

TREATY AGAINST IRISH INTERESTS, COMMITTEE HEARS

American Representatives of Freedom For Ireland Testify Before Senate Body

By Associated Press.
 Washington, Aug. 30.—Asking for rejection of the Peace Treaty, American representatives of the cause of Irish freedom told the Foreign Relations Committee today that the Treaty would create a super-government against Ireland's interests and would establish British naval supremacy so firmly as to menace the United States.

Daniel F. Cohalan, a justice of the Supreme Court of New York, Edward F. Dunne, former Governor of Illinois; Frank P. Walsh, H. Burke Cochran, and others representing various Irish organizations, appeared. They said they voiced the sentiment of more than 20,000,000 American citizens of Irish blood.

"We, citizens of the United States of Irish blood," said a memorial read to the committee, "but attached above all things to this Republic and its constitution, respectfully pray that the proposed Treaty now before you be rejected as a direct violation of the principles on which this war was fought, as they were defined by President Wilson."

"Ireland has been asserting continuously her claim to independence for eight centuries. One fifth of this entire population of the United States is of Irish extraction. We ask that Ireland be not the only nation excluded from the benefit of the glorious principles enunciated by Mr. Wilson as those which the Great War was fought to establish. We especially denounce article ten of the proposed League of Nations as a device to stifle the conscience of civilization and render it impotent to condemn and by condemning to end the oppression of weak nations enslaved by powerful neighbors. It impeaches the most creditable page in our history and discredits the circumstances and conditions in which our republic was born and our liberty achieved."

Must Have Aid
 "The consecration of civilization, the only force to which the oppressed can appeal, would no longer be able to take effective jurisdiction of wrongs perpetrated by powerful nations on weaker people. No struggling nation has ever accomplished its independence except through the aid of other nations."

Taking particular exception to the League of Nations proposal Justice Cohalan declared it would be "intolerable" to give Great Britain six votes in the League as against the United States one.

"We fought," he said, "to destroy autocracy, which means not only militarism the control of the land, but also navalism, the control of the sea. We contend that the position of the British fleet is made such by this treaty that it can be used only against the United States. Germany and Russia are in no position to contest it and France practically has been turned into a continual vassal of England."

To Give Up Doctrine
 "If we enter into a scheme which leaves to another country the mastery of the seas, we place ourselves voluntarily in the position where we shall carry on commerce with other countries as a matter of providing instead of as matter of right. We are asked also under the proposed plan practically to give up the Monroe Doctrine."

"We insist that this is in no sense a League of Nations, but is simply a cover for an Anglo-American alliance under which the Freedom of America would be abridged and the power of the governing classes in England permanently secured."

Would Start Rebellion
 Mr. Walsh, chairman of the American commission on Irish independence declared the League would put more than half the world in rebellion. He said he always had been a Democrat and "almost a pacifist," but that the best friend President Wilson has is the man who will stand up and "keep him from the great mistake he is about to make."

Mr. Walsh offered to give the com-

Belgium Rising From Ruins



TYPICAL HEADQUARTERS OF A BELGIAN COMPANY IN THE CONGO ONE OF MANY THAT ARE DEVELOPING THIS COLONY'S GREAT NATURAL RESOURCES

By ALBERT BRETON, Vice President Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

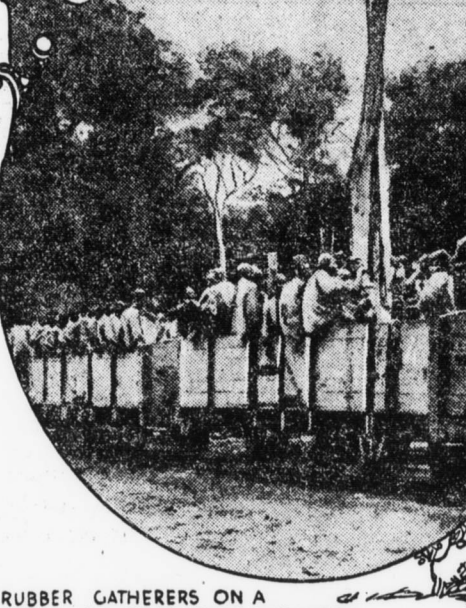
THE Belgians are undertaking their country's rehabilitation with characteristic courage and hope.

In the beginning of its great task Belgium's most urgent need is for commercial and industrial credits which will enable manufacturers promptly to restore and equip their devastated plants and purchase raw materials.

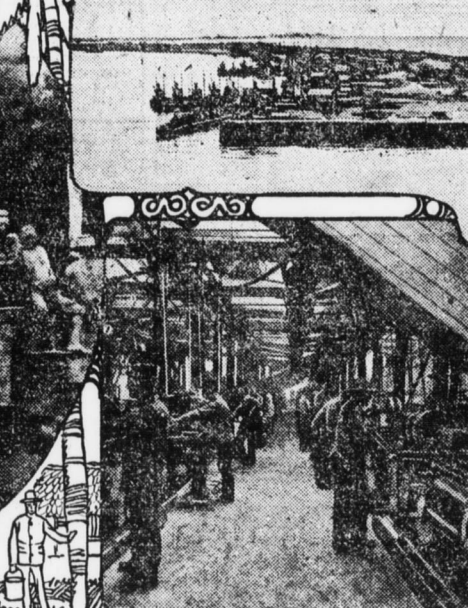
It is to be expected that Government credit will be utilized in the development of the country's business in addition to further borrowing to meet the extraordinary national expenses in the period of demobilization. Fortunately the financial condition of the Belgian Government is particularly favorable.

The gross debt of Belgium is 13,422,000,000 francs, equivalent to about \$2,600,000,000, and consists of a pre-war debt of 4,957,000,000 francs and a war debt of 8,465,000,000 francs. Offsets to this debt are in part: Investments in railways, telegraphs and telephones approximately 3,000,000,000 francs, and deposits of Reichsbank notes 2,000,000,000 marks.

In view of the relatively small national debt, Belgium is in a favorable position in bidding for credit abroad. Moreover, the indemnities should uti-

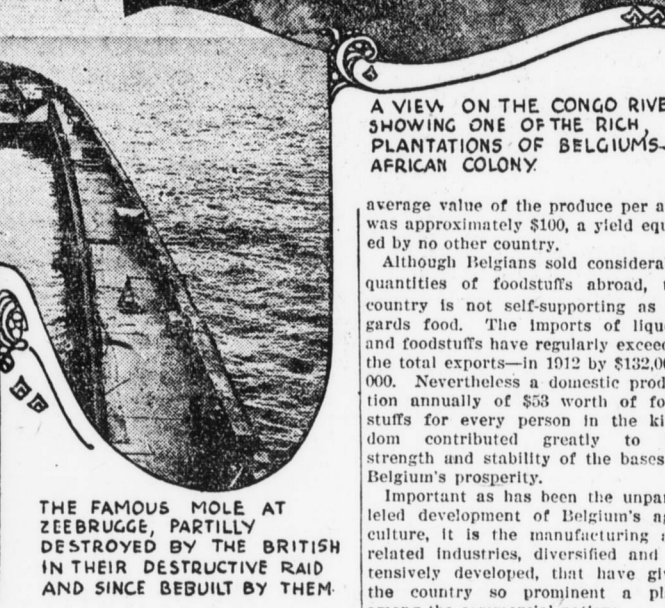


imately more than offset the entire war debt. Meanwhile, even though not immediately available in full, the indemnities, as enforceable claims against Germany, may be made to lend additional support to the credit of Belgium in its borrowings for immediate needs. Besides, taxes have been light hitherto and for the most part indirect, leaving a wide range of possible expansion



of the State revenues from taxation without the imposition of excessive rates.

Belgium's record of superior financial and industrial achievements in the past is her surest guarantee for the future. It is the most densely populated country in the world. Having an area of 11,373 square miles (somewhat larger than Vermont and



Belgium is rapidly converting her war industries to peace manufacturing.

not produced undue pressure upon the country's resources. The kingdom stood eighth among the nations, ranked according to aggregate wealth, and sixth according to total foreign trade and in commerce per capita was surpassed only by the Netherlands.

Belgium's prosperity and its high rank among the industrial nations before the war had an especially sound basis in the country's highly developed agriculture. About three-fifths of the total area was under cultivation. The

the industries, has brought about a reversal of trade conditions. The discovery of two new coal fields, one adjacent to the Netherlands border and the other in the southern part of the kingdom, promises to relieve the necessity for reliance upon imported coal in the near future.

Along with the coal resources in the southern provinces are rich deposits of iron ore, but owing in part to legal restrictions governing the extraction of these deposits the production of iron has been small for a long time. Nevertheless Belgium's fifty blast furnaces produced in 1912, chiefly from Luxemburg ores, 2,300,000 tons of pig iron.

In keeping with the development of the iron and steel industry, there has been a significant expansion of various related lines of manufacturing, especially machine and engine works and the construction of railway equipment and automobiles. The zinc, lead, chemical, glass and textile industries are among the other more important enterprises.

The total mileage of the Belgian railways in 1912 was 5,309-2,92 miles of standard gauge roads and 2,471 miles of light, or meter gauge roads. This was an average of 47 miles of line for each square mile of territory, the greatest railroad density as a whole in any country.

The total foreign commerce, exclusive of transit trade, averaged for the four years immediately preceding the war more than \$1,500,000,000, the average value of the exports being \$702,000,000 and that of the imports \$858,000,000. Of the imports, more than one-half, as measured in value, consisted of raw materials or semi-manufactured goods, and of the exports approximately 40 per cent, was manufactured products.

In the Belgian Congo there is an asset which will prove of increasing importance in the future development of Belgium's industries. In area this colony is eighty times as large as Belgium itself. Although situated in equatorial Africa, its climate is on the whole much more salubrious than that of most tropical countries, because the greater part of the country is a comparatively high plateau. The population of the colony is variously estimated at from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000.

Since the annexation of the Congo by Belgium in 1908 industrial enterprise there has been concerned chiefly with preparation for a comprehensive and well rounded development of the colony through the exploitation of its resources—agricultural, forest and mineral.

In 1910 the Government began a comprehensive program of agriculture education and experimentation of which the Administration was to spend approximately \$400,000 a year for a period of ten years. Five fully equipped laboratories were provided and various Government plantations were devoted to demonstration work both in crop growing and in cattle raising. Particularly gratifying have been the successful experiments with cotton and rice growing, and the Colonial Minister recently expressed the belief that in a comparatively short time the colony would be supplying the factories of Belgium with all their raw cotton.

mittee "in executive session" reports of the interviews between members of the Irish American delegation sent to Paris and President Wilson and other peace delegates. At the suggestion of Senator Johnson, Republican, California, the committee voted to renege the records and print them for public circulation.

Separated Forever
 When Ireland separated from Great Britain in the uprising during the war, Mr. Walsh said, "they separated forever." The Irish were willing to "fight to the death," he asserted, if it became necessary.

Describing his experience at Paris, where his commission was refused a hearing at the Peace Conference, he read the names of a long list of dele-

gations from small nations who called on the Irish-Americans to ask "why the 14 points were being disregarded." He said he understood that the Peace Conference drew lines on the map by mistake in several cases and got several nationalities into the wrong nation.

He said he was present at the open meeting when the League covenant was approved and that various people were jumping up over the hall to make suggestions, "but M. Clemenceau blandly said 'there being no objection, the covenant is agreed to.'"

Mr. Walsh's statements brought repeated laughter and cheers from the largest crowd of spectators that has attended any of the committee's hearings.

A. F. of L. Approves Cigarmakers' Strike

Washington, Aug. 30.—Formal approval of the strike of cigarmakers over the country was given today by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. In a telegram sent to G. W. Perkins, of Chicago, president of the union. The council announced it had concluded to "appeal to all workers and friends for full moral and financial support" of the strikers.

The telegram signed by President Samuel Gompers said: "The executive council of the American Federation of Labor having un-

der consideration the strikes of the large numbers of cigarmakers of the country, endorses the attitude of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America. The executive council has concluded to appeal to all workers and friends for full moral and financial support for the cigarmakers engaged in their justified contest. The executive council sends fraternal greetings and best wishes for success."

Saving Stamps Sales in July Increased 10 Per Cent.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Officials who have urged that the surest way

to bring down the cost of living was to increase the savings and lessen the expenditures of the people have taken hope in treasury reports that the sale of savings stamps in July showed an increase of more than 10 per cent. over June, while for the same period the conversions of stamps into cash decreased 16 per cent.

That there still is room for improvement was seen in the announcement that the first seven months of this year sales have averaged only 95 cents for every person in the country, the total being \$95,400,470.

Broughton Brandenburg Is Indicted For Larceny

New York, Aug. 30.—Broughton Brandenburg, former newspaper writer, who was acquitted in 1909 of a charge of grand larceny resulting from his sale to a newspaper of an article of which he said President Cleveland was the author was indicted by a grand jury here yesterday on a charge of grand larceny and conspiracy charge.

The indictment followed investigation of an alleged attempt to exploit a soap stone hill on Staten Island as an asbestos mine.

Frozen Fish in Storage Showed Decrease Aug. 15

Washington, Aug. 30.—Frozen fish held in storage August 15 amounted to 67,740,173 pounds, compared to 62,554,798 pounds at the same time last year, the monthly report of the bureau of markets of the department of agriculture shows.

The holdings of cured herring amounted to 30,217,216 pounds, compared to 27,290,469 pounds on August 15, 1918, and the holdings of mild cured salmon amounted to 9,347,623 pounds, compared with 6,128,523 pounds last year.

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