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SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

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PRESIDENT WILSON FIRES TWO SHOTS AT LEAGUE OPPONENTS ON FIRST DAY OF SPEAKING TOUR; SAYS TREATY REPRESENTS AMERICAN POSITION

TREATY WITH GERMANY WITH 4 RESERVATIONS IS ORDERED TO BE REPORTED

Committee On Foreign Relations Finishes Its Work; Lodge Will Formally Present Majority Report Next Week

MINORITY BY DEMOCRATS TO BE FILED; SENATE TO TAKE UP TREATY SEPT. 15

About Two Score Amendments Previously Adopted By Republican Majority of Committee To Accompany Report; Stormy Debate Preceded Action By Committee; Reservations Provide That They Must Be Specifically Accepted By The Other Four Great Powers; Six Democrats Voted Against All Reservations

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 4.—The Senate foreign relations committee today finished its work on the peace treaty with Germany, and, after adopting four reservations to the league of nations covenant, ordered the treaty reported to the Senate with about two score amendments previously incorporated.

The treaty signed at Versailles June 28, and submitted by President Wilson to the Senate and referred to the committee July 10, now passes so far as the United States is concerned into its final stage—that of open consideration by the Senate for ratification or rejection. Committee action was deferred on the special treaty to protect France and on other treaties submitted.

Chairman Lodge will return the treaty to the Senate with a formal majority report late next week. A minority report by the Democrats opposing both amendments and reservations is to be filed within three days thereafter, and it is expected that actual consideration of the treaty will begin about September 15. Weeks of debate, before the final vote are expected. The first contest will be over the committee amendments over the reservations which the resolution provides must be specifically accepted by the four great powers—France, Japan, Italy and Great Britain.

In Committee Two Months' Conclusion of the committee's work which has taken nearly two months—came somewhat unexpectedly today at a special executive session of three hours' stormy debate, which divided both the Republican and Democratic membership.

The four reservations to the League of Nations covenant, which were sponsored by Chairman Lodge and written into a resolution providing for conditional ratification of the treaty, provide: First, for "unconditional" withdrawal of the United States from the league; Second, refusal of this nation to assume any foreign territorial guarantees under Article X of the League covenant or mandates without action by Congress;

Third, exclusive action by the United States on domestic or political affairs, and Fourth, interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine solely by this nation. Shields and McCumber Swap Party Horses.

On all four reservations the party line up of the committee was shattered, Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, voted with the Democrats in opposition to those dealing with Article X and the withdrawal provision, but joined his colleagues in supporting those provisions affecting the Monroe doctrine and domestic affairs. Senator Shields, Democrat of Tennessee, joined the Republicans in supporting all of the reservations except that concerning territorial guarantees, on which he withheld his vote. The other six Democrats of the committee voted solidly against all reservations.

TEXT OF RATIFICATION RESOLUTION AND THE FOUR RESERVATIONS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—The German treaty ratification resolution and reservations follow: The resolution of ratification with the reservations adopted follows: Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein): That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of a treaty of peace with Germany, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Germany and by the plenipotentiaries of the twenty-seven allied and associated powers at Versailles on June 28, 1919, with the following reservations and understandings, to be made a part and a condition of such ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said following reservations and understandings have been accepted as a part of and a condition of said instrument of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to-wit, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan:

WITHDRAWAL FROM LEAGUE. ONE.—That the United States reserves to itself the unconditional right to withdraw from the League of Nations upon the notice provided in Article I of said treaty of peace with Germany.

BY CONSENT OF CONGRESS. TWO.—That the United States declines to assume under the provisions of Article X, or under any other article, any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between other nations members of the league or not, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States in such controversies, or to adopt economic measures for the protection of any other country, whether a member of the league or not, against external aggression or for the purpose of coercing any other country, or for the purpose of intervention in the internal conflicts or other controversies which may arise in any other country, and no mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article XXII, part one, of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of Congress of the United States.

U. S. TO DECIDE ON DOMESTIC QUESTIONS. THREE.—That the United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other domestic questions are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. FOUR.—That the United States declines to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council of the League of Nations provided in said treaty of peace any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long established policy commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

CONFERENCE REGARDING STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

(Special to News and Observer.) Greensboro, Sept. 4.—Thomas Hardman, of Winston-Salem, who is manager of the employment agencies for former service men in this district, was here today for a conference with local officials relative to the future status of the agency here. There is some likelihood that the office here will be discontinued. Col. H. Bowman is at present in charge of this work. Greensboro people are anxious that the work be maintained for at least several weeks longer, and it is hoped that Col. Bowman will remain in charge until November 1st. During his six weeks' work here, employment has been found for about 150 returned soldiers, and valuable work is being done every day in this direction.

PALMER CHECKS MISDIRECTED ZEAL

Att'y-General Informs Fair Price Committees They Must Not Sanction Increase

PURPOSE IS TO REDUCE COST, THEY ARE REMINDED

Dealers Invited To Accept Prices Suggested By Committee and Consumers Urged To Insist Upon These Prices or Refuse To Buy; Instructions Sent Out

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 4.—Fair price committees throughout the country were informed by Attorney General Palmer today that their activities were not expected in any wise to include official sanction for raising prices above present levels.

Reports that in a few places committees cooperating with the Department of Justice in the government's effort, to reduce the cost of living had advanced charges to consumers caused an official circular to be prepared, making it clear that such a step had no approval from Washington.

"The purpose of this campaign is to reduce the cost of living, not to increase it," the circular said. "Fair price committees should not at any place or under any circumstances increase prices. If, in the judgment of the committee, a price is too low, it should not be touched. It is only prices which are too high with which we are concerned."

Advanced Prices in Few Places. Assistant Attorney-General Ames, in charge of the administration of the food control law, said there were only a few places where prices had been advanced. Mr. Palmer's circular, made public by Judge Ames, likewise gave instructions as to the basis of cost to be used in determining fair prices.

"In ascertaining what is a reasonable charge," the circular said, "the original cost is one factor to be considered, the replacement value is another, and all the facts and circumstances surrounding the transaction are proper elements entering into the problem. Fair price committees must use their best judgment in such cases, without narrowing the question to any one factor."

Includes Fuel and Clothing. It was made clear in a memorandum of the conference between Mr. Palmer and Mr. Ames and the committee of governors, that the jurisdiction of the fair price committee includes food and wearing apparel as well as fuels and feeds.

"Whether all these subjects shall be investigated," the memorandum said, "is a matter for each local committee to determine for itself, although in the larger cities it is hoped that the activities of the committee will cover the entire subject."

"Dealers should be invited to accept the prices suggested by the committee and the consumers should be urged to insist upon these prices or refuse to buy."

CONFERENCE WILL MEET OCTOBER 6

Body Called By President in Interest of Labor and Industry; Its Complex

Washington, Sept. 4.—(By The Associated Press.)—The conference called by President Wilson to discuss relations between labor and industry will meet in Washington October 6 and will be composed of five persons selected by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, five by the National Industrial Conference Board, fifteen by the American Federation of Labor, three by farming organizations, three by investment bankers and fifteen representatives of the public.

The President will select the six representatives of the public, but the representatives of the other groups will be selected by heads of their organizations.

Invitation to select representatives of the conference were sent out today from the White House to the following: Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Magnus W. Alexander, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; William G. Baker, Jr., president of the Investment Bankers Association; J. N. Tittmeyer, president of the American Society of Equity; Oliver Grange, and C. S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union. The last three will name the farmers' representatives.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, during the President's absence, will have charge

AGREEMENT ENDS CARMEN'S STRIKE

Contract in Charlotte Similar To That Which Settled Trouble at Greenville

RIGHT GRANTED FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Utilities Company Takes All Strikers Back With Exception of Twelve Who Had Made Threats To Injure Officials; 9 Hours To Constitute a Day's Work

(Special to The News and Observer.) Charlotte, Sept. 4.—After conferences lasting throughout today, an agreement was reached at 6:30 o'clock this evening between striking street car men and officials of the Southern Public Utilities Company, whereby the carmen, who have been on strike for three weeks, will return to work tomorrow afternoon.

The electrical workers, who went on strike shortly after the carmen, failed to agree with the Utilities Company, and it was stated last night that no agreement here likely will be reached.

The carmen, and the Utilities Company agreed on a contract identical with the one accepted by the Greenville, S. C., strikers, with the exception that the Utilities Company will not take back 12 of the striking carmen who are alleged to have made threats to injure officials of the Utilities Company or destroy property.

The returning carmen will continue to hold the seniority rights held by them when they quit work. No discrimination will be made by either party against any man in the employ of the company or who may hereafter be employed on account of his affiliation with any organization, the employee reserving the right to join or not to join as he sees fit without prejudice to him. Any man called out for extra work for less than three hours will be paid for three hours time at his rating.

Nine Hours a Day's Work. Nine hours will constitute a day's work and all additional time will be paid for at the rate of one and one-half time. The scale of wages for motormen and conductors will be as follows: First six months, 38 1-2 cents an hour; second six months, 39 1-2 cents an hour; third year, 41 1-2 cents an hour; fourth year, 42 1-2 cents; fifth year, 43 cents. The operator of a one-man car is to be paid 46 1-2 cents an hour. The right of collective bargaining is granted.

Officials of the Southern Public Utilities Company were undetermined tonight as to whether street car service would be restored at once in North Charlotte, a mill settlement, though it was stated that service would probably start some of those who were opposed to the league.

"If they read the English language at (Continued on Page Two.)

WOULD FIX RAILWAY RATES AND WAGES

Underwood Advocates Governmental Commission Clothed With Such Power

Washington, Sept. 4.—(By The Associated Press.)—Menas of preventing strikes of railroad employees were discussed today in the Senate, with Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, challenging the power of Congress to prohibit strikes or lockouts as proposed in the Cummins' railroad reorganization bill.

Senator Underwood, Democrat, Alabama, opened the debate by urging establishment of a governmental commission with powers to fix both wages and transportation rates. He did not discuss directly the plan in the Cummins measure relating to strikes, but said men would not strike against "the just decisions of the government."

Only after proof that strikes were for the purpose of impeding interstate-commerce could Congress force arbitration or make strikes criminally illegal, Senator Borah said, adding that such a purpose would be difficult to prove. He doubted that Congress could do more than foster agreements between employees and employers unless it should become necessary to see that labor had a larger and more direct interest in the enterprise in which it was engaged.

Senator Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, declared American labor was coming to European methods of strikes, adding that he had seen it stated that general strikes would be called to force passage of the Plumb plan bill for railroad reorganization. Such a project would be no less than treason, he declared.

Characterizing the joint commission proposed in the Cummins bill to control railroad wages and working conditions

MEN IN KHAKI WILL NEVER HAVE TO CROSS SEAS AGAIN IS ASSURANCE OF WILSON

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH DELIVERED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

Columbus, O., Sept. 4.—Following is the text of President Wilson's speech, delivered in Memorial Hall here today:

"Mr. Chairman, Governor Campbell and My Fellow Citizens: "It is with very profound pleasure that I find myself face to face with you. I have for a long time chafed at the confinement of Washington. I have for a long time wished to fulfill the purpose with which my heart was full when I returned to our beloved country, namely, to go out and report to my fellow countrymen concerning those affairs of the world which now need to be settled.

Responsible to the People Only. "The only people I owe any report to are you and the other citizens of the United States, and it has become increasingly necessary, apparently, that I should report to you. After all you have heard the treaty held up, perhaps you would like to know what is in the treaty. I find it very difficult in reading some of the speeches that I have read to form any conception of that great document.

"It is a document unique in the history of the world for many reasons, and I think I cannot do you a better service or the peace of the world a better service than by pointing out to you just what this treaty contains and what it seeks to do.

To Punish a Great Wrong. "In the first place, my fellow countrymen, it seeks to punish one of the greatest wrongs ever done in history; the wrong which Germany

sought to do to the world and to civilization, and there ought to be no weak purpose with regard to the application of the punishment. She attempted an intolerable thing and she must be made to pay for the attempt.

"The terms of the treaty are severe, but they are not unjust. I can testify that the men associated with me at the peace conference in Paris had it in their hearts to do justice and not wrong, but they knew, perhaps, with a more vivid sense of what had happened than we could possibly know on this side of the water; the many solemn covenants which Germany had disregarded; the long preparation she had made to overwhelm her neighbors; the utter disregard which she had shown for human rights, for the rights of women and children, and those who were helpless. They had seen their lands devastated by an enemy that loved itself, not only to the effort of victory, but to the effort of terror, seeking to terrify the people whom they fought, and I wish to testify that they exercised restraint in the terms of this treaty. They did not wish to overwhelm any great nation and they had no purpose in overwhelming the German people, but they did think that it ought to be burned into the consciousness of men forever that no people ought to permit its government to do what the German government did.

In the Last Analysis. "In the last analysis, my fellow countrymen, as we in America

(Continued on Page Three.)

CAPACITY HOUSES AT COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS HEAR

Tells People He Would Never Have Come Back With a Makeshift

NOT TO ESTABLISH THE LEAGUE WOULD MAKE US UNWORTHY OF THE DEAD

Astonished at The Ignorance of Some of The Critics of The Covenant; Treaty Tears Away The Chains of Oppression, and As That Was The American Principle He Was Glad To Fight For It; Yes, It Will Be Ratified, He Declared

(By The Associated Press.) Columbus, O., Sept. 4.—In the first speech of his trans-continental tour, President Wilson here today urged the American people to exert their influence for acceptance by the United States Senate of the peace treaty signed with Germany and predicted that the Senate would ratify the treaty.

"Because it will be accepted," he said, "the men in khaki will never have to cross the seas again, and I say when it is accepted because it will be accepted."

Speaking to a capacity audience, which filled every nook in Memorial Hall, the President said it was not his purpose during the trip to "debate" the treaty but to expound it to the people. He declared there was a concert of feeling among the allied representatives at Versailles. Referring to the American delegation, he said: "We were under instructions and we did not dare come home without fulfilling those instructions. If I could not have brought back the kind of treaty I did bring back, I never would have come back."

President Wilson appealed to his hearers if they would not read the treaty themselves, to at least accept the account of its contents as given by those who made it. He declared the only persons he owed a report to "are you and the other citizens of the United States."

He said such a report was necessary because he had read many speeches about the treaty and was unable to gather from them much of what the treaty contained.

No Thought to Crush Any Great People. President Wilson said the treaty undertook to punish Germany but that there was no thought to overwhelmingly crush any great people. The reparation demanded of Germany, he said, was no greater than Germany could pay.

"The President by many said he was 'astounded' by many of the statements made about the treaty, and said he was convinced they had been made by men who had not read it, or who had failed to comprehend its meaning.

To End That Sort of Business. The League of Nations he declared, was formed in fulfillment of the promise that the United States was fighting this war to "end business of that sort" forever. Not to establish the League he said, would have been unfaithful to those who had died.

Besides, the President said, the treaty "tears away" the chains of oppression and gives small nationalities the right to live their own lives. "That," he said, "was the American position and I was glad to fight for it."

International Labor Organization. The President praised the treaty provision providing for an international labor organization which will hold its first meeting in Washington next month. He declared the meeting would be held whether the treaty had been ratified by the Senate by that time or not.

Criticism of Japs. Richmond, Ind., Sept. 4.—(By The Associated Press.)—On Board President Wilson's Special Train.—Criticism of Japan because of that country's attitude toward the Shantung question is not justified, President Wilson told a small crowd that gathered at the rear of the train at Urbana, Ohio.

"Japan cannot act in the matter of Shantung, the President said, until

ARTICLE 10 SPEAKS CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD, DECLARED WILSON

IN HIS INDIANAPOLIS SPEECH

President Presented By The Republican Governor of Indiana To Great Audience That Clamored To Hear Him; Pleads For Acceptance of The Treaty Because It Gives A New Platform For World Affairs; Emphasizes The Nine Months' Stipulation And Says It Means An End To Physical Warfare; Time To "Put Up Or Shut Up"

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4.—(By The Associated Press.)—President Wilson arrived in Indianapolis at 7 o'clock this evening to make the second speech on his swing through the West in behalf of the League of Nations.

The President was escorted to the Coliseum at the State Fairgrounds by a committee which included Gov. James P. Goodrich, Mayor Charles T. Jewett, Governor Samuel L. Ralston and Franklin McCray, president of the Indianapolis branch of the league to enforce peace. Thousands of persons, including many visitors to the State Fair, crowded the streets and cheered lustily as the President passed.

President Wilson, in the second address of his country-wide speaking tour for the peace treaty, told a crowd of thousands here tonight that the American delegates had gone to Paris with a definite errand and had accomplished it.

He made a plea for acceptance of the treaty, because he said it gave a new platform for world affairs.

Presented by Republican Governor James P. Goodrich, Republican governor of Indiana, in a brief address welcoming the President, said everyone wanted a better understanding among the nations, but that every true American citizen also favored a strong nationalism. He pleaded for all parties to lay aside partisanship in dealing the issues of the peace treaty.

When the Governor mentioned that the meeting was to hear the President, the crowd cheered for several minutes and the Governor could only stop them by presenting Mr. Wilson.

It was ten minutes before the crowd was quieted and the President proceeded. He traced the incidents from which the great war started, saying the significant circumstances was that Austria and Germany "did not dare to discuss" the demands made on Serbia. It generally was admitted abroad, he asserted, that if there had been discussion there would have been no war.

The Nine Months' Stipulation. This fact, he said, recalled that the "heart of the league of nations covenant," the agreement not to go to war for nine months after a controversy became acute, had not been considered at all by those who criticize the league.

"If there had been nine days," said the President, "Germany would not have gone to war."

It was a solemn pledge to those who fought the war, said the President, that

there should be such an arrangement to prevent future wars.

Territorial Integrity. "The act, which was characteristic of the beginning of this war, was the violation of the territorial integrity of Belgium," he continued, adding that one of the primary provisions of the league covenant was to prevent violation of territorial integrity.

This provision, he pointed out, was contained in the much discussed article ten.

"Article ten," declared the President, "speaks the conscience of the world. It goes to the heart of this whole bad business."

Promise For the Common Good. "It was true, Mr. Wilson said, that every man surrendered part of his sovereignty whenever he promised or respected the rights of his neighbors; but he declared he could see no harm, nevertheless, in making such a promise for the common good.

Concurrence of U. S. Safeguarded. Pointing out that decisions by the league council must be unanimous, the President said that whatever judgment was passed upon the United States by the council must have the concurrence of the United States. He added, of course, the American delegate on the council would not act without instructions from his government.

Economic Pressure The Weapon of Future. Referring to the economic pressure that would be brought to bear on covenant breakers, the President said economic pressure would preclude the need of force.

The President told the crowd that no one believed the League of Nations would make all wars impossible, but that he expected it to make war "violently improbable" the economic and arbitration sections of the covenant, he asserted, would "keep war on the outskirts" and make it only a "last resort."

Opponents of the League of Nations, he said, had discussed only three out of 26 articles of the covenant. The articles which would make war improbable had been overlooked.

"Put Up Or Shut Up!" Calling on opponents of the League of Nations to present a "better program" for peace, President Wilson declared it is a case of put up or shut up.

The President said his speaking trip was partly to point out how "absolutely ignorant" of the contents of the cove-

(Continued on Page Two.)