

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and slightly cooler to-day. To-  
morrow fair; moderate west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 87; lowest, 68.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## TO ORDER SALE IN U. S. OF ARMY FOOD SURPLUS

Congress Inquirers Blame  
Baker for Holding Up  
\$120,500,000 Worth.

## EXPORTATION OPPOSED Meats and Canned Goods Rapidly Deteriorate, Re- port Says Also.

## SMALL DEALERS OBJECT Packers Said to Have Influ- enced Secretary Not to Market Supplies.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, July 24.—Action to force the large surplus stocks of army food supplies into the markets of the country soon was taken to-day by the special House committee investigating the War Department after a three weeks' inquiry into the department's delay in marketing the food.

Stating that the action was taken in the hope of forcing down the present high cost of all food products the committee reported a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to devise plans "for the early disposition of all surplus food products on the domestic market under a system which will grant to the American people an opportunity to secure the same for food purposes."

The food involved consists of 200,000,000 cans of vegetables valued at \$23,000,000, and \$97,500,000 worth of meats consisting of bacon, roast beef, corned beef, hash, fresh frozen meats and poultry.

The resolution framed by the subcommittee investigating quartermasters' supplies, of which Representative Reavis (Neb.) is chairman, and later approved by a majority of the full committee, will be taken up in the House Monday under a special rule and pushed through, Chairman Graham (Ill.) said to-day. Democrats on the committee refused to agree to reporting the resolution to the floor.

The War Department is now offering the food to cities at 50 per cent. of the cost price, but the committee report says this will not result in any large sale, because the Department requires that the food be paid for in ten days. Local dealers have threatened injunctions to prevent the purchase of the food, it is stated.

Only \$12,000,000 Worth Sold.  
The committee points out that only \$12,000,000 worth of the food has been disposed of and asserts that millions of pounds of ham and bacon have spoiled with great loss to the Government.

"The committee," the report states, "looks with disfavor on the policy of exporting them to foreign nations for sale and consumption."

The resolution reads:  
"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby requested to place on sale without delay the surplus food products in the hands of or under the control of the War Department now stored in the United States, under such plan as will safeguard the interests of the Government and insure an opportunity to the people of the United States to purchase the same."

The report follows:  
"The present high prices of food products and the need of the Government for the necessary for the preliminary report relating to the War Department's non-activities in the sale of very large quantities of food supplies now held in storage in the United States."

"At the time of the signing of the armistice the army was composed approximately of 2,700,000 men, 2,000,000 of whom were in France and about 1,700,000 in continental America. An increase of this force to 5,000,000 had been agreed upon by the War Department and food for this enlarged army for eight months in advance was being contracted for and accumulated at the time active hostilities suddenly ceased."

Demobilization Starts Quickly.  
"The demobilization of the army began immediately upon the signing of the armistice and 800,000 soldiers were discharged by January 11, 1919. This demobilization continued at the approximate rate of 30,000 per week, so that on May 24, 1919, 2,252,000 of the soldiers had been discharged and were definitely out of the service."

"In view of the tremendous quantities of food the Government had on hand January 11, 1919, and the demobilization of the armed forces, it at once became apparent that an immense quantity of food beyond the needs of the army."

Actuated by this condition Gen. Peyton March, Chief of Staff, on November 30, 1918 (nineteen days after the armistice), issued an order authorizing the declaration of a surplus on all perishable food products.

"The next step was the declaration of surplus by the Quartermaster-General, and the last step was the sale of the surplus supplies by the Director of Sales. Notwithstanding the authorization by the Chief of Staff on November 30, no action was taken with reference to declaring a surplus until the month of May, 1919, or six months after the declaration was authorized. Meantime the food was deteriorating and becoming of less value to the Government and the high cost of living for the American people continued."

"This inexcusable delay resulted in the spoiling of millions of pounds of ham and bacon, to the great loss of the

## No London Trial for Kaiser, Hints Curzon

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, July 24.—It is possible that former Emperor William may not be tried in London, according to an announcement made in the House of Lords to-day by Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Government leader in the Upper House.

## AIR POSTMEN OUT ON STRIKE

Mates Quit in Sympathy With  
Two Ousted for Refusal  
to Fly in Fog.

## ALL SERVICE IS TIED UP Deaths Are Laid to Faulty Machines—Ordered to Take Chances.

Twenty air mail pilots, all former army fliers, yesterday announced that until two other pilots discharged for refusing to fly in fog and bad weather in machines they believed unsafe are restored to their jobs all air mail carrying will stop. The airmen say they gave the post office authorities twenty-four hours notice of their determination to quit and that late yesterday an answering telegram from Second Assistant Postmaster General Otto Praeger was received at Belmont Park announcing the discharged men would not be reinstated.

The pilots charge that Mr. Praeger delivered an ultimatum, "Fly or quit," to the pilots who protested concerning the deadly combination of bad weather and bad machines. This, they say, is particularly unjust, since Mr. Praeger himself "has never had his foot inside of a flying machine." Several of the striking pilots, who can do everything but turn a "ship" inside out, expressed a willingness yesterday to give their boss a really interesting ride.

The men assert with some bitterness that they are willing to take the ordinary chances in the air, but that since July 15, when the rains started, there have been fifteen accidents in which ten planes have been smashed and two fliers, McCusker and Sanborn, killed.

Machines Called Unsafe.  
"These two men were sent up in the air in machines they told their superiors were unsafe to fly in," said one striker yesterday, and his comrades agreed with him. One of the two machines in which the men met death had been repaired three times and was no good, the men asserted.

The striking pilots claim that since the two discharged pilots, Leon Smith and E. Hamilton Lee, were dismissed on Tuesday there have been no air mails to Washington. Not only are some individual planes bad, the fliers say, but the type of plane used for the service is wrong.

The machines have high compression Liberty motors which give them a slow speed of 100 miles an hour and a fast speed of considerably more than that. This makes them exceedingly hard to handle, especially in landings.

Liberty motors used compel the air postmen to travel at a low altitude, and in such conditions the engines are liable to stick or seize, leaving them with a very small range of country in which to select a landing field which can be reached by gliding. New machines from the line and would save men and mail from destruction they say.

A request for stabilizers, instruments which show whether or not the machine is on a safe course, was refused by the Post Office Department. The stabilizer indicators cost only \$75 each, the men say, but in answer to their request Mr. Praeger declared that "they should steer by compass, as the turn indicators are too expensive."

Discrimination was shown in the discharge of the two pilots, according to Webster, two of the oldest in the service, who also refused to fly under bad conditions, were merely transferred from the Washington to the Bellefonte air route.

The telegram received from Mr. Praeger in reply to the fliers' notification was:  
"Every pilot is expected to carry out his duty in accordance with his oath and sense of loyalty to the service and to aviation in general. Call attention of employees to sections 1560 and 1562 of Revised Statutes." Praeger's.

Mail Service Ends.  
As matters stand now air mail will be carried either to Washington or Chicago to-day as all the pilots at Chicago, Cleveland, Bellefonte and Washington have agreed to stand with the Belmont Park fliers.

The telegram of protest against flying under adverse conditions which was sent on Wednesday to the Post Office officials at Washington stated that a discharge of pilots Lee and Smith without investigation or justification was considered a direct attack on every pilot in the aerial mail service, inasmuch as it was the misfortune of the discharged pilots to be the ones who were in a position which compelled them to refuse to fly in order to protect their lives.

"In order to be fair we will defer action for twenty-four hours," the telegram stated. "This evaluating 'fly or quit' must cease, as we are human as well as the rest."

Previous protests to the Post Office officials had been made the men said.

## BERLIN ASSAILS PALMER IN WAIL OVER SEIZURES

Alien Property Custodian's  
Report Said to Be Full  
of Injustice.

## SELF-ACCUSATION SEEN The German Government's Statement Sneers at U. S. Efficiency.

"HORROR" TO THE VICTIMS  
"Peaceful Enterprises" Here  
Said to Have Had No War  
Connection.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.  
Special Correspondent of The Sun.  
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.  
BERLIN, July 24.—Unscrupulous, late and unjust, not hesitating to use any means whatsoever, and covering itself with self-praising hypocrisy, dominates this report.

With these words the German Government characterizes the report of A. Mitchell Palmer, former Alien Property Custodian of the United States.

"This report is unequalled by anything we have observed during the war," continues the statement. "It makes us lose faith in the humanity of our adversaries. We look with horror upon the manner in which Palmer has handled German property. It is a self-accusation of a kind that has never before been written against America by an American."

Stating that it was unnecessary to make an effort to argue against Palmer's many mistakes, the statement says "a few remarks should be made to throw light on Mr. Palmer's proceedings."

Says Americans Acted First.  
In answer to Mr. Palmer's justification that the German authorities had proceeded in like manner against American property in Germany the statement says:

"Mr. Palmer should have known, as reports were repeatedly made about it through trade channels, that the German Government had given authority to take the necessary measures only after the American steps had already been taken. As a matter of fact during the entire war not one American, private or business, property was liquidated."

"The real cause of Palmer's proceeding finds expression in a passage of his report wherein the custodian describes it as his task to capture or destroy the German industrial army on American soil." Palmer speaks of an industrial army and maintains that the most important German undertakings in America served for the production of the essentials of warfare. He then tries to prove this surprising conception by listing the firms producing chiefly magnets, wooden goods, especially for women; chemicals, dyestuffs, pharmaceutical preparations like aspirin, surgical instruments and similar 'war material.'

"Thus it is easily seen that his allegations are unfounded. We prefer to assume that even in the face of their warlike feeling the undoubted common sense of the Americans will at once recognize the senselessness of his accusations."

Palmer's Charge Ridiculed.  
Mr. Palmer's statement that Germany's hope for the future lies in her industrial conquest of the western continent is ridiculed, and referring to the \$700,000,000 which Palmer cites as proof of this the statement says:

"This sum, which is the very highest estimate of German investments in America, doesn't reach one-half of the total value, for instance, of a single American industrial company like the United States Steel Corporation, and not even approximately 1 per cent. of the total value of American industrial enterprises."

"After all the report of the custodian seems to do considerable injustice to American enterprise if American industrial, commercial and scientific developments would, as he says, be stifled or throttled by reason of the selfish conduct of German industrial interests' should such ventures as he mentions be permitted to have full play."

## OSMK WORKERS TO MEDIATE. Will Settle Disputes With Manu- facturers for Government.

OSMAK, July 13 (delayed).—Committees of workmen to mediate disputes between the workers and manufacturers for the Government have been established by the Ministry of Labor.

An all-Siberian congress of municipalities and senators has been decided upon by the Council of Ministers.

## House of Lords Passes 2 Treaties. By the Associated Press. LONDON, July 24.—The House of Lords passed the peace treaty and the Anglo-French treaty to-day through all stages.

# WILSON ACCUSED OF VIOLATING FRENCH TREATY BY KEEPING IT FROM SENATE; LODGE DEMANDS PRESIDENT SUBMIT IT

## VENIZELOS' HOPE IN LEAGUE GONE

Greece's Premier Becomes  
Stormy Petrel of Paris  
Peace Conference.

## WHITE FACES DILEMMA U. S. Envoy Awaits Wilson's Answer on Insistent Claim to Thrace.

By LATHRUSSE HILLS.  
Special Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, July 24.—Premier Venizelos of Greece, for whom President Wilson conceived a great fondness while here, has suddenly become the stormy petrel of the Peace Conference. He is openly hoping that unless the United States recedes from the position now held in the Thracian matter another Balkan war is inevitable.

The attitude of Venizelos has astonished the American disciples of a League of Nations, because he was a member of the league committee. Now, however, he is making statements which indicate that he has no confidence in the league as a preserver of Balkan peace.

The Greek Premier had another long interview with Commissioner White last evening in an effort to induce the United States to concede Greece's claim to Thrace, but White was unable to satisfy him.

What discourages the American supporters of the league is a statement made by Venizelos to the effect that if Greece should get Thrace another Balkan war would be unlikely for at least thirty years, which is taken to mean that Venizelos, in common with other statesmen, sees nothing in the league's guarantee.

Owing to the French Ministerial crisis the Council of Five did not meet to-day. The Balkan question, however, remains in the forefront of discussion. Mr. White has sent two cables to the President asking him whether he wants the Austrian treaty signed, and the answer is awaited with great interest here.

The President's supporters here mutually contend that through exerting her moral influence at this time Europe's storm centre. Yet the conviction is unescapable that all Europe is anxious to involve America in the Balkans to insure her contributions of men and money in case of future wars.

## 800 EGYPTIANS WERE KILLED IN REVOLT

11,600 Wounded and More  
Than 2,000 Punished.

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, July 24.—Eight hundred natives were killed and 11,600 wounded during the recent disturbances in Egypt, according to the despatches from Gen. E. H. Allenby. Cecil Harcourt, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, made this announcement in the House of Commons to-night.

The casualties to European and other civilians were: Killed, thirty-one; wounded, thirty-five. The casualties to the military were: Killed, twenty-nine; wounded, 114.

The death sentence was imposed on thirty-nine natives; detention for life, twenty-seven. Upwards of 2,000 were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The military courts have been dispensed with, the sentences which they imposed being reduced by three months.

## SOFIA IS OCCUPIED BY FRENCH TROOPS

Will Disarm Garrison as Re-  
sult of Bulgar Attack.

GENEVA, July 24.—As the result of an attack on French soldiers by Bulgarians, a French regiment has arrived at Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, to disarm the local garrison, according to the Rumanian bureau at Bern.

The French contingent, the bureau states, is supplied with an equipment of rapid fire guns to aid in its task of restoring order.

PARIS, July 24.—A French regiment was attacked by Bulgarians as the regiment was landing at Lom, Bulgaria, on the Danube, twenty-two miles southeast of Vidin, a few days ago, according to a despatch from Belgrade to-day. A lively fusillade ensued, lasting three hours. Three French soldiers were killed.

## France May Not Ration Bread. By the Associated Press. PARIS, July 24.—The Food Ministry states that it has not as yet had to consider the possibility of again issuing bread tickets and says there is nothing at present to justify the statement that restrictions would again be imposed.

## Club a Baby Bond. By the Associated Press. LONDON, July 24.—The club of 250 investors. Sent for it. John Muir & Co., 41, N. W. 2nd.

## TAFT PLANS ARE CALLED VITAL

Lodge Holds That Proposed  
Reservations Amount to  
Treaty Amendments.

## BLOW AT BRITISH VOTE Hitcheok Expresses Confi- dence That All Proposals Will Be Rejected.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, July 24.—The publication of two letters by former President Taft to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, outlining a programme of interpretations of the peace treaty filled the Senate chamber with mystery to-day and the Administration faces with gloom.

Mr. Taft, who has been, next to the President, the foremost advocate of the League of Nations covenant, expressed the opinion that the reservations were not necessary but that acquiescence in them might make it possible to line up the necessary votes to ratify the covenant.

Special interest attached to the second of Mr. Taft's proposed reservations, which he explained in some detail. Its purpose is to prevent a home country and also one of its dominions or colonies having representation at the same time on the council of the league. Manifestly this is aimed at the British Empire, and Senator Lodge pointed out to-day that it was an entirely new suggestion, adding that it would receive the most serious consideration.

Mr. Taft's suggestion was a home government should be excluded from the council if a dispute involving one of its dominions were under consideration and that the dominion should be excluded in case of a dispute involving the home government.

Senator Lodge Disagrees.  
"I venture to think," wrote Mr. Taft, "that my suggestions are not amendments, but only interpretations."

Senator Lodge decidedly disagreed. He said unequivocally that a reservation to accomplish the end Mr. Taft had in mind would be neither an interpretation nor a mere reservation, but decidedly an amendment. Its effect so far reaching that it would open the door for the sending of the instrument back in order that the other signatories might pass upon it.

In Mr. Lodge's view that constituted no reason whatever for rejecting it. He argued that it left the impression that he believed it would be promptly accepted by the opponents of the covenant.

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## Baron Makino Likely to Repeat Shantung Treaty Promises Before Leaving Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, July 24.—Baron Makino, head of the Japanese peace delegation, plans to leave Paris within a week. There is an impression here that before his departure he will yield to demands for a statement in regard to Shantung, though the Japanese maintain absolute silence in regard to their intentions.

It is evident, from remarks made in Japanese circles, that they have no desire to publish the exact declaration made to the Big Four, which, it is understood, is what President Wilson wishes.

If Baron Makino makes any statement it will likely be along the lines of his interview on May 5, which was practically a reiteration of the Japanese promises made in the Chinese treaty of May, 1915, and in the notes of September, 1918.

Japanese spokesmen insisted to-day that the statement Makino made to the Big Four, and which is in the secret minutes, amounted virtually to the same thing, with the exception of technical observations in regard to railroad polling and other details.

The Japanese maintain that to be obliged to reiterate these statements, whether for the public in general or to influence the American Senate, would be nothing short of a humiliation; yet they intimated that political exigency might require it.

## JAPAN AWAITS SHANTUNG DATA

Formal Statement Held Up  
Pending Delivery of Docu-  
ments by Germany.

## UNABLE TO GIVE PLEDGES Extent of Holdings Not Known —Couldn't Transfer Title at This Time.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Katsujirō Dehachi, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, visited the State Department to-day and discussed with various officials the Shantung settlement provision of the peace treaty.

It was learned that the Japanese Government had been advised fully of the strength of sentiment developed in the Senate favoring the restoration of Shantung to China and also that that Government was aware of the understanding conveyed in yesterday's White House statement that it speedily would clarify the situation by some declaration of its purpose regarding Shantung.

While so far as known the Japanese Government has not authorized any statement on the Shantung question, it is suggested by officials that the report might be found in Article 153, section 5 of the peace treaty. This article requires Germany to hand over to Japan within three months of the coming into force of the treaty the archives, registers, plans, title deeds and documents of every kind relating to the territory of Kiaochow, including all of the treaties bearing on the subject.

It is said that until these are had the Japanese Government itself is not able to make any pledges of relinquishment, because it does not exactly know the extent of its own holdings in Kiaochow and Shantung, nor unless Germany should anticipate the treaty provisions on this point will Japan be in position to transfer title not only before the final ratification of the peace treaty, but for three months thereafter.

Parliamentary approval is not required in the case of such treaty provisions, but it is said, nevertheless, that there are mechanical and routine difficulties to be surmounted that will necessarily consume much time before the document can be ratified.

In the first place it is pointed out the treaty has barely reached Japan. At least twenty days being required to make the trip from Paris to Tokio. Translation into Japanese, the next step, is said to be a most formidable undertaking owing to the radical structural differences between the Japanese and English and French languages and therefore would require several weeks at least.

Once translated the document, it is explained, will be placed in the hands of the Japanese Cabinet, which must consider it carefully and submit it with comment and endorsement to the Emperor. The latter will turn it over to his Privy Council, who again must give the document intensive study and also make a critical analysis upon returning it to the Emperor. This, however, is the last phase, and if the Emperor is satisfied with the work of his advisers he may make the treaty immediately by affixing his signature.

It has been learned that at present no disposition has been evident in Japan to amend the treaty in any respect. In Japanese circles here it is asserted that in the event that should either the French Chambers or the American Senate make any reservation or changes substantially affecting the principles upon which the treaty is drawn the Japanese Government might attempt to make reservations, including possibly provisions to safeguard the principle of racial indiscrimination and other ideas which the Japanese peace commissioners untraced at Paris.

## Austria's Financiers Return. PARIS, July 24.—The four Austrian financial delegates, Herion Kammler, Schumacher, Beer and Froehlich, arrived to-day at St. Germain after a conference at Fontainebleau with Dr. Kauffmann, head of the Austrian peace delegation, and Dr. Otto Bauer, Austrian Foreign Secretary. A reply to the economic and financial clauses of the Austrian peace treaty will be made soon.

## KUN ASKS TO GO TO ARGENTINA

Deposed Soviet Head Wants  
Allies to Give Him Asylum  
in South America.

## HUNGARIANS ADVANCING Are Reported to Have Taken Several Towns From Rumanians.

LONDON, July 24.—Bela Kun, deposed head of the Budapest Soviet Government, has asked the Allies for safe conduct to the Argentine Republic, where he intends living, according to an Exchange Telegraph Copenhagen despatch quoting Vienna reports.

The Hungarian Soviet feels the necessity of keeping its army busy. For a long time it hesitated in making an attack, anticipating that this action would lead to a general counter offensive against the Soviet.

By the Associated Press.  
VIENNA, July 23 (delayed).—Skirmishing continues between the Rumanians and Hungarians. The latter have crossed the river Theiss at points between Tokai, 110 miles northeast of Budapest, and Csongrad, seventy-five miles southeast of Budapest, the river being low.

The Hungarians entered Tokok-Szabolcs and Sentes, and claim to have captured a number of prisoners, food and munitions.

Bela Kun, the Communist leader, declared he was grieved thus to punish the Allies, but said he had notified Premier Clemenceau that the action was necessary "if the Rumanians did not retreat from the territory given the Soviet by the Peace Conference."

The Hungarian Soviet feels the necessity of keeping its army busy. For a long time it hesitated in making an attack, anticipating that this action would lead to a general counter offensive against the Soviet.

Diplomacy Is Resumed.  
BRNO, July 24.—Diplomatic relations have been resumed between Rumania and the Ukraine, the Ukrainian Bureau announced to-day.

## KAROLYI'S PLAN EXPLAINED. Wants to Get American Aid for Hungary.

By the Associated Press.  
VIENNA, July 23 (delayed).—The object of the reported attempt of Count Michael Karolyi, former President of the Hungarian Republic, to sail from Italy for the United States, it is stated here, is to enlist sympathy and help for the political and industrial reconstruction of Hungary and to secure better territorial conditions.

Count Karolyi is also said to intend writing a book dealing with conditions in the Hungarian Republic during the last eight months. He has no intention of attempting communitarian agitation.

## TRIAL OF EX-KAISER OPPOSED IN JAPAN

Bad Effect on Mikado's  
People Is Feared.

By the Associated Press.  
TOKYO, July 24 (delayed).—The citizens of Pukuhara have started a movement against Japan participating in the international tribunal to try the former German Emperor on the ground that such action would have a bad effect upon the Japanese people.

Vicount Takasaki Kato, member of the House of Peers and former Foreign Minister, addressing a meeting of the Kenkaikai, or opposition party, at Osaka expressed doubt whether the League of Nations would restrict armaments and said he believed that expansion of the Japanese navy was necessary to the interests of the empire.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—"It is not from any feeling of sympathy with the former Emperor William that any element in Japan is opposed to Japanese participation in his trial by an international tribunal," Katsujirō Dehachi, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, said in discussing the movement initiated by the citizens of Pukuhara.

Mr. Dehachi said the Japanese people entertained the same feeling of abhorrence for the acts of the German high officials during the war as did the people of the Entente nations and were as earnestly desirous of their punishment. They believe, however, there is no international law to cover the case of William II. He said, however, that he did not approve an ex-post facto law to fit the case.

## Article IV. of Proposed Pact Required It to Accompany Peace Treaty.

## BRANDEGEE IS ACCUSER Reads Text of Special Alliance Published in "Har- vey's Weekly."

## LODGE SUPPORTS ATTACK Hitcheok Charges Senators With Attempting to Ham- string Wilson.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, July 24.—The charge that President Wilson has already violated his agreement with France in regard to the special treaty of alliance between France and the United States for the special protection of France against German aggression was made with much vigor and specification in the Senate to-day by Mr. Brandegee (Conn.), supported by Mr. Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader.

The accusation is that this special engagement with France, whose text has not yet been transmitted to the Senate, contained as Article IV, a provision that it should be submitted to the Senate of the United States at the same time the treaty of peace with Germany was sent to the Senate; also that the French Government should submit it to the French Chamber of Deputies at the same time that the treaty with Germany was submitted to that body.

Both documents, it was explained, have as a matter of fact already been laid before the French Deputies, but President Wilson submitted the treaty with Germany more than a fortnight ago and has not yet sent in the special engagement of alliance.

After Mr. Brandegee had stated the whole case and read from the current number of *Harvey's Weekly* the full text of the special alliance treaty Senator Lodge said it had seemed inconceivable to him that such an engagement as was contained in the Fourth Article could be contained in the treaty. In view of the fact that it had not been complied with.