HITCHCOCK LEAGUE DRIVE FRUITLESS

Senator Lacks Authority in His Conferences With the Mild Reservationists

AWAIT WORD FROM WILSON

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger

Washington, Dec. 24.—The league of nations prospects are not improving. They are growing worse. There never was a time when the chances of compromise looked so dark as they do in these days when the newspapers are full of stories of compromise.

Senator Hitchcock's conferences with the mild reservationist Republicans for the last few days have failed. They have failed for the same reason that similar conferences all through the league of nations fight have failed. They are not meetings between principals. Neither side can deliver anything. Mr. Hitchcock does not know where the President stands and can promise nothing. The mild reservationists are few in numbers. They can not deliver Lodge nor any considerable bulk of the Republican party. They can not even deliver each other, for no two of them are agreed as to what they want.

And even if they could agree there are not enough of them to pass the treaty. There are only enough of them, perhaps, to prevent the passage of the Knox resolution. But the probability is that they do not want to prevent the passage of the Knox resolution, unless they can be assured of the ratification of the treaty. Most of them want peace; if they can't get it with the treaty, then by resolution ending the war.

League Chances Fooled Away

The chances of the league of nations are being fooled away exactly as they have been fooled away a dozen times in the past. Mr. Hitchcock's conferences have been unproductive for the same reason that all his previous conferences have been unproductive. The minority leader has seen about all the mild reservationist Republicans. He has not offered them concessions. He asked them what concessions they wanted. He does not commit himself.

And even if Mr. Hitchcock were offering terms on the authority of the President or assuming authority himself the mild reservationists are the wrong people to deal with. There are not enough of them. They cannot deliver the goods. When you have got them you have got nothing. A compromise will only be reached when Mr. Hitchock, for President Wilson, goes to Mr. Lodge and arranges terms with him. Then principals will deal together. Mr. Lodge can deliver a majority of the Republicans and no one else can. President Wilson can deliver a majority of the Democrats and no one else can.

The effect of President Wilson's methods in the past as reflected by Senator Hitchcock has always been to force the mild reservationists into the hands of Lodge. It is likely to be so again. There is at present no majority for the Knox resolution. There was at one time no majority for the Lodge reservations. The mild reservationists could get no satisfaction out of Mr. Hitchcock, speaking for Mr. Wilson. They moreover wanted to be Republicans. Mr. Lodge modified his reservations a little and so won the mild reservationists and created a majority. He can do the same thing again with respect to the Knox resolution.

Lodge Able to Make Terms

Mr. Lodge has the advantage of being a principal. He can make terms. He can take instant advantage of every opportunity. He can make at the right moment the meaningless concessions that save men's faces. Mr. Hitchcock, under Mr. Wilson's system, is an agent, but one who is powerless, who does not know his principal's mind.

Moreover, Mr. Lodge has got the country's desire for peace away from Mr. Hitchcock and behind himself. Mr. Lodge through the Knox resolution, offers the nation peace. He offers it everything except the league of nations. And the probability is that the people want peace much more than they do the league. Mr. Lodge has maneuvered deverly. He has taken away from Mr. Wilson the one powerful argument he had for his treaty, namely that there must be peace. Mr. Lodge, too, offers peace.

The advantages are all with the enemies of the league. The friends of the league have thrown away a dozen chances to purchase its adoption at the price of small concessions. The opportunity that remains to them is an almost complete surrender to Lodge, but one man's pride stands in the way of that and perhaps in the end it will be found to have defeated the league itself.

JAPAN BALKS AT MANDATES

Objects to Conditions Disposing of Colonies in Pacific

Paris, Dec. 24.—(By A. P.)—The question of mandates was taken up today by the supreme council, which considered the drafts that had been prepared and adopted, two giving mandates in Africa to Great Britain and Belgium. Final action on five others was postponed on the request of the Japanese delegate, Baron Matsui.

Baron Matsui found that the mandates for the pacific colonies gave Japan fewer advantages than she had enjoyed in those colonies under the German rule, it was stated. Three of the four voting delegates in the council approved the drafts, but Baron Matsui reserved the approbation of Japan and asked for time to refer the question to his government.

The details to which the Japanese representative objected were not disclosed, but it is assumed here that the question of the migration of Japanese to the colonies which would come under the mandate of Australia was involved, as well as the economic advantages the Japanese formerly enjoyed under the most favored nation clause.

Tomorrow, Christmas Day, there will be no issue of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER.

Bliss Urges Pool of Europe's Food

Continued from Page One

tions of their governments and the fear of bolshevism. If the latter was removed and the general distribution of supplies undertaken, General Bliss thought that the "common sense of the people" in each case would soon force a material reduction in military establishments.

Of bolshevism in the abstract, General Bliss had no criticism to make. It is "a principle," he said, which "right or wrong" will have to be faced, but bolshevism as exemplified by the present regime in Russia, he declared, placed that country at war with the whole world, which necessarily must fight back.

The policy of spending millions in the effort to make the rest of the world "the prey to Russia" is the special feature of the Lenine-Trotsky rule, which brings those leaders into conflict with other nations, General Bliss said, as their effort to undermine the institutions in other nations.

Points Way to End Bolshevism

"Personally," General Bliss added, **"I believe that if it were possible to so distribute the supplies in Russia as to put clothes on the backs of the people, fill their bellies and warm their homes, bolshevism would disappear in a month."**

Reviewing the developments which led finally to the organization of the supreme war council with General Foch as generalissimo, General Bliss expressed the belief that if this action had been taken in 1914 the war would have been materially shortened, that the Russian revolution would never have occurred, the Dardanelles expedition would not have been undertaken and the principal military disasters to the Allies averted.

General Bliss disclosed that because proper authority was at first withheld from Marshal Foch, the latter had called a council at Beauvais, April 3, 1918, and offered to resign. His position, General Foch said, was simply another element of discord; he could "coordinate" the efforts of the various group leaders under the authority previously given him, but no orders he issued were held to be binding on the other commanders. Instead of accepting the resignation the council voted to give Foch full authority.

"Foch, Clemenceau and Lloyd George won the war for the Allies," General Bliss declared. "They were really thunderbolts of war, ready to throw any and everything over in the determination to defeat the common enemy. Nothing was permitted by them to interfere in the slightest degree with this great object.

"I have deliberately left any reference to the American effort out of that statement," he added. The United States was absolutely necessary to overturn the balance which had been established in the war. It would have been impossible for the Allies, regardless of their efforts, to overturn the balance without American aid. So they won the war and we won the war."

D'ANNUNZIO LOSES SECOND PLEBISCITE

Poet's Cabinet Chief Resigns. Nitti to Demand Settlement of Fiume Tangle

WILL GO TO PARIS TONIGHT

By the Associated Press

Rome, Dec. 24.—In consequence of doubts regarding the first plebiscite at Fiume, another was taken on Sunday, which resulted in 75 per cent of the votes being cast in favor of the Italian Government's proposals relative to the future occupation of the city, which would displace Captain Gabriele D'Annunzio, according to the Giornale d'Italia. Major Giuriati, chief of D'Annunzio's cabinet, is reported to have resigned.

Premier Nitti informed the council of ministers yesterday he would leave Rome tonight for Paris, and would return only after having obtained a definite settlement of the Fiume and Adriatic question.

Newspapers state the basis of agreement was as follows:

"The Italian Government will keep in its possession the whole of the armistice line, reaffirming the right of Fiume to decide its own fate. Note is taken of the wishes of Fiume as expressed October 30, 1918, and reaffirmed October 30, 1919, and it is declared Italy will never accept any other solution.

"Fiume will receive financial assistance so that it may be able to re-establish its life and to resume its activities under the regime of a free port. During the transitional period, it is said, the Italian Government will not exercise its sovereign rights over Fiume, the independence of which shall in no way be diminished nor violated.

"The government will accept any solution pending to separate Fiume and the surrounding territory from the mother country, and meanwhile will occupy and guarantee the integrity of Fiume and its territory with regular troops, which will be exclusively of Italian nationality. The rights of the local militia which the city of Fiume has established will be respected."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

GRAIN AND FLOUR

WHEAT—Receipts, 76,000 bushels. The market was unchanged. Quotations were as follows: Car lots, in export elevator, give-ariment standard inspection, standard prices—No. 1 red winter, $2.39; No. 1 northern spring, $2.39; No. 1 hard winter, $2.39; No. 1 red winter, garlicky, $2.37; No. 1 red, smutty, $2.36; No. 1 red garlicky and smutty, $2.34. United States Grain Corporation's purchases of wheat are based on the following schedule of discounts: No. 2 wheat 3c under No. 1; No. 3 wheat, 6c under No. 1; No. 4 wheat, 10c under No. 1; No. 5 wheat, 14c under No. 1. For all wheat otherwise conforming to the specifications of No. 2 or No. 3, but deficient in test weight the discount from the No. 2 price will be 1c per bushel for each one-pound deficiency in test weight. Wheat grading below No. 3 for reasons other than deficiency in test weights will be bought at its merits. Smutty wheat will be discounted additionally to the degree of smut, but in no case less than 2c per bushel under the corresponding regular grade.

CORN—Receipts, 12,750 bushels. Supplies were small and the market ruled firm, but quiet. We quote old No. 2 yellow, in car lots for local trade, at $1.70@1.75 on spot, and new No. 3 yellow, at $1.60@1.65.

OATS—Receipts, 31,258 bushels. The market was quiet but steady at the late decline. Quotations in car lots are as follows—No. 2 white, 94c@95c; No. 3 white, 92½@93c; No. 4 white, 92½@93c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 209 barrels and 1,275 sacks. The market was quiet, but mill limits were steadily held. The quotations follow: Per 196 pounds, packed in 140-pound jute sacks, hard winter, straight, western, $10@10.50; do, do, nearby, $10@10.25; hard winter, straight, $12.50@13; do, do, short patent, $13@13.50; spring wheat, fancy, $9.75@10.25; do, straight, $13.50@14; do, short patent, $14.25@15; fancy spring and city mills, patent, fancy brands, $14@15.25.

RYE FLOUR sold slowly at former rates. We quote at $8.95@9.25 per barrel, in sacks, as to quality.

PROVISIONS

Trade was quiet and largely of a jobbing character, but prices ruled steady. We quote: Beef, in sets, smoked, air-dried, 55c; beef shoulders and tongues, smoked and air-dried, 54c; pork, family, 54c; hams, S. P. cured, loose, 26@27c; do, skinned, loose, 24@26c; do, smoked, 25@27c; hams, boiled, boneless, 40c; picnic shoulders, S. P. cured, loose, 24c; do, smoked, 25c; bellies, in pickle, loose, 26c; breakfast bacon, 32c; lard, 27c.

REFINED SUGARS

Light offerings restricted business. The market was unchanged on a basis of 9 cents for fine granulated.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER—The market was quiet but steady at the late decline. The quotations follow: Fresh solid-packed creamery, fancy, high-scoring goods, 73@75c; extras, 72c; extra firsts, 66@68c; firsts, 62@64c; seconds, 58@60c; cold storage creamery, as to quality, 57@59c; sweet creamery, choice to fancy, 74@76c; fair to good, 62@71c; prints, jobbing at 80@82c for fancy and at 65@70c for fair to choice.

EGGS—Supplies of fresh eggs were small and the market ruled steady at the late decline but there was little trading. The quotations follow: Free cases, nearby firsts, $21.00 per crate; nearby current receipts, $21; western extra firsts, $21.00; firsts, $20.10@21; nearby and western seconds, $17.70@19.20; cold storage eggs, as to quality, $14.10@18.80; inferior lots lower; fancy selected fresh eggs jobbing at 82@84c per dozen.

CHEESE—Trade was quiet, but prices were steadily held on fancy stock. We quote: New York, whole-milk flats—Held, fancy, 32c; held, fair to good, 32@32½c; fresh made, best, 32@32½c; do, fair to good, 31@31½c; Wisconsin, whole-milk flats, held, fancy, 32½@33c; held, fair to good, 31½@32c.

POULTRY

LIVE—Demand was only moderate and prices were without important change. Quotations: Fowls, fine fat, weighing five pounds and over apiece, 32@34c; fowls, medium, good quality, 28@30c; do, poor, 22@26c; broiling chickens, fancy soft-meated, weighing 1½@2 lbs apiece, 36@40c; spring chickens, average, soft-meated, 28@30c; do, inferior, 22@26c; old roosters, 21@22c; ducks, White Pekin, 32@34c; do, Indian Runner, 28@30c; do, Mascovy, 22@23c; geese, 24@26c; turkeys, 35@38c; pigeons, old, per pair, 32@35c; do, young, per pair, 28@30c; guineas, young, per pair, weighing 2 lbs and over apiece, plump, $1.70@2.00; do, weighing 1@1½ lbs apiece, $1@1.25; squeaks, per pair, 80@$1.

DRESSED—The turkey market continued dull, with demand absorbing the limited receipts. Other kinds of poultry were in moderate request and showed little change. The quotations were are follows: Turkeys, Delaware and Maryland, fancy, 40@42c; do, other, 36@38c; nearby, fair to good, 33@35c; do, western, fancy, 35@37c; exceptional lots higher; do, fair to good, 31@33c; do, old toms, 30c; fowls, dressed, fancy, 32@34c; do, boxed, weighing 4½ lbs and over apiece, 36c; weighing 4 pounds, 35c; weighing 3½ pounds, 30@32c; smaller sizes, 25@28c; fowls, fresh-killed, in barrels, dry-picked—weighing 4½ pounds and over apiece, 35c; weighing 4 pounds, 34c; weighing 3½ pounds, 28@30c; smaller sizes, 24@27c; old roosters, dry-picked, 25c; broilers, Jersey, dry-picked, 48@50c; do, ordinary nearby, dry-picked, 35@40c; broilers, western, dry-packed, weighing 1½@2 pounds apiece, 38@40c; roasting chickens, western, dry-packed, in barrels—weighing 4 pounds and over apiece, 33@34c; weighing 3½ pounds apiece, 30@32c; weighing 2½@3 pounds apiece, 27@29c; western, corn-fed chickens, 12 to box, 17 pounds and under to dozen, per pound, 44@45c; 18 to 24 pounds to dozen, per pound, 43@44c; 25 to 30 pounds to dozen, per pound, 35@36c; 31 to 36 pounds to dozen, per pound, 33@34c; 37 to 42 pounds to dozen, per pound, 32@33c; 43 to 47 pounds to dozen, per pound, 32@34c; 48 pounds and over to dozen, 35@36c; duck, western, fancy, 38@40c; geese, western fancy, 30@32c; do, do, fair to good, 25@27c.

FRESH FRUITS

There was a fair demand for choice stock of most descriptions and values generally ruled steady, but frosted stock was dull and weak. Quotations: Apples, per bbl, as to quality, $4@9; do, per box, $2@3.75; cranberries, per bbl, $6.50@8; do, per crate, $2.25@3.25; oranges, California, per box, $2.75@3.65; do, Florida, per box, $1.75@6.65; tangerines, Florida, per ¼-box, $1.40@4.65; grapefruit, Florida, per box, $4@4.

VEGETABLES

Demand was only moderate and the market was without important change. Quotations: White potatoes, Pennsylvania, per cwt, $3.25@3.60; do, New York, per cwt, $3.25@3.40; do, Maryland and Delaware, per cwt, $2.75@3.10. Sweet potatoes, southern, per bbl—No. 1, $4@4.50; No. 2, $2.75@3. Sweet potatoes, southern, yellow, per hamper, $1.10@1.80; do, Jersey, per basket, $1.15@1.40. Cabbage, New York, Danish, per ton, $55@70. Onions, yellow, per 100-lb sack—No. 1, $5.75@6; No. 2 and "pickers," $2.25@2.75.

New York Metal Market

New York, Dec. 24.—Copper—Spot and December, 18½@19c; January, February and March, 18½@19½c. Market strong. Lead—All months, 7.45@7.60c. Market strong. Spelter, East St. Louis, all months, $.60@$.75. Market strong.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

Oil Group Steady—Home Rails Strong in Spots

London, Dec. 24.—There was only a small amount of business done on the stock exchange. The markets were quiet and of holiday character. Business will not be resumed until next Monday.

The oil group was steady, Shell Transport being quoted at 10 7-16 and Mexican Eagles were 10⅝. Home rails displayed strength in spots, but the shares of Argentine roads were flabby.

The gilt-edged section was narrow, but the tone was firmer.

Indiana Pipe Line Extra Dividend

New York, Dec. 24.—The Indiana Pipe Line Co. declared an extra dividend of $2 a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $2, both payable February 14 to stock of record January 24.

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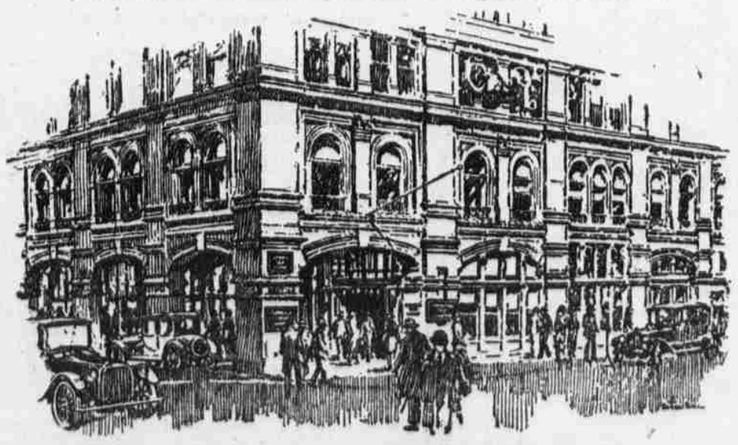

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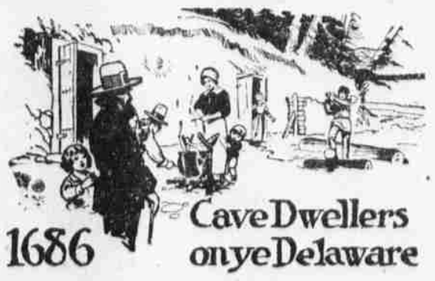

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