

SENATE HAS CLASH ON BEER AND PEACE

Unanimous Consent Agreement Made to Vote on Treaties Oct. 14.

DRYS EXACT PROMISE

Pledge Given Their Bill Will Be Voted On at the Present Session.

CHECK TO FILIBUSTERING

Ratification Virtually Assured Before Conference on Armament in November.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sept. 30. (Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.)

The Senate to-day entered into a unanimous consent agreement to vote on the German, Austrian and Hungarian peace treaties October 14, but only after the prohibition forces had wrung from Republican leaders a pledge that there will be no adjournment of the present session of Congress until the anti-beer bill is voted on.

Beer and peace clashed violently in the day's proceedings. For a time it seemed probable that the radical drys would block the entire legislative programme, but parleys during the afternoon brought them to terms.

Soon after the Senate convened to-day Senator Lodge proposed a unanimous consent agreement to vote on October 14 on the treaties. Senator Sterling (S. D.), dry leader, promptly objected. He gave notice that he would oppose any agreement that did not include a provision for voting on the much disputed beer bill. Wet Senators with equal promptness clearly demonstrated that they would consent to no agreement that did provide for a vote on the beer bill. With the situation thus deadlocked Senator Lodge withdrew his proposal temporarily.

At the close of the session he offered it again. Senator Sterling made a brief statement to the effect that he had been in conference with Republican leaders and had received an ironclad assurance that no adjournment would be attempted until the beer bill was disposed of. Senator Reed (Mo.), who opposed the beer bill, gave notice that he was not a party to any such understanding, and although he interposed no objection to the agreement to vote on the treaties, made it plain that the wets were determined to insist that their filibuster whenever the beer bill is brought up again.

The unanimous consent agreement contains several provisions. One provides that whenever debate on the treaties begins the tax revision bill may be taken up at any time, but no attempt was made to fix a time for voting on the tax bill. Another provision is that the old agreement to vote on October 19 on the treaty bill for free Panama Canal tolls for American coastwise shipping shall not be abrogated.

To-day's action forestalls possibility of a Democratic filibuster against the treaties and virtually assures ratification before the international conference on the limitation of armament begins on November 11. At the same time it leaves the opposition ample time to present their case against the treaties.

Democrats are perfecting reservations which they will offer to the ratification, and they expect to muster not less than twenty votes against the treaties. Nevertheless the treaties will have a margin of probably ten votes on ratification.

FIVE METHODISTS CALL PROHIBITION A BENEFIT

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A committee of five American delegates, headed by Bishop James Cannon of Virginia, who were appointed by the Methodist centennial conference, has issued a reply to Lord Northcliffe's recent alleged statements concerning prohibition in the United States. The committee says: "We insist, judged by the usual standard of results, that the prohibition law has been beneficial to the people of the United States. We assent as a committee representing every State in the Union to the statement of the committee of farmers, editors, college professors, pastors and bishops, that we know from personal observation that the prohibition law has been of great benefit to the people whom we live."

DISARM ONLY AFTER PACT OVER PACIFIC

Premier Hughes Explains Views Held by Australia.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 30.—Discussion of limitation of armament at the Washington conference will be impossible without raising the principal phases of the Pacific question, Premier Hughes said in the House of Representatives here to-day. Australia was a Pacific Power, and her destiny lay in the Pacific problem, which, so far as Australia was concerned, was the problem of Japan, which must expand, he said. "Talk of disarmament is idle," he added, "unless the causes of armaments are removed. Frankly, I see no hope of disarmament until problems relative to the Pacific are settled."

GIVE THEM BAKER'S COCOA TO DRINK

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Just as good for older people. It is delicious, too, of fine flavor and aroma.

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BAVARIANS SCHEME TO BAR REPARATIONS

Would Leave State Bankrupt, Thus Rendering Treaty Demands Null.

OTHERS PLEDGED CREDIT

Chancellor Wirth Supported by French; Stresemann by British; Coalition Likely.

STRONG AND UNITED PULL TO GIVE JOBS

Continued from First Page.

liamentary tangle which Chairman Hoover solved with some difficulty. It was Mr. Gompers' view that the report should say merely "many millions of unemployed" in the country.

In a half hour or so the conflict reached a stage at which everybody agreed to the definite statement that between 3,500,000 and 4,500,000 are unemployed in the United States.

That section of the report pertaining to the action to be taken by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers caused a debate inside the committee before it went to the conference. Some members of the steering committee regarded the provision for slashing prices to a present day replacement basis as more of a permanent measure for restoring normal conditions than an emergency proposal, but they at last were overruled.

This cut in prices, already described in THE NEW YORK HERALD, was recommended for adoption by manufacturers and others along with a programme of dividing those jobs which do exist among a greater number of workers by part time work, or rotation of jobs, and a reduction in the length of the work day and week.

RAIL RATES DEPENDENT ON PUBLIC, SAYS BYRAM

Head of St. Paul System Sees No Early Reduction.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is not contemplating a move for another reduction in the wages of its employees and the correction of the situation produced by high transportation rates and wages will have to be left to time and public opinion, according to H. E. Byram, president of the system.

"A good many demands for lower rates are being made, but many reductions already have been made," said Mr. Byram. "Extensive rate reductions, however, are impossible on the present level of cost. If the railroads are to be kept in the country's business, they must just have ample capacity, but of course traffic is off.

"We railroad men think that wages and rates are both too high for the commercial health of the country. If a majority of the citizens are convinced that the men are entitled to have all they are not getting, they will doubtless continue to get it until some definite change in the surrounding conditions has taken place, but in that case the public must not expect to get lower rates, if the public should decide not to pay the existing rates any longer, they will enforce their will upon both rates and wages.

Mr. Byram reported that large crops and an early movement of grain to market have produced an improvement in business in the west. As a result of improved crops and a restricted purchasing policy, the St. Paul road is now in a very comfortable cash position, said Mr. Byram. "Yoursers for materials and supplies have been brought down to current needs and the company has no overhanging debts.

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Another question to come before the Brussels conference will be the methods by which the United States is to be paid for the accumulated cost of the upkeep of her army on the Rhine. This problem is giving the allied experts concern, inasmuch as Germany contends that her first indemnity payment covered fully her obligations to date for the maintenance of all the armies of occupation. Germany bases her contention upon the "Treaty of Versailles, which stipulates that the cost of the armies shall have priority over all other charges and should have been taken out of the first indemnity installment.

The United States has expended nearly \$240,000,000 for the maintenance of her forces of occupation. Should the Allies accept the German position, as American circles here regard as probable, the United States would have to collect the cost from the allied Governments, among whom the first indemnity payment is expected to be divided.

It had been unofficially suggested that America accept German indemnity bonds, Class A, in payment for the army's upkeep. These bonds mature in forty years and pay 5 per cent. interest. Financial experts of the Allies contend that the acceptance of these bonds by the American Government would give them a value which they do not possess to-day.

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Only Communists in Reichstag Oppose Treaty.

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The Communists used the treaty to open their usual tirade against capitalism. The Communist Stecker asserted that the treaty with America had been dictated by the capitalist interests, the same as was Germany's submarine warfare and the Treaty of Versailles. He declared that he opposed signing the treaty just as he had opposed signing the Versailles treaty. When the vote was called up in the Reichstag the Nationalists voted for the treaty's ratification.

The taxation bill is now the centre of political conflict. Despite the decision of the Socialists to form a coalition with the Industrial party at Goerlitz, the majority Socialists seem less inclined to accept the conditions proposed by the Industrial party. The Socialists now insist that the industrial mortgage and foreign loan should not free the big industries from turning over part of their surplus to the Government as a direct tax. The Industrial party will not enter a Cabinet making this demand.

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