DEMOCRATS RAISE BOGEY OF WAR WITH JAPAN IN THE SENATE DEBATE

the discussion of the Shantung settlement by the treaty of Paris, was urged upon the Senate by Senators Williams and Hitchcock, and Mr. Borah retorted:

"If the time has come when the United States must take part in the enslavement of peoples, when we must be a partner in the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, when we must violate the pledges of our forty-eight treaties with China, wherein we pledge ourselves to protect her territorial integrity—if the time is come when we must do these things, or face the challenge of another nation—then we will face that challenge.

"We have crawled and cringed long enough before Japan. I do not believe we face the danger of war with Japan. But I do say that whether or no the American people will never submit to become party to the oppression of another people. They will refuse to assist in the breaking up of the Chinese Empire. If trouble with Japan must be the alternative to that course we may as well have it now as later."

Hitchcock Invokes Dignity.

Mr. Hitchcock had declared that it was foolish to give undue credence to unofficial reports of negotiations between Japan and Germany. "To ask the President if he has information that Japan offered to negotiate a separate peace with Germany," he said, referring to Senator Lodge's resolution, "is unworthy of the Senate's dignity. There is no foundation for it. The information could have been had otherwise. It implies that those introducing and passing such a resolution credit these reports that Japan undertook to do such a thing. Such proceedings tend to the development of bad relations. No good can possibly come from them.

"I will not oppose this resolution because I know there are the votes here to pass it. But I hope that when the reply comes from the President it will mark this as the last fishing excursion of the Senate in the effort to breed trouble."

Senator Lodge retorted that the information about the alleged negotiations between Japan and Germany was carried in a United Press despatch from Budapest; but this was not all the information on the subject. The *Far Eastern Review* had printed the story, and the Far Eastern Bureau of New York has published it in much detail.

"At a time when we are making a treaty of the nations, including Japan among them," said Mr. Lodge, "a treaty that involves a gift to Japan of 36,000,000 people to help Japan build up its national power, we should know whether there is truth in detailed statements thus made. So the Committee on Foreign Relations reported the resolution. It is understood a copy of this treaty has been in possession of the State Department for some time; and in any case the President can decline, if he sees fit, to convey the information."

"But, insisted Mr. Hitchcock, "I cannot overlook the Senator's statement that a gift of a great population to Japan is involved in the treaty. Germany, as the Senator knows, got its rights in Shantung by a treaty made in 1898 with China."

Asks for Whole Story.

"I wish the Senator will tell the whole story," interrupted Mr. Lodge, "of the murder of two missionaries and of Germany making it a pretext for extorting this treaty from China."

"The facts are," continued Mr. Hitchcock, "that Germany gained its rights in Shantung twenty-one years ago, that Japan attacked Germany in Shantung and took them from Germany in November, 1914, two and one-half years before the United States was in the war, and two years before China was in it. The treaty between Germany and China was acknowledged before the world; acknowledged by the United States while Roosevelt was President and Hay Secretary of State."

"But that treaty provided that Germany's rights there could not be assigned to any other nation without China's consent," insisted Mr. Norris.

"And in 1915 China by treaty with Japan agreed to accept the settlement of the matter that Japan should make," added Mr. Hitchcock.

"The United States acknowledged and recognized that treaty, and in 1899 John Hay even complimented Germany on its liberal policy of administration there. So the German title was acknowledged. The German rights there were taken by Japan by war before we were a belligerent. I object to the intimation of the Senator from Massachusetts that a gift has been made to Japan. She has only secured certain rights and concessions, while the sovereignty remains with China.

"Moreover, China gets by this new treaty something that is the greatest asset she has ever possessed—the guarantee under Article 10 that she will not hereafter be despoiled by the nations."

Here the Republican side of the chamber burst into derisive laughter, and Mr. Hitchcock, with a great deal of heat, declared:

"You may laugh, but it is true, that now for the first time China is given the guarantee that hereafter she shall be safe from spoliation by the other nations; a protection she had never before been assured. China is a beneficiary of this treaty."

This led Mr. Fall to ask if Mr. Hitchcock disagreed with the statement of Senator Swanson (Va.) the previous day, that Article X. "amounts to nothing." Mr. Hitchcock denied that Mr. Swanson said anything of the sort, adding that Article X. contained an obligation on the member nations to take a very definite course in case of danger of the spoliation of any member nation.

Question of Protection.

"So, then, we are bound to protect Japan in her possession of this region," said Mr. Fall. "And if the hordes of Chinese rise up in the effort to eject Japan we would be obligated to send our boys to protect Japan in her rights to it?"

"The Senator was never worse mistaken," replied Mr. Hitchcock hotly. "But I would not make a speech at his suggestion on that point. What Japan holds there she got by an act of war."

"And how did Italy get Fiume except by an act of war?" demanded Senator McCormick.

"The cases are in no wise parallel. Fiume is one of the very difficult problems, but a different one," replied Mr. Hitchcock. "I deny that Japan claims sovereignty or territorial rights in Shantung."

Here Mr. Lodge took the floor for a statement of his reasons for demanding that the President tell the Senate what he knows about negotiations between Japan and Germany.

"If the Senator from Nebraska is done resenting," he said, "I will correct myself. It should not be said that Japan received a gift in China. She was paid a price, a bribe. But there is no statute of limitation that runs against a great wrong. Poland was done a great historic wrong near 150 years ago, and only now it is being undone.

"The recognition by the nations of Germany's claims in Shantung does not make that wrong any less a wrong. Two German missionaries were killed there. Germany sent a fleet with Prince Henry aboard. She seized Kiao Chou and the vicinity. Later Japan took it all from Germany. But so did England and France take Belgium from Germany. Does that give them a claim on Belgium?

"Japan secured from England the agreement to sustain her in taking over Germany's ninety-nine year lease in Shantung. England's reply was 'Yes, we will assent if you will support our claim to the German islands south of the equator.' A like arrangement was made between Japan and France.

"Let it be remembered, however, that Shantung was not enemy territory. It was the territory of a friendly ally. China had come into the war with the rest of us; had seized the German ships in China ports; had sent 200,000 men—largely from this very province of Shantung—to serve the common cause in France, where thousands of them died.

"Yet after all that Shantung was handed over to Japan against the protest of some of our own delegates in the Peace Congress and of our experts in Far Eastern matters. It was done because Japan's signature was needed to the League of Nations covenant. It was a necessity, and that is the only defence that can be made for it.

China's Territory Handed Over.

"The territory of our friend and ally, China, has been handed over to the great military Power of the East; to a country that is building up a mighty power there—and we are helping her to do it. England stood by and did nothing, while she saw Germany half a century and more ago despoil Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein. She stood by and made no protest a little later when Germany crushed and almost destroyed Austria; yet later she stood by and saw France wrecked by the power of Germany; and still she made no protest. She even gave Heligoland to Germany.

"But England has been paying in full the bill for those terrible mistakes in the last five awful years. She had paid it nobly, magnificently, it is true; but she has had it to pay.

"Now another Power, across the Pacific, is building itself up to a great force in the world; and we are asked to approve the robbery of China, to approve handing one of China's greatest provinces over to that Power. I don't want to see America's name written at the bottom of the agreement for such a settlement. We are determined that opportunity shall be secured to vote against giving this to Japan at the expense of an unarmed and friendly nation. And for these reasons the committee reported this resolution."

Senator Fall protested that President Wilson never has attempted, as his too zealous followers have done, to defend the Shantung settlement. "Although I regard the President as one of the most overrated men in all American history," said the Senator, "I must say that he is too wise to make such a defence for himself as has been made here. When it comes to committing himself to positions that will require to be defended, he is too shrewd. He is too adept to use others to defend for him the impossible positions that may require it."

Wherewith Mr. Fall read from the President's speech to the Senate last week the passages in which the President pointed out that there were many difficulties, many outstanding commitments, many obstacles, which made it impossible to do exact justice in making the treaty.

Williams Enters Defence.

Then Mr. Williams came forward with a frank, candid defence of what had been done regarding Shantung.

"The delegation went to Paris," he said, "not free to make an ideal settlement of justice for all the problems before them. They were required to make compromises and adjustments to existing facts. The President said that probably no nation would approve all that was in the treaty. Yet Senators talk as if they, in that situation, would have split the conference and permitted war to be resumed over these details; over little things, like Shantung and Fiume and Danzig. That would probably have served the purposes of Germany, enabling her to negotiate separate treaties with her enemies.

"The Senator from Massachusetts indeed intimates that the negotiation of such separate treaties has already been begun. I don't believe it, but it is just what Germany desired. If she could have stirred up trouble among the Allies and gained a breathing spell for herself it would have been the worst possible thing to happen to the world. The German military machine was never wrecked, never broken down. It is not yet; it is still there. In seventy-two hours it could be mobilized on any border Germany might choose—and don't forget that fact.

"The Senator from Massachusetts says Shantung was not the territory of a friendly Power. It was German territory; as the result of a shameful act, it is true, but it was German. It was garrisoned by German troops. Under a treaty made by force? Yes. But so was our treaty with Mexico. So was Europe's treaty with France at the end of the Napoleonic era. So was the treaty with Germany, at the end of this war. Pray, don't let us begin now to deny the validity of treaties made by force.

"The fact is, China had given concessions to Germany, and Japan had driven Germany from them; and China, in 1915, had agreed with Japan about the settlement that should be made.

"The real reason for the Peace Congress accepting all this was that Japan was going to quit and walk out. She had played her diplomatic cards as nations have not played them many times, with a rare skill. She had asked for recognition of racial equality, and of course, been refused it. Then she demanded that things which England, France and Italy had agreed upon, as to Shantung, should be assured to her. How could she be denied? How could President Wilson be expected to overcome the combination of these three Powers, all bound to support Japan?

Sees Implied Insult.

"To assume that Japan will not keep her word about returning this province to China is an insult in which is involved the danger even of war. Moreover, on Japan's record of performing her promises, which is unlike those of some Christian nations, I believe she will keep her promise. If she does not, the League of Nations has powers to deal with the matter."

"I assert that Japan has never kept a treaty promise that referred to China," declared Mr. Borah.

"I regret to have to say," replied Mr. Williams, "that she has indeed forced treaties upon Corea and China; but, so far as I know, she has afterward lived up to them. In the case of Corea she finally took it as an act of war. If we had been peace commissioners, confronting the facts, we would have had to yield, or to leave. We could not have expected to have everything our own way.

"A great war has just ended, in which 12,000,000 men gave their lives. Germany has been beaten. Would it be wished that the delegates meeting at Paris to liquidate it, should quarrel and reproduce the experience of the warring victors and allies after the Balkan war? Woodrow Wilson did the best he could. Suppose we cut out this Shantung provision, here in the Senate, what then? Will we put our soldiers back on shipboard and send them across the Pacific to restore Shantung to China? Japan said she would leave the Peace Congress unless she was confirmed in her claims in Shantung. I don't like the settlement—nor some others that were made. But what would you do about it?

"Unless she absolutely keeps her faith the most dangerous acts possible for her, or for any nation to do. She is providing China with railroads, with transportation; she is training the Chinese as soldiers. If she break her faith she may arouse a sleeping giant; and then, forty or fifty years hence, discover that she has raised up a power that will kick her out into the Pacific Ocean.

Has Faith in Japan.

"No; I believe Japan will keep faith. But, if I did not, I wouldn't say so. The Senate doesn't want to insult Japan. We are too careless of the significance that will be attached elsewhere to official utterances and resolutions here."

When Mr. Williams ended Senator Borah thanked him for making a completely frank and honest statement of the reasons why Shantung was given to Japan.

"It may as well be accepted without circumlocution," he said, "Japan refused to be a party to the treaty unless she should have Shantung."

"And Britain and France supported her in it," added Mr. Williams.

"Yes, and each holds a part of China and wants more," retorted Mr. Borah. "Shantung is a small item in the progress of dismemberment of China. Japan held out for Shantung, and England and France supported her. Woodrow Wilson could only agree, if he hoped to get the treaty and the league covenant signed.

"I don't blame him if he believed that the signing of the treaty was of greater importance than the dismemberment of China, but the question is whether the United States shall be a party to it. 'Either Cæsar or nothing.' All the nations were bound by treaties binding them to protect the integrity of China. We, Britain, France—all of them that united in initiating the dismemberment of China, had agreements to protect China.

No Legal Right to Shantung.

"After the treaty of 1915 between Japan and China, the United States asked Japan if she intended to keep the Chinese territory in Shantung. Japan replied that she did not. Germany got her rights by force or fraud. We want to eliminate Germany. We had no possible right to take what Germany had held, and the truth is, as Senator Williams said, that it was necessary to induce Japan to sign the treaty. Japan has no possible legal right to Shantung. Japan entered the war in order to get Germany's possessions in China; for that alone. She got them and after that did little more in the struggle.

"Japan now controls absolutely the future and destiny of China; she controls the three gateways to the great empire. She holds the Manchurian railroad, the Shantung route and the entrance by way of the Island of Formosa. It is the dismemberment of China. It is not only the loss of Shantung Province, but the breaking up of the empire.

"If the time has come when the United States must engage in enslaving peoples, must take part in the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, when it must violate our forty-eight treaties with China by which we are bound to protect her territorial integrity—if the time is come when we must do these things or face the challenge of another Power, then we will face that challenge.

"We have crawled and cringed long enough before Japan. I don't believe that we confront the danger of war with Japan; but the American people will never submit to be a party to oppressing another people; they will refuse to break up the Chinese Empire. If trouble with Japan is the alternative we might as well have it now as later."

Problem of Withdrawal.

In the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Borah raised the question of how, under the league covenant, the United States will be able to withdraw. He wants to know if Mr. Williams agreed with Senator Swanson, who in his speech yesterday took the ground that by giving two years' notice we could withdraw at any time, if all obligations under the league were fulfilled. Would the council of the assembly of the league have any power to compel us to remain in it?

Mr. Williams thought that if the other nations believed the United States had not fulfilled its obligations under the covenant, they could protest. If then the United States insisted, it could remain physically absent, though its obligations would continue. But he was very sure the league would never try to coerce the United States.

"Well, I'm not so sure," replied Mr. Borah, "since former President Taft recently, on this point, referred to the experience of the Southern States in their efforts to withdraw from the Union."

Mr. Williams insisted that there was a difference as wide as the world between the cases of a League of Nations and the States which were members of the same nation.

For news of Australasia and the Far East See Page 14

NEWTON UPHELD ON STATE INCOME TAX

Corporation Cannot Deduct Federal Levies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, July 15.—The Court of Appeals to-day upheld the contention of Attorney-General Charles D. Newton that corporations affected by the State tax corporation net income tax could not lawfully deduct from the payments made the State the amounts paid the Federal Government in excess profits tax and income taxes. The Court of Appeals handed down decisions in two cases sustaining the right of the State to impose a tax of 3 per cent. upon the net income of these corporations.

These decisions mean that the State of New York will not be required to pay back to the corporations $6,000,000 collected this year. The Barcalo Company of Buffalo sought to have the net income tax on corporations set aside on the ground that the State was without the power to levy upon entire net income, contending that the corporations affected by the law could lawfully deduct amounts paid the Federal Government in excess profits taxes and income taxes.

Attorney-General Newton denied the right of the corporations to make this deduction. Both the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, and the Court of Appeals, have upheld his view.

ASSAILS PEACE PACT AS 'RAPE ON CHINA'

Senator Norris Denounces the Treaty Which Gives German Concessions to Japan.

BARES OLD AGREEMENTS

Not Even Model League Could Condone Perversion of Justice, Declares Nebraskan.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Devoting himself mainly to those clauses of the peace treaty which turn over to Japan the privileges and concessions formerly held by Germany in China, Senator Norris (Neb.) to-day spoke at length on peace terms and the League of Nations. He bitterly attacked the "rape perpetrated on China," and declared that if the League of Nations were absolutely a model, he nevertheless never could vote for it while the outrage upon China is an integral part of the document with it.

A most attentive hearing was given Senator Norris by Senators and the galleries, for his address was the first in which the far Eastern features of the world settlement have been discussed in detail. After a general survey of the treaty and some criticisms of particular features of the league covenant, Mr. Norris took up the provisions whereby the concessions formerly held by Germany are transferred to Japan.

"The treaty," he said, "remaps the world. It contains many things that shock the sensibilities of justice and right. Prominent among these is the transfer of a great portion of the Chinese Empire to Japan. China was one of our allies in the war against Germany. She rendered valuable assistance and sent 30,000 of her people to France, where they were engaged in the necessary work of constructing fortifications. She turned over to the allied nations a large number of German ships that had been interned in her waters.

Worked in Dangerous Zones.

"The men China sent to Europe, while not equipped with guns and armament, were sent into the most dangerous zones. They worked under the direct fire of German guns and when the correct statistics are obtained there is no doubt whatever in my mind that the figures will show China lost more men in killed and wounded on the field of battle in the war than did Japan.

"It is no argument to say the Japanese drove Germany out of China. It would be just as logical to say that America drove Germany out of France—that American soldiers recaptured portions of Alsace and Lorraine and that therefore these territories should be turned over to American sovereignty. Germany had no legal title to a foot of land in China. This is conceded by everybody. No one has yet defended her course. In the case of Alsace and Lorraine it might even be said in favor of the German Government that these provinces were transferred to Germany fifty years ago at the end of a bitter war and that they were part of the indemnity that the victor had a right to demand of the vanquished.

"But even this argument, unreasonable as it is, cannot be offered in favor of giving Shantung and other portions of China to Japan. When Germany took this property from China there had been in reality no contest between the nations, but like a highway robber she stole into the harbors with her ships and compelled the Chinese Government to submit.

Japan Wanted China Out.

"When it became apparent that the United States was about to enter the war it was feared that China would follow her. In fact, there is little doubt that China would have gone into the war long before she did had it not been for the influence of Japan in keeping her out. England, France, Russia and Italy all wanted China to get in, and while the matter is shrouded somewhat in mystery, there can be little doubt to the unprejudiced mind that it was Japan, working through her allies, that prevented China from declaring war against Germany. Her object in this was obvious.

"If China joined in the fight against Germany she would have a right to appear at the Peace Conference and to have her wishes and her rights taken into consideration in agreeing upon the terms of peace. Obviously Japan preferred that China should have no place at the peace table, but Great Britain and France were anxious to have China join the Allies in order to get the German ships that were interned in Chinese waters.

"Everybody knows that the question of transportation was one of the vital things of the war. The destruction of ships by submarines had made it necessary for every allied nation to bend every energy in the building of ships to replace those lost. It was the one thing that for a time appeared to be the greatest cause for fear that Germany might win, and therefore the question of securing those German ships was exceedingly important and valuable.

Interfered in Ship Plans.

"An unbiased mind might even question whether Japan was acting in good faith in thus interfering with the acquiring of ships that might spell the difference between victory and defeat. It seems almost incredible that at this critical stage any allied nation anxious for the allied cause to win should take any steps, especially of a selfish nature, to prevent the acquiring of additional ships; but when it became apparent that America was going into the war, and Japan realizing that this probably would bring China in, she systematically took up the question with the great Powers.

"Japan entered into a secret agreement with her then allies—England, France, Italy and Russia—which provided that after China had become a belligerent and had given her blood and treasure to bring victory when these allied Powers met around the council table they would divide the spoils of victory among themselves and rob China of her birthright by turning her over to the tender mercies of Japan.

"On the 27th day of March, 1916, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio approached the British Ambassador at that place with a view of bringing about such an agreement with the British Government.

Agreement Is Authorised.

"The British Minister cabled to his Government in London and after receiving instructions from his Government wrote the Japanese Government as follows:

"'British Embassy, Tokio, February 26, 1917. My Dear Excellency: With reference to the subject of our conversation of the 27th ultimo, when your Excellency informed me of the desire of the Imperial Government to receive an assurance that on the occasion of a Peace Conference his Britannic Majesty's Government will support the claims of Japan in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the equator I have the honor under instructions received from his Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to communicate to you the following message from his Britannic Majesty's Government:

"'His Brittannic Majesty's Government accedes with pleasure to the request of the Japanese Government for an assurance that it will support Japan's claims in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the equator on the occasion of the peace conference, it being understood that the Japanese Government will in the eventual peace settlement treat in the same spirit Great Britain's claims to the German islands south of the Equator.

"'I avail myself of this opportunity, M. le Ministre, to renew to your excellency the assurance of my highest consideration. "CONYNGHAM GREENE,

"'His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador.

"'To his Excellency Viscount Ichiro Mono.

"'His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs.'

Japan Writes Acceptance.

"On the 21st day of February, 1916, the Japanese Government replied to this communication as follows, omitting the formal part:

"'The Japanese Government is deeply appreciative of the friendly spirit in which your Government has given assurance and happy to note it as fresh proof of the close ties that unite the two allied Powers. I take pleasure in stating that the Japanese Government on its part is fully prepared to support in the same spirit the claims which may be put forward at the peace conference in regard to the German possessions in the islands south of the equator.'

"While the Japanese Government was waiting for a reply from the British Government it proceeded also to negotiate with the other allied Powers. Its message to the French Ambassador at Tokio was signed by the Japanese Foreign Minister and was as follows:

"'The Imperial Japanese Government has not yet formally entered into conversations with the Entente Powers concerning the conditions of peace I propose to present to Germany, because it is guided by the thought that such questions ought to be decided in concert between Japan and the said Powers at the moment when the peace negotiations begin. Nevertheless, in view of recent developments in the general situation, and in view of the particular arrangements concerning peace conditions, such as arrangements relative to the disposition of the Bosphorus, Constantinople and the Dardanelles, being all under consideration by the Powers interested, the Imperial Government of Japan believes the moment has come for it also to express its desires relative to certain measures of peace essential to Japan and to submit them for the consideration of the Government of the French Republic.

To Crush Germany in Far East.

"'The French Government is thoroughly informed of all the efforts the Japanese Government has made in a general manner to accomplish its task in the present war, and particularly to guarantee for the future the peace of Oriental Asia and the security of the Japanese Empire, for which it is absolutely necessary to take from Germany its bases of political, military and economic activity in the Far East.

"'Under these conditions the Imperial Japanese Government proposes to demand from Germany at the time of the peace negotiations the surrender of the territorial rights and special interests Germany possessed before the war in Shantung and the islands situated north of the equator in the Pacific Ocean.

"'The Imperial Japanese Government confidently hopes the Government of the French Republic, realizing the legitimacy of these demands, will give assurance that her case being proved, Japan may count upon its full support on this question.

"'It goes without saying that reparation for damages caused to the life and property of the Japanese people by the unjustifiable attacks of the enemy, as well as other conditions of peace of a character common to all the Entente Powers, are entirely outside the consideration of the present question.'

"A few days later the French Ambassador replied to the Japanese Foreign Office as follows:

"'The Government of the French republic is disposed to give the Japanese Government its accord in regulating at the time of the peace negotiations questions vital to Japan concerning Shantung and the German islands in the Pacific north of the equator. It also agrees to support the demands of the Imperial Japanese Government for the surrender of the rights Germany possessed before the war in this Chinese province and these islands.

France Makes Some Demands.

"'M. Briand demands, on the other hand, that Japan gives its support to obtain from China the breaking of its diplomatic relations with Germany, and that it give this act desirable significance. The consequences of this in China should be the following:

"'First, handing passports to the German diplomatic agents and Consuls.

"'Second, the obligation of all under German jurisdiction to leave Chinese territory.

"'Third, the internment of German ships in Chinese ports and the ultimate requisition of these ships in order to place them at the disposal of the Allies following the example of Italy and Portugal. According to the information of the French Government there are fifteen German ships in Chinese ports totalling about 40,000 tons.

"'Fourth, requisition of German commercial houses established in China; forfeiting the right of Germany in the concessions she possesses in certain parts of China.'

"Upon receipt of this communication the Foreign Minister of Japan, on behalf of Japan, promised compliance with the request of the French Government contained in this letter. Similar negotiations were entered into with similar results with Italy, although the negotiations with Italy took place in Rome and not in Tokio. Similar agreement also was made with Russia, and it must be remembered at that time Russia was still in the war, and it was anticipated at the close of the war she would have a place at the peace table.

"It is thus clearly disclosed that while these leading Governments of the world were inducing China to get into the war in order that they might secure her assistance, and particularly that they might be able to get possession of the German ships interned in China's harbors, they were secretly plotting among themselves as to her destruction as soon as she had complied with their wishes and the war was over.

Brings the Issue Home.

"Let us bring this proposition home to ourselves. Suppose it had developed at the peace council that England, France and Japan had secretly agreed that when peace was declared New England should be taken away from the United States and turned over to Canada until such time as Canada saw fit to relinquish her claim.

"Would there have been found anywhere beneath the folds of our flag a single individual who would have demanded that the Senate should approve a treaty of peace containing such a provision?

"Would any such agreement be considered even if the treaty contained a provision for a League of Nations that it was alleged would bring eternal and permanent peace to all the world?

"Would any American citizen have given a moment's thought to any other provision of the treaty, however valuable or however just?

"And it would have made no difference had the war been waged so fiercely that during its progress New England had been captured by the Germans so that the treaty might have truthfully said that the possessions of Germany in New England should be turned over to Canada.

"Under these conditions is there an American citizen who would love peace so much that he would be willing to take it at such a sacrifice? And would we be any more liable to submit to such an outrage if during the war our navy had been destroyed, our armaments all obliterated and, like China, were in a helpless condition?

"Would the particular wrong be made any the more bearable or sufferable because we should happen to be in a weakened and crippled condition?

"Would it make the act just or excusable simply because we did not possess the power to resist? And are not the rights even of poor China as sacred to her as our rights are to us? And are we going to condone this outrageous perversion of justice simply because it is practised upon some one that is weak?

"Are we going to give our official approval to this robbery of China simply because the principal actors in the cruel farce are the leading nations of the world? Can we afford to purchase peace at the sacrifice of honor?

"This treaty should go back, and I believe if the American people could have an opportunity to see all the vice it contains, and were able to express their patriotic sentiments, it would go back practically by a unanimous vote. When the honest citizens of Great Britain, of France and of Italy realize the injustice it contains they will unite with us in demanding that it be rejected.

"In face of what we hope and pray will be a new era in civilization the world cannot afford to take such a backward step.

"We cannot build our temple for the future upon such a crumbling foundation, and I do not believe the Senate of the United States will take the step that is here demanded of it, which in my judgment would constitute the blackest page in our nation's history and be a constant reminder to those who shall follow us that we failed to do our whole duty.

"If we desire to build a temple upon whose foundation we can truthfully inscribe the divine motto 'Peace on Earth, good will toward men,' the foundation must be constructed according to the Golden Rule, upon the principles of justice and equality, and not based upon the doctrine of hypocrisy and greed."

MINEOLA JAIL PROBE ENDS.

Evidence of How Wilkins Got Rope Not Disclosed.

The sub committee of the State Prison Commission completed its investigation yesterday of conditions in the Nassau county jail at Mineola, particularly those which made it possible for Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins to commit suicide on June 29. Twenty-five witnesses were examined by the committee, which will report its findings to the State commission. Recommendations will be made by the commission to Gov. Smith should the facts warrant them.

The witnesses examined yesterday included Lewis M. Raisig, a Justice of the Peace of Cedarhurst; Joseph Volunsky, Henry Smith and Thomas Donolly, all prisoners. Donolly's cell was near that of Dr. Wilkins, and he testified that he did not see any one give the physician a rope, nor had he ever seen packages with ropes around them in the jail.

HELD REFEREE APPOINTED.

P. J. Olney to Adjust Claims Against Estate.

Peter B. Olney was appointed yesterday by Surrogate Fowler to act as referee and investigate several claims filed against the estate of the late Anna Held, actress. According to the creditors who have filed petitions for a reference, their claims against the estate have been ignored by Charles F. Hanlon of San Francisco, the administrator.

Dr. Ernest Laplace, 1828 South Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, has a claim for $4,500, which he alleges is due him for medical services during the last illness of the actress.

Another claim is for $225 on behalf of A. Gustaf Geofoerts Sons, also of Philadelphia. This sum, it is alleged, is due for special surgical appliances which were made for the actress. Dr. Donald McCaskey of 58 West Fifty-ninth street, one of the New York physicians who attended Miss Held, asks $1,100 for his services.

MAY EXTRADITE TURKS.

PARIS, July 15.—The newspapers of Constantinople assert that the Turkish Government has decided to ask the Entente to permit the extradition of Talaat Bey, Enver Pasha and Djemal Bey, leaders in the Turkish Government during the war, according to a despatch under date of Saturday received by the Havas Agency.

Talaat Bey, Enver Pasha and Djemal Bey were condemned to death on July 11, in default of their appearance, by the Turkish court-martial which has been investigating the conduct of the Turkish Government during the period of the war. They are now in Germany.

Louisville Phone Strike Broken.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—Normal telephone service was had in Louisville to-day for the first time since 400 employees of the Cumberland and Home Telephone companies struck two weeks ago for higher wages. The two companies, which operate the only telephone service in the city, are said to have imported enough operators and linemen to resume day service. Company officials look for an early end of the strike.

Rio Janeiro Observes July 14.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, July 15.—The 14th of July was celebrated here as a holiday simultaneously with the French Victory Day celebration. Brazilians on this occasion joined with the French in their festivities, as they did with the Americans of the United States in the Independence Day anniversary ten days ago.

OUR clothes are "built" for you. They fit perfectly and retain their shape—something which cannot be said of the "rough and ready" suit. Our price is remarkably mode atc.

Enduring wear, superb fit, unique styles — at a price within your means.

Rollins Merchant Tailor
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FRENCH SOCIALISTS TO REJECT TREATY

All Decide to Vote Against Ratification When Parliament Acts.

SEE ONLY EVIL IN PACT

Leaders of Party Working to Bring About One Day General Strike.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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PARIS, July 15.—As a result of the action of their national organization not a single Socialist Deputy in the French Parliament will vote to approve the peace treaty when it comes up for ratification. After a two day meeting of the national council of the Socialists to discuss the treaty only fifty-four out of nearly 1,900 votes were cast for its approval. A motion to order the Socialist Deputies merely to abstain from voting received only a few votes.

M. Longuet, the leader of the Socialists, whose remarks are significant because he conferred recently at Bern with Italian Socialists and others in regard to the attitude to be taken in regard to the treaty, says:

"Our sole attitude in responding to the sentiments of all Socialists and even of all democrats in every country should be to reject unequivocally the treaty, which, aside from a few timid concessions to the ideas of President Wilson, perpetuates the ancient order based on injustice."

A few members, like Albert Thomas, reserved the right to vote for the treaty, saying that they believed it would be in the interest of Socialism. The Alsace-Lorraine members voted with the majority against the treaty. *Humanite*, the leading Socialist organ, sums up the significance of the meeting as follows:

"In refusing to sanction the consequences of the action at Versailles the Socialists have preserved intact the right to independent action in working for the revision of the treaty, a work that now is urgently imposed if the world is to have a durable peace."

The leaders of the Socialist conference are the same as those who are organizing the general strike. The movement to tie up all France for one day seems to be lagging, however. Yet a long manifesto issued to-day orders all workers on sea and land to suspend their labors, saying that the crisis is greater than that on May 1 when a demonstration brought about the eight hour law. It repeats that there are four objects in the demonstration, the second of which is to bring about the cessation of armed intervention in Russia and Hungary.

TWELVE KILLED IN TANKER EXPLOSION

Blast Occurs in American Ship at Cardiff.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*

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LONDON, July 15.—An explosion occurred in the American oil tanker steamship Roseleaf in the dry dock at Cardiff yesterday in which twelve lives were lost. Following a report which was heard all over the Bute docks, flames burst from the ship and clouds of smoke covered the vessel.

Several men were blown into the air higher than its masts by the force of the explosion. One man, believed to have been a workman on board, was blown from the hold into the bottom of the dock, which was dry at the time. Another man was blown off the dock, over a shed at the side of the dry dock and fell on the corrugated iron roof of a tool shed with such force that the roof was dented. He died almost immediately.

TOLEDO TO BE TROLLEYLESS.

TOLEDO, O., July 15.—With the Toledo Railways and Light Company ordered to vacate the streets here July 30, Mayor Schreiber and the Council are considering a proposal to replace street cars with motor buses. A company has offered to promote a $2,000,000 corporation to furnish street transportation.

The company was ordered off the streets when it raised the fare from five cents and one cent for a transfer to six cents and two cents for a transfer.

The street car company has announced it is preparing to comply with the ouster order, which compels removal of tracks from the streets.

LENINE BIDS KUN TO CONTINUE WAR

Asserts Hungarian Proletariat Organization Surpasses That of Russia.

ADVICE SENT BY PLANE

Big Five's Programme Involves Military Enterprise of Big Proportions.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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PARIS, July 15.—The Council of Five, by its recent order, showed that it is determined to proceed vigorously in wiping out the Hungarian Soviet Government, but this involves a military enterprise of no mean proportions. Despite Gen. Denikine's success, Bolshevism on its military side shows little diminution of power, and regards itself as at war with the Entente nations. This is shown by a full report in a long message sent by Nikolai Lenine by airplane to Bela Kun, the Hungarian Soviet leader, last month. In this message the Russian Bolshevist chief says:

"The news which has reached us from the chiefs of the Hungarian Soviets fills us with joy. The power of the Soviets of Hungary has extended only a few months, yet from the point of view of organization the Hungarian proletariat seems to surpass us. The period of transition to a dictatorship of the proletariat has been accomplished in a manner incomparably swifter. This dictatorship is the only rapid and effective means of disarming capitalism and the great Powers.

"The dictatorship of the proletariat does not consist only of violence; it must organize and discipline those in the front ranks who are the proletariat's advance guard, the object being to render impossible the separation of society into classes and to make each member a worker."

Lenine points out that it is not possible to achieve this immediately because the bourgeois peasants hesitate about the new system, and a dictatorship by workers during the transition period is, therefore, necessary. The message to Bela Kun concludes:

"You have given the world a better example than the Russian Sovietism, for you have shown how, on the basis of such a dictatorship, all can combine. You have before you a different war with the Entente, but persevere."

GERMANS RELEASE LEATHER.

Bureau of Control Endeavoring to Restrict Shoe Import.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 15.—The Official Control Bureau has released sufficient imported leather for the production of 3,000,000 pairs of shoes to restrict the importation of readymade footwear. The supply will be allotted among the factories throughout Germany.

Reports from the cities near the zone of occupation and the north Baltic seaports indicate a marked drop in the prices of textiles due to incoming stocks.

667—*China Tea Set, $8.50*

GIFTS

Half the world thinks of Ovington's when it thinks of gifts—and the other half thanks it for remembering. The prices, as usual, are very fair.

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Cool Cloth Suits	15.00	to	25.00
Mohair Suits	15.00	to	25.00
Palm Beach Suits	12.50	to	22.50
Flannel Suits	30.00	to	50.00

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