

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer; strong west winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 62.



The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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WILSON TELLS SENATE LEAGUE IS "PRACTICAL NECESSITY"; SAYS TREATY WITHOUT IT WOULD BREAK WORLD'S HEART; SPEECH FAILS TO ENLIGHTEN OPPONENTS OF AN ALLIANCE

R-34 MAY CROSS IN HALF TIME; IS AT TOP SPEED

Fair Winds Continue to Drive Ship Forward at 90 Mile Rate.

GAINS IN PACE HOURLY

Communication Clear and Constant—Two Messages of Thanks Sent.

Last night's despatches from the R-34 indicate that the huge dirigible may accomplish the prediction of Major Scott, her commander, and return to East Fortune, Scotland, in half the time she took to reach Long Island.

The messages showed the R-34 gaining momentum hourly. Her average for the first twelve hours was fifty-two and a half miles.

In several of her earlier hours of travel she plowed along seventy-five or eighty miles. It was the strong and favorable wind which made such progress possible.

Taking into account the speed the R-34 was making, radio operators were enthusiastic about the clearness of her messages.

About 10 o'clock last night the Weather Bureau informed Scott that a heavy storm center over Newfoundland was moving northeast and that another was moving from Ontario toward Newfoundland.

"You will have strong westerly winds next twenty-four to thirty-six hours, with some clouds and a falling barometer. My advice is to keep well south and take advantage of westerly winds attending rapid eastward movement of disturbances north of latitude 45.

Steady and favorable winds made it possible for the R-34 to cover the first 610 miles of its homeward trip at an average rate of fifty-two and a half miles an hour.

"Officers and crew of the R-34 desire to express their gratitude for the valuable and efficient assistance they have received during the morning of the trip west; therefore the tanks carried 490 gallons more fuel than they did when the dirigible left Scotland.

Eight members of the dirigible's crew were left behind. It had been decided to avoid the danger of a shortage of gasoline such as menaced the trip west; therefore the tanks carried 490 gallons more fuel than they did when the dirigible left Scotland.

All along the New England coast the many radio stations kept in touch with the dirigible all day.

New Airship 4 Times as Big as the R-34

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES SERVICE. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. LONDON, July 10.—Speaking at a conference of the North-east Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders at Newcastle, Brig-Gen. Rowena, R.A.F., said that an airship of the very latest type would soon go on a tour through Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope and back.

EDICT FAILS TO DISTURB IRISH

Sinn Fein and Volunteers Beware Reaction Will Help Them.

TIPPERARY IS TRANQUIL

Military Control of Local Activities Sure to Restrict Business.

DUBLIN, July 10.—County Tipperary and Ireland have received quietly the proclamation of the Government Monday declaring all Sinn Fein organizations and Irish Volunteers in County Tipperary unlawful associations. The proclamation places all local activities in Tipperary under control of the military and prevents all persons from entering the district without a permit, thus restricting business.

It was expected in Tipperary, after the murder of a police inspector at Thurles, that the Government would pursue the same policy it took up after the murders in County Clare and elsewhere.

Under the terms of the proclamation membership in the various prohibited organizations becomes a criminal offense and meetings of those bodies and the publication of reports of their proceedings become illegal.

The Sinn Feiners, who repudiate all suggestions of compromise or negotiation on home rule and are holding out for an independent republic, welcome the proclamation as assisting their policy.

The southern Unionists, who at their convention recently showed a willingness to compromise, are disappointed at the attitude similar to the Ulsterites against home rule.

The home rule act at present on the statute books is regarded as a national asset, obliging the Government to deal with it generally, would be repealed by all except the extreme Sinn Feiners.

It is not believed that such a policy would gain much popular support in Tipperary. The Irish Center party, which was established to advocate a scheme of federalization within Ireland, with a parliament for each province, has been dissolved, and the leaders have asked the members to support Sir Horace Plunkett's plan.

U. S. DRY UNTIL FORMAL PEACE; WILSON RULES

Declares He Is Powerless to Lift the War Time Prohibition Act.

NO HOPE BEFORE JANUARY

National Dry View of Effective Then—Demobilization Not Deciding Factor.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Hope of the wet forces for a brief return to life of John Barleycorn was utterly crushed by the President to-day when he made it known there can be no withdrawal of his war time dry proclamation until peace has been proclaimed.

The prohibition question seems to be securely tied up with the Peace Treaty and so with the League of Nations and, worse still, with the progress made with Germany in delivering war materials and carrying out the other provisions of the Peace Treaty.

As a result there is practically no hope that war time prohibition will be lifted before the dry amendment to the Constitution becomes effective next January and John Barleycorn is permanently laid to rest.

Weet hopes were built upon a wrong interpretation of the President's message from Paris anent war time prohibition at the time that the mourners were assembling for the funeral of rum.

Paris Message Misinterpreted. The country generally accepted this as meaning that as soon as the drafted men and National Guard organizations in the army were mustered out that the President would lift the ban.

The President cleared the atmosphere to-day, however, and put all doubts at rest. He said that he could not lawfully declare demobilization complete until peace had been proclaimed.

Means "No Peace, No Beer." The President's explanation of the dry situation to-day means "no peace, no beer." This may make the wet forces ally themselves with the league and align all of the drys against it to prevent the peace cannot be proclaimed and the French Marshals should be missing.

ITALY CLOSING CASINO. Campione Gambling Stopped After Many Suicide Reports. BERN, July 10.—The Casino Campione, whose gambling rooms were said to have profited by more than \$2,000,000 in a few months, has been closed by the Italian Government.

SOCIALISTS ASK PUBLICITY. PARIS, July 10.—Socialist Deputies with a few radicals, numbering in all 100, have introduced a resolution in the Chamber of Deputies for publication in the official journal of the stenographic reports of secret sessions of the Chamber held during the war.

EX-KING'S RICHES FORFEITED. ENGLAND SEES \$2,000,000 OWNED BY FERDINAND OF BULGARIA. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. LONDON, July 10.—Two million dollars' worth of securities in England, which were the property of ex-Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, have been declared forfeited to the British Government.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Boris on October 3, 1918, and since has been living in Coburg, Germany. On May 25 it was reported he had requested the Government of Czechoslovakia to grant refuge to him, but no action was taken on the request.

French Parliament Committee Urges League Amendment on Bourgeois's Plan

By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. PARIS, July 10.—The peace committee of the French Parliament has decided to recommend that the covenant of the League of Nations be revised at the earliest opportunity to include the amendments of Prof. Leon Bourgeois, which the Peace Conference rejected.

The report of this committee stated that there was nothing for the commission to do but recommend ratification of the peace treaty, but it expressed dissatisfaction with the covenant, the two chief particulars being the absence of any provision to enforce disarmament and to prevent any future aggression similar to that of Germany.

JOFFRE TO LEAD VICTORY MARCH

Marshal Will Quit Parade at Executive Stand and Sit With Poincare.

PRESS CHARGES SLIGHT. Premier Accused of Trying to Keep Marne Hero From Paris Line.

PARIS, July 10.—The many rumors about in regard to efforts to ignore Marshal Joffre, the hero of the Marne, in connection with the great victory parade in Paris on July 14, Bastille Day, were set at rest to-day by an announcement that the famous military chief would lead the troops in the first part of their march, but will leave the procession when it arrives before the Presidential stand and will take a seat beside President Poincare, who is said to have interfered in the matter and invited the distinguished leader to sit with him.

It seems the jealousy which is rampant in French military and political circles is responsible for this situation, which threatened to become embarrassing. The Government spokesmen offered the explanation that Marshal Joffre was unable to ride a horse, but this was scouted. The fact is that Marshal Joffre has been pushed steadily into the background for a long time.

Newspapers opposed to Premier Clemenceau charged that he was lending himself to this slight. Joffre said: "What a disgrace for our allies and for our enemies of the United States and England have feted in Joffre the decisive victory of civilization over barbarism, yet we relegate him to the second class in the national fête."

U. S. MEN PAPAL PRELATES. POPE CHOOSES ONE OHIO AND THREE ILLINOIS MONSIGNORS. ROME, July 10.—Pope Benedict has appointed as his own domestic prelate Monsignor A. D. Manning of Toledo, Patrick J. MacDonnell of Chicago, James J. Bennett of Aurora, Ill.; Clement Kalver of Prepp, Ill.; and Ludovic Arca Resto of Lima, Peru.

Pope Benedict has bestowed upon Dr. Marco Fida Suarez, President of Colombia, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great as the highest civil decoration within the gift of the papacy.

EX-KING'S RICHES FORFEITED. ENGLAND SEES \$2,000,000 OWNED BY FERDINAND OF BULGARIA. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. LONDON, July 10.—Two million dollars' worth of securities in England, which were the property of ex-Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, have been declared forfeited to the British Government.

PARIS, July 10.—The Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed a bill yesterday imposing a tax of 80 per cent on all profits realized by owners of buildings from the rentals of the windows and balconies for the Victory parade on July 14.

By a Baby Read. Our Booklet lists 450 1100 Investments. Send for it. John Blair & Co., 61 E. 27th—4th.

SENATE IS NOT SATISFIED WITH TREATY SPEECH

Friends and Opponents of League Regard Wilson Address as an Excuse.

ARTICLE 10 UNEXPLAINED

Hitchcock Gives Praise; Lodge Is Silent; "Lacks Americanism," Says Harding.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Wilson's address to the Senate to-day failed to satisfy either friends or enemies of the League of Nations covenant in that body.

The President, in the opinion of his official hearers, gave a more or less loosely phrased excuse for the existence of the present situation and then lapsed into the realm of abstract discourse.

The disappointment at the peculiarly general character of the utterances of the President was reflected not only in the indorsements of his words by his allies but in the criticisms by the opponents of his proposed internationalization of the United States.

True to habit, one element in the Senate rallied to the support of Mr. Wilson with the usual success of trite complimentary phrases, but the opposition, ready to meet arguments and explanations, stood amazed at the infinitesimal target which the speech presented for their heavy artillery.

Praise Carries Same Brand. Practically every one of the supporters of the President made use of an apology for the incompleteness of the President's explanation.

But Senator Williams (Miss.) was not so restrained in his expressions. Senator Williams said: "I think that in breadth of vision, in height of humanitarianism, in fundamental world statesmanship and in delicacy of dovetailed English the President's address is the greatest thing that has happened since the President of the United States since Lincoln died."

Tremendous Problems Explained. Senator Walsh (Mon.), another of the old faithful type of hard and fast administration, revealed in outline and yet with sufficient distinctness some of the intricate difficulties of the tremendous problems which the League of Nations would create.

Senator Knox (Pa.), another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, also declined to talk. But other Republicans were hardly so tactful. Senator Poinexter (Wash.) said:

"The President's statement that we went to war not because our material interests were directly threatened and that America had entered the war in a cause which would promote no private or peculiar interests of its own is flatly contradictory to the urgent representations made by the President to Congress which the American people when he asked the adoption of armed neutrality and the declaration of war. If we had no direct material interest in the war then our people were led to sacrifice on false pretenses and in violation of every moral obligation of the Government to guard their interests."

Fought to Preserve Neutral. "The Government has no moral right to lead our people into war merely to follow a vision. If our people sacrificed and our soldiers died by the thousands by the President's order in a cause which would promote no private or peculiar interest of their country, they have been the victims of the most atrocious abuse of governmental power ever perpetrated. The truth is, however, that the most vital material interests, not only the rights and lives of

LANCASHIRE STRIKERS WIN. LONDON, July 10.—The Manchester cotton strike, which has tied up the industry in Lancashire for three weeks, has been settled. The operatives will resume work on Monday on the basis of a forty-eight hour week and an advance in weekly wages amounting to 20 per cent.

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Cannon No Wiser After Wilson Treaty Address

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN. WASHINGTON, July 10.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, former Speaker of the House, listened to the address of President Wilson in the Senate to-day. Commenting on the address, he said:

I listened to the President, recognized his aspirations for the spread of truth and righteousness throughout the world, noted that he left the explanation of the treaty or alliance with France for another occasion, and I am no wiser now than I was an hour ago when I entered the Senate chamber.

'TREATY WILL BEAR THE TEST'

Not What Any One of National Delegates Would Have Written, Wilson Explains.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The text of President Wilson's address to the Senate to-day follows: "GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to inform you with regard to the work of the conference by which that treaty was formulated."

"The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement. It would not be possible for me either to summarize or to construe its manifold provisions in an address which must of necessity be something less than a treatise. My services and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your Committee on Foreign Relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer, and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them. I shall at this time, prior to your own study of the document, attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose."

"In one sense, no doubt, there is no need that I should report to you what has been daily cognizant of what was going on there, of the problems with which the Peace Conference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of settlement anywhere on a field on which the old lines of international relationship and the new alike followed so intricate a pattern and were for the most part cut so deep by historical circumstances which dominated action where it would have been best to ignore or reverse them."

"The present currents of politics and of interest must have been evident to you. It would be presuming in me to attempt to explain the questions which arose or the many diverse elements that entered into them. I shall attempt something less ambitious than that and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the Congress the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play as the representatives of the Government of the United States."

"That part was dictated by the role America had played in the war and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle."

Why U. S. Entered the War. "The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation, except our associates on this side of the sea. We entered it not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw everywhere that the effects of the selfishness of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation, and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizen, as against the autocratic authority in his governors."

"And in the settlement of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of liberty and the assurance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the selfishness of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation, and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizen, as against the autocratic authority in his governors."

"The hope of the nations allied against the Central Powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere amongst them, except in their stoutest spirits, a sombre foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November, eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike

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President Treats of Pact From Many Angles in General Terms.

MUST FOLLOW VISION. French Treaty, Shantung and Ireland Not Referred To in Address.

MENTIONS SAAR BRIEFLY. Foreign Relations Committee to Take Up Consideration of Measure on Monday.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN. WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Wilson went before the Senate to-day and fired the first gun in defense of the proposed League of Nations when he submitted the covenant of the league and the treaty of peace. Confining himself to generalities, Mr. Wilson scarcely touched on the peace terms, using almost all of the forty minutes his speech occupied in treating the league proposal from many angles, but always in general terms.

The President assured the Senate that "a league of free nations has become a practical necessity." He said it was "the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting" in the formation of the peace pact, the "world settlement."

In his message the President withheld the proposed French-American alliance. He studiously avoided any mention of the Shantung matter and of the Irish question; only a fleeting allusion was made to the Saar Valley settlement. All of this was explained by the Senators who heard him as due to the fact that the Peace Treaty itself had been withheld—officially—from the Senate until the moment the President stepped into the Senate Chamber at quarter past twelve o'clock, and he could not consistently explain something of which the Senate had been kept in ignorance.

Too Late to Turn Backward. At the end of his pleading for the child of his brain Mr. Wilson declared: "The stage is set, the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God, who led us into this war. We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else."

In one line of the President's address those Senators who from the first have seen surrender of American sovereignty, rights and independence if America becomes a member of the League of Nations, saw admission of their worst fears. This was when the President declared that every enlightened judgment demanded "that at whatever cost of independent action, whatever Government that took thought for its people or for justice or for ordered freedom should lend itself to a new purpose and utterly destroy the old order of international politics."

In the beginning the President disposed of the peace terms by stating that they constituted nothing less than a world settlement, but that it would be impossible for him to summarize or construe them in anything less than a treatise. For this purpose, he said, he was entirely at the disposal of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at any time.

Secrecy Alliance Causes Smile. A quickly repressed ripple of laughter among certain Senators was audible when Mr. Wilson, speaking of his activities in Paris, said: "You have been fairly cognizant of what was going on there."

The President arrived at the Capitol soon after noon, having been preceded thither by Mrs. Wilson, her mother, Mrs. Bolling, and Miss Margaret Wilson. Ordinarily the President addressed Congress from the rostrum of the House of Representatives. This is the first time since his coming into office that he has addressed a legislative body of political views opposed to his own and the second time in his career that he has addressed only the Senate.

The Republican majority was anxious to see that no awkward or untoward incident marked their entertainment of the head of the nation, so recourse was had to the book of rules and precedents, and the ceremony of receiving Mr. Wilson was carried through with every attention to the prescription laid down by the first Senate.

The Senate was sitting when the President reached the Capitol. At

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