

AMNESTY IS URGED FOR FIGHTING MEN

ALL OFFENSES COMMITTED BY SOLDIERS EXCEPT FELONY MAY BE CONDONED.

MANY OUTRAGES ARE CHARGED

"Spanish Inquisition Not a Mark to Some of the Cruelties Practiced Against Our Men in France."

Washington.—Complete amnesty for all soldiers, sailors and marines convicted by court martial except those whose offenses would be a felony under federal statutes, was proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain, Oregon, and referred to the military committee.

"The stories coming to me," said Senator Chamberlain in a statement to the senate, "many of them being verified, of the outrages being committed against young men through the instrumentality of the courts martial are so horrible that some legislation ought to be acted upon to obtain relief."

"I want the people to understand the terror inflicted upon our young men by these sentences and also the cruelties practiced against them."

"The Spanish inquisition was not a mark to some of the cruelties practiced against these soldiers in France."

TENSION SOMEWHAT RELIEVED OVER SITUATION IN MEXICO.

Washington.—The Mexican situation occupied the attention of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

Tension which was evident at the state department when first reports were received of the robbing of sailors manning a small boat from the American monitor Cheyenne on the Tamesi river July 6, was relieved somewhat by a more detailed account of the incident received from Commander Finney, of the cruiser Topoka, flagship of the American naval forces at Tampico.

The report said the sailors, who were on official duty, were held up by three men in civilian clothes, two of whom carried rifles, and that when informed of the incident, the Mexican government authorities at Tampico had expressed deep regret.

CONGRESS UPHOLDS RIGHT OF HOME STORAGE OF LIQUORS.

Washington.—The prohibition enforcement bill, drastic provisions and all, was adopted section by section by the house, but a man's right to store liquor in his home stood up against all attacks. On the final count, only three votes were recorded in favor of an amendment to make home possession of intoxicants unlawful.

After all perfecting amendments had been adopted and others designed to make the bill less severe were bowled over in a chorus of "Noes," an attempt was made to adjourn overnight. This prevailed.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO TAKE VIGOROUS ACTION

Galveston, Tex.—The Carranza government is preparing to assert full control in the oil regions and reduce the power of unattached bandit groups by sending 5,000 infantry, one or more battalions of machine guns, 12 to 15 airplanes, and five batteries of field artillery into the Tampico field according to announcement here by Meade Fierro, the Mexican consul.

SHORTAGE OF \$900,000 ADMITTED BY CASHIER

Harrisburg, Pa.—Commissioner of Banking John S. Fisher, announced that Ralph T. Moyer, cashier of the North Pennsylvania bank of Philadelphia, had admitted to James W. McBurney, receiver, in charge of the bank, that there was a shortage of \$900,000.

GREAT DIRIGIBLE EXPLODES; CAUSES DEATH OF TEN PEOPLE

Chicago.—After cruising back and forth across Chicago's loop district for hours, a dirigible balloon bearing five persons exploded, the blazing wreckage crashing through the skylight of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank in the financial district. The police fixed the list of dead as the result of the accident at 10.

Three of the dead were passengers on board the dirigible. The others were employees of the bank.

AMNESTY WANTED FOR CHARLES A. McANALLY

Washington.—Representative Wood introduced a resolution to grant amnesty to Charles A. McAnally, a private in the army, who recently was sentenced to six months' imprisonment after being found guilty of "painting the German colors on the statue erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy at Andersonville, Ga., to Henry Wirz, commander of the prison located there in the civil war."

PEACE CONDITIONS HANDED AUSTRIA

REPARATION SECTION IS NOT DISSIMILAR TO THAT IN TREATY WITH GERMANY.

ARMY IS REDUCED TO 30,000

Financial Terms Provide For Apportionment of Pre-War Debt Among the Several New States.

Paris.—The full peace conditions of the allied and associated powers are now in the hands of the Austrians. The first sections of the terms were presented to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain on June 2; the final sections were delivered to them at the same place without ceremony by M. Dusatta, secretary-general of the peace conference. The terms comprise the whole treaty which Austria is asked to sign, including the reparation, financial, military and certain minor clauses, which were not ready for presentation when the official ceremony took place.

In addition to the published summary of the terms of June 2 the new clauses provide for reparation arrangements very similar to those in the treaty with Germany, including the establishment of an Austrian sub-section of the reparations commission, the payment of a reasonable sum in cash, the issuing of bonds; and the delivery of livestock and certain historical and art documents.

The financial terms provide that the Austrian pre-war debt shall be apportioned among the various former parts of Austria and that the Austrian coinage and war bonds circulating in the separated territory shall be taken up by the new government and redeemed as they see fit.

Under the military terms the Austrian army is henceforth reduced to 30,000 men on a purely voluntary basis.

ANOTHER SERIOUS BRANCH OF NEUTRALITY IS PERPETRATED

Washington.—The most serious of the recently growing list of attacks on Americans in Mexico came to light A boat load of American sailors from the U. S. S. Cheyenne were held up in the Tamesi river, on July 6, nine miles east of the city of Tampico, and the sailors were robbed. The American flag was flying from the boat at the time.

Although the sailors were fishing, they were on official duty bringing in food for their ship, and the American flag flying from the boat denoted that it was official business.

UPPER SILESIA TO BE FREE, GERMANY DECIDES.

Breslau.—The Silesian Economic News reports that the German government has finally agreed that Upper Silesia shall become a free state. Gustav Noske, minister of defense, is said to be the choice of the government to act as its representative before the entente commission for Upper Silesia.

BELA KUN'S LAST SHIP SURRENDERS TO SERBIANS

Berlin.—Advices from Budapest say that during the launching of the new Hungarian monitor Marx on Friday the monitor Szamos, the last unit of the Danube flotilla which had remained loyal to Bela Kun, fled down the Danube and surrendered to the Serbians.

FIGHT FOR SHIPS IN SOUTH MADE BY MARINE ASSOCIATION

Washington.—The National Merchants Marine Association is making a fight for more ships for the South. "The full force of the association is back of the movement for a fair distribution of the vessels of the emergency fleet corporation to the various ports of the United States."

INTEREST KEEN ON DISPOSAL OF GERMAN PROPERTY HERE

Washington.—German people are interested in about \$600,000,000 in the hands of the alien enemy property custodian of the United States. American citizens are interested in about \$100,000,000 held in like manner in Germany. The peace treaty provides that Germany shall return the American property and that the German property in America be liquidated so it can be used to pay claims against Germany.

KONENKAMP RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT OF C. T. U.

Chicago.—S. J. Koenkamp resigned as president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. In his letter to the executive board, tendering his resignation, Mr. Koenkamp said his reasons for this action are purely personal.

Mr. Koenkamp stated the next convention of the telegraphers is scheduled for October, but might be advanced to August. His resignation may not be acted on until that time.



1.—American troops parade in Paris on Independence day. 2.—Djemal Pasha, Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey, leaders of the Turkish government during the war, condemned to death by a Turkish court-martial. 3.—General Haig decorating Major General Squires, U. S. A.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Peace Treaty and League of Nations Stir Up Lively Debate in the Senate.

SHANTUNG AWARD SCORED

Charge Is Made That Gift of Chinese Province Is Price of Japan's Signature—Warning of Peril of War—What Shall Be Done With Mexico?—Daylight Law Saved by President.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"Many people have thought that the mere signing of the treaty with Germany marks the ending of the world peril. The situation today is still serious. The world's statesmanship will be sorely tried in the next few years.

"The peace conference has been history's greatest instance of a unified world statesmanship directing the moral and material resources of the world's family of nations. To allow the spirit behind it to disintegrate at this moment of emergency, when united action is imperative, would be fatal to all the hopes of permanent peace with which we entered the war.

"Out of it all has come the most important international document ever drawn—the treaty of peace with Germany—a document which not only meets the issues of the present war, but also lays down new agreements of the most helpful and most hopeful character. The nations are bound together to avert another world catastrophe, backward peoples are given a new hope for their future; several racial entities are liberated to form new states; a beginning is made toward removing unjust economic restrictions, and the great military autocracies of central Europe are destroyed as the first step in a general disarmament.

"The treaty is, of course, not all that we had hoped for. Too many conflicting interests were involved. Nearly every one will find in its weaknesses, both of omission and commission.

"I come home pleased, but not over-complacent with the outcome of the last six months; hopeful, but not in the least unmindful of the problems yet to be solved."

These are the words of Robert Lansing, United States secretary of state. They sound like both fact and sense. Therefore they are welcome in these topsy-turvy days.

Admitting that the League of Nations is the hope of the world, is it one that America can accept in justice to herself? That is what the United States senate is trying to find out. It is the question of the hour. So many shades of individual opinion are held among the senators that acceptance or rejection can hardly be said to be a party question. Anyway, the Republican view is presumably correctly set forth in the following official statement by Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican national committee:

"The situation respecting the league covenant is simply this:

"There must be effective reservations. These reservations must safeguard the sovereignty of the United States in every particular; must guarantee the Monroe doctrine beyond the shadow of a doubt; must either eliminate article 10 entirely or so modify it that our own congress shall be morally as well as legally free after a specified period to decide when and where and to what extent our soldiers shall be employed; must retain our full control of immigration, tariff and all other purely domestic policies, and must provide full right to withdraw hindrance or conditions of any kind, upon giving suitable notice.

"It is up to the administration to decide whether it will or will not accept these essential guarantees of

American independence, which would unquestionably be promptly accepted by the other nations."

Curiously enough these several questions—distinctly American and therefore presumably of the highest importance to this country—have temporarily been lost sight of in a burst of senatorial indignation over the action of the peace conference by which Shantung—probably China's richest province, with 36,000,000 people, the birthplace of Confucius—is given to Japan.

President Wilson presented the treaty to the senate July 10. He said that the treaty was nothing less than a world settlement and it was not possible for him in his address to summarize it; he would attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose. He offered to be at the service of the senate or the foreign relations committee. He did not mention the Shantung provision, or the Monroe doctrine, or our obligations under article X. Typical expressions of opinion regarding his address follow:

"The address," said Senator Swanson, Democrat, Virginia, "is magnificent, able, eloquent and inspiring. The reasons presented for the ratification of the treaty, including the League of Nations, were strong, cogent and unanswerable."

"Soothing, mellifluous and uninforming," was the comment of Senator McCormick, Illinois.

Taking its stand on President Wilson's principle of "open covenants openly arrived at," the senate committee on foreign relations to consider the peace treaty met Monday. Senator Johnson, California, brought forward a resolution embodying a demand for data of every character relating to the treaty and its formulation. It called for the suppressed plan for a League of Nations submitted to the peace conference by President Wilson, which the president admits was rejected in favor of the British plan, and also called for the stenographic reports of the peace negotiations. It was adopted Tuesday by the committee.

Tuesday, after a heated debate, the senate, without a record vote, adopted Senator Lodge's resolution calling on President Wilson to submit to the senate the text of the secret treaty negotiated last year by Japan and Germany and all other data showing overtures made by the mikado's government to the central powers during the war.

Throughout the debate the fighting revolved about the Shantung incident. Senator Lodge, Republican leader, charged that the Shantung peninsula was "the purchase price for Japan's signature to the League of Nations covenant." Senator Moses of New Hampshire, a Republican member of the foreign relations committee, called it a "bribe," and Senator Norris of Nebraska, Republican, denounced it as "an outrage" and "a betrayal."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska undertook to defend Japan's right to Shantung, but Senator Williams of Mississippi, Democratic member of the foreign relations committee, frankly admitted that if President Wilson had not yielded in the Shantung affair Japan would have broken off from the allies and negotiated a separate treaty with Germany. Realizing the close relations between Senator Williams and the White House, senators attached much importance to the Mississippi member's statement that Japan would never give up Shantung again without a war.

"If that's the challenge we might as well settle it now," said Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican.

Thursday was marked by lively senate proceedings. Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, called upon the league supporters to join him in securing a referendum. Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois, made an address warning the danger of war with Japan and pointing out that such a war would be "Great Britain's opportunity to regain commercial and financial supremacy from us." The senate adopted Senator Borah's resolution demanding the text of the United States protest at Paris against the Shantung award.

President Wilson, seeing the league making no headway, and receiving no invitation to appear before the foreign relations committee, began issuing invitations to Republican senators to

visit him at the White House to discuss the treaty. Senator McCumber, North Dakota, an outstanding supporter of the treaty and the league, was the first caller Thursday. Senator Colt, Rhode Island, was the second.

What shall be done with Mexico? This question almost rivals the League of Nations in interest. Nobody seems ready with a complete program, but official Washington is guessing that something will be done soon. Reports come from abroad that the administration is pledged to intervention. This is officially denied.

Wednesday Mrs. John W. Correll, whose tragic experience is well known, arrived in Washington with her fatherless son. She hopes to meet the president. A list of 179 Americans murdered in Mexico since 1915 was made public by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico. Mrs. Correll said she was leading the ghosts of the 500 Americans who had been murdered in Mexico since 1910.

The exclusion of Mexico from the League of Nations was based upon the ground that it had been unable to give proof of intention to observe international obligations. Aside from the murder of foreigners—human life is cheap these days—money matters will probably force action. Americans have about \$655,000,000 invested in Mexico; Great Britain about \$670,000,000; France about \$285,000,000; Spain, Holland and other countries about \$265,000,000.

Great Britain and France hold the United States responsible for the Mexican situation, under the Monroe doctrine and under the policy pursued since 1910. They want Mexico put in position so that this property will not be confiscated and payment will be resumed on national and other debts.

In short, every indication points to a probable intervention by the United States, acting as mandatory for the League of Nations. The alternative—which is unthinkable—is that foreign nations will be allowed to intervene, in spite of the Monroe doctrine.

President Wilson has vetoed the agricultural appropriation bill, giving as his reason the fact that included in it was a section repealing the daylight saving law. Debates in congress indicate that the farmers were all against the law, and bombarded congress, while the rest of the country favored the law—and did nothing to support it. Aside from the actual merit of the law, students of government approve the veto on the ground that legislation of this kind is vicious. Legislation by rider is never necessary, and is favored only by legislators who want to avoid responsibility. The house failed to pass the bill over the veto.

Proceedings in congress seem to indicate that the present "dry" spell will be prolonged and unrelieved. There are several preliminaries to the termination of war-time prohibition—and they all take time. First the treaty must be ratified. Then peace must be proclaimed. Finally complete demobilization of the army must be achieved. Apparently the length of the dry spell depends largely upon how Germany and other countries behave.

Don't think for a moment that the high cost of living is not receiving its share of attention these days. The federal trade commission has reported an approaching domination by the packers of all important foods in the United States. The department of justice has begun the investigation of a "\$100,000,000 food combine" among the canners. Several resolutions have been introduced in the house within the week calling for congressional investigation into prices and the cost of living. People who moved out rather than submit to an increase in rent, have found all the furniture storage warehouses full, with waiting lists. In 47 leading cities in 27 states 89 per cent of all the household storage space is occupied. And finally, "the apex of our woe, it now costs more to save our dough"—which is to say that at least one bank has raised the price of safety deposit boxes 50 cents a year.

In the meantime, if anyone lacks exciting reading, the newspapers are full of every possible variety and size of strike, with more in prospect.

SENATE TO HANDLE THE DAYLIGHT LAW

THE AGRICULTURAL BILL HAD BEEN PASSED BY HOUSE BY UNANIMOUS VOTE.

THE LAW CARRIES \$33,900,000

Several Sharp Clashes Marked Debate on Elimination of Rider That Drove the President's Veto.

Washington.—Renewed attempts of house Republican leaders to repeal daylight saving through a rider to the \$20 agricultural appropriation bill were defeated in the house when public opponents of repeal joined with the Democrats in voting to eliminate the repeal provision. Immediately afterward, without a dissenting vote, the agricultural bill, carrying \$33,900,000 was passed and sent to the senate.

Final action on the daylight saving repeal came after a day marked by sharp political clashes in both house and committee. Democrats, including those favoring repeal, refused to join in making the repeal rider in order, and in speeches on the floor attacked the Republicans as "playing politics." Republican leaders, however, insisted that the rider would assure early passage of the agricultural bill which Democrats said was certain to be vetoed again by President Wilson, if it included a repeal provision.

The senate, regarded as heavily in favor of repeal now has before it a house bill to repeal the daylight saving law. The senate, it was said by congressional leaders, may pass and send to the president the separate repeal measure.

WITNESSES TESTIFY TO THE STATUS OF TRACTION LINES

Washington.—Witnesses testifying from their experience in operating traction lines since the beginning of the present era of high prices for the federal electric railways commission again the story of failure to meet in the industry, and ended the warning of an approaching crisis unless public sentiment permeated the general collection of greater revenues for their services.

By securing testimony bearing results in Scranton and Altoona, Pa., Portland, Me., and Wilmington, Del. the railways laid before the commission evidence designed to show that higher fares had solved the problem in localities where tried.

Francis H. Sisson, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, ascribed most of the difficulties of the street railways to a decline of 50 per cent since 1914 in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Street railroad companies, he said, were about the only utility which the government had not assisted during the war.

FREIGHT EMBARGO PLACED ON COASTWISE TRAFFIC

New York.—A freight embargo on coastwise traffic was announced by the coastwise steamship companies operating under federal control, as result of the strike of seamen and engineers along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The order for the embargo was forwarded to shipping points of the United States railroad administration.

The embargo has been foreseen for several days as a consequence of the rapid piling up of great quantities of freight, much of it perishable at Atlantic and Gulf ports through the tying up of ships by the strikers. H. Brown, secretary of the seamen's union, claimed that the entire shipping of the country would be virtually tied up within two weeks if the strike continued.

AUSTRIANS MAY GET THE COMPLETE TREATY

Paris.—The missing clauses of the Austrian peace treaty will almost certainly be handed to the Austrian delegation in a day or so.

Ten days will be allowed the Austrians for consideration of the terms and for any representations they may desire to make. The council probably require 10 days more to which to reply.

Consequently, the treaty can scarcely be signed before August 10.

FOREST FIRES CONTINUE TO RAGE IN NORTHWEST

Spokane.—Raging over mountain ridges of western Montana and northern Idaho, forest fires continue to spread destruction and threaten small towns which have been endangered by the flames from communication with the United States forest vice headquarters at Missoula. The fire has jumped the mountain into the Mullan gulch country where it is said, there is practically no chance of stopping it.