

WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers, followed by clearing, to-day;
to-morrow fair and cool.
Highest temperature yesterday, 71; lowest, 61.
Detailed weather reports an editorial page.

One



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 47.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

SENATE DEFEATS SHANTUNG AMENDMENT BY 55 TO 35 VOTE; LODGE WILL MOVE TO STRIKE AWARD FROM PEACE TREATY; FRANCE WILL ACCEPT TREATY AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY U.S.

MOTOR BANDITS HOLD UP BANK IN JERSEY AT NOON

Pistols Cover Customers and Employees as Robbers Take \$8,000.

BLUECOAT SHOT IN DUEL

Girl Employee Steps on Button to Call Help as Bandits Work.

The First National Bank of Roselle, a town on the Central Railroad of New Jersey three miles west of Elizabeth, was robbed at noon yesterday by a gang of automobile bandits. The gang, which made use of a big automobile it had stolen in Elizabeth, rushed into the bank during the luncheon hour, terrorized employees and patrons with revolvers, stole \$8,000, and got away to Staten Island after shooting up the four corners at the heart of the town to discourage pursuit.

Sergeant Fenton Keenan, who ran from the Roselle police headquarters in a building less than 100 yards from the corner diagonally opposite to that on which the bank building stands at Chestnut street and Second avenue, attempted to halt the robbers as they came out of the bank. He fired at them from behind a tree until a bullet struck him in the left breast. After being hit Keenan walked unsteadily back to the police station and then to the home of the Rev. Father Beale of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, two blocks away, where he asked for the last sacrament. He was taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Elizabeth, where his condition is regarded as serious.

A bandit was hit by one of Keenan's bullets. He was seen to stumble in running from the bank. Two others of the gang assisted him to the automobile. The authorities of Union county were hopeful last night that the wounded man would make it necessary for the gang to retain the stolen automobile.

Bandits' Car Traced.
A patrolman at the Carteret (N. J.) ferryhouse reported that the car with six or seven men in it went aboard a ferryboat at 2:45 o'clock, an hour and a half after the bank robbery. The ferryhouse is fourteen miles from the bank. The Staten Island terminus of the ferry is at Lincolntonville.

Miss Margaret Carpenter, a secretary, summoned Keenan to the bank while she was covered by the pistol of one of the bandits. The desk at which she was seated is just outside one of the cages used by a teller in doing business with patrons. The cage was unoccupied during the luncheon hour.

Miss Carpenter, who is twenty-three years old, looked up from her typewriter in response to a demand "Hands up." She found herself staring into the muzzle of an automatic pistol that was held by a determined-looking young man who had pulled the brain of his soft hat well down over his forehead. The thing in his appearance that Miss Carpenter noticed was that she puzled her pretty head afterward in an effort to give his description to the detectives, was that he needed a shave.

Coming from her chair, Miss Carpenter used her hands above her head. As she did so, she covered away as if in fear of the pistol. She took only three or four steps but these carried her within the teller's cage and when she stopped the heel of one of her shoes was above the police alarm. Her foot dropped and the button was pressed noiselessly against the floor.

The bandit could see everything that went on in the bank's main office including the interiors of the glass partitioned cages. He was more interested with Miss Carpenter's hands than with her feet, however, and when she walked from the cage he missed seeing the police alarm. Miss Carpenter and Miss Helen Woolsey, a bookkeeper, were marched to the rear of the office and held there with their backs against the wall until the gang departed. Miss Edith Bradshaw, a stenographer, sat at a desk at the head of stairs leading into the cellar. When she heard the demand "Hands up" given to Miss Carpenter, she went to the stairs and was not followed.

Bank Used by 15,000.
The First National Bank has its own building, a substantial structure of buff brick. It is the only bank in the borough of Roselle and Roselle Park and serves the banking needs of 15,000 people. C. H. Crane is its president and F. L. Littlebridge vice-president. Both were absent when the robbery occurred.

From the time that four of the bandits entered the bank, at 1:15 o'clock, with their hands, until they passed out in the face of Keenan's fire, not more than three minutes elapsed. The band was carried out systematically and forced knowledge of the ground on the way to the robbers. In making their getaway, however, the gang showed but

Continued on Eleventh Page.

INDUSTRY NEAR AN AGREEMENT ON BARGAINING

Capital and Labor Indorse Its Recognition in New Platform.

BIG STRIDE TO UNITY

Formal Acceptance Is Looked For by the Conference in Washington.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The President's industrial conference to-day made unexpectedly rapid progress toward a common platform for industrial relations when the general committee brought in a declaration for collective bargaining supported unanimously by the public and labor groups and by the agricultural representatives on the employers group.

While adjournment was taken at 5:30 without a final vote on the report, marked progress was made during the debate, consuming the entire afternoon, toward closing the gap between the various interests.

Representatives of the employers group were at pains to make clear their reasons for refraining from giving their approval to the resolution as it was reported and Frederick P. Fish of that group suggested certain changes in the language looking to agreement.

Judge Elbert H. Gary was conspicuous by his absence from to-day's session. It is understood that he returned last night to New York but gave no information to Chairman Baruch of the public group indicating that he would not return to the conference. Mr. Baruch did not attach significance to the steel man's absence.

Text of Resolution.
After reading of several new resolutions at the opening of to-day's session, Thomas L. Chadbourne, for the committee of fifteen, presented the collective bargaining resolution, reading:

"The right of wage earners to organize in trade or labor unions, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers and in respect to wages, hours of labor and rules and conditions of employment, is recognized.

"This must not be understood as limiting the right of any wage earner to refrain from joining any organization or to deal directly with his employer if he so chooses."

This resolution precipitated the debate led by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of the public group, which continued until adjournment. The resolution was read again at 9:30 to-morrow morning, when the order of business will be a continuation of consideration of the resolution.

Meanwhile, efforts are being made tonight to meet the employers' objections raised during the discussion. These objections are chiefly of a technical nature, interpretations of the resolution. As expressed by Homer L. Ferguson and Herbert F. Perkins of the employers' group, they are chiefly of a technical nature, interpretations of the resolution, but upon the kind of representation.

Mr. Ferguson, speaking as a manager responsible both to owner and employees, drew a picture of the outside labor market, advertising and calling meetings of workers and setting himself up as the representative of the employees to deal with employers.

Opposes Outside Organizer.
He called attention to the methods of organization that had resulted in many of the strikes now in progress and warned against placing power not including corresponding responsibility. He expressed the fear that "power almost supreme but without corresponding responsibility" might be placed in the hands of the organizations through the proposed action of the conference.

Mr. Fish moved to refer the resolution back to the committee for further consideration in the hope that differences might be overcome. This motion was not acted upon. He pointed out that a very large number of industries in the country have had no labor trouble and that in the large industries personal contact between men and employers was maintained.

A substitute report reads: "The right of wage earners to organize in trade and labor unions and by agreement with the employers to have their representatives of their own choosing to be selected from their own number or otherwise, as may be agreed upon, in negotiations and adjustments with employers with respect to wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment."

Continued on Eleventh Page.

Berlin Denies Warfare on the Letts in Baltic

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The German Government's reply to the demands of the Allies concerning the evacuation of the Baltic provinces has been handed to Marshal Foch.

The reply points out that General von Goerz, the former German commander, has been recalled and repudiates any warlike intentions by Germany against either the Lettish or Russian peoples.

It adds that the German Government has strictly forbidden German soldiers to enter Russian territory.

Further, it is pointed out that Germany has recognized no new Government in the territories concerned, has no connection with any such Government, and has severed connection with any German soldiers disobeying her orders, and hence there is not a single German soldier with the Russian troops in the Baltic or participating in Col. Avaloff-Bermond's offensive over whom the German Government could still exercise authority.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES ASSURED

Sir Thomas Lipton Sends New Challenge for Yacht Trophy.

ASKS AN EARLY START Wants First Contest June 24—May Abandon Sandy Hook Course.

The America's Cup will be defended next summer. News making certain the revival of the international yacht racing classic came from the New York Yacht Club, through George Cormack, its secretary, last night. It was announced that the club had received another challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton, through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club of Belfast. Since the New York Yacht Club last December informed Sir Thomas that it would be ready to defend the trophy in 1920, provided the Irish baronet saw fit to send another challenge, it remains only to fix the dates and name the waters for the contents between either the Resolute or the Vantile, defender, and the Shamrock IV, challenger.

Lipton's challenge, which came in a cable from H. L. Garrett, secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, proposes that the races be started on Thursday, June 24. The America's Cup never has been defended so early in the year. The races would be held either in September or October. Unofficial comment at the New York Yacht Club last night made it quite clear that there would be no races as early as June or July, but that it was highly probable that the first contest would be scheduled for early in August.

There was strong sentiment in favor of changing the course of the race. A certain group which is foremost in formation, the policy of the New York Yacht Club favors racing off Newport. The challenge and the questions of date and course will be discussed immediately by the cup committee, which is composed of Lewis Cass Ledyard, chairman; Edward D. Morgan, C. Ledyard Blair, Dallas B. Pratt, C. Oliver Iselin, W. B. Duncan and Granville Kane. It is quite possible that its decisions will be announced and despatched to Lipton even in advance of the annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club, which is to be held late in December.

The challenge from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club reads as follows:

"We beg leave again to challenge for the America's Cup on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, Yacht which is Shamrock IV, already in America. First race to be sailed Thursday, June 24, 1920. H. L. GARRETT, Honorary secretary of the subcommittee for the America's cup challenge.

A supplementary telegram says: "In confirmation thereof in behalf of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and in the interest of Sir Thomas Lipton, a member of the club, we challenge to sail a series of matches for the America's Cup with the yacht Shamrock IV, against any one yacht built in the United States of America. The following are the specifications of the challenging yacht: Owner, Sir Thomas Lipton; Bart. K. C. V. O. Shamrock IV; length at load waterline, 75 feet; rigged cutter. First race to be sailed June 24, 1920; second race, Saturday, June 25; third race, Tuesday, June 28; further races, if any, to be sailed on each following Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday."

Lipton challenged for the America's Cup in 1913, and races were arranged for the summer of 1914. Lipton named the Shamrock IV, as his challenger, while American syndicates built the Defiance, the Vantile and the Resolute to defend the trophy. A series of elimination races was held, and just when it was settled that the Resolute was to meet the Lipton craft the world war broke out and the races were called off. The Shamrock IV is in dry dock in South Brooklyn.

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CRONSTADT IS TAKEN; BRITISH NAVAL BASE

Russian Northwest Army Sweeps Reds Back and Nears Petrograd.

SOVIETS TO QUIT CITY

Powder Magazines Are Being Flooded—Trotzky Sends Reinforcements.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, Oct. 16.—Cronstadt, the great Russian naval base just off Petrograd in the Gulf of Finland, is reported to have surrendered to the British fleet.

According to Bolshevik accounts Kieff has been recaptured by the Red armies. The town was occupied by Denikine's troops, who, however, had only a small strip of country west of the place. It is from this point that, brushing aside Ukrainian resistance, the Red armies have advanced.

Will Evacuate Petrograd.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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REVAL, Oct. 16.—Zinoviev called an extra meeting of the Petrograd Soviet October 6, at which the Soviet decided upon the final evacuation of Petrograd and the formation of a special regiment, composed of commissars and communists, for an unknown destination, besides the forcible removal of the remaining skilled workmen, the object being to prevent their staying to help the white Russians.

The powder magazines of Petrograd are being flooded to prevent their falling into the hands of the white Russians.

According to another account, Trotzky succeeded in bringing heavy reinforcements to Petrograd, but serious opposition may be expected beyond Gatchina.

The food supply is under the supervision of American officers. Viborg only awaits a shipment of food, which will be sufficient for seventeen days, assuming the population of Petrograd and the surrounding towns to be 650,000.

A further 15,000 tons of food is being shipped from Chicago on Saturday. It is expected will arrive before Petrograd is beleaguered. Thus it is hoped to avoid the necessity of evacuating the city.

The steps to be taken. These are the steps that would be taken, as outlined by these diplomatic experts:

First—The United States would send the treaty back with this change made in it for deposit with the secretary of the conference.

Second—The treaty, having been changed by the United States, would then be brought before the supreme council for the purpose of securing acceptance of the changes by five principal Powers.

Third—Acceptance of the changes having been secured Germany would be notified by a diplomatic note that the treaty had been changed in this respect and that her adherence was desired.

Fourth—Germany having accepted, she would be obliged to, a joint note would be sent to all the minor Powers notifying them of the desired change and inviting their acceptance.

These steps having been taken the treaty would stand in the archives here as having been so changed between all the allied nations and the German Government. With this outline of the steps which would be taken was coupled the statement that France, in supporting wholeheartedly America's demand for equal vote with Great Britain, would ask that the change should include votes for the French colonies, which would mean an equal number for France. They believe now that this change would not be opposed by Great Britain, which above all is desirous of having the United States satisfied.

Compromise Is Discussed.
This opinion of the French Foreign Office is believed to be due to informal conversations, which it now appears have been going on here since Great Britain's voting power became the object of such severe attacks in the United States.

These views, proceeding from the highest sources here, can only be regarded as having the highest significance of what has been going on in diplomatic circles as the result of American developments.

The points emphasized are first, that the diplomatic tangle held up by the President's friends as the reason for defeating the Johnson amendment and other changes is not foreseen by the French.

Second—That the French hold that as the Johnson amendment would be in effect a change in the treaty, whereby the covenant is an integral part, it would have to be put up to Germany, but that this would be a mere matter of form, Germany being in no position to object.

Third—That the Supreme Council, as contended in the Lodge minority report, can and will act upon changes made by the United States.

In no quarter here is it even suggested that a change such as the Johnson amendment contemplates would be equivalent to the rejection of the treaty, as the President contended while on his tour. In fact, it is apparent from statements made to-day that France is now favoring the principle of the Johnson amendment, expecting that its adoption would give her an opportunity to obtain votes for the French colonies to equalize

Continued on Fourth Page.

PATH CLEARED FOR AMERICA'S PACT CHANGES

Paris Diplomats See Their Opportunity in Amendments Asked Here.

NO DIPLOMATIC TANGLE

New Clauses to Be Accepted by Big Powers Without Calling Second Conference.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, Oct. 16.—If the peace treaty is sent back from the United States with any amendments the changes will be supported by France in the supreme council and accepted by the other Powers.

This statement was made to THE SUN to-day by a high French authority who is cognizant of the conversations that have been going on here concerning the effect of probable changes by the American Senate. The statement can be accepted without question as coming from one who knows whereof he speaks so far as the French are concerned.

As regards the Shantung amendment greater difficulties are foreseen. It being regarded here as improbable that the United States could get a Shantung change approved now. In this connection THE SUN is informed that Japan within the last few days has communicated to the French Government the date upon which she will turn Shantung back to China and her exact plans with respect thereto. It is believed in French circles that similar information has been sent to Washington.

Admitting now the possibility if not the probability of the Johnson amendment passing, French interest for the moment is concentrated on this proposed change. It is the opinion of the French Foreign Office that no serious diplomatic problem would arise should this amendment carry.

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Continued on Fifth Page.

How Senators Voted on Shantung Amendment to the Treaty of Peace

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The vote on the Shantung amendment to the peace treaty in the Senate this evening was as follows:
For the Amendment—35.
Against the Amendment—55.

Republicans—Ball (Del.), Borah (Idaho), Brandegee (Conn.), Calder (N. Y.), Capper (Kan.), Curtis (Kan.), Dillingham (Vt.), Fall (N. M.), France (Md.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Gronna (N. D.), Harding (Ohio), Johnson (Cal.), Jones (Wash.), Knox (Pa.), LaFollette (Wis.), Lodge (Mass.), McCormick (Ill.), McLean (Conn.), Moses (N. H.), New (Ind.), Newberry (Mich.), Norris (Neb.), Page (Vt.), Penrose (Pa.), Phipps (Col.), Poindexter (Wash.), Sherman (Ill.), Sutherland (W. Va.), Wadsworth (N. Y.), Warren (Wyo.), Watson (Ind.)—32.
Democrats—Gore (Okla.), Reed (Mo.), Walsh (Mass.)—3.

Against the Amendment—55.
Republicans—Curt (R. I.), Cummins (Ia.), Hale (Me.), Kellogg (Minn.), Kenyon (Ia.), Keyes (N. H.), Lenroot (Wis.), McCumber (N. D.), McNary (Ore.), Nelson (Minn.), Smoot (Utah), Spencer (Mo.), Sterling (S. D.), Townsend (Mich.)—14.

Democrats—Ashurst (Ariz.), Bankhead (Ala.), Beckham (Ky.), Chamberlain (Ore.), Culberson (Tex.), Dial (S. C.), Fletcher (Fla.), Gay (La.), Gerry (R. I.), Harris (Ga.), Harrison (Miss.), Henderson (Nev.), Hitchcock (Ark.), Jones (N. M.), Kendrick (Wyo.), King (Utah), Kirby (Neb.), McKellar (Tenn.), Myers (Mon.), Nugent (Ind.), Overman (N. C.), Owen (Okla.), Phelan (Cal.), Pittman (Tex.), Pomeroy (Ohio), Randall (La.), Robinson (Ark.), Sheppard (Tex.), Shields (Tenn.), Simmons (N. C.), Smith (Ariz.), Smith (Ga.), Smith (Md.), Stanley (Ky.), Swanson (Va.), Thomas (Col.), Trammell (Fla.), Underwood (Ala.), Walsh (Mon.), Williams (Miss.), Wolcott (Del.)—41.

Of the Senators not voting Senators Edge, Republican (N. J.); Martin, Democrat (Va.); Smith, Democrat (S. C.); Johnson, Democrat (S. D.), were paired against the amendment. Senators Elkins, Republican (W. Va.), and Fernald, Republican (Mo.), were paired for it.

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BAR O. K. DENIED TAMMANY MEN

Indorsement in Judicial Race Refused Undermyer and Luce.

NEWBURGER IS FAVORED

Reelection of McCook Also Is Urged in Judiciary Committee Report.

The judiciary committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York made public last night a report indorsing the candidacy of Justice Joseph E. Newburger and Phillip J. McCook for Justices of the Supreme Court; Richard H. Smith, Thomas T. O'Reilly, Joseph M. Callahan, Louis Wendel, Jr., Henry K. Davis and William H. Chorush for Justices of the City Court, and James A. Foley, James O'Malley and Charles E. Manierre for Surrogate. The only important candidates for judicial office who were not indorsed by the committee were the two who were nominated and are particularly sponsored by Tammany Hall—Irwin Undermyer and Robert L. Luce, both running for Justice of the Supreme Court. Of Justice Luce the report says:

"When Justice Luce was a candidate for the City Court in 1913 and for the Supreme Court in 1916 your committee reported that notwithstanding his ability and general good standing at the bar it found itself unable to certify that his professional career at the bar had shown fitness for judicial office. This reservation by your committee was, in its judgment, compelled by charges made by a member of this association based upon alleged acts of Mr. Luce in 1903 while acting as counsel for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and representing it in that capacity before the Board of Aldermen of this city.

"Your committee has carefully reexamined the charges so made and which are now repeated. It has again sought from Mr. Justice Luce, as it did in 1913 and 1916, a satisfactory explanation of the transactions in question, but, although fully advised and requested to explain, he has again declined to do so.

"The official mid-day statement giving his condition said:

"The discomfit which the President suffered for two days has been relieved to a very great extent. His pulse, respiration and kidney function continue normal.

"GRAYSON, 'RUFFIN,' 'STIFF'." The day bulletin was supported by unofficial reports throughout the afternoon, although there was no disposition to create an impression that a radical improvement could be noted for some time.

Affairs demanding Mr. Wilson's attention are still being shoved into other channels as was the prohibition enforcement act, which was sent to-day to the Attorney-General for consideration before executive action is taken.

LLOYD GEORGE STILL HOPEFUL

But He Says Wilson's Illness Is Serious Blow to Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Premier Lloyd George, in a speech at Sheffield to-day, referring to President Wilson, said: "His illness is a serious blow to the peace of the world and the cause of humanity."

The Premier concluded: "The war is over. I wish I could say that all wars were over. But I am hopeful."

U. S. Mail Plane Wrecked.
ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 15.—A United States mail plane in charge of Lieut. S. A. Robinson, en route from Belmont Park to Bellefonte, Pa., became lost in the fog near here to-day, crashed into a tree and in a fall of twenty feet was completely wrecked. Lieut. Robinson, who escaped with minor bruises, left by train for Belmont Park.

Ambassador Bernstorff has already written his opinion of how the war started and why it was lost, and this highly interesting article will be published in full in THE SUN next Sunday.

Result Shows Sufficient Votes to Defeat Treaty Unless It Is Modified.

MORE TO OPPOSE GRAB
At Least 12 Senators Who Opposed Amendment Will Vote Against Document.

REJECTION IS NOT FINAL

Action Taken in Committee of the Whole Subject to Review by Chamber.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Senate defeated the Shantung amendment to the peace treaty to-day by the vote of 35 to 55.

Counting Senators paired but who would have voted for the amendment had they been free to do so, it mustered 37 votes. That is four more than the necessary number to reject the treaty, and the outcome was acclaimed by treaty critics as equivalent to assurance that the treaty would be beaten unless modified with the necessary reservations to make it measurably acceptable to its opponents.

The Shantung amendment proposed, in the treaty articles which cede Shantung to Japan, to substitute China for Japan. It was supported by thirty-two Republicans and three Democrats; opposed by fourteen Republicans and forty-one Democrats.

The vote came at the end of a day of continuous debating. It involved a number of surprises, for it showed a smaller support for the amendment than had been generally expected. On the other hand, the vote cast for it, plus those Senators who, though they voted against, have declared that they will oppose the treaty unless strong reservations are grafted into the ratification resolution, makes a total which insures a wide margin by which to defeat the treaty unless it is fundamentally modified.

Twelve More for Reservations.
Among Senators who voted against the amendment but will insist on effective modifications of the treaty in the form of reservations tantamount to amendments were Cummins (Ia.), Hale (Me.), Kellogg (Minn.), Kenyon (Ia.), Keyes (N. H.), Lenroot (Wis.), McCumber (N. D.), Shields (Tenn.), Smoot (Utah), Spencer (Mo.), Stirling (S. D.) and Townsend (Mich.).

The Shantung amendment has been recorded by many in recent days as a tactical mistake from the standpoint of opposition to the session. Many Senators, though opposed to indorsing the cession of the province to Japan, felt that it was unnecessary for this country to insist on its return to China.

Mr. Lodge after the vote to-day notified the Senate that at the proper time he will move an amendment to strike from the treaty the three paragraphs dealing with Shantung. This will command a considerably larger strength than was mustered for the amendment to-day.

At present the treaty is being considered in committee of the whole. The work of the committee of the whole will be reviewed later in the Senate proper and in that stage Mr. Lodge's amendment will come to a vote.

Senator Kellogg (Minn.) in declaring himself opposed to the amendment reported by the committee, explained that in his view it could not possibly accomplish anything to the advantage of China, as the treaty would be in effect despite action of the United States. To adopt the amendment would merely serve to delay the final establishment of a state of peace and the readjustment of the world to the new basis.

Hale for Clear Reservation.
Senator Hale (Me.) said in part: "The treaty should be amended, but I believe through reservations rather than amendments. As to such a reservation, I approve the treaty provision, but shall be satisfied with reservation that shall make clear that we are not party to the wrongful transfer of Shantung."

"The idea that Britain or any other Power shall have a greater representation in the League of Nations than ourselves is repugnant to me. I am not a reservationist on the subject can be made equally strong if not stronger than the amendment. Unless it is adopted I shall vote against ratification of the treaty."

"The country and Senate are sick and tired of the discussion. I have the highest regard for the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge). I do not question his leadership, but let me venture my humble opinion that if we really want to dispose of this treaty the way is to hold this body to night sessions and force the matter to a conclusion. The country wants action. The Senate or the great majority of it wants action, and however necessary the delay in the past may have been I believe the time has come when we can and should take action."

Senator Phelan (Cal.) said in part: "When Commodore Perry opened Japan he did not know what was in it.

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GERMAN WARBLAME PROBE STARTS SOON

Ludendorff and Von Bernstorff Among Witnesses.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The tribunal of State set up by the Government at general request to investigate the question of the responsibility for the war and charges against leading statesmen and military leaders alleged to have been criminally culpable for their part in bringing on or continuing it unnecessarily will open its sittings this week. Former Ambassador Bernstorff will be one of the first witnesses.—Associated Press cable in THE SUN on Thursday.—News Item.

U. S. Mail Plane Wrecked.
ALLENTOWN,