

Unsettled, with probably local showers to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler. Highest temperature yesterday, 84; lowest, 70. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

RAINS HIDE BANDITS' TRAIL; U. S. SOLDIERS CALLED FROM MEXICO

With No Chance to Locate Outlaws, Troops Ordered Withdrawn.

MEET CARRANZA MEN Jesus Renteria, Kidnapper, Reported Killed, but This Lacks Confirmation.

NINE MORE CAPTURED Raid on Dance Hall Nets Bag of Robbers—Gen. Pruneda Returns.

MEXICO, Aug. 24.—Three hundred American cavalry troops to-night were making their way back to the Rio Grande through a driving rain storm after an unsuccessful campaign begun last Tuesday to overtake the bandits who captured and held for ransom Lieut. Harold G. Peterson and Paul H. Davis.

The first troops to cross the border on the return, the pack and supply trains, reached Ruidosa shortly after 8:30 o'clock to-night, according to telephone advices.

Contact with Carranza soldiers also on the trail of the bandits and a heavy rain which wiped out the fresh trails resulted in decision to abandon the chase. The Mexican Federals were encountered last night by a scout patrol and after a conference army officers decided to abandon the pursuit until this morning. Meanwhile the rain had wiped out the trails of the bandits, who were only a few hours ahead of the Americans.

The punitive expedition is returning in single column with three cavalry troops leading, pack trains, machine gun troops and other units following. Two troops are acting as rear guard.

The six days below the border resulted in the killing of four bandits by troops and death of one by machine gun bullets from an airplane. Nine bandits, said to be part of the Renteria band, were captured at Coyame in a dance hall by Carranza soldiers.

Renteria Reported Killed. Reports that Jesus Renteria, leader of the bandits, had been killed were brought to the border to-day but could not be confirmed.

The troops were reported to have found the trail of Apollonio Renteria, brother of the bandit chief. Jesus Renteria, Jose Olivas and two other members of the Renteria band.

Lieut. George K. Rice and L. L. Boyard, aviators, who have been missing since early to-day when they left for Mexico to reconnoiter for the punitive expedition, were located to-night at Terlingua, Tex. They were lost in the storm and made a forced landing. They are unharmed.

Reports that Jesus Renteria had been killed to check with reports at which headquarters. An official army report said Jesus Renteria was believed to have been located sixty miles south of Chihuahua City, where he was said to be hiding.

Lieut. Peterson, who reported the bandit had been killed, said he received his information from scouts.

Two bandits were pursuing yesterday told ranchers along the route that Jesus Renteria had been killed and the other was hiding.

The Americans were hot on the trail of the bandit gang last night with the intention of continuing the pursuit all night, according to Lieut. Peterson, who returned here by airplane. He accompanied a scout patrol which was endeavoring to follow the bandits and that he encountered a Carranza outpost guarding a force of 360 Federal Mexican soldiers.

The patrol returned to the main command and after a conference it was decided advisable to wait until daylight in view of the presence of Carranza soldiers.

"The trail we were following was believed to be that of Apollonio Renteria, brother of Jesus Renteria," Lieut. Peterson said. "Three others were believed to have been at the ranch house, where they had camped the day before. They passed through the place we were searching at 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and we were hot on their trail from that time."

"We had started on this hot trail when we encountered Carranza outposts after dark. It was decided to return, as it was estimated there were 300 Carranza troops there. We had planned to overtake the bandits during the night."

The Carranza troops were fourteen miles from Coyame.

The Americans are expected to return from Mexico through the pass south of Ruidosa. They are marching toward the border in a heavy rain.

Planned Earlier Crossing. That plans had been made for crossing the border last Sunday night, more than twenty-four hours before the mission aviators were ransomed, became known to-night. Col. Langhorne hoped to be able to recover the aviators without paying the ransom. With this idea in mind troops were started for the Rio Grande from Presidio and other points, approaching in such a way as not to reveal their purpose to the Mexicans.

Capt. Boudinot marched to Mexita to India. A machine gun troop was sent from Presidio and a battalion of

64 AIRPLANES IN RACE TO-DAY

Toronto-New York Contest Starts at 9 o'Clock This Morning.

WILL FLY OVER THE CITY Forty-five Machines Start From Here, Others From Toronto.

American and Canadian aviators went through warming up gallops yesterday in preparation for the New York-Toronto air race, greatest of aerial sporting events, which starts from Roosevelt Field, Mineola, at 9 o'clock this morning and from Toronto at noon. Col. Archie Miller, for instance, romped up to Syracuse and back to Roosevelt Field with a squadron of five American army entries. Five others flew the full length of the course to make the start from Toronto. Others flew from Buffalo to the Toronto take-off and from Dayton flew Howard Rinehart and C. W. Whelan, with Orville Wright as a passenger, to see the Prince of Wales start the fliers from the Canadian end to-day.

During the last hours of yesterday the American Flying Club, under whose auspices the race was arranged, was swamped with new entries. There will be sixty-four military and civilian contestants for the Hotel Commodore \$10,000 prize and other awards. Never before have so many planes of such varied types taken the air for a single event.

A letter from the Prince of Wales to President Wilson by German Fokker plane will be carried by Col. William Barker, who will start his captured plane from the Leaside field in Toronto at 9 o'clock this morning in the hope of making the round trip in one day. At Roosevelt Field the letter will be dropped from the air and picked up by an American mail plane, which will have it in Washington an hour and a half later.

It is poetic justice that Fritz's plane should carry England's message to America," said the telegram to the Flying Club announcing these arrangements last night.

Col. Barker wears the Victoria Cross, Military Cross, Distinguished Service Order and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

To Carry Wilson's Message. Capt. J. M. Fouts will carry President Wilson's invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit this country from Roosevelt Field to Toronto and Lieut. Percy M. Stone will carry Mayor Hylan's invitation. Governor Smith will send messages to the Prince and the Canadian authorities when the planes stop at Albany.

Either forty-four or forty-five planes will make the start from Roosevelt Field. Major-General William Mitchell of the Army Air Service will officiate, and the others will leave Toronto at the word of the Prince of Wales. The "The" from New Seaford Field and from Roosevelt Field to Toronto yesterday were Capt. W. H. Cook in a German Fokker, Lieut. H. E. Slater in a Fokker, Lieut. Walter Young in a Fokker, Major Reid Chambers in the 250-horse-power Spad, which he flew in battle in France, and Lieut. Lloyd Blackburn in a Curtiss.

From Buffalo to Toronto the Curtiss test pilot who attained a 39,700 foot altitude record in the Wasop triplane a few weeks ago, flew an Oriole of the Curtiss type to the Toronto start. Bert Palmer flew with him in machines of the same type.

The American Flying Club received last night the names of additional Canadian entries. Col. William Barker, A. H. Barker in a Fokker, Capt. E. C. Janney, Lieut. A. C. Schiller and Capt. H. S. McCrudden in Canadian training planes, and H. A. Quigley in a Bentley motored Sopwith biplane.

New British Model. The last named machine was the last model developed by the British and sent to the start before the mission. There the biplane rapidly proved itself the supreme ruler of everything in the air. Quantity production was just beginning when the armistice was signed, and the flocks of biplanes which came over from the British and other sectors did much to swing the supremacy of the air finally in favor of the Allies.

The fliers who begin to drop in on Roosevelt Field before dusk. Those who leave Roosevelt Field will circle over midtown Manhattan before getting under the Flying Club, the Hotel Commodore and the Forty-second Street. Business Men's Association will stage a demonstration for them in Pershing Square as they circle about the Grand Central district.

FLIES IN BRIDGE ARCH. French Aviator Negotiates Space Only 60 Feet Wide.

NICE, France, Aug. 24.—Aviator Maucou, with a local newspaper reporter as a passenger, twice flew through the arch of the Var River bridge to-night. The arch is 65 feet wide and 24 feet high.

Navy to Have New Blimp. Special Dispatch to The Sun. CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 24.—A new navy blimp is being put together at the naval air station here under the direction of a French expert officer. The C-5 was put together at Cape May for its trip across the Atlantic, but in June was blown to sea from Halifax. The C-5 then took its place, coming from Akron, Ohio, but that was destroyed by fire in July at Baltimore, while on a flight from Cape May to Washington.

French Troops Get War Cross. PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Government has awarded the War Cross to Amiens, Montdidier and Peronne.

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FRANCE THANKS WILSON FOR HIS BRUTAL CANDOR

Regrets President Waited So Long to Make Public Real League Ideas.

EUROPE SHARES VIEW Peace Treaty Worthless Without Military Aid Being Obligatory.

FOCH PARTY TO FIGHT IT Fate of Compact in Paris Parliament Is Becoming Much More Doubtful.

By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Europe still is agitated, tremendously over President Wilson's statement to the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate that the United States is obligated only morally to come to Europe's aid under the League of Nations pact. The first news came like a thunderbolt to those in France who by reason of his assurances while here had accepted his league as having material value and consented to a peace treaty which through his insistence had the league as its cornerstone.

The process of disillusionment has been going on for some time in France by reason of such incidents as the Persian agreement, by which England obtains for herself practical control of that country, but it has taken the President's own interpretation of the obligations involved to drive home to many here upon what shadowy substance the security of France rests through her acceptance of a peace treaty founded on such a league.

Until President Wilson explained to the Senators that only a moral obligation was involved in Articles X and XI, the common acceptance of these articles here had been that they had practically the binding force of a military convention. This idea was supported notably by the statements of President Wilson himself when Premier Clemenceau was demanding a treaty of alliance which the President insisted was not necessary because the league guarantee accomplished the same purpose.

Indicates the Foch Faction. From the reaction here it would seem that what little confidence remained in the league has been destroyed now by the interpretations of its chief author, which, it is pointed out, have come as a virtual vindication of the Foch party here. This party, if it had its way, would have made a treaty without giving up the league for those guarantees which France considers vital for the national safety.

That President Wilson has furnished the Foch party with ammunition for a renewal of its attacks when the treaty comes up for discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies is evident from the tone adopted by the leading newspaper organs of the party. The indications are that it will lead to interpellations as to why the Government apparently accepted interpretations of this obligation which are not supported by the author of this clause himself.

A striking article in the *Gaule* misleadingly accuses President Wilson of misreading the French. With fine irony it points out that Mr. Wilson's statements concerning the league made here when he arrived here would wash his hands of European politics, which "as the world's pastor he had with frock coated severity imposed upon us." The article points out that the President was obliged to reply to a double accusation by the committee and adds:

"We were reproached for having embarked too precipitately in the fragile bark of the League of Nations and also for having refused to recognize the American idea of liberty in engaging his country in the guarantee which would oblige it eventually to draw the sword in defense of its European allies."

Playing Role of Politician. "The President's embarrassment perhaps would have been extreme had he not remembered that the role of the politician, according to his idea, is to compromise with his principles and to the advantage of being a forceful dialectician consists in being able to find many interpretations of the same text.

"President Wilson therefore was compelled twice to demolish the edifice he had constructed so meticulously in Paris. He informs us, for example, that the action of the league in case of the imminence of war would have little chance of being efficacious, each nation having contracted only a moral obligation toward the whole. And he has recognized equally that as the States have only moral obligations toward the league the latter would possess no means of preventing any member from following its own course if it so desired.

"What remains then of the famous league of supergovernment if it possesses no sanctions against those who refuse to discharge their obligations or to respect its statutes? When in the name of the principles of the league President Wilson cut up the map of Europe and refused to accord to the victorious nations their just claims, these victors said to themselves: 'Do not be too exacting nor too stubborn, because America's military support is well worth a province.'"

Yet, regarding America's participation under the guarantee, the President now says that in case of evident aggression requiring the employment of force the United States legally is not obliged to participate. A political alibi

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EXPECT WILSON MAY NOW FORCE JAPAN TO YIELD

Diplomats Sure President Will Accept Committee's Shantung Verdict.

MUST PROTECT CHINA His Own Inveictive Against Secret Pacts Menacing Peace Is Recalled.

JANUARY SPEECH CITED Tokio Faces Great Sacrifice and Fall of Government, but Must Meet Crisis.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—There is a growing impression here, especially among some of the diplomats, that President Wilson will make a new and determined effort to persuade Japan to take some action respecting Shantung calculated to meet the widespread indignation which this part of the peace treaty has aroused in the United States.

There is nothing definite to show when or how this move may be made, but a number of the President's close advisers in the Senate admit privately that the Shantung provision is indefensible on moral grounds, and they hardly expect to see the President persist in defending provisions which he himself has characterized as contrary to his principles and dictated solely by expediency and by secret agreements in which he had no share. Even in case the President should issue a statement taking exception to the methods of the committee, it is expected that he himself will continue diplomatic efforts to get action from Tokio.

Cardinal Points Summarized. Three facts stand out prominently in connection with the action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday in restoring Shantung to China. They are the following:

The committee, acting as agent of the American people, demanded justice for China in accordance with the very principles which President Wilson laid down as the basis for peace.

The committee, after careful study of all sides of the question and with full appreciation of possible consequences, has repudiated bargain which President Wilson should have repudiated had he been in a position to do so.

The committee has torn up and returned to honor the secret treaties which were of the very sort which the President had repudiated when he was in making secret treaties with the Allies for the spoliation of China's vitally important rights in Shantung.

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GLYNN ASKS FIXED FAIR MILK PRICE; HINES AT PROFITEERING IN REPORT; GOVERNOR MAY CALL LEGISLATURE

PROFITEER WAR LEFT TO PALMER House Appropriations Committee Decides Other Bureaus Shall Not Have Funds.

THEORISTS, SAYS GOOD Chairman Believes Terms in Jail Is Surest Way to Lower Living Cost.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Heavy fines and long prison sentences for thousands of profiteers and hoarders throughout the country are the only means of bringing about an immediate reduction in the cost of living, the House Appropriations Committee has decided.

To carry out this programme the committee practically has agreed to give the Department of Justice all the money it reasonably can spend in the prosecution of a vigorous campaign against those responsible for the present unwarranted prices. At the same time sentiment in the committee, while strongly in favor of the drastic prosecutions, is opposed practically unanimously to the granting of money to other departments for the carrying out of their pet plans for reducing the cost of living.

With all the additional authority for prosecutions and punishment of price gougers that Attorney-General Palmer has asked already voted by the House, the Appropriations Committee is considering the requests of the department for additional funds amounting to about \$4,500,000 submitted with the plea that the money is needed to reduce the present prices of commodities. Of this amount the Department of Justice has asked \$2,400,000, most of which, Mr. Palmer says, is to be used in employing more operatives, marshals and special attorneys to prosecute the profiteers.

"Treat 'Em Rough," Says Good. Chairman Good (Iowa) said to-night he was certain the committee would favor the employment of this extra force and give the department all possible aid in bringing all the Federal Government's powers in action to combat the gougers.

"This is not the time to try out a lot of fine departmental theories to bring down the cost of living, but the only way is in going after the profiteers with all the powers of the Federal Government and treating them rough," Mr. Good said. "The blame for the present situation, the chairman of the committee, is to be placed on the profiteers, because all the war powers Congress granted have been in force, and from the time the armistice was signed up to a few weeks ago there was absolutely no activity on the part of the departments to prevent the present situation. In fact, the President stepped the other way when he released the profiteers in March at the food department under control of the Food Administration during the war, and prices have been climbing steadily ever since."

Director-General Hines has had several recent conferences with Attorney-General Palmer. It is stated emphatically, however, that these conferences had nothing to do with the lumber situation or with steel prices quoted to the Railroad Administration.

Opposed to "Fine Theories." But where the committee is talking in the requests of the Commerce, Agriculture and Labor Departments for \$2,100,000 to try out some "fine theories," Mr. Good has called them "These departments, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee said, "have been trying to get Congress to appropriate for these plans for several years, but they have not done so. Now with the assembly that they will reduce the cost of living." Mr. Good believes the plans will only add several hundred fat jobs to the Federal force here and produce no real relief.

One of these requests, for instance, is that of the Department of Commerce for about \$100,000, so that several parties of demonstrators can be sent over the country teaching people how to cook fish. A like sum is also asked to encourage fishing.

20 GERMAN SAILORS FLEE PRISON CAMP Escape Through Tunnel, but 18 Are Captured.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Reports from Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, late to-night disclosed that eighteen of the twenty or more interned German sailors who escaped from the stockade here, during a passenger business, and has taken up many noted passengers.

Lieut. Monteth, who was the disbursing officer for the Navy Transportation Service in 45 Broadway, came to the State encampment this afternoon especially to make a flight with Micelli.

MOWRY APPEAL SUBMITTED. Missionary Accused of Sheltering Koreans Waits Decision.

SEOUL, Korea, Aug. 21 (delayed).—The Supreme Court, which heard the appeal of the Rev. Ed. Miller, Mowry of Mansfield, Ohio, a Presbyterian missionary, from conviction on a charge of having sheltered Korean agitators, has reserved decision.

M. Osawa, Mr. Mowry's lawyer, expressed the opinion that the court either will acquit Mr. Mowry or order a new trial in the Court of Appeals.

Staid Oxford Flocks to Street Food Marts. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The British campaign to defeat profiteers received new impetus yesterday when hundreds of people from the surrounding districts poured into Oxford to purchase from the street market, organized by the Trades and Labor Council. The stalls were besieged for hours and every class of purchaser was there. Prices were nearly 50 per cent. below those in the shops.

All over Great Britain street markets are being opened to fight profiteers, and success in such a high class class of street food markets shadows their extension to places that never expected street markets.

LUMBER PRICE DRIVE FEARED Hines Warns U. S. Purchasing Agents Against Being Filched.

SUSPICIOUS RISES CITED Ample Stocks for Railway Needs Make Immediate Boycott Unnecessary.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Railroad Administration has sent confidential instructions to all regional and other purchasing officers of the railroads under Government control warning them against becoming victims of a wild or runaway lumber market.

While the letter does not directly indict the lumber industry, a series of price increases are cited which give the impression that the situation is viewed with some suspicion. One of these incidents has to do with a difference of \$15 a thousand feet on lumber quoted to two railroads in the same territory, and another has to do with an increase in price of certain lumber \$7.50 a thousand feet in one day, after, it is stated, it became known that the Railroad Administration was putting out the bids asked.

Purchasing agents are told that they should use unusual care in making any lumber purchases, and are warned of the deficit in operating revenues, the necessity for conservation of available funds and against paying prices that are not deemed fair.

It is understood that the Railroad Administration and the various railroads have large stocks of lumber on hand and there is scant necessity for immediate purchase except in emergency. There is no intention, it is understood, of boycotting the lumber market at this time, but that the Railroad Administration feels that its agents should guard against being filched by any concern.

Director-General Hines has had several recent conferences with Attorney-General Palmer. It is stated emphatically, however, that these conferences had nothing to do with the lumber situation or with steel prices quoted to the Railroad Administration.

One of the most interesting moves of the coming week will be the calling together of wholesale grocers for a conference on fair wholesale prices. Mr. Williams said last night he couldn't discuss the subject, but he had no hesitation in saying he doesn't believe it is impossible to evolve a plan whereby the costs of material and of labor be reduced to a point where the consumer can be benefited.

"I believe," he said, "we can go back to fundamentals and figure out the costs of the elements of production and other costs along the line until the commodity reaches the consumer."

Another list of maximum fair prices for staples in retail grocery stores is to be issued to grocers for their guidance on fair wholesale prices. Mr. Williams said last night he couldn't discuss the subject, but he had no hesitation in saying he doesn't believe it is impossible to evolve a plan whereby the costs of material and of labor be reduced to a point where the consumer can be benefited.

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MAYOR VEToes MILK INCREASES Williams, U. S. Administrator, Also Gives Credit to Governor for Good News.

MAKES WEEK'S PLANS Wholesalers Will Hold Conference Wednesday to Fix Fair Prices.

One of the most comforting bits of news to come out of the doings of the campaign to get a strangle hold on high food prices was the announcement last night that the price of milk to the consumer is not to be boosted in September, contrary to original plans. This assurance came from Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for this city, who got the tip from persons in a position to know.

"I am told there will be no rise in milk prices next month," Mr. Williams said. "I believe Gov. Smith and Mayor Hylan are entitled to credit for this."

Mr. Williams added that as Food Administrator he hasn't anything to do with milk prices, but inasmuch as for some time it had been reported retail milk prices would advance in September he felt the public would be glad to know this was untrue.

Mr. Williams, who is a whale for work, has mapped out a programme for the food committee activities this week that promises to keep him and many other folks on the jump. It will be the third and probably busiest week of the campaign thus far.

Expect Aid From Butchers. The problem of getting from retail butchers a voluntary agreement to stick by "fair retail margins" to be made by the Fair Price Committee will be taken up, and there is every reason to believe the butchers themselves will not hesitate long in helping Mr. Williams and his collaborators solve it. If "fair prices" for various cuts of meat are issued, as it is confidently expected they will be before long, they will be given a place of honor in the newspapers each Tuesday and Saturday for the "maximum fair prices" for certain staple groceries.

The wholesale fish dealers are to be gathered into the net of official campaign activities during the week, if Mr. Williams' plan for a conference on the subject of cold storage fish materializes, and, again, it is believed it will materialize because the fish dealers themselves say they wish to do anything they can to be helpful. There are vast quantities of fish in the freezers in and around New York. Much of it went into the market very cheaply when the armistice was signed and it still is there.

There are also fresher, much fresher, fish in the sea. Just what is to be done with some of the surplus fish and how it will happen to it after it comes out of some of the questions that will be threshed out at the coming conference.

Grocers to Meet. One of the most interesting moves of the coming week will be the calling together of wholesale grocers for a conference on fair wholesale prices. Mr. Williams said last night he couldn't discuss the subject, but he had no hesitation in saying he doesn't believe it is impossible to evolve a plan whereby the costs of material and of labor be reduced to a point where the consumer can be benefited.

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