"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; tomorrow generally fair, slight change in temperature.
Temperature yesterday—Max. 63, min. 50.
For weather report see Page 39.

VOL. LXXVI....No. 25,312. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1927. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere in the U. S.

ANGLO-SOVIET BREAK OVER RAID EXPECTED; ARCOS SAFES FORCED

Russian Envoy Lodges Protest, Charging Breach of Immunity and Indignity to Women.

PARLIAMENT FIGHT OPENS

Home Secretary Defends Course and Foreign Office Stands by Police Procedure.

BLOW TORCHES AID SEARCH

Keys Refused, Concrete and Steel Vaults Are Drilled in Search for War Office Papers.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 13.—Both British and Russian officials expressed the belief tonight that a break in the Anglo-Soviet relations had been brought nearer by the raid of the police last night on the offices of Arcos, Limited, the Russian commercial agency, and the quarters of the Soviet trade delegation.

This conclusion was based on the day's developments, which included a statement in the House of Commons by Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, who sought to justify the raid, and a formal note of protest against the raid handed to Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, by A. P. Rosengolz, the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires.

Pneumatic Drills Applied to Safes.

Meanwhile the police were still in possession of the Arcos offices. Their search continues, though it was hindered this afternoon by the refusal of the Russian delegation to give up the keys to two large safes in their offices. The British authorities, however, considered that there could be no just claim for immunity as, apart from other questions, the safes were on the property of Arcos, Ltd., which is registered as a private company in England.

Therefore it was decided, after a final flat refusal to produce the keys, that the safes should be opened forcibly. Both safes are really strongrooms, built of concrete and guarded by thick, heavy steel doors with enormously strong locks and bolts, and the only way of opening them in the absence of the keys was drilling round the locks and thus forcing the doors.

Enter Vault at Midnight.

During the afternoon arrangements were made with a firm to do the necessary work and about 8 o'clock tonight a powerful pneumatic drilling apparatus was taken to the Arcos House in Moorgate Street in a motor truck. A crew of skilled workmen conveyed the tools into the building, went down to the vaults and immediately began operations on one of the two strongrooms. The noise of the pneumatic drills as they pierced the steel and concrete could be distinctly heard by the interested crowd assembled in Moorgate Street.

About midnight it was reported that as a result of nearly two hours' work with pneumatic drills and oxyacetylene apparatus a hole had been cut in the concrete wall of the strongroom. The police entered and inspected its contents.

It may be necessary to carry on the examination of the strongrooms, safes and documents over the week-end. The inspection is systematic and thorough not only on the Arcos premises but also in the offices of the trades delegation in the same building.

Missing War Office Papers Sought.

The reason for the raid has been kept a close police secret. It is understood, however, that the search warrant was obtained under the Official Secrets act and applied for at the special request of the Military Intelligence Department of the War Office.

A special search is said to have been made for secret War Office papers which were mysteriously missing, and War Office officials took part in the search of the building.

It is said that these papers were lost on Wednesday morning. The news of their disappearance was immediately communicated to the Home Office and later the police acquired information which convinced them that the papers had been obtained by one of the Soviet bodies in London.

The diplomatic correspondent of The Daily Telegraph thinks that the clues which prompted the Home Office's action may have been provided by discoveries effected by the French police in their search of the Communist headquarters in Paris.

£10,000,000 Credit Just Arranged.

The raid seems to have been made at a peculiarly inauspicious time for British trade. It was stated tonight that a credit scheme involving £10,000,000 had just been arranged between the Midland Bank and the Soviet trade delegation to assist in placing Russian orders with British manufacturers.

The agreement was signed on Wednesday by Reginald McKenna, the bank's Chairman, and by Mr. Khinchuk, the Chairman, and Mr. Boesn, the Vice Chairman of the Russian trade delegation. It will come into effect immediately and it was said that arrangements were being made to place orders at once. The Midland Bank agreed to discount Soviet bills up to £10,000,000 and thus make it possible for British manufacturers to accept Russian orders on a proper business basis.

Arcos, Ltd., tonight issued a statement declaring that the concern knew no reason for the police action and that the authorities had always had

Continued on Page Four.

Pickwickians Leave London As Club Did 100 Years Ago

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Co.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 13.—In celebration of the Pickwick centenary a stage-coach today left the Golden Cross Hotel in the Strand at Charing Cross for Rochester with the Pickwick Club aboard just as it did on May 13, 1827. The pilgrimage was arranged by the Dickens Fellowship.

In the party, arrayed in their proper costumes, were Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Snodgrass, Tracy Tupman and the rest. The coach changed horses every twelve miles. At Rochester the club received a civic welcome.

Mr. Pickwick, in blue coat, white breeches and black gaiters, beamed from the top of the coach, and from another point of vantage Tracy Tupman could be observed regarding young ladies with extraordinary interest.

FLOOD PERIL GROWS AS MORE DIKES YIELD

Bayou des Glaizes Breaks Loose Torrent Upon Vast Louisiana Zone.

RICHEST AREA THREATENED

'Sugar Bowl' Is Evacuated, but Loss of $10,000,000 Is Feared —Acute Suffering to North.

From a Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—The Mississippi flood situation in Louisiana, after a week during which no serious breaks in the levee systems occurred and as a result of which the State had begun to hope that the crisis had passed, is again assuming grave proportions tonight.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of cotton, sugar and rice lands are threatened with inundation and the homes of thousands of persons in the southern parishes are in peril from the Tensas basin flood waters which tonight are crashing through two major crevasses in the Bayou des Glaizes line, while other key points in the same system are showing signs of disintegration and may collapse at any time.

At Torras, the little town that stands on the banks of the old river about two miles distant from the west bank of the Mississippi, another serious situation has developed and a break there might mean the flooding of the rich parish of Pointe Coupee in the northern tip of which runs the Torras levee.

Reports of still another weak spot comes from Morganza, a little river town, which is the half-way river point along the Pointee Coupee shore line. A break here might spell disaster for a great area to the east of Atchalafaya, a sector until tonight considered fairly safe from the onslaught of the Mississippi, Red and Atchalafaya torrents which, reinforced by the backwaters of the Arkansas, are each surging south with crests at record peaks.

Two Breaks Nearing a Junction.

The big problem tonight, however, is the Moreauville break in the Bayou des Glaizes line. This was thought to be one of the strongest links in that chain, yet it crashed while other sectors, the collapse of which has been expected for days past, are still holding. The crevasse is a few miles west of the Cottonport break and there will be no surprise if the two gaps have formed a junction before this night has ended.

In the meantime the levee at Bordeleonville, in the big bend of the Bayou des Glaizes, is said to be slowly giving away and a third crevasse at or near that town is expected in the next few hours.

So critical is the situation here that the little army of levee workers who have struggled so valiantly to hold the line are said to have surrendered and are now seeking safety in the highlands to which, in most instances,

Continued on Page Five.

SLAYERS OF SNYDER HEAR DOOM UNMOVED; PUT HOPE IN APPEALS

Gray and Woman Sentenced to Die Week of June 20, but Stay Is Certain.

MERE FORMALITY, SHE SAYS

Still Has Chance to Be Free, Widow Adds — Gray Thanks Those Who Pray for Him.

GO TO SING SING MONDAY

Justice Scudder, Who Personally Opposes Capital Punishment, Pronounces Sentence.

Mrs. Ruth Brown Snyder and Henry Judd Gray were sentenced yesterday to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing some time during the week beginning June 20. Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder delayed until Monday the transfer of the prisoners to the death house.

After the jurist, who personally is opposed to capital punishment, had pronounced sentence, Mrs. Snyder called it merely a "formality" and expressed confidence that she would escape the penalty in the end. Gray, in a prayerful statement, said he had been saved through religion. Both were calm last night after the ordeal in the court room in Long Island City.

The condemned couple are not likely to go to the chair during the week set by the Court. Appeals will be taken by their attorneys and these will automatically stay the execution until after the higher court has ruled. Even then Mrs. Snyder and Gray can appeal to Governor Smith for commutation of sentence. The appeals, it was said, would be entered as soon as the prisoners reached Sing Sing.

Prisoners Wait in Corridor.

The guards who took Mrs. Snyder before Justice Scudder halted her in the corridor just outside the court-room door at 10 A. M. The stop was to permit the Judge to ascend the bench. Further down the corridor Gray rested.

Perhaps five hundred persons, including four of the jurors who voted the pair murderers, were gaping in the court room. Possibly 2,000 others loitered in the street, all eager to catch a glimpse of the sashweight slayers. It was only a matter of minutes when the grim words of Justice Scudder would consign the woman to death. The Justice's face was grave and the court room hushed.

That extra wait in the corridor was expected to tell on the prisoners. Gray, however, merely clasped his hands behind his back and studied the floor. He said nothing. Mrs. Snyder laughed, according to the guards, and jokeo with the matrons. She was described as gay, so cheerful in fact that they had to tell her to stop laughing.

Mrs. Snyder Enters, Erect.

The door was opened and she walked in erect. Her strong chin was tilted as she went over to stand before the bench. A matron put out an arm against Mrs. Snyder's back, ready to catch her if she swayed. But she had no need for that. Neither was Gray registering any outward emotion. The salesman's shoulders were squared, his head was well back and his thin lips pressed tightly. For a second Justice Scudder looked at the tableau, and Mrs. Snyder tucked under her small black hat a stray curl of her blond hair.

She was dressed all in black and the black jet beads were again around her neck. During the trial she frequently fidgeted with the beads, and once yesterday her broad, strong fingers played with the necklace. That was when the Court fixed the week ending June 20 as the time when she and Gray must die. It was not an emotional gesture; it seemed merely the force of habit. Gray, with his small, soft hands be-

Continued on Page Three.

Clocks Chiming Czarist Song Sold by Soviet State Trust

MOSCOW, May 13 (AP).—Clocks which chime a Czarist song have been put on the market by the Soviet State Trust of Exact Mechanics.

Considerable surprise was caused by the selection when the musical alarm clocks were placed on the market. Instead of the "Internationale," the clocks are equipped to play an extract from Glinka's opera, "Life for the Czar," which once was sung to the following words:

Hail, hail to our Russian Czar,
The Czar whom Heaven gave us!

ODD LOT EXCHANGE RAIDED AS BUCKETER

State and Federal Officials Act to Protect Southern Cotton Speculators.

ROUNTREE CALLED BACKER

Concern Not Incorporated and Has Five Members—Gets Outside Quotations.

With a force of twelve men, Deputy State Attorney General Keyes Winter raided yesterday the offices of the New York Odd Lot Cotton Exchange, 111 Broad Street, seized books and records, served and issued nine subpoenas, and then held a preliminary examination, under oath, of some of the persons found in the office by the raiding party. The procedure was under the Martin Anti-Stock Fraud act, the charge being that the Exchange was merely a bucketshop and that it was victimizing Southern buyers of future cotton.

During the examination it was testified that Carlisle Rountree of 145 East Fifty-second Street, whose brokerage activities have been the subject of several inquiries, was the "backer" of the Exchange and that he had furnished money from time to time as it was needed by the organization.

Rountree was manager of the cotton brokerage firm of Scott, Norris & Co. of 11 Water Street, which failed in 1923 for $1,125,000 after going short on a rising market. He and other members later were indicted by the New York County Grand Jury on a charge of operating a bucketshop. He was arrested and released in $5,000 bail. Newspaper records do not show that he ever was tried. None of the authorities or attorneys connected with the case could be reached last night.

Another Charge Dismissed.

Rountree was accused in 1924 of having participated in the swindling of a woman, but this charge was dismissed for lack of evidence. In the same year the State Attorney General sought to enjoin Scott, Norris & Co., defunct, from ever doing business in this State, but Supreme Court Justice Wagner refused to grant his application for an injunction, on the ground that the Martin act did not include cotton, but referred to stocks, bonds and other securities.

Rountree was not in the exchange when the raiders reached there yesterday and a subpoena was issued for him to attend a hearing in the case to be held at 10:30 A. M. on Monday in the offices of State Attorney General Albert Ottinger's Security Bureau at 74 Trinity Place, of which Mr. Winter is the head.

Those served with subpoenas in the exchange case are Edgar C. Ackerman, 2,880 Broadway, President of the exchange; George I. Gorman, Springfield, L. I., Secretary of the exchange; Louis E. Busch of L. E. Busch & Co., 109 Broad Street; William H. Wall, Treasurer of the exchange; Miss Marjorie Wolf, cashier of Houghton & Doran, 109 Broad Street; George Malon, bookkeeper; Miss Yetta Gablow, cashier for M. C. Smith & Co., 109 Broad Street, and W. H. Hastings, said to have "signed the checks."

Only Five Members.

According to testimony, the exchange was made up of just four commission house members and one trading member in the person of Gorman, the Secretary, who admitted that it was a part of his duties to "bid if no one else bids" and to take the "opposite side" of transactions. In this way, Mr. Winter said, customers received "confirmations" of sales.

Gorman admitted he had no assets other than a salary of $60 a week, and that he obtained no profits out of his trading.

The commission members of the exchange, it was testified, were M. C. Smith & Co., which concern had been purchased by Rountree; L. E. Busch & Co., Houghton & Doran and William H. Wall & Co. Mr. Busch asserted that he did not know that he was a member and that, had he known of Rountree's association with the exchange, he would have asked that he be expelled.

A letter dictated to Malon showed that the name of one member was used twice to create the impression of a larger membership. Malon admitted this. He said also that the exchange was not a corporation and had no constitution or by-laws.

Investigator Makes $28.

It was brought out that William J. Baier, an investigator for Mr. Winter's Securities Bureau, had actually made $28 by opening an account with the exchange through Malon. The market went up and Baier demanded his profits. Later, he opened another account and split even, having been sold out without his authority.

Malon told Mr. Winter that he did not want to see Baier lose money and that he knew the finances of the exchange were bad. He testified that Rountree had upbraided him severely for having opened an account with a man in New York. Baier, however, had obtained the information which he sought and had cleared $28.

Malon also testified that the ex-

Continued on Page Four.

NANKING APPEALS FOR NEGOTIATIONS NOW ON TREATIES

Dr. Wu, New Foreign Minister, Asks Powers to Act at Once for Harmonious Relations.

HE PLEDGES SAFETY TO ALL

And Says Technicalities Should Be Set Aside to Grant Right to a Quarter of Human Race.

QUIET PREVAILS IN HANKOW

Foreigners There Enjoy Sports and Live Much as Usual Under the Guns of Warships.

By FREDERICK MOORE.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, May 13.—Dr. C. C. Wu, the Nanking Government's newly appointed Foreign Minister, today issued the following official statement in English:

"With the removal on the 18th of April of the Nationalist Government to the historic capital of Nanking, another stage has been reached in the Chinese Nationalist movement.

"Progress and reaction which came to grips in 1911 have continued the struggle unto the present, but there can be no doubt as to the ultimate triumph of the cause of progress, which has consistently been championed by the Kuomintang.

"Kuomintang principles have molded the thought of the new China and the Government founded thereon has in the short space of two years extended its jurisdiction from Canton to more than half of China, including the richest, the most populous and the most progressive cities and provinces. The rest of China will in the near future also be delivered from militarism and misgovernment.

"The presence in the party of Communist influences at variance with the precepts of the Kuomintang has during the past few weeks brought what hitherto has been an internal schism to an open split. Nevertheless, as these influences are small, there is every confidence they will shortly be completely eliminated and solidarity re-established among the followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Would End Chinese Bondage.

"The Government, guided by the teachings of Sun Yat-sen, considers it to be its paramount duty in accordance with the will of the entire Chinese people to emancipated China from international bondage and to secure for her an equal status in the family of nations, a status to which her civilization, resources and population entitle her. China is fettered on every hand by treaties and conventions modeled after those imposed upon her nearly 100 years ago. Few agreements between nations, even when concluded on equal terms, have survived the lapse of a century. Is it reasonable to insist that China observe antiquated and unequal treaties when the political, social and economic conditions affecting both Chinese and foreigners have undergone fundamental changes?

"These treaties have, on the one hand, impeded the development of the nation and, on the other hand, they have failed to protect foreign interests and to promote foreign trade, which is best served by mutual good-will.

"Genuine good-will cannot exist as long as anachronistic and humiliating treaties are enforced. In the common interest of Chinese and foreigners alike a fundamental readjustment in the existing treaty relations is imperative.

"The Nationalist Government, in addressing itself to the task of the abrogation of the unequal treaties, will employ all legitimate means. It has noted the statements emanating from the authorized spokesmen of the foreign Governments as to the inapplicability of the existing treaties and their readiness to meet the wishes of the Chinese people. With every confidence in the good intentions of the foreign Governments, this Government ear-

Continued on Page Four.

BAD WEATHER DELAYS ALL PARIS FLIERS; BYRD'S PLANE MAKES ITS FINAL TESTS; SEARCHERS FIND NO TRACE OF NUNGESSER

GLOOM AT HARBOR GRACE

Theory Grows That the French Fliers May Be Lost in Wilderness.

NEW REPORT ABOUT A PLANE

Two Residents of Harbor Breton Tell of Passage of a Machine on Monday.

OTTAWA SPURS THE HUNT

Dirigible Los Angeles Searches Along New England Coast, but Finds No Clue.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 13.—There were no developments today in the search for Captains Nungesser and Coli, the missing French transatlantic fliers, except for the growing opinion that the White Bird may have fallen in the region back of the south coast west of Fortune Bay, where persons unfamiliar with the country have no chance of escape. No settlements exist except those within sight of the ocean, the residents there being fishermen exclusively.

As to the possibilities of search from the air, as there are no landing fields for land planes, only a seaplane could be used, and there are no seaplanes in the country. In fact, there are no seaplanes except a baby Avro, used for the last few years in spotting seal herds by the sealing fleet. This machine is eleven years old, and was dismantled last month after a return from a seal hunt. It is unfit for further service, being too dangerous for human life. Captain Sidney Bennetson, a distinguished war airman, says machines must come from Canada if any search is to be made.

Another Heard Plane at Harbor Grace.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., May 13.—Another has been added to the list of those who heard an airplane pass over the town Monday at about 9:45 A. M.

This makes a total of eight who say they heard the plane. These people were in different localities but all within one mile of the western section of the town and in every instance the time given is about the same.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., May 13 (AP).—Gloom succeeded hope in this little Newfoundland town today as no new evidence was found that Captains Nungesser and Coli actually reached this coast on Monday.

While search of the bays about this part of the coast was continued, little hope remained that the fliers were alive if they actually had reached the coast.

While yesterday the discussion centred on the possibility of finding the aviators safe in one of the little bays, locally known as "tickles," that dot the Newfoundland shore, today the talk took a less hopeful tone.

Reported at Harbor Breton.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 13 (AP).—Another thread was added today to the thin string upon which hangs the hope that Captains Nungesser and Coli reached North America.

Two residents of Harbor Breton have forwarded reports of the passage of a mysterious airplane last Monday morning. Harbor Breton is 100 miles southwest of Harbor Grace.

The Governor of St. Pierre today informed Sir William Horwood, Admin-

Continued on Page Two.

Coolidge Sends Sympathy To France on Missing Fliers

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—President Coolidge today sent the following message to the President of France expressing his and the nation's sympathy over the fate of the missing French aviators and pledging ever help to find them:

The White House,
May 13, 1927.

His Excellency President Gaston Doumergue,
Paris, France:

I desire to extend to you and to the people of France this expression of my deep personal sympathy, which I assure you is shared by all Americans, in this time of anxiety over the fate of the two French aviators Nungesser and Coli. Their splendid courage has touched the imagination of America and there is everywhere the most earnest hope that they may still be found.

I assure you that this Government is doing everything humanly possibly to assist in the search and I pray that this search may issue in success.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

FRENCH ARE READY TO HAIL OUR FLIERS

Grief for Nungesser and Coli Will Not Prevent Warm Welcome for Successful Plane.

HOPE REVIVES FOR LOST MEN

They Planned to Steer North and Land if They Encountered Bad Fog or Storms.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 13.—Although the disappearance of Captains Charles Nungesser and François Coli has left Paris in the saddened state of mind of one grieving for the loss of friends who have died heroic deaths, there is every indication today that the American airmen will receive a welcome worthy of the magnificent nature of their exploit, if they succeed in landing at Le Bourget after a non-stop flight from New York.

The mere intimation that Frenchmen would permit the failure of their own aviators in this attempt to influence the warmth with which they would hail foreign accomplishment of the same flight has provoked statements from every quarter that France reserves the most heartfelt sympathy and recognition for the first flier to conquer the distance, regardless of whether he be French, American or any other nationality.

Among French aviators there will be a feeling of rejoicing that some one of the international air fraternity has finally done the trick, although naturally enough they will be keenly disappointed that the honor did not go to a Frenchman.

Ambassador Herrick's message to the State Department, suggesting that American contenders should postpone their attempts until France had recovered from the shock of the Nungesser and Coli tragedy, has served a good purpose despite the efforts of a few to misinterpret it deliberately, according to opinions expressed here. When the cable was sent the Ambassador thought the flight was a matter only of hours (dispatches in French newspapers so reporting it then) and he was quite right in thinking that the moment was not a happy one for the accomplishment of the record which two of France's greatest aviators had probably given their lives in an attempt to gain.

Ready to Welcome Americans.

However, the wonderful response of the American Government to the French request for aid in carrying out the search for the missing airmen, together with the passing of five days since the Frenchmen took off, has served to prepare the public mind on this side of the water for the inevitable attempts of other contenders.

Proof of this was seen today in the French newspapers, where the plans of the Americans and stories of their approaching departure appear on the front pages of all of them.

At Le Bourget those arranging for the reception of Lloyd Bertaud and Clarence Chamberlin, and any other Americans who may take off, have completed all the details for their arrival. The naval attaché's office of the American Embassy is to give the word which will set in motion the necessary machinery for lighting Le Bourget Field and the London-Paris airway over which the Americans are expected to pass.

Le Bourget airport, one of the largest in the world, will be flooded with light if they come at night, and one of the most powerful searchlights in the world, located ten kilometers from Le Bourget, will be put into operation. The Americans can see this from the English Channel. The French army flying field near Cherbourg will also be illuminated and will serve as another beacon for the transatlantic contenders.

If the airmen reach the shores of France before darkness falls, there will be plenty of French airmen tak-

Continued on Page Two.

RIVAL PILOTS WATCHFUL

Lindbergh Grooms Plane, but Says He Won't Be Rushed Into Flight.

BYRD GIVES HIM AIR DATA

Commander Pleased by Tests—America May Be Accepted by Wanamaker Today.

BELLANCA IN AIR TWICE

Chamberlin and Backer Assert They Will Not Race—Delay of 2 Days for All Is Likely.

Just who will get off for Paris first on the 3,600-mile non-stop flight over the ocean became even more a matter of speculation yesterday, when it was announced that all flights would be postponed for one day, and possibly for two, because of adverse weather conditions over the North Atlantic. This means that with the Columbia and Spirit of St. Louis ready to go, Commander Richard E. Byrd's America may also be tested in time to get away as soon as the others.

The see-saws in the preparations for this spectacular ocean race have been most dramatic. At first it seemed that the Bellanca could easily get off first. But preparations were dragged out, while Commander Byrd and the late Lieut. Commander Noel Davis rushed work or their planes and began to close up on the Bellanca. Then Byrd's plane turned over in a factory test, badly injuring Floyd Bennett, Byrd's flying partner, putting him out of the race for weeks, Commander Davis seemed most likely to start first after that accident, and then Davis and his pilot, Lieutenant Stanton Wooster, were killed. Still work on the Bellanca dragged, and the French pilots, Captain Charles Nungesser and Captain François Coli, took off from Paris. They are missing. Then out of the west came Captain Charles A. Lindbergh in his Ryan monoplane, and the same day Byrd's plane was flown to Curtiss Field where the flights will start.

Byrd May Be Ready with Rivals.

Now it is anybody's race, and the possibilities are that Commander Byrd will be ready as soon as the weather clears up. By that time his broken wrist will be out of its splints and he will have chosen his pilot. As the Fokker, with its three motors, is fully as fast as the two other ships when loaded and Byrd is one of the most skillful air navigators in the world, as he proved on his North Pole flight, he may be able to get away and cut corners on the way to Paris so effectively that he may outdistance the others. And Byrd is one of the most dashing men when in action who ever flew a ship on a dangerous quest.

But yesterday all the thousands of people who crowded Curtiss Field, where the Bellanca plane and Lindbergh's silver monoplane were being overhauled, were hoping that the tall, handsome, blond youngster from the Middle West would get away first and stay in front. Lindbergh has won the hearts of New Yorkers by his bashful smile, his indomitable pluck and his impetuous flight here from the Pacific. Every one half expected yesterday to see him wheel his plane out on the field, fill her up and take off munching a sandwich.

But Lindbergh said he would not be forced into going until weather conditions were good, although he would not commit himself on what he would do if some one else got out on the field ready to go. Each pilot is watching the other's preparations with a hawk-like eye, however, and there will probably be plenty of action in the other hangars if any plane shows signs of getting ready.

Lindbergh also wants to wait, if possible, until his mother gets here from Detroit, where she lives. She left yesterday for New York to bid her son good-bye when he takes off on his perilous flight. She would not discuss the flight because she said she did not wish to "worry Charlie." Lindbergh is hardly more than a boy, despite his twenty-five years, albeit a boy with a lion heart.

Lindbergh Works on Plane.

He worked about his plane a good part of yesterday. It was in one of the big Curtiss hangars, where he had plenty of room and light. In army breeches, heavy woolen socks and a shirt open at the neck, he examined his engine and controls, his instruments and all his connections. The space in front of the big hangar was crowded with people held back by a rope, reinforced by two policemen. There were many girls in the crowd who watched the good-looking young pilot with undisguised admiration. Lindbergh seems to be girl-shy, but they "simply adore" him.

The cowling was off the motor most of the day, and the wiring was carefully examined. Brice Goldsborough of the Pioneer Instrument Company looked over the instruments and pronounced them in perfect condition. It developed that Lindbergh has a drift indicator, but as he carries no smoke bombs it will not be of much use to him after he gets over the water. His compasses will be adjusted the first thing today, and he will be ready to

Crown Prince of Italy to Wed Third Cousin, Who Is a Daughter of the Duke of Genoa

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 13.—At last Crown Prince Humbert, who has been reported at various times as about to marry one or other of practically all the royal Princesses of Europe, is really to become formally engaged soon. Reports coming from reliable personages belonging to the Italian court assure that his betrothal to Princess Maria Adelaide will soon be announced. She is his third cousin and a daughter of the Duke of Genoa.

It will be remembered that up to last year it seemed almost certain that Prince Humbert would marry Princess Marie José of Belgium, who spent some time with the Italian royal family here and seemed most adapted to be the future Queen of Italy. She completed her studies in Florence, speaks Italian fluently and has always shown great sympathy with and admiration for this country.

But just as the people considered the engagement certain, a semi-official communiqué suddenly stated that there was no foundation for the report.

The Crown Prince is now serving as a captain in the army at Turin, wh re Princess Maria Adelaide lives.

Crown Prince Humbert now receives an annual allowance of 2,000,000 lire, which will be increased after his marriage to 3,000,000 lire ($162,300 at the present rate of exchange), in accordance with a law passed by the Italian Parliament in 1925 at the instance of Premier Mussolini.

Last year it was reported at various times that Prince Humbert was to marry the Princess Ileana of Rumania, the Princess Marie José of Belgium, Mussolini's daughter, Edda, and a daughter of the Duke of Guise, head of the House of Orleans and Pretender to the French throne.

It was reported in Rome last Fall that he was considering a visit to this country some time this year. He is an enthusiastic Fascist, and the violent opposition to Fascism among some Italians in the United States is believed to have weighed against a visit here by the Crown Prince.

Prince Humbert has a reputation for modesty, simplicity, studiousness and religious devotion. He is an ardent Catholic. Although he has played little part in public affairs so far, he is a member of the Italian Senate, in accordance with the Italian Constitution.

He was trained for a military career, entering the army as a private soldier, and advancing through the non-commissioned ranks to commissioned rank. Afterward he received special training in naval tactics.

In 1925, after he celebrated his twenty-first birthday, he left the parental roof at the Quirinal Palace in Rome to live in the Royal Palace in Turin, where his forefathers lived and reigned, and became a Lieutenant of infantry of the Ninety-first Infantry, stationed at Turin.

Princess Maria Adelaide is five months older than Prince Humbert.

Friday, the 13th, Fails as a "Jinx" Day; 25 Couples Here Defy Superstition to Wed

Friday, the thirteenth, merged softly into Saturday, the fourteenth, at a late hour last night leaving little of its lowly reputation behind. At least thirteen couples set forth on the seas of matrimony, former Deputy Attorney General Maurice B. Blumenthal celebrated a birthday, and incidents which otherwise would have passed unnoticed were pounced upon by historians of "the jinx."

Theodore Wachab, 24 years old, of 2,412 Pierce Avenue, Niagara Falls, took his blushing companion, Mary Ella Myers, 22, of 516 Williams St., Key West, to the Marriage License Bureau late in the morning, obtained the thirteenth license of the day and called in Deputy Clerk J. J. McCormick to laugh at superstition and perform the ceremony. Early in the afternoon Abraham I. Raff, 22 of Bayonne, and Esther Simons of the same city, attained the distinction of being the thirteenth couple to be married in the chapel. In all, twenty-five couples promised to love, cherish and obey.

Mr. Blumenthal's birthday followed the tradition of thirteens. On May 13, 1917, he suffered an attack which resulted in blindness. He was born on the thirteenth, the initial for his given name is the thirteenth of the alphabet, he became Assistant District Attorney Dec. 13, 1898; Deputy Attorney General Dec. 13, 1902; counsel to the Sheriff of New York County, Aug. 13, 1907, and on the 13th of last month was elected for the thirteenth consecutive term as counsel for the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel. He is one of the thirteen surviving members of his New York University law class, and the given names of his wife and son both begin with the thirteenth letter of the alphabet.

Alice Calhoun, 49, whose only home is Chelsea Park, got her first "lucky break" yesterday in thirteen years. In that time she has had a record of twenty-seven convictions for intoxication and has spent 1,788 days in jail. Yesterday she appeared in Jefferson Market Court. After a conference with the Assistant District Attorney, Magistrate Goodman ordered her to drink a quart of milk a day rather than gin, and gave her the first suspended sentence of her life.

And then there was Joseph Tucker, 32, of 2,246 Walton Avenue, the Bronx, who appeared in Traffic Court to answer a summons. While there his wife called to say their son had broken his arm, so Tucker rushed home. On his return, after the arm had been set, he discovered that the case had been called and that another summons, returnable June 17, had been left for him.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.