League to Ask 2-Year Ban on Arms Increase

World Disarmament Start To Be Made at Meeting of Committee July 16 in Paris, Says Viviani

Believes U. S. Will Listen

Covenant Can Be Revamped for America and Give Lasting Peace, He Thinks

Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, July 2.—A demand that all nations call a halt on increases in naval, military and even air armament budgets for the next two years in an effort to make a modest start toward world disarmament will be one of several measures to be taken by the League of Nations disarmament committee at its meeting in Paris, July 16, The Tribune was informed to-day by René Viviani, former French Premier, one of France's representatives on the committee.

M. Viviani believes that the United States, which is so anxious for world peace, will be inclined to listen to the league's program, despite its opinion of the league covenant in its present form.

The former Premier believes that the covenant can yet be made the basis of world peace, even though it would be necessary to revamp the whole structure to eliminate objectionable features, including Article X and those applying to political activities.

The Tribune correspondent found M. Viviani at work preparatory to the meeting, which occupation, he said, would keep him in Paris until the date set. He announced that the committee would be composed of Hjalmar Branting, former Swedish Minister of Finance; former Premier Orlando of Italy; General Berthelm, who replaces General Fayolle, now on a mission to Canada; Viviani, and two others, one of whom will be a British admiral.

Employers Refuse Invitation

In addition there will be military and naval experts of several nations. The committee also has invited representatives of employees and employers. The latter have declined, but M. Jouhaux, of the French Federation of Labor, has signified that he will be present. The committee will submit a report to the League of Nations September 5, at Geneva.

"Care must be taken," said M. Viviani, "not to confuse the objects of the committee with disarmament. Its objects are more properly the restriction of armaments."

Here the French statesman expressed his belief that the League of Nations still holds the nucleus of world peace if properly used. "On the other hand," he said, "Americans must understand that in order to build such an enormous structure as is required for a real league for peace there must be a covenant, however bad, to serve as a basis for corrections. It is better than nothing. Even if the league becomes in the future something quite different from the present league, partisans of world peace must be grateful for the start it affords toward the goal."

M. Viviani's renunciation of the features of the league which were the chief objections pointed out in Washington also caused him to renounce as a menace the alliances such as existed before the war.

No Peace in Alliances

"Alliances cannot promote peace," he said. "The interests of nations are too complicated to be solidified in alliances such as we had in the past. Note the difficulty England is having, for example, in removing the Anglo-Japanese treaty. It is a question arousing extreme differences of opinion and is the subject of long debate on the part of the empire's premiers. These differences indicate the futility of any alliance to preserve peace."

M. Viviani was not inclined to discuss specifically the disarmament problems of the various nations, but indicated that the success of the league's project depends greatly on America's attitude, of which he is most hopeful.

It will be remembered that the league's only previous discussion of disarmaments at the Geneva conference the chief objection came from Viscount Ishii, of Japan, who based his demurrer on lack of knowledge of the attitude of the United States, which was still outside the League of Nations.

"We have many ideas, but it is necessary to be discreet before the meeting," continued M. Viviani. "One of these ideas is to ask the various governments to maintain their present armament budgets for the next two years. Other ideas must be kept secret for the present.

"You see, our beginning will be very modest, but it will be a good beginning.

"I must confess that it was not advisable for me to speak too much of the League during my recent visit to the United States, but now there certainly has come a change of attitude there. America must be given time to settle down after her heated political activities before studying seriously the great moral problems of disarmament and arbitration.

Says U. S. Must Forget Politics

"I have the greatest confidence that the change now manifesting itself in the United states means progress, and you can rest assured that the committee will be most careful not to disturb the new public feeling in America. American public opinion must necessarily forget politics before it can consider the moral aspects of the situation.

"When we speak of disarmament, arbitration and such great, generous ideas, there is not a single man in the world possessing a conscience and a feeling of duty who can object to our efforts toward peace, and especially in the United States, where every one is most anxious to see world peace assured. But, as I said before, American public opinion must have time before there can be any real negotiation.

"Personally, I am opposed to certain articles in the covenant as strongly as any one in the United States—especially Article X. This article is not only a foolish delusion, but it is deceptive, and it can be a dangerous deception at a moment of real danger. People will then see it is valueless.

"I am in favor of eliminating not only Article X but others in the covenant, especially those relating to political activities of the League, which likewise are deceiving."

Mme. Curie Reaches France; Children Bring Her Flowers

CHERBOURG, France, July 2.—Mme. Marie Curie, who has been visiting the United States, arrived here to-day on board the steamship Olympic. She was formally greeted by government officials and school children bearing flowers.

A squad of detectives took charge of the gramme of radium presented to Mme. Curie by American women and will take it to Paris.

U. S. Willing Costa Rica Should Mediate Dispute

Panama Envoys Told, However, That White Boundary Decision Is Equitable

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2.—No objection will be interposed by this government to any mutual agreement entered into by the government of Panama and Costa Rica directed toward an amicable settlement of the land controversy in which the two nations have been involved for the last two months, it was officially made known to-day.

The special Panama mission, headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Garay, which has been in Washington for the last two weeks, has laid before the State Department a detailed brief of the contentions of the Panama government in resistance to the award of the land made by the late Chief Justice White, with a view of convincing this government that the arbitration was not justified.

In response to this appeal the State Department has told the Panama delegation frankly that Justice White's award was deemed a proper one, but that no objection would be interposed should Panama and Costa Rica mutually agree to reopen the dispute.

This government, however, will make no suggestion to Costa Rica in the matter.

Harding Signs Peace; Early Trade Revival

(Continued from page one)

to boom. The Republicans, accepting the Democratic statement that a state of technical war was retarding prosperity, insisted that the blame rested on the Democrats and particularly Mr. Wilson, because of his veto of the peace resolution. Mr. Harding promised again and again, in his campaign speeches, that he would have passed and sign a resolution establishing peace.

Foresee Revival of Trade

There is strong hope here, therefore, that a certain amount of optimism will be injected into the business men and manufacturers of the country by the fact that the state of technical war is ended. The belief of Administration officials for some time has been that if only a little start could be made in the direction of speeding up business recovery would become an automatic process. Confidence and optimism, it has been thought, were the elements chiefly needed.

In paving the way for this step towards normalcy the Administration has made several important moves. The chief underlying idea of the conferences between the President, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Secretary of Commerce Hoover with bankers from all over the country, was aid in financing exports. Up to that time the finance corporations designed to assist exports by extending credits had not received sufficient support from the bankers to insure their success. Promises to help them were obtained from the bankers by the President. More sensational developments at the conferences along other lines prevented this, the original idea underlying the call for the meeting, from being given the publicity it would otherwise have received.

It is obvious that if Germany can now buy what she would like to have from this country a tremendous impetus would be given to business of all kinds. If she were only able to buy the cotton that the South believes she wants, the result would be immediate. The Southern planters would begin paying off their notes to the banks, frozen credits of this character would be released, and the storekeepers all through the South would begin deluging New York and other jobbing and wholesale centers with orders. If Germany should buy only a comparatively small quantity of wheat, that movement would probably have a similar effect on the great wheat belt of the Middle West.

There is no doubt about Germany's desires. The only doubt is about her ability to pay for what she wants. The President, in the course of his study and conferences on this problem, made it clear to the public, as well as the international bankers, that he regarded exports as of such vital consequence to this country's prosperity that he would oppose the granting of credits abroad—or, in other words, the sale of foreign bonds here—for any except two purposes. These were the refunding of debts and the financing of exports of American goods.

Market for German Bonds Here

With the signing of the peace resolution, also, comes the stronger possibility of the sale in this country of German reparation bonds. As these will be the property of the Allies, particularly France and Belgium, they may be sold in this country for two purposes—to obtain American dollars with which to cancel the debts of those countries to the United States, or with a view to making purchases of goods here for export to France and Belgium. Either plan would meet the conditions which President Harding has laid down with regard to foreign credits. He has publicly signified his willingness and desire that Allied bonds should be sold to American investors in large enough amounts eventually to discharge the $10,000,000,000 of Allied debt to the United States government. While there has been no expression from the Administration as to the possible sale of German reparation bonds this might easily be the next step.

One official here pointed out to-day that if the Allied governments selling the German bonds should guarantee payment of their principal and interest it would bring the reparations bonds immediately within the scope of the plan already laid down by the President and within the authorization of the bill sent to Congress by Secretary Mellon with the President's approval.

The net effect of this whole operation would be to make American investors the creditors of the German government instead of the French and Belgian governments. But the cash put up by the American investors would be used by this government to redeem Liberty Bonds. None of it would be permitted to go out of the country.

May Have Double Guaranty

It is entirely possible that German reparations bonds may be sold in this country with the guaranty of both France—or Belgium—and the United States.

The property in this country of German citizens seized during the war by the Alien Property Custodian and still held by that branch of the government will not be affected by the restoration of peace, since the resolution specifically states that it is to be held until all claims of Americans against the German government arising out of the war, and more especially during the period of American neutrality, have been satisfied. This would include such claims as those incident to the sinking of the Lusitania. Count von Bernstorff was negotiating with Secretary Lansing with a view to settling these claims, the German government having indicated a willingness to pay damages at the time he was sent home by this government.

Signing of Peace Edict Made Simple Ceremony in Home

Historic Act Takes Place in Living Room of Frelinghuysen Residence; Servants Join Senators in Applause

RARITAN, N. J., July 2.—Under the most simple circumstances imaginable, in vivid contrast with the declaration of war more than four years ago, President Harding signed the resolution reestablishing technical peace with Germany and Austria here at 3:10 p. m., standard time, to-day.

Fresh from a closely contested golf foursome, in which the President and Speaker Gillett, of the House of Representatives, defeated Senators Hale, of Maine, and Kellogg, of Minnesota—the old golf foursome of Mr. Harding's Senatorial days—the President read through the peace resolution on the porch of the Frelinghuysen home. From where he sat the President could look down the little valley a few hundred feet and view the site of the old Wallace home, where George Washington had his headquarters during the winter of 1778, or he could look just beyond the range of hills where the Continental army was encamped that winter.

Uses Chairman Porter's Pen

At the wish of his hostess, Mrs. Frelinghuysen, the President moved into the living room of the home for the actual signature, using a pen which will be given to Chairman Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee for a souvenir.

Half a dozen cameras clicked as the President, surrounded by Senator and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Speaker and Mrs. Gillett, Master Joseph Frelinghuysen and Miss Victoria Frelinghuysen, signed the historic document. In addition those present included State Senator Clarence E. Case, Sheriff Bogart T. Conkling, of Somerset County; County Detective George D. Totten, County Treasurer Edwin Garretson and Charles E. Bateman, newspapermen and photographers.

Mr. Bateman had brought a quill pen which had been among the archives of the Surorgate of Somerset County, but the President had promised to use Chairman Porter's pen.

Mrs. Harding was indisposed this morning. She did not come down for the signing, having remained in her room earlier in the day, when the other guests made the fifteen-mile trip to Bernardsville for golf.

Amidst Colonial Setting

The whole scene of the signing carried one back to the early days of the Republic. The classic face of the President fitted into what might be accurately called the Dutch Colonial background of the historic Frelinghuysen home. The furniture is Colonial and the mahogany drop-leaf table on which the President signed the document has been in the family since the Senator's grandfather was Secretary of State.

Indeed, the room is said to present very little change from the days when President Arthur was a frequent guest at the house. The old marble mantel, brought over from Holland, and backed by bricks from the same country, was just to the President's right as he signed, just beyond the two little Frelinghuysen girls, whose pretty faces added no little to the picture.

The resolution was brought up from Washington to-day by E. W. Smithers, of the White House staff. Handling his dispatch portfolio as though it contained diamonds, Smithers swung off the train at Bound Brook shortly after noon and drove in a taxicab to the Frelinghuysen home, all the cars having been commandeered for the golf party.

President Greatly Pleased

Arrangements had been made for the President to get back from the golf game at 2:30 o'clock, but it was nearly 3 when the motors brought the party back. Smithers started back to Washington to-night, and the resolutions will be filed on Tuesday with the Secretary of State.

The little party, including the Frelinghuysen servants, who, in true Colonial fashion, had come into the "Big Room" to see the historic event, broke into warm applause, led by Senator Frelinghuysen as the President laid down his pen. The President's face was flushed and smiling as he rose from the table and shook those present by the hand.

His pleasure at having carried out one of his preëlection pledges was very obvious. This is the first of the three important things which he called the present Congress into extra session to enact. The other two things, the tariff and taxation revision, are barely started in the legislative mill.

The signing of the peace resolution at the Frelinghuysen home was entirely unanticipated when the Presidential party left Washington at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The unexpectedly swift action of the Senate yesterday afternoon, however, moved up the calendar, so far as peace is concerned, and Secretary Christian wished to take advantage of this speeding up.

The President is much pleased that Independence Day will see peace formally restored.

History of Bitter Fight In Senate Against Treaty

League Covenant, Especially Article X, Basis of Struggle Against Ratification by U. S.

The resolution establishing peace between the United States and Germany and Austria was the final outgrowth of the long fight over the peace treaty, which began in the Senate in December, 1918. At that time Senator Kellogg, Republican, of Minnesota, who afterward became one of the "mild reservationists," made a speech in favor of the general idea of a league of nations.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, also favored the league, but Senator Reed, of Missouri, and Senator Borah, of Montana, attacked it bitterly. Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, urged an alliance of the great powers instead of a world league, and the League of Nations opponents in the Senate laid their plans for a fight against the inclusion of any such provision in the treaty.

After the opening of the peace conference in Paris, January 18, 1919, the discussion of the League of Nations in the Senate continued with bitter intensity. The President was kept informed by cable of the progress of the fight, and when he came home at the end of February, to be present at the closing of Congress and sign the bills passed at the last moment, a conference was arranged at the White House between the President and the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate. Senator Borah declined to attend this conference, on the ground that he did not want to receive information that could not be used in public discussion of the treaty's provisions.

39 Sign Round Robin

The conference was held February 26, and the Senators opposed to the league came away from it even more bitter in their opposition than they had been before the conference, while those supporting the President remained as firmly fixed in their opinions. Before the expiration of Congress on March 4, Senators Knox and Sherman attacked the league idea in speeches in the Senate and a round robin opposing the league was signed by thirty-nine Senators.

As a result of the opposition in the Senate to the first form of the League of Nations covenant several amendments were proposed by the President on his return to Paris, and some of the Senators who had previously expressed their opposition declared that they would vote for the covenant in its new form. Senator Lodge, however, called a conference of Republican Senators in Washington at which the plans for a fight on the covenant were laid. After this conference Senator Lodge issued a statement declaring that the covenant would require amendment.

Congress convened in special session May 19, and in the interval between March 4 and that date most of the members of the Senate were busily engaged either in fighting or defending the League of Nations. Many of those in opposition made speaking trips around the country to explain their views.

Fight Centers on Article X

After the special session convened the Senate continued to occupy itself largely with the peace treaty, the debate, until the signing of the treaty at Versailles on June 28 and the publication of the full text of the instrument, centering around the proposal of Senator Knox to ask the peace conference to separate the League of Nations covenant from the remainder of the treaty. Administration supporters devoted themselves to keeping the resolution embodying this proposal from coming to a vote. Both former Senator Root and former President Taft submitted to Republican members of the Senate plans for the modification of the League covenant. The opposition to the treaty in the Senate crystallized around Article X of the League covenant. But as soon as the full treaty was published another strong point of objection was found in the Shantung settlement and many Senators who were willing to accept the League of Nations declared themselves unalterably opposed to the Shantung provision.

Meanwhile, early in May an official summary of the full treaty, including the League of Nations covenant, had been issued by the State Department, and the Senate could see no reason why it should not have the full text. A resolution calling on the State Department to furnish the complete text was offered and a bitter wrangle covering all phases of the negotiations in Paris ensued. In the beginning of June it developed that the complete text of the treaty had been brought into this country by private interests and several Senators saw the copies. Senator Hitchcock introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the treaty leak and Senator Borah read the text of the treaty into the Congressional Record.

Shantung Provision Assailed

President Wilson arrived home from his second trip to Paris July 8 and announced that he would be glad to discuss any phase of the treaty situation with any committee of either house. On July 10 the President went to the Capitol and officially laid the treaty before the Senate and two days later the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee laid their plans for their fight on the treaty.

Senator Swanson, of Virginia, delivered the keynote address to the Democrats on July 14 and the next day Senator Lodge opened the fight for the treaty opponents with an attack on the Shantung provision. Following the Lodge speech, the President invited Republican Senators to the White House for a conference on the treaty, but the Senators declined the invitation and the President began a series of separate conferences, inviting the members of the Senate to the White House one at a time for brief interviews.

The Republican Senators informed the President that they would insist on reservations to the treaty, and the President, in face of determined opposition, let it be known that he would accept "clarifying interpretations." Before the end of July former Senator Root, former President Taft and former Justice Charles E. Hughes had suggested reservations to the Senate and the opponents of the treaty had divided into "mild reservationists" and "irreconcilables."

Amendments Adopted by Committee.

On July 31 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee began its hearings on the treaty and the "mild reservationists" immediately laid their suggestions before the committee. Before the hearings had gone very far Senator Lodge accused the President of holding up information the committee had requested as necessary to its consideration of the treaty. The President retorted that he could not reveal the secrets of the peace conference at Paris, but a conference with the members of the committee was held at the White House August 19.

The next day the opponents of the treaty defeated the "mild reservations" in the committee and a couple of days later forced the adoption of an amendment to the Shantung provision. Six days afterward the committee adopted three amendments proposing to equalize the British voting power in the League of Nations.

President Wilson had threatened a speaking tour of the country to force the Senate by pressure from the people to adopt the treaty without reservations or amendments. He began his tour September 3, and Senators Borah, Johnson, of California, and Reed started on his trail to argue against the treaty and the League of Nations, and on September 10 the Foreign Relations Committee reported the treaty to the Senate with forty-five proposed amendments and four reservations. Many other proposals for amendments or reservations were brought in by various Senators.

Treaty Fight to the Floor

The treaty fight began on the floor of the Senate September 15 in open session, this being the first time a treaty had been considered by the Senate in open session. The thirty-five Fall amendments to the treaty were defeated on October 2, and on October 27 the Johnson amendment, giving the United States an equal vote with Great Britain in the League of Nations, was defeated. The Shantung amendments were defeated October 16.

Meanwhile the Foreign Relations Committee was considering a set of reservations to take the place of the defeated recommendations. This program, called the Lodge program, consisted of fifteen reservations, including a preamble. The Lodge program was introduced in the Senate on November 1, when the preamble and the first reservation were adopted. The third reservation was adopted the next day, and on November 15, after cloture had been introduced, ten more reservations were adopted. The last two of the program of fifteen reservations were adopted November 18, Vice-President Marshall declared the peace treaty closed to amendments and the Senate was ready to vote on the question of ratification at the next session. On March 19, 1920, the Senate sent the peace treaty back to President Wilson, after failing to ratify it by a vote of 49 for to 35 against, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

A peace resolution subsequently was passed by Congress and sent to President Wilson, who refused to sign it.

In his address to Congress on April 12, 1921, President Harding gave his views on peace with the Central Powers, saying that to establish a state of technical peace without further delay he would approve a declaratory resolution by Congress to that effect, with the qualifications essential to protect all our rights. Such a resolution, the President said, must add no difficulty in effecting, with just reparations, the restoration for which all Europe yearned and upon which the world's recovery must be founded.

Britain Drops Extension Of Treaty With Japan

LONDON, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—Great Britain has notified Japan that, owing to the decision of Lord Birkenhead, the Lord High Chancellor, to the effect that the Anglo-Japanese treaty, even if denounced July 15, will automatically run for another year, the question of a three months' extension of the treaty has been dropped.

President's War Powers Repealed by Peace Act

Greatest Authority Ever Conferred on American Executive by the Congress Lapses

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The official list of the war powers conferred on the President of the United States which are repealed by the resolution ending the war with Germany, which President Harding signed to-day at Raritan, N. J., was made public here to-day. The acts of Congress which are revoked are those giving the President authority:

In case of war or invasion of the territory of the United States, to prescribe regulations for the treatment by the United States of all alien enemies over fourteen years of age; to direct the conditions under which they may remain and to provide for their removal, if necessary.

In time of actual or threatened war, to utilize the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service (now the Public Health Service) as he may deem for the promotion of the public interest, without impairing its efficiency for its declared purpose.

In time of war or threatened war, to demand preference for transportation of troops and material of war on railroads, etc.

In time of war or when war is imminent, to accept assistance tendered by the Red Cross, if he shall deem their coöperation with the land and naval forces necessary; and to prescribe regulations for their employment under the sanitary services of the army and navy.

In time of war or when war is imminent, through the head of any government department, to place orders for any required product or material with any individual or firm which is engaged in, or capable of, producing such supplies; such orders to be given preference over any orders theretofore placed with such firm. In case of plants equipped for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, on refusal to comply with government orders, to take over such plant through the head of any department, and operate it through the ordinance department of the army.

In time of war to assume control, through the Secretary of War, of any system of transportation, and to utilize it for the transportation of troops, war supplies, etc., to the exclusion, if necessary, of all other traffic.

In time of war, by proclamation to designate any place in which anything for the use of the army or navy is being prepared, as a place concerning which information must not be published, subject to imprisonment for two years, or fine of $10,000 (sec. 1 of act).

During wars to which the United States is not a party, to enforce the neutrality of the United States by (1) withholding clearance from vessels about to carry arms, etc., to a belligerent; (2) detained armed vessel owned wholly or in part by United States citizens until satisfied that they will not be used against friendly nations; (3) compelling any foreign vessels to depart from the United States, or its possessions, in accordance with the law of nations or treaties; and (4) using any part of the land or naval forces of the United States he may deem necessary.

To include within the term "enemy" or "ally of enemy" subjects, etc., of hostile nations or their allies, not resident within the territory of such nation or ally; and to fix by proclamation the date for the "end of the war."

To license trade with, or transportation of, an enemy; and transmission out of the mail of letters, etc., into or out of the United States, or of any communication to an enemy.

To suspend restrictions of the act, and to make rules for its enforcement; to regulate transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit, etc., between the United States and any foreign country, or between residents of foreign countries, by persons in the United States.

To appoint and fix duties, etc., of Alien Property Custodian; to require reports of property held for enemies; and to regulate procedure, payment of claims, etc.

To authorize payment of patent fees, etc., to an enemy, or license manufactures, etc., under patents controlled by an enemy.

To prescribe regulations for deposit, etc., of moneys received by the Alien Property Custodian.

To declare unlawful certain acts, when the United States is at war, as follows: (1) Entry or departure of aliens contrary to rules and limitations prescribed by the President, aiding such entry or departure, and forging or furnishing false permits, etc.; (2) entry or departure of United States citizens without valid passport, subject to limitations prescribed by the President.

In time of war or threatened war to certify to Interstate Commerce Commission that the national security and defense require preference in transportation of "certain traffic," such preference to be thereupon directed by the commission.

In an emergency to authorize erection of temporary fortifications without acquiring title to the land, when, in the opinion of the President, such erection is important and urgent.

To transfer to the War or Navy Department, in an emergency, any vessels, equipment or personnel of the Coast Guard he may deem to the best interest of the country.

Wolcott to Quit Senate for Bench; du Pont May Succeed

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WILMINGTON, Del., July 2.—United States Senator Josiah O. Wolcott has decided to accept the appointment of Chancellor of Delaware, succeeding Charles M. Curtin, of Wilmington.

Governor Denney will appoint a Senator to succeed him. It is believed that the Governor will tender the appointment to General T. Coleman du Pont and that General du Pont will accept it.

U. S. Returns Million to Wife Of Bernstorff

Alien Property Custodian Is Directed by Court to Surrender Stocks, Bonds and Cash Seized During War

Held Under Enemy Act

Suit for Recovery of Property Is Based on Plea of Her American Birth

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Property valued at approximately $1,000,000 will be returned to Countess Jeanne von Bernstorff, wife of Count Johann von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, under a ruling to-day by Justice William Hitz, in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

By the order of the court, Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian, is directed to restore to Countess von Bernstorff all the bonds and cash seized from her under the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act.

Countess von Bernstorff brought suit to recover the property early this year, contending that by birth she was an American citizen, and that the property seized by the government was handed down to her by inheritance from her father, Edward Luckemeyer, formerly a silk merchant of New York, while she retained her citizenship as an American. Accompanying her petition for recovery was filed a certificate of her American birth. While the petition showed that Countess von Bernstorff maintained a residence in Stearnburg, Upper Bavaria, the contention was advanced that the Alien Property Custodian was without authority to seize property she acquired before becoming a German citizen by reason of her marriage to Count von Bernstorff.

$900,000 in Securities

The countess's property was seized on January 1, 1918, by A. Mitchell Palmer, then Alien Property Custodian. About $900,000 in securities were taken from safe deposit boxes in New York and Washington. Some of them were the securities of German controlled corporations in the United States. Most of the countess's property was in this country.

The Countess von Bernstorff before her marriage was Miss Jeanne Luckemeyer, daughter of a naturalized German citizen of New York. She was born in New York and at one time was very proud to call herself an American. The countess's mother was a member of an old aristocratic German family, related to many of the families who were prominent at the Kaiser's court.

Married in 1887

The count married Miss Luckemeyer in 1887. They have a son and a daughter.

The Luckemeyer family left New York many years ago and settled in Paris, where the countess's father died in 1908. He was well known there as a wealthy American. During the first two years of the war Countess von Bernstorff remained in Germany, but joined her husband in Washington late in 1916 and remained with him until he was dismissed in April, 1917.

Peddler and Boy Shot in Row Over Bag of Cherries

Vendor Says Customers Threw Fruit Into Street; One Man Arrested

Carmine Napolitano, a pushcart peddler, living at 166 Hudson Street, was wounded in the left shoulder, and Michael Piazzo, three years old, of 57 Bayard Street, received a bullet wound in the right leg last night, as the culmination of what started out to be Napolitano's only sale of the day.

The peddler told the police he had his cart, loaded with cherries, parked in front of 66 Mulberry Street, when two men approached him and said they wanted a pound of cherries. Napolitano said that when he reached for a bag one of the men began picking over his fruit and throwing some of it into the street. The peddler said that when he protested, the man drew a pistol and fired two shots. One struck Napolitano in the leg, the other hit the Piazzo boy, who was standing nearby. Following the shooting the two men fled.

Patrolman Walsh, of the Elizabeth Street station, later arrested a man in 98 Bayard Street, whom Napolitano identified as his assailant. The man gave his name as Michael Fago, twenty-six years old, of 188 Hester Street. He was held on a charge of felonious assault.

Middlekauf to Represent U. S. in Volstead Act Case

WASHINGTON, July 2.—C. W. Middlekauf, of Freeport, Ill., has been named special assistant attorney general to represent the Federal government in the suit brought by former Senator J. Hamilton Lewis to test certain provisions of the Volstead act, it was announced to-day at the Department of Justice. The suit involves the right of the government to hold liquors made and deposited in bonded warehouses before the prohibition law became effective. Approximately $500,000 worth of whisky, owned by former distillers and wholesalers, is said to figure in the litigation.

Reds Appeal for Aid Against the Japanese

Moscow Calls on All Communists to Halt 'Interventionists' in Siberia

RIGA, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—The government of the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia, says a Moscow dispatch to-day, has appealed to the Russian Soviet government for aid against the Japanese and the counter revolutionary forces. Several armored trains and other war material will be sent to the Far Eastern Republic, the dispatch adds.

A Moscow official radio dispatch today appeals to all Communists to aid in the struggle against the "Japanese interventionists."

TOKIO, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—Political unity in Eastern Siberia is further off than ever, as a result of the activities there of General Semenoff, the Cossack anti-Bolshevik leader, according to dispatches reaching Tokio from various centers.

Following persistent reports that Semenoff had received Japanese help in effecting his escape to the interior from Vladivostok—the story being that he had been concealed in the bottom of an automobile—the Japanese command at Vladivostok has announced the issuance of instructions forbidding Japanese officers to give any assistance to Semenoff.

Messages from Chang-chun, Manchuria, report that General Semenoff is at Nikolsk, making military preparations.

It is reported from Harbin that the Russian Soviet authorities have informed the government of the Siberian Far Eastern Republic at Chita that the advance of General Von Ungern-Sternberg is a serious menace and that, therefore, the Chita government should adopt urgent military measures against this anti-Bolshevik force.

Daughter Tries, With Mother, to Die by Poison

(Continued from page one)

lance was on the way, Henrietta Weiss had become delirious.

"Baby is dead," she said. "He died Thursday night."

Just before the mother and daughter were taken from the hotel room to the ambulance, the elder Mrs. Weiss beckoned to one of the hotel clerks. The women owed $10 for a day's lodging. "There's $5 in the Bible," Mrs. Frances Weiss said, referring to the hotel Bible that lay on the dresser.

Mortimer Weiss, husband of the daughter, is a son of Mrs. Carryl Weiss, who has a millinery shop at 1674 Madison Avenue. He is employed there by his mother. Dr. Greenberger notified Dr. Lawrence Jacobius, of 890 Ellsmere Place, whose wife is the elder Mrs. Weiss's niece, of the poisoning, and Dr. Jacobius sent for Mortimer Weiss.

At the Flower Hospital Mortimer Weiss was permitted to see his wife, who was then conscious. They had a brief whispered conversation, but when it was decided to transfer the women to Bellevue he left. He had nothing to say about the case. At 500 West End Avenue it was said that Mrs. Carryl Weiss and the baby were out.

Patrolman Dennis Murphy, of the East Fifty-first street station, who rode with Dr. I. P. Brodsky in the ambulance to Flower Hospital, said that when he attempted to remove the baby's shoe from the younger Mrs. Weiss's grasp she clutched it tightly, although she said at the same time that she wanted to dies and that she and her mother wished to go together.

An envelope containing some bichloride of mercury tablets was found on a small table near one o the twin beds. The daughter said they had bought them on the way to the hotel.

Senators to Hear Mellon on Refunding Bill This Week

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Chairman Penrose of the Finance Committee said to-day he would call a meeting of the Finance Committee the coming week to consider the bill to grant broad powers to Secretary Mellon in the refunding of the foreign obligations.

Secretary Mellon will be asked to appear again and answer questions of Senators. Senator Penrose said there was no occasion for haste in view of the magnitude of the questions involved, and that there was no purpose to "lock the door against amendments."

Congress Did Splendid Work, Says Mondell

Record for Efficiency and Dispatch of Business Is Unexcelled, He Declares in Reviewing Session

Saved People Millions

Predicts New Tariff Bill Will Be the Most Satisfactory Since Civil War

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The special session of Congress has from the first moved steadily and effectively along constructive lines, Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, the House leader, declared to-night in a statement reviewing its achievements to date. Its "record for efficiency and for well planned dispatch of business has never been excelled," he added.

Although the session was called primarily to consider and enact tariff and revenue legislation, Mr. Mondell said, much important legislation had been enacted while those subjects were being considered. The permanent tariff bill, he pointed out, had now been presented to the House, adding that "while other Congresses have marked time during the preparation of a tariff measure, this Congress has labored diligently and effectively and has performed an amount of work unmatched in any like period under similar circumstances."

Declares $104,000,000 Saved

Reviewing the list of achievements, he said there has been "accomplished a net saving of approximately $104,000,000 on the army and navy appropriation bills as compared with the same bills as they stood at the close of the last Congress." He referred to enactment of the peace resolution terminating the state of war with Germany and Austria, the emergency tariff and anti-dumping bill, the budget bill, legislation to enable telephone companies after the period of war-time control "to organize along sound lines," the immigration restriction bill and cable legislation as measures already adopted. Bills to regulate the packing industry, for consolidating soldier relief agencies, for amending the Volstead act to ban medical beer and to regulate trading in grain futures were also pointed to as about to become laws.

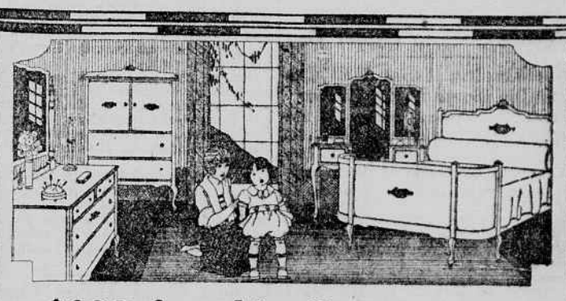
Discussing the permanent tariff bill, Mr. Mondell said:

"Some of us were of the opinion that it would be wise to consider taxation questions immediately after the passage of the temporary tariff bill, but the sentiment of the country seemed to be overwhelmingly in favor of the consideration of a permanent tariff measure first. Unquestionably the country has been impatient at the length of time required for the preparation of this measure, but an examination of its 346 pages, its thousands of paragraphs, will convince any reasonable person that the time consumed in preparation has been well spent and that a tremendous task has been speedily and wisely accomplished.

Best Tariff Since Civil War

"I am of the opinion that the measure as it will be presented to the House next Wednesday will have more general and united support and commendation both in the Congress and in the country than any tariff bill since the Civil War. The tariff bill will be promptly taken up and considered in the House and upon its passage the Committee of Ways and Means will proceed immediately to the preparation of a bill to relieve the country of a considerable portion of the war tax burden.

"At no time did any one familiar with the magnitude of the task believe that a tariff bill could be reported much before July 1. At no time has any one qualified to judge believed that tariff and taxation legislation could both be disposed of before about September 1. With the progress that has already been made, that can be accomplished, and in the mean time, without in any wise halting or delaying these two measures of primary importance, much other essential legislation will be enacted."



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