

FLOOD OF SPEECH MAKING WILL BE LOOSED TODAY

Many Senators Billed To Discuss Treaty And League A-comin' and A-gwine

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS RENEWS WORK

Pomerene, of Ohio, Among Those To Speak Today; Tomorrow Senator McNarry, a Republican Supporter of the League, Will Address the Senate; Other Important Work That Claims Attention of the Nation's Law Makers This Week

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, July 20.—Continued contests on the peace treaty in the Senate and on prohibition enforcement in the House are the outstanding features of this week's congressional program. A flood of speechmaking on the treaty and League of Nations is to be loosed tomorrow in the Senate. For every day but Saturday addresses have been announced and several extemporaneous speeches are expected.

Conferences To Be Resumed Today.
Conferees between Republican Senators and President Wilson will be resumed tomorrow. The names of the Senators who will go to the White House tomorrow have not been announced, although it was learned today that invitations for conferences tomorrow had been sent out presumably late yesterday before the President left on a week-end cruise down the Potomac.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow will renew its study of the treaty. Replies from the President and State Department to resolutions questioning information on the Shantung clause are expected during the week.

Pomerene Today, McNarry Tuesday.
Senators Pomerene, Ohio, Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senators Harrison, Mississippi, and Beckham, Kentucky, both Democrats, have announced they will discuss treaty subjects tomorrow. Senator McNarry, Republican of Oregon, a league supporter, has announced he would speak Tuesday. Senator McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee, plans to speak Wednesday, Senator Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas Thursday, and Senator Pittman, Democrat, Nevada, Friday.

Prohibition Enforcement.
House controversy over the prohibition enforcement bill will be resumed tomorrow with the time of passage of the bill uncertain. The Senate Judiciary subcommittee hopes to report out the Senate enforcement bill before the end of the week.

Daylight Repeal in Senate.
A flurry in the Senate over the daylight saving repeal controversy is expected early this week with the calling up of the \$34,000,000 agricultural bill minus the rider for repeal of the daylight law. The Senate agriculture committee will take up the House measure tomorrow. Advocates of the daylight repeal rider are said to contemplate dropping of their fight in view of the two House votes last week sustaining President Wilson's veto of the repeal plans.

Committee Activities.
Numerous committee activities of interest are expected during the week. The House elections committee plans to resume hearings tomorrow on the contest of Victor Berger, Socialist, of Wisconsin, for a seat in the House.

The House public lands committee plans this week to report out the soldiers and sailors land bill fostered by Secretary Lane. House inquiries into many matters including War Department affairs, also will continue this week, with investigation planned of alleged cruelty to soldiers and into ordinance and construction questions. Launching of a new investigation is probable through adoption by the House of the resolution of Representative Walsh, Republican, Massachusetts, for a special committee to inquire into the Federal shipbuilding enterprise.

FURTHER INQUIRY AS TO NOMINEES.

Further inquiry is planned this week by Senate committees into objections to Senate confirmation of the nomination of A. Mitchell Palmer as attorney general. John Skelton Williams as comptroller of the currency, John Barton Payne as a member of the shipping board and William E. Gonzales of South Carolina to be American ambassador to Peru.

CANNED CAT IN TIN HAT CAUSES PANIC ON ITS BAT.

Stamford, Conn., July 20.—A stray cat snarled things up badly here early this morning. The feline hobo was desperately hungry, and in its haste and eagerness to satisfy the hunger, thrust its head into a salmon can that appeared to shrink.

Polk May Be Next U. S. Ambassador to Germany



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Reports from Washington indicate that Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State, who is about to replace Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, as head of American mission in Paris, may have appointment as Ambassador to Germany if he desires it.

NEW HUNGARIAN REIGN OF TERROR

Terror Troops Masters At Budapest And The Worst of the "Reds" Yet To Come

Berlin, July 20.—(By The Associated Press.)—A new reign of terror exists in Budapest, according to advices from the Hungarian capital to the Tagblatt, and "Red Terror" in its worst form is anticipated.

The dispatch says so-called "terror troops" are now masters of the capital, and that they have stormed the garrison, disarmed the troops of the Bela Kun government and distributed arms to "the ragged proletariat."

The leader of the "terror troops" who was Bela Kun's personal guard of honor, published an appeal for volunteers, and the peoples' commissaries Varga and Szamuly and Vice Commissary of Foreign Affairs Moskalpary, the new leaders in control, have sent an ultimatum to the "Moderate" city commander of Budapest, Habrich, ordering him to give up office and turn over the city to them.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS ALL BRIBE-TAKERS OR WORSE, SAYS BELA KUN

Berlin, Saturday, July 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Budapest correspondent of the Tagblatt has been enabled to smuggle out of the Hungarian capital an excerpt of a speech of Bela Kun, the Soviet leader, before the executive council of the Soviet.

In the speech Bela Kun made the sensational assertion that Hungary was facing a triple crisis—in power, economics and morale. The crisis in power, he said, was evidenced by the conspiracy-revolution; that in economics in the unbelievable prices of food, and that in morale in corruption, which had reached such undreamed of limits.

NORFOLK TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES TO STRIKE TODAY.

Norfolk, Va., July 21.—The Norfolk employees of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company voted at 1 o'clock this morning to go on strike at 7 a. m. Their principal demand is for an increase in pay, varying from 15 to 25 per cent.

The strike affects linemen, cable splicers, switchboard men, installers, testers, power plant employes, frame workers, helpers, groundmen and telephone operators. Union leaders declared that their demands have been before the company's officials since October 3, 1918. Ten days ago they sent an ultimatum to the company, they say, which was ignored.

ATTACK ON HOME STORAGE TODAY

Radicals Will Make Supreme Effort To Eliminate That Section of Bill

DEPENDS ON ATTITUDE OF CHAIRMAN VOLSTEAD

Clause in Prohibition Enforcement Measure Under Attack Reads, "It Shall Not Be Unlawful To Possess Liquor in One's Own Dwelling"; Effect, If Stricken Out

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, July 20.—A fight to strike from the prohibition enforcement bill the clause that "it shall not be unlawful to possess liquor in one's own dwelling" will be made tomorrow in the House by the prohibition forces.

This was made known today by members who declared the bill as now framed permitted wholesale hoarding by persons reported to have put away enough wines and liquors to last them the rest of their lives. There was no statement from Chairman Volstead of the Judiciary Committee, in charge of the "dry" fight on the floor, as to whether he would accept an amendment to this effect.

Depends on Chairman.
The radicals said frankly they had little hope of changing the bill in this respect without the consent of the committee chairman.

The general view, however, was that the House had gone about as far as conservatives thought wise with drastic provisions. For the past week many prohibitionists have been urging elimination of certain severe restrictions, without success.

Would Add to Clamor.
Some of them said today that if the right of home possession was stricken out, it would simply add to the public clamor against certain features of the bill by persons sincerely anxious to see strict enforcement of all prohibitions laws, wartime and constitutional.

Opposition to Rushing Bill.
There were indications that some members were inclined to kick over the traces at the attempt to race through the bill, in ten-hour sittings, when it may be a week or ten days yet before the Senate Judiciary Committee concludes hearings. The occasion for such great haste was not explained by "dry" leaders beyond the statement that they wanted to get the bill out of the way and forget it.

Republican Leader Mondell said the measure would be taken up tomorrow and kept before the House until passed, but members said they had quit predicting when a vote might be reached.

ACTION INSTEAD OF INQUIRES DESIRED ON LIVING COSTS.

Washington, July 20.—Housewives are rather "fed up" with Congressional investigations of the high cost of living and would prefer enactment of remedial legislation, Miss Jessie Haver, legislative representative of the National Consumers' League, wrote today to Representative Tinkham, of Massachusetts. Mr. Tinkham has appropriated a bill appropriating \$30,000 for a nation-wide inquiry into living costs.

Beat Wife; Sent to Roads.

Asheville, July 20.—After he had been arrested for beating his wife to such an extent that she had to go to the hospital, Ben Wingate was yesterday sentenced to the county roads for a period of six months. His wife was able to be out of the hospital and was at the trial, putting up a strong plea for the release of her husband. Judge Wells was inclined to put up an earnest plea for leniency toward her husband. Wingate appealed to the Superior court.

GENERALS LIGGETT AND DICKMAN BACK

Ten American Commanders Reached N. Y. Sunday From Overseas Duty

New York, July 20.—Ten commanders of the American expeditionary forces returned to the United States upon the Cunard Line steamship Aquitania, which docked here today. The party was headed by Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, commander of the first army corps, and Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, who commanded the American army of occupation. With them was Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, who has been in Europe on an aviation mission.

The others in the contingent of military leaders, the largest which has returned upon a single ship, were Major General George Squier, chief of the signal corps, and Mason M. Patrick and Brigadier Generals Harold B. Pike, Harry A. Smith, Wilson D. Burt, Stuart Heintzelman, Dennis E. Nolan and Joseph C. Castner.

Changes in Aviation Plans.

Assistant Secretary Crowell declined to talk of his mission until he has reported to Washington. It was learned from others of the party, however, that sweeping changes will be advocated in the aviation plans of the United States.

TWO SENATORS WHO FIGURE IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS DEBATE



Newest portrait of two members of the Senate who are taking prominent part in the fight. Left, Kenyon of Iowa, against; right, Pomerene of Ohio, in favor of league.

MEXICAN ATTACK ON U. S. SAILORS

No Further News Yet, But Reply To Daniels' Inquiry Expected Daily

MEXICAN MESSAGE ON ANOTHER OUTRAGE

Government Sends Apologies For Murder of Correll and Promises to 'Omit No Efforts To Punish Those Responsible'; Gravity of Situation Over Attack on Sailors

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 20.—Although neither the State nor the Navy Departments received any further information today regarding the attack and robbery on July 6, of a boatload of American sailors on the U. S. S. Cheyenne in the Temezi river near Tampico, Mexico, the incident continued to eclipse all else in interest in official circles. There was no attempt to minimize the gravity of the situation as expressed in official circles when the first report reached the State Department yesterday.

Additional information is expected by both departments within a very few days, probably tomorrow. The Navy Department, it was said that there had been nothing received to indicate whether the notes of inquiry addressed by Secretary Daniels late yesterday to Commander Earl Peck Finney of the cruiser Topeka at Tampico, who reported the attack, had been received by the officer.

Some delay in the receipt of answer to the secretary's message of inquiry was anticipated. Because of inability to communicate direct by wireless with the Topeka—due to the existence in the gulf of Mexico of what is known by radio experts as a "static" the message undoubtedly would have to be transmitted over land wires from Galveston, Texas, to Tampico, and telegraphic communication over Mexican wires is subject to considerable delay.

While Commander Finney undoubtedly has investigated the affair thoroughly, it was pointed out that in view of the request for a "fuller report and result of investigation" he might deem

TWO CHANGES IN FRENCH CABINET

Lebrun New Minister of Liberated Regions and Noulens Minister of Food

Paris, Saturday, July 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—It was announced in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon that not only will Victor Boret be succeeded by Joseph J. B. E. Noulens as food minister, but that Albert E. Lebrun, minister of the liberated regions, will be succeeded by Senator Charles Jonnart, now governor of Algeria, Lebrun taking Jonnart's post. This change is supposed to be due to criticism of the slowness with which the government is solving reconstruction problems.

Some of the deputies who voted against M. Boret are supporters of the government on general policies and would vote differently on an issue upon which the fate of the whole cabinet would depend. M. Noulens' great popularity in the chamber is also an element of strength. Nevertheless, the current is said by some experts to be running strongly against the cabinet on financial and general economic policies.

Boston-Carmen Returns to Work.

Boston, July 20.—Union carmen who are employed on the Boston Elevated Railway system voted unanimously at a mass meeting on the common law today to accept the ward made by the local board of arbitration and return to work at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning. They have been on strike since Thursday morning.

WHERE ATTACK ON SAILORS OCCURRED

Only Three Miles From Tampico Outskirts, In A Direct Line

1,200 CARRANZA TROOPS IN TAMPICO DISTRICT

Attack On Correll Family Occurred Near Colonia About 30 Miles From Tampico; State Department's Instructions From President Wilson Are Very Definite

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 19.—It was learned today that the point on the Temezi river where the American sailors were attacked is only three miles in a direct line from the outskirts of Tampico.

Officials here in close touch with the Mexican situation estimate that there are at least 1,200 Carranza troops in the Tampico districts.

Ambassador Bonillas, on returning recently to Washington from Mexico City, told of a conference he had had with General Diequez, the Carranza military leader who had recently left Tampico. General Diequez told the ambassador according to the latter, that he had pacified the entire Tampico district and that no rebels whatever remained in the Tampico region.

The attack on the Correll family occurred near Colonia about 30 miles from Tampico, late in June. His assailants, reported to have numbered about 50, also maltreated his wife and slightly wounded his son. Immediately upon receipt of news of the attack the State Department made representations to the Mexican authorities through the American embassy at Mexico City and the American consulate at Tampico. The Mexican embassy acting on instructions from the Mexican foreign office informed the State Department July 6 that every effort would be made to apprehend the assailants of Correll family. Since that time no advices have been received from the Mexican government in regard to the affair.

Governor Robertson of Oklahoma, of which state Correll was a native recently advised of communications to President Wilson, the State Department and the Oklahoma delegation in Congress, urging that some action be taken in regard to the Correll affair and other attacks on Americans in Mexico. The President last Friday in replying to the Oklahoma governor said he had instructed the State Department to do everything in the Correll case.

20,000 HOSTAGES HELD BY REDS IN PETROGRAD

Helsingfors, July 20.—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 50 to 100 persons who have been executed for various reasons. The names of all those in charge of the diplomatic archives of foreign legations in Petrograd appear on the lists. A Russian General, 70 years old, is reported to have been shot for having in his room weapons which he was keeping as trophies.

SAUSAGE FOR GERMANY IS CONGESTING MAILS.

Milwaukee July 20.—Now that parcel post service in Germany has been resumed by the United States, Milwaukeeans are degrading the mails with sausage for relatives and friends in the Fatherland. So heavy has this particular parcel business become that postal authorities declare the congestion at the mail terminals is worse than that usually attending the Christmas rush.

KONENKAMP RESIGNS AS TELEGRAPHERS' UNION HEAD.

Chicago, July 20.—S. J. Koenkamp resigned today as president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. In his letter to the Exchange Board tendering his resignation Mr. Koenkamp said: "My reasons for this action are purely personal, and my chief regret will be to sever the harmonious and at all times cordial relations with my fellow officers."

SENSIBLE VIEW BY GERMAN WORKMEN

Councils Meet And Decide That Contemplated Strike Is Not Advisable

WOULD OPERATE AGAINST RESTORING THE COUNTRY

Socialists Get Their Eyes Open To Conditions and Necessity of Not Retarding Reconstruction of Country; Will Vent Spite Against Peace Treaty After Work Hours

(By The Associated Press.)

Berlin, July 19.—By the Associated Press.—The Workmen's Councils of the Social Democratic and German Democratic parties met today and passed a resolution which says that, while they would sympathize with a general strike against the Versailles "Peace of Imperialism," they see in the steps of work in Germany no advantage to be gained, since every hour of failure by men to work will slow down the reconstruction of the country.

The resolution recommends no cessation of work but favors participation by workmen after working hours in a socialist demonstration for general fraternity.

The independent Socialist workers' councils and industrial functionaries voted Friday to join in the demonstration called for Monday. The resolution passed by the councils says that by a strike the unified protest of all international labor will be pronounced against the "Versailles peace of violence; imperialism and capitalism; the forcible measures of the entente against Soviet Russia and Hungary; the suppression of the press and all measures of force adopted by the governments against the revolutionary proletariat."

"It is necessary," the resolution adds, "to demonstrate for international solidarity for the common fight of the entire proletariat, for the capture of political powers, for a world revolution and for socialist freedom."

French Strike Called Off.

Paris, July 20.—The decision of the French Federation of Labor to postpone the one-day strike called for Monday has been followed by a manifesto to the members of the Federation. The manifesto asks the working men to have confidence in the ability of their chiefs to obtain the desired concessions without a strike and ends as follows: "Comrades: All of you will work July 21."

Several of the morning newspapers in commenting on the situation say that the federation leaders expect the overthrow of the Clemenceau cabinet Tuesday, when a vote is to be taken expressing confidence in the government, and that they probably have arranged for a successor to the Premier.

KAROLYI TO FIGHT IT OUT WITH BELA KUN

Berlin, July 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—Advices from Budapest say that during the launching of the new Hungarian monitor Marx on Friday the Danube steamer which had remained loyal to Bela Kun, fled down the Danube and surrendered to the Serbians. The officers and men of the crew requested permission to fight against the Hungarian Soviet government and the Hungarian government transported them to Segedin to Tisza river, southeast of Budapest, where they were placed at the disposal of the Karolyi forces.

The dispatch adds that the Entente apparently will not proceed against Bela Kun, but that it has given permission to Karolyi, who has not resigned, as has been reported, to open an offensive.

The Karolyi referred to in the above dispatch probably is Count Jules Karolyi, a nephew of Count Michael Karolyi, former provisional president of Hungary. In May last Count Jules was reported to have set up a government at Arad in opposition to the Bolsheviks.

PRESIDENT EXPECTED AT WHITE HOUSE TODAY

Washington, July 20.—President Wilson with Mrs. Wilson spent Sunday aboard the Presidential yacht Mayflower cruising the lower waters of the Potomac. Neither the White House nor the navy department had heard from Washington late yesterday, although she is equipped with a wireless set. It was presumed that the President was enjoying a complete rest, after his arduous labors of the past two weeks since he took no papers or documents of any kind with him.

The Mayflower is expected to return to her dock at the navy yard here about seven o'clock tomorrow morning.

Sighted Off Old Point Comfort.

Newport News, Va., July 20.—The Presidential yacht Mayflower, with President and Mrs. Wilson aboard, was sighted off Old Point Comfort about 10:30 o'clock today. She came into Hampton Roads as a heavy rainstorm was sweeping the waters. Observers at Fortress Monroe saw the Presidential yacht poke her bow towards the bay for little more than an instant but as rain-burdened wind swept the roads she turned back towards shelter.

SCOTS' KILTS PRUNED

A WEE BIT, MONEY SAVED
London, July 20.—(By The Associated Press.)—Curtailement in the amount of cloth used in the kilts worn by Scottish troops has saved \$115,000 to the government. The Scots did not resent the innovation, and to all appearances their kilts are as full and as picturesque as ever.

FULL CONDITIONS HANDED AUSTRIANS

Are Given 15 Days In Which To Make Their Final Observations

OUTLINE OF MORE RECENT CLAUSES, JUST DELIVERED

Reparation Arrangements Similar To Those in Treaty With Germany; Financial Terms And What They Provide; Army Reduced To 30,000 on Purely Voluntary Basis

(By The Associated Press.)

Paris, July 20.—The full peace conditions of the allied and associated powers are now in the hands of the Austrians. The first portion of the terms were presented to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain on June 2, the final sections were delivered to them at the same place today without ceremony, by M. Dutasta, secretary-general of the peace conference. The terms comprise the whole treaty which Austria is asked to sign, including the reparation, financial, military and certain other minor clauses, which were not ready for presentation when the official ceremony took place.

In an accompanying memorandum the Austrians are granted 15 days in which to make their final observations, although they have already submitted a large number of notes on the terms previously submitted to them.

New Clauses Outlined.
In addition to the published summary of the terms of June 2, the new clauses provide for reparation arrangements very similar to those in the treaty with Germany, including the establishment of an Austrian sub-section of the reparations commission, the payment of a reasonable sum in cash, the issuing of bonds and the delivery of livestock and certain historical and art documents.

The financial terms provide that the Austrian pre-war debt shall be apportioned among the various former parts of Austria and that the Austrian coinage and war bonds circulating in the separated territory shall be taken up by the new governments and redeemed as they see fit.

Army Reduced to 30,000.
Under the military terms the Austrian army is henceforth reduced to 30,000 men on a purely voluntary basis.

Paragraph five, relating to the military, says that the Austrian army shall not exceed 30,000 men, including officers and depot troops. Within three months the Austrian military forces shall be reduced to this number, universal military service abolished and voluntary enlistment substituted, as part of the plan "to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armament of all nations."

The army shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. All officers must be regulars, those of the present army to be retained being under the obligation to serve until forty years old; those newly appointed agreeing to at least twenty consecutive years of active service. Non-commissioned officers and privates must enlist for not less than twelve consecutive years, including at least six years with the colors.

Must Be Reduced in Three Months.
Within three months the armament of the Austrian army must be reduced accordingly to detailed schedules, and all supplies surrendered. The manufacture of all war material shall be confined to one single factory under the control of the state, and other such establishments shall be closed down or converted. Importation and exportation of arms, munitions and war materials of all kinds is forbidden.

PARAGRAPH 5.—REPARATION.—The Allied and Associated governments affirm and Austria accepts the responsibility of Austria and her allies for causing loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Austria and her allies.

While recognizing that Austria's resources will not be adequate to make complete reparation, the Allied and Associated governments request, and Austria undertakes, that she will make compensation for damage done to civilians and their property, in accordance with categories of damages similar to those provided in the treaty with Germany.

Determination of Damages.
The amount of damage is to be determined by the reparation commission provided for in the treaty with Germany, which is to have a special section to handle the Austrian situation. The commission will notify Austria before May 1, 1921, of the extent of her liabilities and of the schedule of payments for the discharge thereof during a period of thirty years. It will bear in mind the diminution of Austria's resources and capacity of payment resulting from the treaty.

"Reasonable Sum."
As immediate reparation, Austria shall pay during 1919, 1920 and the first four months of 1921, in such a manner as provided by the reparation commission, "a reasonable sum which shall be determined by the commission."

Three bond issues shall be made, the first before May 1st, 1921, without interest, the second at 2 1/2 per cent interest between 1921 and 1923 and thereafter at five per cent with an addition of one per cent for amortization, beginning in 1925, and a third at five per cent when the commission is satisfied that Austria can meet the interest and sinking fund obligations. The amount shall be divided by the allied and associated governments in proportions

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