

him this or not, but he made the assertion with great confidence. Also he said he was leaving for Swampscott in an hour and trusted his visit would not be misconstrued. Senator Hitchcock seemed quite happy.

Situation in Committee.

With the Republicans of the Foreign Relations Committee buckling down to hard work and reviewing the treaty in executive session line by line great dissatisfaction with their Democratic colleagues' inattention to this vital, if burdensome, duty is being manifested. Democratic indifference may perhaps be more accurately described with only two or three members of the minority giving ear to the reading of the most important document ever considered by the committee.

The Republicans seriously consider making a formal complaint of the Democratic conduct on the Senate floor. They feel that this manifestation of indifference is quite in consonance with the Democratic policy of "sign the blamed thing and get it over with," but they are angered by the lack of interest displayed and feel that a public denunciation of such conduct is needed as a rebuke. This suggestion was only discussed to-day.

Senators (Kan.) and (N. Y.) (N. Y.), Capper (Kan.) and McNary (Ore.) were the four Republicans at the White House for long conferences with the President to-day. It is understood that the President explained in detail his firm opinion that reservations in the league covenant or the treaty would endanger the document. The principal reasons: First, because it would bring a distrust among the other nations of America's motives and, second, because reservations by this country would undoubtedly start other nations upon reservations, and effectively tear down the entire structure, making it literally a shanty.

The preliminary "it is understood" is used in this connection because what the President says is for the most part uncontroverted. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find out anything about the conference. When "at home" were announced at the White House, and the first Republican Senators were invited to a conference, the President met his callers in the executive offices.

Reception in Wilson's Study.

Newspaper men, as has been the age-old custom, buttoned when they came out, the news being brought to the freedom of the office lobby. For the last two days, however, the President has received his callers in the White House proper, in his study. In years past reporters and even the public had the run of the White House grounds. President Wilson closed the grounds, and the newspaper men took the liberty of strolling up the great semi-circular driveway and interviewing the Republican Senators who called. To-day they were definitely barred from the grounds.

The Republican callers go to the house and out of one of the side doors. Reporters in the executive offices cannot get near them. If they see them at all it must be outside the gates, and it is difficult to stop an automobile on the streets.

Protest by some of the White House reporters to-day against the ban upon approaching the front entrance during the war. Yesterday newspaper men took the liberty of strolling up the great semi-circular driveway and interviewing the Republican Senators who called. To-day they were definitely barred from the grounds.

In his discussions with the Senators the President has shown a keen interest in the European situation very earnestly. He feels that trouble is likely to break out at any time, and almost anywhere. He contemplates the possibility of a general war, and he had come to pick up his newspapers with a feeling of dread, lest he learn that something has broken out.

His latest conversation with the Senator and the new countries of the disturbed continent. He talked especially of Poland, Rumania, the Baltic states and the Balkan connections. Another source of deep concern, he indicated, relates to the Far East. It was expected that China's attitude yesterday, but they did not. This fact was noted as highly important and suggestive. What this attitude means is not indicated by those who talked with the President.

Shantung Settlement.

All the Senators who talked with the President feel that he is highly displeased with the settlement of the Shantung case, but he has urged, with much explanation of detail, that it was the best that he could obtain. He made them realize that the Shantung case is the best fight of which he was capable for the preservation of Chinese rights; but in it he was entirely without the support of either France or England.

It is believed, as a result of his emphatic expressions, that in the near future the President will address either Congress or the country on this feature of the treaty. He realizes that this has become one of the weakest points in his armor. He is anxious that the Senate and the country shall understand just how insistently he supported the views that Senators are now urging against the settlement.

On one particular point the President has made himself very plain. He is anxious that there be no reservation to Article X of the League of Nations covenant—much less the elimination of that article—such as would compel the treaty to be sent back to the other countries for acceptance of such reservations. This he considers as essential to the establishment in the European mind of a conviction that America is sincerely devoted to the league.

Article X is the provision that all the member Powers mutually guarantee one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity. There has been suggestion of reservation by which the United States should agree to this for a limited period—five or ten years preferred—during which the new States would have opportunity to get on their feet and the world to rehabilitate itself.

President's Belief. The President is sure that this will not suffice to allay the fears of Europe. Moreover, it would be such an amendment would necessitate acquiescence by the other Powers. The International law authorities are a tremendous mass of conflicting reservations by one of the contracting parties is no treaty at all until those ratifications be accepted affirmatively by the other Powers in the case of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1900 the Senate adopted some reservations and thereupon England, being unwilling to agree to them, rejected the treaty as dead, and entirely new negotiations became necessary.

Senators came away with the impression that Article 10, that the President would not particularly object to an interpretive resolution that the United States Congress should have the right to exercise its individual judgment before acting in each particular case. This is a matter of fact, is necessary under our form of Government, which could not be changed by the treaty. During the negotiations at Paris it was shown that Brazil's constitution is like that of the United States on this point, and these limitations of both Governments were so thoroughly understood by all the members of the peace congress that the President did not

think any question on this point would ever be raised.

It developed, following the conference, that resolution expressing the sense of the Senate, or of Congress, regarding the Shantung settlement, may be introduced at any time. Senators considering the action are not ready even to outline it further than to say it would express dissatisfaction with the settlement, and express the opinion that this case should receive the early attention of the league and be adjusted in accordance with principles of international justice. With such a resolution, it is believed by men who talked with him, the President would be entirely in accord.

The President feels that among the important features of the League of Nations is the provision for discussion of difficult internal conditions of nations by the council of the league. He believes that this consideration would be of great value in precipitating a useful world opinion, even though the league will have no power to take a hand in purely domestic problems.

Preced for His Opinion.

On one point the President was asked for expression of his opinion. That is, the United States Army has no air service worthy the name and that after September 1st, the manufacturer's loss of them all just as they stood. Nobody else would take them in large quantities.

Mr. Wadsworth was asked whether it would be possible to get ten or a dozen men to "The Department," he replied, "concluded it would be dangerous to sell the training planes, which are of no use for combat, that was true; also of the DH-4 type. The latter can be used, but there will be nobody to fly in them."

Of training planes he said 2,700 were sold at 10 to 15 per cent. of cost. Some were in poor condition; some rather better, but the manufacturer's loss of them all just as they stood. Nobody else would take them in large quantities.

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SENATE IS DOLEFUL OVER AIR OUTLOOK

Army to Have No Aviation Service Worthy of Name After Sept. 30.

BLAME PUT ON CONGRESS Cutting of Appropriation to \$25,000,000 Criticized as False Economy.

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THE SUN, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919.

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