

TAFT FEARS CHANGE IN PACT MAY DELAY

Says Other Nations Must Consent if Meaning of Covenant Is Altered

U. S. SUPPORT IMPERATIVE

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Co. Mr. Root's letter to Mr. Lodge raises two questions that will bear discussion. He suggests reservations instead of amendments in the ratification, and says that they need not and will not delay the going into effect of the treaty of peace. He says that many precedents justify this view. This statement needs analysis in order to understand it and its weight.

A treaty is a contract. The minds of the contracting parties must meet before it becomes binding on either. One party cannot change the contract after the other has agreed to it, and bind the other party to the change, without the other's acquiescence in it.

Strictly speaking, a reservation in the consent of the Senate to a signed treaty, though the reservation be only one of interpretation, must be concurred in by the other party if the reservation is to play any future part in construing the treaty. Otherwise, the reservation is merely an ineffective expression of opinion by the Senate.

How Treaties Are Made

The ordinary procedure in treaty making is first the drafting and signing of the treaty by the plenipotentiaries of the contracting governments. The signed duplicates of the treaty are referred back to the governments, to be ratified by them. These ratifications are then exchanged between the contracting governments, and each government makes known, in its own way, the treaty thus agreed to.

It is in the procedure of exchanging the ratifications that such reservations as Mr. Root speaks of are acquiesced in and become part of the treaty. If the ratification of the United States, for instance, contains a reservation to which the government receiving it makes no objection, it may be held to acquiesce in the reservation contained in the ratification of the United States, and thus to agree to make it part of the treaty.

There is no real distinction in principle between reservations and amendments; but important amendments are not usually incorporated in treaties in this easy, silent and summary way. The nation receiving a reservation in the ratification would naturally require further negotiation and conference if the reservation changes materially the obligations of the parties to the treaty.

Reservations May Delay

The precedents to which Mr. Root refers, therefore, are not important in deciding the question which his letter raises as to Article X, because the question in each case always is whether the reservation or amendment is so important that the other nations are not likely to let it go without question. If they do not, then negotiations must be resumed and the delay which Mr. Root seeks to avoid must occur.

The issue, therefore, is whether the other nations receiving a ratification of the United States containing a reservation refusing to consent to Article X, and striking it out of the obligations of the United States under the treaty would accept the ratification, without demanding, as they would have the right, further negotiations before consenting to this change.

The anxiety of France to strengthen her defense against Germany, apparent throughout the proceedings of the conference, indicates that she would ask further conference. Her representatives labored to secure a provision in the league covenant under which a permanent international police force would be constantly under arms and under a general staff, to act instantly in defense of league members subject to unprovoked attack.

More than this, she secured the promise of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George to present to their respective governments a special defensive treaty securing the instant action of England and the United States in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany.

We can reasonably surmise, therefore, that France would seriously object to eliminating an article furnishing her some defense against such attack, however short it may fall of her earnestly expressed wish.

Small Nations Might Object Moreover, other and smaller nations would probably object. The importance of the article in the whole plan of the league is manifest. It is the inducement by which the weaker nations are brought into the league.

The fact that the United States, with its great prestige, its disinterestedness and its moral influence, as well as its military potentiality, is under the obligation of Article X constitutes the great cautionary and minatory effect of that article, making it powerful as an agency in restraining wars of conquest.

If the United States is to back out of the article the league will be weakened. The nations, great and small, interested in the league, therefore, will not be likely to pass over such an amendment lightly, but will naturally insist on a re-examination of the whole covenant when its character is thus materially changed.

Mr. Root's argument that he should refuse consent to Article X because some of our foreign-born citizens may object to our helping to discipline their native countries under the article is a curious one in view of the lessons of the war just ended.

We probably had more natives from Germany than from any other country in our citizenship when we went to war with Germany. Nothing came under more bitter condemnation than their hypocritical citizenship and their opposition to the war.

The question which Mr. Root's objection raises, therefore, is whether, after this experience, we are to allow those who seek refuge in our country to hinder the freedom of our friends and to restrain us from doing

our duty and sharing the burden of the world in maintaining peace. Shall we thus officially recognize and acquiesce in the generally condemned hypocritical Americanism? Shall we avowedly allow it to influence our future international relations? One of our great national aims, now insisted on, is a more complete Americanization of our foreign-born citizens. Is no reform to be brought about in this regard? Is anticipation of this continued evil to deter us from a course full of world usefulness? (An Editorial in today's Public Ledger)

BELA KUN WARNED TO FULFILL TRUCE

Powers Tell Him They Decline Discussion Until He Carries Out Terms

CZECHS CONTROL BOHEMIA

Paris, July 14.—The allied and associated powers have joined in a wireless message to Bela Kun, the Hungarian communist foreign minister, in declaring that they cannot enter into a discussion with him until he has carried out the conditions of the armistice.

[The supreme council in Paris, on Friday, discussed with Marshal Foch and representatives of the Czech and Jugoslav governments the question of combined military action against the Hungarian communist forces. The Hungarians have been slow in carrying out the terms of the armistice which resulted in the Czech, Rumanian and Jugoslav armies stopping their advance on Budapest several weeks ago.]

Vienna, July 11 (delayed)—By A. P.

One of the solutions suggested here for a way out of the present political situation in Hungary is that Count Michael Karolyi again assume the presidency which he surrendered to the communists several months ago. It is said that Karolyi is the only prominent man left in Hungary who can steer a middle course between all parties. However, it is understood, Count Karolyi is still stoutly opposed to the Hungarian territorial changes adopted by the Peace Conference and would not accept the leadership of the government with the present boundaries after having turned over the government to the communists for that reason.

The Hungarian communists are employing unusual means to outfit the blockade of Hungary. In order to smuggle money out of Hungary with which to buy contraband, the communists are reported to be using airplanes and automobiles. Smuggling, it is said, has developed into a fine art along the Austrian-Hungarian border. Complete results of the elections in Bohemia this week show that 4,500,000 votes were cast. Sixty-eight per cent of the voters were Czechs according to reports here, while the remainder were Germans.

"ITALY OR DEATH," DEMAND IN FIUME

Disorder Subsides, but City Is Plastered With Handbills Favoring Rome

Vienna, July 14.—(By A. P.)—Fiume, recently the scene of disorders between Italian and French troops, is quiet, with the Italian provost marshal maintaining order, according to reports received here. Few Italian soldiers and carabinieri are seen on the streets. The French remain in their barracks and come out only to drill. Two French and two Italian warships are anchored in the harbor. The city, it is said, is plastered with handbills, reading "Italy or death!" Signs on buildings and streets in the Jugo-Slav language have been removed. Three American relief officers are in the city.

The Italians, the reports add, have been claiming for months that the French were meddling in their affairs, declaring that if the Italians had meddled in Alsace and Lorraine or elsewhere it would have been looked upon as presumptions by the French.

WRECK ON BURNING BRIDGE

Three Trainmen Severely Hurt, but Passengers Uninjured

Logansport, Ind., July 14.—(By A. P.)—Three trainmen were hurt seriously today when Pennsylvania passenger train No. 902 ran onto a burning bridge at Perkins Spur, near Kentling, Ind., according to information received here. Only meager reports were obtainable at the Pennsylvania offices here, but they were to the effect that William Nepper, engineer, and C. C. Clayborn, fireman, were scalded, and J. T. Custer, baggageman, suffered a broken arm and was bruised. All the men live in Logansport. Some of the passengers was reported hurt, although it was said three coaches were wrecked.

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PRINCESS YOLANDA Oldest daughter of the King of Italy, mentioned as a bride for Crown Prince Charles of Rumania.

PRINCE SEEKS A BRIDE

King Ferdinand of Rumania Wishes Son to Wed Vienna, July 14.—(By A. P.)—King Ferdinand of Rumania, according to reports received here, is endeavoring to find among the European princesses a wife for Crown Prince Charles. Among those mentioned in this connection is Princess Yolanda, the oldest daughter of the king of Italy.

Crown Prince Charles last September married Miss Zsuzs Lumbroso with out the sanction of the king. He was disciplined for his morganatic marriage and it was reported at the time that the crown prince said he would rather lose his throne than give up his wife. A report received in Paris on June 11 said the crown prince had shot himself in the leg because his father insisted on his leaving Rumania for six months in an effort to forget his morganatic wife, from whom his parents had forced him to obtain a divorce. The dispatch added that Charles was still deeply attached to his former wife.

RAIL SHOPMEN TO CONVENE

500 Pennsylvania Employees to Meet in Columbus

Columbus, O., July 14.—(By A. P.)—Five hundred railroad shop workers are expected here this week to attend the first annual convention of the Pennsylvania system federation, composed of the six crafts employed in the shops of that railroad. Today the six crafts met separately to elect officers. Joint sessions will begin tomorrow to be addressed by B. M. Jewell, Washington, president of the railroad employees department of the American Federation of Labor. The federation represents more than 40,000 men employed in the various shops of the Pennsylvania company between New York and Chicago and St. Louis.

MOTOR LICENSES INCREASE

Receipts This Year Exceed by Over Half Million Dollars Those of 1918

Harrisburg, July 14.—The State Highway Department reports motor license receipts at the close of July 11, for the present year, as \$4,487,440.50, as compared with \$3,813,723 for the same period last year. Every variety of license shows an increase for the present year. They are classified as follows: Pneumatic tires, 380,653; solid tires, 25,145; tractors, 2043; trailers, 1139; motorcycles, 21,904; paid drivers' licenses, 72,659; dealers' licenses, 8617.



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LEAGUE OPPOSED BY DE VALERA

Will Block Fight for Freedom, He Tells Chicago Audience

WHY HE CAME TO U. S.

Chicago, July 14.—Fifty thousand persons, it is estimated, heard Eamonn de Valera, "president of the Irish republic," appeal for aid and recognition of Irish independence here yesterday. It was an open-air meeting held at the Chicago National League baseball park, where all seats were taken and nearly all available space occupied.

Mr. de Valera, when he rose to speak, was greeted by a demonstration of cheering that lasted thirty-one minutes. A soldier in a Canadian uniform mounted the speakers' stand and led the cheering. The crowd was enthusiastic, but some of the spectators indulged in hissing when the names of President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Sir Edward Carson, Irish Unionist leader, were mentioned. Persons on the speakers' platform, however, soon stopped these demonstrations. Mr. de Valera expressed confidence that Americans sympathized with the Irish independence movement and hoped the American Government would recog-

nize the "de jure" government of Ireland.

Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, members of the delegation sent by Irish societies in America to present to the Peace Conference a petition for settlement of the Irish question, and William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago, were other speakers.

Mr. Walsh referred to Premier Lloyd George as "the trick mule of Great Britain," whose actions, he said, nobody could forecast. Resolutions that Congress be urged to "recognize the Irish republic as now established," and to establish trade relations with Ireland for the benefit of American commerce and labor and strongly opposing the league of nations were adopted. The league, it was declared, would impair American sovereignty and would imperil the constitution, destroy the Monroe Doctrine and would guarantee "the world supremacy of the two remaining despotic empires of the world—Great Britain and Japan."

Mr. de Valera opposed the league only on the ground that it would prevent the Irish from receiving outside assistance in obtaining freedom from Great Britain.

Cohalan Answers SIR EDWARD CARSON

Declares America Won War and Can Dictate to England

New York, July 14.—With Eamonn de Valera in Chicago and his secretary, Harry J. Boland, confined to his apartment by a cold, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan was chosen yesterday by the

Friends of Irish Freedom to reply to Sir Edward Carson's "hands off" ultimatum.

"While the gallant Sir Edward Carson was attempting to stir up religious strife in Belfast yesterday, his cohorts in New York were making a desperate effort along the same line," he said, "and while Carson contented himself with ordering the future policy of America, the New York element denounced American citizens for daring to assist a nation in its desperate struggle for liberty."

"Sir Edward Carson forgets that America won the war and has therefore a right to dictate terms of peace. He forgets, too, that when we entered the war, which was won by the strength, vigor and courage of America, we did so on grounds which pledge us to bring to the oppressed peoples of the earth the right of self-determination. The United States laid down his celebrated fourteen points he made no condition or qualification as to the peoples to whom the right of self-determination was to be applied, and the great mass of the people of America believed that it was to apply to those nations which groined under the tyranny of England as well as to those which suffered under the tyranny of the central powers."

Son and Car Disappear

Atlantic City, July 14.—Kenneth Sutton, seventeen years old, son of George Sutton, of Farmington, Atlantic county, disappeared Thursday night with his father's automobile. It has been learned the boy took with him two chums, John Simpson and John Merritt. The car has been traced to Darby, Wilmington and Baltimore.

Pastor Accepts Camden Call The Rev. Samuel R. Stratton, who resigned as pastor of the Baptist Church, Pleasantville, six months ago after six

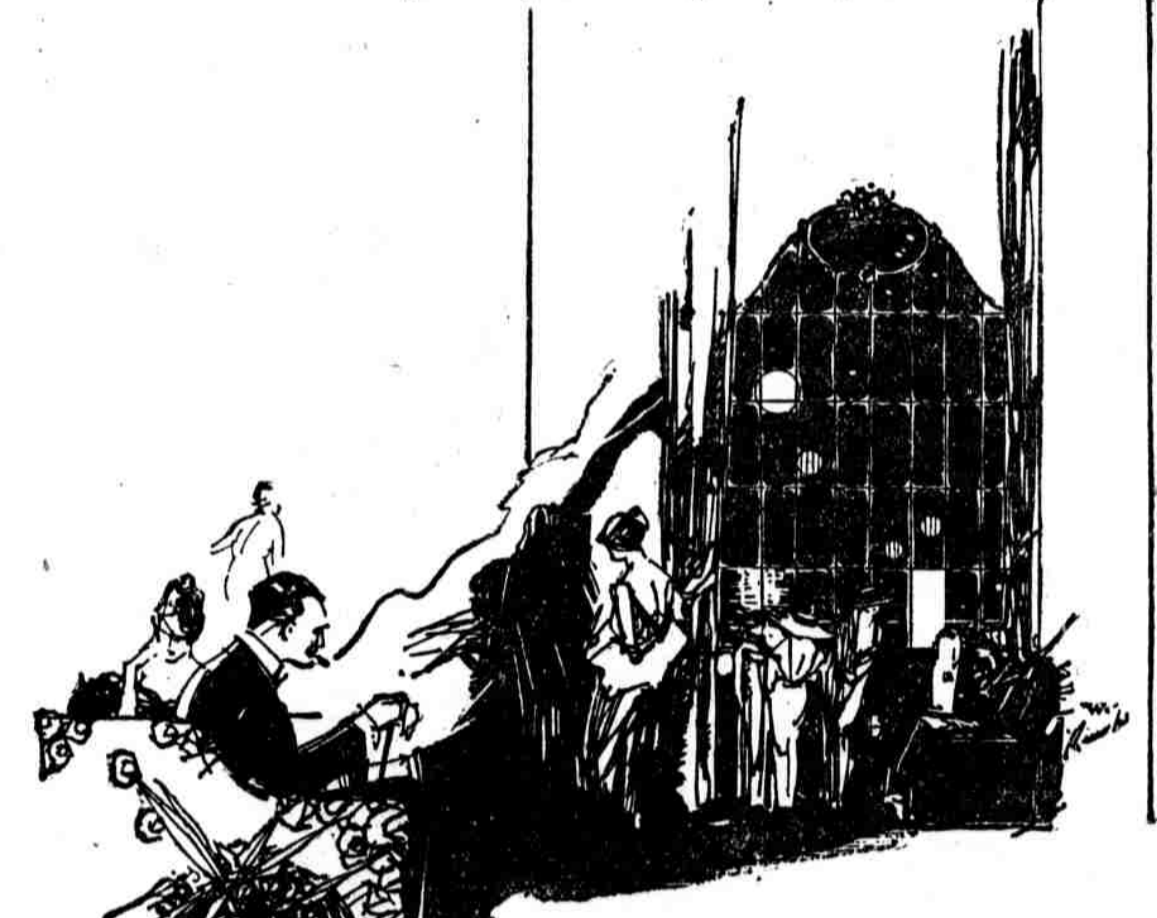
years of service to become superintendent of the Baptist home in Brooklyn, N. Y., has accepted a call to the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Camden, and will take charge this week.

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