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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

WEATHER
Fair and continued warm to-day. Local showers probable to-morrow, with lower temperature
Full Report on Page 8

VOL. LXXIX No. 26,528 [Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.] FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1919 * * * TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

R-34 Fighting Stiff Gale; 400 Miles Off St. John's; Kaiser Will Be Held for Trial in Tower of London, Exiled if Guilty; Crown Prince May Face Court

Betting Even On Big Fight At Toledo

On Eve of Battle McGeehan Picks Willard to Defeat Dempsey; Crowd Is With the Challenger

Nearly a Million Will Be Paid In

Champion Will Weigh In at More Than 240 and Opponent Below 200

By W. O. McGeehan

TOLEDO, July 3.—Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey will box twelve rounds in a $150,000 arena here to-morrow for $127,500 before almost a million dollars' worth of spectators. They have accumulated something like $20,000 apiece in their training, which is much more than the purse of some former heavyweight championship bouts.

Those are the figures. I think the gross receipts will fall a little short of a million. Speculators from New York and Chicago have told me so. The attendance is expected to reach 75,000.

The betting on this the eve of the battle is even. It seems to be sentimental betting largely. Since the episode of David and Goliath the victory of the "good little man over the good big man" always has been popular.

Since the episode of Jack Johnson and James J. Jeffries, two almost forgotten names at this writing, an axiom seems to have been established to the effect that "they never come back."

Picks Champion to Win

To my mind it seems that Willard should win. He has the advantage of fifty pounds and the longer reach. He has trained in a sensible, business-like sort of way. He can hit and he can block. If it were not sacrilegious in view of the fact that Mr. Willard was not at all interested in the late war, I might compare him to the American nation aroused. He is a huge person with potentialties that these twelve rounds will not bring forth.

William Harrison Dempsey, the contender, who will get $27,500 no matter what happens to-morrow, but who will get a million or more if he should knock out the Kansan, is a more romantic figure. Dempsey also is as fit as could be for a man who is twelve years younger and about fifty-odd pounds less than the obstacle that stands between him and the million and all the glories that the late John L. Sullivan left when he departed this world.

This is the first heavyweight championship bout in three years. It is the first heavyweight championship in a number of years where expert opinion—or what passes for expert opinion—was not pretty well decided.

The experts did not concede Jim Corbett a Chinaman's chance with John L. Sullivan; after that Fitzsimmons did not have a chance with Corbett. When Willard was matched with Johnson at Havana he was "the great big stiff." You can delve further into pugilistic history and you can find no parallel for the current difference of opinion.

Wrangle, but Do Not Bet

This difference of opinion is so decided that experts are wrangling still in the crowded corridors of the hotels. They are wrangling, but they are not betting. The head gambler here is discouraged over the reluctance of those present to back their opinions with currency. Everybody wants to "know something," in the parlance of the race track.

There is nothing to know, save what has been published and what will be published. Willard's weight is a secret that will be revealed in the ring. It is not violating any confidence to say that it will be something over 240 pounds. Dempsey's weight will be less than 200.

Both men have been on public view for two bits a peek, four bits on Sundays and holidays. Their accomplishments are much more widely published than those of the A. E. F., a real fighting organization, which has recently been more or less demobilized and scattered.

The eleventh-hour wrangle which precedes all championship prize fights occurred to-day when Major A. J. Drexel Biddle, of the Philadelphia Biddles, arrived. Major Biddle immediately went into conference with Tex Rickard of the Texas Rickards; Frank Flournoy, of the Tennessee Flournoys, and Ollie Pecord, of the Toledo and Troy Pecords. Battling Nelson, of the

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Demobilization By September 30 Ordered by Baker

Secretary Says It Has Nothing to Do With War-Time Prohibition

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Orders were issued to-day by Secretary of War Baker to all military commanders in the United States to complete the task of demobolizing all emergency officers in the army and get down to a peace-time strength of 225,000 men by September 3. Failure of Congress to furnish funds for the retention of a larger force was given in Secretary Baker's message as the reason.

The War Department also gave directions to-day for the discontinuance of Camps Meade, Custer, Bowie, Funston and Fort Oglethorpe as demobilization centres on July 10 and the abandonment of Camp Upton as a debarkation camp on July 15.

Camp Upton will be retained by the War Department, Secretary Baker said, but the use to which it will be put has not yet been determined.

Secretary Baker took occasion to explain that his orders to camp commanders to expedite the discharge of army personnel had no connection with the matter of war-time prohibition. He reiterated that the Attorney General must decide when the army's demobilization is terminated.

Michigan Hotbed of Reds, Says Gompers

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A startling picture of labor conditions in Michigan was presented in a statement submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. A special investigation has disclosed, he said, that revolutionary doctrines are gaining adherents by the thousands; that huge funds are being raised and expended for the propagation of socialistic and anarchistic theories, and that the Michigan miners are going over to the I. W. W. in droves.

Most of the American troops sent to Siberia were from Michigan, but Mr. Gompers blamed the enthusiasm with which, he said, the state was embracing the doctrines of Lenine and Trotzky chiefly on prohibition. Michigan has been dry for fourteen months.

"The industrial situation in Detroit, owing to the spread of radicalism and the deadly doctrines of the I. W. W. and the revolutionists, is acute and charged with danger," he said. "Oppressive legislation begets radical propaganda, and should Bolshevik doctrines ever obtain a foothold in this nation, which God forbid, the prohibitionists will not be free from responsibility."

Conditions Threatening

Prior to May, 1918, when Michigan went dry, Mr. Gompers said, all efforts of the radicals to organize Detroit and other Michigan cities met with failure in spite of the expenditure of large sums for propaganda purposes.

"In the fourteen months since prohibition was enacted," he added, "the alteration in Detroit conditions has been amazing, not to say sinister and threatening."

Mr. Gompers gave a list of forty-eight radical organizations with headquarters in Detroit and of 125 radical pamphlets and booklets that have been distributed by the hundreds of thousands throughout the state. More than 200,000 copies of the Russian Soviet constitution have been sold in the city of Detroit alone.

Describing the form of radicalism that is spreading in the industrial centres of Michigan, Mr. Gompers said:

"It is a fierce form of radical I. W. W. teaching and preaching akin to the revolutionary socialist of the continent of Europe, rather than the parlor socialist of the London Fabian Society. It is a socialist born of class division and class antagonism, and the hatred of all superiority, either mental, moral or physical, which would seem to be inseparable from radicalism, whatever name may be used to dignify it."

Auto Racer Dying; Mechanic Killed

Raymond Howard, an automobile racer, is dying in Coney Island Hospital and his mechanician, Emilio Gamdelli, is dead as the result of an upset last night at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, where they were trying out a car they had entered for the 100-mile Derby there to-day. Howard's skull, legs and right arm are fractured.

He was driving a Peugeot car which he intended to speed up to 115 miles an hour. He and his mechanician had the track to themselves and were making about 110 miles an hour when the steering arm broke as they reached the east curve of the track.

In a flash the racing car was rolling down the embankment. It came to a stop wheels uppermost with both men pinned beneath it. Eddie O'Donnell, another racer who had gone to the track for a try-out, had his car in motion while the Peugeot was still floundering. With the help of spectators he got the two victims out and started for the hospital at racing speed.

Gamdelli was dead when O'Donnell reached the hospital a few moments later. He had been killed outright, doctors said. Howard was placed on the operating table at once, but there was said to be slight chance of saving his life. He is twenty-seven years old. His mechanician was thirty-four and lived at 14 West Sixty-fourth Street. The accident occurred at 8 o'clock.

33,000 Guard City To-day Against Reds

Every Policeman Ready Against Bomb Plots, While 12,000 Militia Will Await Any Call

Municipal and U. S. Buildings Watched

Dynamite Found in Shed at Walpole, Mass.; Big Powder Theft Revealed

Independence Day finds armed men on guard at every vital spot, every public building, many churches and many homes of prominent citizens in New York City.

Thirty-three thousand men, comprising the entire police force and New York Guard, reinforced by Secret Service agents, will be ready to-day to deal with the threatened outbreaks.

The precautions taken here to fend against the rumored Red bomb plot have been duplicated in most of the other large cities of the nation.

While the Department of Justice at Washington announced yesterday that it had no confirmation of the reported radical plot, it is known that Secret Service men have made elaborate plans to protect the lives of officials there.

Thus far the only definite indications of the alleged plot have been the discovery of seventeen bombs hidden in a shed at Walpole, Mass., near Boston, and warnings sent out by the Pennsylvania constabulary that there have been wholesale thefts of powder and dynamite in that state in the last week.

While other cities are guarding against radical outrages, Chicago has carried the war into the enemy camp. The police yesterday rounded up every person of known Red sympathies in the city and will keep these jailed until after the Fourth.

Mooney Strike Dwindles

In New York City every policeman will be on duty. The 12,000 guardsmen, although not mobilized, will be ready to report at their armories at instant call. The Fire Department is also prepared to use its engines and hose to cool the ardor of possible mobs, and the sheriffs of the various counties have ordered all their deputies to be ready for service.

Besides the homes of officials and others who have incurred the wrath of the radicals, the police are guarding all powerhouses, bridges, telephone and telegraph lines, waterworks and municipal, state and Federal buildings.

The five-day strike projected as a demonstration for Mooney has simmered down to small proportions here since the American Federation of Labor declared against it. Not more than 35,000 workers will go on strike. Most of the other cities of the country will be affected but little, although Seattle may be tied up by it.

The police of the greater city were assigned yesterday to special work for the day, the details to be in force until Sunday. Special safeguards are thrown around the houses of men prominent in official and civil life, and those who at one time or another might have antagonized radicals of any shade. Strong guards, too, were placed near Federal and municipal buildings, public utilities, churches and synagogues and the entrances to all bridges.

Homes along Fifth Avenue will be given special attention, including those of Senator W. A. Clark, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street; Henry C. Frick, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street; W. K. Vanderbilt, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street; Andrew Carnegie, Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street, and the Astor residence at 840 Fifth Avenue, and that of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.

Lusk Committee Guarded

A special squad of policemen and plainclothes men has been thrown around the Prince George Hotel, which is the headquarters of the Lusk committee investigating Bolshevism in the State of New York. Extraordinary protection is also given Mayor Hylan's house in Brooklyn, as is also the homes of other city officials.

Two policemen were stationed at St.

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Big Dirigible Fights Way Through Fog

Favorable Conditions in Mid-Ocean Succeeded by Storm as Aviators Approach U. S. Coast

Time of Arrival Still Uncertain

All Depends on Weather, Say Experts; Wind May Continue for Two Days

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Friday, July 4.—Although communication with the British dirigible was being maintained early to-day by the radio station here, the exact whereabouts of the airship was not known to the station officials at 2:30 G. M. T. this morning (10:30 p. m., Thursday, New York time). No reports of the airship's position have been received in the last four and one-half hours.

Officials here reported last evening that the dirigible was within 400 miles of Newfoundland.

LONDON, July 3 (By The Associated Press).—The British dirigible R-34, which started yesterday on a 6,000-mile journey across the Atlantic to New York City and return, met storms off the coast of Newfoundland this afternoon and apparently has been blown far off its course.

The British cruiser Tiger, in mid-Atlantic attending the flier, reported to the Air Ministry that at 6:30 G. M. T. (2:30 p. m. New York time) the dirigible was in latitude 54 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 40 degrees west—a point approximately 700 miles northeast of Newfoundland and 500 miles south of Greenland.

At 15:55 G. M. T. (about midnight New York time) the report to the Air Ministry gave the position of the airship as latitude 52 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 40 degrees 30 minutes west. This point lies 150 miles south of that fixed in the earlier report.

According to these reports the dirigible, after swerving earlier in the day far to the northwest and heading toward Laborador, suddenly turned directly south. And in the succeeding ten hours covered only the intervening 150 miles.

Whether the deflection in her course will delay the arrival of the R-34 in New York beyond Friday was not certain to-night. An announcement from the Air Ministry early in the day indicated that the dirigible would touch at St. John's Friday morning and would make Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, early Saturday. But the Admiralty sent broadcast a wireless based on messages from the airship fixing July 4 as the probable date of arrival in New York and stating that the mammoth ship was expected to complete her return trip to East Fortune, Scotland, by the following Monday.

Cruisers Report Progress

The two British cruisers, Renown and Tiger, that through the day have followed in the wake of the dirigible to render aid in case of need, have reported the airship's progress from time to time.

Apparently all is well aboard the dirigible, for, though communication has been maintained with her throughout the flight, no word of distress has been received by the waiting radio stations.

Weather reports up to noon continued to be good, although the presence of a low pressure area off Newfoundland loomed threateningly. Major General J. E. B. Seeley, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, expressed hope that a following wind would soon be struck that would aid the ship into port.

General Seely said the R-34 was carrying messages which would be dropped at St. John's. At 6 o'clock this morning, he said, the dirigible had covered 1,0[illegible] miles, or one-third of the journey to New York. General Seely said that reports from the airship to the Ministry indicated that much valuable information of the heretofore unchartered air currents of the Atlantic was being obtained and that as a result the possibilities of overseas air traffic would be revealed. He expressed a hope that the flight would "bind still

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Buying a War—

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And Paying for It on the Instalment Plan

Knox Aims to Shelve League Until After Action on Treaty

Opponents Seek to Bring Up Deferred Resolution in New Form; Hitchcock Predicts Ratification After "Radical" Amendments Are Voted Upon

By Carter Field

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A motion to defer action on the league of nations until the peace treaty shall have been ratified will be made by Senator Philander C. Knox as soon as the treaty is laid before the Senate, it developed to-day.

Notice to this effect was served today on the Administration leader, Senator Hitchcock, by Senator Knox. Thus a vote will then be had on a question in effect precisely similar to the much discussed Knox resolution, which was favorably reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, and then allowed to sleep on the desk of the Senate clerk.

This is the course of procedure on the treaty and league in the Senate as forecast to-day by Senator Hitchcock:

1. A vote on Senator Knox's motion to postpone action on the league until the treaty has been ratified. This is regarded by the Administration forces as the most radical of all the motions which will be made, and a vote on it, they think, will not be heavy.

2. A vote on amendments which would strike out portions of the treaty to which Senators have objections, such as Articles X and XI.

3. Votes on motions to write in qualifying amendments, safeguarding the Monroe Doctrine, immigration control and similar matters.

4. A vote on the Root reservation programme. This is regarded by the Administration leaders as almost as radical as the direct amendment. They say either amendments or the Root reservation, in effect striking out Article X, would force the reconvening of the peace conference and delay thereby the resumption of normal conditions.

Final Ratification Predicted

5. A vote on less radical reservations, one after the other, until finally a mild resolution of ratification will be adopted.

"A large number of Republican Senators will vote with the Democrats against the Knox motion, which is virtually the same as the old Knox resolution," said Senator Hitchcock. "It will be snowed under. On each succeeding vote I expect to see the opposition gain a little strength, but they will be beaten on every roll call until the resolution of ratification stands with mild language indeed."

"Does that mean you expect there are to be some reservations?" he was asked.

"Well," said Senator Hitchcock, "I have not said that. Certainly if there are they will be mild, and will not really weaken the covenant to any extent. The opposition will not have votes enough to do that. These tests of public sentiment which are going on all the time, every one of which shows an overwhelming preponderance of public opinion for the league, will gradually weaken the backbone of the opposition.

"I have seen it many times in my experience in the Senate, however, that men would talk against a measure as though they would never vote for it no matter what happened, and then, after their amendments had all been voted down, and the question was to vote yes or no on the final proposition, they would vote for it. It will be so in this instance. Many of the Senators now talking so vigorously against the league or in favor of a radical programme of amendment or reservation, will hear from the people and on the final roll call will vote 'aye' for ratification of the treaty."

In the ranks of the opposition there is no apparent weakness on the reservation programme, despite the confident claims of the Administration leaders. No organized fight for the Knox motion to delay consideration of the treaty is evident, despite Mr. Knox's move in notifying Mr. Hitchcock that he proposed to demand a vote on it.

With even Senator McCumber in line for some of the reservations, and with Senators Spencer and Norris, who are ardently in favor of a league of nations, in favor of a reservation which would take the teeth out of Article X, so far as the United States is concerned, opposition leaders think there is little doubt that something like the Root programme, with a slight change in the reservation on Article X, to make sure the peace conference would not have to be reassembled, will muster at least fifty votes.

Foe May Ratify Treaty To-morrow

Report From Weimar Says Majority in Assembly Has Been Obtained

COPENHAGEN, July 3 (By The Associated Press).—The German National Assembly will deal with the treaty of peace between the Allies and Germany on Saturday, and a majority for the ratification of the instrument has been obtained, according to a Weimar dispatch to the "Politiken."

New York Tribune European Bureau

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LONDON, July 3.—Although it is uncertain when the German National Assembly will ratify the peace treaty, it is expected here that ratification will come this week, probably Saturday, as the Germans are anxious to have the blockade raised at the earliest possible moment.

Under the directions of Premier Nitti, the Italian parliament also is expected to ratify the convention quickly, probably within a fortnight.

Ratification of the Anglo-Franco-American pact assuring aid to France in the British Parliament doubtless will await the action of the American Senate, but "there is not the slightest doubt that the House of Commons will act favorably as soon as the United States accepts the responsibility.

Esthonians Take Fort And Four German Ships

Dvina River Cleared of Enemy Warships as Far as the Muehlgrate Canal

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—Esthonian warships have captured the fortress of Boldera, at the mouth of the Dvina River, and have cleared the river of German armed vessels as far as the Muehlgrabe Canal.

An Esthonian official statement containing this announcement says that four of the German vessels were captured.

The Esthonian press bureau points out that this means Riga is invested from the west, as well as from the east and north, and that the cordon is tightening about the city.

Commons Is Divided on Premier's League Plea

Proposed U. S.-British Treaty to Safeguard France From Attack Is Loudly Cheered

English Ship to Bring Wilhelm

Allies to Make Example of Ex-Emperor to Prevent Future Armed Infamy, Says Premier

LONDON, July 4.—William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, will be brought to England in a British ship and imprisoned in the Tower of London, according to "The Daily Mail."

The death penalty will not be sought, the newspaper points out, but if he is found guilty the Allies will ask his banishment for life to a remote island, following the precedent of Napoleon's exile to St. Helena.

The international trial court had intended to try the former Emperor alone, "The Daily Mail" says, but it is possible that the former Crown Prince Frederick William will also be arraigned before it.

LONDON, July 3 (By The Associated Press).—William Hohenzollern, former German Emperor, will be tried by a tribunal which will sit soon in London, Premier Lloyd George told the House of Commons this afternoon. Cheers greeted the announcement.

In discussing the peace conference's decision to try the men held chiefly responsible for the war the Premier said that if such a course had been followed after other wars "there would have been fewer wars." He said it was the intention to make such an example of Germany as to discourage others from "ever again attempting to repeat this infamy."

Laughter Greets Mention of League

The Premier's address was made in connection with two bills he introduced, one dealing with ratification of the peace terms and the other approving the American-Anglo-French convention providing for American and British aid if Germany should attack France unprovoked.

The Premier's reference to the United States and England agreeing to aid France if she should be attacked was loudly applauded.

When the Premier first mentioned the league of nations many of the members cheered, but seemingly nearly an equal number burst into laughter.

"I beg of you to try it. I beg of you to take it seriously," the Premier protested.

Proceeding, he declared: "If it saved only one generation from the horrors of war it would be a great achievement."

"Nobody Wants It!" One Member Shouts

One member shouted: "Nobody wants it!"

There was a scene like those which frequently occurred in the suffragette days during the debate after the Premier's speech. A woman in the gallery shouted: "There is no need to send men to Russia! The war is over!"

Attendants carried her out struggling and crying that her son was being sent to Russia.

Another woman took up the cry, and while she was being dragged out