THE UNITED STATES

HOT OFF THE WIRES

GOVERNMENT PLEDGED AT LAST TO MAKE DEFINITE STATEMENT CONCERNING POLICY IN ASIA

Secretary Lansing to Present in Writing the Official American Interpretation of the Japanese "Special Interests" Clause in the Agreement Made With Viscount Ishii.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—Overshadowing all else in the examination of Secretary of State Lansing by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and relegating to minor importance Viscount Uchida's reiteration of previous Japanese Kiaochau pledges, with a confirmation of the Herald's forecast printed several weeks ago, is the pledge that at last we are to have a definite and authoritative statement from the United States government as to just where our policy is taking us in Asia.

Mr. Lansing had no previous notice as to the line his examination would take, and in view of the crucial character of the international issues involved he is acting wisely in putting in writing—most surely with President Wilson's prior approval— the official American interpretation of the Japanese "special interests" clause of the agreement he made with Viscount Ishii.

It is to be hoped there will be no eleventh hour dodging of an issue that ought to be faced boldly and candidly in the interest of American rectitude and Chinese and Japanese friendship.

The anti-Japanese clique notwithstanding, the Japanese government and the Japanese people have only friendly feelings toward us but I am merely repeating friendly inquiries made to me by high ranking Japanese officials when I say that they would like to hear from Mr. Wilson or Mr. Lansing "just what are America's plans and policies in Asia and particularly in China."

"We are up a tree. We can't understand your government's statements" —that is the way our Japanese friends are feeling and talking.

'In the Shoes of Mrs. 'Arris.

Our Chinese friends are no better off. They are in the shoes of Mrs. 'Arris who "'ad 'opes," and who was as nebulous a body as our Far Eastern policy seems most of the time. The chief danger to the Chinese is that at any moment the bottom may drop out of the present American hue and cry against the Japanese and then they may be left at the mercy of Japanese militarists placed in power by a Japanese national wave of patriotism set in motion by Mr. Wilson's veto of Makino's racial equality amendment and gratuitous assumptions that "Japan is the Prussia of the Far East."

The need of a clear intelligent, candid statement of America's position was illustrated tonight by Mr. Wilson's astounding comment upon Uchida's expaste utterance to the Tokyo press. The President pussy-foots the Big Three's solemn validification of the series of Sino-Japanese negotiations between January 1915 and October, 1918, and then—ye gods and little fishes!—he bases his whole position upon the actual text of the Shantung compromise signed by the Japanese Foreign Minister and the Chinese Minister at Tokyo on September 24, 1918.

The President asserts that "nothing that I (he) 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." I have high authority for the statement that Japan, France and England take the opposite view of what he agreed to in Paris. Japan stood by her treaties and Mr. Wilson failed to stand by his caveat of May, 1915, and his assurances to the Chinese—not to speak of his avowed principles and the fourteen and four points which Mr. Lansing admits were violated by his chief.

The pivot of the whole issue is whether or not Mr. Wilson has a policy in China that is inconsistent with Japan's policy with the Japanese interpretation of the Lansing-Ishii agreement with the Japanese and European interpretation of the "regional understanding" phrase tacked on to the Monroe Doctrine in Mr. Wilson's or General Smuts' covenant, and with the Japanese view of what they bought in Paris and in the Shantung articles of the peace treaty. Is Mr. Wilson bemoaning his bargain, now that Mr. Lansing admits that "the league would not have been endangered" and that Japan would have signed with or without the Shantung articles—that the net and sole result of Mr. Wilson's weakness was the loss of China as a signatory of the treaty and a founder member of the league? Is bad faith to China to be followed by bad faith to Japan?

Mr. Lansing's Excuse.

Having read the statement of Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, referred to by the President, I find it difficult to comment upon Mr. Wilson's peculiar deductions, except upon the hypothesis that the President is as much at sea in regard to the realities of the whole Shantung issue as Mr. Lansing proved to be this forenoon and afternoon. Mr. Lansing had the excellent excuse that his chief did not always inform or consult him at Paris; that he was good naturedly offering himself, once more upon the altar of loyalty to his chief and his country, and that he found it no easy matter to tell only the truth and not reveal things that would make the treaty of Versailles stink in the nostrils of every self-respecting American. Mr. Wilson has no such excuse, because, of course, he knows everything.

Among other things, Mr. Wilson knows that the British and French are just as much interested in the Japanese assertion of "spheres of influence," arising out of his "regional understandings" Monroe doctrine as the Japanese themselves. Serious people here would welcome the whole truth and fewer ex parte statements, either from Tokyo, the White House, or the Senate.

Meanwhile it may be timely to tell the substance of a conversation I had in Paris with Baron Makino, who is now on his way to Japan to report to his government. As I stated in a former despatch to the Herald the Baron outlined the plans of the Japanese delegation as to what ought to be done in Kiaochau. He said to me:—

"Mr. Gallagher I give you my word that Japan is going to be not merely just but generous to China. It is hardly needful for me to say to you that we desire above all things the sincere friendship of China. I am speaking very plainly to you, because I know that you are a very sincere friend of China and you have been frank about it. Now I shall tell what I propose to do.

To Yield Special Rights.

"We have promised to return Kiaochau to China. Now to return a part and keep another part, while quite permissible under our agreements, would not be as convincing of our real friendship toward China as would be a full relinquishment on our part of our own special rights to a Japanese concession, as well as an international concession, at Tsing Tau. It has occurred to me that it may be possible to create a new form of arrangement that will meet all Chinese and foreign needs and wishes much better than the old form of foreign concession in China. Why not a Chinese concession and a model Chinese concession that will really co-operate through the Chinese themselves in hurrying into effect the new era of Chinese peace and prosperity. That is what we propose to lay before our government and put into effect at Kiachau."

That is the Japanese plan. With Chinese co-operation it is feasible. I think that Viscount Uchida's statement may fairly be accepted as a good indication that Makino is keeping his word. He is apparently pushing his plan at Tokyo ahead of his own arrival and well in advance of the time we both thought would be possible when he gave me his word that he would do this, on the eve of my departure from Paris.

DID NOT DISCREDIT POGROM REPORTS, MORGENTHAU SAYS

Member of American Mission Denies Asserting Jewish Atrocities Exaggerated.

Washington, D. C., Aug 10.—Henry Morgenthau, member of the American mission sent to Poland to investigate reports of atrocities against Jews, has issued through the State Department a formal denial of statements that he had found reports of all pogroms much exaggerated.

This is the statement issued by the department today:—

"Mr. Morgenthau, having just read a statement issued by the Polish Telegraph Agency on July 28 that he stated in an interview with newspaper correspondents that 'in the short time he had been in Poland he had convinced himself that all the so-called pogroms of the Jews are incredibly exaggerated,' desires to state that he never made such a statement.

"We had not on July 28 commenced investigations of pogroms. We (General Jadwin and myself) had devoted most of our time in Warsaw to obtaining general impressions of people of the existing differences regarding economic boycott and the general economic conditions and worked toward creating a better feeling among the parties.

"We left Warsaw on the night of July 27 to investigate at first hand and by direct examination of witnesses and inspection of places where crimes were alleged to have been committed and the documentary evidence collected by the various commissions at these places so as to enable us to form an opinion on the subject. We shall not be able to give even an intimation as to what our opinion will be until we have completed the visits we intend to make. We have already visited Sokolko, Grodno and Lida, and are now at Vitna, where we expect to spend three to four more days. We shall visit Baronovitch, Brest Litovsk, Pinsk, Lodz, Gracow, Lemburg and Chenitokhovo.

"We believe that we have heard less than one-third of the testimony that we intend to listen to before submitting it all to the Polish government for their answer and shall not begin to form an opinion until the Polish government has had an opportunity to answer. Then General Jadwin, Mr. Homer Johnson and myself will calmly sit, as long as it is necessary, and weigh the facts obtained before arriving at final conclusions. As one of the most important questions involved is that of whether any exaggeration has been indulged in by the Jews. Mr. Morgenthau says that this would be the very last question that he should express an opinion upon until the case has been properly heard."

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UNION ORGANIZED AMONG NEW YORK POLICE FORCE

Attorney for Street Car Men Asserts Movement is Well Under Way.

New York, Aug. 11.—Intimation that the members of the force of the New York Police Department are attempting to organize a union was hinted yesterday by Louis Fridiger, attorney for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, who asserts that he is also counsel for the Policemen's Union. Mr. Fridiger said that the police were organizing, but that he was not at liberty to state at present just who the officials of the new union are. He admitted, however, that he is the legal adviser to the policemen.

As soon as the news was made public Commissioner Enright, who did not attend the outing of the Traffic Squad Benevolent Association on Sunday, was asked by newspapermen what he had to say concerning the proposed union. Commissioner Enright said that he had "nothing to say on the subject." Chief Inspector John Daly declared that he had heard nothing concerning the formation of the union, and added that the query of the newspapermen was the first intimation he had received that such a move was afoot.

Mr. Fridiger was questioned after he had made the statement that the policemen contemplated a union.

"To what extent are they organized?" he was asked.

"Very well perfected in Manhattan and the Bronx and partly so in Brooklyn," he replied.

"Have any public meetings been held?"

"No, we have had no public meetings, but have been meeting secretly."

Mr. Fridiger denied that there was any danger of a strike. He said he believed that results might be obtained through persuasion, and said that he was about to apply for a charter in the American Federation of Labor. He would not mention the names of the charter members, but declared that a substantial part of the force had been enrolled."

Mr. Fridiger refused to discuss possible demands to be made by the policemen, and said that thus far those enrolled included sergeants, patrolmen and detectives. It was rumored, however, that the men will ask for $1,500 a year for newly appointed men with an increase of $100 a year for five years until the maximum of $2,000 is reached. Also the abolition of the reserve system now in force will be sought.

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor said that they had received no intimation that the policemen of the city would unionize, and therefore would make no statement as to their attitude if the new organization asked recognition of the Federation.

STRIKE OUTBREAK IN ALL INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT JAPAN

Workers Demand More Pay, Shorter Hours and Wages While Idle.

Tokio, Aug. 11.—There has been an outbreak of strikes throughout the Japanese Empire in the last two weeks. Strikers demand of every industry wage increases of from thirty to sixty per cent. as well as shorter hours.

It developed today that big business of the country had asked the government not to repress or prohibit unionism lest such action should breed revolution.

An unusual feature of the situation is that the strikers are demanding full pay during the strike period and that in most cases employers are granting it.

BANNER YEAR IN U. S FOREIGN TRADE

Both Imports and Exports Have Risen to New High Levels.

New York—United States commerce in the fiscal year which ended with June "broke the record" in many particulars. Both imports and exports were the largest in the history of our foreign trade and the grand total for the time crossed the $10,000,000,000 line; the "favorable trade balance" exceeded that of any earlier year, and the closing month, June, wound up the spectacular record with a total trade of $1,211,282,450, an average of nearly $50,000,000 a day in the twenty-six business days of the month. The value of the merchandise forming the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year 1919 was one-half as large as that forming the entire international trade of the world in the year preceding the war.

The exact record of this remarkable trade year was, according to a statement by the National City Bank of New York—imports, $3,096,000,000 against the former high record of $2,945,655,000 in 1918; exports, $7,226,320,000 against the former high record of $6,290,048,000 in 1917; the grand total $10,322,000,000 against the former high record of $8,949,404,000 in 1917. The excess of exports over imports, or "favorable trade balance," was $4,129,000,000 against $3,630,639,000 in the former high record year of 1917. The favorable trade balance in the five years since the beginning of the war is greater than in the 125 years preceding the war. The gold imports in the past 5 years aggregated $1,823,000,000 and the gold exports $785,000,000, making the net importation of gold in the 5 years $1,038,000,000. The excess of exports of merchandise in the same 5-year period was $13,963,000,000, this difference between net exports of merchandise and net imports of gold being largely offset by the Government's credits of $10,000,000,000 to our European Allies.

Uncomplimentary.

It may be taken for granted that it was not a woman who wrote this motto on a looking-glass:—

"I change, and so do women too;
But I reflect, which women never do."

To Make Sure

"Were you very sick with the 'flu,' Rastus?"

"Sick, sick! Man. Ah was so sick mos' every night ah look in dat er casualty list for mah name."—Whizz-Bang (Boston Base Hospital).

INFLAMED GUMS—A CAUSE OF LOOSE TEETH

Pyorrhea is undoubtedly a vital danger to both gums and teeth. Tender gums indicate it, and with it come loosening teeth. Imperceptibly, at first, the gums recede from the normal gum line. They inflame. They present many tiny openings for millions of bacteria to attack the unenameled tooth base. Tooth-base decay quickly follows. Even if the cavity be filled and the tooth saved, the gums continue to recede. Remember, too, that inflamed and bleeding gums act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—infecting joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

Against this Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease) ordinary tooth-pastes are powerless. Yet Pyorrhea attacks four out of five people who are over forty, and many under this age. But Forhan's—if used in time and used consistently—positively prevents Pyorrhea. It is a scientific tooth cleanser as well. Brush your teeth with it. See how promptly bleeding or gum tenderness ceases and how your teeth are kept white and clean.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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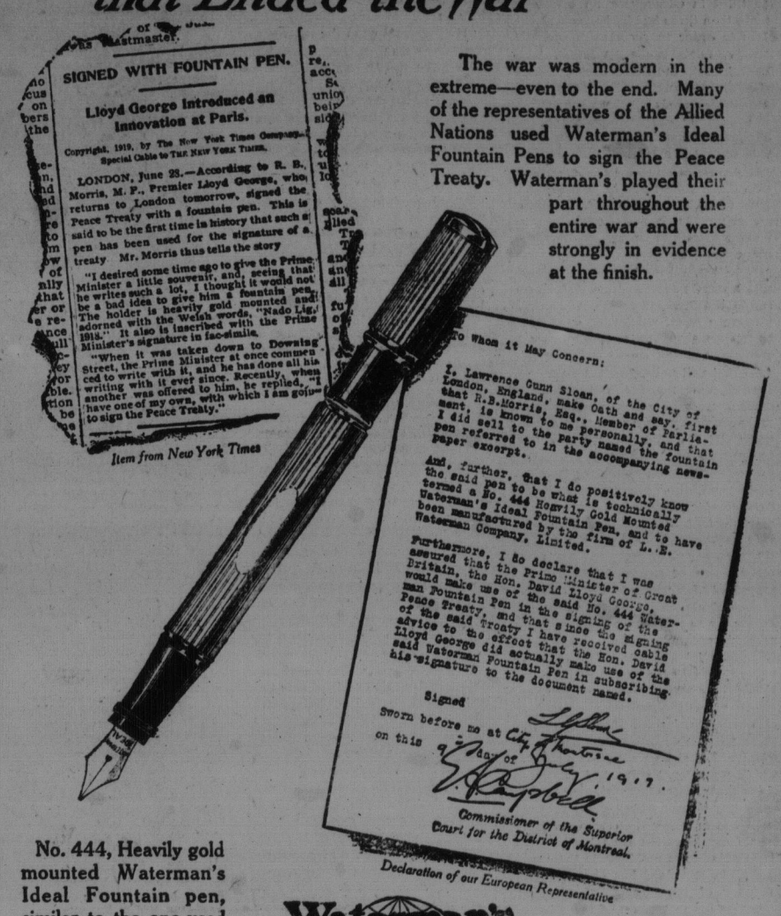

Item from New York Times

The war was modern in the extreme—even to the end. Many of the representatives of the Allied Nations used Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens to sign the Peace Treaty. Waterman's played their part throughout the entire war and were strongly in evidence at the finish.

No. 444, Heavily gold mounted Waterman's Ideal Fountain pen, similar to the one used by the Hon. David Lloyd George in signing the Peace Treaty.

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