

GERMANY DEFENDS TREATY VIOLATION

Says Allies Didn't Object to Hint of Austrian Union on May 27

CALL THIS JUSTIFICATION

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The German reply to the note of the Allies with regard to representation of Austria in the German Reichsrath says the German peace delegation informed the Allies, May 27, that Germany had no intention to modify the Austro-German boundaries by violence, but could not undertake to oppose a German-Austrian spontaneous desire for union with Germany.

The Allies acknowledged receipt of this communication on June 16, the reply continues, and, therefore, Germany felt authorized to insert Article LXI in the constitution.

[The supreme council of the Peace Conference, September 2 sent a note couched in forcible terms to the German Government, pointing out that Article LXI of the German constitution conflicted with Article LXXX of the German peace treaty, forbidding German interference in Austrian affairs. The article in the constitution provided for representation of Austria in the German Reichsrath. The council demanded suppression of this within a fortnight, declaring that otherwise the Allies would be compelled to undertake further occupation of the left bank of the Rhine.]

Washington, Sept. 5.—(By A. P.)—The text of the ultimatum from the Peace Conference to the German government demanding elimination of the provision for Austria representation in the German Reichsrath was made public today at the State Department, as follows:

"The allied and associated powers have noted the German constitution, August 11, 1919, and have noted that the provisions of the second paragraph, article sixty-one, constitute a formal violation of article eighty, of the peace treaty, signed at Versailles June 28, 1919.

"This violation (paragraph 1, article 61), by stipulating the admission of Austria to the Reichsrath, assimilates this republic to the German lands (Deutschland) which compose the German empire, the assimilation of which is incompatible with the independence of Austria (paragraph two). By admitting and regulating the participation of Austria in the imperial council the article creates a political bond and political action common to Germany and Austria in absolute contradiction with the independence of the latter.

Must Act Immediately
"Consequently the Allied and associated powers, after having reminded the German government that Article 178 of the German constitution declares 'provisions of the treaty of Versailles cannot be affected by the constitution,' request the German government to take due measures to suppress this violation immediately by declaring the second paragraph of Article 61 null and void.

"Without pledging themselves not to take further measures in case of refusal, and by virtue of the treaty (notably of Article 4281), the Allied and associated powers declare to the German government that violation of its pledges on essential points constrains them, if their just demand is not complied with within fifteen days from the present time, to order at once an extension of their occupation on the right bank of the Rhine."

CHILD SETS DRESS AFIRE
Iona Logan, four years old, of 3514 Federal street, Camden, lighted a candle early today and before it could be taken from her she had set fire to her dress. Her body was severely burned. At Cooper Hospital, where she was taken, it was said her condition was not serious.

Defeat of Two Pact Reservations Seen

Continued From Page One

ate to avoid changing the treaty in any way so as to cause confusion and send us back perhaps to new negotiations with Germany. There is reason to believe that the business interests of the country are against such a policy and the Republicans in Washington, except when they let their personal feelings get the better of their party sense, always listen to the business interests.

Shantung Amendment "Trial Balloon"
The Shantung amendment was the first trial balloon of the bitter-ender. It was admitted to be the strongest of the proposed amendments. It touched a deep sentiment in the American public. It might count in the church.

But the Shantung amendment coming down to earth is as empty as German Kultur itself. People saw behind it a desire to reopen the whole subject of the treaty; they saw the difficulty of reopening a thing which would probably soon be settled through the acceptance of the treaty by England, France and Italy. And so Shantung failed.

The amendments making the American vote in the League assembly equal to that of England and her colonies was a day or so ago, and it can be seen settling back to earth already.

No Formal Amendments
There will be no formal amendments. And it only remains to prove that some of Mr. Lodge's reservations are amendments in effect to make them as ineffectual as the Shantung effort. It is so easy to accomplish all that some seek to accomplish without in effect amending the treaty. That is certain to be done in committee of the whole.

For example, the Lodge reservation on Article I is, in effect, an amendment. Article I now provides for a conditional withdrawal from the League. The foreign relations committee reservation provides for an unconditional withdrawal.

The difficulty might be avoided by an interpretation reading that the covenant provides for a conditional withdrawal from the League, but names no tribunal to determine whether the conditions have been fulfilled and that the United States understands this to mean that in any case affecting it the American Congress shall be the judge.

This is the really important reservation. If the United States can retire from the League on its own terms nothing else greatly matters.

But the real fight is about Article X, which has large political possibilities, although not so much practical consequences.

LISTEN TO ITALIAN CLAIMS TO FIUME

Foreign Relations Committee Hears Plea of La Guardia

Washington, Sept. 5.—(By A. P.)—The foreign relations committee today held what Chairman Lodge had announced would be the last hearings on the treaty. Representatives of Italian societies and others presented Italy's claims on Fiume.

Representative LaGuardia, Republican, New York, the first witness, said the people of Fiume were Italian by blood tradition and language and were anxious to be reunited to Italy. He said he spoke from three years experience as American consular agent there and later service with the American army in the same region.

To sustain Italian morale during the war, Representative LaGuardia said he had endeavored to interpret for them the aims of the President's fourteen points, that relating to self-determination meant for them restoration of all Italian peoples to Italian sovereignty, including those of Fiume.

Representative LaGuardia said the President had "blue penciled" the so-called Tardieu compromise regarding Fiume and that a subsequent agreement reached by France, Great Britain and Italy had been forwarded recently to Washington for the President's approval.

Professor Alexander Oldrim, of New York, chairman of the Italian-American delegation appearing before the committee made a lengthy statement of

AMERICAN FORCE TO POLICE FIUME URGED IN REPORT

Continued From Page One

Allied Commission Wants Marines and British to Maintain Order in City

Paris, Sept. 5.—It is understood that the commission of allied generals sent to Fiume to investigate disturbances there, in which French soldiers were killed, has made recommendations to the Peace Conference which include maintenance of public order in Fiume by an American and British police force, marines forming the American contingent.

"The conclusions attributed to the interallied commission's inquiry into the Fiume incident are so enormous," says the Giornale D'Italia, "that they seem impossible as coming from representatives of governments with whom for five years Italy has lived in the brotherhood of arms and to whom she has given luminous proofs of friendship. These conclusions, if reports are true, are blows which would be hardly comprehensible, even if the commission, instead of being from allied nations, had been composed of officials of the old Austrian empire."

The amendments include the provision that Shantung shall be returned to China and substitutes "China" for "Japan" wording of the Shantung section; provide withdrawal of the United States from representation on the numerous international commissions; limit the authority of American representatives on the reparation commission; provide for equal voting power in the League council and assembly of the United States and Great Britain and prohibit British colonies voting in League deliberations on questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States. Most of the other amendments simply are changes in verbiage.

Strang to Stay in Jail, in Big Bail

Continued From Page One

greeted him when he entered the courtroom. He was not handcuffed. "Hello, Honey," was his sister's greeting.

Strang smiled at his relatives. "Hello, my boy," said his aunt. The trio held a half hour's conversation before the opening of court. Strang smiled frequently, declared he was hungry for some eggs and milk, which he could not get at the prison, but laughed away the suggestion of his sister that she go out and get him some food.

The first witness called at the Evan Ambler hearing was Louis Evans, of 2826 North Twenty-eighth street. He testified that Mrs. Herzog, a saloon-keeper, was allowed to withdraw \$6000 from her account after it was known to her the bank was insolvent.

Counsel for Ambler endeavored to introduce testimony to prove that the complainant, Evans, had himself overdrawn his account in the North Penn Bank. Objection to such testimony was sustained by Magistrate Costello. Frederick L. Homishler, of Strasburg, Pa., special deputy in charge of the liquidation of the defunct bank, produced evidence to show that Ambler had been regularly elected assistant cashier of the bank in January, 1918.

Three Checks Produced

Mr. Homishler also produced the three \$2000 cashier's checks made to the order of Mrs. Herzog and all dated July 9, 1918. He also produced the withdrawal receipt signed by Mrs. Herzog, the same date she received the three checks.

Charles H. Pressel, 6101 Washington avenue, lead bookkeeper in the banking department of the Girard Trust Company, verified Mrs. Herzog's opening an account in that bank with the

GERMAN TRADE RUSE BARED

Continued From Page One

"Students" in Switzerland Were in Reality Salesmen

Geneva, Sept. 5.—(By A. P.)—Switzerland recently offered its hospitality to five hundred poor students of Vienna University for several months.

The Swiss minister at Vienna, according to official advice received at Bern, discovered that 81 per cent of the "students" were in reality young German-Austrian commercial travelers, whose luggage was composed chiefly of samples and prospectuses and price lists in English, destined for London and New York, via Switzerland, and arranged to appear as coming from the Swiss.

On learning that the Swiss minister refused to endorse the students' passports.

SCANDINAVIANS AID LEAGUE

Continued From Page One

Interparliamentary Congress Discusses Affiliation

Stockholm, Sept. 5.—(By A. P.)—The interparliamentary congress representing Sweden, Norway and Denmark, which opened here Tuesday, discussed the League of Nations. All the speakers argued in favor of affiliation with the League, although there was some adverse criticism relative to certain stipulations of the covenant.

Dr. P. R. Munch, Danish foreign minister, and O. Rode, Danish minister of finance, contended that small powers entering the League should be able to reserve permanent neutrality to themselves. J. Casstberg, president of the lower house of the Norwegian Parliament, urged that Scandinavian nations lead the way for disarmament.

TO REJECT 'DIRECT ACTION'

British Trades Congress Expected to Disapprove Radical Policy

London, Sept. 5.—(By A. P.)—Among the scores of resolutions that will be submitted before the Glasgow congress of trades unions, which will open next Monday, there will be two outstanding subjects, the nationalization of industries like coal mines and railways, and the policy of "direct action" or the employment of a national strike as a weapon to enforce political demands.

It now is virtually certain that the policy of "direct action" will be rejected. At a meeting of the triple alliance a majority of the railwaymen supported the proposal to postpone a vote on the question of "direct action."

Arthur Henderson, leader of the labor party in the House of Commons, speaking at London, characterized it as a "wise and commendable decision."

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M. & H. SELL IT FOR LESS

Open For Business During Alterations at Our New Store 512 MARKET ST.

WE ARE all moved from our former address, 430 Market Street, but the contractors are not quite finished with their work of alteration. The front windows are yet to be put in, the high board fence in front still remains to be torn down, and stock is not as orderly placed as it will be a few days later, but we are open for business and are ready to serve you to the best of our ability. When the contractors complete their job, this store will be

The Largest Sporting Goods House in Philadelphia, With 18,000 Square Feet of Floor Space

—devoted exclusively to sporting goods. With this fine, big six-story building of our own, extensively remodeled to suit our particular business, we will be enabled to give better service than ever before. M. & H. has always been a headquarters for Fishermen, Gunners and Sportsmen of all kinds before, and it is our intention to make it more of a headquarters for the procuring of every article required in the world of clean sport at the greatest saving of money for quality goods.

Remember, we are open for business just inside the high board fence where "M. & H. SELL IT FOR LESS."

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"NOT GUILTY!"

That is the emphatic reply of the retail merchants of the United States to the charge that either their greed or their inefficiency is responsible for high prices.

There are some profiteers among them—but no one is working harder to expose and punish these crooks than the great body of honest retailers.

This whole question of "retail profiteering" is thoroughly discussed in the September 3d issue of the

RETAIL PUBLIC LEDGER

The News-Magazine of Retail Business

Retailers have been charged with many crimes against the public welfare. For awhile they said nothing. Now they are aroused and fighting back at their accusers.

But more than that—THEY ARE WORKING OUT DEFINITE, PRACTICAL PLANS BY WHICH THEY WILL HELP REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING FOR EVERYBODY. Although in no measure responsible for high prices, they are in a position where they can exert a powerful influence on the other factors that are to blame.

OTHER FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE:—

Prescriptions have long been the province of the pharmacy, but A. C. Huff, a Bethlehem music dealer, has found a novel and lucrative method of adapting them to his business. How he does it is told on page 1.

At 23 most young men are fortunate if they are making a bare living, but Bernard Corp, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., has built up a \$275,000 business—and he only had debts of \$1200 and the assistance of his two younger brothers to start with. See page 1.

What did the Pennsylvania Retail Merchants do at their recent convention? Page 2 is devoted entirely to this meeting, including an 8-column photograph of the delegates.

There are altogether more than a hundred stories and articles, each one containing interesting facts and money-making suggestions for merchants and others interested in retail business.

Send \$1.00 to Retail Public Ledger, 218 Public Ledger Building, for a year's subscription (24 issues) starting with this meaty issue of September 3d.

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Georges

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In the Face of a Recent 40 Per Cent. Advance in Cost of Production, We Make This Remarkable Offer:

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Direct From an Internationally Famous Maker and Absolutely Guaranteed Worth

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\$26⁵⁰ All Sizes. Many Are Suitable for Fall Wear.

This is FINAL. Tomorrow night when our doors close, they will close on one of the biggest money-saving Suit sales projected in this city in over a year.

Until the closing hour tomorrow night you can buy a Suit containing the label of one of the most celebrated clothing makers in America—\$26.50 that is positively worth anywhere from \$30 to \$40. The fact that this brand is now being featured in several prominent shops in this city at \$30, \$35 and \$40, makes it necessary for the protection of the manufacturer to omit the name from our advertisement. But the labels are in the clothes.

We made this big purchase many months ago and held it for the express purpose of holding this sale at a time when no other store could begin to offer values even remotely approaching these.

Tomorrow is the last day. Don't miss it.

The Shop of Two-Score Brands of Clothes

You can see such a vast array of clothes in only one shop in all Philadelphia—GEORGES. We save you \$5 to \$20 on every one of these famous makes of clothes. These great economies are possible because of our enormous buying power for 5 big Metropolitan shops—a volume of nearly two million dollars a year—and because of our small-profit policy. Advance Fall styles in Suits and Top Coats now on display. Prices \$22.50 to \$45.

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