

## SENATE RUSHES TREATY ACTION

Foreign Relations Committee Votes 9 to 7 to Amend Article Ten.

### ADOPT FOUR RESERVATIONS

Resolution of Ratification Provides That All Must Be Accepted by at Least Three of the Five Principal Allied Powers.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The peace treaty was ordered reported to the senate by the foreign relations committee with four reservations and four amendments. The reservations are made part of the resolution of ratification, which also provides that they must be accepted by at least three of the principal allied powers, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, before the United States consents to be a party to the treaty. Senator Lodge will write the committee report.

The resolution for ratification of the treaty with reservations adopted by the senate foreign relations committee is as follows:

Resolved, Two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein, that the senate advise and consent to the ratification of a treaty of peace with Germany, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the twenty-seven allied and associated powers, at Versailles, on June 28, 1919, with the following reservations and understandings to be made a part and condition of such ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said following reservations and understandings have been accepted as a part of and a condition of said instrument of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to-wit: Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

1. The United States reserves to itself the unconditional right to withdraw from the League of Nations upon the notice provided in article 1 of said treaty of peace with Germany.

2. That the United States declines to assume, under the provisions of article X or under any other article, any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between other nations members of the league or not, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States in such controversies, or to adopt economic measures for the protection of any other country whether a member of the league or not, against external aggression or for the purpose of coercing any other country, or for the purpose of intervention in the international or other controversies which may arise in any other country, and no mandate shall be accepted by the United States under article XXII, part 1 of the treaty, except by action of the congress of the United States.

3. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council of the assembly of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

4. The United States declines to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council of the League of Nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone, and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

### TERMS ANGER THE AUSTRIANS

Peace Pact Received at Vienna With Surprise and Indignation by the Monarchists.

Geneva, Sept. 8.—The Austrian peace terms have been received in Vienna with the greatest surprise and indignation, according to advices reaching here. It is believed that the Renner ministry will fall as a consequence. Monarchist circles consider that the terms have definitely killed any hope of the return of the Hapsburgs. Former Emperor Charles, who received the news from Paris soon after the reply of the allies was handed to the Austrian commission, has decided to leave Switzerland.

Eben Briggs Thomas Dies. Morristown, N. J., Sept. 8.—Eben Briggs Thomas, seventy-seven years old, chairman of the executive committee and the board of directors, and formerly president of the Lehigh Valley railroad, died at his home here.

Fairbanks Owned Paper. Indianapolis, Sept. 8.—That the late Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice president, owned a three-fourths interest in the Indianapolis News was disclosed here with the filing of supplemental inventories in probate court.

### CAPT. LEONARD J. MATLACK



Capt. Leonard J. Matlack, who carried into Mexico the money to ransom the captured American army aviators and then helped in the pursuit of the bandits, has been very active in previous operations against Mexican raiders and has been cited for his excellent service on the border.

### BARS RAIL STRIKES

BILL INTRODUCED IN SENATE PROVIDES U. S. CONTROL.

Would Create Committee on Wages and Working Conditions—Commerce Body to Fix Rates.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Establishment of a system of profit-sharing by employees is only one of the far-reaching provisions of the bill for the restoration of the country's railroads to provide ownership, favorably reported to the senate by Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa, as chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee.

The measure provides for repeal of the federal control act of March 31, 1918, and return of the railroads on the last day of the calendar month in which it becomes a law.

Rates in force when the repeal takes effect are to remain in force "until changed by competent authority."

In many respects the bill is extraordinary for the revolutionary and sweeping changes in railroad ownership, management and operation incorporated in it.

The bill is also designed to prohibit strikes and lockout of railroad employees under penalties of fine and imprisonment. It would create a committee on wages and working conditions, which would pass upon disputes. Any carrier refusing to carry out the decision of the committee, upon conviction, would be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Upon passage of the bill, the interstate commerce commission is to divide the country into rate districts and the carriers into rate groups, for rate-making purposes; and hearings are provided for, with respect to the adequacy of rates for revenue purposes, considering the rate district, or rate group as a whole.

### FROZEN MEATS TO BE SOLD

Government Offers for Resale 5,000,000 Pounds Stored in New York and Chicago.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Five million pounds of frozen meats, now in cold storage in New York and Chicago, was offered by the war department to municipalities for resale. The offer will remain in effect until September 25. The meats include about 1,250,000 pounds of frozen poultry at New York and more than 1,000,000 pounds in the Chicago zone. This will be sold at 32 cents a pound. Large quantities of frozen mutton and pork shoulders and loins also will be offered at from 16 to 27 cents.

### WAGE CONFERENCE MAKEUP

Will Meet in Washington October 6, and Will Consist of 46 Delegates.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The conference called by President Wilson to discuss relations between labor and industry will meet in Washington October 6, and will be composed of five persons selected by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, five by the National Industrial conference board, 15 by the American Federation of Labor, three by farming organizations and three by investment bankers, and 15 representatives of the public.

New Alliance for U. S. London, Sept. 8.—The Evening Standard says it learns on the highest authority that Belgium's security in the future is to be guaranteed against German aggression by the United States and Great Britain.

U. S. Minister Leaves Omsk. Vladivostok, Siberia, Sept. 8.—Roland S. Morris, United States ambassador to Japan, who has been conferring with Admiral Koichik with regard to conditions in Siberia, left Omsk for Vladivostok.

## FINDS PRICE LEVEL SINKING

Reaction From High Costs Established in War Has Set in, Says Federal Board.

### FOOD AND CLOTHING CHEAPER

Business Continues at "Extremely High Level," and Confidence of Satisfactory Solution of Wage and Price Problems Is Reported.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Reaction from the high price level established during the war has set in, says the federal reserve board's review of business conditions in August.

Not only are some foodstuffs declining in cost to the consumer, but the price of wearing apparel, such as textiles and shoes, also has been affected, the review says.

Business continues at an "extremely high level," and confidence of a satisfactory solution of the wage and price problems was reported from all sections of the country.

"During August, factors which had not hitherto arrested much attention exercised great influence on the business situation," the board's statement said. "Reference is made, of course, to the problem of commodity prices, in particular those going to make up the cost of living, and to the consequent condition of labor unrest."

"Whereas previously emphasis had been placed upon the great activity displayed by business, the problem of price readjustment and the difficulties connected with it now bulk largest. Discussion in connection with this readjustment is particularly centered upon the problem of the relation of wages and prices.

"A movement toward lower prices appears to be in progress in certain directions, prices of certain foodstuffs are declining, as a feeling of conservatism is noticeable in certain lines, such as the textile and shoe industries, in which price advances had previously been most marked, 'resales' at some concession in price being reported.

"Reports from the federal reserve agents generally indicate a feeling of confidence that a satisfactory solution of the price and wage problems will be reported. The actual volume of business transacted continues at an extremely high level for the present season of the year, although transportation difficulties and shortage of labor have been hampering factors in certain lines.

"The agricultural outlook on the whole is distinctly less favorable than a month ago, although the large acreage sown in certain cases will compensate for decreased yield per acre. Cotton in particular is in poor condition.

"Reflecting the feeling of uncertainty which prevails, the volume of speculation has abated, and declines in the price of securities have occurred. The general business situation, however, is at bottom strong."

Discussing labor conditions, the board recorded that reports from the majority of districts designate the situation as "unsettled."

In certain districts a decreasing efficiency of labor is remarked, which is ascribed to relaxation from war-time pressure for maximum production. At the same time additional demands made by the workers have been granted, in large part due to the general shortage of labor which exists in many sections.

### DENIES COAL MEN'S CLAIM

Hines Declares Operators Will Blame Roads for High Prices for Fuel.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Warning that from now until the end of the year coal operators will lay stress on transportation difficulties to explain increased coal prices was given the senate coal investigation committee by Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads. "These difficulties will be kept before the public, exploited, and perhaps expanded," Mr. Hines said. "In an effort to justify raising prices to as high a point as the public will stand and for which it should not stand." Appearing before the committee to reply to the operators' charges that a car shortage was the main factor in bringing about a diminished supply of coal had, consequently a tendency to high prices, Mr. Hines declared his belief that the railroads would be able to move all the coal necessary. The director general suggested that the government retain enough of its "war power" to enable it to control coal prices until normal conditions are completely restored. "This is a war emergency, after all," said he.

\$17,000,000 More Loaned Italy. Washington, Sept. 8.—An additional credit of \$17,000,000 to Italy was announced by the treasury, making a total for that country of \$1,618,975,945 and a total for all the allies of \$9,084,727,597.

Grants 4,000 Divorce Dispensations. Vienna, Sept. 8.—Within the last few weeks more than 4,000 dispensations have been issued for the marriage of divorced persons. This was virtually impossible under the old order.

### DR. ANTONIO D'ALMEIDA



Dr. Antonio Jose d'Almeida, the newly elected president of Portugal. He succeeds Sidonia Paes, who was shot at a station in Lisbon.

### TO SET FOOD PRICES

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO HAVE FULL POWER.

Body Will Stabilize Prices and Fix Fair Retail Charge for All Eatables.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Food prices fixed by federal control to bring down the high cost of living are in sight as preparations were rushed for the immediate establishment of a price commission with full powers under the government food administration.

Appointment of a federal price administrator in Chicago was ordered by Attorney General Palmer at a conference with District Attorney C. F. Clyne in Washington. Mr. Clyne promised that the stabilizing of prices throughout the city under the supervision of the commission would commence within forty-eight hours.

"The plan, briefly, centers in the organization of a representative Chicago committee, the duties of which consist in constant investigation of the food market and in fixing a fair retail price for all food articles, which may not be disregarded by any city dealer," he said.

"The district attorney's office is ready to co-operate with the new committee.

"If it is found any dealer sells goods at a price above the deadline fixed by the committee this office will be prepared to prosecute that dealer to the limit.

"The idea is to stabilize the food market, not to work hardship. It is a big co-operative movement which will call for the patriotic support of every Chicago citizen. The government will not appear in this co-operative work other than as a support."

### PLAN DRIVE ON PETROGRAD

British Admiral in Finland to Prepare Attack by Land and Sea—Reds Sue for Peace, Report.

Helsingfors, Sept. 5.—Admiral Cowan, commander of the British squadron in the Baltic, has arrived here in connection, it is understood, with preparations for an attack on Petrograd. The admiral intends, it is said, to confer with members of the British military mission on the plans for the attack.

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 5.—The Russian bolsheviks has proposed peace negotiations following the rout of their forces, which are surrounded, according to an official announcement received here.

The bolshevik forces have captured the outer fortifications of Dvinsk (Dunaberg), according to a Russian bolshevik communication received here.

### MEXICANS SHOOT U. S. FLYER

Captain McNabb Wounded in Head While Flying Up the Rio Grande River.

Laredo, Tex., Sept. 4.—Two American aviation officers, on border patrol duty, were fired upon by a group of Mexicans while flying up the Rio Grande, near Lere, and one of the officers was wounded in the head. Capt. Louis B. McNabb was the officer wounded. He was brought to the post hospital at Fort McIntosh, where an examination showed that his wound was not serious.

### 1ST DIV. TO PARADE SEPT. 17

War Veterans to March at Washington Week From Next Wednesday, Says Official Announcement.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The parade here of the First division will take place September 17 at 1 p. m., it was announced officially.

### Sorry They Fired at Plane.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Regret over the firing at an American army airplane on the border Tuesday has been expressed by the Mexican government. It was announced at the state department.

Pastor Nominated for Mayor. Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Rev. George R. Lunn, former preacher, later Socialist mayor and until March 4 Democratic representative in congress, was nominated for mayor on the Democratic ticket here.

# WHO'S WHO in the WORLD

## C. D. WALCOTT AND THE SMITHSONIAN



Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, has issued an illustrated account of the field work of the last year by its staff and collaborators. The Smithsonian was established by federal statute in 1846 under the terms of the will of James Smithson (1765-1829), who bequeathed in 1828 the sum of \$540,000 to the United States "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Smithson was the natural son of the duke of Northumberland and said that his bequest would make his name better known than his father's. The income of the Smithsonian is now about \$100,000 a year.

One of the most important activities of the Smithsonian Institution is the exploration of little-known regions of the world. Among the regions visited by the 22 separate expeditions are many states in this country, Chile, and Celebes. The explorations, all of which were in the interest of science, include work in geology, botany, zoology, anthropology, archeology, ethnology and astrophysics.

United States field parties and special investigators looked into many interesting things. The botanical work consisted largely of investigation of grasses and timber in the Southwest, including timberline (11,000 feet) on Longs Peak in Rocky Mountain National park, Colorado, where the exhibit is unexcelled. The little-known region of the Ten Thousand Islands in Florida furnished new information concerning the Seminole Indians there.

## WILL JUDGE LINDSEY GO TO JAIL?

Two hundred and fifty days in jail for a principle. That is the penalty that Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the famous "kids' judge" of Denver, expects to pay for holding in violation the confidence of a small boy. The supreme court of the state has ruled that he must carry out the sentence. Judge Lindsey has taken an appeal to the United States Supreme court, but lawyers say there is no federal question involved and they expect the Supreme court to deny jurisdiction.



The only alternative is the payment of a fine of \$500. Judge Lindsey has flatly refused to pay this fine and says that he will go to jail for life rather than do so. He maintains that in spite of his conviction he is not guilty of contempt of court. Friends have offered to pay the fine and costs for him, and even the children have offered to raise the money.

The "kid" in the case is Neal Wright, who is now in the United States army in France. His father was murdered. His mother confessed to the murder. Then Neal confessed that he killed his father. What he told Judge Lindsey is the nub of the case. The state contended that the boy's confession to the judge would have convicted his mother.

While the trial of Mrs. Wright was in progress, Judge Lindsey was called to the witness stand. He refused to relate Neal Wright's confession.

## SENATOR KELLOGG'S LICENSING BILL



Senator Kellogg of Minnesota has introduced a bill that has stirred up much discussion. In presenting it Senator Kellogg said, among other things:

"The bill requires all corporations engaged in interstate commerce and having a capital or assets of \$10,000,000 or over to take out a federal license. It further provides for a forfeiture of the license if the corporation shall enter into any contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade, or shall monopolize commerce, or attempt to monopolize it. This would give the federal trade commission a supervisory jurisdiction over such corporations, and their license would be subject to forfeiture if they engage in a combination to raise or fix prices, engage in unfair methods of competition for the sake of crushing out their competitors, or any of the other abuses which have been in the past commonly employed to monopolize commerce. It is my opinion that prosecution under the present antitrust act is not a sufficient remedy. There should be a department of the government having power of supervision, not necessarily interfering with the business of the country, but possessing the power to investigate, publish the facts, and take immediate action to revoke a license if a corporation abuses its power."

## ASTOR GIVES HIS SONS MILLIONS

Deeds of trust have been filed in the registrar's office in New York city on behalf of William Waldorf Astor, conveying all of his real estate in New York city, or elsewhere, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company as trustee in trust for his two sons, Waldorf Astor and Capt. John Jacob Astor.



No statement could be obtained from Viscount Astor's lawyers as to the cause of this big transfer, but it is evidently in keeping with his policy to escape a heavy inheritance tax law, which is 5 per cent on bequests over \$1,000,000.

Under the transfer in trust are land and buildings valued at more than \$50,000,000, this would mean a saving to the estate of \$2,500,000 in inheritance taxation.

Among the more valuable properties transferred are the Hotel Astor, assessed at \$4,050,000; the Astor theater, assessed at \$1,002,000, and the Astor apartments, assessed at \$1,525,000.

Viscount Astor was born in New York in 1848. He was United States minister to Italy, 1882-85. He has lived in England since 1890, became a British subject in 1900 and was given his title in 1918.