



REDS' BIG PLOT TO BOMB HEART OF ROME FAILS

Conspirators Ready to Attack With Hand Grenades.

SIXTEEN ARE CAPTURED

Anarchists Fired On When They Ask Troops at Fort to Revolt.

PRICES CUT IN ITALY

Rioters Disperse and Strike Ends in Florence—Shops Looted in Palermo.

ROME, July 7.—An anarchist plot to attack the central part of Rome by means of hand grenades and other explosives has been exposed by the arrest of sixteen of the conspirators four hours before the time fixed for carrying out the plans.

About the same time, thirty anarchists motored to Fort Prati, four miles from Rome, and tried to induce the garrison to join in an attack on the Rome market places. The soldiers fired on the anarchists and seized several of them. The others fled. The city remains tranquil.

In those cities and towns in Italy where food prices have been reduced and profiteers forced to put their huge accumulations of supplies on the markets for public consumption at decreased and fixed quotations, rioting has ceased and quiet is being restored. In other places where there have been no reductions and war time prices prevail there have been demonstrations against the "starvers of the people" as the speculators and profiteers are known in Italy.

Chief among the cities in which rioting has ceased is Florence, where the reductions in prices in some cases went so high as 70 per cent. The strike in Florence was called off on Saturday night, although large crowds had assembled in the streets and were continuing to continue the fight for lower priced foods by raids on the shops and storehouses. Troops with machine guns had occupied the town. In all the rioting in Florence no American property was destroyed although there is a large American colony there.

In the cities in which food rioting has spread, Milan, Leghorn, Alexandria and Brescia are the largest.

Public Welfare at Stake. Premier Nitti to-day appealed to the newspapers for their support in pacifying the radicals. He asserted that the sole cause for the disturbances was economic. A leading Italian statesman in explaining how the rioting could continue without the Government crushing it at once said that "Basis Publica Suprema Lex," which translates as "the public welfare is the supreme law"—the ancient motto of the Romans—was being applied by the Government at this critical moment in the national life of the country. He added:

"The Government closed one eye; indeed, in some cases both, for so long that the people took the law in their own hands. They were aiming at giving a harsh but deserved lesson to profiteers. It was right that the people should punish them. A leader of the rioting population, suffering from the entire population which for over four years strained every nerve in the face of the greatest struggle of its history. With pitiless energy, I would have put down the rioting, but the Government now intends to repress any attempt to transform a just protest into something more serious."

From all towns where disorders have occurred the same report is coming. A week ago everything could be bought at high prices, but now the shops are closed, goods are lacking and nothing can be found. Entire families in many places are in despair at finding something to eat.

At Milan the people have presented an ultimatum demanding that the prices of all necessities be immediately reduced to to-morrow.

A mob ransacked almost all the shops at Palermo, the troops being called out too late to prevent pillaging. When they appeared they were received with applause, the crowd shouting to the soldiers: "No pillage here! No pillage here!"

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HURRY UP GREETING AWAITS WILSON AS HE ARRIVES TO-DAY

President Finishes Message to Congress; Address Here Will Ignore Peace League

ABOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President's message, to be delivered to Congress on Thursday, is completed. The message will take about twenty minutes to read and contains about 5,000 words devoted to the Peace Treaty and protocols and the work of the Peace Conference.

It is understood these Peace Conference subjects are dealt with on broad, general lines, without taking up the large question of the treaty in detail, as this probably will come later when the Foreign Relations Committees of Congress examine the details. The President will have an opportunity also to go over these matters with members of the committees. In this examination of the terms he will have the cooperation of a number of specialists, now returning with the Presidential party, who have dealt with such branches as those concerning reparations, territorial readjustment and economic questions.

President Wilson's speech to be delivered at Carnegie Hall in New York city to-morrow afternoon will not be prepared in advance. He will speak extemporaneously and confine himself to an acknowledgment of the greeting given him and his satisfaction at being home again.

Many Ceremonies Will Be Crowded Into Brief Stay Here—Parade and Carnegie Hall Meeting Biggest Events.

The reception to President Wilson when he arrives in New York this afternoon will be decidedly a hurry up affair. The President's time is limited, his visit must be brief and many formalities and ceremonies must be crowded into a very short period. Radios from the President's ship, the George Washington, yesterday necessitated important changes in the programme. The principal events of the welcoming were scheduled last night as follows:

12:45 P. M.—The George Washington arrives at Quarantine, saluted by the battleship Pennsylvania, carrying the Secretary of the Navy, Vice-President Marshall, members of the Cabinet, United States Senators and Representatives, and by municipal craft, carrying Gov. Smith and staff, Mayor Hylan and associates and the members of the Mayor's welcoming committee.

1 P. M.—The George Washington is escorted from Quarantine to Pier 4, Hoboken, by a fleet of warships and municipal vessels, while the forts at the Narrows fire a twenty-one gun salute.

1:30 P. M.—The President is greeted on the pier deck of Pier 4 by the Governor of New York, the Mayor of New York city and the Mayors of Hoboken and Jersey City, while Jersey honors him with a salute of twenty-one guns, and 10,000 children gather in Hudson Square Park to sing their welcome.

1:45 P. M.—The President goes aboard a private ferryboat to the Lackawanna ferryhouse and leaves immediately for the Manhattan side of the river.

2 P. M.—He lands in Manhattan and takes a motor car to the Grand Central station. The Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall, the Governor and the Mayor, the members of the Cabinet, members of Congress and the heads of the Mayor's committee of welcome.

2:30 P. M.—The President and his entourage arrive at Carnegie Hall after passing through Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Fifty-seventh street, Fifty-seventh street to Seventh avenue and thence to the Fifty-sixth street entrance to the hall.

2:45 P. M.—Gov. Smith delivers an address of welcome on behalf of the State of New York.

3 P. M.—Mayor Hylan delivers an address of welcome on behalf of the city of New York.

3:15 P. M.—The President responds to greetings by State and city.

3:30 P. M.—He leaves Carnegie Hall for the Hotel Waldorf Astoria.

3:45 P. M.—He leaves over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington.

Delays May Halt Programme. Unavoidable delays may interfere slightly with the smooth working of this schedule as it has been arranged by the Mayor's committee.

Gen. Savi, commander of the French troops at Fiume, says in an interview with the Giornale d'Italia that the action of some of his soldiers in generalizing and making the fault of a few that of the whole French contingent.

Gen. Savi says he did his best to be neutral in the question of Fiume, especially as he has in his command Serbian troops, but he adds that he understands the position of the Italians and that "if he were in their place he would have acted likewise."

"I am sorry there should be any feeling between two peoples who have fraternized as he has in his constant common enemy. Italy ought to be compensated for her sacrifices, and when Fiume is assigned to Italy, I shall be glad to rejoice from the bottom of my heart."

The National Council at Fiume has passed a resolution enumerating the incidents caused by the attitude of French soldiers there, an attitude considered offensive to the feelings of the population. The resolution asks withdrawal of the French troops as their presence endangers friendly Franco-Italian relations.

Gives \$400,000 for Air Contests. Paris, July 7.—Henri de La Motte, president of the Aero Club of France, has given the club \$400,000 to enable it to organize aviation competitions.

Hoboken Will Rejoice. Hoboken's streets will be decorated by order of the Mayor. The President's route from pier to ferry will be through River street to Fourth, to Hudson Square Park, where 10,000 children will sing patriotically to Washington street, to Newark street and thence to the Lackawanna ferry house. Six hundred policemen from Jersey City and 800 from Hoboken will guard the streets.

Two special ferryboats will be waiting at the Lackawanna ferry for the President.

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GERMANY TOLD SHE MUST SIGN ALL PROTOCOLS

Ratification of Treaty Is Not Sufficient to Get the Blockade Lifted.

HAD BALKED ON RHINE

Even Without any League United States Is Involved in 27 Various Actions.

15 YEARS OF LIABILITY

Lansing to Ask Congress for Bureau of International Commissions.

BERLIN, July 7.—The Federal Committee has approved ratification of the peace treaty.

PARIS, July 7.—Germany, to get the blockade lifted, must ratify not only the Peace Treaty itself but also the protocols formulated by the Allies after the German objections were made. This was the substance of a note sent by the Allies to the German delegation at Versailles yesterday.

Germany had sent a note of inquiry on these points, apparently having the idea that at least the Rhine Convention was still open for discussion and that it did not require ratification with the treaty.

An analysis of the treaty, issued by the French Government, shows that twenty-seven actions are to be taken in accordance with its terms, in which America is directly involved.

These include appointments to all sorts of commissions and the enforcement of various stipulations. There are commissions on which America is required to have a member, such, for example, as the commission to control the allied occupation of upper Silesia, which must begin to function the minute the treaty becomes effective; the Rhine commission, the commission to supervise German disarmament and the commission to try the Kaiser.

The analysis is interesting as showing the extent to which the United States is involved in plans for remaking Europe in the next fifteen years, even though there shouldn't be a League of Nations. This is why Secretary Lansing on his return will recommend to Congress that a bureau of international commissions be added to the State Department, thus marking America's departure from her old habit of surveying Europe from a distance.

AUSTRIAN TREATY IS FURTHER DELAYED

Vienna Gives Up Idea of Union With Germany.

PARIS, July 7.—The revised Austrian peace treaty probably will not be delivered to the Austrians until the end of the week. Plans had been made for delivery to-morrow.

The Austrian Government has given up, at least for the time being, the idea of a confederation with Germany. Dr. Otto Bauer, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in an address delivered last week at the congress held by the Councils of Workers, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Temps.

Austria, "small and ruined," the Foreign Secretary is quoted as saying, could exist only by the permission and assistance of the Entente, and that was why it was abandoning the idea of uniting with Germany at this time, as Austria was not powerful enough to bring about union without the consent of the Entente. The essential thing for the present, the Secretary added, was the maintenance of "the unity of the proletarian front."

Slatin Parha, representing the "Austrian Government on the question of prisoners of war, arrived at St. Germain today after a short visit to Vienna. He left St. Germain for Vienna on June 26.

LOCAL PLEBISCITE ON IN SCHLESWIG

Asserted to Be a Violation of the Peace Treaty.

PARIS, July 7.—The municipal administration of Posenburg, Schleswig, according to Copenhagen despatch to the Temps, planned to distribute a leaflet on the coming plebiscite and gather the answers of the population to-day. According to this despatch the leaflet asking questions on the plebiscite was to have been distributed Saturday.

As the plebiscite is to be taken later under the direction of an international commission of five the municipality's action is taken to indicate an intention to gather information for the German committee.

Under the German peace treaty signed June 28 German troops and authorities must evacuate that territory within ten days from the date of signing.

The Temps comments on the Copenhagen despatch editorially and construes it as a violation of the treaty provision.

Chauffeur Accused of Homicide. WESTFIELD, R. I., July 7.—William Stocum was killed and William Knowles fatally injured when their tax wagon was struck by an automobile on the New London, Conn., road to-day. John Smith, chauffeur of the automobile, in which were Maurice Coster, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric International Company of New York, and a party, was arrested charged with manslaughter.

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WILSON VETOED PLAN OF TRYING KAISER IN U. S.

Clemenceau Suggested Paris but This Was Deemed Unfair.

THEN WHY NOT LONDON

Lloyd George, Unanswered, Assumed That Others Acquiesced.

DISCUSSION NOT FORMAL

Understanding Thus Reached Said to Have Led to London Statement.

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

PARIS, July 7.—Secretary Lansing announced to-night that he was satisfied with the decision to try the ex-Kaiser in London. Information that such procedure would take place reached him from the French Foreign Office.

Washington and Paris had suggested for the Kaiser's trial The Sun learned to-day. While some doubt exists as to how definite the agreement concerning a London trial was, the presumption is that the Big Four before breaking up came to some sort of an understanding and that this was the basis of Premier Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons. The Sun learns there were several conversations on the subject, and that in these talks both Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau first suggested that the trial be held in Washington, holding that the American capital was far enough removed to give proof that the Allies intended fair play.

But President Wilson vetoed this immediately, not being greatly interested in the Kaiser's trial and not wishing to have Washington go down in history as the scene of the trial. When Clemenceau suggested Paris the others objected on the ground that sentiment in France was so strong that a fair trial could not be had. With Washington eliminated Lloyd George is understood to have insisted on a London trial, holding that English law had a reputation the world over for fairness.

According to one source of information the subject did not come up at a formal meeting of the council, and once when the council met informally Premier Lloyd George remarked: "Well, I suppose you would not object to having the Kaiser tried in London?" Nothing was said against this, and that was accepted as acquiescence. In most circles it is now accepted that the matter was decided at informal conferences.

A demand for the Kaiser's extradition will probably be drawn up by Premier Clemenceau. An extraordinary situation from the American viewpoint is that so little should be known as to what really has happened or will happen in connection with the whole matter.

DISPUTE ON TRIAL NOW GROWING HOT

Premier, Opposed by Many, May Risk Downfall.

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LONDON, July 7.—Controversy over the former Kaiser's trial is developing into a hot battle, with every prospect of a confederation of the entire League of Nations Government, on one side and the Premier, who sees in the proposed trial a triumph of poetic justice and a warning to future war makers, and on the other many writers and thinkers who hold the whole project is a blunder and that it will have the long been effect from the one intended. They contend that a trial would drag the Kaiser from oblivion and that it might restore him to popular favor in Germany.

In a letter in the Times Sir Graham Bower says: "If we are to preserve our record for posterity it is imperative that we show an example of British fair play to the world, especially in the case of a prisoner whose case is sub judice. It would be unnecessary to make this special in behalf of the meager criminal and it shouldn't be necessary in the case of a man whose mental equilibrium and personal responsibility for political acts have yet to be investigated."

Those who oppose the trial declare all these consequences, about which the world had plenty of historical warning, must be asked in order that five judges sitting in London may give some semi-legal pronouncement about the violation of Belgium and the murder of innocents. They assert the July 7, 1919. The order is made upon condition that the lines of this company are not disintegrated. If they are, by order of Judge Mayer, this commission will make such further orders as may be necessary to maintain the lines in their present position.

"Council for the respective parties will agree upon the form of the order."

Continued on Fourth Page.

EAST WINDS HOLD UP R-34; SHE MAY DEPART TO-NIGHT; BAG TORN; SOON REPAIRED

CAR TRANSFERS' PRICE SET AT 2C.

NIXON ABOLISHES 99 OF 113 FREE POINTS ON NEW YORK RAILWAYS SYSTEM.

PLAN TO LAST ONE YEAR

Disintegration Saved, "to People's Benefit"—Similar B. R. T. Order Likely.

Free transfers at 99 of the 113 intersecting points of the New York Railways system are abolished and a charge of 2 cents for each transfer is substituted in a decision made last night by Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner, in favor of Job E. Hedges as receiver of the company's property. This is to last for a year. It is described by Mr. Nixon as "justified only as a financial makeshift to gain time for a settlement along proper lines."

The fourteen street car junctions at which passengers can still transfer to another line without extra cost were made free transfer points by the original local franchises and therefore the Public Service Commission had no power to list them with the ninety-nine others.

The 2 cent transfer will become a reality as soon as the attorneys for the commission and the receiver prepare a formal order and Commissioner Nixon signs it, which will be within a day or two. It is believed that a similar order will be issued in the near future affecting the lines of the B. R. T. system in Brooklyn, which has an application based on similar contentions before the commission.

In making his announcement, which he did at the end of hearings on Receiver Hedges' application for permission to charge three cents for transfers, Commissioner Nixon ignored a protest registered in advance by Mayor Hylan.

Yesterday afternoon, while the final hearing was still on at the office of the Public Service Commission, the Mayor put forth a statement beginning: "I am opposed to abolishing transfers in any part of the city, as that will mean an increase in fare and will place an additional burden on the people. I am also opposed to public officials who favor it. Many people purchase homes in different sections of the city on the representation and with the distinct understanding that they can get to their homes for a five cent fare, and they should not be denied this privilege."

"These transit corporations have been permitted to exercise privileges, and over \$200,000,000 of the city's money has been spent to construct the lines which these corporations are now operating and yet they complain that they are not taking money."

William F. Burr, Corporation Counsel, and his assistant, E. J. Kohler, opposed the Mayor's statement. The company's annual gain in revenue at the two cent rate was estimated by F. T. Wood, assistant to the general manager, at \$1,482,249.

Mr. Hedges and his counsel, Henry L. Stimson, said that quick action was needed because Julius Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court, had said that he would order the Elz and Ninth avenue lines turned back to their original owners unless arrangements to provide for the transfers were made by to-day. Mr. Hedges said he would "oppose disintegration of the system to the point of going to jail."

Commissioner Nixon's Decision. When the hearing ended Commissioner Nixon pulled from his pocket this typewritten decision:

"In the interest of the travelling public and in my judgment it is imperative that disintegration would not only be a serious inconvenience to the citizens but might interfere with a comprehensive readjustment of the entire transit situation, and would certainly lead to serious deterioration of the railway plants."

"The receiver who makes this application is an arm of the Federal Court. He has appeared before this Commission stating in substance that, if some immediate relief be not granted, he will be compelled to disintegrate the lines under his control. Such a course if possible should be avoided."

"Having in mind the interests of the city and its taxpayers the commission has resolved to grant the receiver temporarily a measure of the relief which he seeks. It has determined to empower him to charge two cents for transfers and even when he is legally entitled to charge for them. This relief is stated in temporary."

"The order will continue in force for one year. This will enable the city in the meantime to make the necessary condition. If at the end of six months the city is not satisfied with the temporary relief, it is authorized to apply to have this proceeding reopened."

"This hearing therefore is adjourned to July 7, 1919. The order is made upon condition that the lines of this company are not disintegrated. If they are, by order of Judge Mayer, this commission will make such further orders as may be necessary to maintain the lines in their present position."

"Council for the respective parties will agree upon the form of the order."

Continued on Fourth Page.

JOHN D. WISHED TO BE MUSICIAN

Says Mauled Piano Drove Him to Oil Which He Now Drinks to Live Long.

FETES 80TH BIRTHDAY

Opens Up to Musicians at Home With Regular Socialist Inspiration.

When John D. Rockefeller was a little boy oil meant nothing to him. It is to be assumed that he knew it was something the women folk put into lamps, but his interest was entirely passive. He decided that he'd become a musician. Whereupon he selected the piano as the medium through which he would hand the world his genius.

He attacked the Rockefeller piano with vigor. Six hours each day that defenceless instrument was subjected to the whims and fancies of young John, until finally Mother Rockefeller took a hand. Mr. Rockefeller admitted yesterday that the result of the daily sessions nearly drove his mother crazy. He added that he in turn was driven out of the house and that his mother was the persuader.

Decided to Leave Art. Thus baffled John D. Rockefeller decided to leave art. Whether to spite his family or because he had to go to bed in the dark by way of punishment he decided to go into the wholesale oil business—and look what happened! It's enough to make anybody hate music. Think what might have happened to Bobby Edwards if his mother had been firm about ukeles.

The foregoing revolutionary facts about John D. Rockefeller were issued by Mr. Rockefeller himself at Pocomatic Hills yesterday. He was celebrating his eightieth birthday, which occurs to-day. As far as can be gathered he celebrated it yesterday because he had nothing to do, while to-day he sets forth for Seal Harbor, Maine.

But, as startling as these facts are, they become puny by comparison with secrets about the Rockefeller life that follow. Eddie Goldman's fifty piece New York Military Band (estimated cheerfully furnished for weddings, dances, outings and private parties, 4c.—adv.) were the guests of Mr. Rockefeller yesterday, and just to be a good fellow Eddie induced the gang to play a few selections. They held forth in jazz and the classics until Mr. Rockefeller and his family were entirely satisfied that Eddie was there, and then their host regaled them with facts that will immediately be appropriated by every Socialist in the country for the fall campaign.

Eddie's men were a bit at odds about Mr. Rockefeller's precise words but they were unanimous in their statements that he let fall the fact that not only is oil good for lamps and machines but it is one of the principal reasons for his living to be eighty years old. Mr. Rockefeller drinks it.

Secret of Oil Price Rising. Next fall the radicals are going to dig up this fact and insist that here, at last, is the reason for any increase in the price of oil. They may neglect to specify that it is olive oil, but a sincere Bolshevik is not going to quibble about nonessential facts when fundamentals are the issue.

Mr. Rockefeller told his audience that his health was juvenile and that this spoonful of olive oil mixed with nine holes of golf daily were wholly responsible.

"Yes," chorled Mr. Rockefeller as he shook Eddie's hand, "and I hope you live to be eighty and be well, and I hope you live to be ninety and be well, and I hope you live to be one hundred and then you will just begin to live, for that's what I expect to do."

You can see for yourself what the socialists are going to do with that sort of stuff as an inspiration.

Then the oil king told Eddie and his fifty piece New York military band about the piano and Mother Rockefeller.

POLISH-UKRAINIAN BATTLE SWAYING

Great War Fast Developing on Russia's Borders.

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VIEVA, July 7.—The great battle which started several days ago in East Galicia between the Poles and the Ukrainians continues with alternating success. While western Europe is celebrating the advent of peace, another great war is developing fast on the confines of Russia.

Ukrainian authorities in Vienna complain bitterly of the duplicity of Poles, who, they say, made a secret pact with the Moscow Bolsheviks not to attack them on certain conditions, which enabled the Poles to divert all their available forces under Gen. Hallers control so that they could throw them against the Ukrainians. The Ukrainians in East Galicia enrollees men of all ages, and even women are fighting. They have had terrible losses owing to lack of ammunition and have frequently been obliged to fight with bayonets alone.

More May Visit It To-day. The latter to-day and to-morrow and Gen. Maitland who last escorted them on board. It was explained at the hotel that there is no little room on board that the presence of even a few visitors interferes with the mechanics who are swarming over every part and testing and wiping every bolt and stay. To-day when all this work has been done a few of the mechanics will be permitted to give within.

Meanwhile literally thousands of persons gazed at her from without. All day yesterday the roads were lined with motor cars and the hotel behind the barrier ropes was thronged. A detail of 1,000 soldiers kept the multitude at a safe distance from the giant bag. Their work as traffic policemen and as gate-men was admirable. Within this general enclosure, however, the methods by which some persons were permitted

Promise Made That City Shall Have Glimpse Before She Goes.

SIRENS TO GIVE NOTICE

President's Two Daughters Among the Four Persons Who Boarded Dirigible.

MISHAP BARELY AVERTED

Great Bag Expands Under Sun and Tugs Dangerously for a Time.

The fickle Atlantic winds blew out of the east last night, the weather reports showed they would continue so to blow for forty-eight hours, contrarily varying their usual custom, and the giant British dirigible R-34 tugged at her cables on Hempstead Plains, waiting. She and her crew were fit and ready for flight, but they are going to give the Atlantic at least twenty-four hours in which to reform, and the last word from Brig-Gen. E. M. Maitland, British Air Ministry Observer on board, was that she would not get away before to-night or to-morrow morning.

This decision was reached only on the receipt of the adverse weather reports yesterday afternoon. Repairs had been rushed rapidly on a hole torn in the air cruiser's bow yesterday morning by her hawsers when she yawed too widely in the puffy breeze of dawn. Loading and gassing had proceeded on schedule, and only the last hour gallons of gasoline ballast and the last hour cylinders of hydrogen buoyancy remained to be put on board in accordance with the last hour conditions of atmosphere.

When she does get away it is promised that New York will have waving of it. If the time of sailing cannot be determined far enough in advance for publication in the newspapers arrangements were in the making yesterday to flash the news to some central point in the city and there distribute it by means of every steam whistle or noise signal in town. The British visitors are eager to satisfy the curiosity of the New York public and have promised that before swinging out to sea they will wing their way over the heart of the city.

Between Sunset and Sunrise. Both Gen. Maitland and Commander Scott gave it as their opinion that the departure would take place some time between sunset to-night and sunrise to-morrow. They are waiting because backing a head wind means the consumption of gasoline. They figure that if they wait for twenty-four hours they can stand twenty-four hours head wind, and they are hoping that they will get less of it.

The report received from the Weather Bureau in Washington was as follows: "Moderate north-northeast and northeast winds. Fair weather next forty-eight hours. Conditions not favorable for return flight within next forty-eight hours,