

STANDARD OF 510,000 MEN IN BAKER BILL

Compulsory Military Training of Youths of 19 Is Provided For.

DRAFT PLAN IS RETAINED

War Strength of 1,250,000 Set in Measure Introduced in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—An American army of wartime strength of 1,250,000 is proposed in the Administration bill introduced today in the Senate by Chairman Wadsworth (N. Y.) of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The measure, which Senator Wadsworth introduced with the statement that he did not indorse all its provisions, takes a decided step in favor of universal military training and is designated to establish the permanent military policy of the United States.

In addition to providing for a strength of 1,250,000 men the bill provides also for a standing, professional army of 510,000, an increase of almost 150,000 from the approximate peace time strength of the army after October 1, when demobilization virtually will have been completed.

The Regular Army of 510,000 will receive its increase from a system not unlike that employed in creating the National Army of 1917 through the selective draft law. The first line of officers which would be the initial war strength of the United States Army, would consist of young men who have had three months of intensive military training, compulsory for all youths of nineteen, the number provided for in the military appropriation bill.

Exemptions Like in the War. Exemptions would be granted as in the case of the war. The exempt class would apply only to members of the Regular Army, navy and Marine Corps, honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, members of the Coast Guard, and members of the National Guard, as well as the bill exempts "persons permanently physically, mentally or morally unfit for any military service."

The average number of youths so qualified each year, according to the War Department estimates, would be about 400,000, and for training for three months and then such trainees would be transferred automatically to the reserve ready for instant call. Such a number out of each class passing the physical test would be held ready for mobilization at any and all times.

Hawaii and Porto Rico, included in the scope of the proposed law, would contribute each its quota. The annual draftees would receive no pay while with the colors undergoing military schooling, but every expense to which they are subjected would be borne by the Government. In addition such as have dependents upon furnishing the necessary proofs would have this advantage discounted, as the bill gives authority to pay such dependents an amount equal to the average monthly amount received by them for support in the preceding six months providing it does not exceed \$10 a month.

Bill's Provisions for Reserve. The provision for organizing the reserve as a permanent potential force is couched in the following language: "Each person immediately upon the completion of his three months training shall be classified for service in the reserve in connection with the regulations prescribed by the President, and he shall be reclassified during the two years next following his training, according to said regulations, whenever his status with respect to physical condition, dependency or civil industries so changes as to warrant such action. His classification at the termination of his training shall be made by the military authorities. No person upon the completion of his training shall be liable for further training or any service in time of peace without his consent."

Don a formal declaration of war by the Congress of the United States the provision of the act to increase temporarily the military establishment approved May 19, 1917, and as amended by act of Congress approved on August 31, 1918 (the selective draft act), shall immediately become of full force and effect, using as far as possible the organization created by the present act. It is assumed by Secretary Baker that the national defense act under which the National Guard was Federalized will be retained on the statute books and hence no mention of the Guard is embodied in the text of the new bill. On this subject the Secretary dwelt in his letter, which accompanied the bill from the War Department to the Cabinet.

In the same communication the Secretary directed attention to the fact that no provision was made in the present act for the Inspector General, which office it was planned to abolish. He went on to say that it was evident that the inspection of purely military training ought to be centralized and carried out as a function of the General Staff.

Chemical Service Continued. The bill provides amply for the continuance of the Chemical Warfare Service as a part of the army, and the Secretary Baker recognized in his letter to Mr. Wadsworth by saying: "The work appropriate to be done by the Chemical Warfare Service in peace times ought, in my judgment, to be carried on in the engineers department and preparation as well as such research army always to defend itself against the aggressive use of chemical weapons and to overcome any adversary in offensive operations should they begin against us."

Gen. Pershing has not yet had an opportunity to see the Administration's bill, but as the measure undoubtedly will be the basis of protracted negotiations with the Military Committee, lengthy hearings, there is no doubt that the views of the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Force will be obtainable by the committee before they are ended.

Leaves \$5,000 to Charities. Under the terms of the will of Simon Weller, 235 Central Park West, who died in West End, N. J., July 23, any of his widow, Mrs. Flora Kaiman Weller, may select any to receive \$5,000. The will was filed yesterday and disposition of a large estate, although the \$10,000 in personal and more than \$100,000 in real property. Mrs. Weller is a widow.

HAIG AND BEATTY TO BE MADE EARLS

Britain Also to Vote Them \$500,000 Each.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—High titles and money grants will be given by Great Britain to her victorious Generals and Admirals of the great war, according to the House of Commons. The vote of thanks to the victors will be presented in the House of Commons Wednesday, according to present plans. The name of Admiral Beatty will be included.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, an expected, will be made earls and each will receive a grant of \$500,000. Field Marshal Viscount French of Trosa and Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, will get grants of \$250,000 each.

Several other commanding officers will receive money grants, making a total for all of \$3,000,000.

Premier Lloyd George's name was proposed today for some honor by Sir James the House of Commons, but Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, replied that he had mentioned the matter to the Premier, who said he would not for a minute agree to it.

RUMANIANS DUE TO GET A BIG SETBACK

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future conduct of the Rumanians since they continued their advance into Budapest. Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Secretary Balfour, Foreign Minister Tittoni and Under Secretary Pohl seem, however, to have been in complete accord in ordering the Rumanian offensive stopped, although the Foch party is clamoring for the occupation of Budapest by the Rumanians. This is due largely to the influence of Gen. d'Esperey, under whose advice the Rumanians are acting.

Concern as to Rumanians. The problem of controlling the Rumanians seems to cause as much concern as that of Hungary itself. The Rumanians, elated by their military success, have the backing of the whole French military party. They are demanding a large part of Bessarabia and the modification of the treaty in regard to the rights of minorities, neither of which demands the council is disposed to grant. Yet, as the French papers point out, to them must be given the chief credit for the downfall of Bela Kun.

Unquestionably the order will accentuate the feeling in Rumania against the peace conference. From advice which have reached the American mission what has occurred in Hungary in the last few weeks is this: First, Bela Kun had no difficulty in controlling the situation up to the time he called off his successful offensive against the Czechs, which lost him the support of the old Hungarian elements inspired by nationalistic feeling.

Second, that to reestablish himself he not only essayed to defy the peace conference regarding the Danube question but also ordered an offensive against the Rumanians, hoping thereby to placate the old Hungarian army chiefs.

Third, that Gen. d'Esperey, under the orders of Marshal Foch, had been quietly preparing the Rumanians for this, and the Rumanians replied with a victorious counter offensive which crushed up the Hungarian army.

Fourth, that reaching the Theiss River, the Rumanians kept on across the Hungarian border without the permission of the Paris Council, which resulted in the overtures made to the Italian mission in Budapest and the British mission in Vienna, through which the new government is to be formed, and instructions were issued to form such a government, with a promise that the Rumanians would be stopped, which apparently has not been done.

Mr. Montgomery, the Hoover food agent, was the only American in the negotiations. It is intimated by the American mission that he merely offered friendly advice to the Hungarians and indicated what they might expect in the way of food should a new government be formed. The only element of doubt apparently is whether the new government really has purged itself of Bolshevism or is trying merely to fool the council here.

RUMANIANS AIM TO OCCUPY BUDAPEST

Will Ignore Any Notice to Halt Advance, Is Report.

By the Associated Press. VIENNA, Aug. 4.—A despatch from Bucharest, capital of Rumania, received today in Vienna today, stated that the purpose of the Rumanians to cease operations against the Hungarians. The despatch says: "We waited for no signal from the Entente to start the expedition and will not notice any signal to stop it."

Another Bucharest despatch says that a Danube steamship service between Galatz, Rumania, and Vienna will be started immediately.

Bela Kun, Dr. Eugene Landier and M. Pfor on their arrival in Vienna at 1 o'clock Saturday were escorted by members of the Austrian Legation at Budapest. From the railroad station they were rushed by the police in automobiles to the police station, where they were kept for several hours. Bela Kun was exhausted. He ordered a luncheon and when paying for it revealed a number of bank bills of large denomination withheld from the examining officials. This was taken here as indicating his desire to escape to a neutral country.

HUGHES SEES PERIL IN VAGUE ARTICLE X.

Tells Borah in Letter It Does Not Limit Obligations of United States.

RESERVATION IS VITAL

Otherwise Whole Paragraph Should Be Eliminated, Says Former Justice.

Article XI of the covenant of the League of Nations carries with it nothing that will prove injurious to American interests, but Article X, either should be eliminated or so amended or interpreted that the world shall know that the United States makes no promise and assumes no obligation to engage in any military undertaking unless authorized by Congress.

This is the gist of a letter written by Charles E. Hughes to Senator Borah Saturday and made public yesterday. Mr. Hughes wrote from his house at Bolton Landing, Lake George, and is the second opinion Mr. Hughes has written concerning the covenant. The letter reads:

"I am glad to receive your letter of July 29 which has been forwarded to me here. In my letter to Senator Hale I did not think it necessary to suggest an additional reservation with respect to Article XI of the covenant of the League of Nations for the following reasons: 'First: The proposed reservations with regard to domestic questions and the matters of national policy embraced in the Monroe Doctrine apply to all the nations of the world, and to equally qualify Article XI, as well as the other articles of the covenant by withdrawing these matters from the consideration of the league or of any of its agencies.'

Second: Article XI declares that 'any war or threat of war is a matter of concern to the whole league.' But if the league is to act only as provided in the covenant, it is further provided in Article XI that the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to maintain the peace of nations. What may be deemed to be 'wise and effectual' must, of course, be determined at the time and in the light of the situation as disclosed. In short there is no present undertaking beyond an agreement to confer in order to determine what is 'wise and effectual' upon the result of the conference.

"The article contemplates a meeting of the Council or of the Assembly of the league, and in either case, as the matter is not on paper a declaration by a lesser number, there can be no decision without the unanimous agreement on the part of the members of the league represented at the meeting. As the United States is a member of the Council, nothing can be determined to be 'wise and effectual' without the consent of the representative of the United States, unless the United States see fit not to be represented at the meeting.

"The case of a dispute within the province of the league falls under Article XI of the covenant, which I need not review.

"I find in Article XI no guaranty of territorial integrity or of the political independence of any State, or any assumption of any obligation to make war, or to declare or maintain an economic boycott or blockade, or to take any other action whatever, unless the United States, availing itself of its privilege as a member of the Council, concurs in a decision that such a course is both wise and effectual. The United States, as it seems to me, will be entirely free to reach its conclusions according to the merits of the case, and I see no injury to our interests in this provision.

"Article X, as I view it presents a different question. The vice of Article X, is that, unless a different view is clearly set forth as a part of the instrument of ratification, it would seem to import the assumption of a present guaranty with respect to the territorial integrity of all members of the league.

"The provision in Article X that the Council shall advise 'upon the means' by which this obligation shall be fulfilled might be taken to mean that the competence of the Council was to be only as to the method of performing a definite existing obligation. Of course, if the United States were bound by an existing guaranty it could not in good faith make any reservation as to a lack of enforcement. We should hope that we should regard a moral obligation as binding as any other.

"My objection to Article X, is that, unlike Article XI, it is not properly limited to an agreement to confer and to decide in the future upon the course of action which would then seem to be in accordance with the dictates of justice and our views as to what as a nation we should undertake, but (unless we now otherwise declare) might be taken to bind us to an immediate and continuing guaranty as to the territorial integrity of all members of the league and thus expose us to the charge of having defaulted in our promise. If Congress refused to recognize the obligation and to provide the means of fulfillment.

"Hence, I think that Article X should be eliminated, or, if retained because its advocates insist that it imports no such obligation, the ratification should be accompanied by a clear reservation and interpretative statement that the United States makes no promise and assumes no obligation whatever to engage in any military undertaking unless it is authorized by Congress, and that Congress is entirely free to exercise its exclusive authority in determining for the United States whether in any future exigency there is any obligation on the part of the United States under this article and the means by which any such obligation shall be fulfilled."

NINE PARK LITTERERS FINED.

Papers Frighten Horses, Says Police Captain Brown.

Nine persons were summoned to appear in the West Side court yesterday morning for littering the grounds of Central Park with newspapers, and were fined \$1 each.

Capt. Jacob Brown, in charge of the 2nd police station, declares yesterday his determination to stop such disorderly practices.

TIRPITZ PUTS U-BOAT BLAME ON KAISER

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Admiral von Tirpitz says this declaration was taken notwithstanding a Cabinet order of July 30, 1914, that decisions of such character could not be taken without his vote. He declares that once the decision was made Germany's prestige demanded a firm stand thereon.

The Admiral makes an interesting revelation as to how, after the first American note of February 12 terrified the fathers of the declaration, they "hurried to throttle the U-boat war before it had taken its first breath." Von Tirpitz says that unfortunately his name became identified with the submarine warfare in the popular mind through the Wiegand interview.

In answer to Admiral von Tirpitz's statement that the Foreign Office approved this interview it is proper for me to state that I did not submit the interview to the Foreign Office, but only to the naval censor, after which it was sent to Holland by courier for the reason that it had been intimated to me that any attempt to telegraph it would be blocked by the Foreign Office. I do not know.

Admiral von Tirpitz tells of Count von Bernstorff's effort to have the submarine declaration recalled by pointing out that there was a possibility of obtaining an embargo on American munitions. He also tells of conflicting orders to the U-boat commanders, declaring it is conceivable how confusing bitterness resulted.

The Admiral defends his naval building policy, expressing the belief that had Germany built faster, so that her fleet had approached England's in size, the latter country would not have risked war.

Full Credit Given British Fleet.

Despite his feeling against England respect and even admiration for England crops out repeatedly in the book, and he gives the fullest credit to the British fleet commanders. In a letter to Admiral von Pohl, dated September 16, 1914, he said: "Our best chance for a successful naval battle was within two or three weeks after the war started."

He added that Germany's chances dwindled as the war progressed because of the increase in the size of the British fleet.

The Kaiser, Admiral von Tirpitz tells, on July 29, 1914, received a proposal from Von Bethmann-Hollweg to the effect that the German fleet be sacrificed as a means of keeping Eng-

land neutral. This, he says, the Kaiser refused to consider. "On that day," he continued, "Prince Henry arrived from England with a report from King George that in the event of war England would remain neutral. I doubted this statement, whereupon the Kaiser said, 'I have the word of a King; that is sufficient for me.'"

Von Tirpitz passes hurriedly over the Lusitania sinking, describing the ship as an auxiliary cruiser heavily armed and loaded with munitions, and "upon which certain American citizens took passage with wanton carelessness despite a warning from our Ambassador at Washington."

He contends that concession endangered the German position more than firmness. "One could deplore the loss of lives," he writes, "but it was necessary that we stand on our rights." That, he contends, would have increased German prestige in America and lessened the danger of war with that country.

(Another installment of Admiral von Tirpitz's memoirs will be printed in THE SUN to-morrow.)

TURKISH REVOLT CRUSHED.

Kamel Pasha and Reouf Bey Ordered Arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—The Turkish Cabinet after a conference today ordered the arrest of Mustafa Kamel Pasha and Reouf Bey, charged with organizing a separatist congress and organizing armed bands in the Smyrna and Erzerum regions.

A Paris despatch on July 7 indicated that Mustafa Kamel Pasha and Reouf Bey might attempt the formation of a separate Turkish government in Asia Minor.

Kamel Pasha at that time was reported to have 40,000 troops, with some artillery, and to have defied the Government's order to return to Constantinople.

Essad Pasha formerly was Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces at Soutari, Albania Minister of War and provisional President of Albania.

CHINESE BAN VICTORY FETE.

Manila Residents Give Shantung Award as the Reason. By the Associated Press.

MANILA, Aug. 4.—Chinese residents of Manila announced today their refusal to participate in the Victory Day celebration.

Spokesmen for Chinese organizations said the action of the Peace Council in awarding Shantung to Japan meant the defeat of China's aims in the war.

GERMAN DEBT DATA STOLEN.

Allied Commission Robbed of Trunks in Berlin.

BERN, Aug. 4.—Advisors received here from Berlin report that trunks belonging to two members of the Allied Armistice Commission in Germany were stolen recently.

The trunks contained important documents concerning agreements for the restitution to Belgium and France of machinery that had been removed by the Germans.

Nieuw Amsterdam on the Way.

The office of the Holland-America Line announced yesterday that the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam after being delayed at her home port, Rotterdam, nearly a week by labor troubles had sailed for this port on Saturday and was expected to leave Plymouth to-day.

Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, is a passenger.

\$3,000-\$5,000 INCOME INCREASED 4-FOLD

Tax Returns Show Total 1916-17 Was \$60,763.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Inspection of the completion of income tax returns for 1916 and 1917 in the internal revenue Bureau to-day revealed that the number of incomes between \$3,000 and \$5,000 increased more than fourfold during that time, the figures showing an increase from 167,469 to 560,763.

There also is a large increase recorded in incomes ranging from \$10,000 to \$25,000, but from that point upward the number decreased.

The lowering of the exemption to \$1,000 increased the number of income taxpayers more than sevenfold.

AGED PHYSICIAN FOUND DYING.

Dr. Turner of Binghamton Is Victim of Self-Performed Operation.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Friends of Dr. Albert D. Turner, it developed today, discovered him Saturday afternoon lying on the floor of the apartment, where he had lived alone for years, suffering intense pain from an operation which he had attempted to perform upon himself. Dr. Turner, who was 80 years old, was last seen on Thursday, when he is thought to have been the time of his endeavor to relieve himself with his own instruments.

It is supposed that he fainted from pain and that when he recovered he was too weak to call aid. When found, a doctor was hurried to the City Hospital, where he died within a few hours. He leaves an estate estimated to be worth \$250,000.

GERMAN BRIBER SENTENCED.

Provost Court Gives Coblenz Horse Dealer Four Months.

COBLENZ, Aug. 2 (delayed).—Ludwig Sacke, a German horse dealer, convicted of attempting to bribe American Army officers in connection with the sale of 24,000 horses, was sentenced to four months imprisonment to-day and fined \$1,250 by the Superior Provost Court.

Army officers connected with the case said Sacke was merely a go-between and that wealthy Germans in the interior were back of the conspiracy.

Major Joseph Kittell of Pikeville, Tenn., and Capt. Harry Gardner of Washington, D. C., both of the quartermaster's department, testified that Sacke offered them \$25 for each horse if a bid made by Sacke's firm and rejected by the army should be accepted.

Bolivia Gets U. S. Flier.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Capt. Donald Hudson, formerly a member of the famous first pursuit group of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, has been employed by Bolivia to organize and instruct a flying corps in its army.

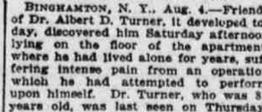
SCOTCH WISDOM

Oatmeal is the national dish of Scotland — and where will you find a hardier race?

Oatmeal contains more fat and mineral matter than any of the other cereals.

More than any of the other cereals, its nutrient value depends upon the cooking.

At CHILDS the long cooking in a double boiler and the addition of rich butter make oatmeal an ideal breakfast food.



COBLENZ AS HEADQUARTERS.

Centre of U. S. Forces to Be Transferred About August 20.

By the Associated Press. COBLENZ, Aug. 2 (delayed).—Coblenz will become the headquarters of the American forces in Europe when American Grand Headquarters in Paris are closed about August 20, it became known today, when Gen. Pershing arrived here on his final tour of the battlefield.

Antwerp will be the base port for the American contingent that is to remain on the Rhine indefinitely.

Gen. Pershing said he intended to sail from Brest about September 1. It was said to be probable that the composite regiment of picked men that marched in the Paris and London victory parades will sail with the American Commander-in-Chief.

Bohemia Gets U. S. Flier.

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