

WILSON TO KEEP HANDS OFF ONLY IF HE IS OBEYED

Will Give Convention 'Free Choice' Provided It Nominates Pro-Leagueur.

HE HAS A BLACKLIST

Candidates Closest in Accord With Him Are McAdoo, Palmer and Davis.

HITCHCOCK HAS CHANCE

Nobody Who Has Favored Lodge Reservations to Get President's Approval.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Wilson will keep his hands off affairs at the San Francisco convention just as long as it appears the delegates will pick a candidate pledged heart and soul to the League of Nations covenant as written.

But should it begin to look as if a man might be chosen who does not think the Versailles treaty perfect, the President will summon all the great power his position affords to the support of a man whose mind goes along with his.

This is the Wilson strategy as it was imparted crisply to Homer S. Cummings, Democratic National Chairman. Mr. Cummings departed to-day to take charge of convention arrangements, instructions still ringing in his ears. The Cabinet met to-day and got the same impression of its chief's plan of battle.

Wilson's Chief Concern. In other words Mr. Wilson is concerned more earnestly with the fight for the League of Nations than with the name of the Democrat who is to carry the party standard. The candidate merely has to measure up to the job he will have to do. Merely—but to the mind of Mr. Wilson, the name of those whose names will appear before the convention thus are eliminated.

The indications are there will be voted on at one time or another no fewer than thirteen possibilities, the majority fairly sure, and likely to be lost completely when the real struggle begins. They are William J. Bryan, Nebraska; Champ Clark, Missouri; Gov. Cox, Ohio; John W. Davis, West Virginia; Gov. Edwards, New Jersey; James W. Gerard, New York; Senator Carter Glass, Virginia; Senator Gilbert Hitchcock, Nebraska; Vice-President Marshall, Indiana; William G. McAdoo, New York; Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith, Iowa; Attorney-General Palmer, Pennsylvania; Senator Hiram Smith, Georgia. The candidates closest in accord with the President on the League of Nations are Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Davis. Some of the others might be acceptable to Mr. Wilson, but Mr. Hitchcock, who as Democratic leader in the Senate fought the battle of the League of Nations for Mr. Wilson. The certain thing is that nobody on the list who has fought the League of Nations even to the extent of favoring the Lodge reservations, which Mr. Wilson regards as impossible of acceptance, will receive the approval of Mr. Wilson.

Third Term Candidacy Remote. It now seems as though the name of Mr. Wilson will not come before the convention at all. It has been no official announcement to this effect. Some of the President's friends are saying he has let it be known that he cannot imagine any chain of circumstances under which he would find it necessary to run for a third term. They say furthermore that Mr. Wilson has seen nothing in the situation which would require a statement of his intention in advance of the convention. Just the same they admit the possibility of the convention being so deadlocked that Mr. Wilson might actually have to be a candidate to save the day. It is a remote possibility.

Some of those who have learned that Mr. Wilson intends to keep hands off the convention at least until the end of the campaign to avoid embarrassment because of the candidacy of his son-in-law, Mr. McAdoo. The convention sees fit to nominate Mr. McAdoo without any intimation from the President it would put him in a much better position with the country than if a presidential election had been injected to such an extent that the charge could be made that Mr. Wilson was trying to keep the Presidency in the family. But there could be nothing in this. The McAdoo candidacy, Administration officials declare, as the result of a campaign in which he won the nomination entirely on his own footing.

GREECE ONCE MORE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Constantine Forecasts Election Will Be Triumph for Him

Governor Lowden Ill and Ordered Indoors

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, June 1.—Gov. Lowden is ill at the Blackstone Hotel, due to a cold which he contracted while reviewing a parade yesterday. Dr. Joseph A. Capps has ordered the Governor to remain quiet and indoors for at least two days. The physician said, however, that there was no cause for alarm over his condition, and that the order merely restricted him to his suite was merely precautionary.

Mrs. Lowden has been notified in Springfield of the Governor's illness and is expected to join him to-night.

HOUSE VOTES TO QUIT SATURDAY

Opposition to Adjournment Resolution Is Expected in Senate To-day.

SOME PREFER A RECESS

Democrats, Led by Clark, Make a Political Play, Feigning a Fight on Plan.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, June 1.—Adjournment of Congress next Saturday until the first Monday in December virtually was agreed on to-day by Republican leaders, who immediately began preparations for putting their plan into effect. Simultaneously it aroused speculation among both Republicans and Democrats at the Capitol, as also among officials elsewhere.

After agreeing on the programme, Republican Floor Leader Mondell of the House presented the resolution for adjournment sine die and without a record it was adopted and sent to the Senate, where Republican leaders will take final action on it to-morrow.

There is some opposition in the Senate to a sine die adjournment. Some Senators believe a recess should be taken rather than adjournment. They point out that in existing conditions an emergency might easily arise at any time, and in view of the President's condition Congress should be able to reassemble of its own will and without having to await a call from the White House.

The Senators believe further that it would be bad politics for the Republicans to pave the way for a call for a special session. The President, they could charge, them with having failed to enact legislation to carry out his recommendations for reducing the high cost of living, among other things, and call them to account for the specific purpose of considering such matters.

ASKS ABOUT BRITISH FLEET IN PACIFIC

First Lord of Admiralty Deprecates Discussion.

LONDON, June 1.—In the course of a discussion in the House of Commons on the naval estimates, an attempt was made to discuss the British fleet in the Pacific. Mr. Carson, Unionist, wanted to know whether the fleet would be concentrated in home waters, or whether Great Britain should have a great Pacific fleet. He thought that now there was no menace in the North Sea and England must have an outlook on the Pacific.

Mr. Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, deprecated a discussion in Parliament. He said whatever statements of policy were possible would be made at the proper time.

GERMAN LOOTER OF CHATEAUX PUNISHED

Capt. Imhof Sentenced to 16 Years in French Prison.

MISSOURIS 33 LOWDEN VOTES COST \$32,202

Two Delegates Say They May Return \$2,500 Which Was Given to Each.

MORE WOOD FIGURES

\$100,000 Spent for General in Michigan and About \$58,000 in Indiana.

MAN ON TWO PAYROLLS

Ohio Editor Estimates Harding and Wood Fights in That State Cost \$200,000.

MUCH LOOT IS CAPTURED

Woman Is With Gang Accused of \$30,000 Post Office Burglary in North Carolina.

Treasury Department agents, post office inspectors and detectives of the Brooklyn Headquarters squad surrounded the old frame building at 43 Sands street, that borough, last night and at the sound of a whistle signal smashed down the doors. For the next half hour the neighborhood was in an uproar with the noise of fighting inside, and at the end of that time the raiders reappeared with nine prisoners, one a woman.

The men were taken to the Poplar street station and locked up on charges of having forcibly entered the United States Post Office at Oxford Furnace, N. C., blown open the safe and stolen money, war saving stamps and Liberty bonds totalling more than \$30,000 in value. The woman was accused of harboring criminals.

The raid Capt. Coughlin, who was in charge of the Post Office squad, described the most careful work ever done by the department. For that time the Sands street house was under constant surveillance by the police. In the raid the men were taken to the Poplar street station and locked up on charges of having forcibly entered the United States Post Office at Oxford Furnace, N. C., blown open the safe and stolen money, war saving stamps and Liberty bonds totalling more than \$30,000 in value.

Lowden Cash in Missouri. National Committeeman Jacob L. Babler for the Lowden forces, having charge of the city of St. Louis. E. L. Morse of Kansas City handled the situation outside of that city. Mr. Morse received money from Lewis Emmerson, Secretary of State for Illinois and manager for Gov. Lowden, aggregating \$12,000. He gave \$17,000 of it to Mr. Babler. The two of them, testifying today, described from memory their disbursements of it. In his testimony Mr. Babler declared that on this expenditure of \$32,000 Gov. Lowden had obtained thirty-three of the thirty-five votes for Missouri.

Col. Fred M. Alger of Detroit, manager of the Wood campaign in Michigan, accounted for a total of \$48,000 spent in the Michigan fight by himself personally, the Michigan committee and the Chicago Wood headquarters. Besides the two of the big counties financed their own campaigns, so that the committee concluded that just about \$100,000 had represented the cost of the Wood fight for Michigan.

A minority of House Democrats headed by Champ Clark, their floor leader, opposed the resolution and did not fight its adoption. Apparently desisted of coming to a summer and fall political campaign of complaint against the inactivity of Congress, the minority Democrats made clear their own record of seeming opposition to adjournment, and their own desire to continue unceasingly at work.

WAS URGED TO TAKE THE MONEY.

But you'd have voted for him? Witness said he had talked with Jacob Babler, National Committeeman for Missouri, who had urged him to take the money. He talked at Babler's office with Lewis Emmerson, Secretary of State of Illinois and Lowden's manager. Mr. Babler was interested in behalf of Lowden in Missouri.

"I said I had no objection to Lowden," explained Mr. Moore. "I was a city committeeman. I was told all expenses would be taken care of and said so far as my name was concerned there was no need for money. Nat Goldstein was there, too, and said he would need no money in his district, either. Goldstein is circuit clerk of St. Louis and, like Moore, is a Missouri delegate.

Mr. Moore said Samuel A. Moseley was the other delegate from his Congressional district, but didn't know who Moseley favored for President. Moore said he had talked with Emmerson and told Emmerson he didn't know whom he should vote for.

"Did you tell him that after you got the \$500?" "I don't remember."

"Didn't he show some surprise?" "No, I think not."

"You intended to keep the money if Gov. Lowden should be nominated and elected?"

Transmission of Scenes By Radio Now Promised

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, June 1.—H. Grindell Matthews, the wireless telephone expert, announces successful experiments in the photographing of sound waves and electrically reproducing them, which makes possible speaking movies.

BATTLE LANDS 9 THIEF SUSPECTS

U. S. Officers and Police Smash Into House in Sands St., Brooklyn.

WOMAN IS WITH GANG ACCUSED

of \$30,000 Post Office Burglary in North Carolina.

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Watched House Three Weeks. The raid Capt. Coughlin, who was in charge of the Post Office squad, described the most careful work ever done by the department. For that time the Sands street house was under constant surveillance by the police. In the raid the men were taken to the Poplar street station and locked up on charges of having forcibly entered the United States Post Office at Oxford Furnace, N. C., blown open the safe and stolen money, war saving stamps and Liberty bonds totalling more than \$30,000 in value.

Trail Leads to Brooklyn. But the trail, according to Coughlin, led to Brooklyn and later to the Sands street house. The place was inspected from all sides and arrangements were made for the raid as soon as the night of May 31st came. It was reported that the men on watch reported a "full house."

Resistance was offered the detectives when the doors were smashed down. They pursued the quarry from room to room. During the chase policemen picked up two fully loaded revolvers and a Winchester rifle. Later a search of the place turned up 2,500 Liberty bonds, a quantity of fuses and detonators, such as are used for firing charges of nitro-glycerine, and a can of what the police said was some of that explosive. There was also a quantity of silverware, including "U. S. A." and \$1,750 in cash.

"These prisoners," said Coughlin, "are members of a gang of thugs that is known from coast to coast. He pointed out three of them, calling them "Missouri Shorty," "Michigan Shorty" and "Hostile Johnny." He described O'Neill as the "pathfinder" for the others, the man who worked about picking up information and setting the gang on the right track to the easiest jobs.

SAY REDS WILL TAKE WARSAW IN TWO MONTHS

German Prophecy Its Capture by Bolsheviki Before End of July.

SOVIET TO RULE POLES

Proletariat Dictatorship in Germany to Follow, Pessimists Declare.

AID TO POLAND NOT GIVEN

Lithuania May Turn Scale by Joining Russians Against Former Ally.

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DOCTRINE OF RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED BY PRESIDENT

Insists on Two to Define American Position on Aerial Convention Signed by Ambassador Wallace.

By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, June 1.—President Wilson has at last accepted the principle of reservations for the protection of American interests. In authorizing Ambassador Wallace to sign the Aerial Navigation Convention in connection with the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain the President insisted that two declarations be presented defining the American position. The Allies signed the convention in October.

The first clause reserves the American right to restrict the flights of private aircraft over certain portions of the United States. The second deals with the enforcement of customs laws affecting the signatory powers and reserves to America the privilege of concluding special treaties with countries of the Western Hemisphere, including Canada.

The convention, with the protocol extending the time for its signature by the allied Powers, will now become a part of the peace treaty, but Germany will not be called upon to sign it until she is granted membership in the League of Nations or the Allies decide to grant her privileges not anticipated by the Versailles pact.

POPE ALLOWS VISITS TO KING

Catholic Sovereigns May Go to Quirinal Without Papal Veto.

RECONCILIATION POSSIBLE

Opportunity Seen for Abandoning Old Time Fiction of 'Prisoner of Vatican.'

ROME, June 31.—An encyclical document was published to-day announcing an arrangement whereby Catholic sovereigns will be permitted by the Pope to come to Rome to visit the King of Italy. This paper is considered one of the most important that has appeared since the fall of the temporal power. Indeed, in the Catholic world it is only surpassed in importance by that issued by Pope Pius X, giving Italian Catholics permission to vote in political elections and serve as Deputies in Parliament.

Prior to that the watchword was "Neither electors nor elected," and in the general elections it was the custom of Italian Catholics to send their ballot papers to the Pope as a sign of loyalty.

Of all the papal protests translated into action which the Holy See proclaimed after the fall of the temporal power, only one survives, the voluntary imprisonment of the Pope within the walls of the Vatican. A strong feeling exists among Catholics, including the section most loyal to the Pontiff, that he should desist from this form of protest, which of late has been urged in no further advantage under present conditions.

Consequences of Veto. The present document is of international importance, while the other was wholly of a national character. The Papacy's veto, proclaimed by Pius IX, after 1870 to all the Catholic heads of States, forbidding them to visit Rome had momentous consequences. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, despite the visit King Humbert and Queen Margherita paid him at Vienna in 1881 because the King of Italy insisted that the visit take place at Rome, refused to accept it.

King Carlos of Portugal, brother-in-law of King Humbert, started on a visit to the latter at Rome on one occasion, but was stopped at Paris by the threat that if he continued his journey the clerical of Portugal were ready to join with the Republicans in his overthrow.

Word that President Louis of France had decided to visit the Italian sovereign in Rome in April, 1904, led to the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and France. Other attempts to bring the Kings of Belgium, Spain and Saxony to Rome for permission to come to Rome were frustrated.

Arranged by Spanish Premier. Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, during the peace conference at Paris began negotiations with Premier Orlando of Italy and Mr. Cerretti, Papal Under Secretary of State, for the purpose of arranging for a visit of King Alfonso to Rome contemporaneously with the King of Belgium, who, through Cardinal Merello, had expressed a desire to visit the Italian sovereign in his capital. These efforts resulted in the encyclical issued to-day, and the King of Spain is expected to be the first to take advantage of the Papal concession.

Only the Giornale d'Italia comments on the Pope's letter, saying that it is of high moral value, but merely because of the authority of the church, but because its relinquishment embodies "a tacit acknowledgment of accomplished facts, which were not transitory effects of a revolution, but milestones on the road of humanity."

SEIZE 4 FOR BIGGEST ROBBERY IN GERMANY

Watchmen Looted Government Tower of Treasure.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, June 1.—Soon after the revolution which overthrew the German Empire one of the largest thefts in German criminal history was perpetrated at the famous Julius Tower in Spandau, near Berlin, where the Imperial Government stored its treasure. Sixty million Rumanian lei (pre-war value 20 cents), which had been printed by Germany for Saxony to goad the army in Rumania, disappeared.

The notes were being turned over to the Rumanian Government and were stored in wooden boxes containing five million each. The Berlin police have now arrested the four former watchmen, three of whom confessed their guilt. They were appointed guards as part of the revolutionary military service and were middle aged mechanics and tradesmen.

The ringleader was a thief, 46 years old, who soon after the outbreak of his position as watchman and plundered his neighbors by a sudden display of prosperity. He purchased a villa and lands and indulged in the breeding of fancy goats and ponies.

Sticks to Temporal Power. The Pope in his letter announces that, while he maintains the claims of the Holy See to temporal power, he restricts the order forbidding Catholic rulers to visit the King of Italy in Rome. Pope Benedict emphasizes the necessity of "eliminating the full establishment of peace and seriously injured not only the temporal interests of the nations but the life and spirit of Christianity as taught by the Lord's Prayer and the example of our Saviour."

In conformity with this principle, the

SENATE REFUSES TO LET WILSON TAKE MANDATE

Administers on Armenia Worst Defeat Yet Given to the President.

13 DEMOCRATS DESERT

Resolution of Refusal Passes 52 to 23—Hitchcock Fights for Delay.

SEEKS BOND COMMISSION

Underwood Takes Position Nation Should First Settle Treaty Issue.

13 Democrats Join Anti-Mandate Force

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Thirteen Democratic Senators voted to-day with the Republicans to adopt the resolution against any Armenian mandate. They were: Beckham (Ky.), Chamberlain (Ore.), Dial (S. C.), Gerry (R. I.), Harris (Ga.), Myers (Mont.), Nugent (N. J.), Pomeroy (Ohio), Reed (Mo.), Shields (Tenn.), Smith (Ga.), Thomas (Col.), Walsh (Mass.).

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, June 1.—By a vote of 32 to 23 the Senate adopted to-day a resolution declaring that "the Congress hereby respectfully declines to grant to the Executive the power to accept a mandate over Armenia."

The votes against the resolution and for the mandate were all cast by Democrats.

A determined effort was made by the Democratic managers to prevent direct action on the matter. Senator Hitchcock moved to recommend the resolution to the Foreign Relations Committee, saying it ought not to be acted on finally until it was certain whether this country would or would not accept the peace treaty and join the League of Nations. This was lost, 34 to 43. On this vote two Republicans, Kenyon (Iowa) and Townsend (Mich.), joined the Democrats in favor of recommending, while four Democrats voted with the Republicans against referring. These were Chamberlain, Reed, Shields and Walsh (Mass.).

Hitchcock Revision Defeated. By a vote of 32 to 41 was lost an amendment by Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) to add to the resolution a provision that the President be empowered to appoint members of a commission to arrange an issue of \$50,000,000 of Armenian bonds in payment for supplies bought in this country.

On the real test of the day only twelve votes lined up in support of the President.

This was a motion by Senator Brandegee (Conn.) to amend the resolution so as to read:

"That the Congress hereby grants to the Executive the power to accept a mandate over Armenia."

On this vote President Wilson met with the worst defeat thus far administered to him by the Senate.

Robinson Spokesman for Mandate. The case for the mandate and in defense of the resolution was stated in the opening address by Senator Robinson (Ark.). He recounted the history of the Armenian question before Congress, recalling that the Senate passed a resolution congratulating the Armenians for their achievement of independence and expressing sympathy for them but suggesting no action save the sending of a warship and marines to protect Armenia.

Senator Pomeroy presented the difficulties of making a national policy on the Armenian question and will further dispute why the United States, as determined and harmonious during hostilities, has demonstrated such "vision and infidelity in diplomacy."

Staggering Blow to Christ-ianity. "If Congress adopts the resolution, it will deny the necessary authority for the government to afford Armenia the advice and aid of a mandatory and provide no form of effective relief. Christ-ianity will be a staggering blow and the world will be uplifted above the Cross."

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Senator Brandegee interrupted to say the President had submitted the matter to the Senate because he was determined to get from Congress an answer which he could refer to the people, which asked us to take the mandate, which

CLOSING TIME FOR UNDISPATCHED ADVERTISEMENTS. The Sun and New York Herald. DAILY ISSUES: 9 P.M. at Main Office, 230 Broadway. SUNDAY ISSUES: 6 P.M. Saturday at Main Office, 230 Broadway. 5 P.M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square. 5 P.M. at all other Branch Offices.