

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer; moderate northeast winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 62; lowest, 51.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL
PRICE TWO CENTS.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

ITALIANS REFUSE TO ATTEND MEETING OF COUNCIL OF FOUR; SEND WORD THEY NO LONGER WILL DISCUSS FIUME QUESTION; PARIS HEARS OF ALLIANCE BY GERMANS WITH BOLSHEVIKI

OLD 69TH BACK AND GREETINGS FIT ITS GLORY

Famous Regiment of Irish American Fighters Gets Tremendous Welcome.

PAGEANT DOWN THE BAY

War Scarred Heroes of Many Battles Get Foretaste of Better Things to Come.

Dis Dono, the best little fighting dog that ever peered up the bay and nipped the heels of the Prussian Guard, came back from France yesterday, accompanied about the transport Harrisburg by the main strength of the 165th United States Infantry—the old Sixty-ninth, to give the regiment the title of honor and affection which no edict of the War Department could ever erase from the minds of New Yorkers.

Not a soul went down the bay or travelled over to the debarkation piers at Hoboken to greet Dis Dono except ten or fifteen thousand of the best known men in his home city, including dignitaries of the Catholic Church, Justices of the Supreme Court, the Mayor and scores of city and state officials.

Stood Right With Colonel.

For the little fellow, all fun and frolic where a man is concerned, but a bad actor when his and the enemies of his Irish comrades are infesting the scenery, carries a wound stripe earned in a bitter battle, and wears, like most of his soldier friends, the three gold stripes that mean eighteen months service with the American Expeditionary Force.

It was a great sight to pick out Dis Dono in the middle of the shining afternoon of yesterday, when the old Harrisburg (for she is almost old enough to have brought over from Ireland the daddies of the lads that arrived yesterday) laid up against Pier 4 at Hoboken, for the carrier stood with Col. Donovan squarely upon the roof of the pilot house just aft of the bridge, both saluted strongly, and one about as joyfully excited as the other, the pair embracing the three tiers of happy, eager troops that crammed back, observation and main deck. And a little later, when the roaring confusion subsided a trifle and it was possible to back Col. Billy and Father Duffy up against the ship's rail and a coil of rope and lure them into talking about the great deeds of the chat for his yap-yap-yap of joy as the bands blared from sea and shore punctuated the whole epic.

Welcome Fleet Moves Out.

The whole ceremony began a little after noon, when the fleet of committee boats moved down the bay on the news that the Harrisburg had passed Sandy Hook and was on her way to quarantine. It lasted until 7 P. M., for the 22 officers and 1,850 enlisted men of the 165th had been sent on their way to Camp Mills and the various casual troops which brought the total number of the Harrisburg's passengers up to 2,765, including the wives of twelve soldiers and two children, had been routed for their various demobilization camps. And the whole gorgeous uproar radiated a very real thrill which was felt along the crowded west shore of Manhattan and, indeed, wherever the hundreds of thousands of spectators were gathered on land and water from quarantine to Hoboken. Every shout of welcome meant that the great deeds of the banner regiment of the Rainbow Division, the regiment which sailed away so privately on October 25, 1917, which lost its killed 645 officers and men on six fighting fronts, whose wounded num-

\$70,000,000 IS PLEDGED HERE; LOAN OFF FAST

New York District Exceeds Its Daily Quota as the Drive Opens.

VICTORY WAY IS OPENED

Irving National Bank and Trust Company Subscribe \$40,000,000 Jointly.

Every suggestion that the American public was apathetic toward the fifth war loan—spelled with a big V as the initial of victory and signifying the fifth and final appeal to popular support—was dispelled or exploded yesterday when figures for the first day's campaign began to come in to local headquarters.

Incomplete returns last night indicated that the Second Federal Reserve district would oversubscribe its quota, \$15,500,000,000. Returns of subscriptions listed up to 6 o'clock last night indicated a total for the day of approximately \$70,000,000. The daily quota to be maintained in the district during the three weeks drive is \$67,500,000.

Returns from other sections of the country, particularly New England, seemed to justify the optimism of the loan campaign managers. Similar reports came to headquarters from the middle West and South.

The bond buying public of New York and elsewhere had come to believe that the last word in unique methods of appeal had been said in the four Liberty Loan campaigns. But there were innovations brought into play yesterday—innovations born of American ingenuity and which would of themselves have proved important factors in the winning of the war had not men and munitions been enough. These were the wireless telephone and a newly invented sound amplifier, both of which were successfully demonstrated yesterday in New York and Washington.

Talks From Plane to Crowd.

From an airplane 2,600 feet overhead an army officer yesterday read President Wilson's Victory Loan appeal to an audience of 15,000 persons assembled near the steps of the Treasury Building in Washington, and the same amplifying device was successfully used in Victory Way, as the plaza in Park street has been named, and Fifth street, to be known.

Honor Flags for 25 Towns.

Sixteen towns in New York State, eight in New Jersey and five in Connecticut, all within the Second Federal Reserve district, were reported yesterday by Thomas B. Randall, chairman of the Honor Flag Division of the Liberty Loan Committee, as having met or exceeded their subscription quota. These, with their respective quotas and subscriptions, announced last night are:

Wilson Helps Open New English Theatre in Paris

Paris, April 21.—President Wilson attended the theatre to-night. The American Executive was one of the distinguished invited guests at the opening of the Palace Theatre, a new English playhouse. He occupied a box.

VEDRINES DIES IN PLANE FALL

Machine Collapses at Great Height on 700 Mile Flight to Rome.

VICTIM RACED IN U. S.

Was First Flier to Land in Flying Machine on a Roof.

Paris, April 21.—Julius Vedrines, a noted French aviator, was killed today when his machine fell in the Department of Drome while Vedrines was attempting to make a non-stop flight from Villacoublay to Rome, a distance of 700 miles. The mechanic in the machine also was killed. Their machine was wrecked.

The accident occurred about 10:30 o'clock this morning at Les Foulvioules, and it is believed it was due to the machine collapsing in the air. The aviators fell from a great height and the death of each was instantaneous. The airplane Vedrines used was built to bombard Berlin and weighed five and one-half tons. A mail sack which Vedrines was carrying to Rome was found among the debris.

Vedrines was always a partisan of speed. He was the first man to fly more than 125 miles an hour. He was a thorough racing and raised a three-million franc engagement several years ago to act as director of a German aviation school.

FOCH IN RHINE CLAIM THREATENS TO QUIT

Clemenceau and Orlando Grind Wilson in Council.

Paris, April 21.—The highly critical aspect of the deliberations of the big Four during the last few days may be realized from the fact that twice during last week Marshal Foch threatened to resign unless the Rhine was recognized as the western frontier of Germany.

The attitude of the Generalissimo surprises nobody who is acquainted with his military theories. His recent interview emphasizing the strategic value of the river was not permitted to appear in the Paris edition of the "Times." The interview was published in "The Sun" on Sunday.

KAISER SOUGHT PEACE THROUGH WILSON IN 1916

Mediation Note Sent to Gerard, Received by House, Says Von Jagow.

U-BOAT ISSUE FORCED

Ex-Secretary Urged Early Settlement to Save World From Germany's Blunder.

Berlin, April 21.—(By airplane courier via Warnemunde to Copenhagen).—"For the good of Europe and of the entire world peace should be concluded quickly. There is great danger that again, as in 1916, the conclusion of peace may be delayed too late to avert for Europe and perhaps for the whole world what it brought to Germany."

That statement was made to me today by Dr. Gottlieb von Jagow, the former Imperial Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who is in Berlin on his way to his estate in Silesia. Dr. von Jagow, who vainly had warned against a renewal of submarine warfare, has aged much in appearance since the last time I saw him.

Red Peril Menaces Europe.

In the interest of the speedy removal of one of the chief causes of the spread of anarchistic disorder now threatening Europe and for the best interests of the entire world, peace should not be delayed too long. To delay would be to repeat the fatal blunder of 1916, though in somewhat different form.

Asked what blunder he referred to, Dr. von Jagow said: "In the fall of 1916 the situation had a certain analogy. The Kaiser and myself and Count von Bernstorff, then in Washington, were strongly opposed to a renewal of unrestricted submarine warfare then advocated by our naval and military authorities as the only means of bringing the war to an end. From week to week we were waiting for the expected peace move on the part of President Wilson, which, however, failed to materialize.

LINDAU COMMUNISTS DEPOSED BY SIEGE

Troops at Lake Constance Stronghold Are Victorious.

Munich, April 21.—After a short siege by Bavarian and Wuerttemberg troops, the Communists in Lindau, on Lake Constance, have been defeated completely, according to messages received here from the Bavarian frontier.

Had "Sun" Smokes in Argonne and at Verdun

G. BUCKLEY, returning on the good ship Aquitania, writes that he received tobacco at Fohren in Germany, and before then at Verdun and in the Argonne Forest; wherever he shared in the gifts of the smoke fund his nerves benefited. This soldier who sends in his thanks since he returned was a sergeant of Battery D, 347th Field Artillery. For letters from overseas men see page 5.

ENEMY WOULD RISK NEW WAR TO WIN TERMS

Hope for Change of Conditions Behind Reported Plan to Join Reds.

ALLIES ARE NOT ALARMED

Have Power to Overwhelm Germans if Compelled to Renew Hostilities.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, April 21.—A new German threat against civilization, more sinister than her invasion of Belgium, is the interpretation placed on a Warsaw despatch received here this noon announcing a new German-Russian alliance. To gain the peace terms they desire the new rulers of "democratic Germany" are willing, it is believed in conference circles, again to plunge the world into war, this time a conflict of classes—a war of anarchy against democracy.

Willing to Risk New War.

Fear of what this despatch tells has haunted them for months. It is not so much the fear of armed conflict, for no one doubts the ability of the splendidly equipped armies of the Entente to defeat the Bolshevik mobs, as it is realization of the great crisis they would have to face, and the question whether the war weary peoples would walk again into the storms from which they have just emerged.

Entente Able to Win.

The question is, Will the Germans do that far? Will they call on the Bolshevik hordes to help them in an attempt to reduce Europe to ruins rather than submit to the loss of some of their coal mines?

Lenine Admits Proposals.

According to reliable information Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, told William C. Bullitt and Lincoln Steffens, the Americans who were sent recently by President Wilson to make an investigation in Russia, that the Germans had made proposals to him, and that he held them off in the hope that the Entente would make better ones. Lenine is said to have given them until April 10 to accept or reject his proposals. They were rejected, the only answer being the Wilson-Nansen food plan, which had for its underlying aim the overthrow of Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War. Lenine wanted many other concessions besides food.

Coolidge Advocates Militia.

Boston, April 21.—Reestablishment of the volunteer militia organizations in the State to meet the desire of many returning soldiers for an opportunity to continue the traditions of the organizations in which they served abroad was recommended by Gov. Coolidge in a special message to the Legislature to-day.

Germany Accepts Conditions That Peace Delegates Be Empowered to Sign Treaty

PARIS, April 21.—Germany has notified the Entente Allies that she accepts all the conditions respecting the Versailles Congress. The official announcement was made to-night.

Germany will send the following delegates with full powers to negotiate: Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Foreign Minister; Herr Landsberg, Secretary for Publicity, Art and Literature; Dr. Theodore Melchior, general manager of the Warburg Bank; Herr Leinert, president of the Prussian Assembly and of the National Soviet Congress; Herr Ceisberg, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Herr Schuecking. In all, the German party will number seventy-five. The arrival of the delegates cannot be expected before April 28. They had been invited to arrive by April 25.

MUNICH REGAINS SOCIALIST RULE

Soviet Government Collapses in Fear of Invasion by Germans.

DICTATORS DENOUNCED

Martial Law Proclaimed and Judicial Control of Capital Is Resumed.

Munich, April 21.—Munich's short lived Soviet Government, was threatened by the approach of 20,000 of Ebert's troops, collapsed like a house of cards during the night. The nucleus of the Red army here rejected its amazing collection of self-appointed dictators, who for a week had been trying to run a Soviet republic. Early this morning the following proclamation was posted:

NO BICKERING, GERMANS TOLD

Allies May Finish Treaty by Saturday, and Envoys Must Have Powers.

Paris, April 21.—As explained in American circles to-day, the Allies' peremptory demand to the Germans that they send plenipotentiaries and not mere couriers to the Peace Congress means that the German delegates must come with power to act, and that the responsibility will not be left to the Weimar Assembly.

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ITALIAN PARLIAMENT POSTPONES SESSION

Peace Delegates Hold Off Till Rights Are Granted.

Rome, April 21.—The convocation of the Italian Parliament has been postponed until May 6, it is announced here. Rome, April 20 (Delayed).—The Pope's birthday says Premier Orlando

President Wilson Indignant at Withdrawal of Orlando From Parley.

BLOW TO EARLY PEACE

Italy Insists Upon Adherence to the Secret Treaty of London.

COUNCIL CANNOT AGREE

Will Take No Further Action Till King Victor's Delegates Reappear.

By LAURENCE MILLS. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, April 21.—The Italians virtually have withdrawn from the Peace Conference, their failure to attend the meeting of the Council of Four this afternoon being so interpreted.

Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, meeting with Premier Clemenceau this morning, served notice, as forecast in THE SUN, that the Fiume plebiscite of October be recognized or they would withdraw and hold Great Britain and France to the London agreement.

When the Big Four met to get this report Premier Orlando purposely absented himself, sending word that the subject was no longer discussable.

The council was unable to agree on the Adriatic question, and decided to proceed to other business. It was hoped that the issue between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs on the subject of the Adriatic coast and Fiume would be settled at the afternoon session at the "White House," but contrary to expectation, neither Premier Orlando nor Foreign Minister Sonnino appeared. So the question could not be taken up.

Pending receipt of information as to the course of the Italian negotiator in desiring to continue the negotiations, the council will take no further action on the subject.

No statement regarding the Adriatic issue has appeared, and it was said that none would be issued to-day. At the Italian headquarters it was said that Premier Orlando had not left for Rome and that he could not go until he could take with him a definite decision on the Italian claim.

President Wilson resumed his place in the Council of Four this afternoon during the resumption of the hearing of the Italian claims. It was understood that it was his purpose to issue a public statement later unless an accord was reached.

The second meeting of the Council was held at 4 o'clock. There was manifest tension in all quarters over the outcome of the day. Premier Orlando was preparing to take a train at 8 o'clock in the evening for Rome to lay the situation before Parliament, and only a few hours remained to determine whether he could carry the reply which Italy awaited with intense anxiety.

Up to a late hour no announcement was made indicating improvement in the situation, though final efforts were still proceeding.

Culminating Phase. In the meantime efforts to reconcile the difference in the council proceeded with Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George still bearing the investment of Italy's claims by Premier Orlando.

All reports have yet to be formally accepted by the full conference, including the league covenant; but owing to the agreements now reached it seems unlikely that a plenary session will be held for this purpose before Wednesday or Thursday, unless the Japanese carry out their plan to make a light over the league. The Americans have agreed the Japanese had given up this plan last week but there were indications to-day that the Japanese might press it, advice from Tokio having made the situation appear most alarming there.

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