

RATES MUST GO UP

RAIL PROBLEM A QUESTION OF CREDIT, SAYS U. P. PRESIDENT LOVETT.

AIR TRANSPORTATION ISSUE

Both the Union Pacific President and Howard Elliott Urge Adoption of Reorganization Plan of Association of Railway Executives.

Washington, D. C.—Private operation of railroads cannot be restored at existing rates, Robert S. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific railroad, told the house interstate commerce committee during a discussion in which he contended the railroad problem is "solely a question of railroad credit."

Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, another witness, urged early adoption of a national transportation policy, declaring delay only tended to make "all classes uncertain and unsettled."

Government regulation machinery to encourage the present transportation system so that rates will pay all costs, including new capital needed for expansion of facilities; abandonment of present methods of adjusting wage and working disputes, with substitution of "a sane method of deciding these questions," including abolishment of strikes; modification of the Sherman law to permit consolidations and making of federal authority supreme in regulating rates, securities and accounts.

Both Judge Lovett and Mr. Elliott urged the adoption of the reorganization plan of the Association of Railway Executives, including provision for a federal transportation board, representing the public, to aid the interstate commerce commission.

Wage increases without proportionate increase of rates would be disastrous, Judge Lovett asserted, adding "it is utterly impossible to consider the private owners taking over the railroads and operating them at the present rates."

Under private operation, Judge Lovett said in reply to Representative Rayburn, democrat, Texas, the railroads could not be operated "any more economically than the government has."

Government ownership was opposed by Mr. Elliott, but Judge Lovett assumed that the committee would not consider it as the solution of the rail problem.

Archduke Joseph surprised the world when he regained power for a Hapsburg in Hungary at the time the Rumanian troops occupied Budapest.

PRESIDENT DENIES TREATY WAR PACT

Wilson Tells Senate Committee Congress Only War Maker.

JAPAN WON'T RULE SHANTUNG

Tells Senators Tokyo Has Promised to Give Up Any Sovereignty There—Asks Them to Interpret but Not to Change Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 20.—In a conference at the White House unprecedented in American history, President Wilson discussed the peace treaty with the senate foreign relations committee, answered questions put by senators and gave out a stenographic transcript of the proceedings to the public.

Some of the inside details of the peace conference, how the League of Nations covenant was drawn, and other historic happenings were handed out verbatim for the world to read, in contrast to the time-honored procedure of secrecy, presidential and senatorial "confidence."

Nothing approaching the conference in that respect is recalled since George Washington went to the senate to discuss troubles with the Indians.

Making a plea for ratification of the treaty that the world might be turned wholly back to a peace basis, the president said he saw no reasonable objection to the senate expressing its interpretation of the League of Nations covenant so long as those interpretations did not actually become part of the act of ratification.

If interpretations were part of the formal ratification, the president contended, long delays would follow, as other governments would have to "accept in effect the language of the senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete."

The president told the committee the league council would have "nothing whatever" to do with deciding whether the United States had fulfilled its obligations in case of withdrawal from the league.

The conference was not held in the blue room, as had been planned, the president taking his visitors into the east room, where they were seated around a big table.

When is the return of Shantung to China to be made? asked Senator Johnson.

The President—I hope you will pardon me if I do not answer that question.

Senator Fall asked who would defend the mandate territories against external aggression under the league, and the president replied that primarily the duty would rest with the mandatory power.

Only through action by congress shall the United States lend any military assistance to other members of the League of Nations.

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That was left undecided, but we were assured at the time that it would be as soon as possible.

Did not the Japanese decline to fix any date?

ONLY SENATE CAN END WAR--WILSON

President Has No Power to Annul Act of Congress.

FALL'S QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Upper Chamber's Failure to Act is the Only Bar to Ending Present State—German Colonies Taken in Trust.

Washington, Aug. 22.—President Wilson has no power to declare peace by proclamation, nor could he consent in any circumstances to take such a course prior to the ratification of a formal treaty of peace by the senate.

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That was left undecided, but we were assured at the time that it would be as soon as possible.

"I feel constrained to say I reply to your first question not only that in my judgment I have not the power by proclamation to declare that peace exists, but that I could in no circumstances consent to take such a course prior to the ratification of a formal treaty of peace."

"I respectfully suggest that, having said this, I have in effect answered also your second, third and fourth questions so far as I myself am concerned."

"Permit me to answer your fifth question by saying that the provisions of the treaty to which you refer operate merely to establish peace between the powers ratifying, and that it is questionable whether it can be said that the League of Nations is in any true sense created by the association of only three of the allied and associated governments."

"In reply to your sixth question, I can only express the confident opinion that the immediate adoption of the treaty, along with the articles of the covenant of the league as written, would certainly within the near future reduce the cost of living in this country as elsewhere, by restoring production and commerce to their normal strength and freedom."

"For your convenience, I will number the remaining paragraphs of this letter as the questions to which they are intended to reply are numbered."

"VII. I have had no official information as to whether Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, or Switzerland will join the league."

"VIII. I answered your eighth question in reply to a question asked me at our conference the other day. (This question referred to licensing of exports to Germany.)"

"IX. In February, 1917, Spain was requested to take charge of American interests in Germany through her diplomatic and consular representatives, and no other arrangement has since been made."

"X. The committee to prepare plans for the organization of the league, for the establishment of the seat of the league and for the proceedings of the first meeting of the assembly, has been appointed, but has not reported."

"XI. Article 118 of the peace treaty, part IV, under which Germany renounces all her rights to territory formerly belonging to herself or to her allies was understood, so far as a special provision was not made in the treaty itself, for its disposition, as constituting principal allied and associated powers the authority by which such disposition should ultimately be determined."

CONGRESS KILLS DAYLIGHT SAVING

Senate Follows the House, Passing Repeal Over, President Wilson's Veto.

ACTION ON MEASURE FINAL

Hour "Gained" in 1918 Will Be Permanently "Lost" in October—One of Very Few Measures Vetoed Twice.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Repeal of the daylight saving act has been accomplished. The senate voted to sustain the house in passing the repeal measure over President Wilson's veto. The vote was 57 to 19.

The repeal of the law, which now takes its place among the very few which have been passed over a presidential veto, becomes effective after the clocks are turned back to normal in October. It will go down in legislative history as one of the very few measures which twice have been vetoed by a president and become law by the vote of more than two-thirds in both houses of congress.

Agitation for repeal of the daylight saving law first came from farmers, but recently was buttressed by labor union, mothers' clubs, rural school authorities and many other interests.

Urban opinion also became divided and officials of many cities and smaller towns demanded repeal. Congress was flooded with petitions for repeal and with petitions urging retention of the statute.

Loss of time in farm labor was the principal objection raised to the law. This complaint came principally from farmers employing "hired hands."

The complaint of loss of labor was based principally on the shortening of the working day on the farm by the advancing of the clock one hour from March to October.

The farmers declared they could not adjust farm work to the advanced time because, with the clock advanced an hour, farm work could not be begun as early in the morning as under the normal time schedule and must close an hour earlier. This is because the dew on the ground in the early morning prevented plowing and other farm labor under the advanced time schedule.

U. S. GOODS BURN IN FRANCE

Fire Damages American Steamer and Destroys Merchandise on Dock at Havre.

Havre, France, Aug. 20.—Fire which badly damaged the American tank steamer George G. Henry and destroyed merchandise on the docks valued at 500,000 francs (\$100,000) was caused by oil from the tanker catching fire when an unloading pipe broke. The burning oil flooded the pier to which the steamer was moored.

ASKS COURT TO BAR PACKERS

Mississippi State Revenue Agent Appeals for Perpetual Injunction Against Big Five.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 22.—Perpetual injunction against the five leading packers, which would bar them from doing business in this state, is sought in a petition filed in chancery court by the state revenue agent. The court is asked to put a statutory penalty of \$5,000 a day on the packers.

CARNEGIE LEFT \$50,000,000

Vast Gifts During Life Shown as Filing of Will at New York Near.

New York, Aug. 22.—Andrew Carnegie died worth \$50,000,000, according to one of his executors. His will is to be offered for probate next week. Mr. Carnegie stipulated that the Home Trust company of Hoboken, N. J., should act as executor without bond. The will is about 4,500 words long.

Plan Insurance for Jobless.

London, Aug. 21.—Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, minister of labor, announced that the government hopes at the next session of parliament to introduce a bill providing for unemployment insurance on a contributory basis.

K. of P. Official Missing.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—The police were asked to find Paul J. B. Haverly, grand keeper of the records and seals of the Illinois Knights of Pythias, who suddenly disappeared. It is said \$40,000 is also missing.