

Republicans had a counter proposal would make one. Senator Lodge replied that he could not make any proposition on Article X, other than the one contained in the Lodge programme of reservations. He said he could not consent to any modification. We did not take up the Monroe Doctrine, but Senator Lodge was equally positive there could be no alteration of that reservation. We had accepted the reservation on the Monroe Doctrine with the exception that we proposed an elimination of the right of the United States alone to interpret it.

"I suggested that we consider some way of taking the treaty up in the Senate, but Senator Lodge said he did not care to have any meeting on that subject."

Before the question of the Senate taking up the treaty comes before it for determination, conferences will have been held by the Democrats and possibly the Republicans to decide whether the reservations as tentatively agreed on in the bi-partisan conferences shall be taken up singly or en bloc.

Not Influenced by White House.

There was no dramatic climax to the conference. It was agreed by all that unless some compromise could be worked out on Article X, it would be useless to continue the meetings.

"Was your move to-day discussed with the White House in advance?" Senator Hitchcock was asked.

"It was not. We were running entirely independently of the White House in this action."

Senator Hitchcock said he was satisfied that Senator Underwood (Ais.) would not move to get consideration of his resolution for a formal committee of conciliation until after the effort had been made to get the treaty before the Senate for open consideration.

"This opens the way to bring the treaty on the floor, and I am certain there will be enough votes to do this," said Senator McNary (Ore.), one of the mild reservationists.

Expectation is that the votes will be mustered to carry a motion to bring the treaty again before the Senate. A majority vote means forty-nine. Toward this Senator Hitchcock has at least forty-three Democrats. Four or five mild reservationists are expected to join them, and finally there are the irreconcilables among the Republicans, several at least of whom, like Borah, will assist in bringing the treaty again before the Senate, because they believe that another month of discussion will end all favor for it with the country at large.

Once before the Senate it is generally believed the treaty will be under continuous discussion for a month, perhaps longer. That it will be ratified before the national conventions is hoped for by few, believed by still fewer. If it goes over until after the national conventions its chances of ever receiving the Senate's approval will be still less.

Lodge Reviews Conference.

Senator Lodge presented this evening the exact amendments to the Lodge

reservations and explained their origin. His statement follows:

"For the last two weeks nine Senators, five Democrats and four Republicans, have been meeting to consider the question of changes in the reservations adopted by the Senate before adjournment of the last session of Congress, commonly known as the Lodge reservations. The Senators who thus met did not constitute a committee. The meetings were entirely informal and it was understood at the outset they had no power or authority whatever to bind any one. Their only purpose was to see whether there were any changes which they would be willing to lay before all other members of the Senate for their consideration. No final agreement even to submit any changes to their colleagues in the Senate was reached. Some tentative agreements were obtained. Reservations 2, 8, 12 and 13 were tentatively accepted by all without change. It was tentatively agreed to submit the following changes to all the other Senators for consideration:

(a) The resolving clause, which is as follows:

"Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles June 28, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings which are hereby a part and condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of the treaty of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated Powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan."

Substitute as Agreed To.

"The Democrats proposed to strike out all after the word 'ratification' in line six to the end of the clause. The Republicans proposed the following substitute:

"Resolved, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany signed at Versailles June 28, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by the allied and associated Powers, and a failure on the part of the allied and associated Powers to make objections to said reservations and understandings prior to the deposit of ratifications by the United States shall be taken as a full acceptance of such reservations and understandings by said Powers."

"This proposal was tentatively agreed to."

"Reservation No. 4, which is as fol-

lows: '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 wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs and all other domestic questions are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the League of Nations or any agency thereof, or to the decision or consideration of any other Power.'

Changes That Were Made.

"Various changes were suggested to this reservation. It was finally tentatively agreed to insert the word 'internal' before the word 'commerce' in line five and to strike out in line five the words 'all other domestic questions,' which were a superfluous repetition.

"Reservation No. 7, which was as follows:

"The United States withholds its assent to Article 156, 157 and 158 and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan."

"It was tentatively agreed to strike out the words 'between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan.'"

"Reservation No. 7, The Congress of the United States will provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the assembly and the council of the League of Nations and may in its discretion provide for the participation of the United States in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof and for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences, or any other representatives under the treaty of peace or in carrying out its provisions and until such participation and appointments have been provided for and the powers and duties of such representatives have been defined by law no person shall represent the United States under the said League of Nations or the treaty of peace with Germany or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder, and no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences except with the approval of the Senate of the United States."

"It was tentatively agreed to substitute for this reservation the following wording which is precisely the same in effect except that under the substitute there is no promise made to pass such a statute, the original form containing the words 'the Congress of the United States will provide:'"

"No person is or shall be authorized to represent the United States, nor shall

"Reservation No. 4, which is as fol-

WONDERLAND ALICE

Remember how wicked she considered the walrus and the carpenter who tempted fat, young oysters out for a walk and then ate every one?

Ah, well! the walrus and the carpenter were evidently epicures and couldn't resist the feast at hand.

In that respect they were not unlike the patrons at CHILDS who similarly tempt 10,000,000 fat, young oysters a year and then eat every one.



any citizen of the United States be eligible as a member of any body or agency established or authorized by said treaty of peace with Germany except pursuant to that act of the Congress of the United States providing for his appointment and defining his powers and duties."

"Reservation No. 10 which is as follows:

"If the United States shall at any time adopt any plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the council of the League of Nations under the provisions of Article VIII, it reserves the right to increase such armament without the consent of the council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war."

"Many suggestions were made for changes in this reservation and it was finally tentatively agreed to adopt the following substitute proposed by the Republicans:

"No plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the council of the League of Nations under the provisions of Article VIII shall be held as binding the United States until the same have been accepted by the Congress."

Withdrawal Clause Unchanged.

"Reservation No. 1, which is as follows:

"The United States so understands and construes Article I, that in case of

notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States."

"It was proposed by the Democrats to strike out the word 'concurrent' and insert the word 'joint.' It was suggested by the Republicans to amend this reservation by striking out all after the word 'given' in line seven and inserting 'by the President or whenever a majority of both houses of Congress may be necessary.'"

"No decision was reached as to the changes proposed in this reservation or in Reservations Nos. 9 and 11."

"Reservation No. 14, which is as follows:

"The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire or part of empire, united with it politically, has voted."

Plural Voting Substitute.

"The following was proposed as a substitute for this reservation:

"Until Part I, being the covenant of the League of Nations, shall be so amended as to provide that the United States shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to that which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote."

"The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, report or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote."

"The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, report or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member or self-governing dominion, colony, empire or part

of empire united with it politically has voted."

"No decision was reached on this change."

The Lodge statement merely says regarding Reservations concerning Article X, that it was impossible to agree, and continues:

"Reservation No. 5, which reads as follows:

"The United States shall not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the League of Nations provided for in said treaty 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 the said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in said treaty of peace with Germany."

"It was proposed by the Democrats to strike out the words 'said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone.'"

"This consent could not be obtained."

In addition to this statement of the negotiations Senator Lodge said:

"Speaking for myself alone, I have only this to say, that I was unable to agree to any change in Reservations 2 and 5 dealing with Article X, and the Monroe Doctrine. In my opinion Reservations No. 2, which provides that we shall assume no obligation of any kind under Article X, except the one mentioned in the treaty that we should ourselves respect the boundaries of other nations, cannot possibly permit of change."

"The change proposed in reservation No. 5 in regard to the Monroe Doctrine was an absolutely vital one because it

HELP THE NURSES

The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Red Cross is doing the best in this time of epidemic of influenza and pneumonia to help the efficient nurses of the Visiting Nurse Association, by furnishing automobiles and chauffeurs to expedite their work.

Yesterday these nurses visited more than 600 homes in Brooklyn.

Will you lend an automobile for a few weeks, or send a contribution of money to the Visiting Nurse Association, 80 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.?

was asserted as an official interpretation by the representatives of Great Britain that the Monroe Doctrine under the treaty was to be interpreted by the league. To this I, for one, could never consent, and in view of the statement made in Paris by the British delegation to which I have referred I regard the line which it was proposed to strike out as absolutely necessary. The United States has always interpreted the Monroe Doctrine alone. It is our policy. No one else has ever attempted to interpret it, and it is something in my judgment, which ought never to be permitted even by the most remote implication. If we should strike out that phrase now after it had been accepted by the Senate it would lead to a direct inference that we left that question open. The right to interpret the Monroe Doctrine pertaining to the United States alone must never be open to question."

O'HANLON IS YOUNGEST CHIEF.

Heads Fire Battalion by Appointment at Age of 35.

Capt. Joseph O'Hanlon became the city's youngest Battalion Chief of the Fire Department yesterday by appointment of Fire Commissioner Thomas J. Drennan. He is 35, and has been in department service thirteen years. Formerly he was in command of Engine Company 32, but for a month he has been acting chief of the Second Battalion, at White and Lafayette streets.

Two lieutenants were promoted to captains and two firemen were made lieutenants at the same time. Chief John Kenlon urged a squad of fifteen recruit firemen to emulate O'Hanlon's record, which he reviewed for their benefit.



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AN URGENT APPEAL

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During the Epidemic of Influenza and Pneumonia use the telephone only when absolutely necessary.

The prevailing sickness has caused thousands to remain at home and turn to the telephone not only to reach physicians, hospitals, nurses, and others directly concerned with the epidemic, but also to transact social and business matters. As a consequence the already abnormal telephone traffic has been greatly increased.

Our operating force, seriously depleted by sickness, is meeting an exceedingly difficult situation in a manner deserving of the highest praise and the most kindly cooperation. In the interest of the public health and safety—Cooperate. Every unnecessary call places an unnecessary burden upon the operators, and may delay a vitally important message.

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