GEN. PERSHING'S GLORIOUS DAY

Rides at Head of Famous First Division

CROWDS WILD WITH JOY

Score Of Generals Serve On Staff—2,000,000 Wildly Applaud As Veteran Heroes Give Great Military Review.

New York.—Over a five-mile flower-strewn pathway, General Pershing led his famous First Division down Fifth avenue to the wild plaudits of 2,000,000 proud countrymen. It was the last great review of the world war for New York and it was a fitting climax to a long series of military spectacles.

The commander of America's armies shared honors with battle-scarred veterans who won undying fame on the fields of France. For all of them it was one of life's most memorable days. As he rode down the avenue, the stern lines of the leader's face relaxed in the now famous Pershing smile, and when he dismounted in Washington Square at the end of the march, surrounded by his staff, he exclaimed:

"It was the most enthusiastic and patriotic outburst I ever have seen."

Behind Pershing rode a score of major-generals and brigadiers and back of them strode the Commander's Guard of Honor, the world-famed composite regiment of doughboys, the flower of six divisions. Stalwart young giants, magnificent Americans, they scored in the nation's metropolis a triumph far dearer to their hearts than the laurels they won in the victory reviews of Paris and London. Nearly all the men wore wound chevrons.

Back of "Pershing's Own" marched the 25,000 regulars of the First Division, fully accountered for war. Horse, foot and artillery, they swept down the avenue. It was a dress parade, but so far as equipment went they might have been on their way to the front. The faces under the bobbing trench helmets were stern and businesslike. In their veins was the blood of many races, but they had been welded together by the fires of war into an unconquerable unit which beat back the Prussian Guards and broke the pride of Germany. But they paid the price of victory, for 5,000 of their comrades are sleeping their eternal sleep in France, while 20,000 others bear the scars of combat.

As Pershing came abreast of the great grandstand at the Metropolitan Museum the great crowd went wild with enthusiasm. He sat on his horse as the cavalryman has been taught to do, smiling and saluting with his gloved hand, while immediately behind streamed the American colors and the four-starred flag of a full general.

GRATEFUL FOR PERSHING.

"Holds Place In Our Hearts Near Beloved Poilus," Declares Clemenceau.

Paris.—"The everlasting gratefulness of France" was expressed by Premier Clemenceau in commenting upon General Pershing's homecoming. Clemenceau said:

"With General Pershing returning home after two years as commander of the American troops in France, I can only evoke indescribable emotion of the memory of the great soldier who, during the decisive campaign which began soon after the arrival of the first American contingents, never doubted the issue of the fight, but said to himself: 'We must hold first and win next.'

"From the handful of men who arrived with General Pershing to the formidable army he commanded when the common enemy surrendered, all were confident of their chief, whose value was soon revealed to us. We admired and revered him, giving him a place in our heart near the beloved poilus.

"With the whole of America acclaiming the man who led her sons to battle and to honor, I personally unite with France in a manifestation of unalterable friendship and everlasting gratefulness."

WILSON ASKS AUTHORITY.

Seeks O. K. Of Congress For World Radio Conference.

Washington. — President Wilson asked Congress if it would authorize the proposed international cable and radio conference here next October. A recent law prohibits the Executive from giving or accepting invitations to international conferences without express authority of Congress. The principal Allied powers expect to participate.

CYCLONE SWEEPS HAVANA.

Five Known Dead And Most Of The City Flooded.

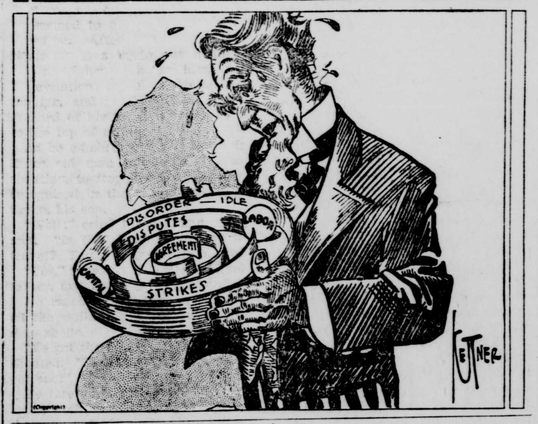
Havana.—Five persons are known to be dead and several others are missing as a result of the cyclone which swept over the city, flooding the greater part of the city with huge waves from the Gulf, which swept over the sea wall. The electric lighting and telephone systems are badly crippled.

COMMANDER READ THANKED.

Congress Also Recommends Medal For NC-4 Skipper.

Washington.—Lieut.-Com. Albert C. Read, U. S. N., pilot of the first trans-Atlantic airplane, was thanked by Congress in a House and Senate joint resolution for his feat. As a further appreciation of "his signal achievement," Congress recommended that Commander Read and each member of his crew be presented with a medal by the President in the name of Congress.

It's a Problem



REPORT OF THE PEACE TREATY

Lodge Reports Documents to Senate With Amendments

FIGHT ON IN EARNEST

Forty-five Amendments And Four Reservations Included — Discussion From Now On To Be Open.

Washington.—Accompanied by a six-page report, the peace treaty was submitted to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The report was filed by Senator Lodge and represents the views of the committee. A minority report will be filed by Senator Hitchcock.

It will be the first great document of its kind to be discussed in the open—without the confines of "executive session."

Accompanying the treaty was the majority report of the Foreign Relations Committee subscribed to by every Republican member excepting Senator McCumber of North Dakota, explaining the amendments and reservations, all of which it was declared were "governed by a single purpose and that is to guard American rights and sovereignty, the invasion of which would stimulate breaches of faith, encourage conflicts and general wars.

The reservations propose:

1—Unconditional right to withdraw from the League.

2. Declination by the United States to accept any of the legal or moral obligations of the much-discussed Article 10 or to accept any mandatory from the League "except by action of the Congress of the United States."

3—Reserving to the United States exclusive right to decide what questions are within its own domestic jurisdiction.

4—Absolute reservation of the Monroe Doctrine to the judgment of the United States alone.

The principal amendments are proposed to provide:

Equal voting power for the United States with Great Britain in the assembly of the League.

Giving to China instead of Japan the province of Shantung.

Relief of the United States from having representatives on commissions deciding matters in which it has no concern.

Others concern phraseology.

These amendments and reservations, the majority report says, are submitted "to preserve American independence and American sovereignty and thereby best serve the welfare of mankind."

BRITAIN SENDS FINE WORDS.

Congratulates U. S., Through Lloyd George, On Pershing's Return.

London.—British congratulations on the return of General Pershing were extended to the United States in a statement made by Premier Lloyd George.

"Great Britain congratulates America on the safe return of General Pershing," the Premier said, "and is confident his magnificent services in the interest of the Allied and associated powers will be acclaimed by the great American people throughout the land."

Field Marshal Haig personally cabled his appreciation to Pershing.

HAS NO USE FOR GERMANS.

Premier Hughes, Of Australia, Is Hands Off.

Melbourne, Australia. — Premier Hughes, addressing a meeting of the Nationalist Federation here, declared that Germany stood today the best organized nation in the world for a commercial war. Some people had spoken to him, he said, of trade relations with Germany. If England's business wanted trade relations with Germany, however, he added, they must get somebody else than him to act in this connection.

FOUNTAIN PEN STRIKE NOW.

Latest Labor Trouble In New York Involves 300 Workers.

New York.—Nearly 300 fountain pen workers of this city, members of Local Union No. 16,440, Hard Rubber Turners, American Federation of Labor, went out on strike after three weeks of negotiating with the manufacturers of fountain pens. The strikers ask for recognition of the union, a 44-hour week and an increase of 40 per cent. on time or piecework. Charles Dunn is president of the union.

MERCIER ARRIVES IN UNITED STATES

Primate of Belgium Greeted By Officials of Church and State

LOOKS PRIEST AND SOLDIER

On No Special Mission Here Only as a Belgian in the Name of Belgium

New York.—Cardinal Mercier, Belgium's great priest militant, who stood for 51 terrible months as a bulwark between his people and their Hun oppressors arrived in New York on the transport Northern Pacific as the guest of the American nation. He was met at Quarantine by the police boat Patrol, carrying the members of the New York and Baltimore committees and the Belgian delegation.

As he stood straight and tall on the deck of the big steamer in the afternoon light, his fine features aglow with a far deeper emotion than mere interest and excitement, looking every inch a priest and every inch a soldier, he seemed like a consecrated being apart from his surroundings. But that he is intensely alive and also intensely human was shown by the boyish way in which he shouted back his answer to Archbishop Hayes, who called through a megaphone as the Patrol neared the transport. "You are very welcome to America and very welcome to New York."

In a clear voice that could be distinctly heard across the water, the Cardinal answered:

"I am happy to come and most happy to be here."

On board the police boat were the members of the committees representing church and State in New York and Maryland as well as the Belgians in the United States. Baltimore, which is to be the first city in the United States to entertain the Cardinal, was given the place of honor among the delegations, and when the Northern Pacific had docked at Hoboken the Rev. Louis R. Stickney, representing Cardinal Gibbons, and Gen. W. Bladen Lowndes, as the head of the Baltimore committee, were the first to go on board with Archbishop Hayes, whose guest Cardinal Mercier was until his departure for Baltimore.

ALL SOLDIERS ACCOUNTED FOR.

Last Two Carried As Missing Now Listed As Dead.

Washington.—Every American soldier who became a "casualty" in the war against Germany at last has been accounted for.

A list of missing and unaccounted for which at one time was as high as 25,905, gradually was reduced until for weeks it remained at two. It is now presumed there is no doubt the two soldiers are dead and they have been listed officially.

Of the total first reported missing 23 per cent. died; 16 per cent. were found to be prisoners, 25 per cent. were lost from their organizations in the confusion of battle but subsequently rejoined them. The remainder were found scattered through various hospitals.

U. S. AUTOS KILLED CIVILIANS.

Paris.—American Army chauffeurs accidentally killed 150 French civilians during the American Expeditionary Force's stay in France, it was stated in testimony by Col. W. B. Winship before the Congressional committee from Washington.

Testimony also was given showing that the United States Government had paid $15,000,000 to the French as the cost of billeting American soldiers.

GONZALES CONFIRMED.

Washington.—Nomination of William E. Gonzales, of Columbia, S. C., to be American ambassador to Peru, was confirmed by the Senate, thereby ending opposition which followed his appointment.

SAW MOTHER HANG SELF.

Cleveland.—Mildred and Bernice Fross, aged 7 and 9, respectively, thought their mother was merely providing some amusement for them when she stood on a chair, tied a rope around the gas jet and looped the other end around her neck and then bade them good-bye. But when the woman leaped off the chair and her body began swaying and her face contorting with pain they screamed for their father. He arrived in time to save the woman. Despondency was the cause, the husband said.

PRESIDENT MEETS AMERICAN PEOPLE

Makes Three Addresses at St. Paul to Large Crowds

TREATY'S BEARING ON H. C. L.

President Deprecates Partisan Politics—When Labels Are Rubbed Off Democrats And Republicans Are Of The Same Stuff.

St. Paul.—Readjustment of the cost of living, President Wilson declared in his address here, must await the establishment of a complete peace basis which would put labor and capital on their feet.

In two addresses the President asserted that the connection between acceptance of the peace treaty and amelioration of living conditions was a direct one, and that the world was looking to America to take the lead in restoring the world to a sound economic basis.

Mr. Wilson spoke in the morning at a special session of the Minnesota Legislature and in the evening at a public meeting at the St. Paul Auditorium. During the afternoon he also addressed a meeting in Minneapolis.

When Mr. Wilson arrived at the St. Paul Auditorium he was loudly cheered by nearly 15,000 persons, who arose and sang the Star-Spangled Banner.

Mayor L. C. Hodgson, a Republican, introduced Mr. Wilson as "a great spiritual leader of American democracy" whose power was written "in the hearts of his people."

Opening his speech, Mr. Wilson said there were no political considerations in his speech-making trip for the treaty. It was an American issue, he declared, and he had come out to the people rather to "hold counsel" than to make a fight against anybody.

Despite the varied national origins of the people of America, said the President, a distinctly American type had been developed and one of the distinctions of that type was the belief in equality as contrasted with the class distinctions of other countries.

Adding that there were "a great many hyphens" left in America, the President declared a "hyphen" the "most un-American trait to be found in the country."

Because of its mixed derivations, the President asserted America was destined to be the mediator of the world. It was the only nation, he continued, "that can sympathetically organize the world for peace." Of the many delegations from foreign lands who appealed to him for a hearing in Paris he said, all were able to point out that they had relatives in America.

"The world is not going to settle down," said he, "until it learns what part the United States is to play in the peace."

He continued that this was the only nation which would have enough free capital in the near future to rehabilitate the world economically.

CAILLAUX TO LEAVE JAIL.

Former French Premier To Be Taken To Sanatorium.

Paris.—Joseph Caillaux, the former Premier, who has been in prison for more than a year, charged with having had treasonable dealings with the enemy, will be permitted to enter a sanatorium, the Temps says. Counsel for M. Caillaux requested recently that he be removed from prison on the ground that his health had been so weakened as to cause anxiety.

TREASURY IS OVERFLOWING.

Congress Asked To Provide $1,500,000 To Repair Vaults.

Washington.—The Government has so much "coin of the realm" that it actually bulges out of the walls of the vaults containing it. The Treasury has asked Congress to appropriate $1,500,000 to make the vaults secure and provide additional ones. The treasure is gold and silver accumulated during the war.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

Fire, which started in the engine room of the Central Elevator Company, wholesale grain dealers, caused the loss of 300,000 bushels of grain valued at $500,000.

Five masked men, in broad daylight, held up the Erie Bank at Erie, Mich., and escaped in an automobile with $5,000 in cash, and securities yet to be estimated.

A general wage increase of 5 per cent., effective October 1, for a period of two years, has been granted 8,000 pottery workers throughout the United States.

The Minnesota Legislature ratified the Federal woman suffrage amendment.

The Actors' Equity Association ratified the terms on which the recent theatrical strike was settled.

The annual convention of the Association of American Dairy Food and Drug Officials opened in New York for a five-day session.

The twenty-third annual convention of the American Association of Dairy Food and Drug Officials opened in New York.

The National Association of Retail Druggists opened its twenty-first annual convention in Rochester, N. Y.

President Wilson made speeches in defense of the peace treaty in Omaha Neb., and Sioux Falls, S. D.

New Culture Is Dream of Reds

Huge Sums are Expended by Bolshevists to Promote Their Propaganda.

SEE WEIRD EFFECTS IN ART

Democratized Paintings are Splashes of Color That Outdo the Work of Cubists—Newspapers and Books are Scarce.

London—"Proletarianizing Russian culture," is one of the tasks attended to by the bolshevik government of Lenine and Trotzky. What this process consists of is told by the Copenhagen correspondent of the London Morning Post. He says:

"If the bolshevik system, as seems likely, disappears altogether from Russia during the present summer, a curious experiment in 'culture' thereby will be brought to an end. Beyond doubt nine-tenths of bolshevism is common murder and plunder—the bolshevik dictator, Zinovlieff, in a speech of May 16, admitted that 'three-quarters of the 140,000 soviet officials care only for their own pockets,' but the other tenth is honest fanaticism with the customary foundation of delusions.

"One delusion is that there can be a specific 'proletarian culture.' Last month the Moscow provincial soviet (in the intervals of shooting old men and boys whose kinsmen of service age refused to fight) set about organizing biograph and graphophone entertainments in the villages, 'at which,' says the Krasnaya Gazetta, 'in addition to showing pictorially and screaming stridently the infamies of our former foes, we are providing real proletarian education, art, science, philosophy, history.' It is culture stamped with the irresistible 'proletkult' mark. This 'proletkult,' a word concocted by Lunatcharsky, is the official name of a state department with headquarters in Catherine street, Petrograd, and in the Moscow Morosoff palace. The concocted word goes with Sovnarcom (for Council of People's Commissaries), Glavsakhar (for chief sugar monopoly), Sovdep, and other barbarous neologisms which, with bolshevism, have enriched the language of Turgenieff and Tolstoy.

Millions Expended on Cult.

"The commissariat of education, over which Lunatcharsky presides, spent in 1918 2,900,000,000 roubles (nominally $1,450,000,000), and the estimates of its expenditure for the first half of 1919 alone amount to 4,667,000,000 roubles, nominally about 50 per cent more than the whole annual budget before the war. Of the first mentioned sum over 250,000,000 roubles, the Kraynaya Gazetta says, was on the encouragement of literature and the arts, 'that is, of the specific artistic and literary forms which are gloriously known as 'proletkult.' Thus art and literature are violently democratized.

"During the whole of last winter, in the Morosoff palace were held weekly competitive soirees, which M. Lunatcharsky and even 'our mighty Ilitch' (i. e., Lenine) did not shrink from attending, though the ordeal for Lenine, who is a cultivated man, must have been hard. Bolshevik poets read aloud their verses, and bolshevik painters showed how hopelessly they had left post-impressionists, cubists and expressionists behind. Two of their paintings shown to me at Stockholm were mere splashes of color, framed in zigzags of common tar.

Many Papers Suspended.

"The plight of proletarian culture has grown markedly worse during the last few months, mainly owing to lack of paper. In Petrograd, instead of nine newspapers, there have appeared since April 1 only five. The bolshevik propaganda is still turning out many thin political pamphlets, some of which I have seen; but book publishing has almost entirely ceased; and the best known Russian novelists, Andreyeff, Kurpin and Merezhkovsky, are beginning the publication of their writings with Bonnier of Stockholm. The inability to produce books at home will certainly continue for years."

Fortune Teller Takes Long Trip She Predicted

Kansas City, Mo.—"Mister, you are going on a long, long journey," said Allie Rico, a fortune teller, to Detective Harry Arthur.

"I want company; come with me to police headquarters," Arthur told Allie.

In police court Allie was fined $200 and costs. She was given a stay on condition she close up her establishment.

WHO KNOWS WHAT KIND OF FISH THIS IS?



Huge and unknown fish caught by mackerel fishers in a net at Torbay, England. It was 18 feet long and was of a species unknown to the fishermen, being a sort of cross between the man-eating shark and the gentle dolphin.

MISS EMILY FARNUM



Miss Emily Farnum of New York city, for many years connected with the department of commerce, has been named chief of the appointment division for the 1920 census.

Returned Yank Given $125,000

Aunt Reimburses Gotham Lieutenant for Money His Uncle Squandered.

VICTIM OF CONFIDENCE

Share in Estate of Grandmother Is Misappropriated by Former Congressman—Nephew Accepts Settlement After Court Action.

New York.—As the result of a settlement announced, James F. Dechert, who served as a lieutenant in France, will receive $125,000 as his share of the estate of his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah J. Flanagan, who died in 1906, although his uncle, De Witt C. Flanagan, formerly a congressman from New Jersey and original promoter of the Cape Cod canal, misappropriated his share of $113,000 in his grandmother's estate.

The settlement under which the payment is to be made by his aunt, Mrs. Gertrude E. Shannon of 121 Madison avenue, follows the report of John Quinn, named in 1916 as referee to hear objections by Lieutenant Dechert in the accounting by Mrs. Shannon, and Mr. Flanagan, his uncle, as executors under his grandmother's will.

Takes Testimony Two Years.

Mr. Quinn took testimony in the case for two years in order to determine the accountability of Mrs. Shannon for the acts of her brother, and finally decided that the decisions in similar cases compelled him to hold that both Mrs. Shannon and Mr. Flanagan should account for Lieutenant Dechert's $113,000, with interest since 1906.

Counsel for Mrs. Shannon objected to the liability ruling against her on the ground that she had acted innocently and had been guilty only of blind trust in her brother, but before the attorneys for Lieutenant Dechert had presented a decree to the surrogate directing the payment of the $113,000 with 13 years' interest, overtures for a settlement were made, and as a result of the acceptance by her nephew of her offer of about $125,000 the proceedings will be dropped.

Had Never Qualified.

Mr. Quinn's report states that Lieutenant Dechert's mother, Lillian F. Dechert, died in Connecticut in 1898, and named Flanagan, her brother, as executor under her will and guardian of her son. The referee states that he never qualified as the guardian of his nephew in New York and had no authority to receive property here as his guardian.

The accounting of the executors to which Lieutenant Dechert objected was filed in 1916, and stated that the entire residuary estate of Mrs. Flanagan had been distributed in 1906 among four beneficiaries, each of whom was entitled to $113,000. The share allotted to Lieutenant Dechert consisted of mortgages for $54,000, $40,000 and $19,000 respectively. Mrs. Shannon joined in this accounting.

GAMBLERS SET UP 'REPUBLIC'

Halted on Way to Present Demands for Recognition to the King of Italy.

Geneva.—An interesting situation has arisen at Campione, the Italian Monte Carlo, near Lugano.

At the instance of the Swiss authorities the Italian government closed the gambling place recently, whereupon the residents, consisting of several hundred male voters, declared Campione an independent republic, with the object of reopening the Casino, which, during the few months of its existence, made a profit reported to be more than a million dollars. The chief shareholders were Austrians.

A delegation, headed by the mayor, with a petition and proclamation, was on the way to Rome to interview the king when stopped at the Italian frontier. The delegation was sent home; the papers were seized and the delegates were threatened with arrest.

WIRELESS THROUGH EARTH

Naval Officer Makes Discoveries Which Will Revolutionize Radiography.

San Diego, Cal.,—Radiography will be revolutionized by transmission through the earth and water, instead of the air as the result of discoveries made at a little experiment station located on a barge in San Diego bay, it is predicted by Lieut. A. A. Morton of the navy radio laboratory at Mare Island, who conducted the experiments.

First proof of the success of the new method of radio transmission through the earth, it was revealed, was made when the United States navy department sent a message from the Annapolis station to the British admiralty that the dirigible R-34 had been sighted off the American coast.

Lieutenant Morton was at his instruments, heard the message and copied it in its entirety, he said.

LIVE HIGH ON STRIKE BONUS

Genoa Longshoremen Get $6.50 Day—Hire Underlings at $2 to Do Work.

Genoa.—Genoa longshoremen recently converted themselves in twenty-four hours from striking workmen to employers of labor.

They obtained through the strike a day wage rate of $6.50 and the following day hired other men for their jobs at $2 a day, thereafter living easy lives on the remaining $4.50 for eight hours management of the $2-a-day underling.

Instances of strike winning with subsequent subletting of jobs according to the Genoa idea have been prevalent during the intermittent labor troubles throughout Italy.

OFFICERS HIT HARD IN WAR

Casualties Were Higher Than Among the Enlisted Men in the Army.

Washington.—Casualties were higher among officers than among enlisted men; higher among regular officers than among emergency officers; higher in the infantry than in any other branch of the service, and higher among West Point graduates than among other regular officers, according to a war department statement.

"Among enlisted men, battle deaths were eight in each 1,000," the department said. "Among emergency officers they were 11 in each 1,000, and among regular army officers they were 14 in each 1,000.

"Death rates were far higher in the infantry than in any other branch of the service.

"Among each 1,000 enlisted men in the infantry reaching France there were 270 killed or wounded.

"Among each 1,000 officers in the infantry reaching France there were 330 killed or wounded.

"Battle death rates among graduates of the military academy were greater in both the higher and lower ranks than they were in the corresponding ranks among officers of the regular army who were not graduates of the academy."

For reviving gas victims a Frenchman has invented oxygen apparatus that can be carried in a man's pocket.

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