posing that the United States recognize all the obligations of Article X. for the period of the ensuing five years was beaten, 32 to 46. Mr. Hitchcock endeavored to tell the Senate that the suggestion embodied in his proposed amendment had come from no less international an authority than Elihu Root of New York.

"Of course we recognize the authorship of this provision as that of Mr. Root," interpolated Senator Lodge when Senator Hitchcock called attention of the Senate to the source of the suggestion, "but I may call the Senator's attention to the fact that Mr. Root, after making the pronouncement, altered his position and said that he favored the extirpation of the whole of Article X."

Ashurst Appeals for Speed.

Senator Walsh (Mont.), another Administration leader, then made an earnest plea for the consideration of an amendment which would recognize America's obligation under Article X. in so far as the territorial integrity and political independence of Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and the Serb-Croat-Slovene state were concerned. This too was voted down, 32 to 42. But it served to provoke Senator Ashurst (Ariz.) to an outburst which amused the Senate and at the same time won many approving smiles from both sides of the chamber.

Senator Ashurst in a voice of thunder denounced the time wasting of further oratory regarding the treaty and the league covenant, blaming his own party as much as the Republicans. Said he:

"I never have heard a more powerful nor a more convincing argument than that of the Senator from Montana, but I want to ask him a question. Is there a single Democratic Senator who now believes that any argument that possibly can be made in the forum of reason will alter the predetermination that our antagonists have agreed upon? Therefore, why waste time?

"I appeal on behalf of the American people for action and early action; to vote the treaty up or vote it down and stop this talk which every man who will speak knows never will change a vote. Let me say to my own party, if you have failed to expose your own position to the American people, God knows you never can do it. So you are wasting time on the Republican peril, doing nothing, making mud pies. For God's sake let us all keep our mouths shut and vote, vote and only vote."

Effort for Cloture Fails.

Early in the day's session an abortive attempt was made by the acting Democratic leader, Senator Hitchcock, to obtain consideration by the Senate of a rule to close debate on the pending reservations under the cloture rule of the Senate, never heretofore invoked. The Hitchcock motion provided for cloture on the reservations debate and a fixed vote at the end of the necessarily elapsed period which the cloture rule provides.

This was objected to by Senator Norris (Neb.) on the ground that it dealt not with the business before the Senate, which was the treaty itself, and Senator Lodge supported Senator Norris. Senator Lodge made the point of order that the rule was not in order in the form brought forward by Senator Hitchcock and in this he was sustained by President pro tem. Cummins. A vote on the question was precipitated by Senator Lodge moving to table the Hitchcock appeal, which the Senate promptly did by a vote of 44 to 36.

After the vote on the reservation on Article X. had been taken Senator Lodge reported to the chair that he was prepared to file a petition for the application of the cloture rule on the whole treaty question, which is in order, and thereupon he laid upon the desk of the secretary of the Senate a petition signed by the following Republicans:

Phipps (Col.), Elkins (W. Va.), Capper (Kan.), Edge (N. J.), Townsend (Mich.), Jones (Wash.), Curtis (Kan.), Norris (Neb.), Calder (N. Y.), Lodge (Mass.), Kellogg (Minn.), Hale (Me.), Lenroot (Wis.), Dillingham (Vt.), Harding (Ohio), McNary (Ore.), Ball (Del.), Sterling (N.D.), Cummins (Ia.), Moses (N. H.), Spencer (Mo.), Keyes (N. H.), McCumber (N. D.), Colt (R. I.), Watson (Ind.), Smoot (Utah), McLean (Conn.), Nelson (Minn.), New (Ind.), Kenyon (Ia.).

To Be Voted On To-morrow.

At the conclusion of the day the Senate took a recess until Saturday, at which time the cloture petition will be before the session and must be voted upon at once. It requires two-thirds of the Senators present to force its adoption. The chances of its prevailing are believed to be good and unless the Democrats through counsel from outside the Capitol shall determine to defeat it it will be adopted. Once adopted the end of the long speeches is at hand. After its adoption addresses on the treaty must be limited to one hour each for the ninety-six members of the Senate and thereafter the Senate must proceed to vote upon the question before it.

Seemingly this would mean that there would yet remain ninety-six hours of talk about the treaty, but this is not a fair assumption. At least three-quarters of the Senators may be relied upon to withhold further oratorical offerings and a fairer assumption would be that with the cloture rule adopted the Senate would dispose of the treaty within the ensuing week.

Senator Hitchcock made public to-day his proposed substitute for the reservations framed and adopted by the majority of the Foreign Relations Committee. It will be noticed that they have no preamble similar to that made a part of the committee reservations, under which the recognition of America's right to reserve against certain features of the treaty must be recognized by three of the four principal Allied and Associated Powers. The Administration reservations are in effect purely interpretative and are proffered at this late day as a final effort at the compromise which Senator Hitchcock and the Administration Senators generally have professed all along to deplore and despise.

What Reservations Propose.

The text of the Hitchcock reservations follows:

"That any member nation proposing to withdraw from the league on two years notice is the sole judge as to whether its obligations referred to in Article I. of the League of Nations have been performed as required in said article.

"That no member nation is required to submit to the league, its council or its assembly for decision, report or recommendation any matter which it considers to be in international law a domestic question, such as immigration, labor, tariff or other matter relating to its internal or coastwise affairs.

"That the national policy of the United States known as the Monroe Doctrine as announced and interpreted by the United States is not in any way impaired or affected by the covenant of the League of Nations and is not subject to any decision, report of inquiry by the council or assembly.

"That the advice mentioned in Article X. of the covenant of the league which the council may give to the member nations as to the employment of their naval and military forces is merely advice which each member nation is free to accept or reject according to the conscience and judgment of its then existing government, and in the United States this advice can only be accepted by action of the Congress at the time in being, Congress alone under the Constitution of the United States having the power to declare war.

"That in case of a dispute between members of the league if one of them have self-governing colonies, dominions or parts which have representation in the assembly, each and all are to be considered parties to the dispute, and the same shall be the rule if one of the parties to the dispute is a self-governing colony. Dominions or parts as well as the nations as a whole shall be considered parties to the dispute and each and all shall be disqualified from having their votes counted in case of any inquiry on said dispute made by the assembly."

WANTS WOMAN ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

National Council Will Send Plea to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—The National Council of Women in session here to-day passed a resolution asking that Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, president of the council, be appointed one of the three representatives of the United States on the League of Nations. A committee was appointed to carry this resolution to the proper authorities in Washington.

Employment agencies were criticised at to-day's session. Miss Margaretta Neale, assistant to the director-general of employment service in the Department of Labor, said that the national employment agencies under direction of the Government were among the nation's greatest needs.

"In New York," she said, "agencies collected $2,500,000 in fees last year, while the Ohio industrial Commission recently showed that in twelve months it had saved 175,655 workers $250,000 that would have been charged them as fees by private labor agencies."

Orin Lester of the savings bureau of the Treasury Department told the council that the high cost of living was a personal problem and that regardless of investigations and criminal prosecutions there always would be a high cost of living so long as there was a thoughtless and extravagant public. He advocated the limiting of expenses to the income, and said the best way to accomplish this was through a system of bookkeeping.

It was announced to-night that Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of Secretary of Navy Daniels, had been nominated third vice-president, to-day. A telegram was sent to her in Washington asking her to signify her acceptance previous to the voting to-morrow. Miss Helen Taft, who was nominated recording secretary, also was absent from the sessions, and a similar telegram was sent to her at Bryn Mawr.

Miss Jane Addams of Chicago spoke at the memorial to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

LEAGUE STRANGLING, ITALIAN PAPER SAYS

Declares Senate Vote Shows Need of Guarantees.

ROME, Nov. 13. — "The poor baby League of Nations is threatened with strangulation in its very cradle," says the *Tribuna*, commenting on the vote in the American Senate on the measure.

"Everybody knows," the newspaper continues, "that President Wilson always maintained that Italy did not need strategic guarantees in the Adriatic because, owing to the new arrangement of the world with the advent of the golden age of innocence inaugurated by the League of Nations, guarantees are superfluous.

"Instead of trusting to its own force of strength or position, President Wilson said each nation would find safety from any offence or threat in the solidarity of all countries in the League of Nations. If the league is strangled, what remains of this argument?"

PARAGUAY FOR THE LEAGUE.

Adhesion to International Labor Body Also Is Approved.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Nov. 13.—The Senate has approved the adhesion of Paraguay to the League of Nations and to the International Labor Organization.

The Foreign Minister has authorized the Director of Posts to subscribe to a postal convention with the United States for the exchange of parcel post mail matter.

Poincare Glasgow Rector.

GLASGOW, Nov. 13.—Raymond Poincare, President of the French Republic, was installed to-day as lord rector of Glasgow University. The French President was given a hearty welcome.

RUMANIA ACCEPTS TREATY AS STANDS

Notification Reaches Supreme Council After Session Ends, Is Report.

SHARP NOTE WAS READY

French Complain They Are Chief Sufferers From Delay in U. S.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—According to the *Presse de Paris* the session of the Supreme Council had just closed to-day when Victor Antonesco, Rumanian Minister to France, and Gen. Coanda, former Premier of Rumania, transmitted to the French Foreign Office a telegram from the Rumanian Government, sent November 6 but which only reached Paris Wednesday.

The telegram, said the newspaper, announced that Rumania had decided to sign in its entirety the treaty of St. Germain (the Austrian treaty) without enforcing reservations on the article concerning minorities, but would demand an understanding with the parties to the compact as to a friendly spirit in the application of this article. The council was unable to deliberate on the communication.

The Supreme Council had spent the day discussing the note to be sent to Rumania in response to Rumania's recent note. The allied reply, it was forecast before the last Rumanian telegram came, would be very firm in tone.

The report received from Sir George Clerk, the allied commissioner to Budapest, was considered as showing that political conditions in Hungary were much improved and that there were indications of a coalition Government being organized shortly in Budapest with which the Peace Conference could deal.

France is rescribed as the chief suffered from the failure of the United States so far to satify the German peace treaty, in an editorial by Alfred Capus, editor in chief of the *Figaro*, published last night in the combined journal of the Paris newspapers, *La Presse de Paris*. The editorial, which is headed "To the American Senate," asserts that France is directly interested in having the treaty ratified and put into effect immediately after the election, so that France may be enabled to buy raw materials at better prices than at present. It says the Americans seem to take no account of this, and to view the treaty as a thing to be dealt with purely on terms of American policy, "without concerning themselves with the serious manner in which delays over the treaty jeopardize our interests."

"But do they not know," the editorial continues, "what concessions we ourselves have been obliged to make and under what pressure, under what influence, avowed and visible, we made them? Was it not the authority of President Wilson that led us? Was he not their representative, their plenipotentiary?

"To-day, for motives purely material, they disavow this high agent, and to reach him who spoke in their name they are going to punish us for our compliance, for we are the first victims of this disagreement, we who await coal, leather, wheat and cotton—we who are buying at the rate of nine francs for the dollar.

"Is it not the turn of our friends of the United States to forget their preferences, or to sacrifice them to the common cause? This sacrifice is necessary to our economic rehabilitation, which concerns American interests as well as ours."

The Peace Conference has received information from Sofia that the Bulgarian Government has decided to accept and sign the peace treaty as presented to the Bulgarian delegation.

The Bulgarian Premier, M. Stambulisky, who left Sofia for Paris yesterday, is expected to sign the treaty to-morrow.

SWISS ARE STIRRED BY LEAGUE DEBATE

National Council Divides on Entry Into Combination.

BERN, Nov. 13.—The National Council to-day continued its discussion of the question of the entry of Switzerland into the League of Nations. The Catholic Conservative member, Streng, said that his party was divided. He personally was opposed to Switzerland's entry, believing it would compromise Swiss neutrality. The adhesion of the United States before hand, however, would increase the Swiss people's confidence.

The Radical Democrat, Louis Forrer, a former President, supported the entry on the ground of international solidarity. It was impossible, he said, to isolate Switzerland in the economic domain. Dr. Felix Calonder, President in 1917, presented long arguments in favor of Switzerland's entry. He declared that, as another world war would ruin Europe, any attempt to replace the regime of balance of power by international legislation must be received most sympathetically.

"Our adhesion," he added, "does not imply approbation of the conditions imposed on the conquered."

The Socialist opposition, Dr. Calonder said, was due to their preference—which the Swiss people did not share—for world revolution, rather than a society of nations. He was convinced the day was coming when the central Powers would be admitted to this society. "Our neutrality," he said, "rests on guarantees. The Federal Council has obtained assurances from the contracting parties, which will take our special position and conditions into account."

HOOVER URGES STANFORD AID.

University Needs Fund, He Says in Dinner Speech.

Herbert C. Hoover and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University, were the principal speakers at a reception to Mr. Hoover last night at the Hotel Majestic given by the Stanford Club of New York. Mr. Hoover urged an increased endowment, stating that the university, which formerly was one of the richest in the country, is now poor. He estimated that $1,500,000 was needed to bring the equipment to the best standard and for additional buildings. Dr. Wilbur spoke of a project to erect a memorial building commemorating the sixty-five university men who died in the war.

Before the speaking the club held a brief business session, electing Brodie G. Higley president and Ross J. McClelland secretary-treasurer. Mr. McClelland was appointed treasurer of the memorial building fund, for which $200,000 is being raised.

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WIRE CONTROL COST PUT AT $14,418,237

Deficit of Telephone Lines Accounts for Greater Part of the Loss.

WESTERN UNION $921,511

Claim Against Postal Listed at $2,123,392 — Cable Figures Unreported.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—War time operation of the telephone and telegraph systems of the country cost the Federal Government $14,418,237, according to a report of Postmaster-General Burleson, transmitted to Congress to-day by President Wilson. This sum represents the differences between the net earnings of the companies taken over and the compensation guaranteed by the Government.

Reported deficits of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, operating thirty-six subsidiary companies, were $9,290,170.31, while the Western Union Telegraph Company asked an adjustment of $921,511. The Ohio State Telephone Company of Columbus, operating four subsidiary companies, showed a deficit of $392,123.

The Government claim against the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company was listed at $2,123,392.

"If the unadjusted claims of the Government against the Mackay companies be taken into consideration," said Mr. Burleson, "the estimated obligations of the Government would be substantially reduced."

No figures as to the operation of the cable systems, which were under Federal control for six months, were given, Mr. Burleson explaining that the reports from the companies had not yet been received. Any profits from the operation of these companies would reduce the total Government deficit, Mr. Burleson said.

Total net earnings of the telephone and telegraph lines during Federal control were reported at $70,387,532, while the compensation assured was $83,065,769. The total deficit included an estimated $3,000,000 for settlement of future claims. Small independent companies operated by the Government reported a surplus of $57,420.

Week's Hospital Drive Planned.

By unanimous resolution of the Board of Aldermen the time between November 26 and December 3 has been set aside as Hospital Week, during which time a drive for funds for the erection of a hospital building for the Jewish Memorial Hospital Society on Washington Heights will be conducted. The movement has the backing of Health Commissioner Copeland, who says that the district is badly in need of hospital accommodations which the Board of Estimate is unable to provide.

BARCELONA LOCKOUT ENDS.

Spanish Employers and Workers Sign Agreement.

BARCELONA, Nov. 12 (delayed).—Delegates of the employers and workmen signed the definite agreement to-night calling off the lockout which had paralyzed industry here for a week. Work generally will be resumed to-morrow.

The German Embassy has announced that Germany is ready to send merchandise, especially dyestuffs, to Spain.

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