

MEXICANS FEAR U. S. FORCES WILL INVADE COUNTRY

Newspapers Report America Is Studying Plans for Campaign Preparatory to War.

(Continued from Page One.) Mexico and Mexico's anxiety to enact legislation, especially regarding oil claims, that will satisfy all parties.

Officials Reserved. Although a great volume of matter has been printed regarding incidents which may affect the present international relations, much reserve has been shown by government officials whose positions are high enough to give their statements authority.

Gen. Juan Barragan, chief of the presidential staff, is quoted by the Excelsior, as saying that the government has ordered a strict investigation of recent incidents in the Tampico region and the proper punishment of those guilty of these offenses.

Concerned Over Status. An unnamed government official also is quoted as declaring that the Cheyenne incident lacks importance; that it cannot be compared with the Dolphin incident at Tampico in 1914, during the Huerta regime, which resulted in the landing of American forces at Vera Cruz.

Cheyenne Case. Among the dispatches sent by General Barragan to the Associated Press regarding the Cheyenne case, in which the chief of the Tampico garrison says: "This was due to their (the American sailors) imprudence, for, without advising with Mexican military headquarters where they could have learned how far they could have passed safely up the river Tamesi, they ventured beyond the last outpost into rebel territory and were robbed of one watch, a little money and their shoes."

Hiram Hughes Killed. The killing of Hiram Hughes, an American, near Tampico on July 9, occurred, according to the Gonzalez dispatch, after Hughes, while intoxicated, had insulted passers-by and had been arrested. Asked if he carried arms, Hughes is alleged to have replied in the negative, but a gendarme found a pistol in his pocket. Hughes is then declared to have shot the gendarme in the hand and was himself mortally wounded in the ensuing struggle.

More Data Promised. The statement given out by General Barragan concludes as follows: "Tomorrow there will be made public various documents belonging to the archives of the bandit, Francisco Villa, which were recovered in Juarez in the last fight in that city. Among these documents appears a letter addressed to Villa by Charles F. Hunt offering a visit by Senator Fall and other persons to confer with (Villa) for the purpose of helping to push to success the campaign against the present Mexican government, and the reply given by Villa.

Wilson's Explanation of Shantung Affair Fails to Win Senators for League

President Tells Senators That Only Way to Pay Japan for Ending Hun Menace in Pacific and Far East Was to Concede Rights to Shantung to Her—Says Empire Later Will Surrender Every Right.

By JAMES R. NOURSE. (Staff Correspondent Universal Service.) Washington, July 23.—President Wilson in conversations with republican senators today admitted sole responsibility for the Shantung settlement in the peace treaty whereby this great province of China, with its millions of Chinese inhabitants, is to be delivered to the control of Japan.

The senators were told that Lloyd George and Clemenceau refused to participate in the discussions of the secret treaties which England and France had made with Japan covering this particular item in the Japanese demands.

Turned Over to Wilson. Thereupon, it was stated, the entire matter of appeasing Japan and satisfying her demands for territorial aggressions was turned over to President Wilson. Senators were told that the president personally negotiated the settlement with Japan's representatives and agreed to give Shantung to the Japanese empire. The plan of settlement was then submitted to the other members of the big five for approval.

This is the first time that this big secret of the peace conference has been told. It made a profound impression upon the senators to whom it was revealed. They were senators who had been summoned by the president to the White House to listen to the reasons why the peace treaty should be promptly ratified without alteration or amendment.

The president also gave to the senators some of the reasons why Japan's claims on China were agreed to. The most important of these was that Japan had been exceedingly backward about entering the war on the side of the allies. The secret treaties with England and France were negotiated as an incentive to Japan to get in and help drive the

Germans out of China. It was not until after England and France had agreed to support Japan's claims to large portions of China's territory that Japan got in.

The president further pleaded Japan's cause with the senators by pointing out that the judgment of the Germans from Shantung was of vital importance to the transport of troops from New Zealand and Australia to help the British cause in France. With Germany in possession of Kiaochow as a fortified naval base, it would have been possible, the president said, for troops to have been transported from these British possessions to Europe.

Therefore, it was stated, that Japan was entitled to be fully recompensed for this great service to England, and the award of Shantung appeared to be the only way to pay her.

The president expressed to the senators that he had the fullest confidence that the time will come when Japan will acknowledge to all the world that she will surrender every right in Shantung except the right of Japanese subjects to exercise all the rights of citizenship.

U. S. Statesmen Disturbed Over Europe's Cries for Aid

Think Europeans Have Absorbed Notion From American Humanitarians That United States Can Be Made Packhorse and Hoping This Country Will Cancel Billions Loaned to Nations Abroad.

By JUSTIN M'GRATH. Washington, July 26.—Statesmen are becoming seriously disturbed over increasing European demands for American aid. They are beginning to believe that European statesmen have absorbed the notion from American humanitarians who have been laboring abroad in various capacities that the United States can be made the packhorse of Europe.

Count von Bernstorff was quoted in the cable dispatches Monday as having said: "We believe that the fight to get into the league necessarily will take us to America's side, because America is the most active supporter of the league and alone is able to finance the world's economic problems."

And in the cable dispatches yesterday Senator Edouard Herriot, France's former minister of national subsistence and labor, was quoted as declaring: "A country which has given 1,500,000 of its children to liberty can command from the great rich and generous republic means of escape from the financial paradox with which it is struggling. I ask it frankly, and with the question put while the war spirit lasts and before the merchant has replaced the soldier."

ing asked to cancel loans already made, and to advance new and even greater credits, but it is also being asked to take on itself responsibility for the stabilizing of conditions in Europe at whatever sacrifice that may entail.

This is indeed a large contract for a country that has added \$30,000,000,000 to its own national debt as a result of the war, and there is grave doubt in the minds of many statesmen as to whether the people are willing to assume it, struggling as they are with the high cost of living with no prospects of relief in sight.

Beating Europe the Dictator. Statesmen who are of this mind express themselves as unable to comprehend the attitude of President Wilson and some of the most ardent supporters of the league against any reservations which may be deemed necessary to safeguard interests of the United States.

They can't understand why Europe, begging for American assistance, should dictate the terms upon which that assistance is to be given. They cannot believe that Europe really has the effrontery to demand all that America has to give and, at the same time be unwilling to concede that America shall retain such rights of its own as it considers essential to its well being.

It is this feeling which is the real strength of the opposition which has grown up in the senate to the league of nations covenant. The repeated declarations of the president that the covenant must not be changed has served to promote antagonism rather than quite opposition. In the minds of many of the senators the covenant has now come to stand for coercion.

TAFT SUGGESTS TO SENATE NEW COVENANT PLAN

Former President Hopes to Unite All Elements and Reach Common Understanding.

(Continued from Page One.)

mitted by Mr. Wilson. The partisan character of his administration during the war, together with his appeal to his countrymen to elect a democratic congress in November, 1918, created a condition of personal and political antagonism toward him among republican leaders which was shared by a majority of the American people. This was shown in the results of the election. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Wilson persisted in continuing the same partisan exclusion of republicans in dealing with the highly important matter of settling the results of the war.

He selected a commission in which the republicans had no representation and in which there were no prominent Americans of any real experience and leadership of public opinion. With such a commission his unusual course in going abroad himself, as president greatly emphasized the personal element in the framing of the treaty and intensified the general tendency to oppose anything that he might bring home, because of his apparent wish to dictate the policy of the world and to monopolize the credit for it.

Defects Due to Wilson. "I feel that some of the defects of the league of nations are due to him. I am confident that he prevented the adoption of the plan of the league to enforce peace in respect to an international court and the settlement of justiciable questions."

"This was, as I am advised in the English plan, but was studiously omitted from the new satisfactory American plan. His prejudice against courts is well known. Article X, I think, is due to him primarily, because it is merely the embodiment of the last of his 14 points. While it came from his suggestion however, it suited the demands of the French so far as it went and I believe it to be the heart of the league in tending to unite the forces of the world in police duty to suppress wars of conquest."

"The power of amendment, contained within the terms of the league, offers full opportunity to remedy the defects of the league with reference to the international court and in other respects. The great point which supporters of the league of nations should now seek is the establishment of a basis upon which through amendments the league can be perfected. It is absolutely necessary to retain article 10, in order to stabilize the world. The fluid condition of the region of the world threatening the stability of the world and it needs the united forces of the world to restore a normal condition of self-maintenance. In my judgment, therefore, it would be most unfortunate if the cautionary influence of article 10 may not be retained in the crucial decade through which the world is to pass."

Hostility Causes Criticism. "The attitude of hostility toward the president has aroused criticism and opposition which might have been avoided had he taken with him such a man as Mr. Root and two representatives of the foreign relations committee in the senate. The criticisms thus aroused have stirred the conscience of a number of republican senators and have endangered the ratification of the league by two-thirds of the senate with his democratic supporters in the senate will secure perhaps 45 votes. Nineteen republican votes are needed and the question is how can they be secured. I don't think they can be secured except by relieving their consciences through reassuring interpretations of the league, of such a character that they are likely to be accepted without further negotiation and conference and delay by the other nations who dictated the peace. After consideration of the arguments made on the subject, I have formulated these interpretations and reservations with the hope that they will suggest a basis of

agreement between the democrats and sufficient republicans to ratify the treaty and secure us the inestimable benefit of a league of nations which, with growth will develop into a new era in our international relations.

Not Attitude of Majority. "The attempt of such men as Senator Borah, Senator Johnson, Senator Sherman and others to defeat the treaty, and the deliberate exaggeration of the Shantung feature of the treaty, do not, I think, indicate the attitude of the majority of the republican party in the senate and I do not think that any attention should be paid to the suggestion that the treaty be amended in its provisions with reference to the arrangement of the map of the region of the war.

"To repeat, I am strongly in favor of ratifying the treaty as it is. Where I in the senate, I would not hesitate to vote for it, but the situation may require concessions to secure ratification and I suggest that I have already sent to you, a copy of which I enclose, as something that will secure a useful league of nations, which the same time may satisfy the genuine objections of the republican friends of the league in the senate.

Colonies in League. "The second interpretation has to do with the presence in the league, as members, of self-governing dominions or colonies of a home government, also a member. Certainly in a small body like that of the council, it would be unfair to have a home government represented and also one of its dominions or colonies, and I cannot think it was the intention of the framers of the covenant that this might happen. Yet I am bound to say that such a result is not excluded by the present language of the covenant in Article X, and Article IV; nor does the language of Article XV necessarily exclude from the tribunal to recommend a settlement of a dispute to a home government where one of its dominions or colonies is a party, nor does it necessarily exclude a dominion or colony from such tribunal where the home government may be a party.

Both Exclusions Intended. "I have no doubt that both of these exclusions were intended by the framers of the covenant. Nor is there any express description of the function to be performed by the council or the assembly under Article XV, so as to require that it should act judicially and according to international law or equity and justice. I have no doubt that it was intended that the language of the preamble should characterize the function of the duties of the council or assembly under Article XV and therefore that the language I have introduced in the second interpretation is merely giving expression to that which ought to be inferred as the intention of the framers of the covenant. I may say that it supplies that which Mr. Root forcibly represented as a defect of the covenant.

"The third interpretation is an exact legal construction of the effect of Article X, and I do not see how any of the signatory powers can object to it. The conclusions in respect to the function of congress under this article is the necessary result of the determination of power under our constitution to which none of the associated members of the league can object.

Statement of Law. The fourth interpretation is a mere statement of international law and the proper construction of the seventh paragraph of Article XVI which is only inserted to satisfy criticism of that paragraph based on the unfounded assumption that some tribunals of the league will be found which will declare in respect to immigration or the tariff to be something other than a question of domestic policy. If, as all authorities show, immigration and tariff unaffected by treaties are purely domestic questions, then it cannot injure the league to say that which is undoubtedly a maxim of international law.

"The fifth interpretation defines the Monroe doctrine. As the expression 'Monroe doctrine' is used in Article XXI, and as the United

States is the author of the doctrine and has maintained it for 96 years it is within the limit of an interpretation for it to state what the doctrine has been made to be in the history of its development to the present day. As the time has come for its world recognition, the time has also come for its definition and I believe the language used correctly states what we have a right to claim it to be and all that we have the right to claim it to be.

All Criticism Answered. "These interpretations, it seems to me, reasonably answer all the reasonable or sincere criticisms made against the league except as they are met by the single reservation as to Article X. Mr. Root, in his letter to you, proposed the operation of Article X, be limited to five years, when the settlements of the war should be re-examined, with the view to the further operation of the article after resettlement. Influenced by some direct information that I have as to the attitude of France in respect to Article X, I am confident the period of five years is not long enough for this stabilization and does not offer the security which France seeks. I think, therefore, that the cautionary influence of the league would be greatly strengthened by lengthening this period from five to ten years."

A Little Fish Story. Vancouver, B. C.—Residents of Kitsilano have complained to the health department against the odor coming from scores of cases of salmon eggs dumped into the harbor and subsequently washed onto the beach. The eggs were consigned to Japan, but apparently became too "high" for shipment.

JUST BEFORE RETIRING Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Relieves thirst and fatigue, refreshes the system and treats a wearied brain.—Adv.

Syndicate of Local Business Men Buys Downtown Property

A small syndicate of Omaha business men has bought the buildings and leasehold on an extensive tract of downtown property at Sixteenth and Howard streets on which a large building will be erected, the nature of the structure to be determined later. The deal was made by George & Co., and is for the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Howard streets, extending west on Howard street 220 feet with 132 feet frontage on Sixteenth street.

about a year and a half to run. At their expiration, the five buildings now on the site will be torn down and a large modern structure built. Whether it will be a hotel or a modern office building, the syndicate has not determined, although it already has several offers. It has been determined to have high class retail stores on the lower floors.

The leaseholds on this property have been held by the Cooks of Chicago for about 30 years, so that the syndicate for about \$100,000 was able to buy these buildings and leaseholds for the remainder of the 99-year lease.

Thompson-Belden & Co. Established 1886 The Fashion Center for Women

A Coming Attraction A Thompson-Belden sale—specializing in dresses—generalizing in everything else in the store. Watch for the announcement.

Sun-Ranes and Parasols

Colored umbrellas in many new shades, with attractive ivory-ringed handles, ivory tipped spokes, and blunt ferules. An umbrella which is a dress accessory instead of a burden.

Parasols—A vast array in all desirable shades, novel shapes and distinctive handles. The touch of color which your costume may need.

"Little Fellers"—exact duplicates of the grown up models, with the same short handles and ribbon loops, or rings for the arm. From 50c to \$5.

To the Left as you enter.

For Men The New Vogue For Laces

It has been forecasted and is already evident, that the correct trimming for late Summer and Fall apparel shall be lace.

Rich evening gowns shall be fashioned entirely of laces and touches of it shall appear on dresses and blouses of every material.

Very lovely laces made in just the convenient width for collars.

Venise and filet edges in varying widths. Valenciennes, Cluny and Torchon laces. A large line.

Ripplette Bed Spreads

The sensible kind for summer use, light weight, easy to handle, and do not have to be ironed.

Single bed size, 72x90-inch, is priced \$2.75. Double bed size, 80x90-inch, is priced \$3.25. Extra size for box springs, 90x100-inch, priced \$3.75.

The Linen Dept.

Miss Omaha Some Day You'll Wonder Why!

- A shop like "Lamond's" where styles are different. -Where everything is fresh and clean. -Where prices are lower. -Where service is better. -Where sales are "real." -Where shopping is a pleasure.

I Say— you'll wonder why so many of your friends knew about this shop and you have overlooked. To know Omaha's women's wear shops, you must start at



Oxfords--Colonials--Pumps At Prices Less Than Elsewhere

- White Canvas Outing Oxfords, rubber heels at— \$3.95, \$4.75, \$4.95 White Canvas Pumps—military heels— \$3.75, \$4.00 White Kid Military Oxfords, stitched tip, for street or dress— \$6.95 White Canvas Pumps, covered Louis heel, long vamp— \$4.25 White Nile Oxfords, covered Louis heels, at— \$5.95 White Kid Oxfords, flexible sole, covered Louis heel— \$7.25

The Shoe Market Omaha's Popular Priced Shoe Store. 320 South 16th Street. New Hotel Conant Bldg. NO DISCOUNTS NO CHARGES NO DELIVERIES

POST TOASTIES A substantial dish that furnishes full food value in a more attractive form than usual. A "different" corn flake from the old-fashioned kind, and one that excites favorable comparisons. Most popular of corn foods.

Principal Shirley Accepts Position in Sioux City School Japanese Deny Shantung Gift Given as Bribe Paris, July 23.—The Japanese delegation to the peace conference today issued a denial of an assertion that the Shantung settlement in the German peace treaty was in exchange for the withdrawal of the Japanese contention regarding the racial clause in the league of nations covenant.

GERMOZONE The Best Pet Stock Remedy Betsy Cross Bread The Ideal Family Loaf. Patronize Your Neighborhood Grocer JAY BURNS BAKING CO.