

the delay in making the news public, but it is probable that the story of the Mexican situation may have caused officials to hold back the news as long as possible. The official announcement did not come from the State Department until the news of the incident had leaked out from other sources. The despatch from Commander Finney was received at the Navy Department nearly two weeks ago—on July 7—but did not come to Secretary Daniels's attention until today.

**BANDITS KILL 16 FEDERALIS.**

**American Ammunition Used in Fight in Sonora.**  
SONORA, Ariz., July 19.—Bandits who attacked the Federal garrison at Potam, Sonora, 285 miles south of here, Thursday morning killed sixteen Government troops, according to American and British passengers who arrived here today from Mexico. The bandits are reported to have lost seven killed. The attacking band is said to have been composed of Yaqui Indians and other desperadoes. The Americans said they visited the scene of the Potam fight and found empty cartridges of American manufacture. Reports have been in circulation here that Yaqui Indians were smuggling ammunition into Mexico near Nogales.

**MUST KEEP PEACE. IS NITTI'S WARNING**

**Enjoins Firmness in Representation of Disorders.**  
By the Associated Press.  
ROME, July 18 (delayed).—"Instructions concerning public order must be carried out scrupulously and with firmness. The Government will not show indulgence to transgressors and will hold weakness as a guilt," says a circular letter sent by Premier Nitti to all the prefects in the kingdom concerning the general strike which has been called for July 20 and 21.

On the fact that arms and explosives have been seized in some cities where the criminal dream of a few delinquents, the letter says, "Any disorder injures the credit of the people. Therefore liberty and order, which guarantee our life, must be rigidly protected. Let us avoid any useless conflict, but any seditious movement and any work must be immediately repressed. Italy must begin in these days her work of reconstruction and has no time to lose."

The authorities have prohibited the circulation of automobiles and similar vehicles from Saturday noon and have issued orders that no automobile shall be sold except for use in automobiles driven by members of the Diplomatic Corps.

BERLIN, July 19.—Despatches from Vienna state that a general strike has been declared for July 21, the day set for demonstrative labor movements in other countries in honor of the anniversary of the international solidarity of labor.

**INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IS NEAR IN BRITAIN**

**Action of Miners Will Force Advance in Coal.**  
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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LONDON, July 19.—Great Britain is approaching a crisis in the coal industry of which it would be difficult to over-estimate the gravity, owing to the failure of the Miners Federation to accept the Government's proposal that the price of coal be increased \$1.50 on Monday. It was thought when Chancellor Bonar Law offered in the House of Commons to stop the proposed increase if the miners would promise to increase production that this particular crisis had been passed, but after the Miners Federation refused to make such an agreement the Chancellor announced that the increase must go into effect.

The far-reaching results of this increase of \$1.50 a ton already has become apparent. Practically every industry in the country has notified the Government that no increase in production can be expected under the new coal price, which will result in a general industrial crisis which were just beginning to recuperate from the effects of the war, and others which recently have accomplished the transition from war to their old lines of manufacturing.

**FRENCH BANKER GETS 2 YEAR PRISON TERM**

**Henri Rochette Sentenced for \$2,000,000 Swindle.**

PARIS, July 19.—Henri Rochette, banker and promoter, was today sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of \$600 for swindling French investors to the amount of more than \$2,000,000 through the sale of Mexican Railroad bonds in 1916.

Rochette was first arrested in 1908, charged with swindling in connection with a bucket shop. He was released on bail and remained at liberty until 1912, when he disappeared. He was located in Mexico City, where he had occupied a position close to Francisco Madero, at the time President of Mexico. His extradition was demanded by the French Government, but Rochette disappeared. In October, 1918, he was found serving in the Mexican army in an automobile section of the French army and placed under arrest. Rochette was placed on trial in the criminal court again in June 1919.

Charles were made in 1912 that Government officials had been interested in protecting Rochette after his release on bail. A Parliamentary committee appointed to investigate these charges reported there had been "Government intervention in the case. The case was revived in 1914 at the time the former M. Caillaux, former Minister of Finance, shot and killed Gaston Calmette, editor of the Paris Figaro. The shooting of Calmette was the result of an article in the Figaro, one of the charges against the former Minister being that he had been connected with the operations of Rochette.

**20,000 PETROGRAD ARRESTS.**

**Hostages Numerous; 50 to 100 Persons Executed Daily.**  
HELSINGFORS, July 18.—Twenty thousand hostages are reported to have been arrested in Petrograd in the last three weeks, and Petrograd newspapers publish almost daily lists of from fifty to 100 persons who have been executed for various reasons. The names of all those in charge of the diplomatic corps and foreign legations in Petrograd appear on the lists.

A Russian general, 70 years old, is reported to have been killed while in his room weapons which he was keeping as trophies.

**SECRECY CAUSES ANGER IN FRANCE**

**Clemenceau's Refusal to Read Foch Letters Stirs Committee.**

**CASE LIKE WILSON'S**

**Doellity Lacking (Now) in Chamber Toward "Tiger" as He Vainly Leagues.**

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PARIS, July 19.—Were President Wilson to appear before the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate on its demand and answer questions in regard to the doings of the Council of Four the situation would be a fairly close parallel to the examination of Premier Clemenceau on Thursday by the Peace Commission of the Chamber of Deputies.

The French Prime Minister produced the letters of Marshal Foch in regard to the Rhine, but he refused flatly to give the committee the procès verbal or minutes of the proceedings of the meetings of the Council of Four, which has caused extreme dissatisfaction to many Deputies.

In fact the sessions of the committee, which are surrounded with great secrecy, seem to have been extremely animated owing to the fact that the most sensational incident was when Franklin Bouillon, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who had threatened to read the Foch letters publicly if Premier Clemenceau did not read them in the committee, left the room in disgust.

**Agreement for Secrecy.**

Clemenceau intimated that there was an agreement between President Wilson and his conferees not to disclose publicly any of the secrets of the Council of Four, to which all were sworn, thus apparently forestalling a refusal by the President of a similar request by the American Senate. However, like Wilson, Clemenceau invited the members of the committee to visit him for private talks, saying that already he had received several. Once, when he was warmly pressed in a heated debate, the "Tiger" replied:

"I have nothing to hide. I am the Chief of the Government and in this capacity, according to the Constitution, it was my duty to negotiate and make the Peace Treaty. I have done my duty; now do yours."

Great interest centers around the letters of Marshal Foch, but that they will now be made public is doubtful. Premier Clemenceau gave up two of the letters reluctantly; these were written to the Council of Four when it was discussing the question of the Rhine. It is said that there are more than these two letters and that they constitute the chief argument of the Foch military party.

**Usual Docility of the Chamber in Contact with the "Tiger" seemed to be lacking, indicating that his enemies were becoming more active and watching closely the developments in the American Senate.**

The Premier insisted that every opportunity had been given Marshal Foch to express his views before the Council of Four, but it was the unanimous opinion of the latter that the treaty and the alliance agreements gave sufficient protection to France.

**Holds Agreement Makes Safety.**

He pointed out that if these alliances had existed five years ago Germany would not have attacked France. In his explanation of the resources of the United States and Great Britain he said that if democracy were again imperiled these nations would give all to aid France. Also he insisted that the military effect and the material presence of American and British troops in the zone of occupation was another guarantee.

Thus the old "Tiger" threw down the gauntlet of battle to the League of Nations and appears to be very uncertain as to the dependence to be put on the American and British treaties. The meeting was noteworthy also for the Prime Minister's guarded promise to reduce the military period from three to two years, and to show his confidence that France had nothing to fear under the treaty.

This promise the Government newspapers are stressing, criticizing the action of the inquisitors of Clemenceau as prompted by a revival of the old military spirit. Criticism of the treaty, however, is increasing, and it may yet cause trouble in the Chamber of Deputies. L'Information calls it an Anglo-Saxon peace, in which the nations derived advantage in the inverse order of their sacrifices, which it gives as follows: United States, Great Britain, France; instead of France, Great Britain, United States.

**Sees Anglo-Saxons in Control.**

It admits that the advantage to the United States is chiefly moral, but it insists that hereafter the United States and Great Britain will run everything, the British colonies having votes in the league, while America will control Cuba, China and Persia. Thus the Anglo-Saxons will be able to count on a total of twenty-five votes against the five mustered by France and the affiliated nations.

"The League of Nations is entirely an Anglo-Saxon conception. All the amendments which disfigure the covenant were introduced by the Anglo-Saxons into the American Senate. Its home was determined by Anglo-Saxon votes; the first secretary is an Englishman. If the treaty is Anglo-Saxon this new institution to enforce it also is Anglo-Saxon. The new world that is issuing from the Peace Conference is an Anglo-Saxon world."

The article contends that France should demand at least votes for her colonies.

**Memorial Service for Sailors.**

A memorial service for sailors who lost their lives in the war will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Ninety-third street and Riverside drive, under the auspices of the Sailors' Peace League and the War Camp Community Service.

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**ALLIES ALARMED BY TURKISH QUESTION**

**Situation Allowed to Drift Because of Inaction by U. S.**

**DECISION IS REQUESTED**

**Drafting of Treaty Held Up Pending Settlement of Partition.**

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, July 19.—The Allies are showing growing concern over the Turkish situation, which has been allowed to drift waiting for the United States to decide what she wishes to do in regard to the mandate question. This appeared in the meeting yesterday of the Council of Five when the American commission was asked when it would act in this matter.

It is understood that while Premier Clemenceau was informed that action was very uncertain and that it might be some time before the partition question was settled, the Allies are unable even to begin the drafting of the Turkish treaty pending such action. The situation is such that they would like in some way to go ahead themselves without waiting for America, yet with America out of it British and French interests would be likely to clash. All realize the dangerous diplomatic situation that might result.

**Other Live Questions.**

Other subjects which are coming to the front are:

- 1. Repatriation of Russian prisoners held in Germany.
- 2. The Russian blockade question.
- 3. The alleged Greek atrocities at Aiden, which are to be investigated by an Allied commission.

The 250,000 prisoners captured by the Germans constitute a most difficult problem because nearly all of them are Bolsheviks. In order to prevent them from going back to Russia the Allies must continue to feed them, but this involves great expense. The Germans cannot keep them otherwise, as the Allies must continue to feed them or else let them return to swell Lenin's armies.

The American commission is awaiting word from President Wilson in regard to the blockade of Russia. Great Britain and France are anxious, hoping that the President will approve the plan, if he does not, naturally there cannot be any Allied blockade.

A note received by the council charges that the Greeks are waging out the Turks in Aiden. Premier Clemenceau is greatly aroused over this and insists upon an allied mission immediately. Henry White said he had no authority to send army officers all over Europe or Asia, so again a cable message has been sent to the President asking him if he wishes to participate in this new venture.

**Negotiations Reopened.**

Negotiations in regard to the Adriatic have been reopened. Henry White, the Turkish ambassador to-day with Signor Tittoni, the Foreign Minister of Italy. It is becoming more apparent daily that most of the remaining questions here are involved in some way with the future of Turkey and just how Turkey is to be carved up and allotted depends in turn upon whether the United States will take any Turkish mandate.

Reports received to-day by the Peace Conference showed that the Turks had 70,000 troops in Asia Minor confronting the Greeks and Italian Gen. Alimov of Palestine fame is to have the task of trying to keep the situation as it is until the United States decides what it will do.

Apparently President Wilson left the impression with European statesmen that America would decide about the mandates in rather quick time, but they are beginning to fear now that his conclusion was erroneous.

**POLES OUT ENEMY'S LINES.**

**Take Luninets, Railroad Centre Connecting With Moscow.**

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, July 19.—The Poles have defeated the Bolsheviks on the front east of Pinsk, according to a despatch from the Polish dated July 10, and have captured the important railroad centre of Luninets, cutting the communications with Moscow of the Bolsheviks operating in Podolia and Galicia. Several armored railroad trains were taken by the Poles. Official despatches from Warsaw say the Bolsheviks defeated by the Poles at Luninets were reinforced by the best detachments of the Red Army, marines and Chinese. The capture of Luninets bars the way to reinforcements for the Bolshevik troops to Volhynia.

**CHINA'S WARRING MODERN.**

**Expedition Against Semenov Uses Automobiles.**

By the Associated Press.  
PEKING, July 16 (delayed).—An expedition for the defence of the northwestern frontiers against Gen. Semenov's alleged aggression there is perhaps China's most modern military effort. Five thousand troops drawn from contingents trained by the Japanese for the national defence army are being sent toward Urga.

For the first time in Chinese history automobiles in large numbers are being employed for the transportation of troops. It is also expected that airplanes will be utilized.

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**CROWN PRINCE IS WILLING TO FACE AMERICAN COURT**

Continued from Page One.

taining interesting personal anecdotes and experiences with the British sovereign, including the time that King Edward, during a levee in the throne room in the imperial palace, placed whiskey and soda bottles on a chair by the side of the Kaiser's throne.

**The Admiration for King Edward.**

He touched also upon King Edward's fondness for pretty women, and alluded to the King's complaints to him (the Crown Prince) that the Kaiser did not treat him with proper respect.

It was simple, direct and well done by the budding imperial author, who reflected throughout great admiration for King Edward. "I've got to do something or I would go mad in this place," he remarked apologetically. He said other sketches he was working on included his impressions as a boy of Queen Victoria, Bismarck, Lord Rosebery and others with whom in later life he came in close contact at the imperial court or on his travels.

On his desk lay two large volumes on "History of Great Estates in the United States."

"Are you planning to become a capitalist in America?" I asked.

"Yes, I should like to be a king of finance in your country; I believe their crowns sit firmer than ours," was the rejoinder.

He said some one had sent him Justin H. McCarthy's "If I Were King."

"I believe you did that," he remarked with a twinkle in his eye. I admitted I had. "I will forgive the allusion, and I enjoyed the book," he added.

So far as could be seen the Dutch maintain no special watch upon him; only the usual two policemen in plain clothes were at the boat landing.

The Allies, however, evidently are keeping a close watch upon him and upon his visitors through their own agents on the island.

The former Crown Prince inquired about Americans he had known, but who might feel embarrassed were I to mention their names. He sometimes surprises one with his almost boyish frankness in admitting his faults and mistakes. Once during the chat he burst out with:

"You know me pretty well; sometimes you are unpleasantly frank. Now tell me, am I really as bad as the newspapers make me out to be?"

While destiny and the Allies are figuring out the fate of the former Crown Prince he is laying the foundation for a career either as a journalist or a violin virtuoso should he have to earn his own living.

**WAR'S CHAOS BARS ALL INTERCOURSE**

**U. S. Faces Difficulties in Wire and Rail Service With Germany.**

PARIS, July 19.—The special committee designated by the Supreme Economic Council to arrange for reestablishment of postal, telegraph and railway communications with Germany is encountering many obstacles because of the utter demoralization by the war of international machinery for facilitating communications between the various countries. Many men who had directed international postal, telegraph and railway operations have been killed, the staffs have been scattered and the records lost. Until peace with Germany has been ratified it will be impossible to resume the international trains necessary for prompt transportation of mails and freight.

Letters and telegrams now sent from the United States to Germany will probably eventually reach their destination, but not through a regularly organized channel. When letters and telegrams which the various occupied zones the military officials make such efforts as are possible without organization to send them along.

The allied armies, however, are without facilities, and the fate of mail material and telegrams depends largely on local understandings which may be arranged between the allied officers and German officials. Even after ratification of the treaty it will probably be some time before speedy communication can be arranged with Germany because of the general disorganization.

The American Government, in the Department here, is arranging with neutral Governments for their consuls to clear American ships at German ports until the United States Senate acts upon the Peace Treaty.

Herbert is the son of Color Sergeant Carl Seidel, who is with the Fourteenth American Brigade in France. Sergeant Seidel asked the American Red Cross to repatriate his son, and after months of negotiations through Brig-Gen. George H. Harrier of the International Commission for the Repatriation of War Prisoners at Berlin, the German Government consented to permit the child to leave when he had been in the hospital for some time and presented papers establishing that he was born in the United States.

Lieut. George Dunagan of the American Peace Commission started bringing the boy from Berlin to Paris and turned him over to the Red Cross, which will send him to the United States immediately. The boy was wearing a German army cap and a suit made from a man's discarded garments. He said he had enough to eat in Germany, but showed great enthusiasm over American chocolate, which he had not tasted for several years.

**ISOLATED IN SAXONY, HE FORGETS ENGLISH**

**Texas Boy Now Rejoicing at Prospect of Home.**

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, July 19.—After six years of isolation in Germany, Herbert Seidel, aged 13, reached Paris to-day on his way to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he will rejoin his mother and sister. The boy had been living with his grandmother in Saxony. He has completely forgotten the English language, but it is still a local American and anxious to go to the United States.

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**SENATORS INSIST ON CHANGING PACT**

Continued from First Page.

disappointment of the Senate because of the President's failure to make a proper defense of the disputed points when he addressed the Senate last week the confidence of the President's opponents has mounted steadily, while hopes of the Administration have steadily declined.

The second material blow to league proponents that the flat failure of the widely advertised "open house" proceedings at the White House a few days ago. The expectation then was that pro-league and anti-league Senators would drop in casually to hear the President expound his league theory, explain Shantung—if possible—and clear up the thousand and one doubts regarding the treaty which the league held dearly to the Senators. Three of them attended, all to discuss matters immediately affecting their home States.

**League Sentiment at Low Mark.**

Falling in this, the President resorted to conferences with those Republican Senators who were regarded as a little wobbly in their attitudes. When even these Senators told the President without mincing words that the Peace Treaty and the league were a bad thing, the President's confidence in the Senate was virtually burned their bridges behind them and laid down the lines of the so-called "open house" proceedings. It is unlikely that the President will let talk of his trip die out and remain in Washington.

However, if the President wants to make a domestic tour he may do so with the assurance that the Senate will not try to conclude its action on the treaty during his absence. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee said it would be impossible to get the treaty out of committee for practically a month, because of the almost complete ignorance of its terms on the part of some of the Democratic Senators. It has become necessary to read the whole voluminous document slowly in order to correct this situation. In addition some very important maps must be studied by the committee to understand the many new boundaries fixed by the pact. These maps must come from Paris, and cannot be mailed immediately. They are expected about August 1.

When the treaty comes out of the committee the real fight will begin. It will take a good many weeks before it is settled and the President need have no fear of hasty alteration and ratification of the treaty during his proposed junket.

Shifting Away From the League.  
In conjunction with the very visible change of sentiment in Washington and the shifting of confidence from the pro-league to the anti-league group a number of Senators have been receiving letters lately indicating a change of opinion about the league in a most unexpected quarter. Many of the letters have come from prominent men, one public advocate of the Wilson scheme, who frankly state they have changed their views completely. A number of these letters will be made public as soon as the consent of their authors can be obtained.

The Western Senator who has advocated the league heard from his secretary when he visited his State that the drift of opinion was tremendous. The

**secretary urged the Senator to visit his constituency before involving himself further in supporting the plan.**

Aside from his concern for his pet project, the League of Nations, the President is now most deeply concerned over Shantung. Practically every one of his Republican visitors of the last few days has asked about this feature of the peace pact. To all of them he has given the assurance that Japan has solemnly pledged the return of Shantung to China and has affirmed that the great Powers of the world witnessed this pledge. A statement made by Marshal Foch of France to a correspondent of the Daily Mail, which prints an interview with the commander in chief of the allied armies this morning, however, pays high tribute to the British army, saying: "The military history of the world contains no parallel to the production of such an army in such a way. In every respect the British army has been superb."

The Marshal insists that Great Britain should maintain large reserves of military material, saying: "That is one of the obvious and indispensable precautions to be taken."

"Look at the out-of-date equipment with which we started this war," the Marshal is quoted as saying. "The next war will be more than ever one of machinery. You should have laboratories with inventors always at work keeping you abreast of the mechanical side of war."

**FOCH URGES PREPAREDNESS.**

**Says British Will Start Slowly in Next War as in Last.**

LONDON, July 19.—"The next time England will be in the same position as the last time—she will not be ready, and we will have to wait for her. In a statement made by Marshal Foch of France to a correspondent of the Daily Mail, which prints an interview with the commander in chief of the allied armies this morning, however, pays high tribute to the British army, saying: "The military history of the world contains no parallel to the production of such an army in such a way. In every respect the British army has been superb."

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