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NC-4 FLYING HIGH AND ESCORTED BY AIRSHIPS REACHES BRITISH PORT

Plymouth, May 31.—The seaplane NC-4, pride of the American navy, crossed Plymouth sound this afternoon, circled the place whence the Pilgrim fathers sailed in their cockleshell ship for the new world in 1620, and alighted in the Catte water, her epoch-making transatlantic flight ended.

As she came in view through the haze, easily recognizable among the escorting British fliers by her great bulk, England gave her the splendid welcome she deserved.

Leaving Ferrol, Spain, where Lieut. Com. Albert C. Read had elected to spend Friday night, at 6:27 this morning, the NC-4 covered the distance of approximately 500 miles to Plymouth in less than seven hours.

Despite adverse wind and weather conditions the NC-4 covered the last leg without a hitch to mar the exploit. Safe and sound, but thoroughly fatigued by the physical ordeal of the trip, as well as the mental strain Commander Read and his crew are sleeping peacefully tonight.

The rousing welcome of Plymouth residents to the American airmen and the cordial reception given to them aboard the Rochester by Rear Admiral Plunkett, the mayor of Plymouth, British and American officials and the crews of other NC planes, reached a climax with the first actual landing of the victorious crew at the spot from which the Pilgrims set forth for America.

There was wonderful interest in today's flight, although it was eclipsed by the previous flights of this seaplane, for in the opinion of American naval officers and the British public generally the NC-4 reached the peak of her great adventure when she spanned the Atlantic at Lisbon. The last stage of the journey was regarded by airmen chiefly as a "side show" to attest the firm friendship which the war has cemented between this country and the United States.

The pride felt by Americans in the extraordinary feat of the NC-4 finds echo tonight in genuine admiration, expressed by British naval men and airmen for the crew's skill and pluck and the well worked out plans of the American navy to facilitate and safe-guard the flight.

The NC-4 flew in rain and fog through the bay of Biscay and fog also was encountered off Brest, compelling the plane to keep at a low altitude.

Although news of the progress of the craft was passed along by warships stationed on the way, it was not until noon that the word was received from Commander Read himself. His message merely reported his position.

In his first greeting to Commander Read and his men, the mayor of Plymouth said:

"It is with profound gratitude that I here today on behalf of old Plymouth, from which the Mayflower sailed 300 years ago, welcome you after your tremendous and wonderful flight over the waters separating us. I think I can speak with the voice of England in expressing great admiration for your achievement and in welcoming to these shores our American cousins."

The NC-4 appeared suddenly out of the haze at 2:19, summer time. After circling over the harbor, she dropped gracefully toward the Catte water, alighting near the Buoy prepared for her at 2:22. The great crowd on the harbor front cheered heartily and craft tied down their whistles in noisy welcome.

The seaplane when sighted was flying high and leading an escort of three flying boats. Her enormous size, dwarfing that of the escorting planes, left no doubt of her identity. While one thousands of spectators yelled themselves hoarse, the flying boats dropped very lightly, and a fleet of small boats rushed out to greet the Americans.

The captain's gig from the mine layer Aroostook proceeded to the NC-4 as the latter taxied up to her buoy, where she

HOWARD WILCOX WINS 500-MILE AUTO RACE.

Indianapolis, May 31.—Howard Wilcox, of Indianapolis, today won the seventh annual international sweep-stakes race of 500 miles at the motor speedway, his time for the distance being 5:44:21.75. Two drivers, Arthur Thurman and Louis Lecoq, and a mechanic, R. Bandini, were killed during the contest, and two others were injured.

As a result of his victory Wilcox wins a prize of \$20,000. Fifty thousand dollars was divided among the first ten drivers. Among the prize winners finished in the order named: Hearne, Goux, Guyot, Alley, Depalma, L. Chevrolet, Vail, G. Chevrolet and Thomas.

Wilcox and Thomas were team mates. Wilcox assumed the lead as the contest approached the half-way mark and drove consistently throughout. He had two stops, once for a tire change, and on the other occasion to take on gasoline, oil water and to repair a loose steering knuckle. His average was 87.12 miles an hour.

All records for the Indianapolis speedway were shattered by Ralph de Palma for the first 200 miles. Long stays in the pit however, put the Italian driver almost entirely out of the running and it was only by terrific speed that he managed to finish sixth.

Arthur Thurman, driving a car he had reassembled himself, was killed when his machine turned over on its back before the race had progressed 250 miles. He was dead when found. His mechanic received a fractured skull, and was rushed to a hospital, where he was operated on immediately.

Louis Lecoq and his assistant R. Bandini were burned to death when their car turned over and caught fire. The accident happened on the north turn and the machine rolled over three times before it stopped, pinning both driver and mechanic under it.

The race was one of the most sensational ever held here. Broken steering knuckles, the loss of wheels, two cars turning over without serious injury, and the loss of exhaust pipes kept the crowd on the edge from start to finish. The electrical timing device was broken when one car, pulling in minus a front wheel, caught the wire and tore it from its connections. This happened in the last 50 miles of the race.

At no time was the field strung out, not more than two minutes separating the winner and second man. The remainder of the field was proportionately bunched.

quikely made fast. It was a perfect landing. As the members of the crew were being taken off by the boat from the Aroostook for their reception on the Rochester, the British flying boats swept into the Catte water and drew up alongside the NC-4.

A strong west wind was blowing when the NC-4 came in. The inner harbor was calm, and presented a fine setting for the brilliant picture as viewed from the densely crowded slopes of Plymouth's celebrated playgrounds, the Hoe. The haze lying over the sound obscured visibility, and it was not until the NC-4 was over the harbor that her presence became known.

It had been expected that the American flier would arrive at a little before 2 o'clock and some anxiety was felt when that hour passed. Once, flying boats which had been scouting out as far as the Eddystone light, 14 miles away, returned to the harbor and a false alarm was raised that the NC-4 had arrived.

The American naval base received 70 telegrams today directed to the commander of the NC-4, Lieut. Com. A. C. Read, and others of the crew, congratulating them on the finish of the flight. The majority of the messages were from the United States, one being from Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy.



1—View of Ponta Delgada, Azores, whence the American navy plane NC-4 started on the last leg of its transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to Lisbon. 2—A few of the hundreds of New York school children who held a demonstration against the war tax on soda water and ice cream. 3—The Pollux, second largest concrete ship in the world, just before it was launched at Long Island City.

GERMANY'S ARMED FORCES NUMBER 350,000

Coblenz May 26.—A report on the German military strength has been issued by the headquarters of the American army of occupation, "in view of the fact that May 1 officially marks the end of the German demobilization and the functioning of the new army and Reichswehr."

In January, when it became clear that the old army must go, but that troops were needed to preserve order and for the eastern front, numerous enterprising officers began organizing volunteer units of which no two were alike, except that all ostensibly were for the eastern front. Later these units, usually termed Freiwiliger, began combining and as they proved their worth in suppressing disorders, were almost without exception officially adopted by the Ebert-Scheidemann government, and are still the main strength of the new army.

In addition to these Freiwiliger units, almost every old army regiment has lately been trying to save something out of the wreck by recruiting volunteer detachments to pass over into the Reichswehr or new army. It is still unsettled how far these units can keep up their old regimental identities, but apparently they are all to be absorbed into the new Reichswehr organizations. Few of these volunteer detachments have yet shown themselves to be of much value.

New Army Established.

The national assembly at Weimar has officially established the new army, or Reichswehr until May 1, 1920, and permitted the administration to arrange all details. The war ministry has accordingly ordered the army of approximately 250,000 men with 50,000 additional home guards, to be composed entirely of volunteers. Roughly speaking, there will be one brigade in each of the old corps districts throughout Germany.

One important change from the old system is the creation of General Lutwitz group or army, with headquarters at Berlin, which will recruit from all Germany, and practically be the national government army directly under the war minister, with about 50,000 men. This great Freiwiliger unit already has this strength, and is Herr Noske's great reliance at present in suppressing all spartacist disorders.

The total number under arms is 325,000. The present Javanian situation may result in some small changes in these figures, but the data are as yet too limited to justify conclusions.

The above estimate has been very carefully prepared by the American authorities, who have been making a special study of the organization and strength of the new German army. Numbers of American officers have been on duty in unoccupied German territory in connection with Berlin conferences and the work of American troops in regard to Russian and other prison camps still existing in Germany, as well as in regard to the passage of Polish troops through Ger-

IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY OUT THE TERMS, SAYS THE GERMAN ANSWER.

Washington, June 1.—Germany, although realizing that she must make sacrifices to obtain peace, is convinced that the execution of the peace treaty as drawn "are more than the German people can bear."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, thus sums up the attitude of the German nation towards the proposed treaty of peace in a note to the allied and associated powers, outlining various German counter-proposals. The German note, delivered to Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, last Thursday, was made public tonight by the state department.

The German delegation now here, in its note, asserts that it will refuse to sign the present treaty but declares on the behalf of the German nation that "even in her need, justice for her is too sacred a thing to allow her to stoop to achieve conditions which she cannot undertake to carry out."

Exclusion of Germany from the league of nations, the note asserts, means that in signing the peace treaty Germany would be executing a "decree for its own proscription, nay, its own death sentence."

The German people, the note says, have been disappointed in their "hope for a peace of justice which had been promised" and stand "aghast" at the demands made upon them by the "victorious violence of our enemies."

Outlining its counter-proposals, the German delegation agrees to reduction of German's army and navy on condition that Germany be admitted immediately to the league of nations; to renounce Germany's sovereign rights to Alsace-Lorraine and Posen, but as to all other territories which Germany is called upon to give up the principle of self-determination, applicable at once, is asked; to subject all German colonies to administration by the league of nations not under German mandatory and to make the indemnity payments as required but in amounts that will burden the German taxpayer no more heavily than the taxpayer of the most heavily-burdened state among those represented on the reparation commission.

The note declares Germany is willing to pool her entire merchant marine with that of the associated powers. Neutral participation in the inquiry as to responsibility for the war is asked.

Austrians Will be Handed Their Peace Terms Today

The long awaited presentation to the Austrians of the terms under which they may have peace with the allied and associated powers will take place Monday at St. Germain-en-Laye, a short distance outside of Paris. The Austrians will learn however, only what they will have to do from the military and political standpoints and how their future boundaries are to be drawn. The cost to them financially in indemnities and reparations will be withheld to be pre-



3—The Pollux, second largest concrete ship in the world, just before it was launched at Long Island City.

THURSDAY'S ARREST IN CHARLOTTE MURDER CASE

Charlotte, May 30.—The arrest Thursday of Brennan Swearingen, a 19-year-old youth, in the Montgomery murder case has aroused the highest interest in the city. Swearingen was picked up yesterday afternoon, under orders of Chief of Police V. B. Orr in connection with the killing of Montgomery on the Myers Park road last Friday night. Swearingen and Ernest Hunter, the negro charged with the crime, were riding together in a Ford auto on the evening of the tragedy, the police have established by the alleged admission of Swearingen and they are strongly inclined to believe that this must have been the mysterious Ford that Miss Owen said was following her and Montgomery. Swearingen drives a Ford delivery truck for John M. Scott and company. On Saturday morning a few hours after Hunter was arrested information was obtained which caused the police to send for Swearingen. When brought to the police station he fell in a swoon. He quickly recovered and told a number of things. The 22 caliber pistol found in the home of Hunter on the night of the murder is the property of Swearingen. It is alleged that Swearingen and Hunter have been companions on a number of trips into Myers Park for purposes of eloping couples who were there. Chief Orr released Swearingen but has watched him ever since.

sent at a later date. Meanwhile commissions of the allies are going through the German counter-proposals to the German treaty and it is expected that the reply of the allied and associated powers to them will be delivered during the present week. Sunday saw the council of four inactive, awaiting the report of the commissions. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, continues to assert that the allied terms cannot be accepted as originally framed, declaring them to be "more than the German people can bear."

Whether the allies are to make concessions remains to be seen.

German troops in Letland and Lithuania are reported to have been ordered to withdraw to new lines in Baltic provinces marked out for them by the allied high command. British and bolshevik Russian warships again have come into battle in the Gulf of Finland.

Although the bolsheviks had the big battleships Pethopovlovsk, a vessel of 23,307 tons in their battle line, they were forced eventually to flee to Kronstadt.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, premier of Poland, has requested President Wilson to form a commission of Americans to proceed to Poland to investigate the reports of pogroms and other excesses against the Jews in that country.

The threatened London police strike has been postponed until after peace is signed.

SOME JAPANESE THINK HIGHLY OF AMERICANS

Tokio April 25.—Japanese appreciation of good points of Americans finds expression in a collection of personal comments published by the Jitsugyo, a commercial periodical. The following are representative extracts:

Dr. K. Miyake: "Japan has much to learn from America. The unanimity with which America entered the war, and the patriotism which her sons demonstrated on the firing front and behind it is worth studying. The next thing which Japan has to study about the American is his enterprising spirit of social affairs."

Dr. T. Nakajima: "The Japanese are exclusively cunning and intriguing. Long years of feudalism are to be blamed for this. In contrast with us the Americans are downright by nature. That they have a wonderful power of assimilating those who come near them may be traced to this American open-

ANGELES TELLS OF HIS OBJECTS.

Washington, May 31.—General Felipe Angeles, recently proclaimed by Villa's forces as provisional president of Mexico, has sent a communication to Washington, it was learned today, for presentation to the state department, setting forth his objects in leading the revolution now in progress in northern Mexico.

Acting Secretary Polk said that no communication had been received and that none would be received, as Carranza was president of Mexico and General Angeles was a rebel operating against the constituted authorities. He made it plain, however that General Angeles was regarded as an excellent soldier with a good record.

In the communication which he hoped would reach the department, General Angeles declared the primary purpose of his revolution was to restore the constitution of 1857, which he pointed out provides for legal change of the fundamental laws of the country and which makes the Queretaro constitution utterly illegal. He promised protection to all legal interests of Mexicans and foreigners and said he wanted to restore law and order in all parts of the Republic.

General Angeles emphasized that he would not deal with Felix Diaz, General Manuel Mondragon, Rudolfo Reyes, former president de La Barra or any one who was a member of the Huerta cabinet at the time of the Madero assassination. Mondragon recently attempted to effect a union of the rebels in the south under Felix Diaz and himself with the Villa forces in the north, but failed.

Reports reaching Washington through various sources tell of bodies of former Villistas and many Mexicans who oppose Carranza's regime in different parts of Mexico, rallying to Angeles' standard upon learning that he had been proclaimed provisional president.

TRAINLOAD OF TRAGEDY

(Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, in The Youth's Companion.)

The last convoy that I saw at Evian (the French border town where the civilians from the territory occupied by the Germans were repatriated) was one of children, 300 or 400 of them, many quite young. Most of their mothers were held in Germany. They were emaciated beyond belief.

A French officer, with a look of intense agony on his face, distracted my attention from the children. I stopped beside him. "What is it?" I asked almost involuntarily. "My wife has just died in the enemy's hands, also my girl of seventeen at last. Thank God! Three times I have been here to meet my boys, whom I have not seen for four years. They were two and three years old then, and today—" he paused, with a look of horror on his face. "Not dead?" I asked, feeling I could not stand the answer. "No; but they do not know me, their father, whose soul yearns for them. I thought I was prepared for everything the enemy could do to me, but this is unbearable." And he broke into convulsive weeping, completely unnerved.

ness of heart."

T. Shidachi, formerly president of the Industrial bank: "There are many commendable traits in the American, but his spirit of social service is to me the most remarkable. He is a firm believer in Christianity, but he does not believe in that religion merely for peace of mind, but in order to contribute towards making society better and the world more livable by influencing the thought of others. Firm in his religious belief, he is daring to a sublime degree, and never desponds. He is optimistic, and defies all obstacles with a cheery face."

Mr. Furuya, director of a trading company: "The Americans are outspoken. Their burning desire is to see themselves a great nation in accordance with their own conception of greatness."