

THRACE CHALLENGES GREEK AUTHORITY

Nationalist Opposition Indicates Failure of Turkish Settlement.

MOBILIZATION ORDERED

Venezelos Group Faces New Contest With Greek Monarchists.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, June 4.—The impossibility of carrying out the Turkish treaty in the face of nationalist opposition is daily becoming more apparent and complications are increasing which may again disturb the international politics of Europe.

While the British Government is endeavoring to avert the Bolshevik menace in Persia and Mesopotamia, the greatest interest centers in the developments in Thrace, which, competent French observers are inclined to believe, may lead to a contest of authority between the Greek monarchists and the Venezelos faction, which favors the establishment of a federal government and which, in the absence of the Greek monarch, has proclaimed martial law throughout Greece.

Three Issues Challenge.

Thracian Turks have flatly challenged Greek authority. Despatches from Adrianople indicate three classes of Turkish troops responded to the mobilization call and are ready to oppose Greek occupation when the word is given by the nationalist leaders. The fact that French troops have been withdrawn from Thrace is believed to indicate that the French Government's policy will be to drift along in regard to Turkish settlements, throwing the entire burden of any military support of the treaty's provisions on Great Britain.

At the French Foreign Office it was said that the French objection to the Turkish treaty was based on the fact that the question is definitely settled and that only broad lines of Turkish concession in various areas are being submitted for approval to the defeated nation.

PERSIA ASKS LEAGUE AID AGAINST REDS

Action of Bolsheviks Will Go Before Council.

LONDON, June 4.—The Persian Premier again has telegraphed Prince Firuz Mirza, Foreign Minister, now in London, to ask the League of Nations to hold a special meeting to consider the action of the Bolsheviks in Persia. It is understood that a special meeting of the League Council will be held in London next Friday.

Persian officials in London announced today that there was no truth in the report that the Bolsheviks had occupied Tehran, the Persian capital. An official telegram, dated Thursday, was received this morning from Teheran which mentioned was made in it of any Bolshevik advance from the Caspian Sea coast.

Prince Firuz Mirza offered further evidence that the reports were untrue by announcing that the Shah of Persia had arrived in Teheran yesterday.

U. S. WILL EXCLUDE BRITISH WAR PLANES

House Votes to Protect American Industry.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, June 4.—The House today took action to prevent the sale at low prices of England's war surplus of airplanes in this country, passing without objection a bill that would prevent sale at less than the cost of manufacture. The measure now goes to the Senate, where its supporters will press its passage before adjournment of Congress tomorrow.

Representative Wilson (Conn.), a Republican, got the House to consider the bill by unanimous consent, informing it that unless the measure became a law immediately that there was danger of the American airplane industry being wiped out.

To bring the British machine on an equality with those of American manufacturers, the bill provides that if the lowest price is under the manufacturing cost abroad special tariff duties shall be levied to bring the sale price in this country to the basis of construction cost.

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F. L. POLK TO QUIT OFFICE ON JUNE 15

Norman Davis Mentioned as Possible Successor.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, June 4.—The expected resignation of Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State, went to the White House today, and its acceptance by President Wilson was announced. Mr. Polk will retire on June 15 for a much needed rest. His action was made necessary by ill health and without political significance. The cordial relations existing between the President and Mr. Polk were revealed in the letters exchanged to-day, indicating the President's reluctance to release Mr. Polk from his duties.

The retirement of Mr. Polk closes on the heels of the appointment of Bainbridge Colby as Secretary of State to succeed Robert Lansing, and the commissioning of William Phillips, Assistant Secretary, as Minister to the Netherlands, necessitates speedy action on the part of the President in filling Mr. Polk's place. The State Department now is availing itself of the service of Hugh Gibson, Minister to Poland, who is virtually filling the post of Assistant Secretary. There are good indications that Mr. Gibson may be retained in this capacity and another sent to succeed him at Warsaw. The name of Norman Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and financial adviser of the American peace delegation, was mentioned to-day in connection with the position of Under Secretary.

Mr. Polk has not been in good health for several years and his intention to resign had been known for some time. The resignation of Secretary Lansing last February, however, necessitated a postponement of his resignation in order that the incoming Secretary, Mr. Colby, might benefit by his familiarity with pending international questions.

Mr. Polk was appointed Counselor of the State Department on September 15, 1911. He later became Assistant Secretary of State, and finally was made Under Secretary upon the establishment of that office by an act of Congress last year. Prior to his appointment Mr. Polk practiced law in New York, and he will return to the business of the law after a long rest. His record in the State Department has been marked by a close application to work. After the President and Mr. Lansing returned from the Peace Conference Mr. Polk assumed charge of the American delegation and conducted the affairs of this Government until the close of the conference last December.

NO WAR WEALTH TAX

British Cabinet Council Abandons Proposed Levy.

LONDON, June 4.—The Cabinet Council to-day decided to abandon the idea of a tax levy on war wealth, which has been examined into by the Cabinet and by a special committee of the House of Commons.

A war wealth levy had been suggested as a substitute for the 60 per cent. excess profits tax included in the new budget.

U. S. SOVIET REPORT PUZZLES LONDON

Embassy Silent on Possible Participation in Kressine Conference.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, June 4.—The report from Washington that America will be represented in the negotiations with Krasine, the Soviet Minister of Trade, was received with some mystification in responsible American circles here. The embassy refused to give any information. Ambassador Davis in refraining from taking direct contact with the Krasine negotiations was guided by the evident policy of the United States Government as indicated by the refusal to grant passports to American citizens who wished to go to Russia as emissaries to the Soviet Government.

Washington despatches said the United States probably would be represented by an observer, and that Consul General Skinner was likely to be named. Krasine is busy engaged in installing his staff in the heart of the most fashionable shopping district of Bond street, where he has leased a building.

A report reached here this afternoon from Belgium stating that Krasine has deposited \$2,000,000 in gold in the Bank of England. No information as to this can be obtained, but the report is considered credible in view of the known belief on the part of Krasine that the Allies would demand gold as a basis for beginning negotiations. This belief was based upon the drift of the British Foreign Office, which has influenced many others besides the Russians. French and other protests against the use of gold, however, has apparently resulted in the abandonment of the plan, for it is now authoritatively stated that it is not a question of gold but that all dealings will be strictly on the basis of barter.

While the Economic Council is examining minutely Krasine's claims in regard to the availability of Russian supplies, he is preparing to meet Lloyd George and the British Cabinet again on Monday. At that time he will be expected to furnish, if he can, an assurance direct from Moscow that Lloyd George's conditions precedent to the effective British participation in the negotiations will be fulfilled—the release of British prisoners, and the cessation of unfavorable propaganda and other attacks on British interests in the East and at home.

In connection with Lloyd George's conferences with Krasine it was learned that the assertion contained in certain Paris newspapers that the Premier acted before he knew of the French opposition to such meetings is absolutely without foundation. It is stated on good authority that France was notified and invited to attend. The French answer was received on Sunday, twenty-four hours before the meeting took place. Furthermore, the answer was not an unqualified objection, but a polite refusal to participate in the quasi-diplomatic function, and it contained

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also a statement of France's willingness to participate later in the economic negotiations.

U. S. WITH FRANCE IN ATTITUDE TO SOVIET

Trade Pact Seen as Opening Wedge for Recognition.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, June 4.—The French attitude toward the proposed Russian trade conference, revealed in special despatches to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD to-day, reflects closely the view of the situation taken in the United States.

Like the French, American observers—for American representatives at the conference will be no more than observers—believe little can be accomplished to the advantage of the allied nations in opening trade negotiations with Russia. Also, like the French, they fear that any conversations with Russian representatives, even though they disclaim any official connection with the Soviet Government, means eventual recognition of the Bolshevik regime, or at least an opportunity for the Soviet Government to spread its propaganda and better its position.

Neither the official attitude of the American Government nor the opinion of Russian experts in this country that Russia has nothing in the way of raw materials or gold to offer the Allies in exchange for manufactured articles has changed. And how Great Britain proposes to trade with the Russians remains a mystery here.

The known facts on the situation, it is believed here, tend to eliminate economic considerations from the British move. Politically it is acknowledged the British have most at stake in dealing with Russia in view of the recent trend of Bolshevik activity toward Persia, Afghanistan and India.

AUSTRIA CALLED 'ENTENTE COLONY'

Indignation Sweeps Country After Renner Announces Terms of Assistance.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, June 4.—Chancellor Karl Renner's announcement of the terms under which the Reparations Commission will assist Austria has caused a storm of protest and indignation to sweep this country. The general view is that Austria has ceased to possess even a semblance of independence.

The first Austrian newspaper to comment on the terms was the *Acht Uhr Blatt*, which printed an editorial last night headed "This Entente Colony—Austria."

In parliamentary circles Chancellor Renner's revelations made a deep impression, and it was declared that Austria was becoming nothing more or less than a ward of the Reparations Commission. The obligations which the Government must assume were characterized as extraordinarily oppressive, for the time being at least, it was asserted bitterly, was that the crisis in the Coalition Cabinet would end.

Sharpest opposition to the Reparations Commission's terms comes from German circles, leaders there asserting that Austria's sovereignty has disappeared; that never before has a victor imposed such terms on a vanquished foe.

Uncertainty Increases.

"Austria is treated worse than were Santo Domingo or Egypt," says the *Neue Freie Presse*. "By the terms of the peace treaty, to the Reparations Commission falls the task of saving Austria, but the terms of the note are hard, because they increase the uncertainty and intensify our humiliation."

"Sir William Good stands at the head of the Reparations Commission, and his name must be our comfort in such stress. He has proved himself a ver-

table benefactor, and we have him and Herbert Hoover to thank for life."

The article complains that little has been accomplished in the way of reducing gigantic State expenditures and counsels the appointment of an investigating commission composed of independent specialists.

"We must expend our last ounce of energy to clear away all doubt on the part of the Reparations Commission over our will to work and our power for moral recuperation," it says. It asks whether any country could survive under Austria's economic restrictions and with such political poverty as burden Austria.

Cannot Live on Bread Alone.

That Austria's state property is released as a guarantee for reparations is recognized here as the first step toward treaty revision. "But a people cannot live on bread alone," the *Neue Freie Presse* says, "and the sanctity of our independence cannot be recognized by credits."

The only recourse, it declares, can be found in union with Germany. The Socialist newspaper *Arbeiter Zeitung* makes the same cry. "Now we know what the aid—the Entente looks like," it says. "We ask if it is too much to permit us to die, but alas, it certainly is too little to permit us to live. The necessity of working and saving will not be emphasized under these conditions."

"The disgrace contained in these terms represents the balance sheet of the criminal war and the work of the Hapsburgs. Union with Germany is our one salvation, and the unionist movement will now unquestionably be advanced."

The *Deutscher Volksblatt*, organ of the Nationalist wing of the Catholic party, speaks of the Entente good will toward Austria in reporting the contents of the note. However, the only newspaper of importance in Austria to find some good in the note is the *Neue Wiener Journal*.

AUTUMN AND SNOW ON MARS.

Prof. Pickering Reports First Fall of Season on Planet.

CAMPDEN, Mass., June 4.—It is now autumn on Mars, and the first snowfall of the season on the planet was announced in a telegram received at Harvard College observatory from Prof. William H. Pickering, who is stationed at Marsville, Jamaica.

The telegram said the snowfall occurred at Isidis, which is in the neighborhood of the part of the planet known to observers as Syrtis Major.

WILSON ACTS TO END MINE WAGE DISPUTE

Names Board of Three, With Orders to Report in Sixty Days.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, June 4.—To bring about an adjustment of the wage scale dispute between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields President Wilson to-day appointed a commission of three, representing the public, the miners and the operators, with instructions that they submit their findings within sixty days.

The commission consists of Dr. William O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, of Columbus, Ohio, for the public; Neil J. Terry of Leados, Pa., member of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers of America, for the miners, and William L. Connell of Scranton, Pa., an independent coal operator, for the operators.

The designation of the committee is a result of the failure of the operators and the miners to reach an agreement as to a wage scale, although a long series of sessions has been held on the subject both in New York and Washington.

When it became apparent that no agreement could be reached, Mr. Wilson, after consulting Secretary of Labor William C. Brown, directed a letter to the representatives of both parties concerned asking for assurances that they would abide by the findings of such a commission. This assurance he has received.

Under the terms of the agreement the miners are not to go on strike a matter on which President Wilson was especially concerned, declaring in a letter that such action would be disastrous to industrial and transportation activities during the present period of reconstruction. The findings of the commission as pertains to the new wage scale will be retroactive to April 1.

This method of settling the differences between the anthracite miners and operators is the same as that employed in the case of the bituminous operators and miners following the bituminous coal strike last autumn.

A. E. F. IS SCORED FOR SALES TO FRANCE

Part of House Committee Probers Make Report.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The majority members of the House sub-committee that investigated expenditures of the American expeditionary forces, made public to-night what they described as a preliminary report in which they criticized the sale of surplus equipment to the French Government, charged that "useless and criminal" waste of life occurred on armistice day, condemned American prison conditions overseas and asserted that junior officers and enlisted men had been excluded almost entirely from the award of war medals.

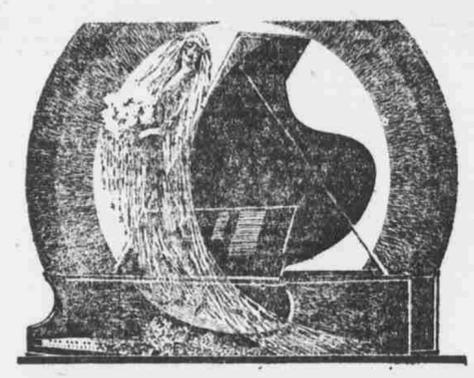
This report has not yet been accepted by the full War Expenditures Investigating Committee, nor has the minority report prepared by Representative Flood, Democrat (Va.), been acted upon. Representative Graham, Republican (Ill.), chairman of the full committee, announced that action on both reports had been deferred until the next session of Congress.

Representative Flood in a formal statement said the full committee had rejected the report. He added that any report made by the sub-committee "would be valueless and would be rejected by fair minded men."

"The majority members of this committee," he continued, "have spent a year in an endeavor to disgrace the army and the War Department and it submits its report to the full committee in the closing day of the session, which that committee will not stand for."



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