Reports.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the National Committee, reported on conferences held last week with Senate leaders at Washington, where Senator Lodge's selection was urged by Senators Knox and Brandegee and others.

Party leaders said the League of Nations fight undoubtedly would be touched on by Senator Lodge and that a plank indorsing the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant with the reservation voted by the Republican majority in Congress would be inserted in the platform.

Lafayette B. Glenson of New York, secretary of the last two Republican conventions, again was chosen temporary secretary. Six assistants, three men and three women, also were named. They are Mrs. Guy Gannett of Maine, Miss Jeanette A. Hyde of Utah, Mrs. Chloe Adair Morgan of Kansas, Richard J. Dearnish of Pennsylvania, Harry Giovanoli of Kentucky and Fred Wilson of Missouri.

Edward P. Thayer of Indiana, sergeant at arms of the National Committee, was appointed temporary sergeant at arms of the convention, with Guy Howard of Minneapolis and McGinnis Hatfield of West Virginia as assistants.

Gen. Ryan Chief Doorkeeper.

Major-Gen. James A. Ryan of Chicago, was named chief doorkeeper. His assistants will all be former service men. Gen. Ryan was Gen. Pershing's chief of staff on the Mexican expedition and later commanded two officers' training camps at Fort Sheridan.

The committee selected George L. Hart of Virginia as official reporter and Dr. John Dill Robertson of Chicago as chief of the medical staff. The ushers will be former service men under the direction of Capt. Knowlton Ames.

Addison C. Procter of St. Joseph, Mich., the only surviving delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln, was invited to attend the convention as a guest of honor.

The National Executive Committee also met here to-day in its regular monthly session. It was decided to postpone the hearing of contests for convention seats to May 21 at 9 A. M. Chairman Hays reported that the "situation showed much improvement," and that the original plan to open the hearing on May 25 was no longer necessary.

SINGLE PARLIAMENT REFUSED TO IRELAND

Asquith Amendment Defeated by Vote of 259 to 55.

London, May 10.—An amendment to the Government's Irish home rule bill offered by Herbert H. Asquith, providing one Parliament for Ireland, instead of separate Parliaments for the north and south, was defeated in the House of Commons this evening after a short debate by a vote of 259 to 55. An amendment seeking to create a Senate for the whole of Ireland, also was rejected. It is likely there will be no serious further effort to amend the bill.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, writing to-day in the *Morning Post* regarding alleged anti-British activities in the United States, says:

"I have had hundreds of letters from America complaining of the folly of the British Government in making no effort to counteract anti-British propaganda carried on there on a large and systematic scale. New York is the headquarters of this propaganda, which is designed to create ill-will and anti-British feeling, not only in America, but in India and Egypt. Yet the British Government apparently is convinced that a policy of taciturnity is the most dignified and efficient one."

Barbers Turn to Tea and Strike to Get It

BARBERS employed in eighty shops in North Hudson, N. J., want but little here below, according to demands submitted yesterday. This is all:

Guarantee of $25 a week.
Thirty-five per cent. of all revenues.
An hour for lunch.
A half hour for tea.
Ten hours' work on Saturday.
The public to be compelled to get shaved early on Saturday.

As the employers greeted the demands with a harsh laugh, the barbers went on strike at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

LOWDEN WINNER OVER THOMPSON

Defeats Chicago Mayor's Platform in Bitter State Convention Fight.

GOVERNOR IN CONTROL

Will Have Support of Delegates, Including Thompson, Until He Releases Them.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—In one of the most memorable and spectacular State conventions in the history of Illinois Republican politics and after upward of three hours of spellbinding by the followers of Gov. Frank O. Lowden and Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago a roll call vote was taken of the 102 counties, which resulted in the defeat of the Thompson platform. The vote was 1,110 against it and 631 for.

The convention then unanimously elected the following ten delegates at large: William Hale Thompson, United States Senators Sherman and McCormick, Secretary of State Emmerson, Representative Rodenberg, Fred W. Upham, State Chairman Frank L. Smith, Lieut.-Gov. John G. Oglesby, Harold C. Ickes and Corporation Counsel Samuel A. Ettelson of Chicago.

Ten Delegates Elected.

Illinois is entitled to eight delegates at large and as a result each of the ten above named will have four-fifths of a vote in the Republican Convention in Chicago next month. Ten alternates at large were elected, as follows: O. F. Berry, Carthage; Speaker David E. Shanahan, Chicago; Henry L. Green, Urbana; W. B. McHenry, Eugene Pike, Walter H. Wood, Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, Mrs. Ernest Griffin, Col. Otis Duncan and Mrs. Irene Pence Montayne, all of Chicago.

Mayor Thompson's plank of principles went down to defeat in the committee on resolutions by a vote of 14 to 11, and it was immediately taken to the floor of the convention in a minority report. The three hour speaking contest, with one and a half hour's allotted to each side, was then indulged in and the vote was on the minority report.

While the convention was awaiting the report of the resolutions committee Senator Sherman (Ill.) addressed the body and told his hearers that within a week the Senate would pass the peace resolution and that it would then be up to the President to say whether America would continue at war with Germany while all others are at peace.

All Against League.

"If the Senate of the United States ever was justified it stands justified now before the American people," added Senator Sherman.

When Senator Sherman announced that both Illinois Senators voted against the League of Nations all the delegates, including those from Cook county, rose and cheered.

Mayor Thompson likened himself to Abraham Lincoln when he spoke for thirty-five minutes in a plea for his "progressive declaration of principles."

Secretary of State Emmerson, Illinois campaign manager for Gov. Lowden, to-night said: "The action of the convention to-day in repudiating Thompson and his high handed 'steam roller' methods is a smashing victory for Gov. Lowden. Mayor Thompson received his first real licking in his political career.

"We will hand him another when we defeat him for the Republican national committeeman at the National Convention next month. The Republicans of Illinois are better off with Mayor Thompson on the sidelines."

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS SPURN WILSON PLEA

State Convention for J. Ham Lewis for Vice-President.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

SPRINGFIELD Ill., May 10.—Harmony reigned at the Democratic State convention to-day. The delegates refused to indorse the League of Nations without reservations or modifications as demanded by President Wilson. The President's policy was indorsed unanimously in the State platform, and a recommendation was placed on record for the immediate adoption of the Versailles Treaty with reservations deemed necessary to interpret certain parts of the covenant.

Cook county's "wet plank," calling for the recommendation of light wines and beer, was killed in the resolutions committee, which met before the convention proper. Leaders from down-State convinced George E. Brennan and Robert M. Sweitzer, the Chicago sponsors for the light wines and beer issue, that it would be bad policy to introduce such a plan at this time.

A resolution indorsing ex-Senator James Hamilton Lewis for the Vice Presidency was passed. The delegates rose and cheered for fully three minutes.

WEAR AND TEAR.
New strength and health rebuilt with Father John's Medicine. Fully food tonic.—Adv.

WILSON LETTER URGING LEAGUE DIVIDES PARTY

Forcing It Into Campaign Throws Democrats Into Consternation.

NARROWS DOWN ISSUE

Those Who Favored Reservations Are Put Into Awkward Position.

REPUBLICANS DELIGHTED

They Are Eager to Meet the Issue and Are Confident of Victory at Polls.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—President Wilson's letter insisting that the Democrats declare for ratification of the Versailles treaty without reservations split the party wide open to-day. Democratic leaders in Washington and their organizations at home have been seeking to get from under the issue the President now forces on them. Very generally they have gone so far they cannot turn back if they would, and comment to-day made it apparent that the President has precipitated an issue which will determine whether he shall boss the San Francisco convention or be repudiated by it.

The President's tone in his latest declaration is considered decidedly more uncompromising than heretofore. In former communications he has left the possibility of a construction that would permit interpretative reservations to the treaty, but this time he is considered to exclude even these. Democratic Senators who voted for the Lodge reservations and who are candidates for reelection are wondering if they are to be proscribed as were Senators Hardwick (Ga.) and Vardaman (Miss.) two years ago, when the President openly took up the cudgels against them and defeated them. The possibility caused a heavy slump in Democratic chances for control of the next Senate.

Chamberlain Makes Inquiries.

When the letter to the Oregon Democrats first was read it was suspected of a twofold purpose—to punish Senator Chamberlain (Ore.), Democrat, and a candidate for reelection for his vote in favor of ratification of the treaty with the Lodge reservations, and to serve notice on Democrats generally that the President is still determined to have his league as it was written at Versailles. But the White House denied any hostility toward Senator Chamberlain.

Senator Chamberlain talked with Secretary Tumulty by telephone to-day, and Mr. Tumulty said the President did not know G. H. Hamaker to whom the letter was addressed, and did not even know who he was.

Senator Chamberlain explained that Mr. Hamaker was his political enemy, and wanted the President's letter to use against Senator Chamberlain. The Senator explained the Oregon situation, and Mr. Tumulty repeated his assertion that there was no thought of injuring Senator Chamberlain's cause, the letter being intended merely as a declaration of policy. The White House even assured Senator Chamberlain that if the letter should be used to his political harm steps would be taken to stop such use.

Senator Chamberlain's friends said his strength in Oregon is such that his enemies have sought to get the President to assume an attitude of hostility, that being the only chance to defeat him for renomination.

Republicans Are Pleased.

Republican Senators were delighted over the President's pronouncement. They said it made the issue just as they would like it. Senator Johnson (Cal.), said: "I have opposed consistently the present League of Nations in its original form and with the reservations appended. The league presented to us was either a good or a bad thing. If it was as good as the President and his associates insisted, it required neither amendments nor reservations. If it was as bad as we insisted, neither amendment nor reservation could make it good. The President consistently has maintained his position and I can respect an adversary of that sort. Those for whom I have no respect in this contest are the men who were with the President when they thought his position was popular during the discussion last year and who then demanded the immediate acceptance of the league without reservations or amendments, and who with the varying popular mind embrace the so-called Lodge reservations which they denounced for so long a time."

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), Democratic leader in the treaty fight, insisted the President did not expect and could not get a declaration at San Francisco for the ratification of the treaty without reservations. He added: "That became impossible months ago. The President has not taken that position. He never has been against compromise or reservations. He has been against destructive reservations such as Senator Lodge's. In my opinion the party's position on the treaty will be just about as the President wrote it in his telegram. It will advocate the league and condemn the Lodge reservations."

Senator Borah's Views.

Senator Borah (Idaho), Republican, said: "The President is perfectly consistent. His party either will have to follow him or go to pieces. They must adopt the league as the head of their party advocated and indorsed it or they must repudiate what amounts to the entire Administration. While I utterly

Continued on Eighth Page.

150 TRUCKS TO BE USED TO END HAULING STRIKE

Business Interests Organize 'Fleet' to Begin Work To-morrow.

PROMISE POLICE GUARD

Patrolman Will Be Placed on Each Vehicle if Trouble Starts.

MEET UNION CHALLENGE

Committee to Be Named to 'Stop Dictation of Group of Workers.'

The combined commercial interests of New York city, including the Merchants Association, the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, will send out an emergency fleet of 150 trucks to-morrow as their first move in the effort to force the union truckmen to haul non-union as well as union goods to and from piers and warehouses. According to Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the Merchants Association, police protection has been promised and a policeman will ride on each independent truck if there are any indications of violence.

The action of the commercial interests marks the first time in New York that the challenge of striking unions has been squarely and deliberately met and is expected to precipitate a long war between the various business organizations and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, backed by the Central Federated Union. Owners of the trucks also are said to be inclined to side with their employees.

The names of the committee which has been formed from representatives of the Merchants Association and the other organizations will be announced to-day.

According to statements by the committee's counsel and by various members the committee is fighting to prevent a small group of organized workers from dictating to the entire business interests of the city by refusing to move freight which is loaded or unloaded by non-union dock and pier workers.

The situation was further involved yesterday by a strike on the piers of the Fall River Line, where 1,000 longshoremen and checkers walked out because they found a non-union crew on a boat they had been instructed to unload. At the same time union truckmen refused to touch the freight which had been piled on the Fall River piers.

Striking longshoremen assaulted three negroes on their way to work when they arrived at the Christopher street station of the Ninth avenue elevated line too late to avail themselves of the police escort that accompanies non-strikers to the piers between 6:30 and 7:30 o'clock each morning. Leonard Robertson, 106 West 127th street, is in a serious condition in St. Vincent's Hospital. His skull was fractured with a baseball bat. Two men were arrested.

A test case was brought into the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday to decide if truck drivers' unions, steamship companies, longshoremen or others can discriminate against handling non-union or strike affected goods. The Burgess Bros. Lumber Company, some of whose employees are on strike, applied for an injunction restraining the Cunard Line, the American Mediterranean Levant Line, the United States Steel Products Company, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and others from refusing to handle their lumber. Judge Fawcett ordered counsel to submit briefs.

TAKING OF TABOGA NOT BRITAIN'S AFFAIR

Question on American Occupation of Panaman Island.

LONDON, May 10.—Major Christopher Lowther, Coalition Unionist, asked in the House of Commons to-day whether the Government's attention had been called to the report that the United States had seized the island of Taboga, which is the property of Panama, for the purpose of erecting fortifications, and whether, in view of Great Britain's desire to protect the right of small nationalities, a protest would be made to the United States, and, further, whether the matter could be referred to the League of Nations.

Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in replying, described the proposal of the United States in 1918 to erect fences for the purpose of protecting the entrance to the canal, and America's later decision to postpone action. Mr. Harmsworth added that it did not appear to be a matter in which the British Government was called upon to intervene.

Mr. Lowther asked why it was Great Britain objected to the French occupation of German cities and did not protest when the United States occupied an island belonging to a small nationality. Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, replied that there was no analogy.

"As regards Germany," he said, "we acted together and our objection was to any of the Allies acting separately."

Black Sea Fleet Still Shelling the Bolsheviki

LONDON, May 10.—Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said British warships in the Black Sea would continue to bombard the Russian coast until the Bolsheviki ceased hostilities with Gen. Wrangel's Crimean army with a view to discussion of terms for an armistice.

He admitted the bombardment was preventing the export of Russian raw materials, but asserted it was due to the Soviet Government persisting in hostilities.

KNICKERBOCKER QUITS AS HOTEL

Famous Broadway Hostelry to be Made Over Into Office Building.

TO CLOSE DOORS MAY 30

Owners of Property Buy Lease Back From Manager James B. Regan.

Immediately after dinner on the night of Sunday, May 30, the Hotel Knickerbocker, at Broadway and Forty-second street, will close its doors, and as soon thereafter as conditions will permit the work of revamping the big structure into a modern office building will be started.

In order to make this change possible Vincent Astor, owner of the property, has bought back from James B. Regan, proprietor of the Knickerbocker, the latter's lease, which has fifteen years and nine months to run. In addition to the compensation for the lease, the owner will pay Mr. Regan a bonus for the good will of the hotel.

The announcement, made by the proprietor of the hotel yesterday, contains news of as much interest to art collectors as to the hotel world. All the furnishings of the hostelry, including a number of famous paintings and statues, will be disposed of at a series of private sales, beginning on June 10.

Afraid He Can't Move Liquor.

Following in the wake of the prohibition amendment, which has put a number of other landmarks of New York city out of business, the shutting up of the Knickerbocker has given rise to much conjecture along the Great White Way. Mr. Regan denied yesterday that the closing of his famous bar had anything to do with his going out of the hotel business.

Mr. Regan admitted, however, that the enforcement of the Volstead act has caught him with a considerable stock of liquor on hand, which is stored in the cellars of the hotel. Since he is going out of the hotel business, he added, the removal of this choice stock is likely to cause him much embarrassment. He intimated that he would like to send some of the forbidden liquids out to his country home, but he doesn't exactly know how he can manage it and keep within the law.

With the closing of the hotel Mr. Regan will terminate thirty-eight years' experience in the hotel business, in which he worked his way up from the bottom.

Caruso and Scotti Live There.

The Knickerbocker occupies a plot at the southeast corner of Forty-second street and Broadway and was built in 1906 by the Astor interests, especially for Mr. Regan. It succeeded the old St. Cloud Hotel. The structure cost $4,000,000 and the furnishings an additional $2,225,000. The building is fourteen stories high, contains 524 rooms and 400 baths.

Before the death of the late lamented John Barleycorn, when the bar of the Knickerbocker was surrounded by a crowd four or five deep of an afternoon, sightseers came from distant points to feast their eyes on Maxfield Parrish's famous canvas, "Old King Cole." This painting, in three sections, stretching thirty feet across the walls of the cafe, is to be included in the sale of the interior furnishings.

In its fourteen years of life the Knickerbocker has known many distinguished patrons, among them Enrico Caruso and Antonio Scotti. Signor Caruso has made the hotel his New York headquarters practically since it was opened.

President Wilson was accustomed to visit the hotel while he was Governor of New Jersey, and Admiral Togo of the Japanese navy was a guest there on the occasion of his visit to this city during the administration of Mayor Gaynor.

WILSON SEES CIRCUS PARADE.

Replies to Cheers From Chair on White House Portico.

WASHINGTON, May 10. — President Wilson, always a devotee of the circus, reviewed the season's opening circus parade to-day from the east portico of the White House.

Seated in a chair, with Mrs. Wilson standing beside him, he laughed at the antics of the clowns, and several times removed his cap in acknowledgment of greetings waved to him by the circus folk.

CLOSING TIME FOR UNDISPLAY CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

The Sun AND NEW YORK HERALD

DAILY ISSUES
9 P. M. at Main Office, 280 Broadway.
8 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
8 P. M. at all other Branch Offices.
(Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

SUNDAY ISSUES
6 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 280 Broadway.
5 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
5 P. M. at all other Branch Offices.
(Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

U. S. WARSHIPS AT MEXICAN PORTS; CARRANZA SEIZED; EXECUTIONS MARK REVOLT

CANADA TO SEND MINISTER TO U. S.

Appointment Will Not Be Made Until Reorganization of Ottawa Cabinet.

EMPIRE UNITY IS INTACT

Britain Recognizes Need for Closer Relations Between America and Dominion.

Borden May Be First Canadian Envoy to U. S.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 10.—The names of Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, N. W. Rowell, Sir Charles Gordon, former head of the Canadian War Mission in Washington, and A. McGrath, former Fuel Commissioner, have been suggested as a list from which the new Canadian Minister to the United States may be selected.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Canada soon will be represented in the United States by a resident Minister, according to an official announcement made by the British Embassy here to-day. The announcement is the result of diplomatic negotiations which have been going on between this country and Great Britain and official negotiations between Canada and the mother country.

While the appointment of a Canadian Minister will be a step in recognizing the complete independence of Canada, the unity of the British Empire is maintained.

Owing to the pending reorganization of the Canadian Cabinet the new Minister will not be named until that is effected, so that there will be complete sympathy between him and the Canadian Government.

The Embassy's official announcement says:

"As a result of recent discussions an arrangement has been concluded between the British and Canadian governments to provide more complete representation of Canadian interests at Washington than has hitherto existed. Accordingly, it has been agreed that His Majesty, on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, shall appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary, who will have charge of Canadian affairs and will at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from and reporting direct to the Canadian Government. In the absence of the Ambassador the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole embassy and of the representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests. He will be accredited by His Majesty to the President, with the necessary powers for the purpose.

This new arrangement will not denote any departure either on the part of the British Government or of the Canadian Government from the principle of the diplomatic unity of the British Empire.

The need for this important step has been fully realized by both governments for some time. For a good many years there has been direct communication between Ottawa and Washington, but the constantly increasing importance of Canadian interests in the United States has made it apparent that in addition Canada should be represented there in some distinctive manner, for this would doubtless tend to expedite negotiations, and, naturally, first hand acquaintance with Canadian conditions would promote good understanding.

In view of the peculiarly close relations that have always existed between the people of Canada and those of the United States, it is confidently expected as well that this new step will have the very desirable result of maintaining and strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the British Empire and the United States.

Representation by the United States in Canada will have to depend upon action of Congress, although it is assumed the dealings of the United States with Canada can be carried on through the American Consul-General at Ottawa until Congress authorizes the Ministry to Canada.

4 IRISH POLICE SHOT; 40 HUNGER MEN FREE

More Murders in Ireland and More Jail Releases.

DUBLIN, May 10.—Two constables of the Timoleague (Cork county) police station were shot dead on patrol duty to-day by a party of men in ambush.

At Bandon Sergeant Flynn was shot dead and another constable was wounded.

Police Sergeant McDonnell, belonging to the Cavan force, was shot dead Sunday night near his hut at Clonakilty, where on the night of March 31 he led his small garrison in a stubborn resistance against a Sin Fein attack.

LONDON, May 10.—Forty more hunger strikers were released to-day from Wormwood Scrubbs prison.

TURKS TO GET TREATY TO-DAY

France Is Heavily Burdened While Britain Gets Largest Share of Spoils.

CHAOS RULES COUNTRY

Nationalist Rebels Have Reached Straits and Bolsheviki Promise Aid.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 10.—The Turks will get their treaty of peace to-morrow afternoon from the hands of Premier Millerand. It is not pretended in official circles here that the document meets the principles which were proclaimed when the peace conference produced the Versailles treaty. Indeed, in French circles there is a profound disappointment over its terms and criticisms are appearing in many newspapers here against Great Britain's share of the spoils.

The French see themselves bearing a large military burden and many complications yet ahead, while at the same time they are surrendering many of the privileges they had before in the old Turkish Empire, receiving in return little save Silicia.

Great Britain, it is pointed out here, not only gets rich Mesopotamia, with most of its oil, but the internationalization applied to such places as Batum and to the Straits is merely another name for British control. As the *Journal* remarks, "the key of the Straits has only changed pockets, passing into that of the Mistress of the Seas." The same newspaper points out that France, which was always considered the protectress of the holy places, must now lose this distinction to the British commission, supposedly under the League of Nations.

France Hopes for Revision.

The impression has been gained in French circles that France would like to see the Turkish treaty revised and is counting upon developments in the near future to effect this. Turkey will have a month to reply, and in this time much can happen. The Turkish plenipotentiaries here to receive the treaty represent an impotent Government, with most of the empire left to it in open rebellion and the rebels engaged in making a close alliance with the Russian Soviet.

On the eve of the delivery of the treaty to these envoys news comes here that the Turkish Nationalist forces have actually reached the southern side of the Straits, having captured Panderma (sixty miles southwest of Constantinople) and Lapsaki (at the northeast end of the Hellespont). Thus they are menacing the Straits by an entirely new offensive, instead of merely confining their campaign to Anatolia. These new Nationalist successes, it is believed here, will require speedy offensive measures by the allied fleets.

Lenine Takes a Hand.

Simultaneously there was published here a report that a convention had been concluded between agents of the Russian Soviet Government and the Turkish Nationalists, wherein the Nationalists announce their intention of refusing to accept the allied conditions if they entail any diminution of Turkish territory, while the Soviet agrees to assist them to maintain their independence.

In the face of such reports, it can scarcely be said that the outlook for the Turkish treaty as a peace agency is promising. The treaty marks a greater partitioning of the Caliphate than the Berlin Congress attempted and, while leaving the Sultan in Constantinople, really marks his complete elimination as a factor in Europe's destiny.

A digest of the treaty only will be given out to-morrow. It will require the complete publication to show how far President Wilson's desires have been disregarded.

Already the question has been raised whether the silence in Washington is not ominous in being a prelude to a protest against the Allies' refusal to heed President Wilson's demand for an open door in Turkey, which some French commentators declare cannot be found in the treaty.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, May 7.—The refusal of the Peace Conference to grant changes in the Hungarian peace treaty has caused great excitement. Posters reading: "Damned be the hand that signs this treaty!" have been placed on the street corners by the Territorial Integrity League. Public meetings have been held in many places, with the crowds that attended them taking an oath never to consent to the "mutilation of Hungary." Delegations were sent to the Government bearing resolutions urging a refusal to sign the treaty.

AIRPLANE WITH FOUR ASCENDS 17,100 FEET

New Altitude Record Claimed at Puryear Field.

EL CENTRO, Cal., May 10.—Capt. Lowell H. Smith, commanding officer of Puryear Field here, broke what is said to be the world's altitude record for an airplane carrying a pilot and three passengers to-day, when he ascended 17,100 feet. The airplane was in the air two hours and forty minutes.

Carrying three corporals as passengers, Capt. Smith left the ground at 11:03, and at 12:15 he wirelessed he was up 16,000 feet, and said he would "stay up until I break record or find I can't."

President Reported Captive With Bonillas, Ex-Envoy to United States.

EMBASSY IS SILENT

Dreadnought and 3 More Destroyers to Leave With Marines.

REFUGE FOR AMERICANS

Rebels Now Control Several Important Cities—Flores Captures Mazatlan.

Guarantees Sent to Carranza by Rebels

By the Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, May 10.—An official bulletin received here from Mexico city announces that President Carranza's train is on the Mexican railway between Apizaco and Esperanza.

It adds that a commission has been despatched from the capital to approach Carranza and offer him guarantees.

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Mexico's latest revolution, after getting under way with a remarkable absence of fighting, has not been without the usual tropical blood letting. Details of the events of the last few days are beginning to trickle out, stories of wholesale political executions, counter executions and other accompaniments which have so frequently marked struggles for supremacy in the Latin American countries.

Carranza, variously reported captured or in hiding; Candido Aguilar, his son-in-law and Minister of Foreign Affairs, killed in battle; Gen. Francisco Murguia, commander of the garrison in Mexico city, executed after he had ordered a wholesale slaughter of political prisoners, including fifteen Generals; forces of the revolution in control of the capital and most of the metropolitan cities of the country, while American warships and marines continued to move into strategic positions, were the foremost features of to-day's news.

Carranza and Convoy Captured.

A despatch from El Paso says revolutionist advices received there said that the entire convoy escorting Carranza from the capital was captured with him near Apizaco.

"Carranza left Mexico city Friday," the despatch said. "He was accompanied, besides the Generals reported killed, by his official family, including Luis Cabrera, Manuel Aguirre, Berlang, Ignacio Bonillas, Luis Manuel Rojas, Gov. Ruedo Magre, Manuel Lucius Blanco and others. He was captured at Apizaco.

"Gen. Alvaro Obregon has ordered Carranza returned to the city of Mexico, with all consideration, ordering all commanders not to kill nor mistreat any one of his company."

The last message received from the American embassy in Mexico City said quiet prevailed on Saturday morning after the departure of Carranza with no "unusual disorder," according to the State Department's announcement.

Communication between the United States and the Mexican capital continued intermittently and uncertainly. Reports received here of the cutting of the telegraph lines which carry cable despatches overland from Vera Cruz to Mexico City are supported by border reports that the line of Carranza's escape is held by the revolutionists.

The telegraph lines which stretch down over the Texas border and, reaching across the northern desert, ordinarily connect Washington with Mexico City, flicked off their last dots and dashes yesterday afternoon and were occupied for a few minutes with a stack of despatches which had been accumulating for days. What happened in Mexico City or somewhere along the line to interrupt them is one of the mysteries of a revolution.

Rebels Hold Several Cities.

From all reports, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Monterey and Puebla, as well as Mexico City, now are in the hands of the rebels. Search of the city of Vera Cruz has failed to find Carranza. One report had him under arrest in Esperanza.

None of to-day's fragmentary despatches, coming from various sources, made any mention of armed resistance by the Carranza forces to the revolutionists, but told an almost uniform story of Federal garrisons going over without a struggle.

Meanwhile the American Government, while continuing a policy of watchful waiting, took some measures to afford refuge to Americans. There are estimated to be some 6,000 or 7,000 such in Mexico, some of them draft dodgers and radicals who fled over the borders to escape processes of law. For the most part, however, that class probably is far in the interior, and the Americans who might readily avail themselves of aid are principally oil men and planters along the Gulf coast.

For their assistance the Navy Department has ordered the super-dreadnaught Oklahoma from New York to Key West for possible duty in Mexican waters. She will take on board a full company of marines before steaming south. Meanwhile the naval transport Henderson will load 1,200 marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and proceed