

as a positive fact that neither Government will yield one jot of its right to scrutinize all persons of whatever citizenship presenting themselves for admission.

PRESIDENT ACTS ON TREATY

HAS INFORMED RUSSIA OF OUR DESIRE TO TERMINATE IT.

And He Sent a Special Message to the Senate Asking That Body to Approve and Ratify His Action—Joint Resolution Introduced With That Object.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The treaty of 1832 with Russia, against which the Jews of this country have been protesting for many years, will be terminated without giving serious offense to the Czar's Government. Formal notice has been served on the Government at St. Petersburg of the intention of the United States to end the treaty on January 1, 1913.

President Taft took the situation into his own hands and through the United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg last Sunday made the first move toward the cancellation of the treaty. The President to-day notified the United States Senate of his action and asked for the approval and ratification of that body.

President Taft's procedure in terminating the treaty was in marked contrast to the method proposed by the House of Representatives in the Sulzer resolution.

JEWIS CONTENT, SAYS SCHIFF.

Grateful to American People for Vindicating American Citizenship.

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Advertisement for a car, featuring the text 'The Best Small Car Money Can Buy' and 'Fully Equipped \$750'.

of intention to terminate the operation of treaty of commerce and navigation of December 18, 1832, between the United States and Russia upon the expiration of the year commencing on the first of January, 1912, the notification contemplated by Article XII of the existing treaty having been embodied in the following note addressed by the Ambassador to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Under instructions from my Government and in pursuance of conversations held by the Secretary of State with the Russian Ambassador at Washington, I have the honor to give to the Imperial Russian Government on behalf of the United States official notification contemplated by Article XII of the treaty of 1832, whereby the operation of the said treaty will terminate in accordance with its terms on January 1, 1913.

Your Excellency will recall that the various treaties between the two Governments during the last three years have fully recognized the fact that this ancient treaty, as is quite natural, is no longer fully responsive in various respects to the needs of the political and material relations of the two countries, which constantly grow more important.

In conveying the present formal notification to your Excellency, I am instructed to express the desire of my Government to negotiate a modern treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation upon a basis that will be more perfectly responsive to the interests of both Governments.

The President not only refrained from any direct reference to discrimination on account of race or religion but accepted the opportunity to emphasize the long standing friendly relations between the two Governments and to express an earnest hope for their continuance and the final negotiation of another treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

As a result of the President's diplomatic handling of the situation any likelihood of Russia regarding the termination of the treaty as an affront has disappeared and State Department officials are certain that the relations of the United States with Russia will continue on the same cordial basis that has existed for years.

It is good reason to believe that Russia has already informed this Government that she is willing to enter into a discussion with a view to negotiating a new treaty. The line that these negotiations will follow in seeking a settlement of the troublesome passport question is indicated in another column.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with a view to ratifying the President's action, sidetracked the Sulzer resolution, the wording of which gave extreme offense to Russia, and substituted a joint resolution diplomatically phrased in accord with the President's message.

An effort was made in the Senate to pass this resolution to-day but Senator Heyburn objected to undue haste and it went over until to-morrow.

Senator Hitchcock, a Democrat of Nebraska, is the only member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations who refused to support the modified resolution.

Whereas the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Russia concluded on the 18th day of December, 1832, provides in Article XII thereof that it shall continue in force until the first day of January in the year of our Lord 1839, and if one year before that date one of the high contracting parties shall not have announced to the other by an official notification its intention to amend the treaty, this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that date and so on until the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of a similar notification.

Whereas on the 17th day of December, 1911, the President caused to be delivered to the Imperial Russian Government by the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg an official notification on behalf of the Government of the United States announcing its intention to terminate the operation of this treaty upon the expiration of the year commencing on the first of January, 1912;

Whereas said treaty is no longer responsive in various respects to the political and commercial needs of the two countries, and

Whereas the constructions placed thereon by the contracting parties differ upon matters of fundamental importance and interest to both countries;

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the notice just given by the President of the United States to the Government of the Imperial Russian Government under date of the 17th of December, 1911, official notification on behalf of this Government

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record that would fully advise the people of the country of the questions involved, how they arose and the personnel of those whose interests are being adjudged. He added that he was not out of sympathy with the purpose to be accomplished, nor was he unimpressed that this action would involve commercial relations amounting to \$30,000,000.

"It is what is called a popular demand," said Senator Heyburn. "It looks too much like what is called in newspaper parlance even under the name of a resolution."

It looked as if Senator Heyburn's objection would prevent the debate on the foreign passport question for the afternoon, but Senator Cullerton, Democrat of Texas, arose and addressing himself to the resolution, proceeded to speak on the question involved in the termination of the treaty.

"I do not stop to inquire," said Senator Cullerton, "why the President should have undertaken to exercise the authority claimed by him when for three years since he has been President of the United States he has been clothed with the same authority."

"The President's message is sent to the Senate alone and not to the two countries," he said. "I do not believe that the Senate to ratify his acts, as he claims he is acting under the treaty making power of the Constitution, and to leave the matter to the representatives alone and without consideration."

Senator Cullerton contended that the resolution introduced by Senator Lodge was not responsive to and in accordance with the President's message.

"The President," said Senator Cullerton, "does not want the House to be considered in the question at all. He wants the House to ratify his action and leave the House alone. And yet the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations presents a joint resolution in lieu of that presented by the House."

"That is about all I care to say now," he said. "I wanted to invite attention to the anomalous condition of affairs that is being created by the United States, strangely to me at least, has undertaken to strip the House of Representatives of some of its authority under the Constitution and make the Senate to disregard what has been done by the House and steps in and gives notice that he singly and alone has done what he was unauthorized to do."

Senator Lodge declared that this very thing had been done in the case of the termination of the Rush-Bagot treaty. A resolution proposing the termination of the treaty was passed by the House of Representatives in 1833, but no attention was paid to it by the Senate or President Lincoln.

Senator Lodge pointed out also that President McKinley in 1899 notified the Swiss Government of the termination of certain clauses in our treaty with Switzerland. President McKinley never asked for the approval of Congress and never received it.

"The President," said Senator Lodge, "has entire authority to give that notice and to ask for the approval of Congress or the approval of the Senate. He makes the view which he holds very clearly the best judges of the treaty making power is entirely able to terminate a treaty which carries with it no legislation, and the President did nothing unusual by this action."

"The committee felt that the House having passed a joint resolution and the joint resolution being before the Senate and before the committee by reference it was a matter of courtesy and comity to the House to afford it an opportunity to act upon this joint resolution and the committee has accordingly done so."

"I deeply regret that any objection should have been made and that the matter should have been thrown over for a day, because this is a question of haste. We are approaching very near the first of January and if that notice is not effective before January 1 it throws the termination of the treaty into the hands of the President. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that we should act now if we desire to terminate the treaty, as we all do, and when we act the time limit expires it is not well to waste any time."

Senator Lodge gave notice that he would call up the resolution the first thing to-morrow morning.

The resolution offered by Senator Hitchcock as a substitute for the Lodge resolution follows closely the lines of the Sulzer resolution, except that it omits all reference to race and the direct charge that Russia has violated the treaty.

There is, however, enough of harshness in the resolution to make the Czar's Government feel certain that President Taft would veto the Hitchcock resolution or any joint resolution that he considered as unnecessarily offensive to Russia.

On the question of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which preceded the afternoon session, remained old timers in the capital of scenes in Spanish war days. The conferees near the committee offices were crowded with newspaper men and others waiting to hear the result of the committee's deliberations.

In deciding that the Senate and the President had this power the committee sustained the findings of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which in Sumner's days in the Senate Mr. Sumner raised the question whether the Senate's resolution terminating the treaty of commerce and navigation with Russia in 1855 was not equivalent to a repeal of

the supreme laws of the land by the action of the Senate alone. The Foreign Relations Committee back in Senator Sumner's time decided that the President and the Senate did have that power.

Senators Root, Borah, Lodge and Bacon led the discussion in the committee chamber. Several of the Democratic Senators were disposed, however, to make the present resolution a joint affair as an act of comity to the House and Senator Root also declared in favor of this course as a matter of expedience.

What has been done by the House of Representatives and the President speaks for itself and is a new history. The battle for equal rights to all is won. The result we sought is accomplished. It remains with humanity achieved through the agency of the House of Representatives. Patriotic America will understand why the President acted so suddenly in notifying Russia that the United States terminated the treaty of 1832, and many will wonder if he had the power to act, why he waited so long.

I want to say now that I never had any vanity in the authorship of the resolution which bears my name to terminate the Russian treaty, but I did have some pride in its phrasing because it stated the truth, and I believe that truth is mighty and will prevail in every cause. No true American is afraid of the truth.

I have no doubt the two houses of Congress will be able to agree to-morrow and the controversy will then be ended, the Russian treaty terminated and the doctrine of equal rights to all American citizens at home and abroad, regardless of race or religion forever vindicated.

A little boy, watching some of his elders play ball in Fourth place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon chased the ball into Clinton street when it got by one of the players.

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instructions to Ambassador Guild and the formal notification of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs by Mr. Guild serves to let the State Department out of an embarrassing situation.

It was last Saturday that information was received from reliable sources that Russia had informally notified the Government that the Sulzer resolution was offensive to it. Secretary Knox has insisted that Russia made no protest to this Government, but his denial has been regarded as technical.

It is known that the State Department officials were greatly embarrassed over the publication of the stories of a Russian protest, because the President had already decided personally to terminate the treaty, and in the eyes of the world it would appear that he had finally been driven to this course by Russia's supposed protest against the Sulzer resolution.

One No General Strike. One Is Not Imminent, It Is Said, After Shopmen's Conference. St. Louis, Dec. 18.—No general strike of the railroad shopmen is imminent, according to statements made here tonight at the close of a conference of international officials of the trades involved.

While none of the officials would make an authorized statement so unofficially said the meeting was called primarily to investigate the state of the strike now in progress on the Harriman lines and to raise more funds to carry on the strike. The general conference adjourned tonight.

Our investigations show the Harriman strikers are fully able to carry on their fight successfully," said James W. Kline, the highest paid international president, just before returning to Chicago to-night. "Do you mean there will be no general strike?" Kline was asked.

"I absolutely refuse to commit myself," Kline replied.

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Advertisement for fire insurance, featuring the text 'FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!' and 'Automatic Sprinklers'.

Advertisement for hats, featuring the text 'Kennedy's 12 Cortlandt St.' and 'The Christmas Rush Is Here'.

Advertisement for pianos, featuring the text 'Pianos Fine Xmas Gifts Open Evenings'.

Advertisement for holiday bargains, featuring a list of items and prices.

Advertisement for diamond rings, featuring the text 'Diamond Rings We sell the finer grades of diamonds only.'

Advertisement for jewelry, featuring the text 'Theodore A. Kohn & Son Jewellers 321 Fifth Avenue'.

Advertisement for clothing, featuring the text 'Correct Dress for Men Alfred Benjamin & Co's tailor-made clothes'.

MARSHAL TRAPS FIREBUGS.

Caught Two as They Left House Where They Started Blaze.

Fire Marshal Brophy and his assistants arrested two men in East New York yesterday as the pair were coming from a tenement at 726 Cleveland street, in which there was a small fire.

The arrests were made in connection with a fight the fire marshal and police are making to stop a series of incendiary blazes in East New York and Brownsville.

Brophy had been given information given by the prisoners. Now the police are looking for a young woman, who is thought, may have served as a lookout.

On Monday a week ago Leon Baer, who has an apartment in the tenement, went to Fire Marshal Brophy and told him that two men had just called on him and offered to obtain insurance on his apartment for him at a considerable excess over the real value.

They also offered to attend to the burning of the place while the Baer family was away. Baer put the men off. Brophy told them to make an appointment with them for last Wednesday night.

Abraham Flam, a clerk in the marshal's office, was on hand that night, hiding under a bed in Baer's apartment. Then Baer agreed to the firebugs' proposal and the fire was set for yesterday.

The fire marshal and his men lung about the place all night Sunday night. A little after daybreak they saw a young woman, dressed in blue, approach the house and walk up and down in front of it.

At a crack Mr. and Mrs. Baer and their children, as had been agreed, came out and walked away.

The woman in blue walked down the street and notified to two men as she passed. The two men entered the house. They were inside twenty minutes. When the men came out, Brophy arrested them. Meanwhile Brophy had put out the small closet blaze which had been started.

The prisoners said they were Morris Greenbaum of 156 East Fourteenth street, Manhattan, and Bernard Brand of 83 Norfolk street, Manhattan. Both confessed, according to the fire marshal, to having set a number of fires, including yesterday's. The information originated from James Braunstein of 33 Norfolk street, Manhattan, who was also arrested. All three were locked up in a cell for arson.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY. TAKE IANVITA. GOLD IN ONE DAY. TAKE IANVITA. GOLD IN ONE DAY. TAKE IANVITA.