

WEATHER FORECAST.

Showers to-day and to-morrow; moderate winds, mostly south. Highest temperature yesterday, 63; lowest, 42. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 243.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

JAPAN CLINCHES VICTORY; GETS KIAO-CHAU FORTRESS AND KEEPS GRIP ON CHINA

Wins Greatest Diplomatic Battle of Peace Conference by Award.

MISTRESS OF ORIENT

Important Economic Advantages Gained as Result of Agreement.

CHINESE BANK ON SENATE

They Invoke Fourteen Points, but Wilson Believes League of Nations Protects Them.

By LAURENCE HILLS, Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

Paris, April 30.—Official announcement of the decision on the Japanese issue, as cabled to THE SUN last night, was delayed to-day, but is awaited momentarily.

[A despatch from Mr. Hills on Tuesday night said that the Japanese had won a victory in the negotiations over the German possessions in China. The despatch said that Japan was to receive Kiao-Chau and other German rights in China outright, with the stipulation that the territories involved are to be turned back to China under certain conditions, these to be specified in an agreement separate from the peace treaty.]

The Japanese peace mission appeared before the Council of Three to-day to give finishing touches to the settlement, which to many represents the greatest diplomatic victory of the Peace Conference. Either the Big Three jointly or President Wilson individually will make a statement explaining the action and this statement is awaited with the greatest interest in diplomatic circles, where the effect of the Japanese victory is fully realized.

By ending the league situation Japan absolutely has insured her supremacy in the Orient, in addition to gaining tremendous economic advantages in China, even though she does agree to return Kiao-Chau.

The Italians played into the hands of Japan, enabling her to clinch victory. Japan simply bided her time, remaining out of the European conferences and taking no interest in the league until the time was ripe to take advantage of her position.

How this news will be received in America is the subject of much query here. Col. E. M. House apparently was friendly to Japan throughout, while Secretary Lansing leaned to the Chinese. The Chinese hope the American Senate will rebel, and charge that President Wilson sacrificed China to save his league plan. Undoubtedly the Japanese-Chinese question furnished a hard nut, the Americans' contention that other nations had rights there greatly complicating the situation. But, as the Chinese say, it was a question of the fourteen points as much as was the Fiume case.

This argument apparently is lost on the President, as it is his contention that the league will guard China in the future.

JAPAN WILL RETURN KIAO-CHAU TO CHINA

Conditions to Be Stipulated in Agreement Later.

By the Associated Press.

Paris, April 30.—The agreement regarding the Shantung Peninsula and Kiao-Chau, which has been reached by the Council of Three and the Japanese delegation, provides for their transfer without reserve to Japan, which voluntarily agrees to hand the Shantung Peninsula back to China.

No details accompanied the announcement, and up to mid-afternoon no further statement had been made. The understanding is, however, that the plan is to give Kiao-Chau to Japan by the terms of the treaty, but with an arrangement for its return to China under certain conditions within a stipulated time.

The peace treaty will provide that Germany intend to return Kiao-Chau to Japan, the Paris representative of Reuters, Limited, says. Japan will transfer the territory to China in due course. It is added that Japan's other agreements with China will not be affected. It will be left to the Chinese and Japanese Governments to agree upon the details of the carrying out of the treaty of 1915 and the agreements made in 1915.

"The Kiao-Chau settlement is a clear victory for Japan," says the Reuters correspondent. "The Council of Three after leaving both Chinese and Japanese delegates arrived at the conclusion that the Japanese demands must be satisfied. Japan receives free disposition of Kiao-Chau in accordance with her treaty with China in 1915."

Col. E. M. House Announces Plans for Launching the New League of Nations

PARIS, April 30.—Plans for launching the League of Nations were outlined at a luncheon which Col. E. M. House gave to-day to Sir James Eric Drummond, the Secretary-General of the League, Lord Robert Cecil and others.

- The plans are divided into three main stages: 1. Preparatory details, which will be worked out at headquarters to be established in London during the coming summer. 2. The inaugural meeting of the league in Washington next October under the presidency of Woodrow Wilson. 3. The permanent establishment of the league in Geneva next autumn or winter.

The preparatory details will begin soon after the signing of the treaty and will be in the hands of the committee of nine designated by President Wilson's resolution before the last plenary session of the conference. Col. House, Lord Robert Cecil and the Greek Premier, E. Venizelos, will be among the members of the committee which will be chosen who speak that language.

President Wilson will fix the date of the first meeting and ask the nations to name their three delegates to attend the inaugural gathering in Washington.

WILSON HOPES TO WIN SENATE

President Proceeds on Assumption That League and Treaty Will Be Ratified.

FRENCH NOT SATISFIED

Press Feels That Unanimous Agreement Was Reached as Result of Bargaining.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

Paris, April 30.—Proceeding on the assumption that the Senate will ratify the peace treaty and thereby qualify as an original member of the League of Nations, President Wilson will leave Col. House here to work out the details of the organization of the league with Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary-General.

By incorporating the league in the treaty and making all the treaty signatories ipso facto league signatories, the President has prevented the Senate from separating the two and has made certain, to his mind, that America will become, through the Senate's action, an original member of the league. This has been the object of his manoeuvring here since his return.

The view that unanimity was attained Monday as a result of bargaining is held by French writers, who find it impossible to believe that the Japanese and French objections would have been withdrawn otherwise. After expressing disappointment over the league, the Gauls, commenting on the withdrawal of French objections, says: "It was not inexplicable if it was not supposed that such renunciation had as compensation promise guarantees in the treaty of an alliance among the great Powers. At least we are reduced to this hypothesis."

It applies equally to Japan, which renounced her racial equality clause doubtless because she obtained full satisfaction in Kiao-Chau. It seems manifest that we assisted in a game which has been played in inner circles. To save the Society of Nations at the cradle many sacrifices were necessary. Marshal Foch was absent."

Describing Monday's proceedings, "Paris in the Echo de Paris" says: "One can affirm the league dead before being born. Look at the vacant places in the Italian. Yesterday we saw the result of a conspiracy to create a popular illusion to give juridical expression to all sorts of stipulations of egotistic interest and desire. This is equally true of our American friends as of our English. The Japanese and French amendments designed to give the league some identity and force were measured like innocent saints of the evangelical era. Why these concessions?"

To reassure us Clemenceau and Foch allege they have a draft of an alliance in their portfolios, which should justify our docility."

Speaking not only of the league but of the whole treaty the "Matin" says: "There is scarcely a nation outside of Great Britain and America that is satisfied. As for Great Britain it is still necessary to wait for the effect of the announcement of the cost of the war. Between President Wilson's conciliation and the claims of the European nations for proper security a position has been taken which will satisfy nobody. We never thought it was necessary to make so many sacrifices and run so many dangers to make sure that in case of American aggression the British and Germans, our faithful allies in the war, would range themselves again on our side."

Vienna Food Mart Wrecked.

By the Associated Press. VIENNA, April 28 (delayed).—The Cafe International, a resort of food speculators, was wrecked to-day by a mob, sixteen persons being injured.

Daniels Luncheon With King.

London, April 30.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, luncheon with the King at Windsor to-day.

GERMANY FIRM IN REFUSAL TO GIVE UP SAAR

Cabinet Members Agreed Valley and Danzig Must Not Be Lost.

RESOLUTION UNSHAKEN

Threat of Occupation by Allies Fails to Change Views, Is Report.

ITALY'S ACT RAISES HOPE

Industrial Disturbances Continue in Many Centres—Red Terrorism in Riga.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND, Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

Berlin, April 28 (delayed).—"If Italy had in Fiume sufficient cause for bolting the Peace Conference how vastly greater would be Germany's justification for refusal to sign a treaty that takes away undisputed German territory, such as the Saar Valley and Danzig?"

This statement by one of the prominent members of the Cabinet sums up the sentiment of the German peace delegation, and if indications here can be taken as a criterion the Saar Valley and Danzig promise to be rocks upon which the stately ship of world peace constructed at Paris will be wrecked.

On these territorial questions the Germans appear immovable. That at least is the conclusion forced upon one of expressions of leading members of the Cabinet whom I sounded, from President Ebert down, can be taken at their face value. Viewed from Berlin one has difficulty in being optimistic about immediate signing of the peace treaty if it contains the Saar Valley and Danzig clauses.

Italians See Hope in Italy.

It is apparent that the peace delegation is going to Paris in anything but an expectant frame of mind. While Wilhelmstrasse is more cheerful since the Italian flare up, the scepticism about an immediately signed peace has diminished but little in view of the receipt of alleged confidential advice tending to show irreconcilable conflict between President Wilson's reiteration that the Italian decisions and the Saar and Danzig decisions were based on the same principles.

Italy's attitude has determined Germany only the more firmly to stand by the fourteen points or refuse to sign, and there is little doubt that Premier Orlando's step has implanted a new hope that Germany's position will be strengthened at Versailles. Despite this, however, there is no illusion entertained in responsible quarters as to what is awaiting Germany at the Peace Conference. Members of the Government are divided on the question of what Germany can sign, but they are united on what she will not sign, whatever the consequences of such refusal may be.

Germany Learns of Terms.

From information leaking out of the Cabinet meetings there is little doubt that the Government has been informed on what points it is expected to sign, and unquestionably there will be territorial clauses, while the amount of reparation will be left open to discussion. From information coming from supposedly authentic sources in Paris the Saar Valley is to pass to France for fifteen years and Danzig made a free port under Polish administration.

Will Not Delay Treaty.

It is the declared purpose of the council, as well as President Wilson's, not to yield on Fiume, even if the peace treaty is signed without Italy's participation. But should the recent official tendencies at Rome take the definite form of acceptance of a compromise the President's friends say they are sure that no feeling of pride will restrain him from taking steps which will fully restore the Italian delegation to its former agreeable status in the conference.

Wilson Memorandum Not Secret.

It became known to-day that the memorandum written by President Wilson and made public yesterday by Premier Orlando was given to the Premier on April 14 with the privilege of immediate publication. The Premier, however, withheld making it public until his speech before the Italian Parliament yesterday, when a vote of confidence was given the Government in the Chamber of Deputies and also in the Senate.

The moderate tone of Premier Orlando's speech produced a good impression here, and the prospects of a settlement of the differences over the Italian problem are regarded in French circles at the Peace Conference as distinctly better. It is pointed out that the Parliament has given the President a free hand, while the publication of President Wilson's memorandum also has helped to create the feeling of optimism indicated.

"Given the spirit of willingness which is growing on both sides," remarks the "Matin".

Continued on Third Page.

36 DYNAMITE BOMBS, MADE HERE, MAILED TO PROMINENT MEN OF U. S.; 16 ARE FOUND IN N. Y. POST OFFICE

FLIER PATROLS TO START SOON

Destroyer and Five Dreadnoughts Will Sail To-day or To-morrow.

OBSERVERS ALREADY OFF

Tender With Reporters and Film Men Leaves for Newfoundland.

A great fleet will put to sea to-day, or to-morrow will guard the lane of the navy's transatlantic fliers. Under command of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman the flagship New York will lead out four of her dreadnought sisters. Their radios, far more powerful than that of any destroyer, will be available from point to point and make the assurance of communication with the fliers doubly sure.

Furthermore in case of accident their broad decks and powerful cranes can be rushed to the scene of possible trouble at high speed. The names of the ships to accompany the New York are the Arkansas, Texas, Utah and Florida.

The destroyer, under command of Admiral Plunkett on the Rochester, will be stationed between the battleships.

The cooperation for the navy's transatlantic fleet thus assured makes the arrangements far more inclusive than those of any other Power. No secret has been made of it in despatches from Newfoundland that the British teams waiting there for long weeks on account of bad weather are a bit miffed that the Admiralty has not given more heed to their views.

Will Stop at Azores.

The American Navy's fleet, however, or to like the Englishmen's a sporting drive for a \$50,000 prize. The navy is going it slow and sure with a stop on the way at the Azores, as will be announced officially when the route is made in the new schedule. It has been made already that the British teams waiting there for long weeks on account of bad weather are a bit miffed that the Admiralty has not given more heed to their views.

That was as far as he would go in talking about the whole government, as the other officers made it plain, however, that every agency within the control of the Navy Department, and that of the whole government, is at the disposal of the three crews who will go aloft some day next week to take their morning up gallop to the mystic Newfoundland. It was announced that the journey will start on a date already long determined and to be definitely announced to-day.

Upon Commander Tower's desk yesterday was the first of a long series of special weather maps which will be made at the station from the data available through the regular meteorological service of the Weather Bureau from reports of stations ashore. To it will be added the reports which come from ships at sea. Before the sea the daily weather reports from vessels in all parts of the North Atlantic enabled the weather bureau to make its predictions for any area within the heat belt or the cotton belt. Since the armistice the system of receiving sea reports has not been put back again on a regular basis, being as before, though enough data will be available with the special navy fleet at sea to give the forecasters a pretty good premise for their conclusions.

In addition to the battleship fleet the Meville, a navy tender, started to sea yesterday with mechanics, spare parts, reporter and motion picture men. Her reported destination is "mid-ocean."

Upon the vessel, which has also left for Newfoundland, it was announced yesterday, went two more of the M-F planes, speedy little runabout scouts, which, as Commander Towers described them, are more convenient for running from place to place than a motor boat.

Details of Flying Boat.

Official details of the flying boat were made public yesterday. They are as follows: Wing span from tip to tip, 125 feet over all. Lower wing centre, 74 feet. Width of wings, 12 feet. Distance between wings is 14 feet at centre and 12 feet at outer tip of lower wing, the lower wings bending upward.

Over all length from front to rear, 69 feet 3 1/2 inches. Length of hull, 44 feet 9 inches.

Total wing area, 2,380 square feet. Weight of flying boat empty, including engine installation and all navigating instruments, 13,100 pounds. Weight, full load, flying condition, 25,300 pounds. Estimated speed at full load, seventy-one nautical miles an hour (about eighty-five land miles). Estimated speed at light load, eighty-four nautical miles an hour (about ninety land miles).

Horsepower of four Liberty engines, 1,600. Eight gasoline tanks in hull and one above motors in upper wing. Weight of engine, 425 pounds each. Weight of boat hull empty, 2,650 pounds. Gasoline pumps are wind driven, in

Continued on Fourth Page.

U. S. Ready to Enforce Ban on Beer Brewing

WASHINGTON, April 30.—In anticipation of the brewers to continue the making of beer, Department of Justice officials have notified their agents to collect evidence on all the breweries that produce beer or near beer after to-morrow, when the war time prohibition forbidding the manufacture of intoxicating beverages goes into effect.

The information obtained will be available in support of prosecutions which may be instituted by the Department of Justice immediately or after the disposition of the pending suits by the brewers in New York. No indication has been given as to the time when the Department is likely to take action. But the impression has been allowed to go uncontradicted that pending the final decision of the Federal District Court in New York brewers will proceed with the manufacture of beer at their own risk.

BREWING 2.75 BEER TO GO ON

Liquor Non-Intoxicating, Not Affected by May 1 Rule, Manufacturers Say.

ROOT UPHOLDS ACTION

Should Department of Justice Act Injunction Will Be Asked.

On the eve of the enforcement of the war-time prohibition bill and without waiting for the settlement of the brewers test cases in the Federal District Court, the Lager Beer Brewers Board of Trade decided yesterday to continue brewing beer containing 2 3/4 per cent. of alcohol. The United States Brewers Association recommended a similar course to their 700 members all over the country.

Briefly, their position is that though the law prohibits the manufacture of intoxicating liquors after to-day beer of 2 3/4 per cent. grade is non-intoxicating and therefore would not be violating the statute in continuing to make it. This point as to whether 2 3/4 per cent. beer is intoxicating and comes under the ban has been the focus of the bone dry fight. The statute itself does not define what amount of alcohol makes a beverage intoxicating and no standard has been set up by the Federal courts or by the Government.

On February 6 Commissioner Roper of the bureau of internal revenue ruled that beer to be non-intoxicating must not contain more than one-half per cent. of alcohol when sold. It could, according to his regulation, be brewed with not more than 2 3/4 per cent. alcoholic content, but this must be reduced before sale. The test, therefore, will come when this 2 3/4 per cent. stuff is offered for sale, if undiluted.

Another Action Started.

The contention of the brewers that it was permissible formed the basis of three suits to test the question which already have been brought in the Federal District Court in this city. The Jacob Ruppert Incorporation yesterday added to these actions a new case, consisting of a bill in equity filed in the Federal court, which sought to restrain Richard J. McElligott, as acting Internal Revenue Collector of the Third District of New York, and Francis O. Caffey, as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, from interfering with the manufacture and sale of brew of this type.

Ruppert's brewery is among those which have decided to go on with their business. In the face of this stand by the breweries came word from Washington that the Department of Justice demands showing what brewers maintain the manufacture of beer after to-morrow. Though no definite determination was made known as to what use would be made of this evidence, it was indicated that manufacturers who went ahead pending the Federal court's decision in the near beer cases here, would do so at their own risk.

Almost all the brewers here, particularly the large ones, were willing to take this risk in continuing their fight for the preservation of their property. Since the Department of Justice has made no ruling on the question of near beer, counsel for the brewers advised the brewers that it was not their expectation that Attorney-General Palmer, from his course hitherto, would seek to interfere with the production of near beer, at least until after the Federal court had settled the test cases.

In a letter dated April 23, responding to a request from Christian W. Feigenbaum, president of the United States Brewers Association, as to the present

Continued on Ninth Page.

PARIS WILL GO HUNGRY TO-DAY

May Day Strike to Close All Public Eating Places of City.

TRAVEL ALSO TO HALT

Prescriptions Will Not Be Filled and No Newspapers Will Publish.

PARIS, April 30.—If the programme of French labor is carried out virtually every phase of normal activity will cease to-morrow and Paris and much of France will revert to elemental methods of living.

The strike orders for the May 1 demonstration issued by the General Confederation of Labor and the Union of Syndicates, supplemented by the decisions of the various trade and other organizations, are expected to be generally obeyed.

No food will be served in the hotels, the restaurants and cafes will be closed, and the subway, tramways, omnibuses and taxicabs will cease operations. Drug stores will not even fill urgent prescriptions.

The theatres, the music halls and other places of amusement will not be open either in the afternoon or evening, and no newspapers will be published. Postal and telegraph communication will be interrupted by intervals of stoppage throughout the country, while the miners, doctors, carpenters, bakers—in fact every class of labor—will take a holiday.

750,500 Face Foodless Day.

The decision of the restaurants and hotels not to serve food means that about 750,500 persons in Paris will go hungry unless they have the foresight to lay in supplies, as it is estimated the number of persons take all their meals at public eating places, while the big hotels taken over entirely by the various peace delegations, such as the Hotel de Crillon, where the Americans are quartered, and those of the British and Italians probably will not be seriously affected. Nevertheless the strike will hit the tenement dwellings, which occupy a few rooms here and there in the smaller hotels and who eat in the public restaurants. The members of these delegations will have to struggle for Thursday's three meals as best they can while in the hotels where they live no service of any character—not even hot water for a bath or a shave.

Meanwhile the provision shops and bakeries are doing a big business with residents who are fortifying themselves with supplies against the threatened hunger of to-morrow.

No Parades to Be Permitted.

No disorder is anticipated in connection with the cessation of work, the Government having ordered that no parades or demonstrations of any character shall take place, but Paris is keenly expectant over the novelty of the situation.

The reasons for the calling of the general strike for the day were placed to-day by the General Labor Confederation as follows:

"May 1, 1919, I strike to demand, first, the eight-hour day; second, total amnesty; third, rapid demobilization; and, fourth, a just peace and disarmament. I strike to protest against first, intervention in Russia; second, income taxes on wages; third, martial law, and, fourth, the censorship."

Out at Versailles the proprietor of the Hotel des Reservoirs, where the German delegation has its headquarters, hopes that his official guests will not go hungry or unattended. He says his help, appreciating the delicacy of the situation, is indicating a willingness to work. Unless demonstrators interfere, therefore, meals will be served at this hotel as usual.

At the Hotel de Crillon the Americans approached the situation tactfully with the hotel staff by asking pleasantly: "Are you people going to take the day off to-morrow?"

The employees considered for a while and, remarking that they had nothing else to do, thought they would work, probably having in mind the generous days of tips from the delegation attaches and others who eat there.

BAKER PUTS O. K. ON PARADE.

Said It Was Authorized Before He Left Washington.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, April 30.—Secretary of War Baker, who returned to Paris yesterday after an inspection trip in the occupied zone, said he was surprised that there had been any question about the Seventy-seventh Division parading in New York. He said he instructed Assistant Secretary Crowell before he left to permit the parade.

Secretary Baker was greatly impressed by the splendid appearance of the Third Army. "It is the finest army in the world," he said. "It could beat anybody."

Mr. Baker was unwilling to comment on the army sentiment toward the continuation of military service, but is understood to have expressed belief that a bill providing training for youths of 18 would have the support of the American expeditionary force.

Sending of Infernal Machines Likely Reds' May Day "Surprise."

ALL EXPERTLY MADE

Power to Kill Recipient in Box Marked With N. Y. Store's Name.

POLICE START A ROUNDUP

Missiles Sent to Morgan, Rockefeller, Wood and Officials Who Fight Anarchy.

A sleepy parcel post clerk subverting early yesterday morning from a hard day's work at the General Post Office at Eighth avenue and Thirty-second street toward his home in The Bronx came across a news story in a paper stuck damp from the press which shocked all notion of bed from his mind.

This clerk of quick wits, Charles Kaplan, read that in Atlanta the wife of Thomas W. Hardwick, former United States Senator, had been badly burned and a servant mutilated by the explosion of a small, neat bomb which was labeled on the cover "Gimbel Brothers—Sample." And this news broke open in his mind a door which routine had automatically locked.

"Good God!" said Charley Kaplan: "We got sixteen of those damned things down in the Post Office right now waiting for first class postage and addressed to members of the Cabinet, the Mayor, Morgan and a lot of other big men and they may be sent out any minute. You (he said to himself) have got to hustle!"

Hustling Clerk Finds 16 Bombs.

And hustle he did, so swiftly and efficiently that before daylight sixteen dynamite-fuzed and expertly fabricated addressed to three great capitalists and to Federal, State and city officials prominent for energetic hostility to the J. W. W. and American Bolsheviks, and especially active in deporting undesirable aliens or in advocating restricted immigration, were removed from the mails and analyzed for what they were—devilish contrivances powerful enough to blow a man's head off or tear his body to fragments.

Simultaneously it was discovered by the Federal authorities in Washington and in this city that thirty-six such bombs had been delivered or intercepted in various cities of the country—New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Atlanta and Seattle—with the possibility, at least, that a number of other infernal machines of precisely similar contrivance are still nesting in the mails or are in transit to enemies of anarchy, all intended instruments of a nationwide Red plot, with its headquarters in New York, to horrify the country to-day, May Day.

The case that made the thirty-sixth that has come to light was reported from Gadsden, Ala., the home of Representative John L. Burnett, who was chairman of the Immigration Committee in the Sixty-fifth Congress. Receiving a package marked "Gimbel Brothers," Mr. Burnett unsuspectingly tried to open it. The lid stuck. His suspicions were aroused. He turned the package over to the police. It was placed by them at a safe distance and a bullet was fired at it, when it exploded with a loud report.

Radicals Planned "Big Surprise."

Exultant whispers rising furthel in the retreats of the extreme radicals in this and other cities have hinted of a "big surprise" the country was to get to-day, a surprise more terrifying than was the great Haymarket bomb plot, and which would "teach the capitalists and the bourgeoisie to respect the proletariat."

Such blatant boasts excited only contempt or laughter, but they were based on desperate fact, as the discovered attempts followed the attempted assassination of Mayor C. Hanson of Seattle, the nearly successful attempt to murder ex-Senator Hardwick of Georgia, the delivery of a bomb to the desk of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in Chicago, the narrow escape of Representative Burnett at Gadsden, Ala., the harmless receipt of two other bombs at the offices of District Attorney Charles M. Pickett and Assistant District Attorney Edward Cunha of San Francisco, prominent words of Thomas J. Mooney, an ally of the discovery in the General Post Office here of sixteen similar bombs addressed to the following well-known ones:

A. S. Harrison, Postmaster-General, Washington; A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, Washington; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Washington; John P. Hyland, Mayor, New York city; Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner, New York city; Oliver Wendell