

No Vote on Treaty This Session, Senators Fear

Attempt to Curtail Debate Is Defeated, but Lodge Opens Fight for Immediate Final Action

Plan Continuous Meeting

Johnson Is Pressing for a Test on His Amendment and Several Like Ones

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Serious possibility that the peace treaty may not reach a final vote at the present session of Congress was held out today by several Senators, including Administration Leader Hitchcock.

The first request for a vote on Monday was refused by Senator Johnson, the author of the amendment. He told Mr. Hitchcock that Senator Reed of Missouri, who is said to have about ten more speeches that he wishes to deliver in various cities, had requested that no agreement be made which would prevent him making another long speech in the Senate on the amendment.

The request was then changed to a vote for Tuesday, and finally on Wednesday. When Senator La Follette rose to object Senator Hitchcock smilingly suggested that he would write a provision into the agreement giving Mr. La Follette three hours of time. Seeing no signs of approval, he offered to make the agreement apply in limiting the time of everyone else except Senator La Follette.

The Wisconsin Senator refused to be placated, however, and pressed his objection. At this point Senator Lodge, the majority leader, announced that he thought a vote could be reached before Wednesday, and said he would attempt to hold the Senate in continuous session beginning Monday until the Johnson amendment should be voted on.

Even the vote on the Johnson amendment, however, while it will be a distinct milestone, will not bring the end of the treaty fight in sight. The number of amendments which will be offered by individual Senators, and in which they will not only demand all calls but make long speeches, is in turn will probably be called for replies by the Administration group, as become so great that no Senator is complete information about them.

Proposes Different Forms

Senator Johnson intends to have his own idea of equalizing the vote of the British Empire and the United States in the league assembly put before the Senate in at least three or four different forms.

"I want every Senator who is voting against this idea to make his position as manifestly clear that it will not be possible for his position to be misrepresented to the people," said Mr. Johnson, significantly.

Then there will be a variety of amending amendments, changes in the labor clauses and others affecting almost every possible angle of the treaty.

Senator Shields, of Tennessee, Democrat, today put in an amendment touching on the Johnson idea, as follows:

"Provided further, that when imperial and federal governments and their self-governing dominions, colonies or states are members of the league as originally organized, or hereafter admitted, the empire or federal governments and the dominions, colonies or states shall, collectively, have only one membership, one delegate and one vote in the council, and only three delegates and one vote in the assembly."

To Force Paces Into Line

The varieties of the Johnson amendment are intended primarily to put those Senators who have protested that the Johnson amendment would accomplish the purpose desired to the necessity of giving some other excuse for their vote against it.

The most optimistic guess of Senators who are anxious for speedy action is that the final vote would be reached about November 15. A delay of two weeks more would carry the

treaty to the end of the session without final action for the reasons stated; that is, the first regular session of the Sixty-sixth Congress will begin December 1. At that time will come up pressing domestic legislation, and some Senators threaten, if the final disposition of the treaty is held up by Senator Hitchcock's "stalemate" proposal, there will be a strong movement to press the domestic legislation, especially that affecting the railroads and the appropriations for the government departments, has been disposed of.

Fight Led by Lodge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. (By The Associated Press.)—Senator Lodge in person today led the fight for the Johnson amendment against an opposition which for several days had made its defeat virtually a foregone conclusion. He argued that while the Johnson proposal would not accomplish completely the equalization of voting power in the league, it or some similar provision was necessary to protect American interests.

The amendment was opposed as impracticable and unworkable by Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, and by Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado. They both urged a reservation on the subject, but Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, argued that the situation could best be met by amending the treaty.

Before the debate settled down to the amendment itself there was another fight over the activities of the League to Enforce Peace. Senator Brandegee, Republican, of Connecticut, said thousands of dollars spent by the organization in its efforts for the treaty had been "thrown overboard," without changing a vote in the Senate.

Defends Peace League

In reply, Senator Hitchcock put into the record a detailed statement of the organization and work of the League to Enforce Peace. He added that public opinion everywhere was for the league of nations, and that the only nonpartisan organized opposition was by Bolsheviks and anarchists who were afraid the league of nations would protect governments whose overthrow they desired.

Taking issue with Senator Hitchcock's declaration, Senator Lodge said his own belief was that the "great mass of the American people today, if we could put it to a vote, would be against taking the league without change."

"It is worse than idle," he continued, "to contend that those of us who oppose the treaty in its present form are Bolsheviks, anarchists or pro-German, and let me add that there are a majority of Senators here who are not to have their votes determined by guesses at public opinion. No outside pressure will have the slightest effect upon them. Least of all will they be guided by being told what Europe wants. The mischief of this treaty is that it was made with the sole view of the interests of Europe."

Nullifies Senate's Power

"The proposition that the Senate must not amend this treaty is equivalent to nullifying the power of the Senate. The Senate has amended some seventy treaties in the past and the amendments have been accepted and the treaties became effective."

Senator Lodge said, it would be under its terms "virtually unamendable." His construction of the covenant's language, he said, was that every member would have to accept an amendment before it became effective.

Senator Lodge said he had no quarrel with Great Britain, though she had furnished the plan upon which the league was drafted.

"I do not blame Great Britain for looking after her interests," he said, "but I regret that we had nobody who looked after our interests as Great Britain did. What I cannot accept is the principle involved. You may turn and twist it as you please, but it remains that Great Britain and her possessions have six votes and we have one."

Opposing the amendment, Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, said those complaining about the voting arrangement in the league had "persistently refrained from telling the whole truth." They always had forgotten to tell how few things Great Britain could use six votes for, he declared, even if she could control them.

Teehee Quits Treasury

Attested Over \$50,000,000 of Bonds During the War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Houston B. Teehee, the officer whose name has attested the validity of more than fifty billion dollars worth of government bonds during the period of the war, has resigned his place as Registrar of the Treasury, it was learned today, to become treasurer of the R. E. Sams Company, Inc., an independent concern with offices in New York.

Teehee is a Cherokee Indian. His signature appears on all Liberty bonds issued during the war, on all interest coupons, on all certificates of indebtedness and also on most of the government bonds issued during the war.

He is the fourth and a half years he was in the Treasury Department.

Hylan Admits Failure to End Harbor Strike

Conference With Shipowners, Longshoremen and Stevedores Leaves Water-front Situation the Same

Efforts To Be Renewed

Workers Will Meet To-day; 'Heart-to-Heart' Talk May Be Arranged To-morrow

After a series of conferences in City Hall yesterday where Mayor Hylan met successively committees of the steamship owners, stevedores and longshoremen, the longshoremen's strike situation remained unchanged.

At the conclusion of the last conference the Mayor finally admitted in a statement that it was impossible for him to get the men back to work. The shipowners, it was learned, stand pat on the National Adjustment Commission award, the stevedores say they must be guided largely by the action of the steamship men, and the strikers say they will not return until their demand for a raise in wages is met.

Mayor Hylan's Statement

"It is impossible for me to get the men to go back to work so long as Mr. O'Conner and another have anything to do with the adjustment of the trouble. The men feel that O'Conner, their representative, has not properly represented them, and they have no confidence in him. The men want to deal directly with their employers."

The other man mentioned in the statement is believed to refer to Dr. William Z. Ripley, head of the National Adjustment Commission, the award of which precipitated the trouble.

Harbor Conditions Improve

In the meanwhile United States Shipping Board officials report conditions in the harbor improving. T. V. O'Conner, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, announced that approximately 5,000 men were at work along the piers yesterday, about 1,000 more than the previous day.

The series of meetings began with a joint conference between representatives of the shipowners and strikers, with the Mayor presiding. P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, and H. H. Raymond, head of the Clyde and Mallory lines, were present for the steamship interests; Captain Ryland Drennan for the United States Shipping Board and William Smith, Thomas Weldon and three others for the longshoremen. Because

of objection of the shipowners Richard J. Butler, the admitted leader of the insurgent strikers, was excluded from the meeting.

It was the first time that the shipowners and representatives of the strikers had been brought together, and it was believed that some progress would be made. Mr. Franklin is said to have addressed the conference, but there was nothing in what he said, according to the strikers, that indicated that the men would receive any more money. Captain Drennan and Mr. Franklin both said at the end of the meeting that the situation remained a deadlock.

The Mayor next met a committee of stevedores. Following the unpleasantness of the day before, when the Mayor refused to meet the stevedores at the same time with the longshoremen, only twenty out of fifty who had received invitations to be present showed up.

The Mayor, it was stated, tried to prevail upon these men to grant some sort of increase to the longshoremen as a way out of the difficulty, and pay the difference out of their own pockets. While some agreed to this proposition, it was said that others contended that they could not afford it and that the steamship owners would refuse to meet the raise. The meeting wound up with nothing accomplished.

The grievance committee of the strikers, including Butler, was then called into conference, with F. Paul Vaccarelli, of the conciliation commission, present, but with James L. Hughes, the other member, absent. The Mayor reported to the insurgents his progress with the opposing forces, after which it was suggested that if the men could meet the steamship representatives in a "heart-to-heart talk across the table," the controversy would be settled.

George McQuade, a stevedore, called into this meeting by the Mayor was asked by the conference to try to arrange this "heart-to-heart" talk for tomorrow afternoon. The strikers will meet this afternoon at their headquarters, Twenty-fourth Street and Thirtieth Avenue. They said last night that if the ship owners refuse to meet them on Monday, the present "vacation" will be called a "genuine strike."

Made ready for sea largely through the labors of the company's clerks, who handled 5,000 pieces of baggage and helped fill her bunkers with coal, the White Star liner Adriatic sailed yesterday for Southampton at 5 p. m. She was ready to depart at 3 p. m., but was held for a favorable tide.

The striking longshoremen spread a

Clerks Aid Liner Adriatic to Sail, Despite Strikers

Non-Union Men Help Fill the Bunkers and Handle 5,000 Pieces of Baggage; Large Passenger List

report that the firemen had quit because the vessel had been coaled by non-union men, but this proved untrue. The crew did refuse to handle her 7,300 bags of mail, but this was put aboard without their help and their action will be reported to the British Admiralty when the Adriatic reaches Southampton. As the mail is being carried under the orders of a British government on a vessel flying a British flag, it is believed the men will be punished for insubordination.

Also the ship's stewards and cooks refused to serve or prepare food for the company's clerks who helped load the ship, but they were fed in the freighter Belgic, which lay at an adjacent pier.

No visitors were allowed on the pier and guards were thrown around the dock to keep off agents of the striking longshoremen. The Adriatic had an unusually large passenger complement, all accommodations being filled. She carried 390 first, 480 second and 1,350 steerage passengers.

Mrs. Ina Nelson Morris, wife of the American minister to Sweden, sailed to join her husband in Stockholm. She

was accompanied by Miss A. Sydney Barleson, daughter of the Postmaster General.

William Pert, secretary of the Salvation Army in America, sailed to attend a conference of the army in England. He will go to France to visit the grave of his son, Lieutenant William Pert, of the 103d Infantry, who was killed the day the armistice was signed. Among other passengers were Sir William Wiseman, Sir Humphrey Macworth and Sir Allen Sykes.

Viscountess Astor Expected To Make Race for Commons

LONDON, Oct. 25.—All London newspapers comment on the probable candidacy for the House of Commons of Viscountess Astor, the belief being general that she will accept the nomination and that she will be a popular candidate.

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