

that Washington is getting a liberal education in Far Eastern affairs. "There are so many delegates and delegations of various characters in the city dealing with the Eastern question that I can hardly keep them straight in my mind," he said.

DR. RENNER TO ASK EXTENSION OF TIME

Austrian Chancellor Reaches St. Germain After Conference.

DR. BAUER QUILTS POST

Foreign Minister Resigns Because of Failure of Policies.

St. Germain, July 27.—Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor and head of the Austrian peace delegation, accompanied by Dr. Richard Schuller, another member of the delegation, arrived here today from Feldkirch, near the Swiss border, where they had been in consultation with Austrian government representatives from Vienna.

Dr. Renner at once formulated a request to the peace conference for an extension of the fifteen days accorded Austria to reply to the second part of the peace terms which were communicated to the Austrian delegation on July 20.

Vienna, July 26 (delayed).—Dr. Otto Bauer, the Austrian Foreign Minister, resigned the foreign portfolio today. He retained, however, the post of Minister of Socialization in the Cabinet.

Several reasons are advanced for Dr. Bauer's resignation. In the first place, under his administration, there was a failure to secure a union between Austria and Germany, and, likewise, failure to secure the aid of Italy in advancing Austria's desire toward this end.

Representatives of the Allied Powers, as well as Austrians of the well to do order, are said to have been attempting for months to induce Dr. Bauer to resign, because of his supposed Bolshevik affiliations.

Dr. Bauer, discussing the Austrian treaty recently, said: "For thirty years we will be the slaves of the Allies economically. Austria loses her economic independence. Austria must cover 70 per cent. of the \$14,000,000,000 war debt, which means \$1,600 per person, or \$3,000 for a family of five persons. This colossal peace cost is destroyed only through the victory of international solidarity."

BOLSHEVIKI RETIRE IN NORTH, REPORT

"Pressure of Enemy Forces" Given as Reason.

LONDON, July 27.—A Russian wireless message says that Bolshevik reports announce the retirement of the Bolshevik forces along the railway in the Archangel region to their position of retreat, and that they are being driven back to their original positions.

Copenhagen despatches of July 24 reported that the Bolshevik offensive east and west of Pskov failed and that the Bolsheviks in that region were in full retreat. The Estonians had begun a counter offensive and the Bolshevik losses were heavy.

COMPROMISE ENDS AIR MAIL STRIKE

One Pilot Is Taken Back—Perils Are Lessened.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Second Assistant Postmaster-General Praeger reached an amicable settlement today with the air mail pilots who went on one day strike last week. At the conclusion of the conference with Pilot Charles H. Anglin, representing the pilots, the reinstatement of Pilot E. Hamilton, last one of the two men whose dismissal resulted in the strike, was announced.

Leon Smith, the other dismissed aviator, will not be reinstated, Mr. Praeger said. This action was said to have met with the approval of Mr. Anglin because Smith's case presented complications which required separate action.

Under the settlement, which according to both Mr. Praeger and Mr. Anglin precludes the possibility of further trouble, the departure of the planes flying under adverse weather conditions has been clarified so as to permit the manager of the flying field to determine whether the pilot had taken the field when his life might be endangered.

David Melzer, 42, a jeweler of 448 Grove street, Jersey City, was attempting to move a safe in his place yesterday afternoon when it fell upon him, crushing his chest so badly that he died later in the Jersey City Hospital.

Hindenburg Doesn't Believe U.S. Seeks Trial of the Ex-Kaiser

victors demanded the giving up of the President, the army leaders and other officers," he demanded. "Just as the American people would feel so do the German people feel today, except those who have lost all love of country and do not believe in having a country."

It touched upon the devastation of France attending his retreat from the San Quentin line. "A deplorable military necessity," was the terse reply. He added:

"What would the people of your North have thought if the South had been victorious in the civil war and the Confederates had demanded the surrender of Gen. Sherman for his devastation in the famous march to the sea?"

"How about the mistreatment of prisoners?" I asked. "If there is to be an investigation of that," he replied, "then to be fair and just it should not be one sided, but should cover both sides in the war."

Turning, he picked up a volume of sworn affidavits and official reports alleging mistreatment of German prisoners and said:

"Read that. It makes one's hair stand on end to learn what incredibly inhuman treatment some of our people were subjected to in some of your prison camps."

The Field Marshal recalled our last meeting, in December, 1918, on which occasion I had warned him against underestimating America as a factor if she were drawn into the war. At that time both Von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff remarked that the United States could not possibly raise and equip an army in time to take an effective part in the war.

"The achievement of your country was colossal—yes, truly colossal—to stamp such an army out of the ground," he said frankly. There was a note of unmistakable admiration in his voice.

"You Americans may have an opportunity soon of showing just how great peace angels you are," he remarked, referring to certain news despatches.

"Then you do not believe that this will be the last war?" I asked. The Field Marshal burst out laughing. "Only dreamers believe that," was the answer.

"Then you do not believe the League of Nations will render wars impossible?" I persisted. "So long as mankind exists there will be wars," he replied. "There may be fewer wars, but no great people will ever submit questions of national honor or national existence to a tribunal of other people, or will accept an unjust judgment dictated by interest or might without a test of strength. Certainly this peace gives little encouragement to hope that wars may end."

"Will Germany ever come back?" I asked. "The German people will rise again," declared the Field Marshal with conviction in his tone. "But it will not take place in my day," he added.

Then turning to Capt. von Hindenburg of the General Staff, who had been a silent listener to the conversation, he said: "My son will see it. Although he has been with the shock troops throughout the war God has spared him to me, perhaps that he may see the day denied to me when Germany shall rise again." He added: "Between the Romanic people on the one side and the Slavic on the other, the German people have a mission in the world."

Although the Field Marshal remonstrated twice against my leaving the topic to which I had agreed to confine myself I got him back to the part of the United States in the war.

"America the Decisive Factor." "America was the decisive factor in the war," he declared shortly. "Then you believe that without us you would have won?" I suggested.

"I certainly do," was the laconic answer, emphasized by an eloquent movement of the huge shoulders. As the broken spirited German national hero made me good-bye there came to my mind a picture of our first meeting in the Royal Palace at Posen in December, 1914, and again later in the winter during the battles of the Masurian Lakes, then at Ples in December, 1916, on the eve of the fall of Bucharest, when he said in reference to the expected spring offensive by the Allies in the west:

"Let them come on. We are ready for them. The Entente has lost 10,000,000 men; if they could not win with them they could not win without them."

I recalled also Gen. Ludendorff's remark on that occasion: "The war will be decided before you can intervene effectively."

To-day the German war hero is nearing his seventy-second year and is waiting to end his days, a bitterly disappointed old man.

MICHAELIS ADMITS ERZBERGER CHARGE

Former Chancellor Says Ex-Kaiser Rejected Peace Feeler.

COUNCIL CONSIDERED IT Decision Made to Hold Out for Almost All of Junker Terms.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, July 27.—Dr. Georg Michaelis, the former Imperial Chancellor, in a long declaration published by the *Republiker Rundschau*, disclaims responsibility for refusal of peace overtures in 1917, attributed to him by Maximal Erzbeger, Vice-Premier, speaking in the German National Assembly Friday.

On that occasion Herr Erzbeger declared that peace overtures were made to Germany by Great Britain and France through the Vatican in August, 1917, and that Chancellor Michaelis on September 21 wrote that the situation was not sufficiently clear and rejected the overtures.

Dr. Michaelis, in his present statement, however, says he was not in Berlin at the time, and that he discussed them with Dr. von Kuehnemann, who was Foreign Secretary at the time. Later he requested the Emperor to hold a Crown Council in the presence of the supreme army and navy authorities, which was held on September 20 and the result of the conference, he says, was summed up by the Emperor in the following written memorandum:

"The annexation of Belgium is dubious. Belgium could be restored. The Flanders coast is true, is very important and Zebrugges must not fall into the hands of the British. But the Belgian coast alone could not be held. The close economic union of Belgium with Germany must be brought about. Belgium has the greatest interest in this."

They Feared Vatican. The former Chancellor explains that he arranged with Von Kuehnemann to make soundings, through a suitable person, to indicate, in accordance with the Crown Council's decision, that he was ready for negotiation, and that recognition of Germany's territorial integrity, restoration of the German economy, abandonment of an economic war and a general amnesty were demanded.

Great secrecy was necessary, and it was considered inadvisable to negotiate through the Vatican, because the Emperor had rendered an indication by Erzbeger possible.

In conclusion Dr. Michaelis says "I did my utmost, and if the plans failed it was due to the fact that our enemies were unwilling."

Gen. Erich Ludendorff, former First Quartermaster-General, is also out with a declaration. He says that he knew of the Papal letter or the reply of Dr. Michaelis until disclosed by Herr Erzbeger. He learned of it from other sources in August that Great Britain was willing to talk peace, and mentions the council of September 1. He adds that a decision was reached, but does not mention what it was.

The Conservative papers say the Conservatives had many conferences with the Emperor, but that the Emperor was not willing to discuss peace, because the Entente refused peace until Germany admitted her war guilt.

Before the Assembly at Weimar the Socialist Deputy Herr Wels said to say that he first learned of the British peace feeler through the Erzbeger speech.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—The text of the agreement of Count Czernin, the former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to Emperor Charles dated April 12, 1917, which was the subject of an attack on Mathias Erzberger last by the German National Assembly, is published in Weimar. Its principal point is the necessity of opening peace negotiations "before our enemies are aware of our expiring power."

Count Czernin pointed out the critical situation in Austria and Germany and the revolting conditions in the Balkans, and warned the Emperor that he would be forced to accept peace unless he was ready to undertake a submarine warfare which would be disastrous.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN U. S. AT LOW LEVEL Only Surplus Is in Office and Technical Help.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, July 27.—Unemployment in the United States has ceased to be a bugaboo, according to the first annual report of the United States Employment Service.

The report shows that while there is a considerable surplus of office help and technical and professional men, there is an increasing demand for mechanics in the building trades, and conditions in most of the mechanical industries are stable. There is a shortage of agricultural and industrial labor in the West and South.

It is explained that the surplus of office and technical men is due to the desire of many persons who have formerly been laborers or mechanics to secure positions as clerks or superintendents and also to the large number of persons who are being held up pending the ratification of the peace treaty and the determination of future industrial conditions.

It is also influenced, it is stated, by the large number of trained technical men and executives being released from an army.

For your vacation: Bright ties. Shirts you don't want to put a coat over. Silk Dmyk Rose, 4 1/2 grade, 65 cents. Rm Beach suits \$14.95! Will be glad to have you look around. Cordially W. Morgan. Wm. Morgan & Sons. 14 Cortlandt St. 9-11 Day St.

POINCARÉ MAY RUN FOR FRENCH SENATE

President Will Not Retire From Politics After He Leaves Elysee Palace.

PREMIER IS A POSSIBILITY Clemenceau Could Win if He Enters the Race—Attacks on Cabinet.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, July 27.—Premier Clemenceau's reference in a recent debate in the Chamber of Deputies to "the renewal of the powers of the President of the Republic" was interpreted in some quarters as an indication that President Poincaré would be a candidate for a second term at the Elysee Palace.

Friends of M. Poincaré belonging to several political parties say that the President's determination to retire at the end of his present term remains unshaken, but that this does not mean that he intends to retire from politics.

On the contrary, according to the best informed sources, M. Poincaré will take an active part in politics, and will depart from the precedents furnished by the quiet, retired lives of M. Fallieres, Loubet and other former Presidents, and take an active part in politics, and will depart from the precedents furnished by the quiet, retired lives of M. Fallieres, Loubet and other former Presidents, and take an active part in politics, and will depart from the precedents furnished by the quiet, retired lives of M. Fallieres, Loubet and other former Presidents.

In the speculation regarding the Presidential election to be held in January next, the remark is frequently made that the choice of the Congress of Versailles could be forecast with certainty if Premier Clemenceau made known his willingness to stand as a candidate for the office of Chief Executive.

Aside from the Premier and the usual candidates of the President of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate the only other names canvassed are those of Alexander Ribot, former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Jules Poincaré, Minister of the Interior in the present Cabinet, both of whom were unsuccessful Presidential candidates in 1913.

Pains Run Against Poincaré. M. Pains, who was backed by M. Clemenceau, resigned the Agricultural portfolio in Poincaré's Ministry to be a candidate against M. Poincaré, and he happens again to be a member of the Government presided over by a possible candidate who is believed to possess the best chances of election.

The hostile element of the Radical party still hopes, however, with the aid of the Socialists and Republican Socialists, to overthrow the Cabinet before the elections, in which case M. Pains would be able to stand without appearing to be disloyal to his chief, and with the support of the "Tiger" he would be a formidable opponent to Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, whose chances appear to be better than those of M. Dubout, President of the Senate.

The *Echo de Paris* today declares it has accurate information that the Parliamentary elections have been arranged to be held on October 26. The probable date which has previously been mentioned was October 12. The newspaper adds that reports that President Poincaré intends to ask for reelection are denied.

Big Political Union Urged. At a convention of the Radical Socialist party yesterday Secretary Bonnet of the radical Federation of France proposed a union of the Radicals, the Radical-Socialists, the Alliance Democratique and the Independent Socialists in support of a coalition ticket.

Vigorous protests were raised against a union with the Alliance Democratique, which is the next strongest party to the Radicals and was the nucleus of the Proletarians of the Left, organized by M. Briand for the elections of 1914.

The Radicals of extreme tendencies expressed preference for a coalition with the Socialists and suggested that efforts be made to secure annulment of a resolution passed recently by the Socialist convention forbidding technical abilities.

The report of the Radical party committee is said to be rich in daring.

WAKE ME AT 7

I must catch my train! how many of you are slaves to the railway? do you know that you can sleep with comfort in the finest and coolest dormitory in the world? a real good night's rest, will put you in form to do a good day's work. you will feel refreshed after the baths. then you can leave at any time. the fleischman turkish baths do the trick. stay there over night, until to a. m. ladies are there during the daytime, except on Saturdays and sundays. one dollar admits you.

ITALY PLANS TARIFF AGAINST GERMANY

American Goods, Particularly Shoes Are in Demand.

Rome, July 27.—The Italian War Trade Board has abolished many restrictions on importations. The list of commodities allowed to enter Italy, to be published soon, undoubtedly will be most liberal as regards American products. Although there may be many articles prohibited, pre-war conditions will be established as nearly as possible. It is anticipated that leather will be near the top of the new list, as the public is clamoring for American shoes, war time stocks being antiquated, shod worn and of inferior quality.

Senator Lusatti, formerly Italian Premier in a statement to the Associated Press predicted a tariff wall against German imports to prevent a sudden avalanche of German products into Italy.

"At present," Senator Lusatti said, "the Germans have a big advantage in money exchange, but despite it they will find a market in Italy. The Germans will try to flood Italy with cheap goods and there is a good market here for their products, but this market must be taken up by the Allies. America is in a strategic position to start trade with Italy on a gigantic scale."

The Government is making every effort to restore to a pre-war status Italian-American relations. Continuous conferences are being held between the commercial staff of the American Embassy and the Italian Ministry of Commerce. The cool situation has attracted special attention and efforts have been furnished to the Americans on Italy's needs in order to be able to answer if they can relieve the threatened tie up of Italian industry.

POLISH-UKRAINIAN WARFARE HAS ENDED

Gen. Petlura Sends Mission to Ask Cooperation.

VIENNA, July 26.—(Delayed).—Fighting between the Poles and the Ukrainians has ended, Gen. Petlura, Ukrainian leader, has sent a mission to the Poles with the object of discussing cooperation in fighting the Bolsheviks and driving them from Ukraine.

The Polish-Bolshevik front near Brest is inactive and the Poles are able to promenade outside their trenches without being fired on.

Gen. Petlura declares that if the Allies ever arrive at a point of understanding on the Ukrainian situation and furnish munitions to the Ukrainians, he will be able to drive the Bolsheviks within a month. The objection to this plan in Poland is said to be the possibility of Petlura renewing his contact with the Poles later.

Petlura and his followers say they are opposed to interference from the outside or the advent of foreign soldiers, even to defeat the Bolsheviks. It is charged, unlikely that Gen. Denikin, the Russian anti-Bolshevik leader, will be welcomed by them. The Ukrainians are outspoken in their criticisms of the Russian Anglo-French reconstruction plan in Russia under Admiral Kolchak.

YANKS IN SILESIA IF TREATY PASSES

Occupation by Rhine Troops Quickly to Follow on Ratification.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. COPENHAGEN, July 27.—The plan to shift to Silesia, if the treaty is ratified soon, a part of the American force now in the Rhine district, which was discussed yesterday by Marshal Foch with the Supreme Council, is strongly backed by the other nations. The treaty provides for the occupation of Silesia by the Allies as soon as it becomes effective, the Germans giving way to the troops of the Allies.

Some of the people of Silesia already have sent in petitions asking for an occupation alone, and it is generally considered that the presence of an American contingent would have an excellent effect. But at the session yesterday of the Supreme Council, which was devoted exclusively to military matters, Henry White and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss made it plain that the American force designed for the permanent Rhine army, amounting to 6,000 men, would be the only American troops in Europe.

If the Allies wanted some of them for Silesia, there would be no objection, provided that the United States had ratified the treaty; but it must be understood that their places in the army of the Rhine would not be taken by other American troops.

While the matter was not settled, it was evident that the plan for shifting the Americans to Silesia was favored strongly. Should the United States not ratify the treaty, she would still be the oratorically at war with Germany when the treaty becomes effective through its ratification by three of the other Allies, and she scarcely could participate in the occupation of Silesia, particularly as the Senate, in that case, would not have approved this partition of Germany.

LAUDS WILSON; RAPS TREATY.

Dr. Holmes Says Terms Drive Germans to Degradation.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes in his morning address at the Community Church, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, yesterday said that the terms of peace had been drawn in selfishness and without consideration of bringing a permanent condition of order to the world. The heaviness of the voice placed upon the Germans has driven them to "degradation, disgrace and shame," he said.

Dr. Holmes defended President Wilson as the only member of the conference who had unselfishly tried to establish an actual peace, but objected to the League of Nations on the ground that the people have no representation in it.

The threat of industrial socialism would not exist, Dr. Holmes said, if justice had been done in Paris. There can not be no peace until the reactionary forces yield to an economic readjustment.

WOMEN FIGHTING PROFITEERS SEIZED

undertaken in protest against high prices in Dorchester stores were arrested last evening after a large number of excited women had congregated in the vicinity of stores at Elmo and Erie streets.

Mrs. Dora Dalevitch, aged 24, of 129 Elmo street, and Mrs. Rachael Paris of 28 Browning avenue were the women taken into custody. They will be arraigned on a technical charge of sauntering and loitering.

Earlier in the evening leaders of the movement to boycott merchants alleged to be charging exorbitant prices for chicken and fish held a mass meeting at the corner of Erie and Elmo streets and decided to continue the campaign to reduce the high cost of living throughout the coming week.

The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Dalevitch and several other leaders in the movement. Scores of women attended and they hailed with delight the announcement that the boycott is to be extended to Roxbury, East Boston and other districts of the city.

Merchants of the district have been notified that they will come under the ban of the boycott if they continue to ask from 52 to 55 cents for chicken and prices for fish that ranged from 18 cents a pound for haddock to 45 cents for pike.

KAROLYI ON WAY TO U. S.

Trying to Come Here via Holland. Is Report.

By the Associated Press. VIENNA, July 27.—Count Michael Karolyi, former Provisional President of Hungary, has arrived at Prague, accompanied by his wife. He is trying to obtain passports to go to the United States by way of Holland.

The *Voensiche Zeitung* of Berlin announced on Saturday the arrest of Count Karolyi and his wife and said that they were detained at Prague.

LIGHTNING KILLS KITE FLIER.

Servant Man Was Emulating Benjamin Franklin in Storm.

Scranton, July 27.—While emulating Benjamin Franklin and flying a kite during a thunder storm late yesterday, Andrew Loyak of this city was killed when a bolt of lightning followed the wet kite string from the skies.

Loyak was struck in the back of the head and all his hair burned off. Death was instantaneous.

For Latin American News See Pages 10 and 11

MEASURED BY TIME. Ovington's is 70 years old. Measured by its sales, Ovington's is the newest shop on Fifth Avenue. Measured by its charm, it is the most fashionable shop—and measured by its prices, Ovington's is the most reasonable. Ovington's "The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue" 314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

Edison Service Saved \$9,310 Last Year In One New York Building. During a period of rising costs, without precedent, this down-town, fifteen story office building saved more than \$9,000 last year in its light and power expenditures. The comparison is with the private plant expenditures of 1917; could it be made with the cost of corresponding operation in 1917—the saving of the year would have exceeded \$15,000. In New York City, probably no private plant is operated without large relative waste of coal, and at a very material money loss. Our engineers are prepared to make a study of any plant and report upon the possible economies of Edison Service without obligation of any kind, either direct or implied. The New York Edison Company At Your Service General Offices: Irving Place and 15th Street District Offices where Electrical Appliances of all kinds are on display 424 Broadway near Canal St. 151 East 80th St. between Lexington & 3rd Ave. 10 Irving Place corner 15th St. 15 East 125th St. 124 West 42d St. between B'way & 6th Ave. 362 East 149th St. near Courtlandt Ave. 555 Tremont Ave. corner Monterey Ave. Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000