SHARP WARNING SENT TO MEXICO

Ordered to Release W. O Jenkins Immediately

ARREST WAS UNWARRANTED

Garranza Government Told It Will Be Held Directly Responsible—Consular Agent Gives Details Of Kidnapping.

Washington.—Warning that further molestation of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, by Mexican officials, will "seriously affect the relations between the United States and Mexico, for which the government of Mexico must assume sole responsibility," was sent to the Mexican Government, according to announcement by the State Department.

Quoting the note sent through the embassy at Mexico City, the department's announcement said the United States Government was "surprised and incensed" on learning of the reimprisonment of the consular agent for alleged complicity in his own abduction recently. Jenkins' immediate relief is called for and his rearrest characterized as absolutely arbitrary and unwarranted.

The note was sent following receipt at the department of official confirmation of the rearrest. The announcement follows:

"The Department of State today sent a note to the Mexican foreign office through the American Embassy at Mexico City, calling for the immediate release of William O. Jenkins, the American Consular agent at Puebla.

"The note, which is based on the rearrest of Consular Agent Jenkins at Puebla, points out that the United States Government is 'surprised and incensed' to learn of the reimprisonment of Mr. Jenkins, particularly in view of the suffering and losses already sustained by him in connection with his kidnapping through lack of protection by the Mexican authorities and in connection with his first arrest by Mexican officials.

"The note expresses the view, based on the information in the possession of the Department of State, that his rearrest is absolutely arbitrary and unwarranted and warns the Mexican Government that further molestation of the Consular Agent will seriously affect the relations between the United States and Mexico, for which the government of Mexico must assume sole responsibility."

The Mexican rebels in kidnapping Mr. Jenkins intended to commit a direct affront to the American Government Jenkins declared in a letter received here today by Representative Davis, of Tennessee.

"I want to especially call to your attention," Mr. Jenkins wrote, "that I was kidnapped from the United States consular office, that even a part of the money robbed was United States consular funds, that I was not kidnapped as a private person, but as the United States representative, as this was clearly stated by the rebels, and if I had not been serving the Government, it is not at all probable that I would have been carried off, for they could as well have carried off a dozen richer men than I."

Mr. Jenkins' letter was dated November 4, before his first arrest by authorities of the state of Puebla on charges of collusion in connection with his abduction and subsequent ransom for $150,000. He was rearrested Tuesday on the charge of threatening peons who gave evidence on which his first arrest was made. When first arrested he was released and restricted to his home, but so far as the State Department has been advised he now is in custody at Puebla.

Although the foreign commerce of Spain for the year 1918 showed a great decrease in comparison with that of the previous year, the balance of trade was in Spain's favor by $60,868,520, in contrast to 1917, when it was against it by $4,508,046.

ANOTHER BLOW TO FAT MAN.

Insurance Expert Says Thin Persons Live Longer.

Chicago.—In an address before the American Institute of Actuaries H. W. Butholph, of Indianapolis, who has devoted years to the study of life insurance, made these observations:

That thin persons live longer than fat persons.

That the moderate use of alcoholic beverages is not likely to lessen life.

That the Middle West is the most healthful locality of the United States. That the extreme South is the most unhealthful section of the United States.

TO PROTECT AMERICAN DYES.

Washington.—To prevent a flood of German dyestuffs being dumped into the United States after ratification of the peace treaty, the House and Senate adopted a resolution extending Government control of dye imports until January 15. The measure now goes to the President.

D'ANNUNZIO PLANS NEW RAID.

Will Attempt To Seize Spalato And Attack Montenegro.

Belgrade.—Gabriele D'Annunzio is preparing for a raid on Spalato, according to reports from that city. It was D'Annunzio's original intention to go to Spalato about the time he visited Zara, but instead he returned to Fiume.

D'Annunzio, the advices add, also ...ns an attack from Zara on Monte...

SENATE REJECTS PEACE TREATY

Compromise Efforts for Ratification All Fail

3 RESOLUTIONS DEFEATED

Next Move Up To The President, Who Is Expected To Withdraw The Treaty And Resubmit At The Session In December.

Washington.—Failing after three attempts to ratify the peace treaty, the Senate laid it aside, ended the special session and went home.

All compromise efforts to bring ratification failed, the three resolutions of ratification all going down by overwhelming majorities. The Republican leaders apparently despairing of bringing two-thirds of the Senate together for any sort of ratification then put in a resolution to declare the war at an end.

Two of the three ratification votes were taken on the resolution drafted by the Republican majority, containing reservations which President Wilson had told Democratic senators in a letter earlier in the day would mean nullification of the treaty. On each of the votes most of the Democratic supporters of the treaty voted against ratification.

The first vote on this resolution stood 39 for to 55 against. On the second vote taken after several hours of parliamentary wrangling, in which the Democrats made vain efforts to win over some of the Republican group of mild reservationists, 41 senators voted in the affirmative and 51 in the negative.

The third vote was on a straightout ratification without reservations, which got only 38 votes to 53 opposing it. Only one Republican, Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, voted with the Democrats in its support.

Republican Leader Lodge declared the voting constituted a final decision on the peace treaty unless President Wilson circumvented the Senate rules by withdrawing it and then submitting it again to the Senate. In other quarters there was some difference of opinion, but the general sentiment seemed to be that there was only a slender chance that the treaty would come up at the beginning of the next session of Congress, beginning next month.

One effect of the Senate's failure to ratify the treaty will be the continuation of various war-time laws and regulations at least until the new session opens. Among these is the war-time prohibition act.

The resolution presented to declare a state of peace will come up at the beginning of the new session, and is expected to start another stubborn fight. The administration is understood to be opposed to such a method of legally ending the war, and in the background is a constitutional question as to whether Congress can do so by a resolution not requiring the President's signature.

The Lodge resolution, to declare peace with Germany, which is a concurrent measure, requiring approval of the House, but, according to general practice, no action by the President follows.

"Whereas, By resolution of Congress adopted April 6, 1917, and by reason of acts committed by the then German Government, a state of war was declared to exist between that Government and the United States; and,

"Whereas, The said acts of the German Government have long since ceased; and,

"Whereas, By an armistice signed November 11, 1918, hostilities between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers were terminated; and,

"Whereas, By the terms of the treaty of Versailles, Germany is to be at peace with all the nations engaged in war against her whenever three Governments, designated therein, have ratified said treaty; now, therefore,

"Be it Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the said state of war between Germany and the United States is hereby declared to be at an end."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations without discussion.

It was suggested among Democratic senators that President Wilson might be asked during the recess to feel out the other powers as to their attitude on reservations with the idea of bringing the treaty to some sort of a ratification after Congress reassembles.

CUTS OFF ARMY GOODS BY MAIL.

Quartermaster-General Acts To Prevent Christmas Congestion.

Washington.—The Quartermaster-General of the Army has issued instructions to the superintendents of the 25 army quartermaster retail stores now operating under his direction to decline to accept after December 10 any order for goods which calls for delivery by parcel post. The action was taken to relieve the mails, usually congested during the Christmas season, of the additional burden.

EXPRESS HITS FREIGHT.

Man Killed, One Dying And Six Hurt On Pennsy.

Lancaster, Pa. — One man was killed, one is dying and six were injured when the Buffalo flyer on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided with a freight train near here. The collision occurred when the freight engineer disregarded signals, according to officials, and ran from a cut-off on to the main line in front of the flyer.

GOVERNMENT ACTS TO END STRIKE

To Force Miners and Operators to Make Agreement

PREVENT A COAL FAMINE

Fears That Other Mining States Will Follow The Action Taken By Governor Allen In Kansas.

Washington.—The Washington Government stepped to the front to force miners and operators to negotiate a new wage agreement and resume work in the bituminous fields before the country is in the grip of a coal famine.

Clothed with all of his war-time powers as fuel administrator, and acting by direct authority of the President's cabinet, Dr. Harry A. Garfield called a joint meeting of scale committees at which he was expected to give formal notice that the time had come to resume mining operations on a normal scale.

The strike situation has reached that point where action is regarded by Federal authorities as absolutely imperative.

There was no evidence, as presented to the cabinet that the scale committees, called here last week to negotiate a new wage agreement, had made the least headway. Reports from the central competitive fields, embracing the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, strongholds of the United Mine Workers of America, showed all mines shut down and not enough coal coming from non-union plants in other States to meet the normal demand by several million tons.

Other reports from widely separated sections brought the same story of a rapidly vanishing coal supply, with indications that hundreds of industrial plants would be forced to close shortly unless coal production was put back at normal. In the view of many officials the situation was critical enough to demand drastic action.

Although he would not discuss the nature of the statement he was prepared to lay before the operators and miners, it was said on high authority that Dr. Garfield was prepared to present the situation forcibly to the chief representatives of the mine owners and mine workers. There was no intimation as to what direction Governmental action would take in case the deadlock continued.

Steps taken by Kansas to operate the mines under Government authority and fear by both sides that other States would do likewise, were urged as a strong reason for quick settlement of all wage disputes.

CRACKSMEN ROB BANK.

Approximately Fifty Thousand Dollars Stolen In The Haul.

Louisville, Ky.—Cracksmen, apparently professionals, broke into the Jefferson County Bank, at Jefferstown, 12 miles from Louisville, and got away with Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and cash variously estimated at from $10,000 to $50,000.

Electric motor-drills and acetylene gas torches were used to cut a section from the door of the safety deposit vault. Efforts to reach the vault containing the safe with the bank's funds were fruitless.

WRONG BODY IN COFFIN.

Couple Discovers Soldier's Remains Are Not Their Son's.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Opening the casket supposed to contain the body of their son, John T. Westerhof, Grand Rapids soldier killed in Northern Russia, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Westerhof discovered it held the remains of another soldier. The War Department has been asked for instructions relative to disposition of the body.

RAILROADS SHOWED PROFIT.

Net Income For September Exceeded Guarantee.

Washington.—Net profits derived by the Government from operation of the railroads in September were $3,391,419, according to final figures for the month just made public by the Railroad Administration. The net operating income was $77,744,395, while the Government guarantee aggregated $74,352,976.

Operating revenue totaled $492,442,654, an increase of $9,765,687 over the same month a year ago. Operating expenses increased to $393,854,580, or $28,931,647 higher than September, 1918.

HEARST BUYS TWO PAPERS.

Washington. — The Washington Times, purchased by Arthur Brisbane in 1917, has been sold to William Randolph Hearst, Brisbane announced.

"I have sold to Mr. Hearst also my newspaper in Milwaukee, the Wisconsin News, purchased by me about a year ago," Brisbane said.

CHICKEN HAD DIAMOND.

Clarksburg, W. Va. — Fourteen months ago Mrs. H. C. Farner, wife of a Wolf Summit merchant, lost a large diamond from a finger ring. A day or two ago she killed a chicken for dinner and, cleaning it, found the ring in its craw. Ring and stone were brought here for resetting at a jewelry store which reported the unusual case.

Chin Tao Chen, financial adviser to the Chinese Government, is a graduate of the University of California.

History of the Treaty Before Senate

The chronological history of the treaty of peace with Germany, from the time that President Wilson first suggested a league of nations in connection with his fourteen points until final action in the senate, follows:

1917

January 22—President Wilson in address to senate offered his first suggestion for a league of nations and advocated "peace without victory."

1918

January 8—President Wilson, addressing joint session of Congress, outlined his famous "fourteen points" as basis for "just and lasting" peace.

August 23—Senator Lodge outlined his ideas as to a proper world peace settlement.

November 11—Hostilities ceased under armistice granted Germans by Marshal Foch.

December 4—President Wilson sails from New York and arrives in Paris December 14.

1919

January 18—Opening the peace conference at Paris. Delegates representing 27 nations in attendance. President Wilson addressed the meeting.

February 14—President Wilson, chairman of the commission appointed by the peace congress to draft a covenant, reads the proposed covenant to the conference.

February 15—President Wilson sails from France for the United States and in a cable message requests that debates in Congress on the league of nations be postponed until after his arrival.

February 24—President Wilson arrives in Boston and in a speech in Mechanics' Hall challenges his opponents to test the sentiment of the nation on the subject of a league of nations.

February 26—President Wilson arrives in Washington.

February 27—Dinner at the White House to members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the senate and Foreign Affairs of the house of representatives for discussion of the covenant.

March 3—In the senate Senator Lodge of Massachusetts presented a resolution signed by 39 Republican senators and senators-elect protesting against the form of the constitution of the league of nations and "expressing the sense of the senate that the negotiations on the part of the United States should immediately be directed to the utmost expedition of the urgent business of negotiating peace terms with Germany satisfactory to the United States."

March 5—President Wilson sails from New York and arrives in France March 13.

May 7—The treaty is handed to the German representatives.

May 9—Congress convened in extra session.

June 9—Senator Borah presented to the senate a copy of the German treaty. Ordered printed in the Congressional Record.

June 16—President Wilson, through the department of state, declines to accede to the request of the senate for text of the treaty.

June 28—Treaty signed at Versailles. President Wilson sails for America. Senator Hitchcock has read in the senate cablegram from the President telling of the signing of the treaty.

July 10—President Wilson addressed the senate and laid the treaty before that body.

July 31—Hearings on the treaty before the Foreign Relations Committee started. Bernard M. Baruch and Bradley Palmer first witnesses. (Hearings concluded September 19.)

August 6—Secretary of State Lansing before the Foreign Relations Committee.

August 8—President Wilson, in a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, refuses the request of the committee that it be furnished with documents, debates and stenographic reports of the meetings in Paris.

August 10—Members of the Foreign Relations Committee meet at the White House with the President to discuss the treaty.

August 23—Foreign Relations Committee, by a vote of 9 to 8, amends the Shantung articles by substituting "China" for "Japan."

August 26—Foreign Relations Committee, by a vote of 9 to 7, agreed to strike out the words "and associated," which appear in the treaty 36 times. Takes the United States out of participation on the various commissions.

August 29—In response to the request of the Foreign Relations Committee, President Wilson sends to the senate "Treaty with Poland" and "Military Occupation of the Rhine."

Foreign Relations Committee agrees to amendment by Senator Johnson of California to Article 3 (voting power of the British empire) and an amendment by Senator Moses to Article 15 (voting power of the United States and British empire).

September 3—President Wilson begins tour of the United States in behalf of the treaty.

September 4—Foreign Relations Committee concludes consideration of the treaty and orders it reported as amended and with four reservations.

September 10—In the senate, Senator Lodge presented the report of the majority on the treaty.

September 11—In the senate, Senator Hitchcock presented the views of the minority on the treaty.

September 15—Formal reading of the treaty begun in the senate.

September 26—President Wilson's tour abandoned on account of the condition of his health.

October 2—Fall amendments (striking out the words "and associated") defeated.

October 16—Shantung amendments, as reported by the committee, defeated. Yeas, 35; nays, 55.

October 17—Reparation commission amendments defeated. (Viva voce vote.)

October 20—Reading of the treaty concluded.

October 22, 23 — Foreign Relations Committee in session to consider additional reservations.

October 29—Amendment by Senator Moses to Article 15 defeated. Yeas, 36; nays, 47, completing action on amendments proposed by the committee.

November 5—Senator La Follette's motion to strike out all labor provisions defeated. Yeas, 34; nays, 47.

November 6—Senator Lodge presented 15 reservations agreed to by the committee. These included the four previously reported.

November 6—Senator Hitchcock endeavored to secure a vote on unqualified resolution of ratification; objected to by Senator Jones of Washington.

November 7—Reservation No. 1 (assent of other powers) as reported by the Foreign Relations Committee agreed to. Yeas, 48; nays, 40. McCumber, Republican, voted nay. Three Democrats voted yea.

November 8—Reservation No. 2 (withdrawal from the league) as reported by the committee agreed to. Yeas, 50; nays, 35. All Republicans and five Democrats—Chamberlain, Gore, Reed, Smith of Georgia and Walsh of Massachusetts—voting aye.

November 13—Senator Hitchcock presented request for cloture signed by 22 Democratic senators. Ruled out of order by Senator Cummins, president pro tem., because it did not include the whole scope of the treaty.

Senator Lodge presented request for cloture signed by 30 Republican senators.

Reservation No. 3—(Preservation of territorial integrity and political independence of other countries) as reported by the committee agreed to. Yeas, 46; nays, 33. Four Democratic senators voted aye.

November 15—By a vote of 78 yeas to 16 nays the senate adopted the Lodge request for cloture.

Reservation No. 4—(Mandates) as reported by the committee agreed to. (Viva voce vote.)

Reservation No. 5—(Domestic questions) with an amendment by Hale of Maine (questions affecting the boundaries of the United States) agreed to. Yeas, 59; nays, 36. Ten Democratic senators voted aye—Chamberlain, Gore, King, Phelan, Reed, Shields, Thomas, Trammell, Smith of Georgia and Walsh of Massachusetts.

On the substitute for the committee's reservation offered by Senator Hitchcock the full vote of the senate was recorded 95. One vacancy existed on account of the death of Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia.

Reservation No. 6—(Monroe Doctrine) as reported by the committee agreed to. Yeas, 55; nays, 33. Nine Democratic senators voted aye.

Reservation No. 7—(Shantung) as reported by the committee agreed to. Yeas, 53; nays, 41. One Republican, McCumber, voted nay. Five Democrats voted aye.

Reservation No. 8—(Appointment of representatives under the treaty) as reported by the committee agreed to. Yeas, 53; nays, 40. Five Democrats voted yea.

Reservation No. 9—(Limiting power to reparation commission) as reported by the committee agreed to. Yeas, 54; nays, 40. Five Democrats voted yea.

Reservation No. 10—(Expenses of the league, etc.) as reported by the committee agreed to. Yeas, 56; nays, 39. Five Democrats voted yea.

November 15—Reservation No. 11—(Limitation of armaments) as reported by the committee agreed to. Yeas, 56; nays, 39. Seven Democrats voted yea.

November 15—Reservation No. 12—(Continuing relations with covenant breaking nations) as reported by the committee agreed to. Yeas, 53; nays, 41. Five Democrats voted yea.

November 15—Reservation No. 13—(Restricting authority of alien property custodian) as reported by the committee agreed to. Yeas, 52; nays, 41. Four Democrats voted yea.

November 17—Reservation No. 14—(Overseas possessions of Germany) as reported by the committee defeated. Yeas, 29; nays, 64. Three Democrats voted yea. Twenty-one Republicans voted nay.

November 17—Reservation No. 15—(Right to decide what questions affect its honor) as reported by the committee defeated. Yeas, 36; nays, 56. Three Democrats voted yea. Twenty-one Republicans voted nay.

November 18—The senate by a vote of 55 yeas to 35 nays adopted the McCumber reservation, withholding representation in the International Labor Congress until consent is granted by Congress.

And by a vote of 55 yeas to 38 nays adopted the Lenroot reservation to limit the voting power of the British empire.

At 8:50 p. m. the treaty was reported to the senate and all reservations made in the Committee of the Whole agreed to.

November 19—At 12:10 p. m. Senator Lodge offered the resolution of ratification containing the 15 reservations that had been agreed to. Resolution rejected.

LOSE PARLIAMENTARY TEST.

Senate Refuses to Consider Hitchcock's Alternative Resolution.

Washington. — Three times in the parliamentary skirmish that followed a motion to adjourn was the vice president overruled by vote of the senate on procedure. The crucial test came when Vice President Marshall ruled that the treaty was still before the senate and that, the Lodge resolution having been rejected, it was in order for Senator Hitchcock to present an alternative resolution.

SEN. BRANDEGEE IRRECONCILED.

Introduces His Famous Round-robin Against League Covenant.

Washington. — Senator Brandegee put into the record the famous round-robin against the League covenant prepared in the senate last March and said this had been a clear notice to the President and to those associated with him at Paris that the senate never would accept the League of Nations covenant. They had paid no attention to it, he continued, and now were to reap the consequences.

SENATE REJECTS PEACE TREATY

Three Attempts to Ratify Defeated, Leaving U. S. Still at War With Germany.

WARTIME DRY LAW REMAINS.

Lodge Offers Substitute Calling for Ending of War With Germany; Wilson's Only Chance Is to Resubmit Document at Next Session.

Washington. — The United States senate has rejected the peace treaty, for this session of Congress at least.

Six months of senate session, the President's two trips to Paris, the long negotiations over there, the President's tour of the west, culminating in his breakdown, all came to naught when Senator Lodge had tabled a motion to reconsider a vote which had defeated a motion to ratify the pact without reservations.

Three times previously the senate had voted down proposals to ratify the treaty. Lodge's reservations, put together by a senate majority, could not command even that majority when the test came. Thirteen bitter-ender Republicans deserted and joined with the Democrats to defeat ratification under this plan, and it was beaten, 39 yeas to 55 nays. On reconsideration, after the Republicans had overruled the vice president and so foiled all attempts at compromise, it gained only three more votes and was defeated 41 to 51.

The third test came on a proposal of Senator Underwood to ratify the treaty without change. This plan was voted down, 38 yeas to 53 nays. After reconsideration was laid on the table a vote set it aside and made the railroad bill the unfinished business to come up in the new session of Congress in December.

One effect of the senate's failure to ratify the treaty will be the continuation of various wartime laws and regulations at least until the new session opens. Among these is the wartime prohibition act.

Senate Adjourns Sine Die.

The senate adjourned sine die at 11:09 o'clock, after winding up some routine matters, six months to a day after the President had called them in special session to consider the document. The United States alone among the great powers that shared in halting the Germanic dream of world dominion has rejected the treaty.

The end came with dramatic suddenness after a session that had endured all day and far into the night. The day's incidents started with the reading of President Wilson's letters to Senator Hitchcock, telling him that the Lodge reservations amounted to a nullification of the treaty and inferentially advising its friends to vote against the Lodge covenant.

The treaty as Mr. Lodge framed it was accordingly voted down twice. The Democrats fought to the end for an opportunity to reach a compromise, and for a time at least it looked as if one would be reached, but Mr. Lodge administered the death blow without permitting a vote on the change in the preamble he had prepared to meet the President's objection.

"The treaty is dead, so far as this senate is concerned," said Mr. Lodge after the session was adjourned sine die. "In the new session the President can withdraw the treaty from the senate and resubmit it for ratification or rejection."

It was held by Mr. Lodge that it was not necessary for the senate to notify the President in any way that the peace treaty had been rejected. Senator Hitchcock took the contrary view and insisted a resolution should have been adopted prior to adjournment informing the President of the action taken by the senate.

"And they killed it," said Mr. Lodge, referring to the course pursued by the Democrats, "as I told them they would do if they voted against my resolution of ratification."

Democrats Fight Adjournment.

The Democrats contested the motion to adjourn sine die and forced a roll call, but were voted down by the combination of Republicans and co-operating Democrats who opposed the treaty.

Senator Hitchcock denied that the treaty was dead. He said the President could send it to the senate again, but admitted he did not know what the executive plans to do. He though it significant that his own resolution of ratification had fewer votes in opposition than the Lodge resolution.

When Mr. Lodge's reservations were defeated the second time 34 Republicans and seven Democrats—Gore, Myers, Owen, Pomerene, Shields, Smith (Ga.) and Walsh (Mass.)—voted for adoption. Thirteen Republicans—Borah, Brandegee, Fernald, France, Gronna, Johnson (Cal.), Knox, La Follette, McCormick, Moses, Norris, Poindexter and Sherman—joined the Democrats in opposition.

Vote on Democratic Plan.

Senator Underwood's resolution of unqualified ratification was beaten, 38 to 53. The roll call follows:

For adoption: Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (S. D.), Jones (N. M.), King, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Ariz.), Smith (Maryland), Smith (S. C.), Stanley, Swanson, Underwood, Walsh (Mont.), Williams and Walcott—total, 37. Republican—McCumber. Total for adoption, 38.

Against adoption: Republicans—Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Johnson (Cal.), Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Knox, La Follette, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McLean, McNary, Moses, New, Newberry, Norris, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson—total, 46. Democrats—Gore, Reed, Shields, Smith (Ga.), Thomas, Trammell and Walsh (Mass.)—total, 7. Total against, 53.

Senator Culberson (Dem., Tex.) was paired for the resolution with Senator Nelson (Rep., Minn.), against, and Senator Fall (Rep., N. M.), who was absent, was announced against adoption.

The plan, after the Underwood resolution had been voted down, was for a compromise to be worked out. Instead, Mr. Lodge moved a reconsideration of the Underwood resolution and, having this before the house, swiftly shot in a motion to table it. This was done by a vote of 48 to 42.

Moves to End the War.

Then Lodge moved for a sine die adjournment. Before a vote could be taken on this Senator Penrose got in an expostulation stating that there were appointments to be confirmed and other legislative business that had to be cleared up. Mr. Lodge got the idea, and the sine die adjournment was voted down.

Then the senate, cloture over and the treaty out of consideration, went into legislative session. Mr. Lodge celebrated the advent of this condition by offering a concurrent resolution declaring the war with Germany at an end. The house has already adjourned, so no action is possible until after the opening of the regular session, December 1. The concurrent resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. This means a renewal of the battle in the next session.

The Democrats will fight the concurrent resolution on the ground that it is an infringement of the prerogative of the executive, who alone possesses the power to negotiate treaties, and peace cannot be established without agreement between the nations that were at war—that is, by treaty. A concurrent resolution is one that does not go to the President. A joint resolution he can veto, but a concurrent resolution requires only congressional action. If they go through with it the Supreme Court will have to decide on the constitutionality of the resolution.

Should administration senators fail to get together with Republicans on a compromise program soon after the new session begins, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to report out the Lodge resolution.

Whether cloture will apply when the treaty comes back into the senate is an open question. General belief was that the treaty will not be reported out by the Foreign Relations Committee until an agreement has been reached between administration leaders and Republicans over reservations.

Hitchcock Going Home.

Belief in some quarters that President Wilson would call another special session before December 1 and force the senate to resume consideration of the peace treaty was scouted by Senator Hitchcock, administration leader. He announced he will go to his home in Omaha during the recess and that the President has no intention of calling another extra session so far as he knows.

DEFEAT OF AMENDED TREATY ADVISED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Washington.—A letter from President Wilson advising senators to vote against ratification of the treaty with the Foreign Relations Committee reservations was laid before a conference of the administration senate forces by Democratic Leader Hitchcock.

The President's letter, addressed to Senator Hitchcock, follows:

My Dear Senator: You were good enough to bring me word that the Democratic senators supporting the treaty expected to hold a conference between the final votes on the Lodge resolution of ratification and that they would be glad to receive a word of counsel from me.

I should hesitate to offer it in any detail, but I assume that the senators only desire my judgment upon the all-important question of the final vote on the resolution containing the many reservations of Senator Lodge. On that I cannot hesitate, for in my opinion the resolution in that form does not provide for ratification but rather for the nullification of the treaty. I sincerely hope that the friends and supporters of the treaty will vote against the Lodge resolution of ratification.

I understand that the door will then probably be open for a genuine resolution of ratification.

I trust that all true friends of the treaty will refuse to support the Lodge resolution.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

CHAIR OFTEN OVERRULED.

Decisions of Marshall Would Have Admitted Compromise Proposals.

Washington.—A sharp parliamentary battle by which the Democrats were jammed tighter and tighter into a situation that precluded them offering any compromise proposals on the floor, developed after the ratification vote. The mild Republican group vited again and again to overrule decisions of Vice President Marshall which would have let the compromise proposals get before the senate.

LIFT BAN ON GERMANS.

State Department Announces Buying Mission Is Coming.

Washington.—The bars against the entry into the United States of German citizens who have bona fide business in this country have been let down by Secretary of State Lansing's announcement.

The department also announced that the arrival of an unofficial mission from Germany, composed of "reputable business men representing various manufacturing interests," is expected.

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