

UNITED STATES SENATE SOON TO HAVE THE TREATY

Foreign Relations Committee Has Finished Its Consideration of the Document and Orders it Reported.

FOUR RESERVATIONS ARE ADOPTED

Consideration of the Treaty in the Senate Chambers Probably Will Not Begin Until Week After Next.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—After adoption of four reservations, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee ordered the German peace treaty reported to the Senate. A record vote was not taken. The reservations were incorporated in a resolution of ratification which will be the vehicle for disposition of the treaty by the Senate. The withdrawal reservation was adopted by a vote of nine to eight, and provides that the United States reserves the right, under the provisions of the treaty, to withdraw from the League.

The resolutions of ratification, with the reservations, are as 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 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:

1.—The United States reserves to itself the unconditional right to withdraw from the League of Nations upon the notice provided in article one of said treaty of peace with Germany.

2.—That the United States declines to assume, under the provisions of article ten, 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, or to exercise external aggression or for the purpose of interfering in the internal affairs of any other country, or for the purpose of intervention in the internal affairs of other matters which may arise in any other country, and no mandate shall be accepted by the United States, under Article Twenty-two, Part I, of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, except by action of Congress of the United States.

3.—The United States reserves to itself, exclusively, the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares all domestic and political questions relating to its affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, and all other domestic questions, are to be within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty in any way to be considered of the council, or of the assembly of the League of Nations, or to be decisions or recommendations of any other power.

4.—The United States declines to submit for arbitration or enquiry by the assembly, or the council of the League of Nations, provided for 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 provisions contained in the said Treaty of Peace with Germany.

5.—The United States declines to be bound by any provisions of the League of Nations 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 provisions contained in the said Treaty of Peace with Germany.

Board of Commerce To Investigate Forthwith Profits On Necessities

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The Board of Commerce is forthwith to investigate profits in excess of a rate to be determined under the Combines and Fair Prices Act.

Large Military Forces Arrive in Tipperary District

Dublin, Sept. 4.—Large military forces had arrived in the Tipperary district today, following further evidence of differences between the residents and the British authorities. A constabulary sergeant was shot in the head, and a constable critically wounded on Tuesday night by assassins who fired from shrubbery on the roadside.

Challenge McMillan Statement

Who Charges the Overseas Pay Lists of Soldiers Had Been Padded by Thirty Thousand Names.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Mr. Pedlow presented his bill in the House this afternoon to make Armistice Day, November 11th, permanent. Thanksgiving Day. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Armstrong of York, asked the Minister of Militia, if he had any further statement to make with regard to charges made that the overseas pay lists of soldiers had been padded by thirty thousand names.

HALIFAX OBLIGED TO MEASURE THEIR TELEPHONE TALKS

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 4.—The measured service system is in force this month for telephones of the Maritime Telephone and Telegraph Company in the business district of Halifax, having been ordered by the Public Utilities Commission.

The Board of Trade, and citizens generally, are opposing the advance, asking, instead, that a flat rate increase be made. The new system went into force at the beginning of September. A delegation of the Board of Trade met the Utilities Commission today and urged that the measure be rescinded. They pointed out that in some cases the increase will be three hundred and four hundred per cent. The statement was made by the Commission that only in one other city in Canada is a similar measured system in force, and that in British Columbia. The Commission was asked to rescind the order and wait at least a year, to see how it works out in British Columbia, before experimenting with the plan in Halifax. The reply was that the request would be taken into consideration.

TO BEGIN WORK ON DRY DOCK FIRST OF YEAR

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 4.—Work on a \$5,000,000 dry dock for Lousburg harbor will begin by the first of 1920, according to the statement made to the Canadian Press, today, by J. W. Madden, one of the incorporators of the Lousburg Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company.

Plans and specifications for the dry dock have been completed and placed before the Federal Government for approval. The signing of a subsidy contract by Ottawa is now being waited upon. The dry dock, as planned, will give employment to about eight hundred skilled workmen. English capital will be used largely in the giant's construction.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS GROWS RATHER WEAK

Profiteering and the High Cost of Living Came in for Some Sharp Criticism at Yesterday's Session.

MCKENZIE RAPS THE GOVERNMENT

Thinks All the Investigations of the Last Three Years Should Have Been Productive of Results Now.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The debate on the address already shows signs of weakness. It followed a somewhat perfunctory course during the afternoon sitting of the House today and at six o'clock, there was adjournment till the next day. Profiteering and the cost of living, however, came in for some sharp criticism. The acting leader of the Opposition criticized that July and August had passed without anything being done under the Board of Commerce Act. With all the investigations of the last three and a half years, Mr. McKenzie thought the Government should have been ready to reduce the costs of necessities without delay.

Sir Robert Borden regretted that it had not been possible to appoint the Board of Commerce earlier. He recounted the steps taken to bring the Board into being immediately after the passing of the act. Furthermore, Sir Robert said, power had previously been given to municipalities to deal with profiteering.

HALIFAX OBLIGED TO MEASURE THEIR TELEPHONE TALKS

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 4.—The measured service system is in force this month for telephones of the Maritime Telephone and Telegraph Company in the business district of Halifax, having been ordered by the Public Utilities Commission.

The Board of Trade, and citizens generally, are opposing the advance, asking, instead, that a flat rate increase be made. The new system went into force at the beginning of September. A delegation of the Board of Trade met the Utilities Commission today and urged that the measure be rescinded. They pointed out that in some cases the increase will be three hundred and four hundred per cent. The statement was made by the Commission that only in one other city in Canada is a similar measured system in force, and that in British Columbia. The Commission was asked to rescind the order and wait at least a year, to see how it works out in British Columbia, before experimenting with the plan in Halifax. The reply was that the request would be taken into consideration.

TO BEGIN WORK ON DRY DOCK FIRST OF YEAR

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 4.—Work on a \$5,000,000 dry dock for Lousburg harbor will begin by the first of 1920, according to the statement made to the Canadian Press, today, by J. W. Madden, one of the incorporators of the Lousburg Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company.

Plans and specifications for the dry dock have been completed and placed before the Federal Government for approval. The signing of a subsidy contract by Ottawa is now being waited upon. The dry dock, as planned, will give employment to about eight hundred skilled workmen. English capital will be used largely in the giant's construction.

RAILROAD STRIKES WILL BE CRUSHED



Railroad strikes will be crushed by the might of the United States government from now on, according to the policy indicated by the President in his instructions to Walter D. Hines, Director General of Railroads. At the same time, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, with the sanction of the President, has sent messages to the federal District Attorneys in all the sections affected by the strike, ordering them to aid in the arrest and prosecution of all persons who interfere with the operation of railroads under federal control or whose actions may delay the United States mails.

CANADIAN SENATE FAVORS THE PEACE TREATY AND LEAGUE, BUT COMMONS STILL DEBATES

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 4.—The Senate favors the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, and is not afraid to say so. The Commons still debates the matter. The Senate passed a resolution today, endorsing the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. The Commons is still debating the matter, with Sir Robert Borden leading the opposition.

MACKENZIE KING NOMINATED FOR RIDING IN PRINCE CONSULT WITH LLOYD GEORGE

Summerside, P. E. I., Sept. 4.—At the Liberal convention here today, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King was unanimously nominated as candidate for the Prince by-election. His nomination was moved by Dr. John F. McNeill, Summerside, seconded by F. J. Bonta, Tignish, and supported by A. McLean, Benjamin Davis and A. C. Saunders, the three local representatives, who all waived their claims. Mr. King's name was the only one before the convention. Mr. J. H. Bell, the new provincial premier, accepted the nomination for Mr. King.

DEATH SENTENCE AGAINST QUIEN IS REQUESTED

Paris, September 4.—Sentence of death against Georges Gaston Quien was requested of the court martial, which is trying Quien, by prosecutor Wagner today. Quien is charged with having had treasonable dealings with the enemy and of betraying Edith Cavell, the English nurse, who was executed by the Germans in 1915.

SYDNEY WANTS MORE SUGAR

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 4.—The city this evening sent urgent telegrams to the Prime Minister and Board of Commerce regarding the sugar shortage in Sydney and Cape Breton, asking that the export licenses of refiners be cancelled until local demands are filled. Retailers and wholesalers are completely unstocked, and no sugar is available for the preserving season or ordinary needs. The city uses on an average of one car per day, but during the past few weeks only a total of two car loads have been received. Similar conditions obtain throughout the island.

UNITED MINERS THREATEN TO TIE ALL INDUSTRIES

Demand Release on Bail of Winnipeg Strike Leaders Before the 17th or a Gigantic Strike Will Follow.

WILL SPREAD FROM COAST TO COAST

United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia Are Expressing Opinions Favorable to the Strike.

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 4.—Unless the Winnipeg strike leaders, now imprisoned in the West, are released on bail before the 17th of this month, Canada will be tied up from coast to coast by a gigantic strike, embracing every industrial concern under union control, according to a statement made to the Canadian Press today by J. B. MacLachlan, United Mine Workers District Secretary. Mr. MacLachlan represented the situation as serious in the extreme unless the authorities grant the Winnipeg men bail. The threatened strike will tie up the coal mines of this district, and practically close down industry in Sydney—it should come off.

A mass meeting of District 26 is being arranged for Sunday next at Glace Bay to be addressed by R. B. Blackstone, of San Francisco, and Mr. MacLachlan. It is probable that on the same day a similar meeting will be held in Sydney to discuss the Winnipeg situation. Mr. MacLachlan is authorized for the information that four out of six of the Board members of District 26, United Mine Workers, are prepared, at the present time, to advise striking here, if bail is not granted to the Western men before the time limit expires. The proposed strike is the most gigantic menace to the kind which ever threatened industry in Canada. If the plans of union officials, as stated by Mr. MacLachlan, are carried out by the Western authorities prove inflexible, there will hardly be a wheel turning across the Vancouver coast after the 17th.

Miners Will Respond. There does not appear to any doubt that in Nova Scotia, if the strike should be called, the men of District 26 would respond at once. A majority of their leaders are known to be in favor of such action now, and the current of advice at the Sunday meeting will, doubtless, run strongly in the same direction. If the same spirit prevails among union men all over Canada it is hardly possible to exaggerate the tenacity of the situation. Everything now depends upon the question of what action the Western authorities will take toward meeting or opposing the nationwide threat of the union. Only thirteen days remain in that question to be answered. One that question to be answered is whether the Western and any sides prove inflexible, only thirteen days remain between Canada and the most gigantic walk-out the world has ever seen.

STEEL OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH UNDERHAND WORK

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 4.—Charges that the company officials had not given their real reasons for closing down the steel plant were made in the city council this evening. A strong memorial was drawn up for presentation to Ottawa, asking that a royal commission be appointed at once to probe the situation. The resolution urges, in part, that the government ascertain when the plant will resume operations as many skilled men are leaving here.

Washington Sept. 4.—Regret over the firing at an American army air plane on the border Tuesday, has been expressed by the Mexican Government, it was announced today at the State Department. Assurances were given that an immediate investigation would be made with a view to a satisfactory adjustment. The expression of regret was made by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs after the United States Embassy at Mexico City had formally called attention to the report of the incident by the American consul at Nuevo Laredo.

Supreme Council Informed Rumania Never Received Notes Sent By Conference

Paris, Sep. 4.—The question of the Teschen district, in issue between Poland and Czechoslovakia, was taken up this morning by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference. The council first heard Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, who set forth at length, the viewpoint of his nation with regard to the allotment of this mining district territory. The consideration of the question went over until tomorrow when Premier Paderewski, of Poland, and R. V.

MUST SPEED UP RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY

Sir Robert Borden Urges Commons to Forget Its Politics and Work for Country's Good.

DEFENDS GOV'T'S ADMINISTRATION

Admits There Have Been Delays in Board of Commerce Work, But Their Work Was Progressing.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The leader of the opposition today made a violent attack upon the government for its neglect in not doing something to reduce prices. He looked upon the Board of Commerce as being of no use, and profiteers allowed to run wild among an innocent public. Referring to those who had withdrawn from the cabinet he gave dissatisfaction with the government as their reason.

Sir Robert Borden in replying to Mr. MacKenzie, admitted that it would have been better if the Board of Commerce had been constituted earlier. He stated that steps had been taken immediately after the passing of the Act, authorizing its creation, to bring the Board into being. Unfortunately it had been impossible to obtain the services of Judge Robson, a man eminently qualified for the position, without delay. Finally Judge Robson had decided to accept the position, and then Mr. W. F. O'Connor had been induced to act. The government was now consulting with these two men as to the third appointee, and in the meantime Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor, who had great experience along necessary lines, was acting.

With regard to the government's effort to combat the high cost of living, Sir Robert said that, some time ago, power had been given to every municipality in the country to deal with profiteering. The late Minister of Agriculture, a man in whom the whole House had perfect confidence, had been in charge of the Canada Food Board. He had yet to hear any criticism of Mr. Crear's policy in this regard.

Sir Robert then quoted a table of articles in the Canada and in the United States. Some of these articles, he pointed out, were cheaper in Canada. Turning to Mr. MacKenzie's reference to the visit of Commissioner W. F. O'Connor to Washington, the Prime Minister said he thought Mr. O'Connor had acted wisely in visiting Washington or any other city where he could get information which would be of value to him in his work. The slogan, "no truck or trade with the Yankee," to which Mr. MacKenzie had referred, the Premier thought was largely a product of his vivid imagination. Sir Robert said he had never used such an expression, and did not know that any other prominent Conservative had done so during the present campaign.

Opposition members interjected that it was the slogan of the election at that time, and Mr. Robb asked if the Premier meant to read the Montreal Star out of the party for having shouted this slogan prominently during the election.

The Board of Commerce, continued Sir Robert, had already taken some steps to bring relief. At their session in Montreal they had dealt with the sugar situation. The problems of before the board and Premier Borden felt that there would be a definite result from their action. In regard to ministers leaving the government, Sir Robert thought most of the reasons for their departure, given by Mr. MacKenzie, only went to demonstrate that gentlemen's far-reaching imagination. Sir Thomas White had for some time been anxious to retire from public life, and had only continued in office at the urgent request of the Premier. When he did resign, it was not because of any breach. The late minister of public works, Mr. Carvell, had undertaken new duties to which the Premier felt that he would bring his energy, devotion and sense of duty in a manner which would please all the people. In concluding, Sir Robert said that while there was need of haste in ratification of the Peace Treaty, there would still be a great task remaining after that had been done. While Canadians might have different ideals and views, he urged them to unite with the purpose of best serving the needs of their country, which must come first with everyone.