

force amendments to the treaty and upon whom there has been laid the descriptive "mild reservationists" there is a stanch sentiment for reservations. Speaking unofficially for this particular group and it is assumed after the roll calls to-day by Senator Capper (Kan.) is taken as illustrating the stand of the middle group members of the opposition. He said:

The defeat of the Fall amendments has no significance so far as the League controversy is concerned. They were amendments to the treaty and not to the League covenant. I shall not vote to ratify the treaty until strong League reservations fully protecting American interests have been adopted. I voted against the Fall amendments because in my judgment they do not strengthen the document, and if the treaty is ratified with League reservations, as I believe it will be, these amendments are unnecessary and might cause serious embarrassment. I think the four League reservations proposed by Senator Lodge (Mass.) and approved by a majority of the Foreign Relations Committee fully protect the United States and I am not in support of them. I think Congress and not a League should say when the United States should send its army or navy to Europe, and I am not in support of Article X, as necessary. I shall also support the proposal to give the United States equal voting power with Great Britain, and I want to see a strong declaration against the Shantung award to Japan.

Knox Is Opposed.
The vote on the Fall amendments was taken in accordance with the unanimous consent entered into by the Senate yesterday. This agreement was accomplished through an arrangement entered into between Senator Swanson (Va.) on behalf of the Administration and Senator Lodge (Mass.) for the opposition. It did not satisfy Senator Knox (Pa.), leader of the irrevocable group, who took occasion in the course of the morning hour to comment on it critically, saying:
"I notice by the record that yesterday afternoon immediately before adjournment an unanimous consent was entered into a vote on the Fall amendments to-day and limiting debate after 2 o'clock to five minutes on each amendment. I merely want to say that if I had been present I would have objected to the agreement. I was in my office and in call of the Senate and I would have responded had there been call for a quorum and this has given an opportunity to make my objection. I understand that under the rules a quorum is not required to reach an agreement except upon bills and joint resolutions; but be that as it may, it seems to me that if there is one reason why we cannot reach a unanimous consent agreement to build a bridge across a river or a creek without a call for a quorum there are a thousand reasons why the consideration of this treaty, involving us as it does in all sorts of complications with the world should be within the spirit of such a rule."

Sixty-one Senators Present.
A roll call preliminary to the debate for the purpose of insuring a quorum disclosed the presence of sixty-one Senators. Thereafter at no time did the attendance flag, but increased.
Senator Smith (Ga.) took advantage of the first period under the five minute rule to announce that although he intended to vote "no" on all of the Fall amendments he had reached the conclusion after deep and serious thought and critical study of the terms of the treaty that reservations framed to insure the preservation of independence and guaranteed by the League of Nations covenant were of absolute necessity. He read into the record a series of reservations of his own, seven in number.
"The treaty cannot be ratified in its present form," said Senator Smith. "Instead of there being the necessary two-thirds of the Senate ready to vote for it as it stands, insuring that overwhelming approval which the framers of the American Constitution deemed to be necessary in defining America's international relations, I am convinced that really two-thirds of the Senate think the treaty should be reserved against innumerable vital particulars."
Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), spokesman

for the Administration, then said he would not take the time of the Senate to press home an argument, but that he had a telegram which he would like to present, substantially to the Senate in which contained the announcement from Paris that the Chamber of Deputies had just ratified the treaty with Germany by a vote of about six to one.
Senator Spencer (Mo.) announced that he would oppose the amendment, hoping, as did Senator Lenroot, for the success of necessary reservations, which would render them unnecessary.
Senator Brandegee (Conn.) followed with the statement that he meant to support the amendment and held that the suggestion that we should for forty years participate in the affairs of central Europe, of Asia and Africa should be definitely repelled. He thought it unwise to bind the United States for any such period.
Senator Lodge supported the amendment. He said: "If I think after the history of the last five years nobody can doubt that when the world needs the service of the United States for the protection of civilization and freedom it will have it. But it is a very different thing to expect the United States to enter into every boundary dispute and take part in settling them. I suppose after the manner in which we have just stabilized the question of Fiume."
To Protect Monroe Doctrine.
"In my judgment this treaty will never be ratified unless the Monroe Doctrine is finally and absolutely reserved from the jurisdiction of the League. In other words the United States does not propose to let it help it to permit Europe to come in here to settle our boundaries or any purely American question. If we are going to take that attitude—and we shall, in my opinion, if this treaty is to be ratified—if we are to take that attitude we can return that we desire to have the right to interfere in their affairs while we do not propose that they shall interfere in ours."
"I have as little desire to interfere in boundaries of the European countries, beyond maintaining decisions of the conference, as they are agreed to at this time, as I have to have them interfere in ours. I do not see why we should take up the burden of settling boundaries all over Europe. Leave it to Europe to do."
Senator Hitchcock (N. D.) assailed the opposition in a speech and Senator Fall said:
"The purpose of these amendments is to see that the United States assumes no obligations, legal or moral, to participate in the affairs of nations which do not concern us. If the reservations will accomplish the same purpose, so good; but from my own point of view I believe that the amendments are more specific, more definite and furthermore impossible of misinterpretation."
The voting then followed, punctuated by the five minute speeches. Descriptions from the Administration ranks were noted on the second roll call, when 56 noses and 21 eyes were recorded with Senator Gore absent from the chamber. This was a gain of two for the opposition, as Senator Thomas and Jones (N. M.) came over to this ballot.
The Senate next will take up the Moses amendment providing for the non-participation of autonomous colonial Government representatives in the consideration of questions in which mother countries are involved. The debate on the Moses amendment will hardly occupy more than another day, or at most the remainder of the current week, after which the great and bitter fight on the Shantung amendment will be staged.
Following the votes to-day Senator Lodge said:
"Needless to say, I am delighted with the result. It was shown beyond any possible doubt that we have the votes necessary to reject the treaty in the event that reservations protecting every American interest are not adopted."
Senator Hitchcock on behalf of the Administration group also expressed entire satisfaction with the Senate's action, saying that it was indicative of the fact that the Senate meant to ratify the treaty and that textual changes could not be effected.

FRENCH HOUSE FOR PACT, 372 TO 53

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expressed by Bouillon's speech when he charged the Government with having failed to protect France. He added: "You have made the League of Nations before you have made peace; you have placed the interests of France last; you have treated Parliament as if it did not exist."
These remarks seemed to have the approval of a large part of the Chamber, as did also the criticism of the Government for failing to claim votes for the French colonies in the League of Nations when it allowed the British Empire to have six. This omission, Bouillon remarked, was a sufficient commentary on the work of the little group of men who made the treaty. America had come out better than France, he said, because it obtained a mention of the Monroe Doctrine, which he declared, was equivalent to America saying: "No body shall interest himself in my hemisphere, but I shall have the right to interest myself in yours." This, he declared, amid great applause, was an absolute contradiction.
The question which Bouillon put to Premier Clemenceau yesterday and which the latter refused to answer, namely, if the Premier believed that the United States would accept the Franco-American treaty if it refused to approve the peace treaty, voiced the chief fear felt now throughout France, because it is upon this alliance and not upon the League of Nations that all French hopes are based.

Hope for New Negotiations.
The ratification of the treaties will be followed immediately by discussion in the Chamber of Deputies of motions committing the Government to new negotiations with the Allies regarding which important conferences went on yesterday, the most significant action being a decision to change the Auril motion so as to make it read:
"Apportionment of the charges of war shall be made among all the allied and associated Powers of such a nature that the reason of the hostilities shall be charged proportionately more than others."
Because of the dissolution of the Italian Parliament the ratification of the peace treaty by the third allied Power, which is necessary to put it into effect, may be delayed for some weeks, although it has been asserted here that the King of Italy can ratify the treaty by decree without reference to the Parliament. This feature of the Italian situation is especially emphasized in the French newspapers and in political circles to-day.
The comment is not favorable to President Wilson, who, it is pointed out, while demanding the ratification of the treaty in America in order to bring the world back to normal conditions has dealt the cause of the Allied ratification a serious blow by his action in regard to Fiume. Had he accepted the Fiume solution proposed by the Italians and supported by Premier Lloyd George and Clemenceau, it is declared, the Italian Parliament unquestionably would have ratified the treaty this week and it would have gone into effect at once.
Ratification by Italy, even if events should take a favorable turn there, will be postponed until December, according to the majority view here, it being very doubtful that in the present revolutionary state of Italy the King will attempt to ratify by royal decree. This will make the situation turn on the United States or Japan, but advice

from Tokio received here indicates that Japan has decided to wait until the Shantung incident is decided. While the supporters of President Wilson here take the view that this situation is an additional argument for prompt ratification of the treaty by the American Senate without reservations the fact is that the President himself, against the judgment of most of Europe, has created a situation which threatens the chances of an early return to normal conditions. This is one reason why several commentators writing in the French papers demand that President Wilson reconsider his decision. Pertinax, in the Echo de Paris, says:
"For us French the lesson to be drawn from this affair is that it is necessary to insist again before President Wilson upon the immediate settlement of the Fiume problem. France, isolated upon the Continent, cannot see Italy full of rancor. Italy's ratification is postponed now to the end of the year; thus the Fiume affair already has cost us dearly."
The Gaulois says the sole means of avoiding a serious repercussion of the Italian position upon France is to settle the problem from the exact viewpoint immediately. It continues:
"In other words it must be taken up and settled immediately by the conference. It seems to us inadvisable that President Wilson should refuse to understand that his obstinacy runs the risk of being a conflagration which will not be confined to Italy alone, but will engage all the nations within reach of the fire."

Double Game Is Seen.
Light is thrown on the dissensions of the allied coalition at Budapest and the double game that European politicians are playing, of which the Americans here feel they are the victims, in a special despatch in the Matin portraying the situation there. The despatch coincides with an increasing show of resentment by the American mission over the Rumanian developments.
"The politics of the Quai d'Orsay," says the correspondent, who is the Matin's foreign editor, "is a policy friendly to Rumania, and if Premier Clemenceau signed happily in the name of the Supreme Council the condemnation of the Rumanian coup, the Foreign Minister Pichon loses no opportunity to prove to our allies our friendly sentiments."
In substantiation of the assertion that this double game is being played, of which the American delegates long have been suspicious, the correspondent mentions the fact that France has just offered to buy 20,000 carloads of wheat at a price very remunerative to Rumania and also to negotiate for vast quantities of other cereals from Rumania. He adds that the King of Rumania and Premier Bratianu have expressed their appreciation of all this, despite the economic blockade of Rumania which the Americans and British are trying to enforce as the chief weapon of the future League of Nations.
He mentions a dinner at Bucharest at which the Rumanian staff cheered and toasted the French minister, adding: "Thus France makes up by much official attention for the Allies' severe policy toward Rumania."
He describes Gen. Bandholtz as railing about Budapest, the correspondent by many American officers, adding:
"Gen. Bandholtz would doubt be an echo of the bad opinion his compatriots have formed about Budapest, the origin of this antipathy is deception by the Standard Oil Company, which last June wanted to buy the Rumanian oil fields, its offer being refused here, it was a sale pending to French and British interests. Herbert Hoover saw in these negotiations an act of bad faith toward the United States and threatened to cut off the revictualing of Rumania.

whereupon Premier Bratianu postponed the negotiations and momentarily appeased Hoover, who later was more than over disappointed when he learned he had been tricked.
"After having insisted upon imposing the minorities clauses upon Rumania, the Americans now are giving full sway to their anti-Rumanian policy in Budapest."
The correspondent charges that the British representative in Budapest, Admiral Trowbridge, is a friend of Premier Bratianu and the Archbishop Joseph and is an ardent Catholic, while the Italian representative is trying to keep in with both sides. He concludes with the statement that it is impossible not to smile when this commission at Budapest is called "the Entente."

CLEMENCEAU HOURS DEBATE ON TREATY Only Speakers Against Ratification Were Socialists.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The last day's discussion of the treaty in the Chamber was without incident or interest. Sixteen speakers occupied two hours in giving reasons for the votes they were about to cast. These reasons interested the speakers far more than they did the House, which paid scant attention to the debate. The majority of the speakers were Socialists and their reasons were much the same. Premier Clemenceau was present throughout the session. He showed signs of interest only during the interlude while the votes were being counted. He then stood up and was surrounded by a group of men with whom he carried on an active conversation.
Capt. Andre Tardieu heard himself described several times as the real author of the treaty.
No demonstration occurred in the House when M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber, announced the figures of the vote ratifying the treaty, and there was no cheering. M. Deschanel at once called for a vote on the military convention with Great Britain and the United States. There was some applause at this announcement, and the vote in favor of the convention was unanimous.
The ratification of the German peace treaty by the French Chamber of Deputies may be considered as assuring the approval of the Versailles peace by the second of the great Powers which has voted upon it. Great Britain has already ratified the treaty, and there are no doubts as to the formal announcement of the receipt of advice that Australia, the last of the great Powers, has registered its approval.
The approval of three of the great Powers, in addition to that of Germany, is needed to put the treaty into effect. There seems likely to be a halt in the process of making the treaty effective, however, for aside from Great Britain and France, none of the Powers whose assent would furnish the necessary third ratification appears to be in the way of supplying it speedily.
A notable feature of the vote by the French Chamber was the majority of 219 for ratification. The opposition to various clauses of the document which was voiced in the parliamentary debate largely melted away when the time for a vote arrived and Premier Clemenceau scored the biggest majority of his career.
The Franco-American treaty, ratified by the Chamber, is the convention negotiated by President Wilson shortly before he left France. It is intended to provide additional security to France from German aggression in the case the stipulations of the Versailles treaty should not at first provide adequate se-

curity and protection to France. The treaty stipulates that the United States shall be bound to come immediately to her (France's) assistance in the event of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her being made by Germany."
The Franco-British treaty is drawn in similar terms and for the same purpose. It is provided that these treaties shall be submitted to the council of the League of Nations for recognition, to continue in force until the council agrees that the League of Nations affords sufficient protection.
The Franco-American treaty needs only to be ratified by France and the United States, ratification by the other Powers signatory to the Versailles treaty not being called for by its terms.

ROBBERS GET \$6,900 ATLANTIC CITY FURS Boldly Drive Motor Up to Store Near City Hall.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 2.—Five automobile bandits early this morning robbed the fur store of Abraham Levin, Pacific and South Carolina avenues, facing the City Hall, getting fur coats valued at \$6,900. The bandits used a Hudson super-six bearing a New York license, according to "Smoker" Garrison, a jitney driver, who saw the bandits at work under the full glare of lights in the store and stopped to investigate.
The thieves covered him with their guns and finished their job. They then fled.
The police say they have promising clues. The bandits gained entrance by using skeleton keys on the front door, leaving one of their number outside. They went inside to give the impression that they belonged to the establishment and then selected twenty-three expensive coats, including one worth \$1,000.

OHIO LEADS IN BALLOON RACE Descends in Ontario, 750 Miles From St. Louis.

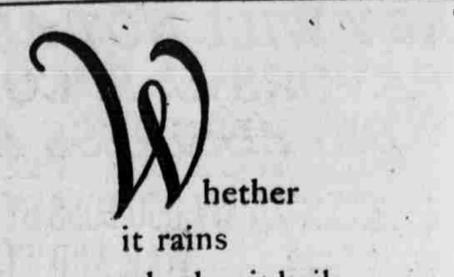
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The Ohio, the smallest craft entered in the national championship balloon race, which started from here last night, apparently has traveled the greatest distance of any of the six which have come to earth.
It landed at 1 P. M. at Perry Sound, Ont., approximately 750 miles from here, where Capt. John S. McKibben, representing Murphyboro, Ill., descended, according to a telegram received here tonight from Capt. Warren Razor, the pilot. Four other balloons out of the ten which started landed to-day at various points in Illinois.

Bello Chilean Envoy at New York
SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 2.—Emilio Edwards Bello has been appointed Chilean Consul General at New York, replacing Carlos Castro Ruiz. Senor Bello previously had held the posts of Consul at Liverpool, Secretary to the Legations at Brussels and London and Charge d'Affaires of the Chilean Legation to Belgium, at Havre.

FROST IN NEW JERSEY. Fruit Yield Is Not Injured by Season's First Chill.

Harvest days were signalized in central and southern New Jersey yesterday by the first light frost. The mist that hung over the rest of the metropolitan area produced a drizzling rain which had

little chill in it. The Jersey crops were not affected, largely because the peaches were practically all in and the apples and pears were being gathered for the market. The fall grain crop, according to the Department of Agriculture reports, also is completed. Cabbages and cress are reported yielding but slowly, but sweet potatoes and cranberries are fully up to expectations.



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