

# BOTH SIDES JOCKEY FOR POSITION IN CONTEST OVER TREATY

spired press that they disapprove of the Lodge reservations and cannot accept them. It is doubtful, however, whether the President will subject them to the embarrassment of rejecting the Lodge reservations for the simple reason that Mr. Wilson himself can exercise his constitutional discretion to say whether a treaty has in fact been ratified, rejected or amended.

## SITUATION ONLY PUZZLING TO OUTSIDERS.

The situation may seem a bit tangled and confused to the outsider, but it is the essence of simplicity in the light of Senatorial custom and habit as one observes it over a period of years. Senators say extreme things, picture all sorts of dire consequences if their point of view isn't accepted and then turn around and agree to "a compromise," which is in some cases nothing more than the viewpoint of their opponents with a different phraseology.

But the compromise on the Peace Treaty will not be of that character as the debate has disclosed some unanswerable arguments and the Democrats have shown an inclination to vote for such reservations as clearly safeguard the United States in certain particulars which the persons who drew the original treaty must have overlooked.

If there had existed a spirit of conciliation in the Senate, these points would have been ironed out long ago and foreign government too would have been grateful for the acts of revision, contributed by the Senate.

But thus far there has been only sparring and fighting in the Senate. And one has to examine the Congressional Record of last Saturday alone to see that the two sides were not voting on the merits of the numerous reservations which they disposed of so rapidly, but were simply voting as parties.

Now and then a Democrat or Republican would go from one side to the other, but the bulk of each party was pat and didn't give an inch. Again and again the Democrats, who were on the defensive, offered reservations covering exactly the points made by the Republican opponents, but they were rejected, all of which is reminiscent of the way the Democratic majority used to vote down amendments to legislation offered by Republicans.

Such is party government in domestic affairs and the two political parties in the Senate haven't drawn any line at the seacoast either, but have extended their practices now into the consideration of foreign affairs.

## HOW THINGS ARE EXPECTED TO BE WORKED OUT.

The way things will work out therefore in the immediate future is this: The Lodge resolution contains a number of reservations that are virtually amendments. They change the text of the treaty and would require also that foreign governments accept them.

One reservation alone furnishes an example of why Great Britain and France and Italy cannot accept the Lodge resolution of ratification. It is the Shantung provision, which is something outside the League of Nations entirely. The Lodge resolution would formally withhold America's consent from the Shantung settlement. That in itself might not be objectionable to Europe, but Great Britain and France and Italy are asked to approve that withdrawal of America from a section of the treaty, and to give such approval is to offend Japan, with whom Great Britain and France have treaties covering that specific point.

Unless England would want to endanger her relations with Japan, especially at a moment when the Anglo-Japanese agreement is about to be renewed, and would care to disapprove the Shantung settlement merely to satisfy the American state—a course that her friends here say is unthinkable—the Senate might as well give up the idea that England and France would accept the Lodge resolution of ratification at all.

## REJECTION BY ONE POWER KNOCKS OUT MANY OF THE RESERVATIONS.

And rejection by one foreign government knocks out the whole series of reservations, for in the preamble offered by Senator Lodge and now a part of the ratifying resolution itself foreign governments must agree in advance to accept all the reservations.

Two courses might follow. Foreign governments could disapprove and the Senate be obliged to go through the whole process of drafting other reservations, or time could be saved by understanding in advance that foreign governments contemplate such action.

The President himself being conversant with the viewpoint of the Allies, could make a statement saying he would not submit the reservations to foreign governments because the Lodge resolutions change

the text of the treaty and he would rather negotiate a new treaty.

Such an expression might be approved in the foreign press, or the President, without involving foreign governments, could take it upon himself to state categorically that the Senate by its reservations had not ratified the treaty at all and thus keep the matter before the Senate.

But there appears to be enough Democrats to defeat the Lodge resolution of ratification. Mr. Lodge said in the Senate on Saturday that such action would end consideration of the Treaty. Vice President Marshall announced that he intended to rule that after the Lodge resolution is disposed of other resolutions of ratification may come before the Senate.

## MAJORITY COULD OVERRIDE RULING OF MARSHALL.

An appeal from his ruling could be taken and a majority vote alone is needed to overrule him, but Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama, who is a keen observer and an expert on legislative tangles, told a group of correspondents at the White House that he didn't believe the Vice President would be overruled. He laughingly remarked that he would bet money that there were at least nine Republicans who would join with forty Democrats to sustain the Vice President and keep the Treaty before the Senate so that some compromise might be worked out in the interest of ultimate ratification.

But even if the Vice President were overruled there is nothing under the Senate rules to prevent the Democrats from moving to reconsider their own action on the treaty and thus bring the question into debate again with the opportunity of offering compromise reservations.

The country may wonder who is responsible for the delay and it might make up its mind that the two political parties as at present organized haven't been able to come to an agreement on such a vital question as a peace treaty that affects the whole world, but just now each party is blaming the other serenely confident that party prestige and pride of opinion are paramount.

This sort of business will last throughout the voting process until the Lodge resolution and the Hitchcock resolution have both been defeated and the Senate is left squarely with the job of working out a compromise resolution, and then, as has happened so often before in the closing hours of the session, a compromise will be reached and the treaty ratified.

## WILSON TO POCKET LODGE TREATY, HE TELLS HITCHCOCK

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let the opposing groups work out whatever compromise they can and will not interfere unless he finds withdrawal necessary to prevent ratification with reservations which are unacceptable.

Mr. Hitchcock said he did not discuss with the President the proposal of Republican leaders to pass a resolution, in case the treaty fails, declaring the war at an end. It is well understood that the Administration generally would look with disfavor at such a manner of bringing a peace status.

Senator Underwood also called at the White House to-day and conferred with Secretary Tumulty.

"The Republicans will not dare to send the Peace Treaty back to the Foreign Relations Committee," said Senator Underwood on leaving the White House. "They will not take the responsibility for killing the treaty."

## LODGE SAYS WILSON STAND STRENGTHENS REPUBLICAN LINES.

The President's decision drew from Republican leaders emphatic statements that there would be no compromise and that their original programme of procedure would be adhered to.

"The only result has been to harden our lines," said Senator Lodge. "It was the view of the Republican leaders that the Senate probably would reach a deadlock and they said if the treaty was withdrawn or failed, the situation would be chargeable to the Administration. Immediately after convening to-day the Senate plunged into consideration of the two pending reservations. Senator Poindexter asked for brief time to discuss anti-radical legislation, but Senator La Follette insisted that the treaty had right of way and was sustained.

The reservation declaring the United States declines to accept any interest in or responsibility for the German overseas possessions was opposed by Senators Townsend and New. Senator New said the United States might secure valuable interests in the Pacific island possessions of Germany.

Summing the reservation, Senator Shields of Tennessee said the secret treaty between Japan, Great Britain and France had given the Pacific island possessions to Japan without the reservation and that consequently the United States would become merely a trustee for Japan.

SENATE DEFEATS FOURTEENTH RESERVATION PUT IN BY LODGE

## SOCIALISTS BADLY DEFEATED IN BOTH FRANCE AND ITALY

Nationalists and Moderates 191 Out of 206 French Constituencies.

PARIS, Nov. 17 (By Associated Press).—Returns from Sunday's elections for the Chamber of Deputies thus far received show the Conservatives, Nationalists and Moderates far in the lead, these parties winning 191 seats in the 206 constituencies for which complete figures have been received.

The extreme Socialists received a severe setback throughout the country and in general the Socialists suffered the defeat of many of their leaders. Pierre Renaudel, leader of the majority Socialists; Jean Longuet, leader of the minority Socialists and Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, who has urged rejection of the peace treaty, and Pierre Briquet were beaten.

Returns show a gain of 46 seats for the Moderates and a loss of 16 for the Extremists.

Gen. Edouard de Cartenau and Gen. L. E. De Maud' Hoy, Military Governor of Metz, were elected, but Gen. M. P. E. Sarriil and Gen. Pierre Roques went down to defeat. Aristide Briand and Rene Viviani, both former Premiers, were returned, but Prof. Paul Painleve, also a former Prime Minister, was defeated.

Paul Meunier, the radical Republican Deputy who was recently arrested, charged with having had intelligence with the enemy, received only 2,500 votes in the Aube constituency.

Albert F. Lebrun, former Minister of Blockade and the Invaded Regions, who was dismissed from his post by Premier Clemenceau because his name appeared on the same list with that of Deputy Louis Marin, who cast his vote against the Peace Treaty in the Chamber of Deputies during the balloting on ratification, was elected, as was Marin.

The list of Georges Mandel, Premier Clemenceau's chief confidential secretary, whose assassination was attempted at Bordeaux Nov. 13, was first in the Bordeaux district. The whole list was elected. Capt. Andre Tardieu, the present Minister of Blockade and the Invaded Regions, was victorious over Franklin Bouillon in Seine-et-Oise.

The Socialists have served notice that they will contest the result in the Second Paris District. The French law holds that the names of candidates shall not be followed by any phrase injurious to opposing candidates. After the name of Col. Baudier, the Nationalist candidate, there appeared on the lists the words: "The denouncer of Malvy." The Socialists held that this was injurious to Col. Baudier's opponents and came within the ban of the law. They will demand that Baudier's election be annulled.

Definite returns from Agiers, Constantine and Oran, the three departments into which Algeria is divided, were received in Paris among the first figures and were ahead of the suburban city departments. Bazou Maurice De Rothchild was elected in the Pyrenees.

## THREATENED SOCIALIST SWAMP IN ITALY FAILS

Conservative and Catholic Parties Poll Heavy Vote—Election Passed Quietly.

ROME, Nov. 16.—Conservative candidates apparently had succeeded in overcoming the threatened Socialist sweep in to-day's parliamentary elections. Candidates of the Catholic parties seem to have scored heavily.

Although violence and rioting had marked the campaign throughout the entire kingdom, election day passed quietly according to reports reaching the capital. Elaborate precautions had been taken by the Government to prevent disorders. Troops guarded polling places in all towns where Socialist agitators have been causing trouble.

Reports from Turin, Florence, Bologna, Genoa and Naples said balloting was proceeding quietly.

At Lodi, the scene of severe rioting during the campaign, former Deputy

garding to disposition of the German colonies was rejected to-day by the Senate by a vote of 64 to 28. Twenty-two Republicans voted against the reservation, while three Democrats, Shields, Reed and Walsh, Massachusetts, voted for it.

The reservation, which was the first of the committee changes to be defeated, failed to command the support of the mild reservationists and was opposed also by some of the Republican irrecconcilables in addition to the Administration Democrats.

## Mrs. Branch, Lynbrook Murder Victim, Capt. Wright and Scene of Slaying



Traves, in an address last night declared that a revolution in Italy was impossible.

## POSSE READY TO STORM CABIN OF FUGITIVE REDS

Ex-Service Men Have Alleged Participants in Centralia Shooting Surrounded.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 17.—Former service men and woodsmen, members of a posse attempting to arrest alleged I. W. W. awaited reinforcements from here before attempting to-day to storm Hunter's cabin, on the headwaters of Hannaford Creek, eighteen miles northwest of Centralia, in which it was believed the men they sought had taken refuge.

Since Saturday night possemen have guarded all outlets from the dense woods surrounding the cabin, somewhere in which is believed to lie the body of John Haney, a posseman, missing since searchers and the pursued men exchanged shots late that afternoon.

In the cabin Capt. Lloyd Dysart, commanding former service men engaged in rounding up suspected Industrial Workers in this part of the State, believes there are Bert Bland, a man named Hansen or Loughntoff and one other. Bland is accused of firing the shot which killed Warren Grimm, a marshall, in the attack on an Armistice day parade here.

## EX-SERVICE MEN RAID MEETING OF 300 REDS

Break-Up Communist Assembly at Grand Rapids, Mich., and Seize Russian Flag.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 17.—A party of 100 citizens, composed mostly of ex-service men, raided a meeting of 300 alleged radicals at a Lithuanian hall here last night, breaking up the assembly and confiscating a red flag bearing a Russian inscription.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—Four hundred alleged Industrial Workers of the World were lined up and searched when the local police raided two halls where meetings of alleged radicals were being held. Three truck loads of literature, flags and banners were confiscated and one man, said to have been responsible for the distribution of the literature, was taken into custody.

## WORKERS BUY \$40,000,000 STOCK OF GOODYEAR CO.

Next to Steel Corporation, Inc., in Holdings—Capital Increased \$100,000,000.

AKRON, O., Nov. 17.—The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's stockholders voted an increase of \$100,000,000 in capital stock to-day to take care of increased business.

President Seiberling announced employees have purchased all of the \$40,000,000 of stock offered there, making employees of this company the largest holders of stock in any industry, except the United States Steel Corporation. The Goodyear Company is now capitalized at \$250,000,000.

## COAL WAGE PARLEY RESUMED IN CAPITAL; AGREEMENT IN SIGHT

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meet the wishes of the miners. They will insist on a far larger increase and some reduction of hours, the size of the increase depending largely on the hourly schedule that may be agreed upon. If there is a substantial decrease in the number of hours the men will be satisfied with a much smaller increase than they will be if in the end the wishes of the operators and the Administration, as expressed by Secretary Wilson, that the 48-hour week remain, is agreed to.

Reports reaching the miners as to conditions in the fields square with those which the operators are receiving as well as those coming in from Government sources. These show that as a rule the union miner is remaining away from work and that a large part of the coal now being produced is being set up that is bound to be felt by the coal consuming public for the balance of the winter.

John L. Lewis and his associates had nothing to say on the situation pending the receipt of the operators' proposal to-day. It is understood, however, that Lewis, in the event of an agreement satisfactory to the men now here, will assume the responsibility of ordering the men on strike back to work, instead of waiting for the terms to be approved by the convention which ordered the strike and which is now technically in recess.

## MANY MINERS STILL IDLE; COAL SHORTAGE SERIOUS IN THE MIDDLE WEST

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—While operators and union leaders had predicted resumption to-day of mining on a large scale in the bituminous coal fields of the country, where more than 400,000 miners have been on strike for sixteen days, not many men returned to work in the Central district.

In the meantime a threatened coal shortage in the Middle West has caused the regional coal committees to consider means of conserving fuel. In Indiana an order prepared by the Public Service Commission reviving lightless nights and heatless days of wartime is to go into effect to-night.

The railroad administration to-day took off a dozen local passenger trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad here and at Milwaukee, and it was said that further curtailment of railroad service both in the passenger and freight departments would result if coal supplies continued to be depleted. It was also asserted by members of the fuel committee that unless production is resumed on a larger scale within a short time it will be necessary to withhold coal from non-essential industries.

## MORE WORK NATION'S NEED

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 17.—Passenger boat navigation between here and Buffalo ended to-day. The Cleveland and Detroit coach closes at the end of the month.

## 37 REDS ROUNDED UP IN ONE COAL DISTRICT

Miners in West Virginia Urged to Join I. W. W. Because Capitalists "Hate It Most."

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Nov. 17.—Thirty-seven alleged radical agitators, arrested in this region during the past three days by agents of the Department of Justice and county officers, are in the Marion and Monongalia County jails to-day awaiting deportation proceedings, which, according to Federal authorities, will be started in the immediate future.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Nov. 17.—Miners in the northern counties of West Virginia were urged to join the I. W. W. because it is the "only revolutionary organization that is hated by the capitalist class." They were asked to pay an initiation fee of \$2 and monthly dues of 50 cents.

This interesting information was found among the I. W. W. literature seized by agents of the Department of Justice when they raided the headquarters of the organization on Scott's Run here and captured a dozen of the leaders last Saturday.

The Scott's Run Local had its most important membership among the Randal Mine workers where only 65 of the 178 miners are American citizens. Meetings, held every Sunday afternoon in the forest near the mine, were always under the leadership of some Russian miner.

## SOME MINES RESUME IN PENNSYLVANIA FIELDS

Those in Immediate Vicinity of Pittsburgh Await Washington Agreement.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17.—Partial resumption of operations in the Pittsburgh coal field was reported to-day with the announcement that about one-half of the union mines in the Pottsville area field were producing coal.

In the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh the union mines were closed, as they have been since the strike was called. No general resumption, it was freely predicted in coal circles to-day, would take place in the district until some agreement as to a wage scale had been reached by the Washington conference.

Decoration for Otto H. Kahn. The Cross of Commander of the Order of the Belgian Crown has been conferred on Otto H. Kahn by the King of Belgium, according to word received here to-day.

## DIED.

CLAYTON.—At Westfield, N. J., Nov. 16, 1919, JOHN D. CLAYTON, in his 91st year. Funeral service at his granddaughter's residence, 210 1st St., Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Interment Westfield, N. J. HAMESLEY—KATHERINE. Services at the CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., on Tuesday at 3 P. M.

## LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

Lost at Woodmont Inn, Sunday night, Nov. 16, or in vicinity of Gotham Hotel, a plain black leather suitcase containing \$1,000.00. Reward to anyone who returns it. Phone 5593.

INFORMATION WANTED. NITTE ELLIS BAUMONT or her Address Charles Belmont, Dugan's Hotel, 42d St., 6th Av.

## 20 YEARS IN PRISON, \$50,000 FINE FOR URGING REVOLT

Senator Poindexter Offers More Drastic of Bills to Curb Anarchists in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The writing, printing, circulating or uttering of language urging the forcible overthrow of the Government would be made a felony, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or twenty years imprisonment under a bill introduced to-day by Senator Poindexter, Republican, Washington. The measure was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Persons convicted of destruction of private property or injury to a person while engaged in an attempt against organized authority would be sentenced to not more than forty years' imprisonment or fined \$50,000. Property owners permitting meetings where overthrow of the Government was advocated would also be punished under the act, which also provides a penalty of death for any one who by violating the act causes the death of a person.

"The bill," Senator Poindexter said, "is intended to enable the United States to protect its functions and agencies from anarchy and Bolshevism. It is aimed at organizations such as the Industrial Workers of the World and other unlawful organizations in the United States which have been particularly active in recent months."

## HANSON URGES CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION LAWS

Also Suggests That Every Conscientious Objector Be Given Dishonorable Discharge.

There is plenty of room in this country for a man who will take a job with a backbone in it. That's one of the things Ole Hanson, former Mayor of Seattle said at the luncheon to-day of the Board of Trade and Transportation at the Hotel Astor, in his speech on Americanism versus Bolshevism.

"I should suggest," said Mr. Hanson, "that this organization might now send a telegram to Congress asking that body to rescind the honorable discharge given to every conscientious objector and reward him with a dishonorable discharge."

"I would recommend an amendment in our immigration laws, so that every foreigner who wants to come to this country should first receive permission to do so. Let him apply at the office of our representative abroad and fill out a questionnaire of his life, giving the work he has done since childhood. If his answers are satisfactory he should be told that if he wanted to come there were miners wanted out in Oregon where he might stay for five years; or harness workers were wanted up in the State, where he must stay for five years."

## Indiana Miners Await Agreement in Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 17.—No union miners returned to work in the Indiana bituminous fields to-day. It was generally conceded that no coal will be mined in this district until an agreement is reached in Washington.

## MARTENS ADMITS PLOTS WITH REDS AT LUSK INQUIRY

Lenine "Ambassador" Tells Committee How Czar's Fall Was Plotted in Germany.

Ludwig C. A. Martens, self-styled Ambassador of the Lenine-Trotsky Government in Russia, changed his mind to-day and voluntarily testified before the Lusk Legislative Committee, which is investigating sedition activities. Martens admitted that although he was born in Russia both of his parents were German.

He lived in Petrograd five years during which time he was a student of the Marxian theories. Aside from this he was connected with a number of radical organizations. For these activities, he admitted, he was arrested in 1896, served three years in a Russian prison and upon his release was deported to Germany.

There he met Lenine and others who were preparing propaganda for the downfall of the Czar's Government and smuggling it across the border. Martens admitted that he and Lenine were "more or less intimate." They belonged to the same organization and worked together to sow the seed of revolution in Russia.

When the prospects of a revolution began to look brighter, Martens went back to Russia. He was there in 1905 and 1906, he testified. During the time of the coronation ceremonies of Czar Nicholas II, Martens was interested in organizing Russian workmen. There was a big strike on at that time. Lenine, who was also there, was arrested and sent to Siberia for five years.

Getting back to 1899, when he was deported, Martens said he was compelled to become a soldier as soon as he entered Germany and served two years in the army because he was the son of German parents.

Martens admitted that although was a revolutionist he did not attempt any action against Germany. Trotsky came to Berlin several times while Martens was there. Later he met Trotsky in this city while Trotsky was editing a newspaper. A man named "Bucharin," who was contributing editor of the Russian revolutionary paper in which Trotsky was interested while here, is still in the city.

Although Martens now claims to be a "Russian citizen," he admits he is technically a German because his parents were born in Germany. He also admitted he didn't register as an alien enemy here during the war.

## WANTS TO BE ALDERMAN

Mrs. Talbot Perkins of Brooklyn Announces Candidacy.

Mrs. R. C. Talbot-Perkins, wife of real estate dealer, announced her candidacy to-day for the Board of Aldermen of the Forty-sixth District of Brooklyn, to take the place of the late William W. Collins, who died last week after his recent election.

Mrs. Talbot-Perkins has been active in the Republican League of Women Clubs. If elected she will be the first woman member of the board.

## HARVARD HONORS HIGGINSON

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 17.—Harvard University was closed to-day in respect for the memory of Major Henry Lea Higginson of Boston, Harvard benefactor, who died Friday night.

The funeral was held in the college chapel to-day and many students attended. Six students acted as bearers.

# CANDY

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For Monday, Nov. 17th

ASSORTED FRUIT AND NUT BUTTERSCOTCH CANDY—This is the finest source of richest Butter Scotch candy presented in the popular and pleasing flavor of Vanilla. Everybody likes Butter Scotch and this is a gold mine for everybody. Try it. It's a treat. **34c**

For Tuesday, Nov. 18th

VANILLA BUTTERSCOTCH CANDY—This is the finest source of richest Butter Scotch candy presented in the popular and pleasing flavor of Vanilla. Everybody likes Butter Scotch and this is a gold mine for everybody. Try it. It's a treat. **34c**

Monday's Attractive Offerings:

CHOCOLATE COVERED MOLASSES BUTTERSCOTCH CANDY—These are the finest source of richest Butter Scotch candy presented in the popular and pleasing flavor of Vanilla. Everybody likes Butter Scotch and this is a gold mine for everybody. Try it. It's a treat. **54c**

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED FRUIT CANDY—This is the finest source of richest Butter Scotch candy presented in the popular and pleasing flavor of Vanilla. Everybody likes Butter Scotch and this is a gold mine for everybody. Try it. It's a treat. **69c**

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