Lansing Said To Have Called The Treaty Bad

Continued from page 1

terview from getting to the newspapers than was put in the record. For reasons which were not explained, interviews which Mr. Bullitt said he had with the three other peace commissioners—he said he talked with all four, except the President, after he resigned—were not put into the record.

It was said to-night that some of the Democratic members of the committee in some way learned of the nature of Mr. Bullitt's testimony in advance, and this was the reason they did not attend the meeting. Senator Hitchcock went to Swampscott last night, and Senator Swanson declined to comment.

Both reservationists and "irreconcilables" were delighted to-night over what they regarded as the most powerful blow yet given the treaty. If Secretary Lansing thought the American people would reject this treaty if they understood it, they pointed out, it nearly determines that this is not a question which party loyalty would compel a man to support if he did not want to.

Thus the interview, if not repudiated, they declare, will have effect on both sides of the chamber. It will tend on the Republican side to make "irreconcilables" of the strong reservationists and strong reservationists of the mild reservationists. On the Democratic side it will break down, more or less, the party loyalty idea, with the result that more Democratic Senators will vote for reservations and even amendments.

Both sides privately concede that reservations are certain, but to-day's testimony, if it stands, may easily put over textual amendments which were in doubt. Mr. Lansing's quoted statement that the league will not be able to correct injustices done in the treaty because of the necessity for a unanimous vote is not new—it has been made many times in the Senate—but coming from Mr. Lansing it is expected to be a tremendous weapon in the hands of Senator Norris and others fighting for the Shantung amendment.

Bullitt Quotes Lansing

The excerpts which Mr. Bullitt read to the committee at the insistence of Senators follow:

"Mr. Lansing said he personally would have strengthened greatly the judicial clauses of the league of nations, making arbitration compulsory. He also said he was absolutely opposed to the United States taking a mandate in either Armenia or Constantinople; that he thought Constantinople should be placed under a local government, the chief members of which to be appointed by an international committee.

"Mr. Lansing then said that he, too, considered many parts of the treaty thoroughly bad, particularly those dealing with Shantung and the league of nations. He said: 'I consider that the league of nations at present is entirely useless. The great powers have simply gone ahead and arranged the world to suit themselves. England and France in particular have got out of the treaty everything they wanted, and the league of nations can do nothing to alter any of the unjust clauses of the treaty except by unanimous consent of the members of the league, and the great powers will never give consent to changes in the interests of weaker peoples.'

Expected Fight by Lodge

"We then talked about the possibility of ratification by the Senate. Mr. Lansing said: 'I believe if the Senate could only understand what this treaty means and if the American people would really understand, it unquestionably would be defeated, but I wonder if they will ever understand what it lets them in for.'

"He expressed the opinion that Mr. Knox would probably really understand the treaty and that Mr. Lodge would, but that Mr. Lodge's position would become purely political and therefore ineffective." (Laughter.)

Mr. Lodge—I don't mind.

Mr. Bullitt (reading)—He thought, however, that Mr. Knox might instruct America in the real meaning of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lodge—He has made some very valuable efforts in that direction.

Mr. Bullitt—I beg to be excused from reading any more of these conversations.

Previously Mr. Bullitt had been asked to read conversations he had had with Colonel House and General Bliss, but Mr. Bullitt had begged to be excused, and the committee yielded.

Bullitt's Resignation

The text of Mr. Bullitt's letter of resignation as chief of the division of current intelligence of the American delegation follows:

"Paris, May 17, 1919—Dear Mr. President: I have submitted to-day to the Secretary of State my resignation as an assistant in the Department of State, attached to the American commission to negotiate peace. I was one of the millions who trusted confidently and implicitly in your leadership and believed you would take nothing less than 'a permanent peace' based upon 'unselfish and unbiassed justice.' But our government has consented now to deliver the suffering peoples of the world to new oppressions, subjections and dismemberments—a new century of war. And I can convince myself no longer that effective labor for 'a new world order' is possible as a servant of this government.

"Russia, 'the acid test of good will,' for me as for you, has not even been understood. Unjust decisions of the conference in regard to Shantung, the Tyrol, Thrace, Hungary, East Prussia, Danzig, the Saar Valley and the abandonment of the principle of the freedom of the seas make new international conflicts certain. It is my conviction that the present league of nations will be powerless to prevent these wars and that the United States will still be involved in them by the obligations undertaken in the covenant of the league and in the special understanding with France.

"Duty of U. S. to Reject It"

"Therefore, the duty of the government of the United States to its own people and to mankind is to refuse to sign or ratify this unjust treaty, to refuse to guarantee its settlements by entering the league of nations, to refuse to entangle the United States further by the understanding with France.

"That you personally opposed most of the unjust settlements, and that you accepted them only under great pressure, is well known. Nevertheless, it is my conviction that if you had made your fight in the open, instead of behind closed doors, you would have carried with you the public opinion of the world, which was yours; you would have been able to resist the pressure, and might have established the 'new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice of which you used to speak. I am sorry that you did not fight and fight to the finish, and that you had so little faith in the millions of men, like myself, in every nation, who had faith in you.

"Very sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM C. BULLITT."

Wilson's Article X

President Wilson's "Article 10," which appears as Article 3 of the President's draft, submitted by Mr. Bullitt, follows:

"The contracting powers unite in guaranteeing to each other political independence and territorial integrity; but it is understood between them that such territorial readjustments, if any, as may in the future become necessary by reason of changes in present racial conditions and aspirations or present social and political relationships, pursuant to the principle of self-determination, and also such territorial readjustments as may in the judgment of three-fourths of the delegates be demanded by the welfare and manifest interest of the peoples concerned, may be effected if agreeable to those peoples, and that territorial changes may in equity involve material compensation. The contracting powers accept without reservation the principle that the peace of the world is superior in importance to every question of political jurisdiction or boundary."

The Wilson Article VI, after providing for the use of financial, economic and all other resources against a power refusing to arbitrate, gave the executive committee of the league full power to say what military forces each nation should contribute, without any reference to the power of Congress over such matters, the language reading:

"It shall be the privilege and duty of the executive council of the body of delegates to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the league of nations shall severally contribute, and to advise, if it should think best, that the smaller members of the league be excused from making any contribution to the armed forces to be used against the covenant breaking state."

No Withdrawal Provision

The original Wilson draft carried no provision for withdrawal from the league and was silent also on the Monroe Doctrine and on the retention by the United States of exclusive jurisdiction over domestic issues, such as the tariff, immigration, etc.

The issue of secret treaties, of which the President has complained in his efforts to show why he had to assent to the Shantung settlement, was covered in the original Wilson draft, the President's Article XIII providing for the abrogation, or at least for the attempted cancellation, of secret treaties in conflict with the league principles. The President was unable to carry that point. His draft provided:

"The contracting powers severally agree that the present covenant and convention is accepted as abrogating all treaty obligations inter se which are inconsistent with the terms hereof, and solemnly engage that they will not enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms hereof.

"In case any of the powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the league of nations shall, before coming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any treaty obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations."

Original Draft Filed

This original draft, a carbon copy of which, written on the back of White House stationery, was put into the committee records by Mr. Bullitt, carried the following notation written in pencil:

"For W. C. Bullitt. In appreciation of your help in an hour of need. E. M. House, January 10, 1919."

On a printed copy of his first draft, the paper of which was embossed "Woodrow Wilson," the President wrote in with pencil and ink his proposed changes. To Article III he added after the provisions for the guarantee of political independence and territorial integrity the words, "As against external aggression."

In the article providing that all "resolutions passed or actions taken" should "have the effect of recommendations to the several governments of the league" the President eliminated the body of delegates so that only the recommendation of the executive council would have this status.

The President added two substantial paragraphs to the article applying to mandataries. They were typed on his own machine, as were also four additional articles which he proposed adding to his original draft. The first of these referred to the right of religious freedom. Another provided against discrimination "between one nation and another among those with which they have commercial and financial dealings." A third provided that treaties should not be binding until they had been published and made known to all members of the league.

Freedom of Seas Clause

The most important was that providing for "freedom of the seas," the text of which follows:

"The rights of belligerents on the high seas outside territorial waters having been defined by iternational conventions, it is hereby agreed and declared as a fundamental covenant that no power or combination of powers shall have a right to overstep in any particular the clear meaning of the definitions thus established; but that it shall be the right of the league of nations from time to time and on special occasions to close the seas in whole or in part against a particular power or particular powers for the purpose of enforcing the international covenants here entered into."

There were numerous minor changes in the President's own hand-writing.

The following comments by David Hunter Miller and Gordon Auchincloss, advisers to the commission, on the President's proposal for league of nations covenants, were also put in the record by Mr. Bullitt:

"Such an agreement would destroy the Monroe Doctrine. Under such an agreement Germany as well as the United States, and even despite the United States, would have been bound to support Venezuela against Great Britain in 1895. Under such an agreement Great Britain, France and Japan might be bound to intervene in Chile or in Peru, according to their view of the Tacna-Arica dispute, in addition to intervention by the United States.

"Indeed, any guarantee of independence and integrity means war by the guarantor if a breach of the independence and integrity of the guaranteed state is attempted and persisted in.

"What the United States has done, is doing and will do for Europe is enough, without making an unasked sacrifice of her interests and those of Latin America by giving up a policy which has prevented the countries south of the Rio Grande from being, like Africa, pawns in the diplomacy of Europe.

"That each power should covenant for itself to respect the integrity and independence of every other power in the league of nations, and that failure to observe such a covenant should subject the covenant-breaking power to the sanctions of the league of nations, is undoubted. That policy looks toward the peace of the world and accords with the spirit of a community of nations. But the general policy of a guarantee against the acts of other states looks toward intervention and war by one or more of the guarantors and is in accord only with the spirit of the old diplomacy.

"That the future attitude of the United States and its policy and that of Latin America should not be left to inference, but beyond doubt or question, the constitution of the league of nations should contain an express recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. Such an express recognition is suggested in the words of President Monroe, substituting only the word 'European' for 'Intrinsic.'"

Miller and Auchincloss suggested this language as a substitute for Article III, or Article X, as it appears in the final draft:

"Each contracting power severally covenants and guarantees that it will not violate the territorial integrity or impair the political independence of any other contracting power.

"The contracting powers recognize as a binding principle that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any extrinsic powers."

Bullitt Says Lenine Agreed to Terms, Then Allies Repudiated Their Offer

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. An agreement with the Soviet government of Russia, whereby trade relations would have been resumed, fighting halted on all fronts and the Red Guard demobilized was on the point of being reached, William C. Bullitt testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day, when an advance by Admiral Kolchak reconverted the Allies to the idea that the Bolshevik government could be overturned by force.

Mr. Bullitt was the special commissioner sent by Secretary of State Lansing and Colonel House to Petrograd to learn from the heads of the Soviet government upon what terms the Bolsheviki would consent to a conference with the other factions in Russia and the Allies.

Previously the Prinkipos Island conference had fallen through, Mr. Bullitt explained, due to opposition from the French and the refusal of all Russian factions to accept outright the terms upon which the conference was to be held.

Mr. Bullitt was sent to Russia to get from the soviet officials an exact statement of the terms on which they would agree to a conference, in order that their conditions might be incorporated in the proposal for a new conference to be made by the peace council.

Allies Had Given Up Hope

Mr. Bullitt stressed the belief that when the Prinkipos proposal was made all the Allies had given up the idea that Bolshevism could be put down by force. To bear out this statement he gave to the committee minutes of the council of ten and notes on conversations held at the office of M. Pichon at the Quai d'Orsay.

These were among the documents that have been repeatedly requested by the Foreign Relations Committee of every official from President Wilson down. Mr. Bullitt also submitted to the committee the text of the agreement he was able to reach with the soviet officials, and many other documents bearing on the Russian problem.

The proposals made by the Russians conceded in many details with the suggestions made by Colonel House before he made the trip to Russia, and with the ideas set forth in a letter he received from the private secretary of Lloyd George.

Mr. Bullitt said he found innumerable obstacles in his way when he attempted to have the Russian proposals incorporated in a call for a conference before April 10, the date upon which the proposal was to expire.

Wilson Broke Appointment

Mr. Wilson broke an appointment he had with Mr. Bullitt to discuss the Russian situation, the witness said, "because he had a headache." Later he said Colonel House explained that the President had a "single track mind," was busy with Germany and could not consider Russia.

On April 10 Mr. Bullitt submitted a memorandum to the peace conference urging that a telegram be sent indirectly informing the Soviet officials that an agreement probably would be reached within a week. He explained that he feared the policy favored by Trotzky and the generals would be adopted if the Bolsheviki were convinced no conference was possible, and orders would be given to attack on all fronts. In such a case, Mr. Bullitt believed, it would be practically impossible to hold a conference at any early date. The conference considered the telegram proposed by Mr. Bullitt, inserted in it the words "I send this on my own responsibility," and made the word "probably" read "may." Mr. Bullitt assumed the telegram had been sent, but did not know definitely.

"The real reason for the delay," Mr. Bullitt explained, "was that Kolchak had made a 100-mile advance."

Contradicts Lloyd George

Senator Knox asked Mr. Bullitt if he had seen the statement of Lloyd George in the House of Commons that he knew nothing of any proposals submitted to the peace conference by the Soviet government as a basis for a conference to bring peace in Russia. Mr. Lloyd George said he had heard stories of a "young American" bringing such proposals, but knew nothing about them.

"That was just three weeks after I had placed my report, with the Soviet proposals, in Mr. Lloyd George's hands at a breakfast with General Smuts," Mr. Bullitt said. "Mr. Lloyd George made a statement that was untrue."

At this breakfast, held on his return from Russia, Mr. Bullitt said, Mr. Lloyd George told him he brought back the same reports on conditions in Russia that had been made by British and other investigators. One of these investigators posed in Russia as an officer of the Red Cross.

"The trouble is that these reports all are made by radicals," Mr. Lloyd George was quoted as having said. "Now, if we could only send a conservative over and have him make the same report, the public would swallow it.

"We might send Lansdowne," Lloyd George paused, then continued: "No. They'd probably kill him. Bob Cecil is too busy with the league of nations, but we could send Lord Saulsbury."

British Proposed Terms

The day before he left Paris for Russia, Mr. Bullitt said he received from Philip H. Kerr, secretary to Lloyd George, a note outlining the British idea of possible peace terms which could be agreed upon with Russia, if he could secure the agreement of the Soviet government on such a basis.

In substance, Mr. Kerr's suggestion was that hostilities should cease at once; de facto governments remain in control of occupied territories; railways and ports to be open; Allied subjects to have free passage to and from Russia; general political amnesty on both sides; complete restoration of trade relations between Russia and the outside world; questions connected with Russia's debt to be considered independently after peace; Allied troops to be withdrawn from Russia as Russian armies were demobilized and their armies surrendered or destroyed.

The agreement reached by Bullitt with the Soviet officials provided that the Allies were to propose an armistice on all fronts in the former Russian Empire and Finland pending a conference at a spot to be designated by the Allies. The armistice was to be set a week after the proposal was made by the Allies, and the conference to be held, preferably in a neutral nation, not later than a week thereafter.

Russia's Peace Proposal

The Russians laid down the following principles as a basis for the discussion of peace:

1. All de facto governments in Russia to remain in control of the territory they occupied at the time of the armistice "until the peoples inhabiting the territories determine to change their governments."

2. The economic blockade to be lifted and trade and trade relations with Soviet Russia resumed "under terms that will insure that supplies are made available on equal terms to all classes."

3. Soviet governments to remain in control of ports and railroads.

4. Citizens of soviet Russia to have full rights of travel "provided they do not interfere in domestic politics" of the countries visited. Allied nationals were to be extended the same privileges in Russia.

5. A general amnesty for "all political opponents, offenders and prisoners" held in Russia and for Russians and their sympathizers held prisoners in the Allied countries.

6. All Allied troops to be withdrawn from Russia. Soviet and anti-soviet governments to begin reducing their armies simultaneously.

7. All governments set up in Russia "shall recognize their responsibility for the financial obligations of the former Russian Empire to foreign states parties to this agreement and to the nationals of such states.' The gold seized by the Czecho-Slovaks at Kazan to be regarded as partial payment of these obligations.

The minutes of the peace conference in its discussion of the Russian situation were of particular interest to the Foreign Relations Committee. In the first discussion, which took place on January 16, Lloyd George said:

"The British proposal was to invite all the different governments now at war within what used to be the Russian Empire to a truce of God, to stop reprisals and outrages and to send men here to give, so to speak, an account of themselves. The great powers would then try to find a way to bring some order out of chaos."

President Wilson took up the discussion. His statements in which he touched upon the labor situation in the United States and throughout the world were given in the memorandum as follows:

"President Wilson stated that he did not see how it was possible to controvert the statement of Mr. Lloyd George. He thought that there was a force behind his discussion which was no doubt in his mind, but which it might be desirable to bring out a little more definitely. He did not believe that there would be sympathy anywhere with the brutal aspect of Bolshevism if it were not for the fact the domination of large vested interests in the political and economic world. While it might be true that this was in process of discussion and slow reform, it must be admitted that the general body of men have grown impatient at the failure to bring about a necessary reform.

"President Wilson pointed out that the whole world was disturbed by this question before the Bolsheviki came into power. Seeds need soil, and the Bolshevik seeds found the soil already prepared for them.

"President Wilson stated that he would not be surprised to find that the reason why British and United States troops would not be ready to enter Russia to fight the Bolsheviki was explained by the fact that the troops were not at all sure that if they put down Bolshevism they would not bring about a reestablishment of the ancient order.

Wanted Russia Given Chance

"For example, in making a speech recently to a well-dressed audience in New York City, who were not expected to show such a feeling, Mr. Wilson had referred casually to Russia, stating that the United States would do its utmost to aid her suppressed people. The audience exhibited the greatest enthusiasm, and this had remained in the President's mind as an index to where the sympathies of the new world are."

Submits Cecil's Plan

Lord Robert Cecil's plan for a league of nations, which Mr. Bullitt also submitted to the committee, provided for an annual meeting of the Premiers or Foreign Secretaries of Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan, "and any other states recognized by them as great powers," and for a meeting every four years of all member states.

Each member would bind itself not "to make war until it had submitted the matter or matters in dispute to an international conference or arbitral court and obtaining its decision. Each nation would bind itself not to fight any nation complying with this decision, and would undertake to consider itself at war, ipso facto, with any nation acting contrary to these two covenants, "and to take jointly and severally appropriate military, economic and other measures against the recalcitrant state."

Bullitt Former Employe Of Philadelphia Paper

William C. Bullitt, who comes of a wealthy Philadelphia family and is married to a daughter of President Henry S. Drinker, of Lehigh University, was associated with "The Philadelphia Public Ledger" as a newspaper man for several years. He was a war correspondent for "The Ledger" in Germany, and went to Washington as a correspondent for that paper in 1917.

Mr. Bullitt severed his connection with "The Ledger" to enter the service of the State Department, and was attached to the American peace commission as chief of the "division of coordination." In this capacity he was supposed to keep in touch with the European radical and labor movements. He attended the Berne Socialist Conference as a representative of the State Department.

Two Schooners and Crews Lost in Florida Hurricane

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 12.—Two schooners went down at Cat Island, Bahama Group, with all on board, during the hurricane several days ago, according to persons who arrived here from the Bahamas to-day. At Eleurtha Island several buildings were destroyed, in the Windward Islands two schooners were lost and at Watling's Island several houses were destroyed.

League in Present Form Opposed by G. A. R. Convention

Danger to Liberty and Surrender of Independence Feared; Colonel J. D. Bell New Commander in Chief

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Concluding its annual encampment here to-day, the Grand Army of the Republic went on record as opposed to the league of nations in its present form, voted to maintain its identity so long as a single post exists, and elected Colonel James D. Bell, of Brooklyn, commander in chief.

The resolution opposing acceptance of the league of nations was adopted almost unanimously after a half day of debate, and after voting down a substitute offered by Secretary Franklin Cole, of New Jersey, which sought sanction of the league in a modified form. The original resolution, which was adopted, was presented by William A. Ketchum, or Indianapolis, past judge advocate of the G. A. R.

Efforts of Commander Adams to prevent the peace treaty coming up were unavailing. He ruled Ketchum's resolution out of order on the ground that it was of "purely political nature" and that the rules of the organization prohibited consideration of political questions.

The resolution declares against "entangling alliances with foreign countries," asserting that "we are not concerned with the internal policies of Europe, Asia or Africa." It declared this country "should not embark upon any policy that might endanger liberty or result in the surrender of our independence," and ended with this declaration:

"We protest against being committed to the covenant of a league of nations, as the same is now proposed, as a rider to the treaty of peace."

By unanimous vote a resolution was adopted declaring that "the Grand Army of the Republic shall live as long as one comrade remains upon this earth."

Colonel James D. Bell, of Brooklyn, was unanimously elected commander in chief.

D. M. Hall, of Columbus, was elected senior vice-commander.

Colonel Bell served nearly three years and nine months in the Civil War, having enlisted for three years on October 1, 1861, in Troop B, 1st New York Mounted Rifles, and reenlisted as a veteran volunteer at Yorktown, Va., February 1, 1864. He was wounded at Zuni Bridge, Va., November 14, 1862, and was for a short time a prisoner of war at Salisbury, N. C. He was honorably discharged as first sergeant of Troop E on June 26, 1865. He enlisted at the age of sixteen, and is now in his seventy-fourth year, having been born in New York City in September, 1845.

United States District Attorney

After the war he engaged in newspaper work for eight years and then entered law. He has lived in Brooklyn for nearly fifty years and is United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, under a temporary appointment. He is a charter member of Abel Smith Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, and is its present commander, having been thirteen times elected to that office.

Colonel Bell has been active in civil life in Brooklyn, having been Police Commissioner of the old city of Brooklyn, commissioner for the building of the Williamsburg Bridge and Assistant Corporation Counsel in the Brooklyn office of the New York City Law Department for more than ten years.

Canadian Commons Accepts Peace Treaty Without Amendment

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—The House of Commons assented without reservation to-day to the treaty of peace with Germany. Both houses of Parliament now have ratified the treaty and notification to this effect was forwarded immediately to the British government.

When approval of all the overseas parliaments has been received, Great Britain will deposit formal ratification at Paris.

The Canadian House adopted the government motion to approve the treaty after a four-days' debate. There was only one amendment. It came from W. S. Fielding, former Minister of Finance in the Laurier government, who sought to modify the government motion by adding that, in giving approval the House "in no way assents to any impairment of the existing automonous authority of the Dominion, but declares that the question of what part, if any, the forces of Canada shall take in any war, actual or threatened, is one to be determined at all times as occasion may require by the people of Canada through their representatives in Parliament."

The amendment was defeated by 102 votes to 70 and there was no further division.

St. Louis Gives Great Ovation To Treaty Foe

Vast Throng Cheers Johnson 18 Minutes When He Appears to Answer Arguments of Wilson

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—When Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, stepped on the stage of the Coliseum to-night to plead for the defeat of the league of nations covenant in its present form he was given an ovation that lasted eighteen minutes. The Coliseum is the largest hall in the city and it was packed to the doors. Hundreds were turned away unable to find standing room.

As soon as Senator Johnson made his appearance the crowd rose to its feet, waved flags and cheered. Finally the band ended the unusual demonstration by playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," the large audience joining in singing the song.

Senator Johnson brought the crowd to its feet cheering when he declared: "The real question in this controversy is whether we are to do our duty as we see it in the future or whether we are to be subject to the will of Great Britain and Japan."

The crowd hissed several times when Great Britain was mentioned by the speaker, and there were hisses when the speaker said the President had declared that Article X of the league of nations was only a moral obligation.

At noon he spoke to a gathering of business men at the City Club. To-night he addressed a large mass meeting at the Coliseum, where President Wilson spoke when he visited St. Louis a week ago. At the night meeting Senator Johnson was introduced by Dr. John H. Simon, a prominent Democrat.

In his plea for the defeat of the league of nations in its present form Senator Johnson described the treaty of peace as a patchwork of the secret treaties made among the Allies, unknown to America, before and during the war, and challenged the recent declaration of the President that failure to concur in the settlement of the terms of peace by the United States "would put a stain upon our national honor which we never could efface."

"Does the President intend to say that it will put a stain upon our honor if we do not carry out the secret bargainings which were, with a duplicity unparalleled in the world's history, concealed from us?" asked the Senator.

He described the visits to this country, after our declaration of war, of the diplomatic representatives of England, France, Italy and Japan.

"In the full flush of a righteous indignation against a ruthless enemy, we were bending every energy in behalf of a just cause," said Senator Johnson. "Before the United States Senate, in terms as idealistic as those we employed, Mr. Balfour for England, Mr. Viviani for France, Italy's prince and Japan's representative spoke. Until they came no foreigner had ever stood upon the rostrum of the United States Senate since Lafayette's visit.

"While these representatives of the four great powers were speaking to us upon the same plane upon which we were acting, and appealing to the same lofty sentiments and altruistic purposes, their very pockets were bulging with the secret treaties they had made among themselves for the partition of the world and the distribution of the spoils of the war."

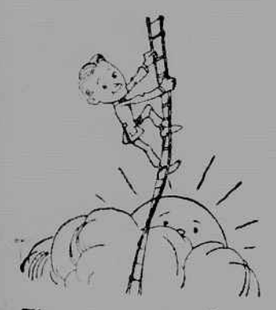
Borah Says China Is Victim of Treachery

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 12.—Senator Borah, who is on a speaking tour in opposition to the peace treaty as advocated by President Wilson, addressed a large audience here to-night. He denounced the transfer of Germany's rights in Shantung to Japan as "the turning over of 40,000,000 friendly people to our enemy," and as an act of treachery to an ally unsurpassed in history.

The sending of American soldiers to Siberia was declared to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States. First mention of the word "Siberia" brought a roar of cheers from the crowd, and when he asked: "How came ten thousand American boys to be exiled in Russia? Who sent these boys of ours to Russia?" A man near the front row gained great applause by shouting "English interests."

Borah laid the blame to Japan, declaring the American force in Russia to be victims of the imperial greed of Japan, reinforced by England.

When he touched the case of Ireland he grouped it with that of other small nationalities, subject to the various allies. Not one, he said, had received its freedom at the hands of the peace conference. Delegates of Egypt were imprisoned by the British, he declared, when they sought to go to Paris. Both they and delegates of Ireland were refused even an opportunity to appear before the peace council."



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The credit men admit it!

A recent issue of a trade paper explains why some retailers still cling to the antiquated credit system. The article quotes a credit man who tells

Why He Gives Credit

"It is so easy to buy with a charge account," he says, "that many women buy a great deal more than they originally intended, and quite often beyond their means."

That's the "method in their madness."

And They Talk of Combating the H. C. of L.

Expenses will not be cut by buying in haste and paying at leisure. There must be some check on purchases, some means of keeping track of the money that's going out!

Paying cash for merchandise is the best way to keep from incurring awkward debts.

You Can Pay Cash Through the D. A.

as easily as you can run up bills through a charge account and you cannot run into debt because your balance constitutes your credit. Moreover, you save about 10% on your money—6% on the price of merchandise and 4% in interest. You receive a monthly accounting of your purchases, may open an account without any red tape and withdraw as easily.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Department, Private Bankers, under the Supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th Street.

Studying

is a hardship for your children if their eyes are strained, to say nothing of the danger of causing serious trouble later on. We have five registered optometrists who examine eyes and prescribe lenses when necessary. We feature painstaking service, satisfactory results and moderate prices. How long ago have you had your eyes examined? You should have them examined at least every two years.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th Street, Rear.