CONFERENCE ON THE PEACE TREATY

No Objections to Interpretations After Ratification

MAY END SENATE FIGHT

Executive Makes Clear That He Will Oppose Textual Changes Which Might Necessitate Resubmission Of Pact.

Washington. — President Wilson paved the way for a compromise with the Senate on the treaty of peace with Germany when he told the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that "there can be no reasonable objections to such interpretations accompanying the act of ratification, provided they do not form a part of the ratification itself."

This frank statement was made at the opening of the conference between the President and the Committee, a conference which will become historic if its ultimate result is an understanding between the Executive and the Senate upon one of the most momentous questions which the American Government has ever faced.

Nor did the President content himself with this invitation to the Senate to meet him halfway upon an agreement as to the American understanding of the league of nations covenant. During the questioning which followed he repeated his willingness to have such an understanding set forth in formal fashion.

But this is not to be taken as a willingness on his part to accept any amendment to the peace treaty, any textual change whatever, or even any qualification of that document which necessitates its resubmission either to the Peace Conference or to any or all of the signatories for their approval. The President thinks it would be a mistake to take any such step.

Up To Senate To Decide.

All that the President feels that it will be safe to do in that direction is to pass an accompanying resolution which will give this Government's interpretaton of its obligations under the disputed articles of the league covenant. The articles include that providing for the withdrawal of a member nation after two years' notice has been given, and Articles 10 and 11, which seem to impose upon every member the duty of safeguarding the territory interests of every other against external aggression.

And it now remains for the Senate to decide whether or not the invitation of the President is to be accepted, or whether the demand of Senators Lodge and Knox for straightout amendments to the league covenants, is to be allowed. Meanwhile the Committee on Foreign Affairs, having extracted from the President all the information that its members have asked for collectively and individually, will meet and formulate a report.

The committee members talked very little after their prolonged interview with the President. They talked none at all while at the White House and while nominally the guests of the President. Most of them seemed content to let the questions they asked indicate their attitude. But at that, there was a feeling that the President had been persuasive in his appeals to the committee for immediate and favorable action upon the treaty even if he did not make a single out-and-out convert.

Members of the committee, Democrats as well as Republicans, had gone to the White House with the general idea that the President would insist upon the unconditional ratification of the treaty. Within the last week he had given this impression of his attitude in his talks with leaders of the treaty fight. And all of the committeemen were agreeably surprised to find that he was in sympathy with the general demand that this country itself fully understand and let the world understand just what it binds itself to do as a league member.

The early part of the conference was devoted largely to a cross-discussion of the right, first, of any member of the league of nations to withdraw from that body and next the obligations which would rest upon it in that connection. Senator Borah sought to draw from the President an admission that this withdrawal was an unconditional right on the part of the member, but the President did not wholly assent. His reply was that the right "was conditional on the faith of the conscience of the withdrawing nation." He did agree a little later, however, that the member nation had an unconditional legal right to withdraw at the end of two years and the right to determine for itself whether or not it had discharged its international obligations.

At this point Senator McCumber asked if there would be any objection to a reservation by the Senate declaring that to be the understanding of the withdrawal section of the league covenant. In answer the President said:

"As I indicated at the opening of our conference, this is my judgment about that: Only we can interpet a moral obligation. The legal obligation can be enforced by such machinery as there is to enforce it. We are at liberty therefore to interpret the sense in which we undertake a moral obligation.

"What I feel very earnestly is that it would be a mistake to embody that interpretation in the resolution of ratification, because then it would be necessary for other governments to act upon it."

This same question arose as to this country's obligations under Articles 10 and 11. The President made it very clear that, after all, it was for the United States, and this country alone, to determine, upon occasion, whether it would go to the rescue of an assaulted nation; whether it felt that the circumstances bound it to send armed forces to any point at any time, and whether its obligations under the articles were legal or moral. In that connection, Senator McCumber asked, "Do you not think that it would be well to have a reservation inserted in our resolution that shall so construe that section as to make it clear, not only to the American people but to the world, that Congress may use its own judgment as to what it will do and that its failure to follow the judgment of the council will not be considered a breach of the agreement?"

To this question the President made the following answer:

"We differ, Senator, only as to the form of action. I think it would be a very serious practical mistake to put it in the resolution of ratification; but I do hope that we are at liberty, contemporaneously with our acceptance of the treaty, to interpret our moral obligation under that Article."

The President revealed that Japan's promise to return Shantung province to China was reduced to written form in the mintes of the Peace Conference. He asserted he had "every confidence" that the promise would be carried out, and told the Senators it was "the best that could be got" out of the negotiations, Japan having given notice she would withdraw from the conference if her demands were refused. The American delegates, he said, had tried to keep the nation free from obligations in European affairs "so far as it was honorable possible to do so," but he assented that it might be necessary to keep some American troops in the Rhine district under the treaty for the next fifteen years.

He declared the nation would be its own sole judge, whether its obligations had been fulfilled under the disputed withdrawal clause of the league covenant; that purely domestic questions were safe from the league's interference and that the Monroe Doctrine was clearly preserved.

Mr. Wilson revealed that he had suggested the United States take no part of the German reparation, but had asked that the conference reserve disposition of the German Pacific Island of Yap on a suggestion that it was needed for an American naval station.

Some of the Senators' questions the President declined to answer on the ground of international policy. How the American delegates voted on Japan's proposal for a racial equality clause in the league covenant he said he could not disclose "in the interest of international good understanding," and for the same reason he said he could not go into the negotiations over the French frontier or give the committee a copy of the record of Japan's Shantung promise.

DRAKE CUP SOLD AT AUCTION.

Queen Elizabeth Gift Brings $19,000 In London.

London.—The cup which Queen Elizabeth gave to Admiral Drake for defeating and scattering the Spanish Armada has been sold at auction here for $19,000.

It is in the form of a terrestial globe, engraved with a map of the world as it was known in the sixteenth century. The cover is surmounted by a vase chased in cherubs grotesque masques and fruit. It was made in Zurich about 1570 and weighs 42 ounces.

HENRY G. HAY, SR., DEAD.

He Was Assistant Treasurer Of The U. S. Steel Corporation.

Gary, Ind.—Henry G. Hay, Sr., of New York, assistant treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation, died of heart disease here at the residence of his son, Henry G. Hay, Jr. Before going to New York in 1903, Mr. Hay was a resident of Cheyenne, Wyo., where he was engaged in banking.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

Edward Albright, of Gallatin, Tenn., was elected president of the National Editorial Association at Victoria, B. C., and the association decided to hold its 1920 meeting in Boston, Mass.

The Chairmen of the United Brotherhood of Employes and Railway Shop Laborers has approved a wage demand of an increase of $1 a day per man, affecting 600,000 workers.

Twenty persons were injured, several seriously, in a riot between strikers and non-union men of the Standard Steel Company's plant at Butler, Pa.

Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, D. D., one of the last surviving officers of the famous Duryea Zouaves, died at his home in Flatburgh, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Four persons were shot and a score of others injured in a strike riot at the Cudahy Brothers' Company packing plant, at Milwaukee.

An additional 15 per cent. increase, making 25 per cent., was granted employes of the New York railways.

The Bolshevik submarine depot ship Viatka was sunk in an engagement northwest of Kronstadt.

Frank A. Munsey has bought the New York Sun building, which originally cost $3,000,000.

YOUTH KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Brother Knocked Overboard By Bolt—Father Finds Body.

Cambridge, Md.—While taking a boat to anchor at Hills Point, Neck district, Dorchester county, during the approach of a severe electric storm, George Edward James, 17-year-old son of Oliver James, lost his life, presumably from a stroke of lightning. His younger brother was knocked overboard and returned half-stunned, reporting his brother's disappearance.

FOUR MEXICAN BANDITS KILLED

U. S. Troops Surrounded Band of Six in Blockhouse

CARRANZA MAKES PROTEST

Two Outlaws Escape After Hard Fight—Punitive Expedition Continues Scouring Canons For Marauders.

Marfa, Texas.—Four Mexican bandits were killed by American troops in Mexico, Captain Leonard Matlack, who arrived here by airplane, reported. They were surrounded in an adobe blockhouse that the Mexicans had constructed in a mountain pass.

The bandits fought desperately when they found they were trapped, and two escaped. When the American troops approached the blockhouse with the intention of searching it the Mexicans opened fire from port holes.

The fire was returned and the blockhouse charged by the American cavalry troops.

Three of the four Mexicans killed have been identified as Jesus Janir, Francisco Janir and Jose Fuentes. The identity of the fourth bandit has not been ascertained. All four men are known to Captain Matlack as bandits operating along the Big Bend border for years.

The two men who escaped were pursued, but the trail was lost in the mountain canons.

It was definitely established that Jesus Renteria, leader of the outlaw band that captured Lieut. Harold G. Peterson and Paul H. Davis, American aviators, was not among the dead.

Captain Matlack said he passed a column of 200 Carranza troops below the border. The Carranza commander asked where the Americans were going. When he was informed they were pursuing bandits, he waved his hand and said, "Go ahead."

CARRANZA MAKES PROTEST.

Washington.—Immediate withdrawal of the American troops now on the trail of bandits in Northern Mexico was asked by Mexican Ambassador Bonillas, who called at the State Department to present a formal protest from the Carranza Government. The text of the protest was not made public and officials would not discuss it further than to say that no reply had been made.

Whether a reply to the Mexican protest will be sent has not been announced. Such protests have been made heretofore without drawing a response, officials regarding them as having been submitted largely for the record.

The American forces went into Mexico on "hot trail" seeking the bandits who held the American army aviators, Lieutenants Davis and Peterson, for ransom and it was indicated that the Mexican protest would not hasten their withdrawal.

CRIMES OF THE HUN EXPOSED.

Von Henrich, Former Military Governor, May Face Murder Charge.

Lille, France.—Evidence adduced before the French military court inquiring into crimes committed by the Germans during the occupation indicates that a charge of murder may be brought against Von Heinrich, a former military governor of Lille.

Madame Jacques and Madame Martens, widows of men shot by the Germans, testified that after sentence of death had been passed on their husbands, Von Heinrich authorized their lawyers to appeal to the German Emperor. While the appeal was being made, Von Heinrich, it was declared, ordered that the men be executed and they were shot 24 hours later.

U.S.RESUMES CONTROL OF SUGAR

Eleven Cents A Pound Declared Fair Price To Consumers.

Washington. — Active control of sugar prices was resumed by the Government, through an agreement reached between the Department of Justice and the Food Administration that licenses will be revoked by the latter when it is shown dealers have been profiteering.

Sugar should reach the consumer at approximately 11 cents a pound, it was announced, based on the ownership of the entire domestic and Cuban crop by the United States Sugar Equalization Board.

PERSHING AT MILAN.

City Warmly Welcomes American Commander-In-Chief.

Milan, Italy.—Gen. John J. Pershing, the American Commander-in-Chief, arrived here from Verona. He was warmly welcomed by the military and civil authorities of the city and the American, British and French Colonies. The populace of Milan is enthusiastic over the visit of the American general.

EVACUATION OF LITHUANIA.

German Government So Notifies The Allied Powers.

Berlin. — Announcement that the evacuation of Lithuania has begun is contained in a note sent to the Entente Powers by the German Government.

The first large steel cargo vessel built in Australia was launched at Walsh Island, Newcastle, in May, 1919.

SEVEN TAMPICO BANDITS EXECUTED.

Galveston, Tex.—Seven of the Mexican bandits who robbed sailors from the United States cruiser Cheyenne, off Tampico, last month, have been apprehended and put to death by the Carranza authorities, according to an official report from Gen. Pueblo Gonzales to Mexican Consul Meade Fierro here. The report states the bandits had property of the sailors in their possession.

SIGNING OF TREATY WILL BRING PEACE

Wilson Writes Fall He Cannot Act Until Pact is Ratified

HONOR IS AT STAKE

Pittman's Proposal Goes By Board—Foreign Relations Committee Votes To Hear Various Protesting Nationals.

Washington.—The compromise proposal to have the Senate adopt peace treaty reservations, but keep them separate from the ratification itself was put aside indefinitely, after the leaders had declined to assume responsibility for it.

Among the Republicans the development was interpreted as meaning that action never would be sought on the proposal in the present form and Democratic leaders generally said they had no plans for bringing it to a vote.

Meantime a White House announcement and an executive session of the Foreign Relations Committee brought to the surface again two other issues of the treaty fight.

President Wilson, replying to a suggestion that he might put the country on a peace basis by declaring the war at end, announced that he not only considered himself powerless to take such a step but considered a peace declaration either by himself or Congress prior to ratification of the treaty would "put a stain upon our national honor" by evading responsibility in the world peace settlement.

The Foreign Relations Committee got into another argument over prompt committee action on the treaty, which ended by a decision, without a record vote, to continue its hearings to receive the cases of the Irish, Greek, Egyptian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Esthonian and Lettish races.

It was indicated that the compromise proposal as presnted in a resolution by Senator Pittman, of Nevada, a Democrat of the committee, was not specifically sponsored by the President although it followed geenrally his suggestion to the committee regarding reservations.

Senator Pittman issued a statement saying the President had no knowledge of the resolution and Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the Administration leader, indicated that in no sense was the move inspired by the Administration. There was no formal expression from the White House

In his statement Mr. Pittman said his idea in presenting the measure was to expedite action on the treaty. He insisted that he would ask for action later. He argued that acceptance of the reservations proposed could be gained from the nations who will control the league of nations council, thus making it possible to ratify the treaty with the assurance that the disputed sections of the covenant would not be interpreted to the disadvantage of this country.

NEW THRILL FOR CAPITAL.

First Division Will Parade Fully Equipped For War.

Washington.—In the parade of the First Division in New York and Washington, the War Department announced it is intended that the people of the United States shall have the "first and only opportunity to witness the power of a division equipped for war." The First Division will parade with complete equipment, including not only artillery and machine-gun units, but all the details of transportation and medical organizations.

BIG PAY FOR SHOE WORKERS.

Some Of Them Received As Much As $120 A Week.

Boston.—Inquiry into the high cost of shoes by the county grand jury developed that some shoeworkers had been earning $120 a week. These instances were very few, but it was testified that many made $60 a week while the average was about $40. Boys have been getting $30 a week. It was said that a pair of shoes sold by a manufacturer for $5.50 was displayed in a store 400 yards from the factory marked $12.

SENATE CONFIRMS PALMER.

Washington.—The nomination of A. Mitchell Palmer to be Attorney-General was confirmed by the Senate without opposition.

WOULD PROBE PAPER PRICES.

Washington.—Investigation of the news print paper industry to determine whether it is engaged in illegal practices and whether prices are excessive was authorized in a resolution introduced by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, and adopted by the Senate.

An electrically driven machine wraps lump sugar in individual papers at a speed of 7,500 lumps an hour.

THOUSANDS OF FOREIGNERS SAIL FOR EUROPE

The prediction that an exodus of foreign born would mark the conclusion of the great world war became a reality recently when three liners, packed to capacity with foreigners, sailed for European ports. The photograph shows a partial view of the crowded decks of one of the vessels bound for Italy.

Salvation Army Plans New Work

Training School to Develop More Officers for Tasks of Reconstruction.

TO HAVE LARGER BUILDING

College Gives Men and Women Severe Tests for Social Welfare Work—Students Trained With Care and Patience.

New York.—The Salvation army, now that the war is over, is planning and preparing for its work of reconstruction. The active part that the army took in the war called many of its officers and men to France, many are still there and may be for some time, and since the army and its work has been growing and expanding there is at present a real need for more officers. A few days ago the army graduated a class of fifty-four officers, thirty-three of whom were women. When the next class is sent out it will be twice this number.

This institution trains its students with infinite care and patience. It has its training college at 333 West Twenty-second street, which is in charge of Colonel Charles Miles, who has been a member of the army for thirty-eight years. In the near future the army will either purchase or erect a larger and more commodious college building at an expense, if necessary, of between $400,000 and $500,000.

Many College Graduates.

Many officers today in the Salvation army are college or university graduates, and others were just graduated from the world's school of hard knocks. They are all, however, men and women of more than average intelligence, and some have made really great sacrifices for the privilege of wearing the simple blue uniform of the organization. Of the class just graduated one young man won honors and a degree at Cornell university, and seventeen of them were in the country's service during the war, one of whom won the croix de guerre. Since the war many soldiers and sailors have expressed a desire to join the organization.

It is not an easy matter to become an officer in the Salvation army because the organization is exceedingly particular about getting the right kind of men and women to guide its destinies, and, although many are called few are chosen, and a person before becoming an officer is put through a rather severe acid test. Some candidates are quickly disillusioned at the outset by the smallness of the pay, for lieutenants and captains receive but $9 and $12 a week, and must pay for their board and lodging out of this sum, and they also pledge themselves to remain with the army for life. They must devote all their energies to the organization, and are not permitted to labor outside of their work for remuneration.

To become an officer in the organization a candidate must possess a certain degree of natural intelligence, must love the Lord and his neighbor, and must possess the indefinable something known as the Salvation army spirit.

Must Prove Worth.

Before being admitted to the training college a candidate is first assigned to an army corps for a period of six months. He is there given an opportunity to prove that he is made of the right sort of stuff by showing his willingness to do cheerfully any kind of task assigned him. He is immediately sent out on the streets with the corps and often to a tough neighborhood in the city where he may encounter a decidedly unfriendly element. Almost at the start he must make his prayer or plea to the night crowd on the street corner. If at the end of his period he has shown the proper spirit he is then sent to the army training college. The course here is nine months. He pursues a course of Bible study, learns the customs and laws of the organization, and attends lectures. If he does not possess the sticking qualities demanded of Salvation army officers, or shows that he is not fitted for the work, he is frankly told so, and is advised to return to his home town where he may nevertheless work for the organization, and take up for his life work some other line of endeavor for which he is better fitted.

At the outbreak of the war the Salvation army pledged itself to serve and stand by the nation. Almost every member was engaged in some kind of war work, and a large percentage of the organization was in France.

Noise Stops Sleep

Airplane Factories Are Not Good Neighbors.

France Warns U. S.: Don't Build Plants Near Human Habitation.

Paris.—With the certainty that aviation is quickly to become one of the big industries throughout the entire world, Paris has a little warning for all of her sister cities of America and every other country.

The warning is this: Enact immediately, either state, municipal or national, legislation prohibiting the erection of airplane factories anywhere within hearing distance of where human beings have to live and sleep.

Otherwise, said human beings won't be able to sleep and will be driven in no time at all either into their graves or some far-away sanitarium.

Everyone knows how much rumpus an airplane makes when it is flying thousands of feet overhead. Well, every airplane motor before it is mounted has to be tested, and to be tested it is attached to a huge bench or platform and run continuously at top speed, with hundreds of horsepower back of it, for at least twenty-four hours and sometimes forty-eight.

During that period of time nobody living within hearable distance can possibly sleep.

At Suresnes, where motors are tested for forty-eight hours, it has been necessary to close an adjacent school.

At Puteaux the inhabitants declare they have not slept for months.

At Courbevoie the city council has resigned as a means of protest.

At Clichy the city has bought a large tract of land for the erection of a municipal hospital. Airplane factories during the war installed themselves in the vicinity and the medical authorities now refuse to let the city build its hospital in such a death-insuring locality.

The department of the Seine has been forced in the interest of public health to take measures to stop the airplane factories and get them moved into more isolated localities.

Back With Fame

Youth Out on Probation Redeems Himself.

San Francisco Boy Makes Good Serving in War as Army Captain.

San Francisco.—Three years ago Thomas J. Ford, a youth of 19 years, walked out of Superior Judge Franklin Griffin's courtroom, grateful for a chance and vowing he would make good.

Three charges of grand larceny were against his name. Judge Griffin placed the lad on probation on one charge and carried the other two on the reserve calendar.

Recently Captain Thomas J. Ford of the Canadian army walked into Judge Griffin's courtroom.

"I've made good," he told Griffin, simply, "and I came back just to thank you for having given me the chance."

Then he told his story:

"After you permitted me to go I joined the Canadian forces as a private. I went to France and into action. It was real action, too. My regiment fought in some of the biggest engagements. I wanted to make good and to show you I could, and that carried me through some tight places. I rose in the ranks, surprising myself at the way I forged ahead. I even won distinction for bravery under fire."

"You have earned more praise than this court can bestow on you," said Griffin. "Besides doing our country an honor you are one of the many men that have convinced me that the probation law is successful."

Then Griffin directed that the two remaining charges against Ford be erased from the calendar.

Ford was arrested three years ago because of his practice of taking automobiles that did not belong to him to take women friends joyriding.

WOMAN'S WILL IS UNIQUE

Bars Husbands, Wives and Widows From Interest or Benefit in Property.

Middletown, N. Y.—There are some unusual provisions in the will of Mrs. Helen S. Cutting, wife of Robert Fulton Cutting of Tuxedo Park, which has been admitted to probate at Goshen.

The will disposes of an estate estimated at $100,000 in personal and $100,000 in real estate. While the sons of the deceased are to have their shares in the estate paid to them at a certain time, the daughters are only given the income from their shares during their lives. The closing paragraph of the will reads:

"It is my will and I direct that no interest or benefit whatsoever shall pass hereunder to any husband, wife or widow of any child of mine."

Enter Stomach Pump, "Dry Time Necessity"

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Among other things that will likely prove popular now don't forget the stomach pump.

John Carlisle, as many more will be doing soon, attempted to devise a little cocktail of his own. Hard cider and Jamaica ginger were the ingredients, and if a policeman had not heard John's cries for help his last cocktail would have been made. A stomach pump saved him.

Farmer Kills 300-pound Bear.

Rhinelander, Wis.—Fred Middleton, a settler near McCord, killed a black bear that tipped the scales at close to the 300-pound mark. The animal had carried off two of Mr. Middleton's pigs, and he shot it a few nights ago as it was approaching the hog house to appropriate another porker.

SOUTHWEST'S HARVEST ENDS

"Sanest" in History Is Boast—Army of 125,000 Men Employed—Business Men Help.

Kansas City, Mo.—The southwest's harvest, characterized as the "sanest" in history, is over. Higher wages were paid them ever before, and there was practically no radical agitation. An army numbering at times 125,000 men, advanced with the harvest from southern Oklahoma through Kansas and into Nebraska, earning an average of 60 cents an hour.

Federal officials say about 100 alleged agitators were arrested on vagrancy charges, but so far there has not been a single complaint of sabotage.

College students and returned soldiers predominated among the harvesters. The response was so large that it was unnecessary for side-line harvesters—boy scouts and high school students—to go into the fields, although many business men in small Kansas towns joined "twilight" harvest gangs.

Jersey Man Has Red, White, Blue Goldfish

Jersey City, N. J.—Introducing "Miss Liberty," a new red, white and blue goldfish, Frank Hedden, a member of the Hudson County Aquarium society, crossed a Chinese Moor-black goldfish with a fish that had a red-scaled Japanese and a brown transparent-scaled Japanese for parents. The result is a fish with a red body, white fins and sides, and a blue streak on its back.

Indian in Hiding Thirteen Years.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—After eluding capture for 13 years, Simon Gun-a-Noot, an Indian fugitive known in every part of British Columbia, has been delivered to the authorities and will stand trial on a charge of murder of Alexander McIntosh and Max Le Clair in June, 1906.

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