

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest 54. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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DIRIGIBLE IN RIVALRY WITH PLANES ON TRIP ACROSS OCEAN; NC-4 EXCEEDS 99 MILES AN HOUR IN FLIGHT TO HALIFAX; WILSON EXPECTS TO SEE PEACE ESTABLISHED BY JUNE 10

U. S. WILL TAKE ACTIVE HAND IN TURKEY'S FATE

Also Will Participate in Advisory Way in Bulgaria's Future.

CONFIDENT OF SIGNING

Germans Said to Count on Jealousies to Provide Hope for Recovery.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

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PARIS, May 14.—The American mission now expects to finish its work of making peace by June 10, if not a little before. This covers not only the signing of the German and Austrian treaties but the settlement, so far as the United States is concerned, of Turkish and Bulgarian questions, in which President Wilson intends to take an active part, although America will not be a party to the treaty.

President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau are the new map makers of Europe and Asia, and they will cease their labors together only when the Turkish Empire has been divided. Then the active partnership will be dissolved and the President will return home to fight his battles there, battles which loom up more formidable every day to many of his friends here who are watching the barometer of American sentiment.

Germans Expected to Sign. The latest information which reaches the correspondent of THE SUN from the Germans at Versailles gives more reason than ever for the belief that the Germans intend to sign the treaty after the protests have been made. These appear to be the features of the German programme:

This idea is making great headway in the German delegation at Versailles. In line with it the Germans now are making efforts to keep the Austrians in line and reports that the latter under the influence of the Entente Allies are swinging away from this policy have greatly disturbed the delegation, which now has asked permission to confer with the Austrians. The purpose of this is to get the Austrians to make a firm stand for self-determination and annexation.

France Can Avert Annexation.

As a matter of fact the Americans, British and Italians believe that nothing can prevent annexation ultimately, but France can exercise her veto power in the council of the league to uphold it, thus again presenting the league as a breeder of trouble rather than a pacifier. Quick work is being made of the Austrian treaty and the same procedure will be followed as in the case of the German treaty, the document being submitted at a plenary session of the Peace Congress and then presented to the Austrians as a whole, the latter being allowed one week in which to make their objections and signing almost simultaneously with the Germans.

New Perils Are Indicated.

While the Austrian negotiations are going on the Big Three will carve up Turkey and delimit Bulgaria and then will be ready to pronounce the work finished. But however well their labors may look on paper when they finish, the fact clearly outstanding is that they will leave behind them in southwestern Europe conditions which will be perilous to the peace of the world.

The creation of the Jugo-Slav nation is one of the greatest experiments in history. Its elements clearly are not in complete accord and it has been the cause of more maneuvering here, more feeling and more jealousy than any other question. Already it is causing the Italians to turn against the French, whom they see always secretly fostering the growth of this new nation to curb the Italian power.

The feeling between the Jugo-Slav and the Italians is intense already and is growing. Undoubtedly this question could have been settled much better at the beginning of the negotiations than it can now and it would have been settled then had it not been for the insistence of President Wilson that in this delimitation of boundaries between Italy and Jugo-Slavia his fourteen points must be carried out, although these fourteen points were not made a part of the Austro-Italian armistice. It seems now impossible for the Peace Conference to leave this question other than as a festering sore.

AUSTRIAN PEACE PARTY REACHES FRANCE SMILING

Chancellor Renner Puts All at Ease as He Leaves Special Train.

MORE LIKE FETE DAY

Delegates Intimate They Will Ask for Attachment to Germany.

By the Associated Press.

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PARIS, May 14.—Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, brought his peace delegation and their attendants to St. Germain, near Paris, to-day, and at a later date will appear before the representatives of the allied and associated Powers to receive the conditions which will spell peace for the former Hapsburg empire. A notable feature of the reception was the absence of Germans, who had requested permission to greet the Austrians, but had been denied this privilege. The Prefect of the Department, M. Chaleil, met the Austrians courteously, and although there was no official handshaking many members of the party were greeted by unofficial handshakes from old acquaintances as they were being shown to the waiting automobiles.

Not Shut Out, as Are Germans.

The delegates then proceeded under military escort to the villas set aside for them overlooking the Valley of the Seine and Paris and lacking the high fences and sentries so much in evidence at Versailles.

Chancellor Renner was apparently in excellent spirits. He smiled engagingly and his eyes shone as he greeted the representatives of the allied countries. In the course of his remarks he said, among other things: "I hope I may go away with as joyful a heart as I bring."

St. Germain was at its loveliest this afternoon when the Austrian delegation was received. Although strict military regulations were enforced and the crowds of villagers held back by sentries from the railway station and the shady avenues through which the delegates were hurried to their abiding place such precautions were unnecessary, for the crowds displayed mild curiosity rather than hostility.

More Like a Fete Day.

The brilliant warm day enhanced the beauty of the historic town, whose villas and chateaux are in blinding lilac hedges, with chestnut groves in full flower. Under official escort the newspaper correspondents and others were conducted ceremoniously to the station through streets from which other traffic had been barred. It seemed like a fete day, unconnected with war, and the good spirits of the crowd awaiting the Austrians appeared to be shared by them, for they emerged smiling from their special train.

It was a cosmopolitan crowd which greeted the delegation. French, English, Italian, Japanese and American journalists and officers. Some of the Austrians gazed inquiringly from the windows as the train entered the station, uncertain of their reception, but Chancellor Renner was sure of his ground and welcomed the friendly spirit displayed with heartiness, which was reciprocated in a measure by those assembled.

Delegates Chat Pleasantly.

Prof. Lammach was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and there were several women secretaries who were shown the greatest courtesy. The Austrian newspapermen and subordinates were quartered in one of the requisitioned hotels. After their arrival at the villas the Austrian delegates again thanked the escorting officers for their courteous reception and chatted for a time, contrasting the sunshine and warmth of France with the snow and bleakness of Austria and Switzerland on the journey hither.

The Austrian Chancellor, in his speech on arrival and later in conversation with such journalists as would indicate as being unable to speak French. Members of the Austrian delegation, questioned on their arrival, intimated that they would demand the attachment of German Bohemia and German Tyrol to Germany, and asserted that without these concessions they would be unable to sign the treaty. This was not said with such conviction as would indicate a firm determination and the impression was gained that they were ready to sign even if annexation to Germany was not permitted.

Baron Rudolf von Slattin Pasha, a former high official in the Egyptian Government, who resigned his position because of Great Britain's declaration of war on Austria and who has been living in Switzerland, joined the party en route. He encountered a number of old acquaintances on the arrival of the train and said he was very hopeful of better relations between Austria and the Entente Powers. Jack London's last novel—never before published—"HEARTS OF THREE," a story of romance, adventure and exciting episode is now running serially in the New York Evening Journal. Begin it to-day.—Adv.

Foch Sent to Rhine to Act if Germans Refuse to Sign, Council of Four Announces

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 14.—Immediate measures tending to the further subjugation of Germany if its delegates refuse to sign the peace treaty, were indicated to-day.

It was announced that Marshal Foch had been sent to the Rhine by the Council of Four to take such action as may become necessary in the event that the treaty is not signed.

The Council of Four, composed of President Wilson, David Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando, to-day considered the immediate reimposing of the blockade against Germany in case that country declined to sign the peace treaty. The subject was under discussion at two separate meetings of the council.

On the other hand, it is anticipated that the blockade will be entirely lifted immediately if the German delegates affix their signatures to the treaty.

YANKS TO LEAVE GERMANY JUNE 1

Few Troops Will Remain to Turn Area to French, if Teutons Sign.

U. S. READY FOR REFUSAL

Pershing Prepared to Act Should Peace Treaty Be Rejected.

By the Associated Press.

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COBLENZ, May 13.—(Delayed).—If the Germans sign the peace terms all the American troops except the Third Corps and three divisions and a few headquarters units will be out of the occupied district of Germany by June 1 or soon after that date, according to reports in circulation in Coblenz.

It is understood that the First, Second and Third Regular divisions will be those to remain for the duties in connection with turning over the area to French control. If the Germans accept the peace conditions it is understood preparations will begin immediately for the remaining three divisions to withdraw to France preparatory to embarking for home.

The length of time required to turn affairs over to the French has not been determined, but it is estimated that it may take perhaps a month longer. If the Germans do not accept, the plans for the withdrawal of the Americans of course will be changed materially.

America Will Do Part.

Gen. Pershing when asked on Monday what would be the part of the American Army in the event the Germans did not sign the treaty said it might be depended upon that America would do her part whatever that may be.

In connection with the report that the three American divisions will be out of Germany by June 1, provided the Germans accept the peace conditions, it is understood that the headquarters of the Third Army will remain in Coblenz with the Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett in command. The task of paying bills and checking up property preparatory to turning the area over to the French will require a great mass of detail work, but plans for the transfer of the Americans from Germany are being advanced to such an extent in the last few days that latest estimates are that possibly by August the duties of the great mass of the American troops in connection with occupation will be virtually at an end and the last doughboy will have said good by to the Rhine.

90th Division Starts Soon.

The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Regular Army divisions will be turned over to the Service of Supply. Various other units in the area of occupation also will be ordered to France. The Ninetieth Division, consisting principally of National Army men from Texas and Oklahoma, has been turned over to the Service of Supply and is scheduled to start moving for Brest within a week.

Plans have been prepared that when the Germans sign the treaty to begin moving the troops immediately. It is hoped to move eight trains loaded with troops daily. The equipment of the soldiers will be shipped out later. In the area from which divisions are being withdrawn a certain number of troops from various American detachments will be assigned to patrol duty pending the arrival of the French. This is considered necessary in the military routine of guarding property and turning over supplies, ammunition and other articles of war to the army of relief.

FOR PROHIBITION REPEAL.

Representative Gallivan Will Reintroduce Bill in New Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Repeal of the war time prohibition law that is to become effective July 1 will be proposed in a bill to be introduced at the opening session of Congress next week by Representative Gallivan (Mass.), Democrat. A similar measure was introduced by Mr. Gallivan during the closing days of the last Congress, but it still was in committee when the session ended.

The literary event of the year—Jack London's last novel—"HEARTS OF THREE," never before published, is now appearing serially in the New York Evening Journal. Begin this stirring story of love, search for hidden treasure and a battle of millionaires. In to-day's Journal.—Adv.

FEELING GROWS THAT GERMANY WILL NOT SIGN

National Assembly Convening With Majority in Favor of Refusal.

ERZBERGER IS OUTSPOKEN

Prince Liechnowsky Believes Breaking Off Negotiations Only Proper Tactics.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

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BERLIN, May 12 (delayed).—"Unfulfillable and unendurable." That, according to leading members of the various political parties, will be the keynote in the first debate on the peace terms in the National Assembly, which convenes for the first time in Berlin this afternoon.

Of the six parties represented, of which the leaders will address the elected representatives of the German Republic, five already in one form or another have placed themselves on record as against acceptance; the sixth is for signing. The Independent Socialists, embracing also those of more radical tendencies, will protest against the conditions, but will demand that the treaty be signed on the ground that refusal to sign would plunge the German people into still greater misery and that as the terms are "unfulfillable" it will be a peace of compulsion, of might and force, and will therefore defeat its own ends.

Base Hopes on Revolution.

The Independents, who have twenty-six representatives out of the 420 in the National Assembly, will place their reliance for a revision of the treaty upon their hopes for a world revolution. The party went on record in favor of signing with that in view at a meeting held in Berlin late yesterday.

"With the best will and intention we cannot sign such terms," declared Matthias Erzberger, head of the Armistice Commission, to-day. "It means Germany's complete enslavement. No Government can be found that will sign the German people over as slaves except the Independent Socialists. Their entry into the Government would mean anarchy in its worst form."

"I have been and I am for every compromise within reason and possible of being carried out without political and economical annihilation, but for these terms I cannot stand." Asked how the Government pictured to itself the consequences of a final rejection of the peace terms Herr Erzberger said: "The renewal of the hunger blockade in its sharpest form, the marching in of the French, cutting off south Germany from the north, perhaps the marching in of additional British and American troops, thousands of civilians dying of starvation before this year's crops are harvested."

Death Rather Than Slavery.

Asked if he believed that the German people still had much endurance he answered: "The German people after all that they have been through still have enough heroism to die rather than be slaves and commit their children to slavery. France and England want to bore holes in our people, who have lost faith in humanity. They placed their entire fate in the hands of President Wilson with a

Continued on Sixth Page.

Kankakee Soldiers Rhyme Thanks to Fund

"WE came in on the Verdun wreckers and rainy was the night, but a message to us from THE SUN, like the sun, made all things bright. Perhaps the gift was simple, it was one none of us forgot, and we were a happy bunch that night, we smoked your cigarettes." Boys of the Forty-first, Seventy-first and 128th Companies, Transport Corps, all from Kankakee, Ill., sang this in chorus at Verdun on April 26.

Other thanks in prose will be found on page 12.

WARNING! THE SUN Tobacco Fund has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

KOLCHAK READY TO CRUSH REDS, FRENCH ASSERT

Admiral Hailed as Strong Man Who Will Establish Order in Russia.

MOSCOW DRIVE PLANNED

Failure to Give a Voice in Government to Peasants Opposed by Wilson.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, May 14.—Encouraged by recent developments, French official opinion inclines more daily to the belief that Bolshevism will receive its death blow not from such schemes as the Prinkop conference or the Nansen plan of feeding the people but from armed force.

It is pointed out that now that the Bavarian Spartans have been vanquished by Noske's German troops and the doom of Bela Kun has been sealed practically by the advancing Rumanian and Czechoslovak armies, a vigorous military leader likewise is emerging from amid the Russian confusion. In Admiral Kolchak is seen the promise of a strong man who can bring order to the distracted nation, and the belief is expressed that in the increasing emergency the Allies should back him to the limit with money and supplies. Admiral Kolchak already is mapping out a campaign to capture Moscow.

Officially already is expected in enlisting the support of President Wilson for Admiral Kolchak. Point is given to this by an interview with the Admiral published in the Petit Parisien in which, although expressing himself as the friend of the proletariat and especially of the peasants, Admiral Kolchak states plainly that he does not believe they are ready for immediate and full participation in the government.

Plan for Government.

Once Moscow is taken, Admiral Kolchak intends to establish a paternal government, with himself at its head, the tenure of which will be indefinite. "The calling of a National Assembly to determine the future form of our institutions," he says, "will be possible only after important work of preparation by my government. I believe, cannot alone assume that task, and I propose to associate with it a council composed of members of the Zemstvo and municipalities, representatives of great social organizations and men distinguished by experience. The members of this council will be appointed by me."

"This council will aid the government to achieve the pacification of the country. It will fix rules according to which the important work of preparation will be carried out. The council will be elected, and when finally the Assembly meets my only care will be to give the chief of state chosen by it the power of which I am the depository."

The objection made to this programme is that it involves the election of one man, making and makes Admiral Kolchak virtually dictator while the election is planned, and such a machine when it is carried out finally could have but one result, the confirmation of Kolchak's power. Admiral Kolchak appeals for an alliance with France as a safeguard against the recrudescence of German power, and the Kolchak Government stands out as the strongest of all the Russian anti-Bolshevik governments. The objection to it is its alleged reactionary tendencies.

American Objections.

According to American military opinion, the assistance of Admiral Kolchak's army, rapid as it has been recently, must be pushed much further west before it can become a formidable menace to the Russian Bolsheviki. It is admitted, however, that the Kolchak Government stands out as the strongest of all the Russian anti-Bolshevik governments. The objection to it is its alleged reactionary tendencies.

President Wilson.

President Wilson, it is stated, believes that the Russian moujik or peasant, despite his heritage of centuries of ignorance and servitude, has now had sufficient political experience to govern himself, or at least should have another chance to try. The Bullitt-Steffens reports encouraged this belief. In French circles it is held that the events in Russia in the last two years prove that the moujik still has a long way to go before he will be capable of self-government.

GILLETT POSES FOR MOVIES.

Breaks Old Ivory Gavel Rapping for "Order" to Empty House.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Speaker-elect Gillett (Mass.) rehearsed to-day the calling of the House into session for the benefit of motion picture companies and so vigorously did he rap for order in the empty chamber of the House that he broke the handle of an ivory gavel which had been given to him by a friend. The gavel was one that was used in 1841 by the presiding officer at a firemen's convention at Baltimore.

Not since the association of Leon Bakst, Michael Fokine and Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, has there been such a triumph as "Broken Silence" at the Geo. M. Cohan Theatre.—Adv.

Seaplane Left Behind by Her Sister Ships Makes a Terrific Spurt to Reach Halifax on Time.

ALL HOPE TO MAKE START TO-NIGHT

Great Naval Blimp on Way to Newfoundland Trails Behind Swift Planes and May Attempt to Cross.

HALIFAX, May 14.—The NC-4 arrived here to-day after a swift flight from Chatham, Mass., still in high hope of reaching Trepassy, N. F., in time to start for the Azores with the sister planes NC-1 and NC-3.

Meanwhile the naval dirigible C-5, travelling steadily at a rate of less than half the speed of the NC-4, but with a serene steadiness which no plane can hope to achieve, is somewhere over the ocean to-night in a determined effort to reach Newfoundland. Her orders are to proceed to St. John's, and therefore Lieutenant-Commander Coil is "proceeding" despite darkness, cold, unknown land and water and the difficulties of navigation in a strong wind. In one way she has an advantage over the seaplanes, for she can drop gently down upon her landing place instead of rushing toward it at a speed of fifty or sixty miles an hour. For this reason he is better able to make a landing at night.

When last heard of—at 7:40 to-night—the dirigible was above the ocean off the port of Liscomb on the east coast of Nova Scotia, about eighty-five miles northeast of this place. Word of her position reached here by wireless from the steamship Lady Laurier. The plucky little blimp—for she is a mere dwarf alongside the huge rigid airships of Germany and Great Britain—was gradually bettering the speed at which she left Montauk Point, L. I., at 8 o'clock this morning. At that time she was making but forty miles an hour. Along the Nova Scotia coast, with the high wind added to the speed of her slow speed, long distance engines, she appeared to be going much faster.

From Liscomb she still has 400 nautical miles to make to reach St. John's. Advances from Trepassy indicate that the 1 and 3 would have started late this afternoon—were all set and ready in fact—when there came a report of fog and the start was postponed. There is a full moon to-night. All conditions being favorable the NC-4 may hop to Trepassy in time to join the others, and all three be winging on their great adventure to-morrow night.

The men of the NC-4, spent by their efforts to catch up with their more fortunate companions, were confident to-night that their streak of bad luck was broken with the record seaplane flight of 340 nautical miles in less than four hours.

Word reached here to-day that both Hawker and Raynham, the British fliers, do not consider weather conditions at sea suitable for their 2,000 mile flight to the British Isles. They are anxious, however, to take advantage of the full moon, so may make the attempt to-morrow or next day.

Plotted at High Speed.

Flying at the rate of eighty-six knots, equivalent to ninety-nine land miles an hour, the naval seaplane NC-4 to-day shortened the gap separating her from her sister planes at Trepassy, N. F., by 340 nautical miles. The big flying boat dropped onto the waves of Halifax harbor at 2:05 P. M. after a dash from Chatham, at the elbow of Cape Cod, Mass., in three hours and fifty-one minutes.

Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read and his five companions, although disappointed that the flight from Chatham was broken with the record seaplane flight of 340 nautical miles in less than four hours, were not discouraged. They were aided by a brisk southerly wind, had made. They feel that their seaplane now intends to make up for her poor showing on the day of the flight from Rockaway to Halifax, when engine trouble compelled them to land and spend a night on the ocean before making Chatham.

The chief reason why the NC-4 did not continue to Trepassy Bay, Commander Read said, was that he feared to make a night landing in unfamiliar waters. The danger of the flight from here is 460 nautical miles. The other seaplanes made the trip in seven hours, and that if Commander Read had ordered the flight to proceed, the seaplane pilots would have faced with the difficulty of attempting to land at nine o'clock at night, possibly in a rough sea under an overcast sky. The danger to the plane for the commander and crew far danger to their craft more than they do to themselves—would be too great.

Start at Sunrise Planned.

While approving their commander's decision, the crew were fiercely eager to get their seaplane to Newfoundland before the start on the big lap. The start at sunrise is planned, and will be made under the best weather conditions. The crew of the NC-4, however, realize that the start from Trepassy will be made on the first favorable day, possibly to-morrow, whether the plane was racing over the water to face almost any weather conditions in catching up.

The speed with which the NC-4 travelled from Chatham surprised not only the people of the city, but also the naval authorities, although the latter were in wireless communication with the seaplane pilots. The first indication the city people had of her coming was the hum of her engines. Just after 2 o'clock the deep hum in the air was connected with a black speck in the air over the Camperdown wireless station. The speck spread rapidly into the outline of the plane and in an instant, or so it seemed to the watchers, the plane was racing over the white-capped waters of the harbor. Keeping close to the western shore the plane seemed like a seagull coasting with motionless wings with sharp eyes watching for prey in the waters beneath. Tugs, motorboats and small craft, as if to

Continued on Second Page.