

'SUICIDAL TO KILL PACT'—HITCHCOCK

Wilson's Spokesman Calls Knox Plan 'Mixture of Poltroonery and Folly'

SPEAKS BEFORE SENATE

By the Associated Press
Washington, Sept. 3.—Declaring the real purpose of the foreign relations committee majority in amending the peace treaty was to kill the treaty and that such a course would be suicidal to the United States, Senator Hitchcock, a "Volstead" conservative leader, asserted in a Senate speech today that the majority of the senators never would accept any of the committee changes.

The treaty opponents, he said, "scramble of the ground with a microscope searching for pitfalls" in the league of nations and overlook substantial benefits which the treaty would bring to the nation.

The proposal of Senator Knox that the treaty be rejected and a separate peace made with Germany was characterized by the speaker as an "inane mixture of poltroonery and folly."

"By a vote of nine to eight," said Senator Hitchcock, "the committee on foreign relations is to bring squarely before the Senate the question of deserting our friends and abandoning our obligations, but he suggests that we release Germany from all promises of indemnities and reparations. Why not go further and propose that we compensate Germany?"

President Might Back

"Either the President would refuse to go further with the treaty, or he would submit the amendment to the nations associated with the United States. Does any one believe they would accept it?"

"Does any one believe that Great Britain, who has already ratified the treaty and is also under a pledge to Japan with regard to Shantung, would accept the Shantung amendment? Does any one think that France, also under a pledge to Japan, would ratify this change? Does any one suppose that Japan herself would submit to this humiliation before the eyes of the world?"

"I cannot conceive of any intelligent and candid man who would assume such a thing as a possibility. We would be met by an instant refusal to accept the amendment, and then where would the United States find itself in this international settlement? We would find ourselves out in the cold, isolated from the rest of the world. The work of ratifying the treaty would proceed without us."

Sees Big Benefits From Pact

"What then will the United States do? Some say that Congress can pass a joint resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany. Others say the United States can negotiate a separate and independent treaty. Those who talk this way evidently have no conception of the enormous benefits which the United States derives from this treaty."

"In article 231 Germany is compelled to accept full responsibility for the damages caused by the war. Does anyone think if we undertook to negotiate a separate treaty with Germany, Germany would make any such concessions to the United States? Germany might say she had never declared war upon the United States, that it was the United States which forced war upon her."

"Take the matter of German property of the United States. Under this treaty all acts of the United States and of the alien property, with regard to that property are validated and less Germany can show actual fraud. Is any one insane enough to suppose that Germany will voluntarily make that concession to us if we lose the hold upon her which the treaty gives?"

Reparations Commission Powerful

"This treaty creates a commission called the reparations commission. Unquestionably it will be the most powerful international body ever created. It receives from Germany all reparations paid and distributed them to the various nations. Does any one think under the circumstances the United States can afford not to have a representative on the reparations commission?"

"To my mind it would be suicidal to throw away the advantages and privileges created in this treaty. It would be disastrous commercially and financially."

"Defeat of the treaty by means of proposed amendments to it is the real program and hope of the majority of the committee on foreign relations. It is for this purpose that the treaty has been locked up in cold storage for so many weeks."

"A few, a very few, have declared they would vote against the treaty because of the league of nations, but it has remained for Senator Knox to declare boldly against our participation in the peace settlement. To say that he has amazed the country is to put it mildly. He has shocked the country. He formerly favored taking the league

of nations out of the treaty and ratifying the peace settlement with Germany. Now he suddenly changes front."

Sees Change of Front

Senator Hitchcock then said that last October the senators now seeking to kill the treaty showed "unconditional surrender." He said the treaty has been negotiated and dictates the terms to Germany just as these senators demanded it should.

"But now the same senators who insisted upon a dictated peace," he continued, "propose to abandon it and negotiate a peace settlement on terms acceptable to Germany. It is suggested that we desert our associates and negotiate a separate treaty. It is proposed that we adopt a policy of quit and scuttle. It is proposed that we scuttle our obligations and like craven leave them to be performed by the nations lately associated with us."

"Was there ever a more insane international policy proposed? In the mixture of poltroonery and folly it is difficult to see which predominates. The senator from Pennsylvania goes the next step. He not only suggests that we desert our friends and abandon our obligations, but he suggests that we release Germany from all promises of indemnities and reparations. Why not go further and propose that we compensate Germany?"

Foresees Safe Majority

"He says in so many words, 'slight the treaty, desert our friends, abandon our obligations and yield to Germany.' I have full faith that this treaty will in the Senate receive different treatment. Here there are even 'whispering parties' who desire to finish the work undertaken when we entered the war. Here will be found a safe majority for a peace settlement."

"I have spoken of the treaty as a whole. But the league of nations feature particularly has been persistently and unscrupulously attacked for pitfalls, and are unable to look forward to the promised land of peace and order and justice to which the new movement leads."

CAR SHORTAGE BLAMED

Responsible for Threatened Lack of Coal, Senate Committee Is Told

Washington, Sept. 3.—(By A. P.)—Representatives of the National Coal Association resumed their testimony before the Senate coal investigating committee. They reiterated that the threatened coal shortage this winter was due largely to a shortage of railroad cars.

Representatives of the railroad administration told the committee that, although the equipment was in bad shape as a result of the unusual demand on the railroads during the war, the railroads would transport all the coal required by winter. Director General Illines is expected to appear before the committee this week.

J. D. A. Morrow, vice president of the National Coal Association, declared there had been no general increase in prices at the mines during recent months which could not be explained by increased demand and decreased supply caused chiefly by a shortage of cars.

LAYS COAL LACK ON BRITAIN

World's Shortage Is 62,463,000 Tons, Senate Is Told

Washington, Sept. 3.—(By A. P.)—Because England, he said, did not carry out her promise made at Paris to care for the coal situation in Italy, there is an unusual and unexpected strain on the American coal market. A. J. Saint, of the shipping board, today told the Senate coal investigating committee.

England, he said, had a shortage, but also wanted to retain her hold in South America, where the trade still was in control of the British, as is the coal trade of the world.

The present coal shortage of the world was estimated by the shipping board at 62,463,000 and shipments abroad this year, he said, would be greater than last year by seven millions or more tons.

REGULAR ARMY "OBSOLETE"

General O'Ryan Advocates Citizen Force of 1,500,000 Men

Washington, Sept. 3.—(By A. P.)—Characterizing a "regular" professional army as "an obsolete institution" in which men enlist after they have failed in civil life and turn to it as an "asylum," Major General John F. O'Ryan, of the Twenty-seventh Division, proposed before the Senate subcommittee on military affairs the creation of a citizen army of 1,500,000 men. He was giving his views on the administration's army bill.

General O'Ryan's plan for a citizen army provides for three months' training with one weekly drill for three years of 500,000 men and three years' service in the reserve.

LODGE ACCEPTS 3 RESERVATIONS

Fourth Proposed by McNary Group Still Under Discussion by Committee

HEAR CZECH SPOKESMEN

Washington, Sept. 3.—While Republican leaders in the foreign relations committee hope to report the treaty to the Senate Friday, they said today that discussion of the resolution of ratification in which reservations will be incorporated might delay a report until early next week. They believe it is certain that the treaty will be brought into the Senate not later than next Wednesday.

The committee plans to close its hearings Friday, and, probably after adopting Senator Fall's amendment to eliminate the labor section, proceed to frame the resolution of ratification and the proposed program for inclusion in the resolution of ratification. Progress was reported today among Republican leaders toward a "harmonious program" on reservations. A compromise between the Republican reservationists is being negotiated with much prospect to success, it was said.

Accepts Three Reservations

Republican Leader Lodge is reported to have accepted three of the four reservations proposed by the group headed by Senator McNary, of Oregon, and dealing with the Monroe Doctrine, denials of the American right of withdrawal from the league of nations. The reservation reported still in disagreement is that dealing with Article 10 of the league covenant. Negotiations on this clause were said to be still in progress.

These four reservations were said to complete the present program for inclusion in the resolution of ratification. Others may be offered later, however. No reservation on the Shantung provision is planned in the committee. It was said, in view of its action in specifically amending this section of the treaty. If the Senate rejects the Shantung amendment, however, a declaration or reservation will be offered in the Senate, some senators said.

Czechs Score Hungarians

Representatives of the Czech-Slovak League told the committee today that spokesmen for the Hungarian American Federation had made maliciously false

and misleading statements regarding the apportionment of Hungarian territory.

Division of this territory assigning to Serbia, Rumania and Czech-Slovakia those portions in which the nationals of those countries predominate was eminently fair and just, they said.

The delegates appearing for the Slovak League were Edward Vasek, of Brooklyn; Ven Stove, a Cleveland lawyer, and O. D. Koroff, of Pittsburgh. They followed Alex J. Johnson, of Chicago, editor of a Swedish-American newspaper, who pleaded for the restoration of the Aland Islands in the Baltic to Sweden.

The committee will hear tomorrow representatives of the Jugo-Slav organizations in the United States as to territorial awards in which Jugo-Slovakia is interested.

Mr. Stove declared the Magyar agents in this country, the same agents, he said, who had plotted dynamic outrages in American munition factories, were behind the extensive propaganda being conducted here in the effort to prevent dismemberment of the old Magyar empire.

BRAZILIAN ENVOY MAY GO

Da Gama to Be Displaced by Xavier, It Is Reported

Washington, Sept. 3.—(By A. P.)—It was reported in official circles today that Ambassador Domieo Da Gama, Brazilian diplomatic representative here for eight years, would resign soon and be succeeded by Fioroura Xavier, at present Brazilian minister to Great Britain.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Conflict over motives of witnesses appearing to oppose legislation for the regulation of the packing industry was renewed today before the Senate agriculture committee. Senator Kenyon, Republican, Iowa, author of the principal regulatory measure, opened fire on W. D. Reynolds, a Fort Worth, Tex., cattle man, as soon as the witness took the stand.

"You are the same man who came down here to testify for the packers when the Borland resolution proposing an investigation came up?" Senator Kenyon asked.

"I am," Reynolds responded.

"When you came here before the packers paid your expenses, didn't they?"

"Well, they paid a part of them."

"Will you tell this committee now

PAID BY PACKERS, WITNESSES ADMIT

Part of Expenses Refunded, They Tell Senate Committee

ARE AGAINST REGULATION

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"Will you tell this committee now

that you do not expect to be paid again?"

"I do; I expect to pay my own expenses," Reynolds said.

"Has as Much Money as Swift?" J. H. Nail, another Fort Worth cattle man, attacked the Kenyon and Kenyon bills as "impractical and unnecessary." He said licenses and regulation might "tie up the industry so that a steer would die of old age before his owner could get the money out of him."

"You came down with Reynolds to testify against the Borland resolution?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"Yes, sir."

"They paid your expenses as well?" Senator Kenyon asked.

"Yes, they came to me and asked me to come."

"You expect the same result, however, this time?"

"No, I don't. I've got as much money to pay my expenses as Swift has."

Denies Monopoly by Packers

W. R. Sinclair, manager of King & Co., packers, of Indianapolis, denied that there was any monopoly in the packing industry, and said there was no tendency of the kind visible.

"Do you carry over from one season

to another eggs, butter and other products you store?" Chairman Grams asked.

"That would be a very unprofitable thing to do," Sinclair said. "We endeavor to clear out our stores before the end of a year, and if that is not done, we clear them out at a loss."

"Livestock prices dropped last week," said Senator Kenyon. "Has that reached the consumer?"

"I don't think it has yet. It will in the long run, however. Our prices to retailers have dropped."

Information regarding the practicability of the maximum profit limitations fixed on the meat-packing industry by the food administration during the war was sought today by the Senate.

Without debate a resolution by Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, was adopted, asking the federal trade commission whether it investigated the matter before July 1, 1918, and if so to report its findings.

Suffrage Again Loses in Alabama

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 3.—(By A. P.)—For a second time the state Senate has refused to ratify the federal woman suffrage constitutional amendment. A motion to ratify was defeated 18 to 15 after a debate of two hours.

SAYS CARRANZA KNEW PLOT TO INVADE U. S.

Dr. Altendorf Charges Mexican President Was Implicated Directly

New York, Sept. 3.—(By A. P.)—Dr. Paul H. Altendorf, former member of the American military intelligence service, who issued last week a statement detailing what he knew about the German plot to stir up a Mexican invasion of the United States, has issued a supplementary statement directly charging President Carranza with being implicated in the plot.

Doctor Altendorf, who served in the Mexican Army as a colonel while representing the intelligence service, said that he had an interview with Carranza on January 15, 1916. At this interview, he said, Carranza "said he knew all about me, having been informed that I was on the way to Sonora to help train the combined army of Mexicans and Germans who were to invade the United States."

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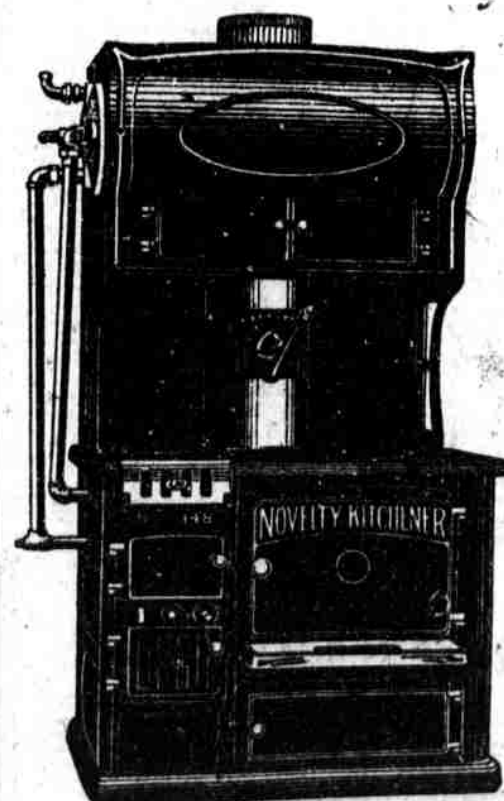
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