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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials Advertisements

Vol. LXXIX No. 26,585 [Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1919 * * * TWO CENTS {In Greater New York and within commuting distance | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

WEATHER
Unsettled and slightly warmer to-day; probably thunderstorms. Fair to-morrow.
Full Report on Page 8

Committee Again Amends Treaty; Demands Vote Equal to Britain's; Knox Pleads for Separate Peace

Steel Strike Is Held Off After Talk With Wilson

Gompers Uses Influence to Induce Men to Defer Their Threatened Strike-Out for Present

President Would Boost Production

Said To Be Back of Lane's Plan to Call a General Conference; Wage Issue Up Later

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—As a result of a conference held this afternoon between President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, the executive committee of the Iron and Steel Workers and President Wilson the threatened strike of steel workers will be postponed for a short time at least. Neither Mr. Gompers nor any member of the committee would even intimate what was said or done at the conference, but members of the committee stated afterward that the intimation of yesterday that decisive action was imminent in answer to the ultimatum of the United States Steel Corporation regarding a conference would not be realized at once.

It is understood that John Fitzpatrick, D. J. Davis, Ed J. Evans, William Hannon and William Foster, representing the steel men, virtually have made Mr. Gompers a sort of super-chairman of their committee and are relying implicitly on his counsel. It is conjectured that Mr. Gompers has counselled patience and deliberation in view of the general labor and industrial crisis, with the thought that something may shortly be done that will aim at dealing comprehensively with the whole intricate problem of wages and the cost of living.

Only Two Ways

President Wilson, it was learned today, is fully convinced that something more fundamental than the prosecuting of profiteers and the desultory trimming of prices must be done if the high cost of living is to be reduced in a rational way, and it is likely that he disclosed to the steel men what he has in mind.

He is reported to be convinced that there are only two ways to lower the cost of living. One is to reduce the volume of the circulating media and the other is to increase the volume of production.

So long as capital and labor are at outs and the air is full of reports of strikes or impending strikes and there is general industrial dislocation there is no prospect of increasing production. So it is represented that the President is convinced that the first step toward increasing production is to tranquillize the labor situation. It is understood that Secretary Lane's statement of yesterday advocating the calling of a joint conference of capital and labor for the purpose of getting together on a sort of new constitution of the relations of labor and capital was put out with the approval of the President as a means of arousing public interest and preparing for the early issuance of a call for such a conference.

Cabinet Considers It

The Cabinet already has given consideration to the idea and the matter has been left to the council of national defence, which is merely a committee of the Cabinet, for final consideration. It is understood that the council will meet next week, and seek to lay down the objects to be attained by the conference and the basis of representation, and that soon thereafter the President will issue a call for such a conference, emphasizing in that connection the plea he has already made for a truce in labor-capital controversies pending the effort to apply deep-going remedies.

Members of the committee ridiculed to-day the statement that a steel corporation survey had shown that only 10 per cent of the men were in organizations. They hinted that fully half of the 500,000 steel workers are already in the unions and that the daily additions mount into the hundreds.

Before seeing the President to-day the steel workers' committee sent the following telegram to James Mullholland, secretary of Iron and Steel Workers' Council, at Gary, Ind.:

"Your telegram received, stating that steel workers are being discriminated against and discharged wholesale for purpose of forcing strike. The steel companies are doing the same in many other places. But in spite of this persecution try to hold men at work until all amicable means of settlement have been exhausted.

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is negotiating for a conference with President Wilson to-day. The steel companies show by their actions a determination to force the issue before the President has had chance to pass on merits of controversy. We are doing all possible to secure justice for the men and to prevent the national disaster of a general strike in the steel industry. Do not strike under any circumstances until the strike date has been set by your committee."

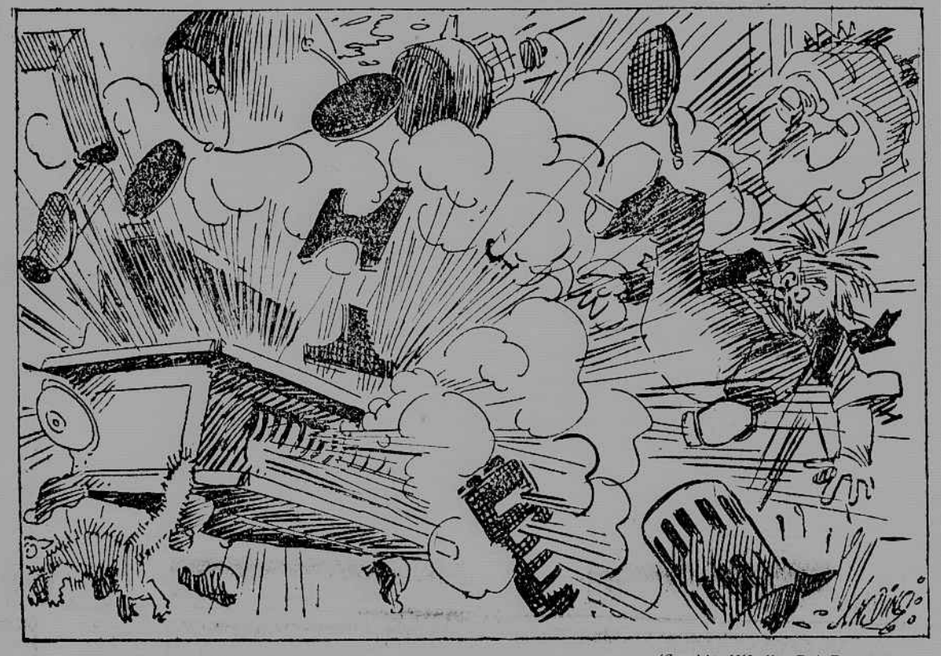
Gary Not to Respond

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, will make no response to the letter from the steel organization committee of the American Federation of Labor intimating that unless he consents to receive the committee and confer on wages and working conditions a strike will follow. At his offices in the Empire Building yesterday it was said that so far as Mr. Gary is concerned the incident was closed by his letter declining to meet the committee.

In his absence from the city over the week-end it was explained that in declining to meet the committee or to recognize its claim to the right to speak for the company's employes Judge Gary spoke for the board of directors, which is insistent on maintaining its policy of not discussing its employment problems with men not numbered among the employes.

Wouldn't It Be Better to Split a Little More Kindling Wood—

Instead of Using So Much Kerosene?



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Rail Men in West Going Back to Jobs

Heed Hines' Warning and Arguments of Brotherhood Officials; Strike in 3 States Is Ending

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29.—Heeding the announcement of the government that it would run the trains at all costs after 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the determination of United States Marshal C. T. Walton, of Los Angeles, that trains would be given adequate protection, railroad strikers were beginning to return throughout Southern California to-night.

What was regarded as a critical situation in fruit transportation in the Fresno district was saved when the striking yardmen and switchmen decided to return. After a visit by A. F. Whitney, a vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, striking workers at San Bernardino agreed to resume work.

The strike throughout central California, which had paralyzed overland and regional transportation for two days, reached its final stages of collapse when the yard crews returned to the passenger and freight terminals in San Francisco.

Trainmen Resume Work

Trainmen were reported to have resumed work at Needles, Cal. The situation at Barstow was considered grave, it was stated that trainmen there flatly refused to obey orders of officers of the railroad brotherhoods.

After a conference with M. E. Montgomery, a representative of the engineers, Mr. Whitney said he was certain the men would return to work before morning. He said he felt they were being influenced "by persons with Bolshevist tendencies."

"The strike is illegal and absolutely without sanction of the brotherhoods," he said. "I hope the men will return to work. If they don't their places will be taken by other members of the brotherhood, who can be summoned here in short order."

Operation of trains on the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Salt Lake railroads will start to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, officials of these roads announced.

Trains to Have Protection

Railroad officials said trains would be operated with crews available under government protection if the majority of the men do not report.

It was stated a rift in the ranks of the strikers existed, the conservative element favoring return to work, while the radicals favored holding out until the object for which they struck—the reinstatement of Pacific electric trainmen who are on strike, with full seniority rights—is attained.

Robert J. O'Connor, United States District Attorney, announced here that he was preparing to ask warrants in the cases of all men alleged to have interfered with the operation of the mails or to have delayed the handling of perishable foodstuffs. He said complaints would not be asked against those who had returned to work before to-morrow.

Even Drug Addicts Get Strike Habit

Eight Refuse to Take Hyoscine Treatment at Hospital; Are Arrested

The strike infection has spread to the ranks of the drug addicts. Eight patients who voluntarily committed themselves to Riverside Hospital refused to submit to the hyoscine treatment and were arraigned in Morrisiana court yesterday before Magistrate Henry H. Curran on a charge of disorderly conduct. They were William McCarthy and David Simo of Brooklyn; Emil Meyer, 1742 Broadway; Harry Pollack, 182 Claremont Avenue; Charles J. Kuehn, 134 West 113th Street; Rudolph Propisil, 407 East Seventy-second Street; John Flynn, 308 East Seventy-fifth Street; and Thomas Nichols, 79 West 134th Street.

After hearing the testimony Magistrate Curran committed all but Propisil, who is a returned soldier, to the workhouse hospital on Blackwell's Island for further treatment. Propisil was sent back to the hospital. During the taking of testimony, which lasted all day, Dr. John W. Crawford, resident physician at Riverside, had to give the patients morphine twice.

Dr. Crawford, the complainant, told Magistrate Curran that the eight men had heard that the hyoscine treatment was doing more harm than good. He said they cited a case where one man got broken eardrums from its use. Dr. Crawford pointed out that as drug addicts were very susceptible to such propaganda, he did everything in his power to keep it from the other patients. When the eight disturbers of the peace refused to listen to reason and threatened to alarm other patients, it was decided to segregate and arrest them, declared Dr. Crawford.

The hyoscine treatment, the physician said, was a mild form of "twilight sleep" which counteracted the effects of drugs, leaving the patient in a state of semi-coma for forty-eight hours. Thirty-eight days was the time necessary to cure the patient, he said.

Kuehn, who said he was an actor and a member of the Actors' Equity Association, told the magistrate he was taking advantage of the strike to be cured. Propisil, the ex-soldier, said he became an addict as the result of being gassed during the Argonne drive.

Commenting on the arraignment of the addicts, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, said last night he thought Magistrate Curran had done the best thing possible.

"The other patients are quite satisfied so far," he said. "We have moved nearly 400 into the hospital in the last week. Hyoscine is simply an anaesthetis that sends them into a coma. It does not occasion any pain or suffering."

Ex-Senator Goff, at 79, Weds Nurse Half His Age

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 29.—Telegrams received by relatives here to-day announced the marriage of former United States Senator Nathan Goff, of this city, and Miss Catherine Penny, a nurse, in New York last night. Mr. Goff is seventy-nine years old and his bride less than forty.

HAPPY DAYS
New York will have its "Happy Days" after all. The Hippodrome Re-opens Monday (Labor Day). Matinee and twice daily thereafter.—Advt.

Hylan Hints Nixon's Act Was Crime

Instructs Corporation Counsel Burr to Fight Order Raising Fares on the North Shore Line

Mayor Hylan yesterday threatened Public Service Commissioner Nixon with removal by the Governor unless he rescinded his order of Thursday increasing the rate of fare on the trolley cars of the New York & North Shore Traction Company.

Commissioner Nixon replied that he was not a rubber stamp and would not be intimidated by the Mayor's threats and invited him to take the matter to the courts.

The Mayor's answer was a letter to Corporation Counsel Burr, in which he said Commissioner Nixon had acted in deliberate disregard of the law. He quoted Section 1866 of the Penal Code, saying he believed Commissioner Nixon had violated its provisions. This carries a penalty of two years' imprisonment, $1,000 fine, or both. He also directed that the officials of the trolley line in question be directed not to charge the increased fare lest they also be liable to criminal prosecution.

New Rates Enforced

John G. Moran, secretary and vice-president of the railway company, when the letter of the Mayor to the Corporation Counsel was called to his attention said:

"We shall continue charging the new schedule of rates established by the Public Service Commission. If we did not do so we would be violating the law. And we are not aware of any statute which would make us lawbreakers for complying with the law."

Politicians are waiting for the next move, declaring that it will bring the long smouldering fight between Mayor Hylan and William Randolph Hearst on the one hand, and Governor Smith, on the other, into the open. Nixon is Smith's appointee.

The Governor came to town unexpectedly last night and had conferences, it was understood, with those familiar with the situation. He will, unless his plans change, return to Albany this morning.

The Mayor's letter to the Corporation Counsel follows:

"Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon has issued an order permitting the New York & North Shore Traction Company to charge a large increase over the five-cent fare, which is the maximum the company is permitted to charge under the franchise granted by the city of New York.

"In making this order Commissioner

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Pennsylvanian Proposes U. S. Waive Indemnity and Give Enemy Credit for Sum Due America

Says Aim of War Has Been Attained

Wants Peace Declared as Soon as Three Nations Vote for Ratification

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Senator Philander C. Knox, attacking the peace treaty in the Senate this afternoon, declared that the only safe way to deal with the Paris document was to reject it altogether and negotiate a separate pact with Germany.

The Pennsylvania Senator recommended that the United States renounce all claims to indemnities, inasmuch as America's war aims were satisfied when the Hohenzollerns were overthrown and there was now no reason to take part in European settlements. He urged that Congress reestablish peace as soon as three of the Allied powers had brought the treaty into force by their ratification.

The treaty terms, Senator Knox said, went beyond the pale of international law and would be impossible of enforcement. He characterized them as constituting "not the treaty, but the truce of Verailles," and as laying the foundation "for centuries of bloodletting."

Senator Knox said in part:

"I wish at the outset to make my own position perfectly clear, that reason or excuse for misunderstanding or misinterpretation may not exist. No one more abhors Germany's lawlessness, her cruelty, her gross inhumanity in the conduct of this war than do I. No one is more determined than I to make her pay the full penalty for the great wrongs she has inflicted on civilization. The observations I shall make are therefore dictated by no maudlin sympathy for Germany, the felon who must suffer the penalty incident to his crime.

"But I am vitally concerned in the peace of this world, and peace we must have if it be attainable. But, Mr. President, I am convinced after the most painstaking consideration I can give that this treaty does not spell peace, but war—war more woful and devastating than the one we have but now closed. The instrument before us is not the treaty but the truce of Versailles. It is for this body—the coördinate treaty-making power of this great neutral nation of ours—to make of the document a peace treaty if possible, or, if that be impossible, then we must put this nation in such relation to the treaty and to the powers of the world that our voice may hereafter as heretofore be always raised for peace."

Deplores Secret Negotiations

Senator Knox said he deplored the secrecy which attended the negotiation of the treaty, and expressed confidence that the American people were becoming awakened to the gravity of the issues involved in assuming the many burdens and entanglements involved in the treaty. He observed that all the documents upon which the treaty is based are not in the possession of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Discussing the proper functions of a peace treaty, Senator Knox said:

"Mr. President, a treaty of peace has two great functions. In the first place, it ends the war and brings back peace, and in the next place it gives to the victor his spoils, which normally take the form of territorial adjustments and monetary or other indemnity, either merely to make good his losses or, in addition, to impose a penalty. If the victor be guided by a wise statesmanship, he so accommodates his spoils as not to sow seeds for another conflict with his erstwhile enemy. The great war now ending was bottomed on Bismarck's violation of this fundamental principle. France overlooked her indemnity, but she never forgot nor forgave Alsace-Lorraine. There is, I warn you, Senators, many another Alsace-Lorraine in the treaty laid before us for action."

Steps to Ratification

Senator Knox then entered into a detailed explanation of the steps necessary to a ratification of the treaty. Explaining that the treaty came into effect as soon as it was ratified by three of the principal Allied or associated powers, he continued.

"To bring peace between us and Germany it is not necessary that we shall ratify this treaty. It is true Congress need not accept this treaty termination of our belligerency, and might by proper resolution, either joint, concurrent, or by separate resolution to the same effect by the Senate and House, respectively, continue this war, because to Congress exclusively belongs the authority to create a status of war, and therefore it might continue such a status by a new declaration. But Congress has no desire to do and will not do this thing.

"On the other hand, Congress, while it cannot negotiate a peace with the enemy, can nevertheless end hostilities with him by declaring as no longer existent the status of war with him, which the Congress created by its own act.

Resolution Necessary

"Thus, so soon as the first procés verbal is drawn under this treaty, Congress may with all propriety, and should to insure full legality to the act of the Executive in negotiating this particular treaty provision, pass a resolution—concurrent, because the Executive, having already committed himself to the substance thereof, his approval would be superfluous—which shall declare that the status of war created by its resolution of April 6, 1917, no longer exists and that a status of peace from that moment obtains. Thus we shall put the country immedi-

Continued on next page

French Deputies Forego Speeches To Hasten Treaty's Ratification

PARIS, Aug. 29 (By The Associated Press).—The general discussion of the ratification of the peace treaty came to a dramatic conclusion this afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies when, after a stirring speech by Albert Thomas, former member of the War Council, more than twenty Deputies who were expected to take part in the debate announced their decision to refrain from speaking.

The government was plainly embarrassed, all the ministers gathering around Premier Clemenceau. Finally André Tardieu arose and said the government had anticipated a discussion lasting well into next week, but was ready to proceed, and would require an hour and a half.

Jean Bon, Socialist and extremist, then made a bitter attack, which made it a question of confidence, and all the government's supporters rallied to the Premier. The sitting was then adjourned until Tuesday.

M. Viviani told The Associated Press that he expected the treaty would be ratified on Thursday or Friday next.

In his speech Albert Thomas advocated the neutralization of the Rhine Valley under occupation, with the league of nations in conrol, and the capital of the league at Cologne or Aix-la-Chapelle.

Deputy Maurice Barrès advocated French propaganda and the dissemination of French literature, art and language, so that when the fifteen years of occupation have ended the Rhine Valley may become a sort of Franco-German autonomous country.

Urge Broad U. S. Mandate In Turkey

American Investigators Said to Favor Inclusion of More Than Armenia and Constantinople

PARIS, Aug. 29 (By The Associated Press).—The report of Charles R. Crane and Hence C. King bearing on their investigation of conditions in the Near East has been submitted to the American delegation in three sections. The first relates to Syria, the second to Mesopotamia, the third to non-Arabic-speaking Turkey.

The American commissioners said their report does not necessarily advise a United States mandate for all of Turkey, but it is believed from their discussions that they have reported that, in their opinion, much more than Armenia and Constantinople should be included in the American mandate if the United States decides to accept it.

Syrians Want Palestine

The report contains recommendations as to mandatories, which the two commissioners refuse to disclose, but they discussed to-day with The Associated Press the results of their conferences with delegations throughout Syria and other parts of Asia Minor.

The Syrians generally hold that Palestine should be included in Syria to afford a united country and oppose the Zionist movement, under the contention that the Jews form only 10 per cent of the population of Palestine at the present time, and the Moslems fear an influx from other countries.

The Syrian and all other peoples regarded the American mission as a means of taking a plebiscite and frankly expressed their views, which the commissioners say probably would not have been possible had an international mission gone to Asia Minor, as the conference contemplated. The French, however, refused to participate in such a mission, and because of French unwillingness the British withheld delegates.

Apparently there is a majority sentiment throughout Turkey favoring foreign mandates as the best means for rehabilitating the country, and, except in portions of Lebanon, where the French are favored, the commissioners assert, there seems to be an overwhelming sentiment for a United States mandate.

Tenants Form Soviet and Run House, Says Owner

Apartment Reds so Belligerent He Can't Go Near Place, He Tells Court

A victim of the power of the soviets fled from the domination of the proletariat into Harlem court yesterday and demanded that Magistrate Simms appeal to the President or somebody to dissolve the Red republic that had been formed at 1294 Park Avenue.

According to the refugee, who said he was Abraham Levow, and had owned the apartment house at the above address until his tenants told him he didn't, something had to be done immediately.

The tenants, he said, had got tired paying rent and had formed a soviet. It was a belligerent soviet, he added, with a battalion of death headed by certain women tenants. Things had got to such a state, he moaned, that he didn't dare go near his property. As proof of the determination of the new republic, he submitted that its forces had even invaded the janitor's quarters and defeated him.

Tears stood in Mr. Levow's eyes as he recited the culmination of the tragedy. The leaders of the battalion of death, he said, had collected $300 rent and he hadn't seen a nickel of it.

The social revolution, it was brought out in court, came about through the serving of dispossess notices on the tenants by Levow. The tenants held a meeting, recruited a Red Guard and then marched triumphantly through the building, shouting "The Bolsheviki are in control."

The accused women were represented by counsel who, after listening to the landlord's charges, asked for an adjournment till September 4, which was granted.

Wilson Will Invade Land Of the Enemy

Will Spend 27 Days and Make 30 Set Speeches in Effort to Set "Back Fires" Under Senators

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The President's speaking tour of twenty-seven days, during which he will make thirty set speeches and many impromptu talks, will begin next Wednesday night, when the special train leaves Washington for Columbus, Ohio, where he will speak Thursday night. The 10,000-mile swing around the circle will terminate at Washington on the morning of September 30.

The itinerary, made public to-day at the White House, shows that the President will carry his fight into the parts of the Middle West and West whose representatives in the Senate have voiced the strongest opposition to the treaty and league of nations. His opening attack will be made in Ohio, Senator Harding's constituency. The next stops will be made in Indiana, where he will endeavor to build backfires under Senators New and Watson.

Will Invade Foe's Haunts

By speaking in Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota the President will address constituents of Republican Senators who favor reservations to the treaty. In Missouri, where two speeches are scheduled, the President will be in the territory represented by Senator Reed, the most outspoken Democrat against the treaty.

When California and Idaho are reached the President will combat the influence of Senators Johnson and Borah, two of the bitterest enemies of the league. The fact that the President plans to speak in the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City brings about an interesting situation, since Senator Smoot recently cited Mormon revelations against the league pact.

The President's determination to devote so great a share of his time to the Pacific Coast is believed to be due to the strong opposition from there to the Shantung settlement.

Accompanying the President will be Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician; Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary; three White House stenographers, more than a score of newspaper correspondents and a squad of camera and movie operators. Joseph Murphy, Assistant Chief of the Secret Service, will be in charge of the President's bodyguard of a dozen men.

The President's Itinerary

Following is the itinerary:

September 4, Columbus.

September 5, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

September 6, Kansas City.

September 6 and 7, Des Moines, with address night of September 6.

September 8, morning address in Omaha, Neb., and evening address in Sioux Falls, S. D.

September 9, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

September 10, Bismarck, N. D.

September 11, forenoon address in Billings, and evening address in Helena, Mont.

September 12, forenoon address in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and afternoon address in Spokane, Wash.

September 13 and 14, Tacoma, with evening address in Seattle, September 14.

September 15, Portland, Ore.

September 17 and 18, San Francisco.

September 19, afternoon and night in San Diego.

September 20 and 21, Los Angeles.

September 22, Reno, Nev.

September 23, Salt Lake City.

September 24, late afternoon address in Cheyenne, Wyo., spending the night in Denver.

September 25, forenoon adress in Denver, and afternoon address in Pueblo, Colo.

September 26, forenoon address in Wichita, Kan.; evening address in Oklahoma City, Okla.

September 27, midafternoon address in Little Rock, Ark., and night address in Memphis.

September 28 and 29, Louisville.

Two of Three Changes by Senators Moses, Fall and Johnson Strike at English League Power

President Gives Up Signed Protocols

Fall Would Forbid U. S. Reparations Envoy to Vote Without Orders

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Three more amendments to the peace treaty were adopted to-day by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Two would reduce the voting power of the British Empire in the league of nations assembly and the third would restrict the activities of the American members of the reparations committee set up by the treaty.

The first of the amendments hitting at British influence in the assembly, offered by Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, would give the United States as many votes as the British Empire—a total of six. Great Britain is not mentioned, but it is provided that when any member of the league has self-governing dominions or colonies or "parts of empire which are members of the league the United States shall have as many votes as the total.

The phrase "parts of empire," Senator Lodge said, was aimed at India, which, he declared, was inserted "by force" at the peace conference, inasmuch as India is not self-governing.

All League Members Protected

The second amendment was proposed by Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire. It provided that in any dispute affecting any country which had dominions or colonies or parts of empire which were represented in the league assembly, all would be barred from the vote settling the dispute with any other power. The idea is to prevent Canada, for instance, voting with Great Britain and New Zealand and South Africa and India in a quarrel between Australia and Italy. This amendment goes further than the Johnson amendment in that it protects all the league members instead of only the United States from the effect of Great Britain's six votes.

"I don't know how any one is going to defend a vote against this amendment giving the United States equal representation with the British Empire," Senator Lodge said after the meeting of the committee. "It will be a difficult vote to defend before the American people."

McCumber With Democrats

The Johnson amendment was adopted by a vote of 9 to 8, Senator McCumber voting with the Democrats. At the end of Article III it adds the following:

"Provided that, when any member of the league has or possesses self-governing dominions or colonies, or parts of empire which are also members of the league, the United States shall have votes in the assembly or council of the league numerically equal to the aggregate vote of such member of the league and its self-governing dominions and colonies and parts of empire in the council or assembly of the league."

Senator McCumber proposed a substitute for the Johnson amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 10 to 3, McCumber, Hitchcock and Swanson voting in the affirmative and John Sharp Williams voting with the Republicans in the negative.

Senator Fall's Amendment

The third amendment offered by Senator Fall would restrict the voting power of the United States delegate on the Reparations Commission by altering the treaty clause to prevent the American from voting except when instructed by the United States government to do so in specific instances.

To effect this end Senator Fall proposed to amend the third line, second paragraph of Article II, Annex 2, by striking out the words "the United States." In the fourth line of the same paragraph, section and annex, amend by inserting after the period, following the word "occasion," the words "the delegate of the United States shall have no vote in the proceedings of the commission except concerning a matter wherein such delegate is specifically instructed by his government to take part in proceedings of the commission and to cast and record the vote of the United States thereupon; but shall always have such right when Annex 3 to the reparation clauses, or any section thereof, is under consideration."

The vote on this amendment was 9 to 8, Senator McCumber voting with the Democrats.

Senator Moses proposed amendment applied to the end of paragraph 9 of Article XV:

"Whenever the case referred to the assembly involves a dispute between one member of the league and another member, whose self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire are also represented in the assembly, neither the disputant members, nor any of their said dominions, colonies or parts of empire shall have a vote upon any phase of the question."

It was agreed to record this by vote of 9 to 8.

Senator Knox's speech did not surprise the Senators with whom he has been talking lately, especially since the luncheon in his office last week of eight "irreconcilables." Republican