

HUGHES GIVES APPROVAL TO WORLD LEAGUE

"Plain Need" For It, He Says—Would Safeguard U. S. Through Four Reservations In Peace Treaty Resolution.

Washington, July 29.—Charles E. Hughes, in a letter to Senator Frederick Hale, of Maine, made public today, declares in favor of a League of Nations, but maintains that certain reservations and interpretations to the present covenant are necessary to protect American interests.

The interpretative reservations suggested by Hughes are:

1.—That any nation, after giving the two years' notice of withdrawal, shall cease to be a member of the league, despite any charge of non-fulfillment of any international obligations, providing the withdrawal would not release the power from any debt or liability.

2.—That questions relating to immigration or import duties, when they do not effect any international engagement, should be regarded as matters of domestic policy and not within the jurisdiction of the league.

3.—That the United States under Article XXI of the covenant (referring to the Monroe Doctrine), does not relinquish any of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions and that the United States may prevent acquisition by any non-American power of any territory of control in the Western Hemisphere.

4.—That the United States under Article X of the covenant, does not assume any obligation to employ its army or navy in any expedition that is not authorized by congress.

Hale Asks Opinion.

Hughes' letter was in response to a communication from Hale, in which the latter asked the former supreme court justice for his opinion as to what reservations to the peace treaty and league covenant should be made "to safeguard the interests of the country."

Hale said that "many of us are in favor of having the United States enter a league of nations, provided that in so doing we do not sacrifice the sovereignty or traditional policies of our country." He added that "we believe the proposed covenant now before the Senate does not make such a sacrifice."

Need for League.

"There is plain need for a league of nations," Hughes replied, "in order to provide for the adequate development of international law, for creating and maintaining organs of international justice and the machinery of conciliation and conference, and for giving effect to measures of international cooperation which from time to time may be agreed upon."

"It is manifest that every reasonable effort should be made to establish peace as promptly as possible and to bring about a condition in which Europe can resume its normal industrial activity."

Wants "Middle Ground."

Hughes said he perceived no reason why these objects cannot be attained without sacrificing the essential interests of the United States, and suggested there was a "middle ground" between aloofness and injurious commitments.

"One must take a light hearted view of conditions in the world to assume that the proposed plan will guarantee peace," he said. "Rather, the proposed covenant should be regarded as a mere beginning."

According to Hughes, "the prudent course would be to enter the proposed league with reservations of a reasonable character, which should meet with ready assent."

Regarding the validity of reservations, Hughes said there was no need to assume that a reservation would lead to the complete failure of the treaty or compel a resumption of the peace conference, when the reservation leaves unimpaired the main provisions of the covenant. He added further that any nation making reservations, "is not bound further than it agrees to be bound."

Proposes Resolution.

The resolution suggested by Hughes regarding reservations reads as follows: "The Senate of the United States of America advises and consents to the ratification of said treaty, with the following reservations and understandings as to its interpretation and effect to be made part of the instrument of ratification:

"First: That whenever two years' notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given, as provided in Article I of the covenant, the power giving the notice shall cease to be a member of the league or subject to the obligations of the covenant or the league, at the time specified in the notice, notwithstanding any claim, charge or finding of the nonfulfillment of any international obligation or of any obligation under said covenant; provided, however, that such withdrawal shall not release the power from any debt or liability theretofore incurred.

Second: That questions relating to immigration, or the imposition of such duties on imports, where such questions do not arise out of any international engagement, are questions of domestic policy, and these and any other questions which, according to international law, are solely within the domestic jurisdiction are not to be submitted for the consideration or action of the League of Nations or of any of its agencies.

On Monroe Doctrine.

Third: That the meaning of Article XXI of the covenant of the League of Nations is that the United States of America does not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, and is not required by said covenant to submit its policies regard-

SCHOOL GIRL DESIGNS WORLD LEAGUE EMBLEM PRESENTED TO WILSON

Washington, July 29.—Representative Steenerson, Minnesota, and Charles L. Stevens, editor of the Warren Register, presented to President Wilson today a flag proposed for the League of Nations.

It contains a large blue star on a background of white. On the blue star are 26 white stars, representing the principal powers. In the flag also is a red cross, significant of the relief of suffering.

The flag was designed by Miss Hazel Berg, a 13-year old school girl, of Erskine, Minn. Its adoption is urged by various Minnesota organizations.

The president told Representative Steenerson that as soon as the league was organized he would present the flag to the proper authorities.

NEW CLASH IN CHICAGO BLACK BELT RIOTING

Race War Renewed When Negro Fires on White Workmen Today—Rocks, Razors and Guns Used in Sunday Battling.

Chicago, July 29.—Trouble between whites and negroes was renewed in Chicago's black belt today when Moses Thomas, a negro, fired several shots at a wagon load of white workmen being taken to a south side factory. When an attempt was made by whites to disarm Thomas, a dozen negroes rushed to his assistance. The police quelled the disturbance and reported that nobody had been injured.

The disturbance continued on Wentworth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh streets, where many negro workmen reside. A riot call was sent to the Deering street police station, but when a wagon load of patrolmen arrived on the scene the fighting was over. Hundreds of white men and negroes were gathered in groups on the sidewalk, and Patrolman Phillip Groat had Thomas in custody. The police dispersed the crowds and withdrew.

Police continued to patrol the black belt today in an effort to prevent recurrence of yesterday's race rioting during which at least two negroes were killed and more than 50 whites and negroes hurt.

Starts Among Bathers. The trouble began when negroes appeared at a beach usually used by whites only. White men and boys were said to have thrown stones at negro bathers, one negro boy being hit on the head and tumbled from a skiff into the water. When negroes attempted to rescue him and returned volley for volley of stones, fights began which lasted four hours and extended four miles from the scene of the first outbreak. The negro drowned. Another negro is reported to have died from bullets fired by a policeman who shot into a crowd of negroes seeking to beat him.

Scores of persons, including several white women, were hurt by bricks and stones. Several were slashed by razors while many were hit by bullets.

Negroes at home in State street, in the heart of the black belt, beat whites promiscuously through the day and night. Whites went about dragging negroes from street cars and beating them.

The trouble moved from one part of the negro district to another. Hundreds of policemen were rushed to the troubled neighborhood and succeeded in keeping the disorders scattered.

Patrolmen on duty in the black belt today were instructed to search all negroes for fire arms and to prevent whites and blacks from congregating in groups of more than three persons. Police Captain Mullen said he had no fear of further serious outbreaks.

Coroner Peter M. Hoffman, in opening the inquest today over the unidentified negro boy who was drowned in yesterday's disturbances, announced he would make a thorough investigation of the entire affair.

Dr. J. U. Turner, a negro city health department officer, during the fighting last night was attacked by five white men on a south side street. When his assailants saw his star they fled. Dr. Turner chased them and captured Henry Kosin, 19 years old, who was turned over to the police and booked on a charge of assault.

Another disturbance reported was that of Robert Reynolds and George Martin, negro boys, employed as messengers by the Postal Telegraph Company, who were attacked by 10 white men. The boys were rescued by the police, but no arrests were made.

MARRIED BY WIRELESS PHONE WHILE FLYING AT 80 MILES AN HOUR

By Associated Press. New York, July 29.—Traveling 80 miles an hour, 2,000 feet in the air, Lieut. George Burgess, army aviation corps, and Miss Emily Schaefer, of Brooklyn, were married Saturday by wireless telephone. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Alex. Wouters from another airplane, piloted by Lieut. Eugene H. Hartsdale, "best man," while the machines circled above 200,000 persons attending a police field day at Sheepshead Bay speedway.

The bridesmaids, who were in the grandstand, had wireless telephone connection with the airplanes.

GARRANZA ENEMY OF CIVILIZATION

Witness Tells House Committee Steffens and Hale Misled Wilson Regarding the Mexican Leader.

Washington, July 29.—Misdemeanor investigations in Mexico, William Bayard Hale and Lincoln Steffens in turn misled President Wilson into believing that Carranza was "the people's champion." The House rules committee was told today by William Gates, an archaeologist of Baltimore. The commission is holding hearings on a resolution proposing investigation of the Mexican situation.

Declaring that his opinions were based on a first hand study of conditions when he toured Mexico in 1917 and 1918, Gates described Carranza as an "enemy of his own people first, the United States second, and all civilization."

The Mexican president, the witness said, is more anti-Saxon than anti-American, hopes to set up the supremacy of the Latin races and desires to drive American and British capital from his country.

Gates said that after their investigations in Mexico for the president, Hale and Steffens were employed by the Germans.

Gates said there were "very few actual bandits other than Carranza's soldiers, who are usually headed by their officers." He added that revolutionary bands exist, and that in districts under their control he felt safer than in Mexico City.

EDICT OF HUNGARY HURTING BELA KUN

Allied Ultimatum Against Red Leader Resulting in Turning Communist.

Paris, July 29.—Troops of the Hungarian soviet government at Budapest are said to be about to abandon support of Bela Kun, head of the communist government there, according to advices from Vienna. Bela Kun's financial embarrassment was reported to be very serious.

A strong arraignment of the present Hungarian government is contained in the allied statement issued Saturday in which it was made known to the Hungarian people that they could only obtain a removal of the blockade and receive food supplies if they ousted Bela Kun and set up a truly representative government. The text of the statement follows:

"The allied and associated governments are most anxious to arrange a peace with the Hungarian people and thus bring to an end a condition of things which makes the economic revival of central Europe impossible and defeats any attempt to secure supplies for its population. These tasks cannot even be attempted until there is in Hungary a government which represents its people and carries out in the letter and in the spirit the engagements into which it has entered with the associated governments.

"None of these conditions is fulfilled by the administration of Bela Kun, which has not only broken the armistice to which Hungary was pledged, but is at this moment actually attacking a friendly and allied power.

RUMANIANS ACTIVE.

Vienna, Sunday, July 27.—The Hungarian soviet troops have been thrown back in disorder across the Theiss river by the Rumanians at Szolnok and other points, according to reports received here today.

Count Michael Karolyi, former provisional president of Hungary, who is reported detained by the Czechoslovak authorities at Prague, issued a letter just before leaving Austria in which he claimed he did not intend to have a communist government formed in Hungary. The count said he was betrayed by the socialists, who agreed to form a new cabinet under his presidency, but intrigued behind his back to form a socialist communist government and seized arms to this end.

STARTS WAR ON "LUNACY TRUST"

Chaloner, Declared Sane, Announces He Will Give Efforts to Fighting Insanity Ring.

By Associated Press. New York, July 29.—A seven years' war on the "lunacy trust" is declared by John Armstrong Chaloner, grandson of John Jacob Astor and owner of an estate valued at more than \$1,500,000, who Saturday won his 20-year fight for legal establishment of his sanity in New York state.

Adjudged insane here in 1897, confined in Bloomingdale asylum, only to escape and flee to Virginia, where he was able to establish his sanity, and now by a decision returned by Supreme Court Justice Ford "a sane and competent person in New York state," Mr. Chaloner declared that, like Edmond Dantes in Monte Christo, "I have dug my way out after 22 years and declare war on the condition which imprisoned me."

Summoning together a group of newspaper men, Mr. Chaloner outlined his campaign. He figures that five years of warfare is necessary to defeat the "lunacy trust" in the United States, and that after his victory here only two years will have to be devoted to Europe before there, too, he will be victorious.

The "lunacy trust" here is "rich and entrenched," declared Mr. Chaloner, but he asserted he was willing to devote to his campaign both his time and his income, which amounts to \$12,000 a year.

PRESIDENT SEES DEMOCRATS TODAY

Discusses Peace Treaty and Itinerary of National Tour With White House Callers.

By Associated Press. Washington, July 29.—President Wilson began discussion of the peace treaty today with democratic senators. Further conferences with republican senators, a dozen of whom already have visited the White House, were held in absence.

Senator Thomas, democrat of Colorado, was the first caller today, remaining with the president for half an hour. He described his talk with the president as "highly satisfactory," but refused to go into details regarding the discussion.

Representative Hudspeth asked the president to include El Paso, Tex., in his itinerary. Mr. Wilson said he hoped to include El Paso.

Senator Johnson, democrat of South Dakota, another White House caller, said after his talk with the president that, in his opinion, the treaty either must be accepted by the Senate without change or flatly rejected. Any reservations, he said, would lead to complications.

Senator Johnson invited the president to visit Sioux Falls and Mitchell, S. D., during his "swing around the circle," but the president did not give a definite answer.

Senator Smith, Arizona, said he did not discuss the treaty with the president and declined to reveal the nature of their conversation.

Representative Upshaw and several other Georgia congressmen invited the president to include Atlanta in his itinerary.

ATTACKS COAST PRICES ON OIL

Senator Poindexter Calls For Probe—Raps Standard Oil, Claiming Huge Profiteering.

By United Press. Washington, July 29.—Investigation of operations of the Pacific coast oil companies by the federal trade commission, is provided in a Senate resolution introduced by Senator Poindexter, Washington. The resolution requests that every phase of the oil business, both producing and marketing be gone into, with particular reference to fuel oil.

In introducing the resolution, Poindexter declared that oil consumers on the coast are required to pay \$1.85 a barrel for fuel oil which is sold in New Orleans at 80 cents.

"Inasmuch as the Pacific coast, through its California oil fields, produces more oil than it consumes, there is no excuse for the coast prices exceeding Atlantic or Gulf prices," he declared.

That the investigation, if ordered, will have a direct bearing on the whole cost of living question was asserted by Poindexter, who said "fuel oil enters into the cost price of nearly every commodity."

"Consumers who have filed protests with me claim that the price of oil on the Pacific coast is arbitrarily fixed by the Standard Oil Company, of California," said Poindexter. "There is no real competition. The Standard's control has brought it enormous profits, enabling it to pay dividends in the last three years of 105 per cent. Last year's profit was \$4,000,000 and an estimate based on the first six months shows that of 1919 will be millions higher. In the three years when the Standard has paid these 165 per cent dividends, prices of fuel oil on the coast have advanced nearly three-fold."

Poindexter's resolution directs the commission to pay particular attention to the Standard Oil, the Union and the General Petroleum Companies and "to report to the Senate what, if any, combinations in restraint of trade, or unfair competition have existed and do exist and, if any, the effect they have had on the market price of fuel oil, gasoline and other petroleum products."

Recommendations are invited from the commission to meet the condition.

DENY LAW BREAKING.

By United Press. Los Angeles, Cal., July 29.—California's oil company officials professed innocence today of the charges of manipulating oil prices on the Pacific coast and of illegal combinations of oil producers made in the Senate by Senator Poindexter.

"It is probably a legitimate subject for investigation, however, if anyone wants to investigate it," an attorney representing leading oil interests declared.

There was a tendency to law the low price for oil in New Orleans, as quoted by Senator Poindexter, to the proximity of New Orleans to the Texas oil fields.

SENATE APPROVES OFFICER MEASURE

Bill Increasing Army Officer Personnel From 9,500 to 18,000 Passes Without Record Vote.

By Associated Press. Washington, July 29.—Without a record vote the Senate today passed and sent to the House the administration bill authorizing an increase from 9,500 to 18,000 in the number of commissioned officers to be retained in the army this year.

CORN PRICE UP 6 CENTS

By Associated Press. Chicago, July 29.—Droper that the domestic corn crop of 1919 will be cut in two by drought and hot winds resulted today in hoisting prices more than 6 cents a bushel. Reports were current that the crop in the central states had already been damaged 25 per cent.

Active buying carried the number delivery to the highest price yet this season, \$1.72 1/2, as against \$1.66 1/2 @ 1.66 1/2 at the close on Saturday.

THIS MAIL CARRIER HAS CELLAR BANDITS NEWEST BRAND OF LAW VIOLATORS

Des Moines, Ia., July 29.—Cellar bandits are the latest worry of Iowa state and federal agents.

Hundreds of secret liquor caches in Iowa have been raided by fake policemen, sheriffs, attorney generals and department of justice operatives since the long drought began. Arrests for the offense have been made in all parts of the state, federal agents who are taking a hand in the fraudulent seizures report.

In the country roundabout Council Bluffs an organized gang was apparently at work. Farmers' homes were entered recently and whisky confiscated, no arrests being made.

Arrests for thefts of booze included three at Oskaloosa and three in Potosi county. In each instance the men held, it is alleged, represented themselves as federal agents or state "spotters."

Eight hundred natives were killed and 1,600 wounded during the recent disturbances in Egypt, according to dispatches from Cairo, E. I. H. Agency.