

THE WEATHER Washington, May 26.—Fair tonight; Tuesday cloudy. TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

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HAWKER AND GRIEVE SAVED; TO BE LANDED TODAY; ALLIES AGREE TO RECOGNIZE ANTI-REDS, PARIS HEARS

SOPWITH PILOT RESCUED AFTER 1100-MILE TRIP Daring Australian and Companion Picked Up 800 Miles From Ireland RETURN AS FROM DEAD ACCLAIMED AS HEROES

London, May 26.—The thousandth chance—the one remote contingency that favors brave men facing death unafraid—came to the aid of Harry G. Hawker, the Australian aviator, and Mackenzie Grieve, his navigator, as they dropped in a falling Sopwith bi-plane 800 miles from Ireland.

The news that Hawker and Lieutenant Commander Grieve had been rescued Monday at sea unharmed after a gallant attempt to win for Britain the glory of the first transatlantic flight came flashing down from the little group of islands called the Hebrides, off the west coast of Scotland.

It turned the quiet Sunday into a day of wild rejoicing and deep thanksgiving—a day such as has not been witnessed since the armistice was signed—for Hawker and his navigator had been cast ashore in the British Hebrides, and heroes do not often return from death.

Hawker and Grieve today will reach the mainland and will proceed to London. They slept last night aboard the destroyer Revenge off the coast of Scotland.

Lacking a wireless outfit, the captain of the steamsHIP was obliged to withhold the good tidings of the rescue until he was opposite the butt of Lewis, the northernmost point of the Hebrides, where the information was signaled by means of flags.

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In a message expressing his own and the queen's sympathy and condolence, King George on Saturday expressed his fear that Hawker had lost his life. He added: "I feel that the nation has lost one of its most able and daring pilots, and that he sacrificed his life for the fame and honor of British flying."



HARRY G. HAWKER

79TH MEN ARRIVE; OPPOSE PARADE

3714 Soldiers Aboard Princess Matoika and 1314 on Tiger. Dock in New York

Men of the Seventy-ninth Division, who landed in New York today from the transport Princess Matoika, voiced disapproval of the proposed divisional parade in Philadelphia. They expressed a desire for early demobilization. There were 3714 men on board.

The transport Tiger also arrived with forty-nine officers and 1314 men of the 210th Field Artillery, Seventy-ninth Division (southern Pennsylvania), including field and staff, headquarters and supply company, sanitary and ordnance detachments and batteries A, B, C, D, E and F.

The transport also brought the Twenty-sixth, Thirty-fourth, 199th, 208th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd and 882d Aero Squadrons, totaling twenty-five officers and 1011 men, and six officers of the 110th Machine Gun Battalion, Twenty-ninth Division.

The troops are under orders for Camp Dix, Meade and Upton. Twenty-five men of the 314th Infantry arriving on the Princess Matoika were wearing decorations for valorous service. Other units returning on the same ship were the 154th Field Artillery, the 204th Field Signal Battalion and two companies of the 310th Machine Gun Battalion. They boarded trains immediately for Camp Meade and Camp Dix, respectively.

Among the officers were Brigadier General Andrew Hero, Jr., and Colonel William H. Oury, commanding the 314th Infantry. There were very few Philadelphiaans remaining in this regiment, which had a total of 1300 casualties, 300 of whom were killed. The regiment was under fire altogether for five weeks.

The Princess Matoika made a record trip across the Atlantic, docking ten days after leaving St. Nazaire. The 314th Infantry went into action on September 25, 1918, at Mount Ennon, at the beginning of the Argonne Forest-Meuse drive. Later they participated in the advance on Metz, and from October 23 to November 1, fought east of the Meuse river as supporting troops.

On the latter date the Seventy-ninth Division relieved the Twenty-sixth division, and captured Belleau Wood. The Seventy-ninth Division, according to the men who returned today, continued to fight for fifteen minutes after the armistice went into effect at 11 o'clock, November 11, and lost heavily during the very last hour of the war. Delay in the cessation of hostilities was due to the misarrangement of orders.

Officers Decorated.—Among the decorated officers were Captain Harry Smith of Harrisburg who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, and Captain Slodg, commanding Company K, who won the Croix de Guerre for answering a call from General Kuhn for a volunteer to carry a message through a barrage, after several men had been killed in the attempt. Four enlisted men of his company also were decorated.

Lieutenant Kenell Shirk, of Company K, a Philadelphiaan, was highly praised by his comrades for his conduct under fire in "Death Valley," where he fearlessly exposed himself up and down the line.

PENROSE VICTOR; FOES IN SENATE LOSE BY 35 TO 5

Effort to Reject Him as Senate Finance Chairman Is Defeated

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Republican senators of the progressive group lost their fight today against the selection of Senator Penrose, of New York, as chairman of the finance and appropriations committees, respectively, the party conference approving both assignments.

The progressives, led by Senator Johnson, of California, made their issue on Senator Penrose, and were defeated 35 to 5. No effort was made to contest the selection of Senator Warren, and the conference approved all committee assignments as made by the committee on committees. Senator Johnson indicated that he would not carry the fight to the Senate floor.

Action of the conference was announced by Senator Wadsworth, of New York, secretary, who said there was no roll call on adoption of the common assignments after the conference had approved the selection of Senator Penrose. Progressives who have opposed Senators Penrose and Warren and who did not attend the conference were Borah, Idaho; Kenyon, Iowa; and Norris, Nebraska. Other absentees were La Follette, Wisconsin; Leuroot, Wisconsin; and Capper, Kansas.

Republicans on Committees.—The Republican committee assignments include the following: FOREIGN RELATIONS: Holdover members, Lodge, Massachusetts, chairman; McConner, North Dakota; Borah, Idaho; Brandegee, Connecticut; Fall, New Mexico; Knox, Pennsylvania; and Harding, Ohio. New members: Johnson, California; New, Indiana; West Virginia; and Schober, Michigan.

FINANCE: Holdover members, Penrose, Pennsylvania, chairman; McConner, North Dakota; Smoot, Utah; La Follette, Wisconsin; and Dillingham, Vermont. New members: McLean, Connecticut; Curtis, Kansas; Watson, Indiana; Calder, New York; and Nathan, West Virginia. Senators Lodge and Townsend, of Michigan, retired from the committee.

APPROPRIATIONS: Holdover members, Warren, chairman; Smoot, Utah; Jones, Washington; Curtis, Kansas; Kenyon, Iowa; Sherman, Illinois; New members—Gronna, North Dakota; Hale, Maine; Spencer, Mississippi; Phillips, Georgia; Schober, Michigan; Senator Calder retired from the committee.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE: Holdover members—Cummins, Iowa, chairman; Townsend, La Follette, Poinsette, Washington; McLean, Watson, Kellogg, New members—Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Elkins.

JUDICIARY: Holdover members—Nelson, Minnesota, chairman; Dillingham, Brandegee, Borah, Cummins, Colt and Sterling, New members—Fall, Norris and Kellogg, Senator Poinsette retired from the committee.

MILITARY: Holdover members, Warren, Sutherland, New, Frelinghuysen, Johnson, California, and Knox. New members, Leuroot, Spencer and Capper.

NAVAL: Holdover members, Page, Vermont, chairman; Penrose, Lodge, Poinsette and Hale. New members, Ball, McCormick, Newberry and Keyes. The retiring member is Frelinghuysen.

COMMERCE: Holdover members, Jones, Washington, chairman; Nelson, Sherman, Harding, Fernald, Calder and Leuroot. New members, Colt, McNary.

STOCKS SOAR IN NEW YORK Steel and Many Other Issues at New Top Prices for Year

New York, May 26.—Stock trading was on an enormous scale today in the New York exchange, with bullish sentiment more pronounced than at any time since the upward movement started more than three months ago.

WIDOW SAYS POLICE CAUSED DEATH OF MAN ARRESTED AS INSANE

Woman Makes Charges at Coroner's Inquest—Investigation of Injuries to Be Made

Injuries inflicted by a patrolman caused the death of Joseph Callaracci, according to his widow, who testified at this effect today at an inquest in the case before Deputy Coroner Rowland.

Callaracci, who lived at 1729 South Mole street, died Saturday night at the Philadelphia Hospital. The cause of his death was given as "exhaustion from pneumonia." Callaracci, according to the police, was arrested several days ago while disturbing on the street at Ninth and Dickinson streets. When placed under arrest he became violent, it is said, and raved after being placed in a cell.

He was finally removed to the hospital. There his violence increased, it is said, until his death. Physicians at the hospital noticed there were deep cuts on Callaracci's head and face and reported the fact to the police.

Whether these injuries were inflicted in subduing Callaracci has not been explained. As a result of the statement made by Mrs. Callaracci investigation will be made to learn whether the wounds found on Callaracci contributed to his death.

PLAN PULPIT WAR ON SUNDAY SPORT

Methodist, Presbyterian and Reformed Preachers to Launch Drive in Churches TO CIRCULATE PETITIONS

Next Sunday, June 1, will be a day of protest against Sunday athletics in the Methodist Episcopal, Reformed and Presbyterian churches throughout the city as a result of resolutions adopted at the various ministerial meetings today.

The Reformed ministers adopted a second resolution petitioning the Park Commission "to allow a union worship church on the Sabbath and Sunday school and church song service in the parks on Sunday."

The resolution adopted by the various associations is identical. It follows: "We reiterate our emphatic protest against permitting Sunday baseball and other sports in the parks of our city; and we suggest that this may be made the subject of consideration and prayer in the prayer meeting of this week.

To Preach Sermons.—"Second, that on Sabbath, June 1, a sermon be preached in every church in the city on the Sabbath question, calling attention to the harmful effect of these Sunday sports, that they are contrary to the laws of God and to the law of the commonwealth."

Third, we request the minute men of our churches to prepare petitions protesting against such Sabbath desecration and urging that these Sunday sports be discontinued, and have them signed by the men of the congregations and vicinities, and place the same as soon as possible in the hands of the officers of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association.

ECONOMIC GRIP UPON GERMANY MAY BE LOOSER

Pressure Gains in Paris for Modification of Treaty's Industrial Terms

AMERICAN ADVISERS FAVOR SOFTER PEACE Criticism Openly Doubts Practicability of Demands Made Under Entente Influence

PREDICT TEUTONIC EXODUS Delegates Disinclined to Begin Revision—Foe's Protests Milder Than Allies

Paris, May 26.—Impression is growing here that the Germans probably will secure considerable changes in the peace treaty, especially in the financial and economic sections. Members of the American delegation are openly criticizing the conditions imposed. The leaders of liberal opinion in England are against the treaty and mass-meetings are being held in protest.

The American economic advisers—Baruch, McCormick, Lamont and Hoover—in varying degrees are dissatisfied with the economic phrases, which they contributed toward making. In general, they were overruled by the force of the British and French demands and the necessity to satisfy public opinion in those two countries. But, as days go by and the work contemplated by the Peace Conference is contemplated, the desire for revision grows.

Wilson Position Indefinite It is not known where President Wilson stands on the question. The probability is that he is little interested in the commercial side of the settlement, his mind running rather toward the political questions. His lack of interest, as well as Premier Lloyd George's lack of understanding, is the probable explanation of the severity of the treaty in these respects, when compared with its mildness on the political and territorial side.

The criticism of the treaty runs not upon its justice so much as upon its impracticability. The best-informed Americans frankly admit that many clauses cannot be carried out. Other provisions, if carried out, make it impossible for Germany to pay the reparations France and England expect. In other words, the treaty defeats itself. One of President Wilson's favorite ideas is not to put a completed people under the sovereignty of other nations, but the leading economic adviser of the American estimates that, if the treaty is signed and enforced, it will be necessary for 12,000,000 Germans to leave Germany and become subjects of other countries. If this is true, self-determination of peoples is reduced to an empty phrase.

This estimate of German emigration is based upon the industrial conditions and the poverty in Germany resulting from the conditions of peace. Before the war Germany supported an industrial population of 35,000,000. As the result of the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, the Sarre Valley and the territory assigned to Poland, Germany has lost three-quarters of her iron and one-third of her coal.

But this is not all. Much of Germany's economic prosperity is founded upon the production of such commodities as dyes, rayon, cellulose, etc.

Germany Ready to Disarm First Reply Will State

Information Has Been Received from an Unimpeachable Source that the German Proposals to be Made by Germany to the Peace Conference Will Declare in Favor of Military Disarmament, Saying that Germany Is Ready to Reduce Her Forces to 250,000 Men Within Two Months After the Conclusion of Peace, and by the Expiration of Another Year to Cut the Size of the Army Down to 200,000 Men

It will be declared, that in spite of internal disorders and the necessity for defending her frontiers, Germany has agreed to disarm almost of all other powers. It is pointed out that this gives adequate proof of Germany's determination to renounce all militaristic and imperialistic tendencies.

VICTORY LOAN HAD \$750,000,000 MARGIN

Philadelphia Fourth in List of Oversubscriptions—Atlanta and Dallas Lag

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Total subscriptions to the fifth Victory Liberty loan were announced today by the Treasury as \$5,249,900,300, an oversubscription of nearly \$750,000,000. Philadelphia stands fourth on the list of reserve districts oversubscribing their shares of the loan, its total of \$422,756,100, on a quota of \$175,000,000, being an excess of 127.10.

New York heads the list with an oversubscription of 203.10; Chicago is second with 183.10; and Boston third with 124.10 is a fraction more than 50 per cent beyond Philadelphia's surplus. New York led all other districts in individual subscriptions, also with 2,827,322, and Chicago was second with 2,372,811.

The Atlanta and Dallas reserve districts failed to obtain their quotas. Atlanta by less than 1 per cent, and Dallas by slightly less than 8 per cent. This was the first year since the first Victory loan failed to subscribe its quota. It was estimated officially today that there were 12,000,000 subscribers to the loan. Nearly 90 per cent of the total, \$2,662,154,850, was taken in subscriptions of \$10,000 or less. Subscriptions by districts, after allowing for allocation of credit from one district to another, follow:

Table with 2 columns: District and Amount.

KOLCHAK RULE, WITH DENIKINE, WINS APPROVAL

Reuter's Says Omsk and Ekaterinodar Governments Favored for Russia

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MUST MAP FUTURE New Regime Must Accept League of Nations Effect Upon Boundaries

ITALIAN PROBLEMS ARE UP Austrians May Not Get Terms This Week—Send First Notes

Paris, May 26.—The Council of Four of the Peace Conference has decided conditionally to recognize the anti-Bolshevik governments of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine, according to Reuter's agency here. The conditions for the recognition are that, regarding the future of Russia, these governments agree to evince and accept the verdict of a genuine constituent assembly; likewise, that the league of nations covenant and its consequences as affecting the boundaries of the former empire are accepted.

The constituent assembly is to determine the future form of government for Russia. The Allies will assist the policy adopted. It is added, will enable the Allies to recognize and assist any force in Russia co-operating in the struggle against soviet rule, because such recognition will be in force only until such time as the constituent assembly decides upon the permanent form of government. The regional governments will then expire automatically.

The Allies will not furnish Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine with troops, but will supply them with armaments, money and food on a larger scale than hitherto. It is stipulated that there will be no interference with the plans of non-Russian states recently erected from old Russian territory.

Italian Issue Comes Up There were indications today in Peace Conference circles that the negotiations for the settlement of the Italian problem were being resumed after a week's suspension. It is understood that a strong effort is being made by the French, British and Italians to have the treaty of London signed by those powers in 1915, just before Italy's entrance into the war, from the basis of the settlement.

Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor, made an appeal to Premier Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, on Saturday for the expediting of the peace negotiations with Austria, according to a Vienna dispatch, via Berna, today. The chancellor is declared to have pointed out that the delay was having a bad effect on the German-Austrian population, causing fear that disorders might break out.

Austrians Send Note The credentials of the Austrian delegation at St. Germain-en-Laye have been approved by the credential commission of the Peace Congress and the Austrian delegates have sent their first note to the allied and associated powers. The note has to do with Carinthian affairs. The Council of Four has completed the Austrian treaty with the exception of financial clauses and the southern boundaries, on which details are still to be straightened out.

It is probable that the presentation of the terms to the Austrian delegation will be delayed until next week, according to Reuters. Delays in completing the drafts of certain sections are said to be responsible.

Three New German Notes The German peace delegation today sent three new notes to the secretariat of the peace conference. The notes deal respectively with reparations and responsibility, German property and other German religious missions abroad. One of the notes sent Saturday by the Germans, a semi-official German dispatch from Spa says, demanded the convening of a conference of labor leaders to decide upon international labor legislation. Another note which was exchanged in Allied countries declared that the decisions of the Allied governments in deciding upon the fate of the property could not be accepted.

Senator Smith, Democrat, of Georgia, led the opposition attack and was supported by Senators Underwood, of Alabama; Fletcher, of Florida; and other southern Democrats, who demanded more time for discussion. Senator Johnson, of California, agreed to have his resolution temporarily laid aside, but the rules prevented such action.

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