

FRANK TALKS OF TREATY AND LEAGUE PROVISIONS

Before Senate Foreign Relations Committee the Secretary of State Declared He Was Only Expressing His Own Personal Views—Maintained the Treaty As a Whole Carried Out "Substantially" President Wilson's Fourteen Points—Believes Japan Would Have Signed the Treaty Without the Shantung Provision—American Draft of the League of Nations Never Was "Pressed" Before the Conference—President Wilson Alone of the American Delegates Would Be Able to Give Details of the Discussions.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Secretary Lansing, before the senate foreign relations committee today, expressed the opinion that the Shantung provision of the peace treaty did not square with President Wilson's enunciated principles of self-determination, but maintained that the treaty as a whole carried out "substantially" the president's fourteen points.

Declaring his unfamiliarity with many details of the peace negotiations and of the treaty itself, the secretary told the committee he was unable to answer many of its questions and reminded senators in answering others that he merely was expressing his own personal views.

"Ask the president," the secretary said when pressed for details of the Shantung and League of Nations negotiations. On three of the points raised he said the relations of the treaty to his memory and made a statement to the committee later, and when he was asked for a detailed construction of the labor and reparations clauses, he protested that he could not be expected to carry the minutiae of an 8,000 word document, and that the committee reminded the committee it was much easier to ask questions prepared beforehand than to answer them off-hand.

As his own personal views, Mr. Lansing said he probably had signed the treaty without the Shantung provision; that the United States had no part in the German repudiation, that the latter could not be legally tried; and that the mutual guarantee of territorial integrity from external aggression as contained in Article Ten of the league covenant, imposed a moral obligation upon the United States.

The secretary said it was true that the fourteen points had not been discussed in his knowledge in the preparatory stages of the negotiations; that the American draft of the League of Nations never was "pressed" before the conference; that the president had asked the peace conference not to lay before the French the terms of the league covenant, and that the United States did not know of secret treaties between the allies and Germany.

"The general basis on which the treaty was framed, said the secretary, was a compromise between the principles with an avoidance of policy and expedient. Verbatim records of the discussions, he said, were not made, but had been left in Paris, and he would not favor giving to the senate the less complete transcripts in the possession of the state department because it might cause "irritation" to other governments.

Both the league provision and the league covenant, the witness said, had been negotiated largely by the president, with the aid of American delegations would be able to reveal details of the discussions.

The secretary was before the committee during the afternoon session, and although senators apparently had finished their questioning of him when adjournment was taken last night, it was thought likely that other points might be brought up when he appears again before the committee.

Mr. Lansing asked to be given until that time to prepare his statements in reply to questions asked today about the league and the treaty.

Enlargement of the provisions of the Lever Food Control Law to make it operative after the proclamation of peace and applicable to stores, clothing, and life necessities in addition to food.

Legislation to reach the small or individual profiteer as well as "big business" extortion.

Legislation to define profiteering thereby making easier prosecution under existing laws.

Law to make speculation in necessities a crime.

Legislation limiting the margin of profit on necessities.

Cabled Paragraphs

French Troops at Budapest

Copenhagen, Aug. 6.—French troops arrived at Budapest yesterday and took up quarters in the Grand Hotel and American forces under Captain Wips arrived there today, according to a despatch received here from Vienna, quoting the newspapers of that city.

DEVELOPMENTS IN BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT STRIKE

New York, Aug. 6.—Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, after a strenuous day of effort to operate the subway, elevated and ferry lines in Brooklyn in the face of a strike of the Electric and Street Railway Employees, ordered a temporary suspension of service on all lines at 10 o'clock tonight, but expected that the lines would be "dead" at midnight, but that operation would be resumed at 5 o'clock tomorrow to care for the rush hour crowds.

Company officials denied tonight a charge that they were hiring strike-breakers.

Although Mr. Garrison maintained that he had no knowledge of the company's 15,000 employees, a strike, it was admitted that the 1,000, by picketing activities, had had an impact on the subway system during the rush hour tonight, officials of the system found it necessary to suspend the rush hour service in order to prevent dangerous congestion on the loading-platforms.

The occasional trains that ran were filled with passengers, while automobiles and trucks, operating as "jitneys," flowed across the city, and a "rush hour" strike was being held by the union.

The question of the number of men on strike could not be learned with any degree of accuracy. The union reported that 1,000 men were on strike and that 9,000 would be on strike tomorrow while Mr. Garrison asserted that the number of men on strike was 1,000, and that the greatest part of the impairment of service was resulting from the strike of the trolley drivers, which intimidated loyal men.

Mr. Garrison announced early in the afternoon that he would on the subway and elevated lines, who are affiliated with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, would strike later in the day, but these men still were reported to be at their posts tonight.

Mr. Garrison declared they would not strike.

Union leaders sent out messages to national officials of the union asking them to advise the union as to the purpose of extending the strike to the Manhattan transit lines.

Mr. Garrison's demand on Mayor Hylan for more police protection was not only refused, but the mayor issued a statement that he would not issue a writ of habeas corpus for the strikers.

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Talk of a Firing Squad For Profiteers

Labor Leaders Outspoken Before the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Organized labor's remedy for the high cost of living—a bill that would turn over the railroads to the public operating officials and labor—was presented to congress today by men high in the council of the organization, who declared with utmost frankness conditions were so desperate it might be necessary to advocate a firing squad for profiteers.

With equal frankness members of the house interstate commerce committee indicated during the presentation of Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Locomotive Engineers, that the bill, embodied in the Plumb plan, was too radical, and failed to strike at the high price evil which has been exacted throughout the country are clamoring.

For more than a month the house committee has been considering all plans for solution of the railroads, but the Plumb plan, which would give the railroads to the public, was the one that attracted the most attention.

The two union officials for five hours stood up in defense of the bill and answered a whirlwind fire of questions from men who were known to be labor leaders, but they were not able to convince the committee that the bill was a necessary measure.

The report, covering the period from 1914 to the present, and it is understood that he urged its speedy passage to congress, in connection with efforts of the government to combat the high cost of living.

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4 Railroad Unions Opposed to Hines

A General Programme to Meet Crisis Has Been Presented to the Director General.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Acting as a unit for the first time in the presentation of a general programme to meet the crisis involving the threat of a general strike, the four railroad unions, the Brotherhood of Railway Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, today presented to the director general a general programme to meet the crisis involving the threat of a general strike.

The programme, which was presented to the director general, called for a general strike of the railroads, and for the establishment of a general committee to coordinate the strike.

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Condensed Telegrams

Large Grain Elevator at Swanton, Vt., Was Burned, Causing a Loss of \$300,000.

Swanton, Vt., Aug. 6.—A large grain elevator at Swanton, Vt., was burned, causing a loss of \$300,000.

Wholesalers in San Francisco Announce a Reduction of 40 Cents a Barrel in the Price of Flour.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Wholesalers in San Francisco announced a reduction of 40 cents a barrel in the price of flour.

Supreme Economic Council Appointed Committee to Take up Work of Increasing Europe's Coal Supply.

London, Aug. 6.—The supreme economic council has appointed a committee to take up the work of increasing Europe's coal supply.

Platinum Deposits are Reported to Have Been Discovered on Rurutu Island, in South Pacific.

Norfolk Island, Aug. 6.—Platinum deposits are reported to have been discovered on Rurutu Island, in the South Pacific.

Major General William S. Francis, American Commander in Siberia, Arrived in Omsk and Visited Admiral Kolchak.

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Socialist Demonstrations in the City of Omsk, Siberia, Were Fired. Three Hundred Arrests Were Made.

Omsk, Aug. 6.—Socialist demonstrations in the city of Omsk, Siberia, were fired. Three hundred arrests were made.

Henry Ford Says Farmers Should Work Only 20 Days a Year to Get Full Profits from Their Farms.

Dearborn, Aug. 6.—Henry Ford said farmers should work only 20 days a year to get full profits from their farms.

ATTENTION TO GREAT TEST SUITS AGAINST GREAT TEST PROVISIONS

Announcement Made by Attorney-General Palmer—First Action in Government's Campaign to Reduce the High Cost of Living—Says Evidence in Hand Indicates "A Clear Violation of the Anti-Trust Laws"—Fails to State Whether the Prosecutions Will Be Civil or Criminal—All United States Attorneys Have Been Ordered to Ferret Out Food Hoards and Libel Them Under Federal Law.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Anti-trust suits against the great meat packing firms were announced today by Attorney General Palmer, and the first concrete development of the government's campaign to reduce the high cost of living.

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MAKING ARGUMENTS IN THE FORD LABEL SUIT

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STATEMENT OF JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA

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CONVENTION OF CATHOLIC ABSTINENCE UNION

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275,000 RAILWAY SHOP MEN ARE ON STRIKE

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DISPLEASED WITH ATTITUDE OF CONN. MANUFACTURERS

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HOOPER DECLINES TO BE COAL DICTATOR OF EUROPE

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