

**TODAY'S METAL PRICES**

NEW YORK—Copper strong; electrolytic, spot 21c; July 21 1/2c; August 21 1/2c; September 22. Iron steady, No. 1 northern \$29.50; No. 2 northern \$28.50.

**The Ogden Standard.**  
 FEARLESS INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

**WEATHER FORECAST**  
 Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:  
 Partly cloudy with showers in south portion tonight or Wednesday; slightly cooler in north central part.

Forty-ninth Year—No. 168.

Price Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1919.

LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

**Both Houses of U.S. Congress in Throes of Bitter Debate Over Treaty and Wartime Prohibition**

**BITTER FIGHT IS ON**

**Prohibition Enforcement Measure Only Business in House.**

**CHANGES DEFEATED**

**Many Amendments Ruled Out and Repeal Overwhelmingly Lost.**

WASHINGTON, July 15.—With indications there would be no let-up in the bitter fight which several times yesterday reached such a stage that proceedings were conducted in confusion and disorder, resumption of the prohibition enforcement measure debate was expected to be the only business in the house today. A futile attempt so far to have the measure as reported from committee amended has met with defeat except in two instances which had no important bearing. Amendments voted down yesterday included that permitting the sale of two and three-quarters per cent beer, another leaving to the courts instead of congress to decide what constitutes an intoxicating beverage and still another permitting the manufacture of light wines, which was designed to protect California grape growers. Numerous amendments were ruled out under points of order and a straight out motion to repeal the war time act was defeated overwhelmingly.

**PRESIDENT IS CRITICISED.**

WASHINGTON, July 14.—There were many references to President Wilson during the house prohibition debate, and several speakers read that section of his message recommending repeal of the wartime law so far as it related to the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. In lifting his voice for two and three quarters per cent beer Representative Rainey, Democrat, of Illinois, declared these were uncertain times, that the people were in a peculiar frame of mind, and that poverty was causing more misery than alcohol. He brought a volley of applause from the "wets" when he expressed the hope that the president would veto the enforcement bill because of its drastic provisions.

**Feeling Runs High.**

The feeling between the factions got so bitter at times that the usual courtesy of permitting a member to revise and extend his remarks was denied. Prohibition members objected when Representative Reber, Republican, Pennsylvania, who had made a strong plea for beer, wanted to add something he was deprived of time. Mr. Reber had intimated in his speech that some members were not altogether truthful as to their drinking habits, declaring that so far as 2 1/2 per cent beer was concerned, he had taken two drinks of it, handrunning, and it had no more effect than so much water. He added that he never drank a gallon of beer in his life, and simply took this much the other day to see if it would make him drunk.

**Emphatic Appeals for Modifications of the bill's drastic provisions were made by Representatives Dyer, Igoe and Gard, Democrat, of Ohio, all members of the judiciary committee.**

Mr. Igoe declared the situation was the most unusual ever presented to the house. All other wartime legislation, he said, had been repealed, or had expired, without attempt to extend it, yet congress was attempting to assert that the war still existed so far as the sale of liquor was concerned. A similar argument was advanced by Mr. Gard.

**Chair Unable to Keep Order.**

The chair was unable at times during the speech of Mr. Gallivan to preserve a semblance of order, and the galleries joined in the uproar. Standing in the center aisle, the Massachusetts member waived his arms like a baseball pitcher warming up for a game, and shouted:

"There are members who are not as 'dry' as their statements on this floor might indicate and in their homes is

**LIVES LOST IN TORNADO**

**Death Dealing Hurricane Sweeps Port of Valparaiso.**

**87 KNOWN DEAD**

**One Hundred Fourteen Craft Sunk and Destroyed.**

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 15.—Eighty-seven persons are known to have been drowned, and the loss of life may have been much greater, in a hurricane which swept this port Saturday and Sunday. Fourteen vessels of various sizes were sunk and about a hundred lighters and other small craft were destroyed. The property loss is estimated at \$200,000,000. Among the steamers lost was the Don Carlos, 1,114 net tonnage. The German steamer Saia, which was washed ashore and pounded to pieces, lost ten of its crew.

**GEN. PERSHING IS IN LONDON**

LONDON, July 15.—General John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, arrived here with his staff this forenoon to take part in the peace celebration. He was met at Dover by General Sir Henry S. Horne and a guard of honor. Arriving at Victoria station, General Pershing was welcomed by Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of state for war, and officers representing Field Marshal Haig and Sir Henry H. Wilson, chief of the imperial staff. After an inspection of the guard of honor, the party drove to the Carlton hotel, being warmly cheered by the crowds along the route which is already gay with decorations for the celebration of peace day.

**American Commander and Staff Warmly Welcomed at Peace Day Celebration.**

Liquor enough to last them twenty years." Instantly the house set up a cry, "name them, name them." "If they weren't such good fellows I surely would," Mr. Gallivan replied. "There was so much confusion at this point that the house adjourned, just after reaching section 2 of part 1 of the three-part bill. There are in all sixty-four sections, only one of which was passed today, which gives some indication as to how much time may be required to get through with all.

**Speaker Makes Ruling.** WASHINGTON, July 15.—Before the prohibition enforcement bill was taken up in the house today, Speaker Gillett ruled that Representative Gallivan, Democrat, Massachusetts, in declaring in an address yesterday that he had heard members of congress had stored away enough whiskey to last them twenty years had not transgressed rules of the house. Representative Blanton, Democrat of Texas, attacked the speech of the Massachusetts member and on a question of personal privilege was proceeding with the defense of prohibition members against the charge of liquor hoarding when the speaker cut him short by announcing that Mr. Gallivan's speech was in order. Mr. Blanton then tried to offer a motion to have the speech stricken from the record but there was objection.

**COLORADO SENATOR**



He is the new United States senator from Colorado. He succeeds Senator John F. Shafroth.

**ELECTRIC ROADS' HEAVY BURDEN**

**Cannot Give Service Expected Under Revenue They Are Now Receiving.**

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Under existing conditions and with revenue they are now receiving the electric railways cannot continue to perform the function expected of them. John H. Pardee, president of the American Electric Railway association, today told the federal electric railways commission. The commission was appointed by President Wilson to investigate the local transportation situation throughout the country. "It is no longer a question of what return shall be allowed to the owners of the railways," Mr. Pardee said, "it is a question as to what service, if any, shall be rendered to the public." Asserting it was not the purpose of the railway representatives to "make a case before the commission, Mr. Pardee said they appeared to give the facts in the situation in the hope a solution might be found satisfactory to the public, employees and owners alike, interested as they all were in maintaining good service at reasonable cost.

"Owing to the complete system of control and regulation over the United States by the public authorities which both prescribe our service and control our rates, we are unable to readjust ourselves to changing conditions as every other industry, not so hampered, is readjusting itself." Outstanding phases of the situation demanding attention, he continued, are "the absolutely uneconomic and unsatisfactory" restrictions heaped upon the railways by the public commissions and war time conditions. Included in the war time restrictions to which the companies readily consented were the raising of employees' wages as much as 100 per cent, the control of the price and delivery of coal, the fixing of prices of other commodities and in many cases, the prescribing of service to be given.

**Santa Malta Arrives.**

NEW YORK, July 15.—The transport Santa Malta arrived today from Bordeaux with 1674 troops, including detachments of the 237th military police company, headquarters company of the 121st engineers; 499th, 460th and 690th motor transport companies, 121th repair unit and casuals.

**MINE SWEEPER SUNK.**

WASHINGTON, July 15.—One officer and six enlisted men were killed in the destruction of the American mine sweeper Richard H. Buckley by the explosion of a mine in the North sea July 12. Two other officers were injured. Two officers and sixteen enlisted men were rescued. The Buckley was engaged with other mine sweepers in removing the North sea mine barrage, when a mine became entangled in the sweeping cable and exploded directly under the ship's stern. The trawler sank in six minutes before other vessels of the fleet could reach her. Commander Frank A. King remained on the bridge directing the efforts to save the crew and went down with his ship. The remainder of the dead either were killed by the explosion or trapped below decks when the vessel sank.

**NORRIS MAKES CHARGE**

**Japan Secretly Secured Treaty With Allies in 1917.**

**ACT DISHONORABLE**

**Pressure to Obtain Shantung Transfer Explained by Pledges.**

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A charge that Japan secretly secured pledges from Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia early in 1917 that in the peace settlement Shantung peninsula should, for certain considerations, be turned over to the Tokio government was made in the senate today by Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, who produced what he declared to be copies of diplomatic correspondence embodying the promises of Great Britain and France. These pledges, the Nebraska senator said, fully explained the pressure which resulted in Shantung's transfer to Japan under the Versailles treaty, whose ratification by the senate, he asserted, would write "the blakest page in the nation's history."

Pressure Brought to Bear. Great Britain's influence in the matter, he charged, was secured by Japan's support of British claims to Pacific islands south of the equator, while France's aid was purchased by a promise of the Tokio government to help draw China into the war so that German ships in Chinese harbors would be available for carrying troops and provisions to France.

"On the 27th day of January, 1917," said Senator Norris, "the Japanese minister of foreign affairs at Tokio approached the British ambassador located at that place with a view of bringing about an agreement with the British government. The British minister cabled to his government at London and after receiving instructions from his government, wrote the Japanese government as follows:

"British Ambassador's Letter. "British embassy, Tokio, February 16, 1917. "My dear excellency:

"With reference to the subject of our conversation of the 27th ultimo, I, in His Britannic Majesty's government accedes with pleasure to the request of the Japanese government for an assurance that they will support Japan's claims in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the equator on the occasion of the peace conference; it being understood that the Japanese government will in the eventual peace settlement treat in the same spirit Great Britain's claims to the German islands south of the equator.

"I avail myself of this opportunity, M. Le Ministre to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration. (Signed)

"CONYNGHAM GREENE. "His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador."

Japanese Send Reply. "On the 21st day of February, 1917, the Japanese government replied to this communication of the British government as follows (omitting formal part):

"The Japanese government is deeply appreciative of the friendly spirit in which your government has given assurance and is happy to note it as fresh proof of the close ties that unite the two allied powers. I take pleasure in stating that the Japanese government on its part is fully prepared to support in the same spirit the claims which may be put forward at the peace conference in regard to the German possessions in the islands south of the equator.

"While the Japanese government was waiting for a reply from the British government it proceeded also to negotiate with the other allied governments. Its message to the French ambassador at Tokio was signed by

**HE'LL EXPLORE ASIA**



SVEN HEDIN

Hedin is to lead another expedition into Central Asia, where he has made notable discoveries. Funds are provided by the Swedish government. Transhimalaya and Tibet and the wild mountain regions beyond are his objective.

**Foreign Relations Committee Wants All Available Treaty Data.**

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Issues of the peace treaty fight were expected to result in further committee action and several hours of debate in the senate chamber today. The foreign relations committee, which reported three resolutions asking the president for information about the Versailles negotiations had before it today a proposal by Senator Johnson, Republican of California, to request all available data bearing upon the preparation of the treaty and particularly all proposed drafts of the league of nations. Another proposal considered certain to arouse considerable discussion in the meeting was a motion by Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, ranking Democratic member, that all future committee meetings be open to the public. In the senate Chairman Lodge of the committee was prepared to call up for passage his resolution, reported yesterday, asking the president for a copy of an alleged secret treaty negotiated in 1918 between Japan and Germany. Senators Norris, Republican, Nebraska, and Underwood, Democrat, Alabama, also had announced that they probably would speak at length during the day on other features of the treaty fight.

**ITALY TO KEEP ORDER IN FACE OF BIG STRIKE**

ROME, Monday, July 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Italian government, Premier Nitti announced in the chamber of deputies today, has taken ample measures to preserve order in view of the threat of a general strike throughout the country. Troops, he said, have been distributed everywhere in the country and they were provided with supplies for more than 48 hours in case they should be cut off from the bases. There is no reason for a general strike in Italy, the premier continued. The government does not wish bloodshed and will do its utmost to prevent it. Italy is one country where a general strike should not occur, Signor Nitti asserted; Bolshevism was an "Asiatic evil which could not spread to Italy."

**Strike Disorders**

ROME, Monday, July 14. (By The Associated Press.)—Strike disorders occurred at various places in Italy today. At Lucera eight persons were killed and thirty wounded. Near Genoa two anarchists were killed in a fight with carabinieri.

**WILSON IS NOT WANTED**

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Intimations that the senate foreign relations committee might not arrange for an early conference with President Wilson for discussion of the peace treaty and the league of nations covenant led to the suggestion today that Mr. Wilson might begin his tour of the country sooner than he had planned. Fixing of the itinerary for "the swing around the circle" was understood to have been delayed to await completion of the committee's program in order that there might be no conflict. The committee met again today and, laying aside temporarily the question of asking for more information, began a reading of the official text of the treaty submitted by the president.

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**DEBATE EXPECTED**

**Hitchcock Asks All Future Meetings Be Public.**

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