

GERMAN COURT WILL FIX BLAME FOR WAR

High Tribunal to Determine Guilt Only, Not Impose Punishment.

SITTINGS TO BE PUBLIC

Ludendorff Condemns Action in Baring War Orders on Belgian Occupation.

By the Associated Press. BRUSSELS, July 30.—A state tribunal is to inquire into and fix the responsibility for the war. It will be composed of the Supreme Court of the Empire, whose president will be chairman. He will be assisted by the president of the Military Court and the judges of the Prussian, Bavarian and Hanse High Courts. In addition, ten assistant judges will be elected, five by the National Assembly and five by a committee of the German states.

The sittings will be public. The tribunal will be only empowered to pronounce upon the question of guilt; it will not impose punishment. Responsibility for the crown council's decision in 1917 that Belgian territory must be held was placed upon the former German emperor by Gen. Ludendorff in a communication published by the Deutsche Tageszeitung.

Gen. Ludendorff's talks said that the military situation and stated what measure they believed necessary to protect Germany's west frontier in an economic way. The former German emperor, Gen. Ludendorff said, decided the question and his decision was bidding upon military headquarters.

Condemns Publicity of Reports. Premier Bauer and Dr. Hermann Mueller, Foreign Minister, were condemned by Gen. Ludendorff for their statement in the German national assembly at Weimar on Monday criticizing the crown council's actions and making public reports of Field Marshal Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff advising the rejection and military occupation of the League district. Gen. Ludendorff inquired where Dr. Mueller obtained the military information concerning great headquarters.

An outline of what military authorities were said to have considered the necessary economic unity with Belgium also was published to-day by the National Zeitung.

This outline, according to the paper, contemplated the extension of the German customs system to Belgium, the levying of imperial taxes on monopolies there, obligating Belgium to accept German control of Belgium taxation, trade representation and the division of the income tax. It suggested also an agreement for the equality of citizens of Germany and Belgium and various equalizing rights in shipping, legal and industrial questions.

Wanted to Use Antwerp. German shipping, according to the published economic outline, would receive rights in the harbor of Antwerp, Belgium would adopt the German monetary system and the German government would take over the Belgian railroads, and the German workmen's protection insurance law would be introduced in Belgium.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, the former Vice-Chancellor, announced to-day that, having failed to induce Matthias Erzberger to sue him, he will enter suit against Erzberger "to prove him a liar and traitor and to bring the truth to light."

A Berlin despatch under date of July 2 reported that Dr. Helfferich, writing in the Kreuz Zeitung, blamed the Reichstag's vote of August 1, 1917, fattered by Erzberger, for the moral collapse of the German people.

Dr. Helfferich charged that Erzberger had staged a revolutionary revolution without informing the Government, and added that Erzberger's action was undertaken at the instigation of Count Czernin, then Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

CUT IN MARINE CORPS HITS 1,300 OFFICERS

Reduction or Discharge Ordered in Peace Programme.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Reduction in rank or discharge of more than 1,300 officers of the Marine Corps was announced to-day by Major-Gen. Barnett as a part of the programme of reducing the corps from its war time strength of about 75,000 officers and men to a permanent strength of 25,000.

A total of 619 officers were discharged while the remainder were returned to their former ranks. The reductions included four Brigadier-Generals to Colonels; eleven Colonels to Lieutenant-Colonels and seventeen Lieutenant-Colonels to Majors. The names of the officers were withheld temporarily.

The reductions were recommended by a special board and based on length of service in the Marine Corps and on the records of the officers affected. The special board was composed of Col. J. H. Russell, W. B. Leavelle and Robert H. Dunlap, Majors Fred D. Killgore, Alexander M. Watson and William F. Bevan and Lieut. Frank E. Evans.

Under an order issued to-day by Secretary Baker, officers and men of the Marine Corps assigned to service with the army during the war will be returned to the jurisdiction of the Navy Department immediately upon their return from France. Officers or men stationed at army hospitals or undergoing treatment in such hospitals were excepted.

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KNOX KEARS RIGHT ON FRENCH ALLIANCE

Senator Declares It Gives League Control Over U. S. in Treaty Making.

SOVEREIGNTY IN DANGER

Open Hearings on Peace Pact Begin To-day—Baruch Will Be Called.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, July 30.—Senator Knox (Pa.) to-day sounded the keynote argument in behalf of the opposition to the treaty of alliance with France. The Senator, discussing this treaty in its relations to the whole scheme of rehabilitating European relationships, took the view that the provision of the French pact which would deprive the United States of the right to make its own relations with any other country at its own pleasure and give to the League of Nations a power of control over the policy of the United States in this regard, amounts to depriving the United States of an essential attribute of sovereignty. This, he insisted, cannot be permitted to be made a part of any treaty of this country.

Senator Knox has not yet developed in any detail for publication his argument on this point, but will do so in the most public way in the near future. This is his ground work.

The French treaty makes the alliance between the United States and France subject to the approval of the League of Nations Council, and the alliance is avowedly only a temporary arrangement pending the final arrangement of the League, which will enable it to take over such responsibilities. But in effect it binds the United States to submit a most important part of its foreign policy to the approval of the League, and in this it is regarded by Senator Knox, viewing it in the light of his experience as a former Secretary of State, as involving a surrender to the League of an important part of the sovereign independence of the United States.

Others Hold Same View. The same view has been making strong appeal to other Senators, but Mr. Knox's adoption of it for his own gives it a special significance and authority. In conversation on the subject to-day Senator Knox manifested a decided curiosity as to the responsibility for the original suggestion that the treaty making power of the United States should be made subject to the approval of the League of Nations. His curiosity was as to whether the suggestion originated with President Wilson or with the French Premier.

From the standpoint of intimate public interest the open hearings on the treaty of peace which will begin to-morrow before the Committee on Foreign Relations will be the most absorbing phase that this consideration has yet presented. Senator M. Baruch, one of the American economic advisers in Paris, will be heard to-morrow in explanation of the financial and economic clauses of the treaty. These advisers are involved and difficult of understanding and the committee has been by no means certain that it has fully apprehended their significance.

Experts say that never in the history of treaty making has there been so detailed an elaboration of requirements in any treaty. These requirements are not by way of criticism, but in regard to a natural incident to the increased complexity of international financial, commercial and industrial concepts at the present day conditions. Also the necessity for a most minute specification of all these details is increased by the fact that most of the leading industrial and commercial nations were actually involved in the war and that no nation or people has escaped from a most intimate concern with it.

Serious Money Problems. For example, it is pointed out that as a result of the war inflation of currency has extended to the entire world, though in varying degrees in different countries, and that the gold standard of money, which only in recent decades has been established as a substantially uniform system, has been well nigh swallowed throughout a great part of the world in the deluge of paper money issues.

The Foreign Relations Committee is particularly concerned to learn from Mr. Baruch all about the arrangements for distributing the \$25,000,000,000 gold indemnity which Germany is to pay. Article 231 of the treaty provides that the first \$5,000,000,000 shall be paid within six months of the ratification of the treaty, and that thereafter the balance shall be paid in four equal installments, a year apart. This entire amount is to be distributed among the allied and associated nations on the basis to be agreed upon by them.

In answer to an inquiry from the Foreign Relations Committee a few days ago, the President wrote Senator Lodge (Mass.) that he did not know whether this plan of distribution had yet been settled at Paris. It is presumed in Washington that it has not been because interest in it is so great in Europe that it would hardly have escaped publicity. The Senate wants to know whether the United States comes in for any share of the indemnity, and if so what that share is.

The general impression is that, pursuant to his repeated protestations of high ideals and entire selflessness, the President has renounced all claims upon this fund in behalf of the United States. It is not at all certain, if this should prove to be the case, that Senatorial judgment will agree.

Cost of Occupation Armies. Related to this question of distributing indemnity is the question of payments by Germany covering the expenses of the armies of occupation within German territory after the armistice. In this connection many complicated conditions are presented. When the American troops are withdrawn from each occupied German community the local authorities prepare bills setting forth the damages which have been inflicted upon public and private property by reason of the occupation, these being submitted to the American military authorities. Ultimately, these accounts must all be adjusted and settled.

Military men have been bringing home some remarkable stories of the ingenuity with which the Germans have been padded by the Germans. Among other things, the Senate wants to know whether it is possible that the cost of maintaining the army of occupation is to be largely offset by the German claims for damages, while at the same time the Washington Government shall forgo any share in the big cash indemnity.

These are merely suggestions of the infinite complexity of problems involved in the final treaty adjustment. Tomorrow's hearing will be held in public, and members of the committee said to-day that hereafter the general policy would be that of public hearings, even including Secretary of State Lansing's presentation of his statement in behalf of the treaty.

Among Senators of both parties and of all opinions about the merits of the treaty there has been growing for some

CHANGES FAVORED IN 30 ARTICLES OF WAR

250 Radical Defects in Court-Martial System.

WAR RADICAL DEFECTS IN COURT-MARTIAL SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, July 30.—One new article of war and changes in thirty articles of war were recommended by the special board of peace appointed to study the war to investigate the army court-martial system. In making this announcement to-day Secretary Baker said the board was composed of Major-Gen. F. J. Kernan, who organized the service of supply in France; Major-Gen. John F. O'Hara, who commanded the Twenty-fourth National Guard Division, and Lieut.-Col. Hugh W. Ogden, Judge Advocate, who served with the Rainbow Division.

The board was organized to study the existing court-martial system because it was desired to have every detail of the system represented. The board invited expressions of opinion on the army legal system "from all officers who had exercised general court-martial jurisdiction during the war and formulated its own views as a result of its study of these statements."

"The board has submitted recommendations for changes in some thirty of the articles of war and proposed one new article," said Mr. Baker. "The general trend of the work has been in the direction of a simplification of the present system and does not constitute a radical departure from the old one, which had been growing and developing for centuries. The board has also recommended changes in other systems of law which have been growing and so developing in the same period."

RATIFICATION BIG NEED, ASSERTS TAFT
Ex-President Willing to Accept League as It Is.

Special Despatch to The Sun. MONTREAL, July 30.—"I am glad to see Canada in the League of Nations," said the ex-President. "I am sure that the League will be a great benefit to the world."

Mr. Taft was on his way to Chicago to attend the final meeting of the War Labor Board of which he is chairman. He expects to return to Murray Bay in ten days or two weeks to spend the remainder of the summer there.

PEOPLE FOR LEAGUE, PRESIDENT IS TOLD
Cummings Silent on Wilson as 1920 Party Leader.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, discussed with President Wilson to-day the political outlook for 1920 and the attitude of the country toward the peace treaty and the League of Nations, describing his observations during his recent two months trip through fourteen Western States.

The conference, which lasted more than a half hour, was the first the national chairman has had with the President since last December. Mr. Cummings refused to discuss the possibility of Mr. Wilson's again leading his party in the 1920 election and would not affirm or deny that this subject was broached during the conference.

Chairman Cummings said he told the President the country was overwhelmingly in favor of immediate ratification of the treaty and its League of Nations covenant without change or reservation. As to the political situation, Mr. Cummings was understood to have been emphatically confident.

The President was said to have outlined to Mr. Cummings the tentative itinerary of the trip he will make through the country to give the people an account of his stewardship in Paris. The proposed trip was understood to have received the chairman's approbation.

In no State he visited, Mr. Cummings informed the President, did he find a majority of the people opposed to the League of Nations. On the contrary, he said, if the people had an opportunity to vote on the question to-day a ten to one majority would be voted in favor of immediate ratification of the covenant without change or reservation.

In California, the home of Senator Johnson, one of the leading opponents of the league, Mr. Cummings said he found the sentiment four to one in favor of the league.

Will Use Strikebreakers. Special Despatch to The Sun. NEW LONDON, July 30.—Since union men on strike for two weeks, refuse to return to work at their old wages, the Shore Line Electric Railway Company will attempt to run cars on the local line to-morrow morning with new employees.

DENIES BULLITT HAD BRITISH PEACE NOTE

Bonar Law Defends Lloyd George and Secretary Against Lenine Charge.

PETURA PRESSES ON KOLCHAK REPRESENTATIVES

Arrive in Berlin to Aid Non-Red Russians

LONDON, July 30.—Assertions by Liberal papers that Sir Philip Kerr, secretary to Premier Lloyd George, had given a memorandum of peace proposals for the Bolshevik Premier Lenine to William C. Bullitt, attached to the American peace delegation, were answered in the House of Commons to-day by Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader, with a denial.

Bonar Law said Lloyd George did not know of Bullitt's mission to Russia until Bullitt returned, and he denied that the British Premier had given Bullitt any such memorandum.

The campaign of Gen. Petura, the anti-Bolshevik leader in the Ukraine, is still making good progress, according to reports reaching here from the Ukrainian front to-day. Gen. Petura's troops have captured the railway junction at Warnarka, thus establishing contact with the Ukrainian irregular forces under the Hetman Volyns, whom the Bolsheviks had cut out.

Gen. Petura is pursuing the Bolsheviks in the direction of L'vov, about 100 miles southwest of Kiev.

The advances said to-day by the Bolsheviks bands now remain on the right bank of the Dnieper.

The Government of Lithuania has taken measures for the evacuation of that country by German troops. It was stated in a Bolshevik wireless message received to-day from Moscow.

Information was given by the Bolshevik message on the movements of hostile forces. Russian troops, commanded by Gen. Lvin, the wireless despatch said, will be taken by British ships to the Russian northwestern front.

BRITISH MAKE FOCH MARSHAL. Freedom of London and Sword Presented to Him.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 30.—Marshall Foch to-day was made Marshal of France. He was only made with the hope that a basis of agreement may be found upon which a sufficient number of Senators—two-thirds, as required—will agree, which shall not change the substance of the covenant, or its strength and validity as an international document, yet at the same time will satisfy some of the competing views of the consciences of certain Senators.

"I would be in favor of the league as it is, for I want to get it through," added Mr. Taft. "There are defects in it, but I would be willing to entrust them to amendment, to the league itself. That, however, is not the question; the practical purpose is to get the covenant ratified in the Senate."

SPITZBERGEN TO NORWAY. Russia Willing to Cede, Peace Conference Is Told.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, July 30.—The Russian political commission in Paris has advised the Peace Conference Commission, which is considering the disposition of the Spitzbergen Archipelago, which lies in the Arctic Ocean between Franz Josef Land and Greenland, that the Russians are willing to have Spitzbergen given to Norway.

The belief is expressed by the Russians, however, that it will be necessary to have an international convention for the purpose of protecting the rights of persons of various nations having property in Spitzbergen.

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FERNALD IS FRANK SHOCKS PRESIDENT

Continued from First Page.

has frequently said before: That if the United States adopts amendments other than those which are certain to follow, the lead and ultimate ratification may be long deferred.

The President expressed confidence that the answers were so frank as at times to be almost embarrassing to him. Senator Harding, after his talk with the President, said the conference, while not confidential, hardly justified an extended statement. The interview covered a wide range and much frank discussion. The President emphasized the embarrassment and delay which were likely to follow ratification with reservations because that course would encourage other signatories to assert the same privilege. The Senator said his support of reservations was not in any way weakened, though he acknowledges the ground for the President's contention.

Mr. Harding declared, however, that he regarded American interests and their safeguarding as of greater moment than speedy ratification by all the signatory Powers. Recent events, he said, have shown Senator Harding to be fundamentally opposed to the league, though willing to cooperate in making sure of reservations before undertaking amendments of the treaty itself.

Senator Lenroot told the President that in his view it was absolutely necessary that two vital reservations be inserted into the resolution of ratification, one dealing with Article X, and the other inserting American rights to executive control over domestic immigration, such as immigration, the tariff and the like. These, he considered, could be dealt with only through explicit reservations. It is said that Senator Tilton has studiously refrained from discussion of the Adriatic problems and has confined his efforts to looking after Italian interests elsewhere, with the result that much of the irritation created by the long controversy over Fiume is disappearing, and the way apparently is being paved for a more temperate consideration of Italy's claims against the Adriatic, notwithstanding the conflicts which recently took place at Fiume between Italian and French soldiers.

Through the gaining of advantages elsewhere it is said that Signor Tilton evidently is planning to satisfy the Italian public in such a way that the Fiume question can be compromised in a manner that will save the conference from a repetition of a threatened break over Fiume.

LEAGUE VITAL FOR RUSSIA. It Alone Can End Chaos There, Says David R. Francis.

SALEM, Mass., July 30.—"If the Senate fails to ratify the Peace Treaty," David R. Francis, former Ambassador to Russia, said to-night in an address to the Chamber of Commerce, "it will mean that American delegates must again travel to Paris, and America will not come out as well a second time." He said that there could be no peace in Europe while Russia was unsettled, and that it would take a League of Nations to enforce there.

Discussing economic conditions in America Mr. Francis said: "Capital must take labor into partnership. Labor must receive better wages, shorter hours and better homes and be treated like human beings or Bolshevism will spread."

M'KENNA HEADS LONDON BANK. Gives Up Politics to Become Sir Edward Holden's Successor.

LONDON, July 30.—Reginald McKenna has been elected chairman of the London City and Midland Bank in succession to Edward Holden, who died last Wednesday in Scotland. Mr. McKenna has decided to abandon politics and has withdrawn his candidacy for the seat in Parliament for Pontypool.

Mr. McKenna long has been prominent in British politics and has held at various times high positions in the Cabinet. He has been Chancellor of the Exchequer, Home Secretary, First Lord of the Admiralty and president of the Board of Education. In May of the present year he was elected a director of London City and Midland Bank, and on the death of Sir Edward Holden was mentioned as the probable successor of this prominent financier.

Bath Strikers Plead. By the Associated Press. BIRMINGHAM, July 30.—Street railway carmen and other city employees were reported to-day to have joined the strike of chemical workers at Bath. The sympathy strike, according to leaders, is becoming general. There were parades and demonstrations by the workers.

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CHILD'S
ITALIAN IMPROVES BELIEVED TO BE PAVING WAY FOR FIUME COMPROMISE.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, July 30.—That Signor Tilton, Italian Foreign Minister and a member of the Italian peace delegation, has brought about a much better feeling among the Great Powers toward Italy and Italy's aspirations seems apparent from discussions that are being in Peace Conference circles and articles appearing in French newspapers.

It is said that Signor Tilton has studiously refrained from discussion of the Adriatic problems and has confined his efforts to looking after Italian interests elsewhere, with the result that much of the irritation created by the long controversy over Fiume is disappearing, and the way apparently is being paved for a more temperate consideration of Italy's claims against the Adriatic, notwithstanding the conflicts which recently took place at Fiume between Italian and French soldiers.

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HEADS OF HONDURAS REVOLT IMPRISONED

Bertrand Strikes at Vice-President and Gutierrez Forces.

1,300 CITIZENS FLEE

Guerrilla Warfare Carried On and Rebels Capture Frontier Town.

SAO JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAGUA, July 30.—President Bertrand of Honduras was reported to-day in despatches received here to have imprisoned all the leaders of the parties headed by Vice-President Membreño and General Lopez Gutierrez, as a result of a revolution proclaimed recently in Honduras.

Dr. Zuran, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Honduras, is a refugee in the American Legation at Tegucigalpa, while Dr. Lopez Padilla, former Honduras Minister to Nicaragua, and Dr. Saturnino Meda, once magistrate of the Cartago Court and a delegate to the Central American Peace Conference in 1907, have been imprisoned in Tegucigalpa.

Advises received over the only telephone wire working south from Honduras to-day are to the effect that there was a serious encounter Tuesday in the Department of the Valle between Government forces and rebels.

Another 300 Honduran refugees are reported to have arrived in Nicaragua Tuesday and joined the more than 1,000 Government forces and rebels. Several thousand Hondurans have fled to Nicaragua, and many of them had encounters with the Honduras military and police authorities. The refugees are being reconcentrated in Nicaragua.

The advice also said the Honduran General Paganos and his companions who recently tried to leave Managua secretly, presumably to take part in the revolution in Honduras, had been arrested and were being held prisoners.

You need not Suffer
BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELLANS Hot Water Sure Relief

troops. His supporters in the departments of Paraiso and Valle were reported to be carrying on guerrilla warfare.

SAN SALVADOR, July 30.—The town of Danli, close to the Nicaraguan frontier, has been captured by revolutionists in Honduras according to despatches published here to-day. In the fighting, Colonel Jacinto Velasquez, a leader of the Gutierrez party, was killed.

General Francisco Arguello, with 400 revolutionists, is reported to be within a few miles of Ocopeque, in Western Honduras, preparing to attack it.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Official advices from Managua received to-day by the Nicaraguan Legation here said recent reports that the revolution in Honduras originated in Nicaragua were unfounded. Dr. Jesus Ulloa, Honduran Charge d'Affaires at Managua, was quoted as saying that the Government of Honduras had no complaint against Nicaragua in the matter.

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