WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 90, lowest, 72.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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8 SLAIN, SCORES WOUNDED IN CHICAGO RACE BATTLES; FOUR REGIMENTS MOBILIZED

Entire South Side Scene of Renewed Rioting, Which Lasts Until Midnight.

THREE WHITES DEAD

Police Engage Blacks, Who Fire Into Crowds From Rooftops.

STREET CARS BOMBARDED

Negroes in Motor Cars Race Through Streets Shooting Men and Women.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Eight persons were killed and more than two score wounded, many of them seriously, in a renewal of race riots in the Chicago "black belt" to-night. Five of the dead are negroes and three are whites.

For more than five hours the five mile area on the South Side was a battleground of scattered fights between whites and blacks and between policemen and negroes who fired from housetops and from dark alleys and other points of vantage.

The call for troops to quell the outbreaks resulted in four regiments of National Guardsmen being mobilized, but at a late hour to-night they had not been despatched to the disturbed district, and Chief of Police Garrity expressed the belief that the worst of the disorder had passed.

The wounded in most cases were hurried to hospitals, after which they were removed to their homes when conditions permitted.

Blacks Kill a Motorman.

After a motorman had been dragged from his car and killed by a group of maddened blacks just before midnight and a dozen street cars were wrecked the street car company ordered that no more cars be taken into the troubled area. The elevated trains also quit running in dangerous territory.

Troops continued to move to a centralized point on the South Side throughout the night, but up to midnight they had not been ordered to begin patrolling the streets, nor had they helped in quelling outbreaks. This was explained by the statement that the outbreaks had slackened to such extent that the police could accord protection.

Wherever negroes congregated after 11 P. M. they were clubbed by the police and scattered.

At a late hour desultory firing between whites and blacks on one side of the street continued. It had been in progress intermittently for several hours. It was the result of a long standing feud—the issue being encroachment on what the whites characterized as white territory. Police finally effected a truce and the principals were arrested.

Hundreds of stenographers, clerks and other downtown employees who must pass through the black belt to reach their homes remained in the business district hotels and at North Side lodging places.

Pool rooms, motion picture houses and other gathering places in the black belt were ordered closed, and the Coroner began an investigation of the cause of the riots.

Battle Over Wide Area.

There was no concerted battle by the blacks, the outbreaks dotting a large area.

Every police station in the South Side was flooded with reports of deaths and injuries.

Chief of Police Garrity at a late hour said that it was impossible to make an exact estimate of the casualties because of the contradictory reports.

The riots, which started yesterday on the South Side beaches, were renewed when negro laborers began leaving the big industrial plants and by dusk more than a score of separate outbreaks had occurred. Whites began dragging negroes from street cars, the negroes retaliated with stones and knives. Street cars in the heart of the "black belt" were tied up and the windows smashed.

A "flying squadron" of blacks mounted a touring car, and, riding at full speed through the section, sent a volley of shots at a group of whites. One white woman was injured, but not mortally. The negroes were overtaken after a long chase and placed under arrest.

Shortly afterward a mob of several hundred blacks formed at Thirty-fifth street and began stoning a policeman. Gunfire was opened and four of the negroes fell, all mortally wounded.

A white man in the same neighborhood was dragged from a truck and stabbed to death.

A negro chauffeur was killed by whites a few minutes later in the same block.

Scores of arrests were made, but where the rioters were found to be unarmed, they were released.

Negroes began looting stores of whites in one district shortly after the firing of revolvers by a squad of policemen in an effort to break up a fight over a small purchase of groceries. The police soon emptied their guns. The looting continued until a special squad of police, armed with rifles, arrived. They fired low, felling half a dozen blacks. A white woman was pulled from a street car by a negro. He was soon lying unconscious against the curb. The angry whites left him for dead.

Use Razors and Clubs.

Groups of blacks formed in football fashion and charged against whites with razors and clubs. On one corner the scene was like a miniature battleground. Unconscious negroes and whites dotted the street. As they regained consciousness they were arrested or permitted to leave the neighborhood.

While the main battles were in progress women, black and white, battled away in front yards with brooms and missiles. In one of these fights a white woman was knocked unconscious and taken to a hospital.

In one fracas on Thirty-fourth street

Continued on Second Page.

NEWBURGER OFF TAMMANY LIST

Murphyites Ignore 28 Year Service and Choose Untermyer's Son for Justice.

LUCE IS PUT ON TICKET

Slatemakers Defy Hearst—Justice Smith Ousted—Big Fight in Sight.

In naming a ticket for the fall campaign yesterday the Tammany Hall executive committee, under the guidance of Charles F. Murphy, took two steps that are likely to start an honest to goodness fight in what normally would be an off year.

The committee turned down Justice Joseph E. Newburger for renomination to the Supreme Court in favor of a son of Samuel Untermyer. This was done in spite of the twenty-eight years service of the Justice on the bench and in the face of an indorsement of Justice Newburger by the Republican organization and the recommendations of four bar associations.

The committee decided to be done with William Randolph Hearst and all his works, refused to meet any of his wishes and in effect defied him to do his worst.

There was no relation between these two decisions in spite of some attempt to weave such a connection.

However, the practical effect of the refusal to continue Justice Newburger on the bench, a man who three times has been elected on a Tammany ticket, has been to furnish a real issue upon which Mr. Hearst may base a campaign for the defeat of the entire Democratic ticket.

Slate Picked by Murphyites.

This is the slate picked by Mr. Murphy and his lieutenants for "recommendation" to the Democratic voters in the primaries:

For President of the Board of Aldermen—Robert L. Moran of The Bronx, to succeed himself.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—Justice Robert L. Luce of Manhattan, to succeed himself.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—Irwin Untermyer, to succeed Justice Joseph E. Newburger.

For Surrogate—Senator James A. Foley, to succeed Surrogate Robert L. Fowler.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—Major Thomas T. Reilley, to succeed Justice Richard H. Smith.

For Justice of the City Court—Joseph M. Callahan of The Bronx, to succeed Justice James A. Allen.

For Justice of the City Court—Louis Wendel, to succeed Justice Lorenz Zeller.

The refusal to concede a renomination to Justice Newburger may be likened to the turning down of Justice Joseph F. Daly for renomination by Richard Croker in 1898. Justice Daly was renominated on an independent ticket by the lawyers, who went to his support. A vigorous fight was made and the Democratic candidate was defeated.

Many Democrats credited the election of Theodore Roosevelt as Governor that year to the cutting of the Tammany ticket by friends of Justice Daly. This blunder started the downfall of Croker as boss.

Samuel S. Koenig, Republican leader, said last night that Republicans would not withdraw Justice Newburger from their slate, although he is a Democrat. What course the Justice will take, whether he will be a candidate against Tammany, will not be known until he has had an opportunity of consulting with his friends. He is spending his vacation at the Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, near Plattsburg, having gone there July 3 with the understanding that his renomination was a matter of course.

Newburger Refused to Come.

It was learned last night that an attempt was made to get Justice Newburger to come down to the city in order that a plea might be made to him to withdraw. This he refused to do. Tammany leaders declare the excuse given was that he was too ill, and they are giving this alleged poor health as a reason for not renominating him.

If Justice Newburger should decide to resent the slight put upon him and go before the voters for vindication he undoubtedly would have the backing of an independent movement that would be organized by the bar in the interest of a non-partisan judiciary, he would be the regular nominee of the Republicans and would have the support of William Randolph Hearst.

Representatives of Mr. Hearst, who had heard it whispered that Tammany would name Mr. Untermyer's son and would try to make it appear that they were doing this for Mr. Hearst because the latter and Mr. Untermeyer have been friends, got in touch with the editor, who is at his ranch near San Francisco. The result was that this statement was made public by L. J. O'Reilly, for years the recognized mouthpiece of Mr. Hearst, before the meeting of the Tammany committee:

"I can say for William Randolph Hearst, who is out of the city on vacation, that he will vote for Justice Newburger and support him for reelection in every possible way, on any ticket, party or independent."

Mr. O'Reilly made a similar statement for Herbert R. Limberg, a Hearst supporter, who was suggested in the rumors as a possible nominee in place of Justice Newburger.

Murphy Ignores Warnings.

In spite of these warnings, Mr. Murphy put through the designation of Mr. Untermyer's son. Mr. Untermyer has long been one of the standbys of Tammany Hall, having worked particularly hard for the election of Mayor Hylan. He has been a liberal contributor to Democratic campaign funds for years. Mr. O'Reilly

Continued on Seventh Page.

STORM WRECKS FIVE AIRPLANES

Huge Bomber for Pacific Coast Flight Destroyed in Mineola Field.

HANGAR MASS OF RUINS

Soldiers Save Several Craft After Hard Battle With Terrific Wind.

Five airplanes, including three of the largest in the United States, one of which was the Martin bomber which was to make a one stop flight from New York to San Francisco, were wrecked yesterday afternoon at Hazlehurst Field, Mineola, by a cyclone and thunderstorm of a fury seldom surpassed on those windy plains.

Major J. Y. Chisum, adjutant of the field, saw the storm coming. He didn't like its looks. He issued brisk orders that sent every man on duty at the field, Captains and corporals, Lieutenants and privates, scurrying to the "line," the edge of the field in front of the hangars, where a dozen planes in a row were waiting to be tuned up, refueled and inspected.

Mechanics had been working on the big Martin bomber, grooming her for the transcontinental flight she was to have begun on Friday morning. They were hardly out of the huge hangar in response to Major Chisum's call when lightning struck the corner of the roof. Iron girders crashed down upon the plane. The other machine in the hangar, a huge Caproni triplane, likewise was crushed. The hangar was wrecked.

Plane Crashes to Ground.

The cyclone followed a crash of thunder and went twisting down on the field. About thirty men had ropes on a great Handley Page biplane of 100 foot wing spread, which loomed on the line among the scout planes like an eagle among sparrows. When the wind, which seemed as solid in force as a torrent of water, struck the machine it whirled twenty or thirty feet into the air, spun about like a dry leaf, and then crashed to the ground. The great weight, eleven tons, landed squarely on the sturdy running gear, which crumpled as if made of matches. The right wing also buckled up.

The men on the ropes were snapped about as if at the ends of giant whips, but they still hung on desperately. The machine smashed into smaller machines, and more and more men jumped to the ropes until nearly 100 were hanging on to the craft. Despite their efforts she foundered 200 feet before being halted.

The smaller machines were at the same time wildly fighting for freedom, and the soldiers and pilots who held them had a wild time. Two of the smaller planes were wrecked, but the nerve and muscle of the men saved the others from utter ruin. To add to the confusion and danger the lightning and the wind which accompanied it hurled some of the steel girders and smaller steel parts of the hangar into the air. It was raining steel on the field, but fortunately none of the men was hit. Heavy steel framework was found later 300 feet away from the ruins.

Several Machines Saved.

At least a dozen machines almost undamaged were locked into their hangars by the soldiers. Even there they were not wholly safe, for the wind whisked off several roofs.

Fifteen minutes after the black cloud had darkened everything overhead the sun popped out and the blue sky appeared as tranquil as ever. Then the soldiers were set to work clearing up the field. In that quarter of an hour many thousands of dollars worth of damage had been done. Inspection showed that the Martin bomber was wrecked, although its two Liberty engines seem to have escaped much damage. Officers of the air service admitted that the Caproni was "quite badly mussed up."

Despatches received from Washington stated that the transcontinental flight would be made, although another machine would be substituted for the wrecked bomber.

NEBRASKA POLL 6 TO 1 AGAINST THE LEAGUE

Only 84 of 619 Ballots Favor Free Ratification.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

OMAHA, July 28.—Nebraskans stand 6 to 1 against the peace treaty in its present form if a straw vote being conducted by the Omaha *Bee* is a measure of the general sentiment of the State. The vote has been under way three days and 619 ballots have been registered. Eighty-four voters favored ratification without reservations, 528 oppose the present form, 164 favor ratification with certain reservations, while 271 are against the league as a whole.

About one-fourth the votes were cast by women. Among the signers are lawyers, doctors, farmers, business men, professional men and laborers.

Many voters include letters telling why they oppose ratification, but only 1 of the 84 favoring the treaty expressed an opinion beyond filling in the coupons.

Arkansas Ratifies Suffrage.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 28.—Both houses of the Arkansas Legislature to-day ratified the Federal woman suffrage amendment. In the Senate the vote was 29 to 2 and in the House it was 76 to 19. Arkansas is the twelfth State to ratify the proposed amendment.

HOLLWEG TAKES RESPONSIBILITY FROM EX-KAISER

Aged Former Chancellor Protests Trial of German Ruler or Officers.

WAR WON BY AMERICA

Hopes United States Will Realize Its Duties in Wake of Victory.

SEES NO HOPE IN LEAGUE

Recalls Roman History to Show Revenge by Victors Cannot Enforce Peace.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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HOHENFINOW, Germany, July 26 (delayed).—"Under the Constitution of the German Empire," said Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg in an interview to-day, the first granted to a foreign correspondent by the former Imperial Chancellor since he went out of office in the summer of 1917, "the Chancellor and not the Kaiser carries political responsibility for acts of the State and for the national policies entered upon.

"No decree or policy could go into effect without the counter signature or approval of the Chancellor. I accepted that responsibility; I have never sought to evade it. The League of Nations ostensibly was created, among other purposes, to enforce a higher regard for the sacredness of international treaties and to protect such treaties against violence. Will the league begin its existence by negativing its own avowed aim and purpose with the demand that Holland shall disregard her treaty obligations or with a violation of her sovereignty? For to give up the Kaiser on the demand of the Allies would constitute a violation of treaty stipulations between Holland and Germany."

I spent seven hours with Germany's war Chancellor. Like Field Marshal von Hindenburg, he insisted that the part of his talk to be published should consist chiefly of his views on the demand for the former Kaiser and his own responsibility for the political policies of Wilhelm II.

Merciless With His Blue Pencil.

Von Bethmann-Hollweg always edits his own utterances and his use of the blue pencil would excite admiration in many American editorial rooms. He is merciless with his own writings when he takes up the editorial pencil.

From the railroad station at Niederfinow we drove to his 2,500 acre estate, Hohenfinow, two hours from Berlin. The road wound between waving grain fields and past flocks of geese through avenues of odorous lime trees. Sitting in the large library of his manor house, two and a half centuries old, surrounded by many hundreds of books which are eloquent of the studious inclinations of the former Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg said:

"When I think of the armistice and the peace of Versailles there persistently comes to my mind an incident of the days of Rome. You know how Carthage fell. You know that through ambiguous words and promises in answer to their plea for peace the Carthaginians were induced to make themselves defenceless, and once defenceless they were annihilated."

With that the former Chancellor came to America's part in the war. "On the field of battle it was the Americans who decided the issue for the Entente and gave them victory, but the terrible misuse of that victory they did not hinder," he declared. "To demand the former Kaiser and the German officers after so heroic a struggle for the existence of their country is not what I believe is called in your country playing the game. It is not in accord with that spirit of fairness in which Americans always have taken pride.

America Takes Responsibility.

"Although her intervention in the war in Europe was decisive, the character of that intervention and the new turn in history which America's entrance effected will place upon the American people no small part of the responsibility for the consequences and the trend of events which will follow.

"Upon America now depend to a large extent the developments in the world after the war which your country decided, not the least of which is whether sentiments of equity and justice or of hatred and revenge shall prevail in the future between the European peoples.

"Do the American people realize that such world victories carry tremendous responsibilities in their wake for the victors? Will the American

Continued on Second Page.

WILSON WILL SEND FRENCH TREATY TO THE SENATE; G. O. P. THREAT OF RECESS FORCES HIM TO TAKE ACTION

WILSON TO KEEP JAPAN'S SECRET

President Pledged Not to Divulge Hidden Nippon Plans Relating to Shantung.

TOKIO NOW RESENTFUL

Unwilling to Give Territory to China Unconditionally or Make Any Promises.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Japan is not only unwilling to restore Shantung to China unconditionally or to make any binding promise in that respect, but will resent any move on the part of President Wilson directly challenging Japan's stand in the matter. The Japanese Government furthermore does not look with favor on the disclosure by President Wilson or any one else of the secret conferences which preceded the surrender to Japan's demands in Paris.

These facts were indicated to-day on excellent authority. A report that Japan expected President Wilson to divulge these secret understandings prompted the explanation which made it clear that the Japanese have no such desire.

The reason for Japan's desire for secrecy is known here only to the President and a very few others. It is presumed, however, that this part of the "open covenants of peace openly arrived at" is forever to remain one of the many secrets of the diplomatic intrigues which the leaders do not want any of the peoples concerned to learn of. It is indicated that it might be very embarrassing to Japan in her future dealings with China to have the hidden plans of the Japanese divulged at this time or to have the Chinese understand how Japanese diplomacy pictured the real Far Eastern situation for the especial benefit of President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau.

Bound by Pledge to Japan.

The President is understood to be absolutely bound by the secret understandings reached with the Japanese at the conferences which preceded the Shantung decision. It is admitted in Administration circles that the President cannot divulge these secrets to the American people without first obtaining Japan's permission, and the indications are that the Tokio Government resents the idea of giving these data to the world.

The State Department is understood to have taken the Shantung matter up with the Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy, but it appears that no formal or direct request has been made that the Japanese Government agree to restore Shantung unconditionally to China. The most that the State Department has done has been to suggest that Tokio make some declaration sufficient to stem the tide of criticism against the taking over of Chinese territory without the consent of the inhabitants and the Japanese plans for continual military and commercial exploitation of this Chinese province. At the same time Henry White in Paris is said to have made similar suggestions to Baron Makino. But both the Japanese Charge and Baron Makino have agreed only to refer the suggestions to Tokio.

Japan is believed to be waiting to see if the storm of public indignation in the United States will blow over. In that case there may be no move on Japan's part, but diplomats here believe it more than likely that something will be done to meet the wave of criticism here.

Motives in Railway and Mines.

The Japanese Government might be willing, it is said, to agree to restore Tsingtau after a stipulated time, but the vitally important Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway and the mining rights will be kept by the Japanese, as these form the real basis for Japanese domination of the Far East, it is said. In case Tsingtau is returned to China, the Japanese will divert the railway terminus to the Japanese settlement nearby so that in a few years Tsingtau will be relatively unimportant compared to the new Japanese settlement having the all-important railway facilities.

The understanding here is that if Japan could be assured of a passive attitude by the Chinese or could obtain an expression of approval from Pekin, the Japanese Government would be willing to make some minor concessions in the Shantung matter, provided the real grip on China were not relaxed. But it is feared in Tokio, according to advices reaching here, that the Chinese will expose to the world the real significance of any proposed concessions by Japan, and therefore concessions must be of real value.

CHARGE SAYS JAPAN WILL QUIT SHANTUNG

Plans to Restore Sovereignty to China Under Limits.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Mr. Debuchi, counsellor for the Japanese Embassy, Charge in the absence of Viscount Ishi, conferred to-day at the State Department with Secretary Lansing.

So far as is known no formal request has been made upon the Japanese Em-

Continued on Fifth Page.

Friction With Wilson Made Page Resign as Envoy to Rome; Fiume Advice Ignored

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It became known here to-day that Thomas Nelson Page would have remained as American Ambassador in Italy until final peace terms were agreed upon had it not been for friction between him and President Wilson.

Mr. Page, who recently returned to the United States, was urged to remain at his post, but flatly declined. His friends say he deeply resents the manner in which the President treated him in connection with the Italian crisis over Fiume.

Mr. Page, it now develops, believed he was in a position to offer valuable suggestions to the President and the American peace delegation during the Italian crisis and suggested indirectly to the President that he be summoned to Paris for a conference. When no response came to this suggestion Mr. Page on his own initiative and without orders from the Government went to Paris from Rome, and asked to see the President.

Mr. Wilson, however, did not have time to talk to Mr. Page for several days and for almost a week the American Ambassador waited in vain for an audience. Finally when Mr. Page prepared to return to Rome the President sent for him.

It is understood, however, that the audience was not satisfactory to Mr. Page.

THOMAS NEAR TREATY BOLT

Senator Points "Vital Flaws" to Wilson, Who Tries to Argue Them Away.

SHANTUNG "INJUSTICE"

President Hastily Visits Capitol at This First Break in Regulars' Line.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President Wilson received a new shock to-day when he encountered more genuine opposition to the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant from a member of his own party. Hitherto the President's contact with the opposition has been confined to the series of interviews with a dozen or more of the Republican Senators under suspicion of being not wholly opposed to the Administration's international policy. He has never conferred with either Senators Reed (Mo.), or Gore (Okla.), the openly rebellious members of the Senate Democracy.

To-day the President conferred with Senator Thomas (Col.), at the White House, and is said to have been told by the Senator that the treaty contained flaws of so vital a character that he gravely doubted whether party fealty offered sufficient reason for his vote toward ratification.

The President almost immediately called a conference of Administration leaders in the President's room at the Capitol and for more than an hour he explained to them the necessity of concentrated effort toward ratification. The group to whom the President discussed the treaty included Senators Swanson (Va.), the Democratic floor leader; Pittman (Nev.), Overman (N. C.), Pomerene (Ohio), Harrison (Miss.), Jones (N. M.) and King (Utah).

President Pleased Them.

After the conference the Senators appeared highly pleased with what the President had told them. Some of them said the President had not indicated definitely when he proposed to start his speechmaking trip in behalf of the league, and there was some intimation that the President had come to feel such assurance in the matter of ratification that he might possibly abandon his proposed trip.

Mr. Thomas apparently was regarded at the White House as an Administration supporter, and it was noted to-night that at no time has he given utterance to anything suggesting misgivings.

Senator Thomas had kept his own counsel so effectively that his misgivings about the whole peace settlement were suspected by few in or out of the Senate. It was a surprise to the President, therefore, to discover that the Colorado Senator was doubtful about his course regarding the treaty.

Does Not Meet Thomas.

Later in the day, when the President appeared unannounced in the President's room at the Senate wing, it was surmised that the things he had learned about Mr. Thomas's attitude must have had a good deal to do with his appearance. It was noticed that Mr. Thomas was not among those with whom the President met during his stay at the Capitol.

Concerning what passed between himself and the President, Mr. Thomas observed all the usual courtesies regarding communications with the President, but admitted that his own mind, as regarded his duty in voting, was in suspense. He felt that the issue was one of such importance that weight could not be given to party interests or political considerations.

"If that were all that had to be considered," the Senator admitted afterward, "the position would be very easy. But this matter is vastly more important than any man's or party's political fortunes."

He regards the Shantung settlement a supreme injustice to China. Beyond this he was hardly better pleased with the settlement of the problem of the Saar Basin.

President Pessoa Seated.

RIO JANEIRO, July 28.—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa was inaugurated tenth President of Brazil to-day. The ceremony was simple but impressive. Vice-President Moreira administered the oath.

EXPECT POLK TO SPEED UP PEACE

Allies Look for Breaking of Deadlock on His Arrival To-day in Paris.

FOUR BIG ISSUES HELD UP

America's Position Thus Far Opposed to That of the Other Delegates.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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PARIS, July 28.—Assistant Secretary of State Frank L. Polk is expected to arrive to-morrow to take his place as head of the American mission. His arrival is awaited with keen interest, as giving better direction to American policy here. It is assumed that Mr. Polk went over many questions with the President and that he will be able to speak with authority in the council on many questions that require speedy settlement.

According to the view in many foreign circles the conference hasn't made much headway in the last two weeks because America's position in the matters discussed was diametrically opposed to that of other leading allies. This fact already is beginning to command attention.

There are now four important issues, it would appear, in which this is true. They are:

First—The question of the Russian blockade. England, France and other nations want a cordon established, naval and otherwise, to prevent supplies from reaching the Bolshevik part of Russia. The United States now maintains there can be no blockade without an actual state of war, which doesn't exist, even with the Bolsheviki. In this the Americans maintain they are following their national policy.

Second—The Bulgarian treaty. France, Great Britain and Japan want to give western Thrace to Greece. America so far has refused to budge from the position taken by the American experts that while the Greeks outnumber the Bulgars such a decision would provoke future Balkan wars, inasmuch as it would shut Bulgaria off from the Ægean Sea and upset the London treaty which settled the last Balkan war. America's stand with regard to Thrace is all that holds up the presentation of the Bulgarian treaty to the Bulgars.

Third—America's refusal to participate in the military movement designed to wipe out the Bela Kun Government. In this matter Great Britain is said to stand with America, apparently following out the Wilson-Lloyd George view that the Allies should not make war directly against the Bolsheviks, though in the case of Hungary the other nations point out that she is still an enemy Power, having grossly violated the armistice conditions.

Fourth—The resumption of the allied financial and food arrangements maintained during the war, which Italy and France and most of the other nations are earnestly advocating, but against which the Americans, under Hoover, have taken a firm stand, believing for one thing that Congress would never support such a measure.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN DYING.

Son Says Impresario's Condition Seems Hopeless.

The condition of Oscar Hammerstein, the grand opera impresario and theatrical producer who has been ill in the Lenox Hill Hospital in Park avenue and Seventy-seventh street since Saturday, was said at the hospital last night to be very critical. His son, Arthur Hammerstein, said at 10 o'clock last night that his father was not expected to live through the night.

Mr. Hammerstein is suffering from diabetes and a complication of other diseases. He had a similar attack some eighteen months ago, but recovered after an illness of several weeks.

Republicans Ready to Halt Consideration of Peace Compact.

MAY GET TEXT TO-DAY

Senator Brandegee Says the President Violated Article IV. by Delay.

"UNFAIR" TO THE NATION

Nothing Concealed, Replies Wilson, as Unofficial Copy Was Published.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Threats of Republican leaders in the Senate to drop consideration of the peace treaty with Germany and force a Senate recess if President Wilson continued to withhold the special defensive treaty with France bore fruit to-day, when it became known that the treaty, which binds the United States to go to the aid of France in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany, probably would be submitted to the Senate within a few days.

To a group of Democratic Senators with whom he talked at the Capitol to-day President Wilson indicated that the treaty would be laid before the Senate possibly to-morrow, and certainly before the President begins his countrywide speaking tour.

The storm of criticism which has greeted the President's action in withholding the treaty, which Republican Senators have declared is in plain violation of the treaty itself, reached a climax to-day when Senator Brandegee (Connecticut) made a speech in which he declared that the President had violated the treaty and had treated the Senate unfairly. Article IV. of the treaty as made public stipulates that it must be submitted to the Senate at the same time as the treaty of Versailles, which the Senate has had under consideration since July 10.

It became known, only a short time before the announcement was made that the President would now submit the treaty, that the Republicans had agreed upon a tentative plan to suspend consideration of the general peace treaty and force a recess.

Senator Brandegee expressed this plan when he said during his speech in the Senate to-day:

"In my opinion the President has violated this treaty, and if I could have my way I should not proceed a step further until he lays this document before the Senate."

At the end of last week Mr. Brandegee presented to the Senate an article from *Harvey's Weekly* containing the purported text of this supplementary defensive treaty, calling special attention to Article IV. and pointing out that in withholding the document from the Senate the agreement contained in this article was being specifically violated.

Mr. Brandegee at that time was under the impression that the special document had not been made public in this country. Mr. Hitchcock (Neb.), the Administration's spokesman in foreign affairs, later declared that the treaty had been printed in the evening and morning newspapers of July 2 and 3, but Mr. Brandegee insisted on his position that this was no compliance with the agreement that had been made in Paris for submission of the two treaties together.

Walsh Defends Treaty.

The matter came up to-day after the speech of Senator Walsh (Mont.) in favor of the League of Nations covenant and the ratification of the peace treaty. Mr. Walsh, who is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, spoke at length in favor of the treaty's ratification. Afterward Mr. Williams (Miss.) entered upon an impromptu speech of general comment. He began with his compliments to Mr. Walsh on the "moderate, able and effective tone" of his speech and wished that more Senators might indulge the same moderation and reasonableness in their discussions.

Then Mr. Williams took up the charge which Mr. Brandegee had made last week, saying that he had supposed, when it was made, that it was entirely impromptu rather than the result of a deliberate plan. Later, however, he was surprised to find in the news print the statement that the evening before Mr. Brandegee presented his statement in the Senate a conference of Senators Lodge (Mass.), Knox (Pa.), Brandegee and Borah (Idaho) had been held and had carefully planned the "impromptu" attack which Mr. Brandegee had made the next day.

Mr. Williams protested that there was absolutely no ground for the charge that anything had been concealed from the Senate. He pointed out that the whole story of the special treaty looking to the protection of France had been printed widely in this country, and had been widely carried in the news despatches of the Associated Press on July 3 and 4. He himself having been asked for his opinion of the special treaty had replied:

"God knows what the Senate will do with it, but I know what it ought to do. It ought to ratify the treaty."

The treaty, presented to the Senate by Mr. Brandegee as if it were an original discovery, Mr. Williams said, had in fact been delivered to the clients of the Associated Press on the dates mentioned. The Associated Press being "the most