

TURK PEACE TERMS NEARLY COMPLETED

Supreme Council Already Has
Turned Parts to Treaty
Drafting Body.

MILLERAND NOT PRESENT

In Paris Where He Discussed
Matter With Foreign Af-
fairs Ministers.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Supreme Council of the Allies, it is reported, at its meeting today discussed minor points of the Turkish question, which could be cleared up without the presence of Alexandre Millerand, the French Premier, who is in Paris. No official statement as to the council's deliberations was issued.

The council has progressed so far with the settlement of the Turkish peace terms that a number of provisional decisions of the body have been turned over to its treaty drafting committee. What the purpose of the decisions was, however, has not been announced.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Premier Millerand discussed negotiations at London before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday and the committee's answer to President Wilson's letter regarding the Adriatic. He outlined the principal features of his policy toward the Orient and gave details of the situation in Asia Minor.

TURKS REJOICE AT HOLDING CAPITAL

Delighted at Being Allowed
to Retain Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Feb. 19 (by the Associated Press).—The despatches announcing that the London conference has agreed to the principle maintaining Turkish sovereignty at Constantinople have been greeted with joy by the entire Turkish press and population, which declare the retention of Constantinople most vital to the peace negotiations.

The Yekt (Times) says: "We have never admitted for a single moment that it would be possible to deprive us of possession of Constantinople. Nevertheless, the news coming from Europe is such as to cause unanimous joy. The opponents of the maintenance of the Turks in Constantinople are influenced by sentiment or prejudice, but all are agents, conscious or unconscious, of our most irreconcilable enemies."

The decision taken by the Peace Conference is a happy outcome for us. It marks the definite triumph of the partisans of our sovereignty. We rejoice in this development, both on our own account and in view of the maintenance of the world's tranquility."

PROTEST RETURN OF WER TO TURKS

Public Asked to Send
Appeals to Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Several of the London papers today displayed large advertisements headed "Menace to the Peace of the World," appealing to the trades unionists and public generally to forward protests to members of the House of Commons to use their influence to prevent handing back Constantinople to the bloodstained rule of the Turks.

SIBERIA PRISONERS TO BE REPATRIATED

Council of Ambassadors Pro-
vides for Germans.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The repatriation of the German war prisoners now in Siberia was authorized today by the Council of Ambassadors. The action of the council provided that the repatriation be by way of the Far East.

The question of the disposal of various enemy warships was taken up and their allocation decided upon.

The question of increasing the allow-

'GOING TOO FAR FOR WILSON TO FOLLOW'

Ambassador Wallace Said to
Have Dissented From Allies'
Jugo-Slav Message.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Pertinax, political editor of the *Echo de Paris*, reveals today more of the interesting details concerning President Wilson's intervention in the Adriatic negotiations.

"In order properly to follow the course of events," he writes, "it should be said that the note received by the council from President Wilson on February 13 was in answer to a statement sent to the State Department in Washington on January 24 by Earl Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, attended meetings of the Supreme Council in this city last month, and in the name of his Government expressed formal reservations in regard to the demand sent to Belgrade on January 20. On that occasion, speaking as much in regard to Turkey as the Adriatic, he said:

"You are going much too far and much too fast. President Wilson cannot follow you."

Earl Curzon then drafted his note, which was intended to calm Mr. Wilson's anxiety, assure him that greatest deference would be shown his views and that Ambassador Wallace would be kept fully informed. Apparently, after three weeks of patient waiting, President Wilson felt these soft words would not be enough. It can thus be seen that the note of Feb. 13 was not a "bolt from the blue."

"Knowledge of certain facts may also throw light on Mr. Wilson's probable policy relative to Turkish affairs. In October the American President formally asked the Peace Conference to postpone drafting the Turkish treaty until spring. He hoped, if the conference agreed to his demand, to be able to join in the task. Rapid developments in the Near Eastern situation, however, prevented compliance with his wishes. If by no means follows, therefore, that Mr. Wilson will ratify all that has been elaborated without him. In one of the last meetings of the Supreme Council it was decided that before the treaty was communicated to the Turks it would be submitted for approval to our great associate."

"What will he do? In whatever way one looks at it the work done in Downing Street seems more or less threatened, as a word from across the Atlantic may reduce to nothing the important conversations that have been going on. The arrival of Premier Millerand in London Sunday night will mark a decisive moment."

DENIES RECALLING ADMIRAL ANDREWS

Daniels Contradicts Report of
Spalato Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Secretary Daniels denied emphatically today that Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commander of the American warships in the Adriatic, had been recalled because of disorders at Spalato.

The Secretary said the Navy Department had received no reports of any fresh disorders. Spalato is the base of the American warships, and is patrolled by a Serbian police force, acting with the sanction of the allied and associated Governments.

The Secretary's denial was provoked by a despatch from Rome to the *Havas Agency* in Paris.

CAPITAL PASSES CINCINNATI.

Washington Jumps 32 Per Cent in
Population.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The first population announcements for the 1920 census were issued tonight by the Census Bureau and were as follows:

Cincinnati, 401,158, an increase of 37,567, or 10.3 per cent.

Washington, D. C., 437,414, an increase of 105,345, or 32.1 per cent. over 1910.

Cincinnati ranked as thirteenth city of the country in 1910, with a population of 343,591. Washington ranked sixteenth, with a population of 331,068. Census Bureau estimates of Cincinnati's population July 1, 1917, were 414,248 and Washington's on that date 369,332.

France Acts to Get More Ships.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—M. Bignon, Under Secretary of State for Maritime Affairs, will accompany Premier Millerand to London on Sunday. He will take up negotiations with the Interallied Commission on freight agreements and allotment of German ships to France. The French Government hopes to obtain a larger apportionment.

PACT COMPROMISE REJECTED IN SENATE

Continued from First Page.

covenant that Senator Root has discovered in it," he said, "then certainly we should not wait until after we are in the league to start its revision. We should begin now by staying out of it or by making it safe through adoption of Americanizing reservations. Senator Root's position is illogical and even worse. It would be a crime against America to enter a league which he himself says is infamous only for the purpose of changing it as soon as we are in. Our only safety is to stay out."

"I assume no responsibility as a judge between Senator Root and Senator Johnson," said Senator Walsh. "But I suspect that the Senator from Idaho will be somewhere about when the National Convention meets at Chicago to present the case against the proposal."

"I am not pretending to possess any such considerable influence with the Chicago convention as is possessed by other men longer in the public service," said Senator Borah. "But however small my influence may be it will all be devoted to insure that this question shall be presented to the people after the convention."

Hints at Another Convention. "Do you mean you will have another convention in case your views are rejected at Chicago?" asked Senator Walsh.

"Not necessarily," replied Senator Borah, "although that may happen. Permit me to say, gentlemen of the other side, that in the coming campaign no Democratic candidate will attempt to advocate ratification without reservation."

"I think that is entirely correct," admitted Senator Walsh.

"Public opinion moves even President candidates at times," pursued Senator Borah. "I am willing to take my chances of handling this issue in the campaign and getting a verdict of the people on it, regardless of the action of the national convention."

At this point Senator Johnson read Article XXVI of the league covenant, which provides that proposals for amendment of the covenant shall first be presented by a unanimous vote of the council and that thereafter they must be approved by a majority of the assembly. He proceeded:

"This demonstrates how utterly silly is the proposal of the Root plan. Senator Root denounced Article X more violently than anybody has done on this floor and insisted that under no circumstances should we assume the obligation it would impose on this country. Yet what chance is there to get it changed after we are members of the league in view of this requirement for unanimous vote in the council? I do not follow Senator Root either intellectually or otherwise."

At this point Senator Lodge interrupted to observe that a reading of the covenant would show that proposed amendments must be accepted not by the representatives of the various governments sitting in session at the league headquarters but by the governments themselves of the member states.

"Precisely," continued Senator Johnson. "It would be a crime to make us a member under such a covenant as is proposed by Senator Root with the understanding that after March 4 next we would attempt to get it amended when it is already perfectly apparent that amendment would be impossible."

"I understand Senator Root's position to be," said Senator Colt (R. I.), "that he has always favored the league with reservations. His objections to it lay along the line of compulsory arbitration instead of voluntary arbitration. He believes that the purpose of the league is to prevent war and therefore it is to settle by arbitration the disputes which may lead to war. He says three-quarters of such disputes are justiciable. He objected that the covenant permits a nation to choose whether a dispute should be the subject of arbitration or not and so to decide whether it would arbitrate or leave the matter to the council for investigation and report."

"Mr. Root holds that the council is not an official body," continued Senator Colt. "that it would decide questions merely according to expediency and therefore that the league would permit all disputes to be determined, not judicially, but by the council on grounds of expediency. He would have it provided that disputes which were justiciable should be submitted to a court. He would determine by laws what disputes were justiciable. The covenant enumerates disputes that are justiciable, but does not oblige a nation to submit any dispute to a court. He would start where the second Hague tribunal left off and would have an international court created. He has always endorsed this league with reservations safeguarding

the Monroe Doctrine and interests, but he would have amended it so that we would have had a tribunal to determine disputes instead of leaving them to the council."

"Did he not at one time advise breaking the heart of the world by striking out Article X entirely?" asked Senator Brandegee (Conn.).

"At one time Senator Root favored retaining Article X for five years to discharge obligations that the war had imposed on the United States," replied Senator Colt. "On further reflection he decided that we should assume no obligations under Article X to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of other nations. He believes Article X does not properly belong in the covenant and that it imposes a responsibility which the United States should not assume."

Changes in Root's Views.

"I have no wish for a controversy," pursued Senator Johnson, "but Senator Root in his first letter substantially approved Article X. If we retained the right of withdrawal after five years. Later on June 19 last, in a letter to Senator Lodge, he changed his position and said we could make a reservation as to Article X, and he thought we should do so. Then changing further in his speech at New York yesterday he said the Senate reservations would do away with the chief objection to the covenant, would save the Monroe Doctrine and would prevent the incredible mistake of Article X. His view today is neither persuasive nor conclusive in view of this record."

"The question in the campaign would be ratification with or ratification without the Lodge reservations," said Senator Walsh.

Then Senator Walsh called attention to the plank in the New York platform denouncing the Federal Trade Commission, observing it was not very clear whether the law or its administration by the present personnel of the commission was aimed at. He said if the plank intended to criticize the law this was the first law passed in several years of Democratic Administration that a Republican convention had thought it desirable to denounce.

"It is interesting to contemplate the possible platform that may be built around the league issue," said Senator Borah. "But I want to see a statement on the treaty. I am willing that the President should have the power to withdraw us from the league, but not willing that he should have the power to veto an act of Congress withdrawing us. We are taking a plunge in the dark and I am willing to make it as easy as possible to get out. I have no doubt of the constitutionality of a provision permitting us to withdraw by a majority vote of Congress."

Senator Brandegee followed with a characteristic speech, saying he could not understand why some people considered it necessary that the treaty should somehow be ratified.

Treaty Fails to Stay Dead.

"It has been rejected once," Senator Brandegee said, "with reservations; then it was rejected without reservations; Senator Lodge pronounced it dead and the President, in a letter, said the reservations killed it. The only thing that does not stay dead seems to be the treaty. It has more lives than a cat. After months of debate we adopted the Lodge reservations and put them in a resolution of ratification. All the foreign powers took note of this as a declaration of the Senate's policy. The world understood; Lord Grey went home and wrote a letter saying that Europe was on notice that it must accept the terms fixed by the Senate if it would have us in the league."

"Now, without any further consideration by the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Lodge is proceeding to offer amendments which change the consideration of the Senate heretofore taken. If we were in favor of the origi-

inal reservations on November 19 why should we not stand by them now? We have accepted them once and we know Europe will accept them. With whom are we compromising? With the President? Not on his life. He had some real convictions. His Jackson Day letter said he would not accept our reservations. If the President would come here and ask the Senate to compromise with him there would be something in it, but if I should go out and buy a basket of oranges and then meeting a man who had no oranges he should say, 'Here, let us compromise, and take all my oranges away from me, what would I get out of that?'"

These changes simply result in making the Senate ridiculous. They represent a series of exchanges of synonyms. Any Senator can read the same meaning in all of them. It is a sham and a fraud, and we all know it. There are two cruxes in this matter. We will not abandon our reservation on the Monroe Doctrine, nor will we assume the obligation imposed by Article X. We might as well face that now. Senator Hitchcock has said we must make a substantial change in the reservation as to Article X. As we know we will get that, why prolong the autopsy now?

Has over the remains? Why not order the dissection and get the ghastly object out of the way?

If the Democrats want to accept our reservations let them do so and then we can ratify it. After that if the President wants to strangle his own child he can do so. As for me the old reservations are good enough. I voted for them once and I will again. This one now before us makes it easier for us to get out of the league, so I will naturally like it. Why, I would vote to empower the Senate doorkeeper to withdraw us from this league. But I have determined to be consistent and to stand by the reservations I have already supported."

Lodge Explains Situation.

Senator Lodge replied to Senator Brandegee. "The treaty was rejected with reservations and without them," he said, "but we did not have the necessary majority to send it back to the President. It remained here. As late as November 18 we said that if the other side would offer modifications we would consider them, but none was offered. Since then I have said we would consider modifications, and so the bi-

partisan conference were held to consider the possibility. I did not feel justified to slam the door and refuse to listen. We talked several days and I repeatedly said that on questions of principle there could be no chance. I believe the country wanted action. It was unanimously against the treaty without reservations and overwhelmingly for it with reservations. I took the only course to get the treaty again before the Senate."

"Of the modifications proposed as a result of the bipartisan conference three should have been made earlier. The others are mere changes in phraseology which seem to me unimportant, but if these changes would open the way to ratification and put the final responsibility where it belongs I was willing to favor them. I am as much attached to the old reservations as those who voted against them. They have acquired a certain sanctity with some of my friends. I have never accepted changes in the principle of our reservations as to Article X, and the Monroe Doctrine."

"Of course the question will be in the campaign. It is idle to question that. The New York convention has made elaborate statements about it and the Chicago convention will do the same."

We will not get it out of the campaign, but I would like to have the Senate settle it. The voters are not here to ratify with substantial changes as to the reservations on Article X, and the Monroe Doctrine."

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THE INFLUENCE of PARIS

is dominant in our
first showings of

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CALLOT
features

the gayly patterned woollens which are prominently displayed in our collections of top-coats and suits of bold plaids and checks.

Maison
CHERUIT

created a stir by their striking combinations of fabrics or colors—shown here in a suit of Belgian blue tricolette with cherry taffeta blouse and lining, in a beige tricotine suit with a bold floral design applied in black taffeta—in a black charmeuse frock with jade green and gold galloon trimming.

LACES
have come
back

—a charming vogue which for many seasons has been confined to a few formal frocks. Not since the beginning of the new century have we seen a lace coat! It is made of alternate rows of heavy black lace and duvetyn, and meets the black lace hem of the frock over which it is worn.

LUCILLE
favors Jade

and laid particular emphasis on this color at her Paris opening. We introduce it in hats, frocks, sports suits, and some stunning top-coats of chatoyant, a new material.

PARIS
and Pleats

are inseparable—everywhere they appear—in upstanding ruffs, in inserted panels, in tunics, in skirts, in any fabric, color, or garment.

The Two-Eyelet Oxford

may be worn with a bow or buckle, and is both smart and dressy. In patent leather or black calfskin. Louis leather heel. Including tax 15.50

The Detachable Cape-Suit—

the Spring 1920 cape-suit. Complete tailored suit with circular cape buttoned on at the shoulders. Striking linings for the capes lend distinction. In tricotine or heavy jersey. 210.00 up.

The Straight Line Frock

depends for novelty on its trimming, and finds it in dots of coral beads, the gleam of silver nail heads, the richness of jet, or the intricate trail of soutache embroidery. Kitten's Ear crepe, charmeuse, satin, tricotine. 125.00 up.

Oilcloth and Raffia Hats—

a distinct innovation in the Millinery world. Shiny black oilcloth in beret, tam, or roll brim shapes with a primitive note in the bright colors of the raffia trimming. 22.00 up.

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has every right to its simplicity of line, for the tricotine is excellent quality and needs no adornment. Narrowly belted. Nicely tailored. Navy or black. Special 59.00

A Georgette Frock

A slim, graceful dress with a becoming neckline, a soft girdle; weighted with attractive bead embroidery which blends or contrasts according to the color of the fabric. Silk foundation. Special 79.00

A Camel's Hair Polo Coat

Three-quarter length, sportily belted and lined with gold color silk, to match the tan of the polo. Special 55.00

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ARE NOW RETURNING FROM
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of Chiffon Taffeta, Georgette, Embroideries, Laces, etc.

Dainty Evening Gowns

in all the new effects and combinations of French Fabrics.

Dinner Gowns

suitable for informal affairs, Reception, Theatre, etc.—Wonderful Beaded Work, Embroidery, Laces, etc.

Sport Costumes

Beautiful smart new ties just arrived from Paris.

Street Manteaux & Sport