

DEMANDS REPEAL OF 'LUXURY TAX'

Head of N. J. Pharmaceutical Association Also Denounces Restrictive Laws

MEDICINES TOO COSTLY

Atlantic City, June 11.—The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association should go on record as favoring the repeal of the "luxury tax" and condemn the levying of such taxes in the future...

Mr. Berringer told the delegates to of state legislators who ignored their recommendations. He urged the creation of a national committee of state associations to take up matters of interest to pharmacy with Congress and the departments of the government...

"Such treatment as we have received on several occasions from members of the New Jersey Legislature is not only an affront to this association and its members, but a betrayal of public trust," Berringer declared in his arraignment of an unnamed state senator who piloted a bill they had prepared and which was afterwards passed through another agency.

"The amendment on the Harrison act, by means of a rider attached to the revenue bill, was instance of a pernicious practice, and as a principle of legislation, is decidedly not for the public good. The amendment places an extra and unwarranted burden upon the pharmacist, the benefits derived from which are not at all commensurate. The extra taxes and the extra labor are bound to be reflected in higher costs of very necessary medicines, the costs of which are already abnormally high.

"Even the worst criminal is considered innocent until proved guilty. In the matter of narcotic and prohibition legislation and regulation, however, the pharmacist is continually treated as though he was considered as guilty or as fully intending to be guilty of infracting the law. The time has come when pharmacists should be put upon honor and not hedged about with absurd and even impossible regulations."

Root Says Davison Gave Him Treaty

Continued From Page One

duty on the part of the man who is abandoning his great business and giving his great Red Cross activities and he has conferred inestimable benefit upon the country with credit to himself.

"Then I gather," Senator Knox interjected, "that you do not consider yourself in possession of stolen goods, obtained by bribery, as has been charged on the Senate?"

"I repel any suggestion," Mr. Root replied with some show of feeling, "I feel a sense of strong resentment to repel such a suggestion from any source. Nothing could be more baseless than such a suggestion."

"I don't understand that I'm here to repel any such charge, and I resent deeply having to repel it," Mr. Root added.

Debaters Clash Again

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, ranking Democrat of the committee, pointed out that the inquiry was ordered to look into charges by Senators Lodge and Borah. He read the remarks by the two senators in the Senate, quoting Mr. Borah's statement that interests "peculiarly interested" had copies. A discussion among committee members and several sharp exchanges followed. Senator Lodge said Senator Hitchcock had charged in the Senate that the copy he (Mr. Lodge) had seen, was obtained by "bribery and corruption."

"As a matter of fact," said Senator Lodge, "the copy I saw was the one shown me by Mr. Root."

In reply to questions, Mr. Root said he was not connected with the Red Cross except that he held common membership in it.

Senator Brandegee, Republican, Connecticut, asked whether Root thought there was "anything wrong about a banker taking a copy of the treaty if he saw one, in order to inform himself about the financial terms."

"I can't see that a banker has any more or less right to steal a paper than any one else," replied Mr. Root. "But when a paper is public he has as much right to it as any one else."

Mr. Root believed secrecy was not imposed until after Mr. Davison left Paris.

"At the time this paper was sent to me I didn't know and I judge he didn't know of this injunction," he said.

"I judge that this paper got into Mr. Davison's hands before the injunction was made?" asked Senator Pomeroy.

FINANCIERS TO APPEAR IN LEAK INQUIRY



PAUL M. WARBURG



HENRY P. DAVISON



J. P. MORGAN FRANK VANDERLIP

Root thought it unfortunate that men of position should be "blacked by suspicion" because of their service to the government.

Senator New, Republican, Indiana, asked whether Mr. Root regarded it "legitimate" for the Senate to request a copy.

"I don't think," Mr. Root replied, "we have any right to demand that the Senate is entitled to a copy," said Senator Borah. "Do you regard that as a correct position?"

"I do. I think every American citizen was entitled to see a copy of the paper made public by the German Government."

"That is essentially the fight we have been making," Senator Johnson, Republican, California, interjected.

Senator Pittman, Democrat, Nevada, asked Mr. Root whether he thought it right to require that distribution of the treaty be withheld. Mr. Root thought that "quite reasonable and wise."

"I do think," he added, "it would have been a wise and appropriate course to keep the Senate advised from time to time about the progress of the negotiations. But I think when it appeared that there might be changes it was quite wise to say, 'Don't distribute this now.'"

Senator Harding, Republican, Ohio, remarked that some newspapers were saying the treaty text didn't correspond in some respects with the summary.

"I didn't notice anything which I thought especially important which was not in the summary," replied Mr. Root.

Mr. Root said he had not studied some of the European provisions very carefully, however, and he "didn't sympathize with our mixing up with all the little quarrels in Europe."

The copy he saw was dated April 29, and bore the imprint of "home labor organization."

Other Copies in Circulation

Senator Johnson asked whether he knew of any other copies in New York.

"I do not, but I judge by various rumors going around that there are many."

"Do you think," asked Senator Brandegee, "any damage was done to the negotiations of the treaty by its publication in the Congressional Record?"

"I think no damage could have been done," replied Mr. Root, "unless it was through withdrawing the attention of the Senate from the various other important matters awaiting action."

Senator Smith, Democrat, Arizona, asked whether it would have been proper for the President to send the treaty to the Senate if he had agreed to keep it secret.

"I don't think it was legally incumbent upon him to send the treaty to the Senate," replied Mr. Root. "But I shouldn't be deeply impressed by any agreement made with other countries about when he would read it to the Senate. He is the sole judge."

"Of course, there was a misunderstanding," he said, adding that after the German Government had made the treaty public it was "no longer secret and couldn't be made so by all the powers on earth."

When Mr. Root was asked if he thought President Wilson had acted properly in not consulting the Senate more closely he said:

"The President exercised his constitutional power and I do not want to criticize him. It would have facilitated public business, and made progress toward a solution of a treaty satisfactory to the American people."

"But it was not his duty?" asked Senator Williams.

"No."

Senator Harding, Republican, Ohio, asked if Senator Root remembered a "public pledge" by the President to

keep Congress informed of his activities abroad.

"I think I will take refuge in the natural forgetfulness of a witness," said Mr. Root, smiling.

Mr. Root then was excused.

DAVISON GOT COPY FROM HIS PARTNER

Henry P. Davison took the stand. Chairman Lodge said that Senator Borah, who had suggested calling Mr. Davison, would conduct the examination, but Mr. Davison asked first to be permitted to "tell the story" in his own way before cross-examination.

"I brought to this country one copy of the proposed treaty," Mr. Davison began, "but that copy has never been read by any man except myself and Mr. Root so far as I know."

Mr. Davison then gave a lengthy statement of his Red Cross work and how the International League of Red Cross Societies was formed and promised support in Article 25 of the league of nations.

International co-operation in settling world conditions, Mr. Davison said, was necessary.

"I am one of those," he said, "who believe that peace cannot be made by mere men and pencil."

"If the American people really knew conditions as they exist in Europe, they could not sleep nights," said Mr. Davison. "Destitution and suffering are appalling. I believe Europe will get on her feet, but not if those in position do not contribute to their ability."

The International Red Cross organization of which he is head was "incorporated" in the league of nations, he said.

"That is the primary reason that I became in possession of a copy of the treaty. But I don't want to let it rest there on that alone. I was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. which had wide relations with foreign countries, before and after we entered the war."

As one of many financiers Mr. Davison said he also was interested in the treaty and was convinced that financing Europe could not be handled by any one banking house, but must be done by co-ordination not only of all America's financial strength but also of its industries.

"I believe the President himself is impressed with that fact," said Mr. Davison, declaring that the importance of the treaty was impressed upon all financiers, all of whom were interested and concerned.

"I submit," Mr. Davison continued, "that if there is anything of national intent, it is that. We haven't got peace and we won't get peace until it is worked out."

It was in connection with the Red Cross, Mr. Davison said, that he asked his partner, Thomas W. Lamont, for a copy of the treaty.

"I didn't feel," he continued, "that I was doing anything more than if we were asking for a copy of the fourteen points. The summary had been printed. Everybody in Paris knew what was going on. It never occurred to me that the treaty was not public property."

"But when I arrived in New York I was told copies were not being circulated. So I took it to my office and

showed it to no one until I sent it to Mr. Root."

Senator Borah questioned Mr. Davison at length.

"When you asked Mr. Lamont for the copy," began the Idaho senator, "he said something about your looking into the financial provisions also?"

"We did so in connection with the plan we were discussing with the government, not in connection with my own interests."

SENATE'S ACT PRAISED BY PRESS OF BRITAIN

Some Papers Have Sharp Criticism for President

London, June 11.—(By A. P.)—Secret negotiations at Paris and the non-publication of the treaty with Germany have been denounced here so often that the action of the United States Senate in making public the text of the treaty has been given much prominence in the newspapers.

It has been given sympathetic comment by the London press, there being in some cases sharp criticism of President Wilson. Even the radical Daily News, Mr. Wilson's warmest admirer among London journals, says:

"It must be unhappily admitted that the President, in his personal conduct of the task of peace-making has made many mistakes. When he succumbed to the force of secret diplomacy he made his own first point 'open covenants openly arrived at' sound like nonsense. * * * It is still possible he may recover his position with Congress and the American people, but it is a most desperate hazard."

The Graphic, making a similar point against the President, regrets "that the British parliament does not show any signs of being equally as independent as the United States."

The Telegraph thinks the Senate's action may encourage Germany in the hope for a grave difference among the Allies, but does not see at present any ground for believing that the Senate will reject the treaty. The newspaper regards the action of the Senate as "a manifestation of the universal dissatisfaction over the interminable length of the proceedings in Paris."

The Post, which is an opponent of the league of nations, assures Americans that there is "as much suspicion of the league here as in America."

Cross-Country Flier Delayed

Cleveland, O., June 11.—(By A. P.)—Captain Roy N. Francis, army flier who is to attempt a cross-country one-stop flight from New York to San Francisco, was delayed yesterday on his contemplated start to Dayton, O., for further flying tests when his machine met a slight mishap in alighting after a test trip. No one was injured and the airplane but slightly damaged.

SOUTH AFRICA IS UNIT

Lloyd George Refuses Any Action Which Would Disrupt Union

London, June 11.—(By A. P.)—Great Britain cannot take any action which would mean the disruption of the union of South Africa. This, in effect, was the answer given to the deputation of the Nationalist party of South Africa by Premier Lloyd George in Paris on June 5.

The premier received the deputation, which included General J. B. M. Hertzog and Judge F. W. Reitz, the former president of Orange Free State. It was explained the chief object of the Nationalist party was to obtain restitution of the national status of the South African republics existing before the Boer War.

Mr. Lloyd George in his reply said the South African union was based on a fundamental agreement between the British and Dutch elements, and could not be dissolved by one element without the consent of the other. Great Britain, therefore, was unable to take any action which meant the disruption of the union.

INDIA NEEDS WATER FOR STAPLE COTTON

Investigating Committee Believes American Variety Can Be Grown to Advantage

London, May 28.—By mail.—The Indian cotton committee, appointed by the government of India to investigate the extension of growing of long stapled cotton and to suggest reforms which would benefit cultivators, has just made its report. According to members of the committee India will not be able to produce long staple cotton in an amount sufficient to help Lancashire for about ten years. The belief that American cotton would thrive abundantly in India is expressed in the report. Water for extensive cultivation is said to be the principal need of the country.

The committee concurs in the view that the only parts of India from which assistance to Lancashire can be expected in the near future—in which staple can be grown in large quantities—are those parts of the Madras Presidency in which Cambolia and Karungani cotton are grown, and the Punjab, where American cotton is making rapid headway. Egyptian cotton has been successfully grown in Sind in spite of many difficulties, and P. Hodgkinson, representing English spinners, considers that American cotton of a quality even better than that grown in the Punjab, and up to 1 1/4 inch in staple, could be grown there with ease, provided that perennial irrigation were established by the construction of a barrage on the River Indus at Sukkar.

HEADS SOLDIER PAPER

Charles P. Martyn, Formerly of This City, is Editor of Grenoble Weekly

Charles P. Martyn, a former newspaperman of this city, at one time connected with the Public Ledger, is editor of the Dauphine Doughtboy, a weekly published for the American soldiers stationed at Grenoble, France. The weekly is a four-page miniature newspaper, with sport, news, editorials and several features of a city daily.

Advertisement for Chesterfields cigarettes. Text: 'Straight to "SATISFY" No half-way stop at "Taste" They Satisfy. Chesterfields complete your cigarette enjoyment.'

KNOX MOTION WINS BITTER CENSURE AND WARM PRAISE

Editorials Call It Various an Invocation to Bolshevism and Declaration of Wise, Sane, American Policy of Peace

Senator Knox's resolution to separate the league of nations covenant from the peace treaty runs the gamut of editorial comment today, ranging from violent denunciation, in which the author is depicted as "willing to invoke world-wide bolshevism to gratify personal and political hatred of the President," to warm approval as the "serious and dignified declaration of position of opponents of the covenant."

NEW YORK WORLD—"Ever since the conference began, German diplomacy has endeavored to divide the associated governments, Senator Knox and Senator Lodge are now trying to do for the Germans what they have been unable to do for themselves. They have a different motive, to be sure, for they are seeking only to discredit President Wilson, but their main objective is the same."

"The Senator from Pennsylvania and the senator from Massachusetts know that the covenant of the league of nations cannot be separated from the treaty of peace. If that were done, the whole structure would collapse."

"As against this exploit of partisan senators, the Peace Conference will be far more impressed by the action of the American Federation of Labor, in its convention at Atlantic City, in giving its endorsement to the treaty of peace and the covenant of the league."

"The difference between the Knox resolution and the Federation of Labor resolution is the difference between political sabotage and patriotic Americanism."

"The Knoxes and the Lodges do not want peace—not if peace is negotiated by Woodrow Wilson. They are willing to wreck the peace conference, they are willing to give Europe over to chaos, they are willing to invoke the menace of world-wide bolshevism to gratify their personal and political hatred of the President of the United States."

"Unless the Senate has gone crazy the Knox resolution will never again see the light of day."

NEW YORK TIMES—"The calmness of mind, the sober judgment, the patriotism of a great majority of the senators of the United States will stand as a bulwark against the adoption of the astonishing and dangerous resolution of instruction and menace to the peace conference. It is an open threat to the peace conference and endangers the good relations now happily prevailing between the United States and the other great nations represented in the conference. It is so flagrantly improper and impertinent that the country will regard with deep concern the existence at Washington of a spirit which could prompt a distinguished senator, who has held the great office of Secretary of State, to prepare and present for adoption

a resolution so shocking in its violation of the customs and the proprieties observed by nations in the conduct of foreign affairs.

"The assertion that this treaty would have the effect of amending our constitution and the insinuation that the league covenant is 'inimical to our free institutions' constitute such a monstrous indictment of the President of the United States and of the representatives of other powers with whom he is in conference at Paris that we are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Knox spoke there not at all with that deliberation and sense of responsibility which should guide the utterances of a statesman."

This resolution which Mr. Knox has had the hardihood to propose for the adoption of the Senate is dangerous not alone to the peace of the world and to our good relations with the powers engaged with us in negotiating the treaty; it is, we feel well assured, dangerous to the Republican party. There is abundant evidence that the people of the United States desire a prompt peace as ardently as the people of the European countries.

We are confident that they would deeply resent the adoption, or even the serious consideration, by the Senate of the resolutions which the senator from Pennsylvania has most unwisely been moved to introduce.

NEW YORK SUN—"When Senator Knox, half a year ago, presented his plan for the separation of the business of treaty-making from the business of league reorganization by means of a league of nations and put the two affairs in their proper chronological sequence, the Sun hailed the resolution as presenting a sane, conservative, wisely progressive, entirely modernized policy, which alone can make the United States safe for democracy in the years to come. We hail the reappearance of the same sane plan in its present form. If that declaration could have passed the Senate on the day when President Wilson first took ship for Europe our republic would have been spared the sorry spectacle which his abandonment in the quarrel of opinionated idealists have presented for the last six months; the costly delay, the futile bartering, the unblushing abandonment of self-proclaimed principles."

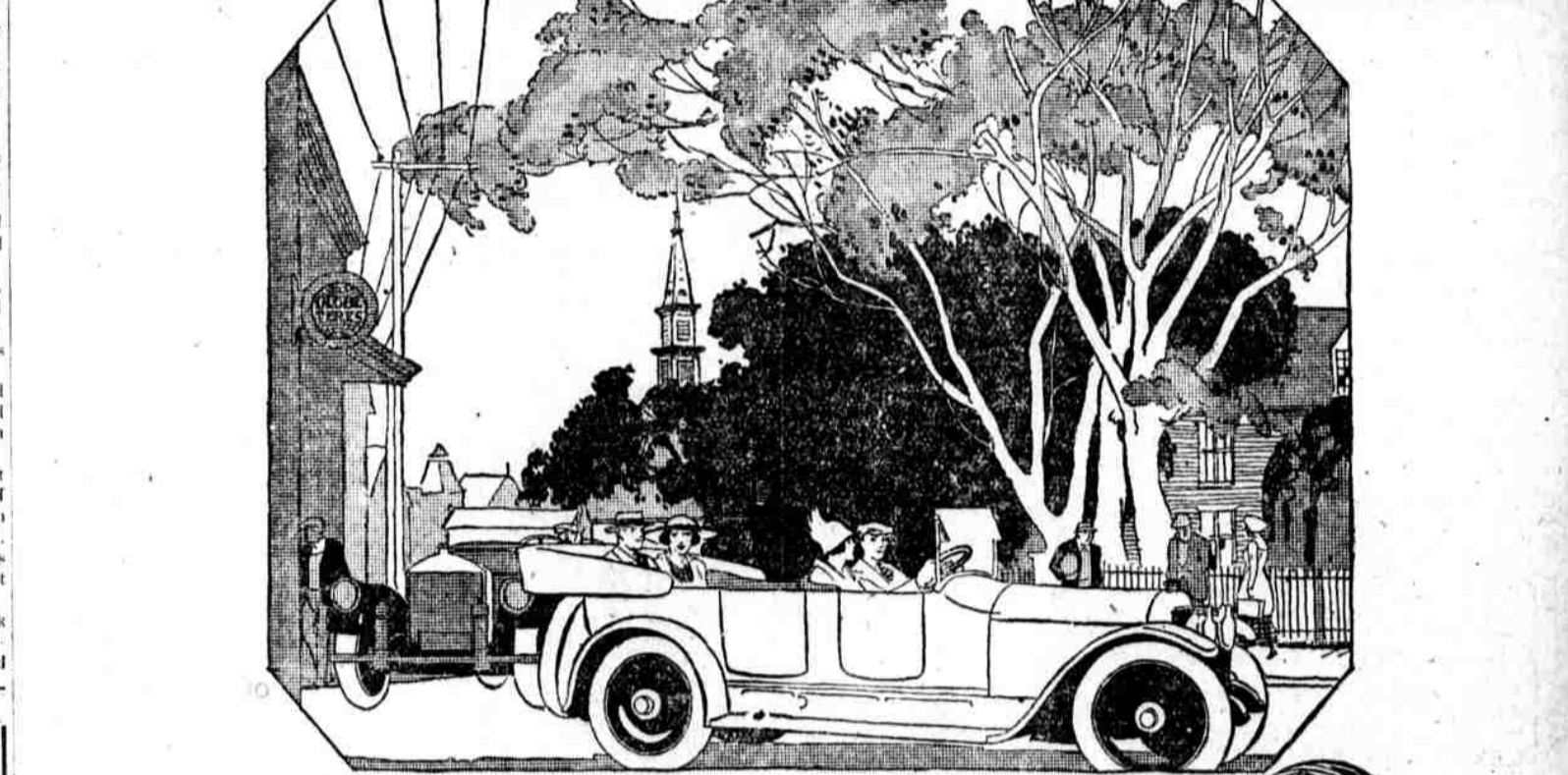
NEW YORK HERALD—"This is a serious and dignified declaration of the position of the opponents of the covenant as at present drawn and is a notification to the Allies at the Peace Conference that the United States Senate considers the present a crisis in the affairs of this country, and perhaps of the world. It is also noticed that the Senate is part of the treaty-making power of the government of the United States."

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