



## Deadlock on War Committee Up to Wilson

### Conference Split on Joint Board Proposal

### President To Be Consulted To-day

### Senate May Yield if Executive Insists in His Demands

Washington, July 29.—Conferees on the Administration food control bill were deadlocked to-night after an all-day conference, and leaders decided to confer to-morrow with President Wilson on the two points remaining in dispute—the Senate proposals to establish a Congressional committee to supervise war expenditures and to create a board of three food administrators instead of one.

Upon all other questions the conference committee reached a complete agreement. Final enactment of the bill this week is hoped for by the conferees, but not regarded as certain.

Representative Lever, heading the House conferees, and Senator Chamberlain, who handled the bill in the Senate for the Administration, will take up with President Wilson to-morrow the two remaining differences. The conferees will meet again after the White House conferences. Several of them are doubtful of the outcome, however, believing a partial agreement will result in submission of disputed questions to both legislative branches for another vote.

### Senators Expected to Yield

The President has declared the war committee would be embarrassing and would indicate lack of confidence in his conduct of the war. Should he insist upon elimination of the proposal, as expected, it appears probable that the Senate conferees would yield the point to-morrow, leaving a disagreement only on the food board question.

Numerous other changes have been agreed to in the bill, with most of the Senate amendments accepted. The conferees agreed that in addition to foods, feeds and fuels, the government shall control "fuel oil and natural gas, fertilizers, implements and equipment required for the actual production thereof," all denominated as necessities. The so-called control section of the House bill, which broader amendment prohibiting storing of necessities, will be retained, with penalties of \$5,000 fines and two years' imprisonment. The House section penalizing willful destruction of necessities also was retained.

### Drastic Provisions Retained

The House's drastic provisions against monopoly of necessities, and authorizing regulation of grain exchanges, were retained, but Senator Nelson's amendment regarding future trading on grain exchanges was stricken out. The so-called Pomerene-Walsh amendment prohibiting storing of necessities, except by producers, to limit the public supply or affect the price, was retained.

The Senate's provision limiting Federal requisitioning authority to necessities for military or other public use also was retained, as was its provision limiting government purchases and sales, in order to secure reasonable prices, to fuel, wheat, flour, meal, beans and potatoes.

### Text of Liquor Clause

The prohibition clause as agreed to follows:

"That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act no foods, fruits, food materials or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for other than beverage purposes; Provided, that under such rules, regulations and bonds as the President may prescribe, such materials may be used in the production of distilled spirits for other than beverage purposes, or for the fortification of pure sweet wines, as defined by the revenue act of September 8, 1916.

"Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of distilled liquors for beverage purposes, or that the reduction of the alcoholic content of any such malt or vinous liquor is essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of foods, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized from time to time to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition or reduction so necessitated.

### Polish Legionaries Revolt: Demand Free Government

London, July 29.—Big street demonstrations have occurred at Warsaw as a result of the arrest of General Pilsudski, of the Polish Legion, and other leaders in the movement against Imperial Germany, and the demand for a free government.

The Polish Council of State has protested to the Governor General against the arrests as unjustifiable, and has declared that only the speediest possible establishment of a genuine Polish government and army will quiet public opinion.

General von Besler, the German Governor General, replied, refusing that release of the Poles, and declaring that General Pilsudski was organizing an armed movement against Germany.

Vienna dispatches indicate that General Pilsudski's following is far greater than the German reports give any impression of, and includes a large part of the political Left.

### Bruckner's Safes Looted

Representative Henry Bruckner discovered his office, at 412 East 161st Street, the Bronx, littered with his private papers yesterday, when he hurried home from Washington. A safe yawning empty, while the door that had been locked when Mr. Bruckner left it lay on the opposite side of the room, explaining how the papers got out.

The burglars also had blown open a safe in the office of Mr. Bruckner's firm, Bruckner Brothers, on the floor below, where they obtained \$1,000. From his private safe they took a quantity of checks.

## TOO MUCH ROPE!



### Senate's restricted licensing provision the House plan for much broader Federal license regulation of importation, manufacture, mining, storage and distribution of government controlled necessities. The more rigorous section of the House bill, prohibiting hoarding of necessities, was reinstated, with penalties of \$5,000 fines and two years' imprisonment. The House section penalizing willful destruction of necessities also was retained.

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According to this information, bombs were dropped on three different suburban sections. In the first the bombardment caused absolutely no damage; in the other two localities five or six bombs were dropped, causing the slight injury of two women. One of the women was struck while in bed, and was removed to a hospital; the other was injured by flying glass. One bomb of several that fell in a field is believed to have contained asphyxiating gas.

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The residents, however, did not look for a renewal of the fruitless attack of the previous night, and most of them had retired when the sirens gave the warning. Crowds rushed to the streets, roofs and windows, instead of seeking shelter, but they saw nothing. Less than an hour after the first warning reassuring bugles announced that the enemy aviators had been turned back.

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Mrs. Scott says she was in Europe with her husband when he was taken away, returned, and in May, 1915, he left her and disappeared. The Scotts were married in Jersey City in 1908. Judge Scott was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1884, when eighteen years old, and at twenty-one was a Federal Judge in Oklahoma Territory. In 1906 he came to New York to practice law.

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The pedlers told prospective customers that the proceeds would be used for the benefit of French wounded and sick soldiers.

## Michaelis Charges France With Plot for Conquest; Vienna Backs Berlin Aims

Vienna, July 29 (via Copenhagen).—Reiterating that Austria-Hungary was ready to accept an honorable peace, but that the Dual Monarchy, in conjunction with its allies, would fight to the last extremity if the Entente powers declined to enter negotiations on the basis of a peace by understanding, as recently outlined by the German Imperial Chancellor and the Reichstag, Count Ottokar Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in an interview to-day discussed at length peace possibilities.

The Austrian statesman took occasion to reply to the speech made by David Lloyd George in London on July 21, when the British Premier characterized the address delivered in the Reichstag by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, as a sham. The count said that Mr. Lloyd George was mistaken when he represented the Reichstag peace resolution to be "a piece of bluff."

"The Chancellor and the Reichstag," the Foreign Minister said, "declared that Germany was conducting a defensive war, and that the German people only asked for an honorable peace by means of an understanding and an agreement offering the basis for a lasting reconciliation of the nations. The Chancellor and the Reichstag solemnly affirmed that the German people desired no forced conquest, and abhorred economic isolation and incitement to animity between nations after the war."

"What Do Allies Want?"

"I must reply to Premier Lloyd George with the question: What are we finally to expect from the Entente? What we desire is quite evident from the well known declarations made in Vienna. The German people, showing that a complete agreement exists to the very last detail between Vienna and Berlin.

"The Chancellor and the Reichstag declared is what I described months ago as an honorable peace, which the Vienna government is ready to accept, and whereby it seeks a lasting reconciliation of the nations. But what we never shall accept is a peace which is not honorable for us.

"If the Entente does not wish to enter negotiations on the basis which has been clearly indicated, we shall continue the war and fight to the last extremity.

"I do not care whether this admission is regarded as a sign of weakness or a sign of common sense and morality which revolts against the idea of prolonging the war. I am absolutely convinced the Entente will never succeed in crushing us, and since in our opinion of defense we have no intention of crushing the enemy, the war will end sooner or later in a peace by understanding. But, to my way of thinking, the natural conclusion is that the further sacrifice and suffering of humanity to reach a peace by understanding as soon as possible.

### Strong in Alliance

"As we have fought in conjunction with our faithful allies, so we shall make peace in conjunction with them now or later, and we shall fight in conjunction with them to the last extremity unless the enemy shows a willingness to understand our viewpoint.

"I shall not put the question who was responsible for the war, because it is useless to discuss the past in this connection. But I shall speak of the desire that the world may succeed after the conclusion of peace in finding adequate means and expedients to prevent the recurrence of such a frightful war.

"Every man with any moral feeling must cooperate in this gigantic work.

All states must unite in efforts to procure guarantees which will make a peaceful future possible in the present world war. The road may be difficult, but it is not impossible."

Referring to the internal situation, Count Czernin said:

"The democratization of constitutions is the great demand of the times. Both in Austria and in Hungary the governments are putting their hands to this great work, but they are again not intervening in the internal affairs of other states, and we demand complete reciprocity in this matter."

### Berlin Cafe Lights Cut Down Four-fifths

Copenhagen, July 29.—Dark days literally are coming for Berlin. An order has been issued restricting the lighting of stores, hotels, restaurants and cafes to one-fifth of the degree of illumination permitted up to mid-December of 1916, the date when the Preliminary order reducing illumination went into effect.

The order is due to the admittedly inevitable coal shortage and transport difficulties of the coming winter. It is being done to relieve the situation.

Dressel's restaurant, the most fashionable establishment in Unter den Linden, is among the restaurants that are being closed for violating the food law.

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"The King, accompanied by the Queen, Princess Mary and Field Marshal, the Duke of Connaught, drove to the American camp at Borden this morning and inspected the regiment of engineers of the United States Army under command of Colonel Charles H. McKinstry."

The King's visit to the American troops was the occasion of an interesting ceremony. The British officers in command of the district met the King's party and presented the American officers. The American engineers were under arms and were drawn up on three sides of a square.

After introductions the King briefly addressed the men, welcoming them to England. The Americans then marched past, carrying the Stars and Stripes and their regimental flag, the King saluting as they passed.

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"Is it true or not that the French President, at the instance of General Berthelot, head of the French military mission to Rumania, formally intrusted him with a mandate and that M. Briand afterward sanctioned this step?"

"This treaty assured to France her frontiers, but amended on lines of previous wars the conquest of 1870 to include, besides Alsace-Lorraine, Saarbrücken and vast territorial modifications on the left bank of the Rhine.

"When M. Terestchenko (the Russian Foreign Minister) took office the Russian government protested against the French aims of conquest, which also included that of Syria, and declared that New Russia no longer would be willing to take part in the struggle if it learned of the French government's 'Wasn't it the principal objective of Albert Thomas (member of the French War Council) on his journey to Russia to overcome this remorse of M. Terestchenko? The French government will not be able to deny all this, and it will be obliged to confess, although it may do so only tacitly, that M. Briand was the object of stormy attacks during the secret session; that Premier Ribot was obliged to produce the secret treaty in response to the demand of M. Renaudel (leader of the majority Socialists in the French Chamber), and also that M. Briand, in the course of an excited debate which ensued, declared that revolutionary Russia was obliged to carry out what imperial Russia had promised and that it did not matter to France what was said by the lowest classes in Russia."

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"The admission of Deputies Cochon and Moutet that the Russian representatives had declared in the course of the negotiations that they attached no importance to Constantinople throws clear light on Russian sentiment. The delegates from the Russian army also are in agreement with this. 'Regardless of this manifest proof of the revolution of the Russian people against a policy of aggrandizement, Premier Ribot refused in the secret session of the French Chamber to answer the question of the French Chamber to answer."

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