

R-34, Crimped, Carried by Destroyer off Maine; Fuel and Gas Failing, Hopes to Land at Boston; Five of Ex-Kaiser's Sons Seek Trial in His Place

City Baked In Hottest July Fifth

Mercury Stands at 96 for Three Hours, but Air Is So Dry That No One Directly Succumbs

No Breeze Fans Sweltering Streets

Weather Bureau Promises Relief With the Possibility of Showers

The Weather Bureau man on the top floor of the Whitehall Building needed a new eraser along about 6 o'clock yesterday evening. He had spent most of the day in rubbing out the figures for the various hours of the hottest previous July 5, in 1911, and substituting those dictated by the high flying mercury of yesterday.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury climbed up to 96, and apparently liked it there, for it was not until 5 o'clock that it moved either way. Then it dropped to 95—and hung there while the dusk gathered.

Cooler Weather Predicted

According to the weather forecast some relief is in sight to-day. Cooler and cloudy weather is promised, with possible showers.

No Breeze to Fan City

Air currents around the city were scarce as overcasts. At noon the Weather Bureau's indicator showed that the air was moving at about eight miles an hour. At 4 o'clock it quickened to twelve miles, or "light breeze." The gust waves moved at fifteen miles an hour at 6 o'clock.

Temperature for the Day

Time	Temperature
7 a. m.	88
8 a. m.	90
9 a. m.	92
10 a. m.	94
11 a. m.	96
12 m.	96
1 p. m.	96
2 p. m.	96
3 p. m.	96
4 p. m.	96
5 p. m.	96
6 p. m.	96

Suffering will be far greater on succeeding days if the temperature does not decline. As the Weather Bureau meteorological expert declared during the last two days the tin, brick and wood of houses have been literally cooking and the heat absorbed adds to that in the air, making conditions worse hourly.

The deaths indirectly due to the heat included John Starcher, fifty-seven, a cigar maker, of 206 East Seventy-second Street, who dropped dead in his bedroom after complaining of the heat; Alfred Descardien, thirty-one, a laborer, of 1438 First Avenue, who rolled off the roof, where he had gone to sleep; and Helen Johnson, ten, of 216 West Fifteenth Street, who fell down an airshaft to her death.

List of Heat Prostrations

The prostrations and accidents carried along on the heat wave included Arthur Brown, nineteen, of 562 Lenox Avenue, overcome by heat at 3652 Broadway, taken to St. Lawrence Hospital.

The Tribune To-day

- Nine Sections**
- The Thunder Lizard Lived Part a Million Years Ago. He Appears Again in Vivid Color in the Graphic. . . . V
 - Have You a Sense of Humor? Or Aren't You One "Among Us (Hill's) Mortals"? . . . VI
 - Making London nearer than N. Y. to South America. . . III
 - How Healthy Is the U. S. P. Part The Measurements of a Million American Youths. IX
 - All For the Children—An Eight-page Miniature Paper With Editorial "an Ever'thing" . . . VIII
 - What Is an Anarchist? The Answers Made by Famous Witnesses at the Ford Trial. . . . VII

All Government Loans a Menace, Says Crosby

Financial Adviser to American Peace Delegation Declares in Favor of Private Financing of Europe

Oscar T. Crosby, financial adviser to the American delegation at the peace conference, who returned to New York yesterday, declared that any further governing financing of European countries would prove a political menace to the United States. He advocated a policy of private initiative on all loans for commercial and industrial restoration of Europe.

Mr. Crosby made it plain that he was speaking unofficially. His services terminated with the signing of the armistice. Prior to the conference he was assistant Secretary of the Treasury and president of the Inter-Ally Council on Purchases and Finance.

As to merely approving the statement of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Crosby said, "which discouraged further government loans to the nations of Europe."

"Every government loan is a menace. There is no political danger in private loans. The bank groups in Europe might canvass the needs of the countries, investigate them and the securities offered and report to the American bankers, who could issue loans on one, two or three year certificates. In this way Europe would rapidly recover. It might accomplish this in five years, but it is everybody's gain. If the governments remain silent they will recover quicker than the South did after the Civil War."

"The bankers could themselves fix the proper interest rate. It ought to be possible for a manufacturer of Goshawk to obtain the same credit as any foreign borrower. The government system of financing makes it too easy for a banker to get money. It ought not to be too easy to get money. There should be some supervision of the credits."

Mr. Crosby declared that the willingness to pay taxes would not continue as it did during the war, and that Americans should study how to reduce them, rather than inflate the tax rate through government control of foreign financing. He spoke of the numerous "parties" of the general irritation of the moment.

"As far as Russia is concerned, I am against intervention," Mr. Crosby said. "The Kolchak government is a government of private ownership without any reaction to Communism. The other is an attempt to set up a communism. I do not believe it will come in my day, but I think it would be a bad thing to interfere now. If Communism is wrong, it will not take long to show it. If we intervene, the Russians will say it was not given a chance. It is this objection to intervention that is causing so much unrest in France, together with inflation of the credits and the high cost of living there. All this, I believe, will end with the withdrawal of troops from Europe and the gradual return to private ownership."

Mr. Crosby said he was returning to his home in Virginia to live as a private citizen. He expects to engage in literary work and will put some of his reflections on the league of nations in writing.

Colonel William N. Haskell, of 940 Park Avenue, New York, commanded the old 69th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., on the Mexican border in 1916. After the declaration of war against Germany Colonel Haskell was for a time commander at Camp Upton. Subsequently he went to Europe with the American Expeditionary Force, reporting to the council at Paris. All relief organizations in Constantinople, Georgia, and the provinces throughout Turkey will report to him.

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Prince Eitel In Plea to King George

Ready to Do Their "Duty as Sons and Officers" if Wilhelm Is Extradited, Message Says

"To His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland:

"In fulfillment of the natural duty of son and officer, I with my four younger brothers place myself at your majesty's disposal in place of my imperial father, in the event of his extradition, in order by our sacrifice to spare him such degradation.

"In the name of Princes Aulibert, August Wilhelm, Oscar and Joachim, 'EITEL FREDERICK."

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 5.—Harry S. New, of Glendale, Cal., who claims to be the son of United States Senator Harry New, of Indiana, walked into police headquarters early to-day, informed detectives that there was a dead woman in his automobile and that he desired to give himself up as a murderer. He then led the officers to a car outside the station, where the body of Frieda J. Lesser, twenty-one years old, was found.

New, according to a statement of the police, said he had quarreled with the young woman at Topanga Canyon, several miles from the city, when she refused to marry him, and had shot her. She had a bullet hole through the head. New was charged with murder and held without bond.

The prisoner's assertion that he is the son of United States Senator New was corroborated by relatives of the dead girl, who said they had known New and his family in Indiana.

"Didn't Understand Each Other," said New, according to Detective Sergeant D. A. Davidson, "and so I shot her, and here I am. There she is too, he added, as he gazed at the dead girl.

New, thirty years of age, told the officers, according to their statement of his story, that he was engaged to Miss Lesser.

He said he had borrowed the automobile from his mother, Mrs. Lee M. Burger, of Glendale, and had driven with the girl to Venice, then through Hollywood, and finally up the Topanga Canyon road, where their quarrel culminated in the shooting. He told the officers, they said, that for three hours afterward he drove around town, trying to make up his mind to surrender.

New is of slight build. He showed no evidence of excitement, and officers said he had not been drinking.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5.—Mrs. Lula Burger, mother of Harry S. New, who today surrendered to the Los Angeles police as the murderer of Miss Frieda Lesser, left Indianapolis early this morning for her home in Glendale, Cal. Mrs. Burger stated that New is the son of Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana, and that she was divorced from Senator New about eighteen years ago.

Mrs. A. MacColl, of 540 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, known throughout the city as "Mother MacColl," has interested herself in Abbott's case and has visited Astor in his behalf.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Senator New issued a statement to-night denying that he and Mrs. Burger ever were married or divorced.

When shown a dispatch from Indianapolis quoting Mrs. Burger, Senator New said:

"The only thing I care to add is that the statement from any source that Mrs. Burger and I were ever either married or divorced at any time or under any name is absolutely untrue."

AMERONGEN, July 5. (By The Associated Press.)—William Hohenzollern, former Emperor of Germany, has decided to stay here at least until the end of summer and perhaps throughout the autumn, owing to the difficulty which has been encountered in finding a suitable dwelling elsewhere. The health of both the former Emperor and Empress remains very good.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Reported attempts by the Mexican government to purchase the support of American newspapers for spreading Mexican propaganda in the United States with a return of one hundred thousand, or one hundred thousand, but a million pesos if it is necessary, should be spent in purchasing Yankee newspapers that are those who will not refuse the money, so that they will defend us, and in subsidizing writers of some prestige who will translate the arguments which our own chancellery will give them. It is necessary to prepare in the very bosom of the United States a great part of public opinion in our favor, taking advantage, in order to do this, of the political divisions between Democrats and Republicans.

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Italians Run Up Red Flag In Florence

Soviet Rule Established in Other Towns; Shops Looted by Mobs; Food Stored "for People"

FLORENCE, Italy, July 5. (By The Associated Press.)—The red flag has been hoisted here, and similar emblems are flown in many towns and cities in the Romagna district by what are termed local soviets. In some places these organizations have made rules for the gathering and selling of food, and also are imposing sentences in various controversies, under the authority of the banner of revolution.

All the available supplies in dozens of places have fallen into the hands of the crowds or of the self-styled soviets. Fresh disorders are reported from many centers where the populations have been driven to desperation by the high cost of food.

Viterbo Shops Sacked

The latest centers of disturbance reported are Viterbo and Ancona. At Viterbo crowds attacked and ransacked many shops. They also attempted to storm the residence of the Mayor, whom they charged with failure to take measures to bring down the cost of living.

At Ancona the city's entire stock of food and other necessities is in the control of the Chamber of Labor. The seized goods have been labeled, "Requisitioned and at the disposal of the people."

Although the city was occupied by large contingents of troops, the crowds met with no resistance. The soldiers were applauded by the people, who gave them part of the "requisitioned" wine stocks. Men in the crowds shouted to the soldiers: "Come on, boys; you also deserve a drink!"

Here in Florence, the municipal and military authorities distributed food at half price to-day. There was still some confusion and disorder, but no further acts of violence occurred.

Yesterday carabinieri fired on crowds in the streets here, killing one person and injuring twenty. They did not stop the rioting, however.

The crowds later abandoned themselves to pillaging all shops without distinction, destroying what they were unable to carry away. One entire street was flooded with petroleum, gasoline, wine, beer and olive oil.

Wherever the Chamber of Labor is able to exercise authority goods are being transported to special warehouses under the red flag. Even street cars are being pressed into this service. Large quantities of supplies are being turned over to the municipality in the Piazza Signoria, the chief square of the city. Money taken from shops is being placed in the care of the municipality or the Chamber of Labor. Thousands of boxes of matches have been distributed free to the crowds.

Shops of Rioters Safe

The only shops the rioters have respected are those bearing the inscription, "This shop is at the disposal of the Chamber of Labor." The Chamber of Labor is apparently the only authority.

WASHINGTON, July 5. (By The Associated Press.)—President Wilson has approved the program for his reception at New York on Tuesday. He will land at Hoboken at 2:30 o'clock, cross on the ferry to Manhattan and proceed by automobile to Carnegie Hall, where formal welcoming ceremonies will be held.

The President plans to make a brief address in reply to the welcome by Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan, but the understanding at the White House is that he will not touch on the peace treaty and the league of nations. After the exercises at Carnegie Hall he will start for Washington on a special train, arriving late Tuesday night.

White House officials have not been advised of the President's plans after he arrives here, but the general expectation is that he will present the peace treaty to the Senate on Wednesday or Thursday. Later he expects to make a "swing around the circle," speaking for the treaty and the league.

His speech to the crew was made when the sailors assembled between decks to give the President a hearty greeting as he moved about among them.

It was the navy, he said, which had put the army in the fighting field by safely transporting two million men across the Atlantic, and it is the navy now that is engaged in the prodigious task of promptly and safely returning the great host home again.

Pride in the Navy

His continued thought and his pride during the dark days of the war, he said, were those men of the American navy who performed the dangerous duties out at sea.

The President then disclosed his youthful wish to become a sailor, a wish that would have taken him into the American navy if he had not been dissuaded from it by his parents. The sailors cheered the President as he concluded his talk.

"This is the most tremendous Fourth of July ever imagined, for we have

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Course of the Two Air Flights



Arrows indicate the approximate course of the dirigible R-34 on the fourth day of her flight from Scotland to New York.

Square dots show the attempt of the Handley Page airplane to fly from Harbor Grace to New York. Accident halted the "hop" at Parrsboro.

Wilson Not to Discuss Treaty in Speech Here

President Approves Plans for Reception Tuesday; Will Deliver Short Address at Carnegie Hall

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Kerr Airplane Is Smashed in Making Landing

Handley Page Machine Is Forced to Come Down on Racetrack in Parrsboro After 525-Mile Flight

PARRSBORO, N. S., July 5.—Badly damaged while making a forced landing early this morning, the Handley-Page biplane, which started from Harbor Grace, N. F., for Mineola, N. Y., yesterday, under Command of Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, stood on her nose at the edge of the Parrsboro Race Track to-night, incapable of resuming her flight.

The huge bomber crashed back and forth over the town from 2 a. m. until daybreak before coming down for the purpose of making necessary repairs to her engine. Her pilot tried to effect a landing on the race track, but the machine overran the track, struck a wire fence, puncturing a tire and crashed into a tree. The impact with the tree stood the machine on end, wrenching off a wheel, wrecking the pilot house and slightly damaging her right wing.

Admiral Kerr and his crew of three were taken off but none was seriously injured.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 5.—Admiral Kerr, commander of the Handley Page biplane which was forced to land at Parrsboro, sixty miles northwest of this city, telephoned to Halifax to-day that every thing well, well with the plane until an oil tube burst shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. After that the plane was down on three engines at a low altitude, in an endeavor to select a suitable place to descend. What appeared to the aviators to be a large open field was finally chosen, but in coming down a telegraph wire was encountered and the under carriage of the machine was badly damaged.

Admiral Kerr said his navigating instruments worked well at all times during the flight. He said he had no plans for the immediate future, as it would be impossible to repair the plane at Parrsboro.

The Handley Page had covered about 525 miles at her projected flight when she was forced to come down.

Officer Drowns Trying To Rescue Private

Lawton, Okla., July 5.—Lieutenant Colonel Harold H. Bateman, acting commander of the 14th Field Artillery at Fort Sill, was drowned late yesterday in Medicine Creek on the Fort Sill Military Reservation, when he plunged into the water to save the life of Private Joe Bukoby, Battery F, 14th Artillery. Bukoby also lost his life.

Bukoby obtained a strangle hold on his would-be rescuer and when Captain Francis W. Leggett tried to save the drowning man he narrowly escaped with his own life.

Lieutenant Colonel Bateman was a regular army officer, the son of Major C. A. Bateman, senior chaplain at Fort Sam Houston. He was thirty-six years old and is survived by a widow and one child.

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Wind Drives Airship Far Off Course

Navies of Three Nations Answer Repeated Calls for Aid; Benson Orders Out All U. S. Vessels

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1:29 A. M.—The navy communications officer received the following direct from the R-34:

"Will land Montauk Point. Report time later."

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Contact with the British dirigible R-34, whose calls for help continued to grow more urgent all day as she neared the finish of her transatlantic journey only to find gasoline and sustaining hydrogen gas exhausted, was established to-night at 11:40 o'clock by the destroyer Bancroft of the United States Navy.

At 11:30 p. m. the commander of the destroyer Stevens reported his vessel cruising at a spot about forty miles northeast of the last position given by the R-34. Orders were sent him from Washington to proceed at full speed toward the dirigible's location, continuing meanwhile to establish radio communication.

The message, which reached the Navy Department, was trailing the dirigible as it proceeded southwest across the Gulf of Maine. The R-34 was still under her own power.

Naval observers said the destroyer probably would stand by the dirigible until daylight, calling the Stevens to her assistance meanwhile. No attempt to take the airship in tow or to refuel her would be possible until then, it was said. If the vessel has gas and fuel enough to sustain herself until she can reach Boston it is expected that no attempt will be made to resupply her at sea.

The navy radio broadcasted a message to all cities and towns asking that they be on the alert to give aid to the R-34 in case of an enforced landing. It was said that about 500 persons were required to bring the big ship to rest.

The big British dirigible R-34, four days out from Scotland, had reached a point 170 miles northeast of Boston, directly east of Portland, Me., and south of Mount Desert, at 11:09 last night. It was making for Boston, handicapped by lack of fuel and hydrogen, according to the message received at that time by the Navy Department.

The message, which was relayed from the Otter Cliff station, follows:

"Position R-34, 67 degrees and 30 minutes west; 43 degrees and 20 minutes north. Course southwest by south by magnetic compass."

At 11:23 p. m. the Navy Department received the following message from the airship:

"Flying 1,500 feet above sea. Come and meet us. Making for Boston. Rush. Very short of gasoline."

The word was flashed to naval vessels which had put out from Boston early in the day when news of the transatlantic dirigible's plight reached the naval authorities. No report had been received at that city from the boats which were led by the destroyers Stevens and Bancroft. Naval officers feared they would have difficulty in finding the balloon owing to injury to its wireless as indicated in the following message from the airmen, which was relayed to Mineola, where the dirigible was to have landed, from Boston:

"High power off except on half-kilowatt set."

Rear Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations and Acting Secretary of the Navy, issued the following order:

"Communicate with all stations along the Maine coast. Get out everything available immediately and get in touch with and keep in touch with R-34. Render every assistance possible. Keep department informed of action."

The dirigible began calling for help while floundering in a heavy wind across the Bay of Fundy.

At 7 o'clock last night she passed over the town of Digby, Nova Scotia, heading south. At 9 she was reported over Smith's Cove, on the other side of

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