ALLIED FORCES FILL STAMBOUL STREETS

Troops Arrive From Malta and Franco-British Fleet in Harbor.

GREEK TO MEET TURK

Decisive Conflict Expected Between Constantine's and Kemal's Armies.

EACH IS SURE OF VICTORY

Bolsheviki Ready to Join the Turks, If Needed, With 12 Divisions.

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—This historic capital is again resounding to the hum of military activity, on the eve of what might prove to be a decisive conflict for the domination of Asia Minor, with the Greeks on the one hand and the Turkish Nationalists on the other as the most active combatants.

The city is crowded with allied forces and additional British troops are arriving from Malta, while the imposing Franco-British fleet is on the scene. From the Armenian frontier on the one side and the Ionian Sea on the other the opposing armies are reported marching to the impending battles over this ancient fighting ground which has echoed from time immemorial to the tramp of opposing forces and the clash of arms.

Each Side Confident.

Regardless of the sanguinary history of the last seven years, all the forces involved are going ahead with their military preparations in apparent cheerfulness, proclaiming confidence in their arms.

Over at Angora, the Turkish Nationalist seat of Government, Henri Franklin-Bouillon is making an effort on behalf of the French Government to patch up a peace with the militant organization of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, whose Government repudiated the agreement made by its representatives in Europe for a settlement of the outstanding difficulties with the French. (In this connection it may be noted that a Paris despatch of June 10 quoted Premier Briand as declaring that the progress of the negotiations between France and the Turkish Nationalists gave reason for hope of a favorable settlement.)

Declarations are heard here also by representatives of all sides that they are anxious for peace, but while the word "peace" is frequently heard it is far from being present in fact at the moment, and few indications are evident here that there is much prospect of realizing it for the troubled Near East.

Bolsheviki on the Watch.

Thus far Bolshevist troops in large numbers have not joined the Nationalists, but they are watching and have ready several divisions for the Turks, with a distinct offer of twelve. The Bolshevist concentrations in Bessarabia may also be used if the opportunity presents.

The beginning of the offensive, it is feared here, will be the signal for new outrages by bandits and irregular troops in Thrace and Asia Minor on the part of both the Turks and the Greeks. The Greek population in Samsun and other points is being deported into the interior, and 3,000 Armenians have been deported by the Turks from Bilejik and other places in the Brussa zone.

Greek destroyers have bombarded Karamursal, a village on the southern shore of the Gulf of Ismid, and there have been several skirmishes along the Turkish front in Asia Minor. Coast towns along the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora and the Aegean are filled with refugees.

The Greek battleship Kilkis, formerly the United States Mississippi, to-day shelled Inebors (Ineboli, on the Black Sea?). There were numerous casualties and many were buildings damaged, including the official residence of the Government.

The Angora Government has replied to the British note relative to the execution of Mustapha Sachir, an Indian British subject, declaring he was tried by court-martial and convicted of plotting the assassination of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, head of the Nationalist Government.

KING LEAVES ATHENS FOR SMYRNA FRONT

Makes Dramatic Departure to Fight the Turks.

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, June 11.—King Constantine left Greece for Smyrna to-day on board the old United States battleship Idaho, rechristened the Lemnos. He was accompanied by Crown Prince George, Prince Andrew, Prince Nicholas, Premier Gounaris, Minister of War Theotokis, Minister of Marine Mavromichaelis and Gen. Dousmanis, chief of staff of the army.

The King will arrive in Smyrna early Sunday. It is not known how long he will remain, but it is believed he will visit all parts of the Greek front in Anatolia and take an active part in the direction of the operations in the event the predicted offensive against the Turkish Nationalists is launched.

The Lemnos was escorted out of the harbor of Piræus by three destroyers and a cruiser, amidst thundering salutes from the other naval vessels and the din of the whistles and sirens of commercial craft. The old American warship, with its imposing turrets and its gala dress of vari-colored pennants and royal standards, presented a notable picture. No allied vessels were in the harbor as the Lemnos left.

King Constantine, who was dressed in the uniform on an Admiral, took a position on the bridge as the thousands of his admirers ashore waved an enthusiastic farewell. Before the King's departure he participated in a requiem mass in memory of the Greeks who died in the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. Later he joined in prayers in the cathedral for the victory of the Hellenic arms in Anatolia.

The principal purpose of the visit of King Constantine to the front in Asia Minor is "to put himself in immediate contact with the army," it was announced by Premier Gounaris.

BANKERS CONSIDER CUBA.

HAVANA, June 11.—Cuba's financial condition will be considered at a conference of bankers in New York on June 14, it was learned here last night. Roger Farnham, vice-president of the National City Bank, left here this morning for New York to attend the meeting.

Not One Big Bertha Left of Seven, Germans Say

BERLIN, June 11. — Replying to Interallied Military Control Commission's note regarding the location of the "Big Berthas" used by the Germans during the war, the German Government said there were seven such long range guns, of which four were destroyed before the armistice; the fifth was scrapped at Essen in April, 1919; the sixth was scrapped at Meppen and the seventh at Magdeburg in November, 1919.

BIG CLAIM ON PERU FOR NITRATE FIND

$100,000 for Discovery in 1844 Grows to Nearly $100,000,000 Now.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 11.

Claims amounting to nearly $100,000,000 for the discovery of nitrates and guano will be pressed against the Peruvian Government, according to provisions of the will of John Celestine Landreau, filed yesterday in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Landreau, who was the brother of Jean Theophile Landreau, French scientist and explorer of New York, who discovered nitrates while on an expedition in South America in 1844, names his grandson, Norman B. Landreau, and Attorney Martin J. McNamara trustees and executors of his estate.

Following his discovery Jean Landreau applied to the Government for a reward, granted under laws existing at that time, whereby any one discovering minerals or metals that would enrich the Government were entitled to remuneration.

The original claim, according to the heirs, was for $100,000, which finally was recognized by the Government in 1865, but never paid. Later the explorer returned to his home in New York to obtain funds for development of his discovery and to make further explorations in South American countries.

Other claims were filed under each administration from the time of President Hayes, and in each instance the Peruvian Government acknowledged its indebtedness but postponed settlement, it is said.

It is set forth that the Peruvian Government has netted millions in revenue from the development of nitrate deposits, borrowing money from Great Britain to carry on the work.

Upon the death of the explorer, John Celestine Landreau was named executor and sole heir of all right and title in the claims against the Peruvian Government. Shortly before his death on March 4 the State Department announced that an agreement had been reached with the Peruvian Government whereby the claims would be paid the heirs of the explorer.

Mrs. Marie Dycer, daughter of John Celestine Landreau, is the sole heir to the interests and estate of her Uncle.

U. S. MEN REORGANIZE NAVY DEPT. FOR PERU

Mission Expected to Remain There for Two Years.

LIMA, June 8.—Reorganization of the personnel and chief administrative branches of the Peruvian navy is proceeding under direction of the United States Naval Mission, which was sent here six months ago upon invitation of the Peruvian Government. The mission probably will remain in Peru two years. It is said to be the first of its kind from the United States to visit a South American republic.

Commander F. B. Freyer is chief of the mission. He formerly was Governor of Guam, and was Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy, stationed at Washington, before coming here. Other members are Commanders L. D. Causey, J. A. Bull and C. D. Davy, the two latter of the United States fleet naval reserve.

Commander Freyer as Chief of the General Staff of the Peruvian Navy reports to the Peruvian Minister of Marine. Commander Causey has been placed in general charge of ships of the division. Commander Davy is Director of the Naval Academy and Commander Bull is Paymaster-General. Commander Freyer said he had received the hearty cooperation of the local naval authorities since his arrival.

DUNCAN DISCIPLE BEFORE PARIS COURT

Abbreviated Costume Deemed Improper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, June 11.

Monsieur Remy, disciple of Raymond Duncan, was in a Paris police court yesterday because he had developed the habit of appearing before friends attired only in an abbreviated bathing suit and a wreath of roses for a collar.

Duncan testified as to his purity of character. Remy said that he wanted to establish a simple life colony in Paris to combat the high cost of clothing.

It was to obtain funds for this colony that he invited the provincial official to dine with him, but when the official saw Remy in his costume and brandishing a huge army revolver as a symbol of welcome he fled, and justice began its course.

URGES COMMISSION FOR JAPANESE PROBLEM

Viscount Kaneko Suggests It Meet in Washington.

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, June 11.—Viscount Kaneko, member of the House of Peers and former representative of Japan in the United States, in a contribution to *America-Japan*, the organ of the American-Japan Society, urges the appointment of a joint high commission to study the Japanese-American problem as the only hopeful method of solving the complicated and difficult questions pending between the two countries.

Maintaining that the diplomatic history of the United States furnishes abundant precedent for such a commission, Viscount Kaneko suggests that each nation appoint seven representative men, including their Ambassadors, to sit in Washington under the presidency of the American Secretary of State, to study the questions at issue and report their conclusions, reached on a mutually satisfactory basis, to the respective governments.

GERMAN INDUSTRY EYES RUSSIAN MART

Agreement With British Merchants Sought on Trade Policy.

KRASSINE IN BERLIN

Seeks Credits in England and America to Establish Commercial Relations.

MACHINERY IS NEEDED

British Manufacturer Sees Broad Possibilities in English Participation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, June 11.

Reports of Anglo-German trade agreements for cooperation in Russia now prove to be without foundation, and appear important chiefly because of what may be brought about in the future. While it is true that there have been informal exchanges between some of the leading British and German industrialists regarding the Russian market, none of these have so far led to an agreement on a large scale, either official or private. These German exchanges of view with the English do not constitute a new departure, and there have been similar conversations between Americans and Germans regarding Russian trade prospects.

Just what the Russian trade prospects amount to was described succinctly by Sir Francis Barker of the Vickers' Company in a statement which reached here privately. He said:

"Russia can place immense orders for locomotives, wagons, rails, agricultural machinery, oil well plants, sewing machines, electric machinery, woollen and cotton goods, soap and many other articles, and she can pay for all the manufactured goods she requires, giving in exchange oil, copper, gold, flax, timber, fish and, later on, grain.

Arguing for active English participation in Russian trade, he said: "The establishment on a large scale of trade with Russia would add considerably to the volume of employment in this country (England) and reduce the cost of living."

What evidently inspired reports that something definite had been accomplished in this direction was the meeting of Gregory Krassine, Bolshevist Commissioner of Trade and Commerce who negotiated the Anglo-Russian trade agreement, and several prominent Germans. The Russian envoy declared Russia could not take the initiative in inviting foreign capital into the country, and suggested that private German industrialists get in touch with leaders both in the United States and in England to see if suitable credits could be arranged.

A representative of one of the largest German concerns and who is thoroughly informed on Russian trade opportunities told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here that no trade agreements regarding Russia had been made, although he said he knew of one instance where an understanding between German and English concerns in Russian border States had been reached. He made this statement in commenting on German press reports that the Vickers-Armstrong group of England was arranging for Russian trade cooperation by leading British and German industrialists.

German leaders deny these reports with certain reluctance, because they deal with agreements they would like to see entered into. And there is no pretense about it that the American policy of aloofness toward Russia is disappointing to them. When American capital decides it is ready to supply financial support for this trade it will be found that there is a vast German industrial organization waiting to begin active work toward developing the Russian markets. Hugo Stinnes, the Krupps and Siemens and Halske, as well as German locomotive and chemical manufacturers—in other words, the foremost industrial companies in Germany—are waiting impatiently to reach out for Russian trade, and they are unable to do so because of the lack of capital. This capital, it is anticipated, must come from America and England, but chiefly from America.

ITALY'S KING OPENS NEW PARLIAMENT

Appeals for Cooperation of Parties in Reconstruction.

ROME, June 11.—King Victor Emmanuel opened the session of the new Italian Parliament here to-day and the speech he had prepared for the occasion made a strong appeal for cooperation by all political parties in the reconstruction of the country. Italy will continue to cooperate with the Allies in dealings with international problems, the speech declared.

To-day's session was looked upon as a mere formality, as the only business before the Chamber of Deputies was the address from the throne and the swearing in of the members. On Monday, however, the new President of the Chamber will be elected and a contest of some magnitude is forecast, as several political parties have placed candidates in nomination.

FETES CELEBRATE NEW FRENCH LINER PARIS

Vessel to Make Maiden Voyage Here on Wednesday.

HAVRE, June 11.—The first voyage of the new 36,700 ton French liner Paris, which will sail for New York on her maiden trip on June 15, will be celebrated with a series of fetes and ceremonies beginning to-day with the presentation by the Municipal Council of Paris of a beautiful commemorative statue to the vessel.

A reception was held aboard to-day and was attended by a large number of men in public life and a brilliant representation of naval officers.

ENOUGH HOUSES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS June 11.—The St. Louis Home and Housing Association, organized with a capital of $2,000,000 to help solve the housing problem by building homes and selling them at approximate cost, has suspended building operations because there is no demand for the houses, it was announced to-day. Since its organization a year ago the association has erected 127 houses it was said, of which twenty-six remain unsold.

SNAGS STRUCK IN ERECTING GERMAN HOUSES IN FRANCE

On One Side of Rhine Material Costs Are Excessive, While on the Other Insurance Charges and High Rates for Labor Make Plan Very Doubtful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, June 11.

The plan of Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Devastated Regions, of obtaining 25,000 wooden cottages from Germany before the end of this year, is finding difficulties on both sides of the Rhine. Here in France insurance agents are raising the objection that it may not be possible to grant policies on such inflammable structures. In Germany the question of prices is the biggest issue.

The French Government to-day was asked to send a special commission to discuss building costs, both merchants and contractors having doubled their charges during the last fortnight. There is also a question, according to Berlin despatches, whether the French will be charged with the transport as well as the labor necessary for the erection of the houses, which would make the cost of each house, even with exchange advantages, at least five times what France will get from the Reparations Commission to cover this part of her war damages.

ROYALTIES CLAIMED FOR WAR INVENTION

Frenchman Asserts He Was First Maker of Modern Cannon and Explosives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, June 11.

M. Turpin, inventor of melinite, as the picric acid explosive was named by the French Government when the process, whereon M. Turpin had filed a copyright years before, was rediscovered by two army officers, may yet become a multi-millionaire if the courts here uphold his contention that he is entitled to a royalty on every recoiling cannon manufactured in France for either national or foreign use. Four years before the war the French courts admitted M. Turpin's claim to the melinite invention and ordered the French Government to pay damages to him to the equivalent of $20,000, to which was added $4,000 annual income.

But now M. Turpin is not satisfied with this and he wants the future of his descendants assured. He has engaged M. Coulon, a Paris lawyer, to prepare his case. He asserts that it was he who first prepared every explosive conceived and every cannon, shell and bomb used by the belligerent armies in the world war, even trinitrotoluene, the French seventy-five, the "flying pigs" and the universal detonators, and that during the last thirty years he has covered his patent applications. His inventions have been turned out at the rate of one a year since 1881.

It now appears that had the French Government accepted M. Turpin's advice Germany would have been decimated in the early days of the war, as he had manufactured gas shells, as well as projectors, long before the Germans commenced to use them. But the French War Office, in a letter which is expected to figure largely in the case, decided it could not take the initiative in defying the Hague Convention.

While patents have been taken out in the United States, M. Turpin's lawyer does not intend to ask for compensation for the manufacture of his inventions here, but the dealings of the United States with French munition makers before and during the war probably will be closely investigated.

SPAIN PREPARING FOR RECRUITING REFORM

Will Abandon System of Drawing by Lots.

MADRID, June 11.—The reform of the system of recruiting the Spanish army, which is henceforth in principle to be formed of the entire youth of the nation, thus doing away with the drawing of lots, is greeted with general enthusiasm.

One clause, however, of the bill drafted by Viscount Eza has brought forth sharp criticism in the press. This refers to the selection of reserve officers, who are to be chosen from among the troops, not according to their ability or skill, but because their parents are able to pay a premium, which will be calculated on their wealth, those possessing most money being called upon to pay more.

The newspaper *El Sol* protesting, asks: "Is it the intention to make all citizens go into barracks and to impose on them the leadership of a caste based on money power? This appears to us abominable.

"What is being done thereby is to levy a tax on the vanity of those innumerable youths without a profession who aspire to find in the wearing of a uniform a kind of reason for their existence. It is dangerous to speculate with things referring to the army, despising the really intellectual class and forming a caste of wealthy illiterates who are no more than an embarrassment and who actually create irreparable injury to the moral homogeneity of the army."

CZECHS IN ALLIANCE WITH RUMANIANS

Text of Pact Against Hungarians Is Given Out.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Czecho-Slovak press bureau announced to-day receipt of a cablegram from Prague giving the text of a defensive alliance between Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania against Hungary, "in accordance with the treaty of Trianon made on June 4, 1920, between the Allies and the associated nations and Hungary."

"Should Hungary, without being provoked, attack either party," the message said, "the other party will help the attacked party.

"Authorities of Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania by mutual agreement will later outline the military arrangements needed to bring this agreement into force.

"Neither of the parties shall make alliance with the third Power without notifying the second party.

"To insure that both Governments will take similar steps towards the realization of the peace programme they agree to inform each other about the question of foreign policy with regard to their relations to Hungary.

"This agreement will be in force for two years beginning on the day of the exchange of ratifications. After the expiration either of the parties may revoke the agreement, but after the revocation the agreement will remain in force for six months."

LEIPSIC COURT CLEARS ANOTHER IN WAR TRIAL

Student Was Accused of Ill Treating Children.

By the Associated Press.

LEIPSIC, June 11.—Max Randohr, a Leipsic student, was acquitted to-day by the court trying war criminals of the charge of having ill-treated and imprisoned Belgian children at Grammont in 1917.

Randohr was released and the Imperial Treasury will pay the cost of the trial. The case was brought at the instance of Belgium.

OIL MEN ASK HUGHES NOT TO OPPOSE TAX

Producers Associations of the Southwest Protest Against Interference With Mexico.

TULSA, Okla., June 11.—Oil men's associations in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas and Louisiana joined in a telegraphic protest to-day to Secretary of State Hughes at Washington against the United States formally objecting to the new Mexican export tax on crude oil. The message, signed by the Gulf Coast Oil Producers Association of Louisiana and Texas, the North Texas Oil and Gas Producers Association, the Oil Men's Protective Association of Oklahoma, and the Kansas Oil and Gas Association, said:

"We wish to call your attention to the fact that 80 per cent. of this Mexican oil is coming into the United States duty free, and that these same interests which are lodging the protest against Mexico's system of taxation are vigorously opposing the tax on this oil by the Congress of the United States. The oil industry in the United States is 60 per cent. shut down and hundreds of thousands of men are out of employment.

"These selfish interests absorb the markets of our country with cheaply produced and cheaply transported products from Mexico, upon which they pay no taxes to this country, and ask the Government of the United States to aid them in avoiding taxation in Mexico. We most vigorously protest against the Government of the United States interfering with the system of taxation on oil promulgated by the Republic of Mexico or any other country so long as that system of taxation is levied equally against all foreigners."

U. S. DEMAND ON MEXICO ATTACKED IN ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires Paper Upholds Obregon Against Hughes.

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—*La Nacion*, criticising the policy of the present Administration in Washington toward Mexico, says the action of the Washington Government in requiring Mexico to sign a treaty as a condition of recognition by the United States is incompatible with the sovereign rights of Mexico.

The newspaper quotes with approval the statement of President Obregon in April last, in which he said there was no precedent in international law justifying the position that Mexico might sign a treaty as the price of recognition of its Government. *La Nacion* continues:

"The capital point at this moment is not the character of the conditions imposed but the fact of their imposition. The Mexican Government is not now discussing the condition themselves, but the demand for their acceptance as the price of recognition. The multiple interests not always legitimate connected with the development of the policy of the United States and other countries in Mexico are at present operating only indirectly on the Mexican Government, which, above all, refuses to accept a demand not justified by the precedents of international law and incompatible with the rights of its sovereignty."

SINGLE TAXERS OPPOSE ACTION ON OIL TAX

Object to American Interference in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Disapproval of the Administration's Mexican policy was expressed in a resolution adopted to-day at the closing session of the National Single Tax League. The resolution opposed any action by the American Government to obtain removal of the 25 per cent. export duty on oil recently imposed by Mexico as an unwarranted interference upon the powers of that Government and deplored the "avarice" of American oil interests.

No grounds have been offered to the State Department to show that the duty was discriminatory or confiscatory, the resolution said, and speakers who discussed the subject expressed the fear that interference by the American Government might lead to further complication.

37 DIE OF BUBONIC PLAGUE IN TAMPICO

May Report Announced, With One Death a Day in June.

HAVANA, June 11.—Thirty-seven deaths from bubonic plague occurred in Tampico during May, according to the bill of health issued by the Cuban Consul at Tampico to the American tanker Albert E. Watts, which arrived here yesterday. One death a day marked the first week in June.

DANISH MINISTER AIDED GERMAN SPIES IN WAR

Scavenius Connived at Allowing Them to Operate.

COPENHAGEN, June 11.—Through the alleged indiscretion of members of the Danish Military Commission, the leading Copenhagen newspapers to-day published what purported to be a report of the commission's last secret meeting.

According to this version of the report, Erik Scavenius, Foreign Minister of Denmark throughout the war, connived at the existence of a German espionage centre in Denmark without giving the Entente similar facilities or even informing them of arrangements to permit German spies to operate openly in Denmark.

MEDAL FOR JACQUES GREBER.

PARIS, June 11.—The Salon des Artistes Francais has awarded a gold medal to plans for a Philadelphia Parkway submitted by Jacques Greber.

MILLIONS IN PROFITS ON WAR STOCK SALE

Goods Cost $2,500,000,000, Purchased by France for $200,000,000 Liquidated.

VAST FORTUNES MADE

Impression Circulated That They Could Not Be Reshipped and Bought.

SPECULATORS ARE LUCKY

Manufacturers Not Competing, No Duty to Pay, Immense Gains Reaped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, June 11.

Investigation of the sale of American war stocks in France has disclosed a really amazing situation, as a result of which a comparatively small group of Americans have made fortunes through a widespread misunderstanding regarding the conditions of sale of these stocks to the French Government. As a result American manufacturers have been kept from competing for them, while American taxpayers have lost the profits which those persons who understood the situation have reaped.

While all these stocks have not been disposed of by the French Government most of them have been sold. Meanwhile the impression had been created that they could not be sold for shipment to America, but it now appears that this is not true. THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here was shown a contract in the French Liquidation office which contained no clause such as many American business men here, and presumably many in America also, thought existed.

Reshipment Not Prohibited.

Certain American firms here were advised by lawyers that the contract between the United States and France prohibited the reshipment of these goods to America, and it appears that many firms in the United States were under the same impression until they found that their own goods had been dumped on them at home, the American Government meanwhile exacting no duty on these goods to protect either the American manufacturer or taxpayer, whose money had been spent to buy the goods for the American Army.

An investigation here showed that at least 25 per cent. of the American war stocks purchased by the French Government has been bought back by Americans and reshipped to the United States duty free. They have been sold at prices prevailing in America, which netted the men who purchased them from the French Government enormous profits.

To prevent just what has happened in America from occurring in Great Britain, the British Government, which also sold large stocks to the French Government, put an import tax of from 10 to 25 per cent., depending on the character of the goods, on any of its stocks reshipped across the Channel.

All that the few Americans engaged in this business had to do here was to pay the cash for the goods they bought, certify to the American Consul here that the goods were of American origin and get them at ten cents on the dollar. Every conceivable kind of articles, including millions of packages of tobacco, railroad supplies, &c., has been reshipped to the United States by these Americans, who were able, through the favorable exchange rate, to outbid all other bidders.

Goods Cost $2,500,000,000.

Of course, with no prohibitory clause in the contract between the United States and France, such as was generally believed by some of the largest American manufacturers of war stocks to exist, this business was perfectly legitimate.

The estimated cost of these war stocks in America was $2,500,000,000, but they were sold to the French Government for $200,000,000, payable in twenty years. The contract was signed by Liquidation Commissioner Parker for the United States. The defence put forward in connection with this low price at the time the sale was made was that the cost of transporting the goods to America and of selling them there was prohibitive.

Immediately after the sale was made a report appears to have been industriously circulated in America and France that these stocks could not be reshipped to the United States, and several one time American officers began getting busy negotiating deals. Henry Ford, it is understood, tried to get back the automobiles he had sold to the United States, but failed to do so. One American group, however, obtained a concession from the French Government covering one whole camp and not only bought up the stocks there but sold them.

All of this explains why Paris is now full of stories of fortunes made by a few Americans from these war stocks.

MADRID PAPER ASSAILS MENOCAL ON HIS VISIT

Wants No Elaborate Welcome for Cuba's Ex-President.

MADRID, June 11.—In an article today on the approaching visit to Spain of ex-President Menocal of Cuba, *La Libertad* declares that as President he never displayed any notable proofs of affection for Spain. It asserts that he refrained from participation in the festivities which welcomed the sailors of the Spanish warship Alfonso XIII, and that he also worked against the election to the Presidency of Gen. Jose M. Gomez, who was known in Cuba as the Spanish candidate.

The newspaper protests against according indiscriminate honors to ex-President Menocal.

GARIBALDI HERO DIES.

Jules Sambon Was One of Famous Thousand Volunteers.

LONDON, June 10.—Jules Sambon, 84, one of Garibaldi's famous thousand volunteers who fought for the independence of Italy, has died here. He was twice wounded on the Volturno battlefields.

At one time he owned a remarkable collection of ancient objects illustrative of the history of the theatre throughout the ages. This was acquired by the Italian Government and now forms the museum of the Scala Theatre in Milan. He was also the author of a notable work on coins. Sambon married Laura Elizabeth Day, a relative of Charles Dickens and a descendant of Vitus Bering, the navigator.

OLD TIME REVEL AT QUATZ' ARTS BALL

American Tourists in Paris Try in Vain to Get In.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, June 11.

Paris has survived another Quatz' Arts ball, with all its riotous revelling from midnight until long after dawn to-day. The managers of the ball tried this year to enforce unusual sobriety, but in this they did not succeed.

The ball was not open to the public, but as late as 4 o'clock this morning groups of American tourists crowded the doors of the ballroom trying the effect of American dollars on the doorkeepers, but with little success.

Unlike last year's ball, no brawls occurred, despite the fact that champagne was sold 20 per cent. cheaper than last year's price.

BRITISH GET RIGHTS IN BAKU OIL FIELDS

Continued from First Page.

trade agreement with Moscow by the British Government efforts were being made for the reaffirmation of British oil rights in the Caucasus.

American interests also were represented in the Baku fields before the war and it was said to-day by officials that some effort was understood to have been made recently by American companies in the direction of obtaining concessions there from the Soviet Government, but it was uncertain what progress had been made.

Concerning the value of concessions obtained from the Russian Soviet Government, officials were sceptical, asserting that on account of the demoralized political conditions obtaining in the Caucasus along the pipe line from Baku to Batum as well as the state of deterioration into which the oil properties have fallen, little could be expected by the British company.

REDS IN KHABAROVSK TERRORIZE PRISONERS

Vladivostok Sends Gen. Grigorieff as Envoy to Japan.

By the Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 11.—Refugees from Nikolaievsk declare that a state of terror exists in Khabarovsk, capital of the maritime province of Siberia, and that political prisoners have been shot by the Bolsheviki, who are maltreating the inhabitants. These statements, however, are not officially confirmed.

The press bureau of the new Government in this city in a statement to-day said that Gen. Grigorieff had been appointed the representative of the maritime Government in Japan.

LITHUANIA REPUBLIC WANTS U. S. CONSULATE

Little Nation Also Hopes for Recognition.

KOVNO, Lithuania, June 11.—Dr. Kasmir Grinius, President of Lithuania, wants an American consulate to be located in Kovno, regardless of whether the American Government recognizes the Republic of Lithuania.

"In Lithuania," said Dr. Grinius, "there are hundreds of persons desiring to emigrate to America. At present, because there is no consul here, it is necessary for them to go to Riga to apply to the Consul there for visas."

Latvia and Esthonia also have not been recognized by the United States, but American consular authorities are established there.

"Naturally we hope for recognition from America," said Dr. Grinius. "Much of our ultimate prosperity depends upon it. And, besides, there are nearly a million persons of Lithuanian birth or descent in America, making a close tie between the countries."

GREAT FOREST FIRES SWEEP NOVA SCOTIA

Prolonged Dry Period Makes Spread of Flames Easy.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 11.—Wide stretches of fine timber land in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to-day were being swept by fire. With thousands of dollars' worth of lumber turned to ashes and several hamlets threatened, fire fighters, who prayed for rain, were battling under a burning run, against a stiff wind and flames that licked their way through woodland dry as tinder in the prolonged drought.

Many sections reported fires, but the centres of gravest danger were Cumberland, Colchester and Pictou counties.

ROTARIANS GREETED BY EDINBURGH HOSTS

Find Scots Capital Prepared for Warm Welcoming With Private Stock.

CONVENTION TO-MORROW

Spotless Town's Business Men Organized for Efficiency, Americans Find.

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EDINBURGH, Scotland, June 11.—Nearly fifteen hundred good Americans and Canadians learned to-day to say "Scots"—not "Scotch"—and meanwhile an equal number of good Scotsmen are learning to say "Hi, brother!"

The Rotarians have taken possession of Edinburgh, and it is almost strictly an American invasion. Four special trains brought the Rotarian passengers from two special steamships in the last twenty-four hours, and T. D. Hunter, president of the Edinburgh Rotary Club, and his wife have welcomed each of these four trains, and Mr. and Mrs. Hunter took with them on each occasion a band of pipers, each, it seemed, better than the one before.

Estes Snedecor of Portland, Ore, international president of the Rotary Club, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here they already felt at home.

"These Edinburgh Rotarians are just the same sort of good fellows and good business men that our Rotarians at home are," he said. "We felt that our visit here would help both sides understand each other better, and even our first twenty-four hours here makes us feel sure we are right. We can't teach Edinburgh anything about efficiency or organization."

The delegates could not have seen the beautiful Scots capital under better conditions. The usually steel gray Firth of Forth gleamed to-day like Mediterranean blue and beneath the kind of a sky that makes the corn grow in Illinois. The always spotless town of Edinburgh is weafing a special polish for its visitors and arrangements have been made for the comfort and convenience of every delegate and his wife to the minutest detail. The hotel accommodations, motor car trips and entertainment of the Rotarians are complete. It was in motoring and sightseeing that the delegates passed most of to-day, and everything they did was with characteristic western vigor. To-night they will be received formally with speech-making, music and singing at Usher Hall, where the convention will be held.

There will be special services in all the churches here to-morrow and in the afternoon and evening Edinburgh Rotarians will entertain their visitors at garden parties. The real work of the convention will begin on Monday.

The last special train bearing the Rotarians to Edinburgh arrived here at noon to-day and some of the delegates got a severe shock. They made tracks to the places where the wine of the country is usually dispensed. They learned, however, that these places do not open on Saturday until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Scots came bravely to the rescue, however, from private stock.

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