

TREATY AS WHOLE CARRIES OUT SUBSTANTIALLY THE FOURTEEN WILSON POINTS

Secretary of State Lansing Expresses That Opinion To The Committee On Foreign Relations

PERSONAL CONSTRUCTION OF ARTICLE X OF TREATY

Informing Questioners He Can Not Be Expected To Carry The Minute of An 80,000 Word Document in His Mind and Reminds Committee It Is Much Easier To "Ask Questions Prepared Before Hand Than To Answer Them Off Hand"; "See The President," About League and Shantung

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, August 6.—Secretary Lansing before the Senate foreign relations committee today expressed the opinion that the Shantung provision of the peace treaty did not square with President Wilson's enunciated principle of self-determination, but maintained that the treaty as a whole carried out "substantially" the President's fourteen points.

Declaring his unfamiliarity with many details of the peace negotiations and of the treaty itself, the Secretary told the committee he was unable to answer many of its questions and reminded Senators in answering others that he merely was expressing his own personal views.

"Ask The President," the Secretary said, when pressed for details of the Shantung and League of Nations negotiations.

On three of the points raised he asked permission to refresh his memory and make a statement to the committee later, and when he was asked for a detailed construction of the labor and reparations clauses he protested that he could not be expected to carry the minutes of an 80,000 word document in his mind, and reminded the committee it was easier to "ask questions prepared before hand" than to answer them off-hand.

Cannot Legally Try Ex-Kaiser.

As his own personal views, Mr. Lansing said that Japan would probably have signed the treaty without the Shantung provision; that the United States should ask no part of the German reparations; that the Kaiser could not be legally tried; and that the mutual guarantee of territorial integrity from external aggression, as contained in article ten of the league covenant, imposed a moral obligation but not a legal one.

The secretary said it was true that the fourteen points had not been discussed to his knowledge in the preparatory stages of the peace negotiations, that the American draft of the league of nations never was "pressed" before the conference; that the President had asked the peace conference not to lay before the French Senate the record of discussions on the league; and that the United States did not know of secret treaties between the allies and Japan regarding Shantung when this country by the Lansing-Ishii agreement recognized Japan's "special interest" in China.

Britain "Refused To Permit."

It was not true, Secretary Lansing said, that he and other members of the American delegation "protested" against the Shantung settlement; that Great Britain "refused to permit" discussion of the freedom of the seas by the peace conference; or that any of the American expert advisers had resigned because they disagreed with the decision regarding Shantung.

On Basis of Common Sense.

The general basis on which the treaty was framed, said the secretary, was "common sense and general principles with an avoidance of policy and expediency." Verbatim records of the discussions, he told the committee had been left in Paris, adding that he would not favor giving to the Senate the less complete transcripts in the possession of the State Department because it might cause "irritation" to other governments.

See Wilson About League and Shantung.

Both the Shantung provision and the league covenant, the witness said had been negotiated largely by the President who alone of the American delegation, would be able to reveal details of the discussions.

The secretary was before the committee during the whole of an all-day session, and although Senators apparently had finished their questioning of him, when adjournment was taken tonight, it was thought likely that other points might be brought up when he appears again next Monday.

Mr. Lansing asked to be given until that time to prepare his statements in reply to questions asked today about the Lansing-Ishii agreement, the attitude of the United States towards Japan's 21 demands on China in 1915, and what part this government took toward bringing China into the war.

UCHIDA STATEMENT AS TO SHANTUNG

It Should Remove Any Misunderstandings Says President Wilson

Washington, August 6.—President Wilson issued a formal statement tonight saying that the "frank statement" made by Viscount Uchida as to Japan's policy regarding Shantung, "ought to serve to remove many of the misunderstandings which had begun to accumulate about this question."

When the question of disposal of Shantung was definitely decided on at Paris, President Wilson said the Japanese delegation in reply to a question from him said:

"The policy of Japan is to hand back the Shantung peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Germany, and the right to establish a settlement under the usual conditions at Tsing-Tao."

References in the Uchida statement as to the agreement between Japan and China in 1915, "might be misleading," the President said, "if not commented upon in the light of what occurred in Paris."

Text of Statement.

The President's statement, made public through the State Department, follows:

"The government of the United States has noted with the greatest interest the frank statement made by Viscount Uchida with regard to Japan's future policy respecting Shantung. The statement ought to serve to remove many of the misunderstandings which had begun to accumulate about this question. But there are references in the statement to an agreement entered into between Japan and China in 1915 which might be misleading if not commented upon in the light of what occurred in Paris."

In the conference of the thirtieth of April last, where this matter was brought to a conclusion among the heads of the principal allied and associated powers, the Japanese delegates, Baron Makino and Viscount Uchida, in reply to a question put by myself, declared that:

"The policy of Japan is to hand back the Shantung peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Germany, and the right to establish a settlement under the usual conditions at Tsing-Tao."

"The owners of the railway will use special police only to insure security for traffic. They will be used for no other purpose."

"The police forces will be composed of Chinese, and such Japanese instructors as the directors of the railway may select will be appointed by the Chinese government."

"No reference was made to this policy being in any way dependent upon the execution of the agreement of 1915, to which Count Uchida appears to have referred. Indeed, I felt it my duty to say that nothing that I agreed to must be construed as an acquiescence on the part of the government of the United States in the policy of the notes exchanged between China and Japan in 1915 and 1918; and reference was made in the discussion to the enforcement of the agreements of 1915 and 1918 only in case China failed to cooperate fully in carrying out the policy outlined in the statement of Baron Makino and Viscount Uchida."

"I have, of course, no doubt that Viscount Uchida had been apprised of all the particulars of the discussion in Paris, and I am not making this statement with the idea of correcting him, but only to throw a fuller light of clarification upon a situation which ought to be relieved of every shadow of obscurity or misapprehension."

TEN MEN KILLED AT GOVERNMENT ARSENAL

Raritan, N. J., Aug. 6.—Ten men now are believed to have been killed in the explosion of a magazine at the government arsenal here on Monday, it was learned today. Seven bodies have been recovered and three of them identified. Fifteen men were sitting with their backs against the outside wall of the magazine at the time the explosion occurred according to Lieut. Jeffords, adjutant at the arsenal. Two of these men are in the arsenal hospital suffering from injuries from which they are expected to recover and three escaped.

Florida Boose Artist Pinched.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 6.—"Regular" whiskey, adulterated whiskey, beer and wines amounting to more than \$10,000 based on the current "bootlegging" price here, were seized in a raid on a restaurant and rooming house owned by Maximo Garcia here today by Federal agents. A complete rectifying outfit, several cases of adulterated and moonshine whiskey in pint bottles bearing quart labels of a standard brand and hundreds of these loose labels and empty bottles were among the seizures.

Tie-up on the C. & O.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 6.—E. L. Beck, division superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, officially announced tonight that beginning tomorrow all passenger as well as freight traffic on the C. & O. west of Clifton Forge would be discontinued.

SETTLEMENT MUST BE IMMEDIATE

General Program to Meet Present Crisis Presented By R. R. Unions

CALLS FOR EFFORTS TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING

Money To Provide Increased Pay To Come Partly Through Appropriation By Congress and By Increased Freight Rates; All 14 Unions Acting As One Body For First Time

Washington, Aug. 6.—(By The Associated Press.)—Acting as a unit for the first time in the presentation of wage demands, the fourteen principal railroad unions today in expressing to Director General Hines their disapproval of President Wilson's proposal that Congress create a commission to consider increased pay, declared that wage questions must be settled immediately. A general program to meet the present crisis, involving the threat of a nationwide strike, was submitted to the Director General Hines their disapproval of the money to provide increased pay should come from an appropriation by Congress, to be followed by appropriate freight rate advances. "This 'temporary relief' must be accompanied by a permanent effort to reduce the cost of living."

Permanent Solution.

Permanent solution of the railroad problem was declared to depend upon the removal of returns to capital as the sole purpose of operation and the Director General, accordingly, was asked to recommend to President Wilson that he attempt to obtain early passage by Congress of organized labor's bill to eliminate private capital from control of the railroads and to give the employees a share in the profits.

For "Equitable Returns."

The unions declared the belief of the workers that transportation rate should be sufficient to guarantee just wages, maintain the properties and give equitable returns on money invested. Interesting as were the suggestions for removing the menace of a nationwide strike, the unified action of the fourteen organizations attracted equal attention.

Fourteen Unions Act Together.

Labor leaders who were questioned declined to say whether the unions would act as a whole in the future but declared they were going through with the present situation as one body. The result will be to put the solid weight of 2,000,000 persons virtually the entire rail transportation personnel of the United States, back of the demands, with the possibility as never before of the paralysis of the nation's life if a general strike should ensue. Co-operation between the four great brotherhoods—Engineers, Firemen, Conductors and Trainmen—for the first time several years ago proved the power of unified action in passage of the Adamson act.

Situation Is Dangerous.

The present situation was said to be similar but infinitely more dangerous. Not only are the four brotherhoods involved, but all the other unions also which have to deal with the maintenance of equipment and the moving of trains. The program submitted to Director General Hines declared that the employees were entitled to compensation which would at least re-establish the pre-war purchasing power of their wages. Rates of pay, it was said, were in no way correlated to transportation charges.

Means Too Much Delay.

The plan for a congressional commission was disapproved because "it means months of delay at a time when the questions involved require immediate settlement," the program said, continuing:

"You already have in the board of railroad wages and working conditions, the necessary machinery to dispose of these questions, and we ask that their function be restored and they be allowed to pass upon the questions submitted to them, and that their findings be placed before the representatives of the recognized organizations for their consideration and be mutually agreed upon before being issued."

Say Congress Should Appropriates.

"The money with which to pay these increases should, in our opinion, be raised by an appropriation, to be of sufficient amount to temporarily take care of immediate deficits. In the meantime, let the proper rate-making body make a careful study as to what, if any, increases should be made in passenger and freight rates. Prompt action in this regard being both essential and desirable. This will only give temporary relief and must be accompanied, or immediately followed by a determined united effort to not only prevent a further increase in the cost of living, but to secure a reduction therein."

More Than Financial Returns Needed.

"Any permanent solution of the railroad problem must necessarily remove the element of returns to capital as the sole purpose of operation. Therefore, we ask that you urge upon the President the necessity for the prompt passage by Congress of the required appropriation bill to meet the emergency now existing."

PRESIDENT HAS POWER TO CREATE WAGE BOARD

Washington, Aug. 6.—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee late today by unanimous vote directed Chairman Cummins to reply to President Wilson's suggestion for legislation to create a special railroad wage board. Senator Cummins' letter will not be made public until tomorrow, but it is understood to advise the President that he has full authority without further legislation.

VETERANS HOLDING ANNUAL REUNION

Four Hundred of The Heroes of The Confederacy Are Guests of Rocky Mount

CONVENTION OPENED YESTERDAY MORNING

General Julian S. Carr and Ex-Senator Tasker Polk Among The Speakers; Col. W. P. Wood Responds To Address of Welcome; Eloquent Tribute To General Ricks

By a Staff Correspondent.

Rocky Mount, Aug. 6.—Glancing backward at the hardships of their war and looking upon the flesh that first won glory for American arms at Chancellorsville, four hundred Confederate Veterans gathered here today for the annual reunion of Tar Heels. It is the first time in two years that the soldiers of sixty-one and sixty-five have been together, the reunion having been dis-



GEN. JULIAN S. CARR. Who Spoke at the Reunion.

persed with last year. Rocky Mount is entertaining the veterans in the finest style.

General James I. Metts, of Wilmington, is master of ceremonies and indications tonight are that he will be re-elected for the fourth time as commander-in-chief of the North Carolina troops. Many of the veterans have been suggesting that this honor go to General R. H. Ricks of this city, but



HON. TASKER POLK. One of the Reunion Speakers.

General Ricks modestly declines to sanction any more on the part of his friends to elevate him. He will be re-elected commander of the Third brigade and the other brigade commanders also will be re-elected.

The veterans, many of whom arrived here last night, are quartered in Feunor's Warehouse and in other warehouses they are again answering the mess call, this time at the command of Bethel Hervey Chapter Daughters of the Confederacy. The hard task and horse meat of warring days have been supplanted by rolls and fried chickens along with an abundance of Nash and Edgewood watermelons.

Opening Session Yesterday Morning.

The opening session of the reunion was held this morning in the Farmers' Mutual Warehouse. Ex-Senator Tasker Polk, of Warrenton, and General Julian S. Carr, of Durham, were reunion speakers. Tomorrow morning the unfinished business will be attended to and tomorrow night the Confederate ball will be held in the warehouse. This afternoon a score of Rocky Mount automobiles whizzed the veterans about the town on sight-seeing expeditions.

Mrs. Jackie Daniel Thrash, of Tarboro, past president of the Daughters of the Confederacy, is state matron for the reunion. Miss Bessie Bunn, of Rocky Mount, is P. O. sponsor and Miss Marion Hines, also of Rocky Mount, is state maid of honor. Another state maid of honor is Miss Mary Little, of Wadesboro, while Miss Irvin Taylor, of Raleigh, is sponsor for the city of High Point and the Soldiers' Home. Miss Lizzie Winstead, of Rocky Mount, is sponsor, and Miss Mildred Thorpe, Rocky Mount, is maid of honor for General R. U. Ricks. Miss Augusta Smith, of Wadesboro, is sponsor to General W. A. Smith, of Asheville.

Ahead of the Carr For Once.

Col. Baky Boyden presented the matrons, maids and sponsors. "This is

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ANSELL ARRAIGNS MILITARY COURTS

Former Acting Judge Advocate General Speaks Before Bar Association

UNCERTAIN WHETHER GREGORY WILL COME

Tributes To Members Who Have Died During Year; Membership Dues Increased; Paper By Hon. H. F. Seawell; Reception at Home of Hon. and Mrs. A. L. Brooks

By a Staff Correspondent.

Greensboro, Aug. 6.—Opening with a severe arraignment of the present court-martial system in the army by Col. Samuel T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general of the army, who last week resigned his commission to continue his fight against what he terms an iniquitous institution, the second day's session of the annual convention of the North Carolina Bar Association dragged its way through the heat and swelter of the late morning and early afternoon today, reaching a grand culmination this evening, in an elaborate reception at the home of Hon. and Mrs. Aubrey L. Brooks.

The inductive charm of Greensboro's gracious hospitality has quieted the most obstreperous lawyer's disposition to engage in a wrangle over legal points, and the day has been one of comparative quiet in the ball room of the O. Henry Hotel, where the sessions are held. The political capital has been moved to Greensboro for the nonce, and the lobbies have been crowded all day with the lawyers. But even politics were forgotten this evening at the reception.

Contrary to expectations, the August terms of Superior courts have not kept down the attendance, and every train today brought in other members of the association. In addition to the address of Colonel Ansell, H. F. Seawell, of Carthage, made a most interesting address this morning on "The Country Lawyer."

Tributes to the memory of the seven-time members of the association, who have died during the past year, took up most of the afternoon session.

Membership dues increased. After some discussion the association voted to increase the membership dues from two to four dollars a year though not before President Ayldett was confronted with more parliamentary law than he would ordinarily face during a term of the legislature. After Judge J. Crawford Biggs, who wanted to make it three dollars a year, with the help of Assistant Attorney-General Frank Nash, who wanted it five dollars a year, had the business thoroughly tied up, the former offered a compromise to make it four dollars, which was accepted by Secretary Davis, who had been fighting for five dollars because of increased expenses.

"Lawyers and undertakers are the only professions in North Carolina that do not have a literary requirement for candidates for admission to practice," declared A. B. Andrews, of Raleigh, chairman of the committee on legal education, who submitted a report asking that every applicant for license to practice law shall have a high school certificate or its equivalent. Even the chiropractors, carefully defined by the Raleigh lawyer, as being one who operates upon the foot, requires a high school education, he explained.

"An educational standard is excel-

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FREIGHT EMBARGO EXCEPTING FOOD

Atlanta Takes Steps To Secure and Distribute Government Food

(By The Associated Press.)

Durham, N. C., Aug. 6.—Embargo on all freight with the exception of food for human consumption, was announced by the Seaboard Air Line in this city today, as a result of the strike of railway mechanics and shopmen. Food for human consumption is accepted subject to delay.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6.—Mayor Key, of Atlanta, decided late today after a conference with other city officials to ask the council to appropriate \$50,000 to handle the purchase for public distribution of approximately five carloads of government food in the event of a complete embargo on freight as the result of the railroad shopmen's strike.

The conference followed announcement of an embargo on freight shipments by the roads comprising the Atlanta joint terminals, the Georgia Railroad, Atlanta and West Point and the Louisville and Nashville. The embargo went into effect at the close of business today.

B. L. Winchell, Regional Director of all Southern railroads, announced tonight no progress had been reported toward ending the strike in the Southeast of Federated railway shopmen.

The local executive committee of the union shopmen granted permission "in the interest of mail and passenger service, for members of the Jacksonville service to clear tracks of the Florida West Coast Railway where wrecks were said to be blocking traffic."

ATTY.-GENERAL ORDERS LAW SUITS AGAINST THE BIG MEAT PACKING FIRMS

THINK PLUMB PLAN BILL TOO RADICAL

Interstate Commerce Committee Indicates Opinion To Brotherhood

UNION OFFICIALS ARGUE FOR HOURS IN DEFENSE

Stone and Morrison Answer Fire of Questions From Members of Committee; Broad Intimation That Public Ownership Plan Be Taken To Political Conventions

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, August 6.—Organized labor's remedy for the high cost of living—a bill that would turn over the railroads to the public operating officials and labor—was presented to Congress today by men high in the council of the organization who declared with utmost frankness conditions were so desperate it might be necessary to advocate a firing squad for profiteers.

With equal frankness members of the House interstate commerce committee indicated during the examination of Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Locomotive Engineers, and Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, that the bill, embodying what has come to be known as the "Plumb plan," was too radical, and failed to strike at the high price evil against which people throughout the country are clamoring.

For more than a month the House committee has been considering all plans for solution of the problems confronting the roads with their return to private management, and the Plumb plan was offered with the assurance of labor leaders that it would cut down prices of commodities because of the reduction in rates which would follow the elimination of private capital from the railroad companies.

No "Intimidation of Congress."

The two union officials for five hours stood up in defense of the bill and answered a whirlwind fire of questions from men who must report it out or throw it away. During the long discussion attended by an attentive audience, including many women, the labor leaders made strong denial of reports that they were attempting to intimidate Congress by threats to strike or chop off the political heads of members voting contrary to their desires. There was a broad intimation that the public ownership plan if not enacted into law would be taken to the convention of the two big parties next year with the hope of having its endorsement written into the platform.

Wage Increase Not a Cure.

Both Mr. Stone and Mr. Morrison said that wage increases offered only temporary relief, contending that prices of food and clothing must come down, after which the wage demand pressure would be lessened. They declared the pending bill would prove to be the first step toward forcing down prices, by reducing freight rates, and expressed the belief that despite the burden of bond buying during the war, the American people would produce the funds necessary to take the roads from private control.

While the committee listened by the hour to opinions as to what the bill would do, there was no explanation of its various provisions. Glenn E. Plumb, its author, was present to give this, but so much time was taken up with the examination of Stone and Morrison that this statement had to go over until tomorrow.

BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS AT BUDAPEST

Copenhagen, Aug. 6.—French troops arrived at Budapest yesterday and British troops under General Gordon and American forces under Captain Wips arrived there today, according to dispatches received here from Vienna quoting the newspapers of that city.

SUPREME COUNCIL LAYS LAW DOWN TO RUMANIANS

Paris, Aug. 6.—(By The Associated Press.)—Nicholas Missu, of the Rumanian peace delegation, was summoned before the supreme council today, which gave him a communication for his government, saying that the Rumanian ultimatum to Hungary cannot be recognized by the peace conference, and calling upon the Rumanians to live up to the armistice terms.

Secretary Daniels in California.

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels arrived here shortly after midnight and left a few hours later for San Diego, where he will review the Pacific fleet tomorrow.

"I am happy to be in California again," said Mr. Daniels, "happy to be here to greet half of the new Pacific fleet in its permanent home."

First Concrete Development of The Government's Campaign To Reduce The High Cost of Living

THE "BIG FIVE" AGAIN TO BE HALED BEFORE U. S. COURTS FOR PROSECUTION

Country-wide Trail of Profiteering and Food Hoarding To Be Perreted Out and Followed Up By Agents of The Department of Justice; All U. S. District Attorneys in U. S. Instructed To Libel Them Under The Federal Food Control Law; Other Big Subjects To Be Dropped Until This Most Pressing One Is Gotten Well in Hand

Washington, Aug. 6.—(By The Associated Press.)—Anti-trust suits against the great meat packing firms were announced today by Attorney General Palmer as the first concrete development of the government's campaign to reduce the high cost of living.

Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy, who have been pictured in the investigations of the Federal Trade Commission and before congressional committees as a great combination in control of food products, are to be haled again before the federal courts by special prosecutors.

The evidence in hand, Attorney General Palmer declared indicated "a clear violation of the anti-trust laws."

Whether the prosecutions would be civil or criminal the attorney general declined to state, merely recalling that the law provided for both.

Send Somebody to Prison This Time.

The history of all the government's anti-trust prosecutions in twenty-five years does not show a single individual ever serving a jail sentence for a violation. There are evidences that the government hopes for some in the present campaign.

While he was announcing prosecutions of the packers, Attorney General Palmer was unleashing his special agents on a country-wide trail of profiteering and food hoarding. These prosecutions come under the food control law.

All U. S. District Attorneys Notified.

All United States attorneys were instructed to ferret out hoarders and libel them under federal law.

"This is the most important business before the country today," announced the Attorney General, "and I propose to have the law enforcement machinery of the government sidetrack everything to this job."

President Wilson continued to give close attention to the food cost problem and declined a proposal to postpone his address to Congress until Tuesday next week instead of this Friday. Republican Floor Leader Mondell, of the House, suggested the postponement because of absence of members from Washington but the President declined in the following letter to the Republican leader:

President:

"I am very sorry indeed that I cannot comply with your suggestion of delay in the matter of my address to a joint session of Congress. The situation which impelled me last week to ask Congress to postpone its recess until my recommendations could be submitted is still acute. I have had under very serious consideration the proper action of the government with reference to the high cost of living, and I feel that it is my duty, at the earliest possible moment, to present certain recommendations now ready for submission to Congress."

Have, therefore, asked the Vice-President and the Speaker to arrange, if possible, for a joint session for Friday afternoon next at 4 o'clock.

No Premature Outlook.

There was no intimation from the White House as to the nature of the recommendations the President would make in addressing Congress. From the trend of the government's activities in an attempt to solve the living cost problem, however, in the view of several officials, the President probably would deal with these subjects:

Some Probable Recommendations.

Enlargement of the provisions of the Lever Food Control Act to make it operative after the proclamation of peace and applicable to shoes, clothing and all life necessities in addition to food. Legislation to reach the small or individual profiteer as well as "big business" extortion.

Legislation to define profiteering, thereby making easier prosecution under existing laws.

Laws to make speculation in necessities a crime.

Legislation limiting the margin of profit on necessities.

Shoe Industry Report.

Another major development of the day was the making public of the federal trade commission's report on the shoe industry investigation.

This report charged that the high price of shoes resulted from excessive profits taken by every factor in the trade. The packers, tanners, manufacturers and retailers all shared in the blame. The report was placed before Attorney General Palmer today.

Get The Hoarder.

The hoarder "is the big part of the game right now" in the opinion of the government officials in charge of the effort to bring down prices, and Attorney

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