

RATIFICATION OF LEAGUE IMPOSSIBLE AT PRESENT, POLL OF SENATE SHOWS

How the U. S. Senate Stands on League

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The following poll of the United States Senate, taken to-day, shows how the members stand on the League of Nations plan:

For the League—31

- Ashurst (D.), Ariz. Jones (D.), N. M. Pomeroy (D.), Ohio. Kendrick (D.), Wyo. Kirby (D.), Ark. McComber (R.), N. D. Fletcher (D.), Fla. McMillan (R.), N. C. McKellar (D.), Tenn. Myers (D.), Minn. Norris (R.), Neb. Henderson (D.), Nev. Hitchcock (D.), Neb. Johnson (D.), S. D. Pittman (D.), Nev.

Against the League—22

- Borah (R.), Idaho. Brandegee (R.), Conn. Cummins (R.), Iowa. Dillingham (R.), Vt. Fall (R.), N. H. Fernald (R.), Me. Elkins (R.), W. Va. Harding (R.), Ohio. Knox (R.), Pa. McCormick (R.), Ill. McLean (R.), Conn. New (R.), Ind. Penrose (R.), Pa. Poindexter (R.), Wash. Reed (D.), Mo. Sherman (R.), Ill. Smet (R.), Utah. Spencer (R.), Mo. Warren (R.), W. Va. Watson (R.), Ind.

Disposed to Favor League—21

- Bankhead (D.), Ala. Capper (R.), Kan. Chamberlain (D.), Ore. Dial (D.), N. C. Gronna (R.), N. D. Jones (R.), S. D. La Follette (R.), Wis. McNary (R.), Ore. Martin (D.), Va. Nelson (R.), Minn. Overman (D.), N. C. Shields (D.), Tenn. Simmons (D.), N. C. Smith (D.), Md. Smith (D.), S. C. Stanley (D.), Ky. Swanson (D.), Va. Underwood (D.), Ala. Williams (D.), Miss.

Inclined Against League—22

- Baird (R.), Del. Calder (R.), N. Y. Colt (R.), R. I. Edge (R.), N. J. King (D.), Utah. Frelinghuysen (R.), N. J. Hale (R.), Me. Gore (D.), Okla. Johnson (R.), Cal. Kellogg (R.), Minn. Kenyon (R.), Ia. Kitchin (D.), N. C. Keyes (R.), N. H. Lenoir (R.), W. Va. Lodge (R.), Mass. Newberry (R.), Mich. Page (R.), Vt. Phlips (R.), Colo. Smith (D.), Ga. Sterling (R.), S. D. Thomas (D.), W. Va. Thomas (D.), Col.

Necessary to ratify league constitution—64

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—That the constitution of the League of Nations as now presented would not be ratified by the Senate of the incoming Congress with the members and members-elect in their present frame of mind is indicated by a poll taken here to-day.

Ratification, whether the league constitution was submitted as a separate treaty or as part of the general peace treaty, would require the affirmative vote of sixty-four Senators—two-thirds of the whole number. To-day only fifty-two of the men who will constitute the Senate after March 4 can be classed as favoring or inclined to favor the league, while forty-four are against it or inclined to be against it.

Several Senators were non-committal, but the poll was carefully taken and gives a faithful reflection of sentiment and disposition at a time when the project has not been fully debated.

The demonstration that all the world, including the weaker nations, look to the United States for leadership and guidance for humanity, the world over, bringing about a universal brotherhood of man theory translated into actual practice.

The applause and adulation heaped upon an American President by European peoples.

The great humanitarian demand for a better world for mankind, the human instinct for peace as against war.

Many of the President's adherents, however, realize that the American people may not favor the President's humanitarian and idealistic international program.

Senator Penrose (Pa.), Republican: "The President's speech did not convey to me the true meaning of the League of Nations. It dealt in generalities which, of course, appealed to every humane person."

Senator Lewis (Ill.), Dem.: "My judgment is that the President deliberately and as the result of mature reflection has been misled by the general principles and basic ideas, leaving details of what happened at the Peace Conference and explanations as to how certain conclusions were reached to the Senator and the people."

Senator Pomeroy (Ohio), Dem.: "What could be better conceived or spoken than the President's address at Boston? Every American who reads it can understand it. He is right in his position that something must be done to preserve the peace of the world."

Senator New (Ind.), a Republican, took an altogether different view. He said: "I don't see that the President's address will change a single vote in the Senate."

Senator Borah (Idaho), also a Republican, was reticent. He remarked: "It is very evident that the President in his Boston address felt the importance of the League of Nations in general terms, and for that reason I do not think comment should be advanced by me on the substance of his address, but with all that time when we shall have before us the Chief Executive's definition of the concrete work of the League of Nations."

Senator Reed (Mo.), an anti-Administration Democrat, "I do not want to be drawn into a personal controversy with the President. I would rather not at this time discuss what he said at Boston."

Senator Calder (N. Y.), Republican, can do not, the lineup is not wholly partisan. Two Republicans, Norris of Nebraska and McCumber of North Dakota, are listed as definitely for the league, and eight Republicans are leaning in that direction.

REWARD!! \$1,000

For return of TEN SOUTHERN PACIFIC CONVERTIBLE 5% BONDS, due 1934, Nos. M-40351 to M-40360, for one thousand dollars each, stolen January 23rd last.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY "The World's Largest Surety Company"

LETTERS POUR IN UPHOLDING BORAH

President of the United States, to-day believes in leadership of the most pronounced type; that he believes in the King of England is evidenced by his sleeping in Buckingham Palace and dining with him. He is trying now to do the bidding of "mine host?"

But, thank God, "the minds that prepared the way for the American Government" were not "dominated by Rousseau" but by George Washington, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Thomas Jefferson, and it was Abraham Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan and other red blooded American citizens who saved this country when Mr. Wilson's English friends and relatives, Great Britain, sought to disrupt this grand republic.

The people of this nation, like the United States Senate, have applauded you. South of the Mason and Dixon line the people rejoice in a united country, saved by their children and children's children, that Great Britain, their ally, sought to destroy, and yesterday they honored the memory of the man who made this nation possible.

A Great Speech, Says Broker

A member of the New York Cotton Exchange writes you by sending your speech of February 21. It is a great speech. I do not wonder that the applause had to be checked by the president. You are speaking the anxious mind of a stunned people as they watch helplessly the strange if not infamous things that are being done.

I don't know what to say about the League of Nations. My mind is open. I do not feel as if I can comment upon the President's Boston speech.

Vardaman's Comment

Senator Vardaman (Miss.), another Republican, expressed a singular thing that the President spoke of our American soldiers fighting as in a dream. It was more of a nightmare than a dream. They had to be controlled by the President's will.

I wish an American to express to you my approval of the position that you have taken relative to the League of Nations. Being only a private citizen and unknown to the public, I am sure that you will value my opinion.

ENGLISH MINERS NOT LIKELY TO STRIKE

Commons Makes Progress on Bill Authorizing Inquiry.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The prospects for postponing or averting the miners' strike are much improved. The House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of a bill to authorize an inquiry.

Educator Admires Speech

The president of one of the largest universities of the East said: "I think the Lord that the spirit of Roosevelt has not entirely vanished and that we have in you some of his noblest qualities."

PARIS "TEMPS" BACKS WILSON

Declares League is Necessary for Universal Order.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Temps in its leading editorial article to-day favorably comments on President Wilson's efforts for a League of Nations.

Sweden Forces Ludendorff to Go

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Gen. Ludendorff, former quartermaster general of the German army, left Sweden for Germany on Sunday night, according to a Stockholm despatch to the Exchange Telegraph.

ENVOY OF IRELAND IGNORED BY WILSON

O'Cealligh (O'Kelly) Sought in Vain to Give Credentials to President in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Sean O'Cealligh, whose name in plain English is J. T. O'Kelly, who is seeking recognition by the Peace Conference as the envoy of the Irish Government, arrived quietly in Paris more than two weeks ago, having secured, according to his own statement, a British passport by a subterfuge.

CLEMENCEAU QUILTS CONFINEMENT TO-DAY

Premier Tells Nurse "Bother" Is Over.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Premier Clemenceau probably will be able to leave his residence to-morrow for the first time since he was shot, according to indications to-day. During the forenoon the Premier received Foreign Minister Pichon, Gen. Mordeacq, Finance Minister Kloetz, M. Simon, Minister of the Colonies, and M. Mandel, his chief clerk.

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ENGLAND TO END HAM CONTROL

Imported Bacon and Lard Rule to Cease March 3.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—George H. Roberts, the British minister, announced to-day that Government control of the price of imported bacon, hams and lard would be suspended from March 31. His decision was announced in the United Kingdom, concerning which a further announcement will be made later.

PESSOA BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT

Peace Envoy's Election is Assured by Barbosa's Retirement.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 25.—Dr. Guey Barbosa, former President of the Senate and a leading Brazilian statesman, has written to the National Convention, which is choosing a candidate for the Presidency, resigning as a candidate.

CHINA RAIL RIGHTS GIVEN TO JAPANESE

Notes Bearing Scope of Deal Between Two Countries Are Shown.

FINANCIAL AID PLACED German Concessions Taken in Mongolia, Manchuria and Nation Proper.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The privilege of making loans to China for the building of hundreds of miles of railways in Mongolia, Manchuria and China proper is granted to Japanese financiers, and the right to participate in the operation of the railways now constructed in Shantung province is granted the Japanese under the notes exchanged by Japan and China on September 24, 1918.

These notes, which are now before the Peace Conference, supplement the treaty and notes of May 25, 1918, by which the Chinese Government engaged to recognize all agreements between the Japanese and Germans respecting the disposition of Chinese rights and interests in Shantung province.

Baron Goto, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Tsung-Hsiang Chang, Chinese Minister of Finance, signed the three sets of notes exchanged on September 24 last year. One set outlined the new railways, which Japan will build and operate, and the other two sets outlined the financial aid to be given to the Chinese Government.

The second set outlines the railways Japanese financial aid will finance in Shantung Province, to connect the existing German owned lines with the other principal railway lines in north China. The third set outlines the conditions under which Japan will participate with China in Shantung Province.

Translations of the three sets of notes follow: Note 1. Tsung-Hsiang Chang to Baron Goto: "The Chinese Government has decided to obtain loans from Japanese capitalists and proceed speedily to build the three sets of notes exchanged on September 24 last year. I have the honor to communicate the same to your Government."

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Note 2. Baron Goto to the Chinese Minister: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note, intimating that your Government has decided speedily to build with loans from Japanese capitalists railways connecting the points all set forth below. (The note cites Item 1, 2 and 3, as contained in the note of the Chinese Minister.)"

Note 3. Baron Goto to the Chinese Minister: "I have the honor to inform you that the Japanese Government has decided to take what steps it deems necessary to settle various questions relating to the province of Shantung in a manner which will be mutually satisfactory to both parties."

Note 4. Tsung-Hsiang Chang to Baron Goto: "I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note with contents to the following effect: 'Repeals almost verbatim the contents of Baron Goto's note. I beg to acquaint you in reply that the Chinese Government has decided to accept the proposals of the Japanese Government above alluded to.'"

The proposed railways in Manchuria include a line from Kailuon northeast to Hailu, a line from Hailu to the north, one hundred and eighty miles; another line from Changchun, north of Mukden, northwest to Tsaoan, in Mongolia, a distance of about two hundred miles, and a third line from Tsaoan southwest toward Qehol, in Chi Li Province, north China, with a spur extending to the sea at a point still undetermined.

The proposed new railways in Shantung Province include a line from Kaomi, twenty miles west of Tsingtau, running southwest to Surchow, about 250 miles; a line from Surchow to the east, constructed Belgian line from Lanhow, in Kansu Province, to the sea; a line from Tsinan, in Shantung Province, directly west to Shantung, a distance of about 150 miles. This would connect with the railway operating from Peking to Hankow, on the Yangtze River, and connect with the railway from Peking to Hankow, on the Yangtze River, and connect with the railway from Peking to Hankow, on the Yangtze River.

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SENSIBLE DIET

Once upon a time—this is a true story—there was a man who lived to eat. He was a gourmand, a glutton, a greedy and ravenous devourer of rich and highly seasoned foods.

In time his stomach rebelled. Its functions were disturbed and digestion became difficult and painful. He developed into a typical dyspeptic.

Finally, through the advice of his physician, he went to CHILDS and ate to live. He became a gourmet, a connoisseur of pure and wholesome food.

"All due to the sensible diet at CHILDS," was the wise conclusion of his physician.

Fruits, cereals, vegetables, milk, eggs, and wholesome meats are specialties at CHILDS.

CHILDS

It when it left for Paris, comprise all the secret agreements between China and Japan, the message sets forth. The Foreign Office cablegram as given out here reads:

With regard to the China-Japanese agreements, you took away with you copies made by the Foreign Office of all those in existence. The Chinese demands and the China-Japanese military convention. The Foreign Office has already telegraphed the text, firstly, of the Kirin forest and mines loan; secondly, the draft of the agreement for the Manchurian and Mongolian Railway loans; thirdly, the draft of the agreements for the Kwantung and other railway loans; fourthly, the notes exchanged regarding the cooperative working of the Kiao-chau-Tsinan Railway.

Besides these there are no other secret agreements, nor are there secret treaties of any kind. The Chinese Government has agreed to accept the proposals of the Japanese Government above alluded to.

China Grateful to U. S. China is very grateful to President Wilson and the United States delegates to the Peace Conference for the help they have extended our delegates in Paris," said Premier Chin Nui-Huan.

Describing the newly organized Chinese League of Nations Society, the premier said its object was to arouse the interest of the people in the league and give all possible assistance to the commercial engagements and other social weeks ago, he said, the Chinese Government despatched a cablegram to President Wilson setting forth the readiness of China to participate in the league.

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