

PRESIDENTIAL PIE

"Four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie" may have been "a dainty dish to set before a king,"

But, it would hardly have satisfied a President of the United States.

From Washington to Wilson, all have been fond of the more substantial pie for which America is noted—

The old-fashioned, home-made kind so popular at CHILDS.

Lincoln's favorite—apple pie—is also a favorite at CHILDS.



Advertisement for Dewey's TONICS, Dew-ol Dew-fer-ol, Iron, Olive Oil and Port, Still Grape Juice, Sparkling Crapuri.

Advertisement for French Vermouth, featuring a bottle illustration and text: "WHY get some of this, too? You'll like it just as well as Mouquin's non-alcoholic Italian Vermouth, but it has the French flavor instead."

Advertisement for Mouquin, Restaurant & Wine Co., 124 Prince St., N. Y. Tel. Spring 5545.

Advertisement for Clarke's Spanish Art and Antiquities, 42-44 EAST 58TH ST., featuring a collection of Spanish art.

Advertisement for Brentano's, 5 Ave at 27th St, New York, featuring a globe illustration and text: "ALL BOOKS ALL LANGUAGES".

Advertisement for MCHUGH WILLOW, 3 EAST 48, featuring a willow tree illustration and text: "looks as well in the living room as on the veranda, on the pleasure boat as in the sun parlor, for it is designed for grace as well as wear."

Advertisement for Floy's Service, Inc. PLANNED ADVERTISING, 116 West 32nd Street, N.Y.C.

AUGUSTA VICTORIA, EX-EMPRESS, DIES

Succumbs After Year of Suffering to Heart Disease in Doorn, Holland.

BURIAL IN POTSDAM Had Expressed Longing to Die After Death of Prince Joachim.

SUBJECT TO MELANCHOLIA Hohenzollern Family Expected at Exile Home for Funeral Ceremony.

By the Associated Press. DOORN, Holland, April 11.—After just one year's continuous suffering from heart disease, former Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany died here this morning.

Former Emperor William and Prince Adalbert, the fourth son, were at the bedside when she died. They had been called by Dr. Haesener, who attended the former Empress throughout her residence in Holland.

Last night the patient, who had been but semi-conscious, was kept from suffering by frequent hypodermic injections, but her breathing appeared to become hourly more difficult. At 5 o'clock this morning Dr. Haesener assisted the attending nurse and Countess von Keller, an old friend of the former Empress, to adjust the patient's position so that she might become more comfortable. As the day broke breathing became still more difficult for the failing patient and her pulse grew weaker.

It then grew evident to the physicians that the end was near, and Dr. Haesener warned former Emperor William and Prince Adalbert of the approach. The ex-Empress became unconscious and her breathing became fainter and fainter, until at 6 o'clock life left her frail body.

The ex-Empress stood at the bedside with her hand on the bed, to her comfort and she remained in the room for some time afterward.

Augusta Victoria had lived in Doorn less than a year, coming here with the ex-Empress from Amroongen last May. During the first months of her residence she visited the village two or three times, but afterward her malady grew more serious and she was only occasionally seen by the people, driving in the park in a pony cart.

After her serious attack in November last, when it was expected she would die, the former Empress had not left her room. Dr. Haesener declared to-day that the end would have come sooner but for the devoted care of her nurse and two old friends, Countess von Rantau and Countess von Keller.

Augusta Victoria had expressed a longing to die since she learned of the death of Prince Joachim. It is said she had never been told that he was a suicide. She frequently suffered spells of profound melancholy.

Former Crown Prince Frederick William arrived during the day in the company of the Burgomaster of Weidagen and Adjutant von Jena. J. B. Kan, Secretary-General of Affairs of the Dutch Government, met Frederick William in the village. The German flag to-day was hoisted at half staff over the tower of the castle.

Several members of the Hohenzollern family are expected to reach here tomorrow. Prince Oscar sent word that he was leaving for Holland, and Princess Luise Victoria, with her husband, the Duke of Brunswick, is also on the way to Doorn.

Count Von der Goetz left here for Berlin to-day to arrange for the funeral. A funeral service will be held in the castle to-morrow or Wednesday, conducted by Dr. von Trojander and Pastor Weles. An opportunity will be given to-morrow to all who wish to sign the condolence list. It is expected the body of the former Empress will be transported to Potsdam for burial in the Potsdam dam. It is understood the former Kaiser will accompany the body as far as the Dutch frontier.

The former German Kaiser and Queen of Prussia, Augusta Victoria, Frederica Louisa, Princess Jenny, was a devoted wife and mother, and during the years her husband ruled the German Empire with his fist of mail she showed marked interest for the poor and for charity and philanthropy in many forms. But she was a German princess before all else. Although she did not exert any considerable political influence, or desire to, she nevertheless was credited with the utmost sympathy for the former Kaiser in his ambition for world domination.

That she subscribed to the assertion of the military leaders of her country that Germany was fighting a defensive war was shown by a statement she issued at the beginning of the conflict in which she declared that Germany was arming itself for a fight "which it did not begin and which it is carrying on only to defend itself." The statement was coupled with an appeal to German women to assist in caring for the German wounded. In July, 1914, she wrote the wife of the Dutch Minister of War, declaring that Germany had repeatedly manifested her readiness for peace, whereas the opposite attitude had been taken by the Entente powers.

The Kaiserin was the eldest daughter of the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and was born at Dömitz in Schleswig-Holstein, October 22, 1858, just three months before the Prussian king, who first saw the light January 27, 1859. Her father was not a rich man and his children were brought up in comparative simplicity. Augusta was well educated as to books, and thoroughly educated as to household matters. In the latter respect her training did not differ much from that of most other German girls.

The Kaiserin frequently said that the best thing she learned from her parents was what she endeavored to teach her own children—that character is the highest result of education. In her youth she had not the slightest idea she was to become the consort of the ruler of the mightiest empire of Europe.

The venerable Emperor William seemed to have many years still before him and the Crown Prince Frederick appeared in excellent health. But the unexpected happened, and seven years after she married Frederick's son she became Empress.

Seven children resulted from the union, and the Empress was devoted to them. She invariably retired at 10:30 P. M. and was up at 6 o'clock. One of her first pleasures of the day was to make her husband's coffee, a privilege never entrusted to servants. During the day she kept the Imperial family dressed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Tea was served at 5, and a simple supper at 8.

Prices realized on Swift & Co. Company sale of greens beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, April 9, 1921, on shipment sold out, ranged from 10.00 cents to 17.50 cents per pound, and averaged 15.87 cents per pound.—A.S.

GRADUATION AT ANNAPOLIS IS ADVANCED SIX MONTHS

Order From Denby Affecting 660 in Second Class of Midshipmen Is to Supply Shortage of Officers —Date Set for Next December.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. ANNAPOLIS, April 11.—In order to supply the shortage of naval officers which would exist about the first of the coming year, when temporary commissions, largely issued to former enlisted men and reserve officers, expire, Secretary of the Navy Denby has directed that the second class of midshipmen, 660 in number, is to be graduated in December next instead of June, 1922.

The order was read at the noon formation of the regiment of midshipmen to-day. The midshipmen whose graduation and commissioning as Ensigns will be advanced will not go on the summer cruise, but will go on a short leave after the graduation of the first class, which will be on June 3, and will return to the Naval Academy to take up the special work in preparation for their advanced graduation.

Action was taken by Secretary Denby under authority of a special act passed during the war by which the Secretary of the Navy may order the graduation of any class of midshipmen after not less than three years' training at the Naval Academy. This act expires next October. It is understood an extra examination for admission to the academy will be held in May.

The action of the Secretary of the Navy came as a surprise to the academy. Discussion of the order was much in evidence to-day. Some officials saw in it a departure from the attitude taken by Secretary Daniels, which was to give the enlisted man every chance of reaching commissioned ranks. Others say it is not unlikely the order was issued rather than to retain as officers many of the enlisted men who have been holding commissions as reserve officers on active duty while the war lasted and since.

So far as the actual scholastic work goes, the members of the second class will be able to cover the full course before they are graduated, but they will undergo a great deal of practical work, particularly that which they would have received on the cruise this summer.

TURKS, REENFORCED, LAUNCH OFFENSIVE

Are Making Attempt to Envelop Greek Right Wing—Brusa in Peril.

PARIS, April 11.—The Turks have launched an offensive against the Greeks from Denizli, 100 miles southwest of Afium-Karahissar, in the direction of Serai-Kol, in an endeavor to envelop the right wing of the Greeks, says a despatch from Constantinople to-day.

The Turks have been reinforced by ten divisions, liberated from the Caucasus by the recent conclusion of the agreement between the Ankara and Moscow Soviet governments.

News from Asia Minor indicates that the Turks are pressing the Greeks in the southern sector, as well as to the north in the region of Brusa.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.—The communication issued to-day by the Ankara army announces that the taking of Afium-Karahissar blocks the efforts of the Greeks in the east and leaves the Turks free to pursue their offensive against Brusa.

There has been violent fighting at Izmit, which is defended by a division of Greeks from Magnesia. The Greek battleship Averoff is off the city, which is full of refugees.

Gen. Ismet Pasha, of the Turkish forces said to-day: "The fall of Brusa is certain. We have passed the Kestel line and captured hundreds of prisoners and quantities of munitions."

The Greeks have fortified the slopes of Mount Olympus above Brusa. The great Ujjani Mosque has been destroyed by shell, which the Turks claim was maliciously fired by the Greeks. There is much indignation over this incident, and the Porte has made a protest.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.—The Turkish cavalry attacks around Brusa have thus far been unsuccessful. The Turks and the Greeks are both making feverish preparations for new general offensives.

In Western Konia the Turks have created a special "Old Man's Corps," the members of which are aged from sixty to one hundred years. It is commanded by the eighty-year-old General Ismail Frazil.

A Greek destroyer in the Black Sea has captured the pirate leader Hussein, aged 95 years, who has been burning Greek sailboats and villages on the Pontus coast.

RHINELAND FEARS A DOUBLE BARRIER

It Is Afraid Rest of Germany Will Treat Province as Foreign Country.

DEPRESSION IN MARKETS Firms More Opposed to Customs Levied by Berlin Than to Allied Measures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. FRANKFURT, Germany, April 11.—In addition to fear of the effect of the allied customs frontier tax of 25 per cent, industrial leaders and merchants in the Rhineland are afraid that a foreign country and establish counter-ventures charges. The markets show a general depression. The buyers in the occupied areas are cancelling orders from free Germany until they see what effect the customs frontier will have and efforts to have the Rhineland stock up in anticipation of an allied levy have been unsuccessful.

"Instead of stimulating business," said a Wiesbaden clothing manufacturer, "the coming barrier has killed the last spark of business. The stagnation which set in last year is merely continued. Even considering the depreciation in the value of the mark, clothing costs more in Germany to-day than in France. Most Rhineland firms are already well stocked and are prepared to offer their own fat until times change. Personally I am prepared to hold out two years."

The obvious purpose of the customs frontier is to detach us from our natural German markets, while exportation to France is not facilitated.

Firms are opposed more to customs levied by the German Government than to the allied measures and feel the danger of falling into the predicament of the free State of Danzig last year. The Allies are making hopeful promises and Rhineland industry, but it is not likely that they will remain to any large extent dependent on German connections.

It is now expected that the Germans themselves will refuse raw materials in large quantities unless accompanied by large orders of finished products from free Germany. Such a measure, while representing free Germany's best weapon for meeting the allied competition, which soon will be felt in the occupied territory, still presents uncertainties to the Rhinelanders which they are now unable to stomach.

Already business on the east of the Rhine is demanding advance payments before dealing across the river. An inundation of French and Belgian goods is expected until excluded by German counter-measures, and speculators are again awaiting in Mayence. The new commercial league of the Rhineland, which aims to relieve the present situation, may not have sufficient backing, as many Rhineland firms, resenting German customs and trading restrictions, are already seeking freedom on their own initiative.

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BOLSHEVIKI SEEKING MISSION TO FRANCE

Ostensibly to Discuss Reparation, Really to Foment May Day Rows.

TROTZKY'S WARLIKE TALK 150,000 Officers in 27 Armies Ready to Fight Poland and Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris, April 11.—The cabinet to-day agreed to adopt the principle that future budgets for armaments should not exceed the current one, as requested by the League of Nations.

The Ministers decided that an exception should only be made in the case of Belgium executing the league's work or in the event of an unusual situation created under the peace treaty.

That Moscow's professions of peaceful intentions are false and are merely offered to give time for more offensive action against Poland and Great Britain is believed here to be shown in despatches from Russian sources wherein Trotsky at a recent military school celebration declared that he had more than 150,000 officers ready for the conflict which is being prepared for next summer against Great Britain and to obtain revenge for the Polish defaunt. He further admitted that the Soviets now have twenty-seven complete armies.

Seizing upon the British industrial crisis as an opportune moment to attempt to provoke the long threatened European, if not world revolution, Moscow is making desperate efforts to obtain Premier Briand's permission to send a Soviet delegation to France, ostensibly to study the question of reparation of Russians in this country, but in reality to take part with French Communists in the annual May Day demonstrations. Trotsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, has again sent a wireless message to the French Premier protesting that France is holding Russians against their will, but declaring that a settlement is impossible unless the Soviets participate in its preparation. The message comminates with the threat that unless the French Government accepts "misunderstandings between the two countries will reach the point where a solution will be impossible."

Simultaneously with this the French Communist newspapers have commenced a new protest against France's acknowledged intention to occupy additional points in the Ruhr Basin after May 1 unless Germany comes to terms, calling upon the proletariat in France to join the British strikers in refusing to obey the commands of the present Government, not only in regard to interior prob-

lems but also to defeat the reopening of war against Germany, which instead of silencing treasuries will necessitate further expenditures.

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BELGIUM NOW ACCEPTS LEAGUE DISARMAMENT

Agrees Future Budgets Shall Not Be Increased.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—The cabinet to-day agreed to adopt the principle that future budgets for armaments should not exceed the current one, as requested by the League of Nations.

The Ministers decided that an exception should only be made in the case of Belgium executing the league's work or in the event of an unusual situation created under the peace treaty.

Advertisement for J.M. Gidding & Co. Natural Russian Sable Scarfs. Feature Today Unusual Offerings in Natural Russian Sable Scarfs (Single Skin effects). For wear with the Tailored Suit, Frock or Wrap. at \$125--\$135--\$145 Formerly \$195 to \$250. A very fortunate purchase of beautiful dark rich skins which we have just made enables us to offer our patrons these very fine quality pelts at unusually low prices.



A good investment in his day—but a bad one for his family—

HE had given the best years of his life to building a business and a personal estate; and when he died last year he left his wife and two unmarried daughters \$240,000 in the stock of his corporation.

The stock was apparently safe, the dividend was very good, and the widow and her daughters lived comfortably.

Then the unexpected happened. The business encountered financial difficulties, due not to mismanagement, but to changing economic conditions. The stock ceased to pay dividends and its value dropped to less than half of its former price.

Almost too late the widow came to a trust company for aid. Its officers managed to salvage \$83,000 of the principal and invested it in a number of ways so that this woman and her daughters now have an assured income of \$4,000—little more than one-third of what it might have been.

There are many other men in New York today who have put all their eggs in one basket. Such men need our Trust Department—need it now while they are able to plan for the future.

You are one of these men, perhaps; may we sit down with you, in your office or ours, and help you plan for your family's protection?

"Safeguarding your Life Insurance Money" and "Competent Estate Management" are two little booklets which will help you understand our Trust Department's capacity for helping you. We shall be glad to send either or both booklets on request.

Advertisement for THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 WALL ST. UPTOWN OFFICE: Total Resources over \$300,000,000. MADISON AVE. at 45th St. COLONIAL OFFICE: 222 Broadway. LONDON—3 King William St., E. C. 4. PARIS—23 Rue de la Paix.

Advertisement for Saks & Company, Broadway at 34th St. Announcement to Begin Tuesday A Remarkable Special SALE of 1400 HAND-BOARDED Cowhide Brief Cases. Regularly 10.50 At 4.95. THE finest brief cases ever sold in New York below 10.50. Made of heavy hand-boarded cowhide leather, with two sturdy leather "walls," making three compartments. Each case has a reliable extension lock, heavy handle reinforcement and sewed-on straps. GENUINE Cowhide Boston Bags Special 2.50 Not a cheaply made bag, but one that will give lasting, satisfying service. Made of cowhide leather, with hand-sewed frame. Sizes 15 and 16 inches. Main Floor.