

Land Lust Is War Menace, Asserts Bryce

Religious Hatred, Still Alive in the East, and Trade Rivalry Factors Against Permanent Peace, He Says

Scores Treaty Mistakes Declares Conference Failed to Negotiate Just Boundaries: Answers Tittoni

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 9.—A fresh statement by Viscount Bryce of the faults he imputes to the peace treaty, a final word in his controversy with Senator Tommaso Tittoni over Italy's rights in the Southern Tyrol, and a general review of the factors and the influences making for war or for peace in modern civilization were the outstanding features of the great British diplomat's fifth lecture on "International Relations of the Old World States" delivered today before the Institute of Politics at Williams College.

In regard to the conference of Versailles, Lord Bryce declared it was not their failure to accomplish the impossible which deserved censure, but rather the fact that in many cases they did not do what could have been done and ought to have been done to draw just boundaries and to ascertain the wishes of the populations concerned.

"In this and in other cases," he said, "it is to be feared that discontent due to a sense of injustice will injure the states which have received unwilling subjects and will become the source of many troubles in the future. Exhaustion will prevent the belligerents of 1918 from entering on wars in the next few years, but some of the minor states may take up arms against others when they think no better prepared than themselves."

Even when setting aside all consideration of special risks and hazards of this kind, Lord Bryce said, "we must remember that a true peace does not exist where there is a wish to renew war. Let me enumerate briefly some among the forces and influences which work for the perpetuation of war."

One such force which formerly played a prominent part has now almost entirely vanished with the recent fall of the European empires. It is the influence of family relationships of reigning dynasties.

Religious Power Waning "Religion, the second influence to be here noted, has lost much of its former power in international politics. No Protestant nation cares whether it allies itself with a Roman Catholic or a Protestant nation; and the converse is almost equally true of the Roman Catholic nations."

Racial Influence "Racial influence, a third influence that has become a century ago a more conscious force, scarcely known to earlier generations, is part of what we call by the quite modern name of nationality."

Causes Making for War Lord Bryce, reverting to the causes which make for war, summarized these as follows: "Land lust; religious hatred, still alive in the East; injuries done the citizens of one state by another, clashes of commercial and financial interests (though, he said, these served rather to create general ill feeling than directly to cause wars); sympathy with oppressed populations, especially if the oppressors belong to a kindred race; and, finally, fear."

Spain to Swell Melilla Force to 50,000 Men Munitions, Ice and Food Are Sent Daily by Airplanes to Supply Defenders

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The arrival of troops in Melilla continues. It is believed here that 50,000 men soon will be concentrated there. The number of airplanes has been increased and ice, food and munitions daily are being sent by air to Mount Arruit.

8-Cent Fare for Jersey U. S. Judges Gives Trolley Co. Cent More; Transfer, 2 Cents

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—The Public Service Railway Company is permitted to increase its rate of fare from seven to eight cents and to charge two cents for transfers on all of its trolley lines in the state under an order signed here this afternoon by Judge John Bellstab in the United States court.

Fishes With Electricity MATTAPOISETT, Mass., Aug. 9.—A line for capturing swordfish by electricity, being worked out here by Joseph Hammond, of Brooklyn, N. Y.



The territory to the southeast (right) is to go to Poland; that to the north-west (left) is to be allotted to Germany.

Compromise Reached on Silesia Issue

was discussed, Mr. Lloyd George in effect charged France with attempting to use oppressive power against Germany by virtue of her superior force. With characteristic bluntness, the British Premier told the Supreme Council that Great Britain never would submit to the partition of Upper Silesia on the Franco-Polish basis which would cede to the Poles the greater part of the rich industrial basin.

Voicing the opinion that virtually the whole of Upper Silesia, including the industrial triangle, should be given to Germany, in view of her superiority of votes in the plebiscite, Lloyd George said dramatically: "The nations of the British Empire will not be dragged into a war which might come in their opinion from the oppressive use of superior force or the abuse of justice by any of their allies."

The Premier declared that the problem was one of the most menacing ever presented to the Supreme Council and that he greatly desired a solution, but that the Allies must accept the responsibility if any of them accepted a settlement which failed to command respect throughout the world.

As a basis of settlement of the Upper Silesian controversy, in accordance with the British stipulation outlined in his speech, Lloyd George suggested that the technical experts be instructed to work along these lines: First, one vote must have one value, not according to the number of the population but according to the artisan vote or that the industrial area of Germany was an artificial creation.

German Decision Upheld Lloyd George's second point was that the industrial unit of the area which voted German two to one should be assigned to Germany.

Third, that areas contiguous to the industrial basin must be the object of serious analyses to determine the best way to dispose of them.

Mr. Lloyd George said that Italy viewed the general situation in much the same light as did Great Britain, although the opinion of France differed. He said he was convinced, however, that the interests of world peace required the settlement of the Silesian matter must not be made at the expense of the majority of the Silesian population and the powers most intimately concerned.

In a brief historical sketch Lloyd George recalled the discussions at the Versailles conference and refused to accept the idea of Upper Silesia as an oppressed population struggling for freedom.

"Silesia, as a whole," he said, "has been German 700 years longer than Normandy has been French. It is true Silesia belonged to Austria until it was taken by Frederick the Great, but even so it has been Prussian for 177 years, and that is longer than Alsace and Lorraine were provinces of France before they were wrenched away in 1871."

Out of a total population of 5,200,000, the Premier continued, Upper Silesia had only 1,200,000 Poles, and the plebiscite area was only a part of Upper Silesia, yet even there the vote favored Germany 7 to 4.

British Stand Irrevocable "Any attempt, on this basis," the Premier said, "to divide the Silesian territory into two parts, one to go to Poland and the other to Germany, is not only unjust but also impracticable."

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Japan Agrees To Nov. 11 for Arms Parley

Association of Nations Formed at Conference Would Please Nipponese. High Official Asserts Coming to Co-operate

Evacuation of Siberia Is Expected Before Any Consideration of Pacific

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The State Department was advised by the American chargé, Bell, at Tokio, today that Japan "gladly accepts" November 11 as the date for the opening of the disarmament conference in Washington.

TOKIO, Aug. 9 (By The Associated Press).—A high official of the Japanese government said today that if an association of nations was one of President Harding's aspirations as an outcome of the November conference, he believed Japan would gladly subscribe to it as a substitute for the League of Nations, if the other nations were willing.

The expectation that Japan will evacuate Siberia before the conference is reiterated here in official circles. "Japan will not go to the Washington assembly surrounding herself with the mental idea that dangers of war exist in the Far East," said the official.

Charles Seeking to Buy Home Close to Hungary GENEVA, Aug. 9.—Two representatives of former Emperor Charles of Austria, says a dispatch received here from Buchs, have arrived in the principality of Lichtenstein, seeking to purchase a villa for the one-time royal family, so that they can be near Hungary.

Charles is preparing to leave Switzerland soon. Lucerne advisers say it is not true that he has bought a villa in Italy.

Premier argued, "to maneuver the German population out of Germany will recoil on its authors, and the British Empire will never support such a settlement."

France's main argument against ceding almost the whole of Upper Silesia to Germany is the fear that Germany's already greater population will be increased thereby, and that the industrial districts also will provide a means for forging weapons for the revenge on which the Pan-Germans already are insisting.

The British Premier touched this point, adding: "I fully appreciate the great weight attached by France to the consideration of her security."

"I have twice seen France invaded, and I believe the Supreme Council will give great weight to the French feeling in this respect."

"However, France will not add to her security, but will add to her danger by the course she is proposing in Upper Silesia."

"In the late war France was saved by the justice of her cause, which brought the Allies to her standard."

"The Allies will always stand by her if she is unjustly attacked."

"But the nations of the British Empire will not be dragged into a war which might come, in their opinion, from the oppressive use of superior power or the abuse of justice in the hour of triumph by any of their allies."

"France will be secure so long as she can say that when she had the power she used it in accordance with moderation and equity."

Premier Briand, receiving the press tonight at the Quai d'Orsay, said: "The day's proceedings have been excellent and have fulfilled our hope for an amicable outcome."

Samoans Rebel Against Dry Mandatory Rule

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The residents of what formerly was German Samoa are so irritated by prohibition that they want to secede from their step-mother country, New Zealand. The Samoan mandate is held by the New Zealand government.

The Samoans, according to Mr. Lee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand, contend that they were not consulted when the peace conference awarded them to New Zealand, and that dominion prohibition and other regulations have made their life a burden.

They ask that their island be transferred to the control of Great Britain.

British Statesmen In Paris Confident Of Irish Situation

Release of McKeown Held to Have Made Final Settlement of Entire Question Strong Probability

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Optimism with regard to the Irish negotiations was expressed today at the headquarters of the British delegation to the Supreme Council. Prime Minister Lloyd George regards the meeting of the Dail Eireann set for next Tuesday as the most important step taken thus far in the negotiations.

The Prime Minister is keeping in close touch with Irish affairs, and is awaiting with deep interest the outcome of the Irish meeting.

British officials here believe that the release of John J. McKeown, the last member of the Irish Republican Parliament to be set free by the crown authorities in Ireland, has greatly increased the probability of a final settlement of the Irish question.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9 (By The Associated Press).—All the members of the Irish Republican Parliament who have been released from prison were received today by Eamon de Valera, Irish Republican leader, at the Mansion House.

Although the meeting was not of a formal character, it is understood that the conference considered the desirability of making a joint statement on conditions at the Ballymalyk internment camp, of which members who have been released make serious complaint.

For the first time in many years, numerous English visitors were here today to attend the horse show.

PARIS, Aug. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Frank P. Walsh, American adviser to Eamon de Valera, who arrived here recently from New York, has obtained a British visa to his passport, permitting him to travel to London.

Crowds Near Tailor Shot Assaults Escape After Affray in Mott Street

David Sodin, thirty-six years old, of 739 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, who was shot yesterday while in front of 129 Mott Street, in an affray with two men who escaped capture, is in a serious condition at Bellevue Hospital.

Samuel Hackett, of 94 Barrett Street, and Joseph H. Bennett, of 423 East 159th Street, who took Sodin to the hospital, were held as material witnesses.

Sodin was shot by a man who fired three times while hundreds of persons were passing Kenmare and Broome Streets yesterday morning. The wounded man is said to have been employed as a tailor with Heideberg, Wolf & Co. The two men under arrest are said to be members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Limits Witnesses at Tariff Hearing to Rush Senate Vote

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Foreseeing the possibility of months of delay in passing the tariff bill unless the hearings are cut short, the Senate Finance Committee today decided to limit each witness to fifteen minutes. This action was taken against the protest of Senator La Follette. The limitation does not apply to hearings on dyes and valuation.

Senator Curtis declared that unless some rule was adopted to curtail the hearings, the tariff bill would not be reported out for four months. Senator La Follette said this was better than to get out an imperfect bill.

The committee heard more witnesses on the question of a dye embargo. Henry B. Thompson, head of the advisory committee of the War Trade Section of the State Department, which is enforcing the dye embargo, who has large cotton mill interests, explained to the committee that he is interested in dyes to the extent of holding about 200 shares in the Du Pont Company and 150 in the Newport Company.

Mr. Thompson argued for the embargo. "We're dependent for our colors on the German monopoly," he said. "I don't think that is a healthy condition."

He declared that this country was paying four times as much as before the war for vat colors from Germany which cannot be had here.

"We are to-day living by the grace of a German monopoly," he said. G. E. Hayward, a dye manufacturer of Marion, Ohio, said his factory was turning out colors as good as any in the world. He spoke for a two-year embargo. He said if it were not for the exchange situation, tariff duties would answer, but in view of the depreciated exchange of German an embargo was the only practicable thing.

"There is nothing in this talk of superiority of German dyes," he said. "That is propaganda."

German competition, he declared, already had driven American dyes out of Japan and China.

George Deming, counsel for the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, representing mills, he said, having \$200,000,000 capital, said the manufacturers opposed the embargo just as emphatically as they did two years ago.

He charged that "you have to have a friend at court, close to the dye advisory committee" to get a license to bring in dyes needed from Germany. He did not charge dishonesty in administration of the law, he said, but favoritism was an evil inherent in the license system.

He charged, too, that not only has there been favoritism in the past in administering the license system, but that it exists to-day.

J. H. Killbuck of the Newport Chemical company of Milwaukee spoke for an embargo.

Record for American Legion Trip From New York to Rio Made in 12 Days 20 Hours

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 9.—A new steamship record between New York City and Rio is claimed for the liner American Legion, which arrived here yesterday. Her actual running time was twelve days twenty hours, the previous southbound record being held by the steamer Avolia, which made the voyage in thirteen days four hours.

The Avolia, however, made a direct trip between the two ports, while the American Legion encountered trouble with her machinery shortly after leaving New York and stopped for two and a half days at Bermuda for repairs.

Chinese Girl Held as Thief Packer Control Bill to Harding, WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The House today adopted the conference report on the bill which gives the Secretary of Agriculture broad powers of control and supervision over the meat-packing industry. The bill now goes to the President.

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