

WORLD LEAGUE PLAN FAVORED BY ROOSEVELT

W. D. Foulke Says Former President Favored League With Proper Safeguards.

The attitude of former President Theodore Roosevelt toward the plan for a league of nations, was presented by William Dudley Foulke of Richmond in his address at the launching of the Roosevelt legion of war veterans at Anderson Friday night.

Five hundred representative Republicans attended the meeting. Oswald Ryan, provisional president of the Roosevelt legion, presided. Foulke was the main speaker of the evening.

The speaker brought out one point showing Col. Roosevelt's attitude in respect to the league to enforce peace which, at one time, he criticized severely. "This was a time when the great war was waging around us," said Mr. Foulke, "and we were taking no part in even preparing for the struggle. He believed that some of the men who were taking part in this league were using it as means of shirking our duty in respect of preparation. He was not opposed to a league of nations properly safeguarded. At that time the principal emphasis was upon a world court for the settlement of international disputes.

"On June 4, 1915, I wrote him as follows: 'I want to write you a word in regard to the league to enforce peace, proposed by Taft, Alton Parker, etc. I was invited to speak at the Cleveland conference and did so, approving the main features of the proposals, but taking issues upon the proposition that all justiciable questions should be submitted to a world court for judgment both upon the merits and as to any issue as to jurisdiction of the question.'

"I quite agree with your position in 'America and the world war,' that the nations ought first to agree as to certain elementary rights, which should not be questioned, and then submit all other questions to the world court. If a court can pass on what questions are justiciable and what are not, it may decide anything to be justiciable—the right to exclude aliens, the right to regulate domestic affairs, for instance, and a nation could afford to agree in advance thus to surrender something which might include its whole sovereignty.

For Submission of Facts.
"I don't think 'all questions affecting honor and vital interests' ought to be expected from the submission in these terms. That would allow a nation to call any subject a matter of honor or vital interest and so escape submission. But it ought to be agreed in advance just what things are not to be submitted and then let all the rest go in. For instance, we could not submit the Monroe Doctrine; that is necessary to our national defense, and we could not let any court take it away from us as an international court certainly would do if it had a free hand in the matter. So, too, Japan might well except from submission the question whether western powers should acquire additional territory in the far East. These matters, as you say, should be guaranteed in the initial treaty."

"Now I was asked to join in calling the league of peace conference in Independence Hall on June 17 to discuss the Taft proposals. The letter wanted me to sign my approval of the proposals. This I declined to do, stating my objections, but that in other respects I was in favor of the movement, and they accordingly put me down as one of the callers of the conference and I expect to attend and state my objections there. If I have the opportunity to do so, of which I do not need at all sure."

For War Preparations.
"To this he answered: 'Of course I agree absolutely with your letter. You have stated the reason why I declined to take part in that conference. I hope that you will take part, in view of your name having been appended to the call, as unable to make your statement just as you outlined it; and I will try also to make a statement to the same effect.'

"My fundamental objection to this peace conference at the moment is that it is like the Liberian emigration conference held in 1864. It distract attention from the point immediately at issue. Before we take part in a general international peace movement, we should attend to the affairs of our own household, by one, preparing for war; and second, making it evident that we intend never to make a promise that we do not intend to make good by action."

"Later he criticised the members of the league for proposing to make promises which they would not fulfil. He thought it would be worse than folly to make such promises until we had built up the military force to make them effective. Accordingly, on March 19, of that year, I wrote him as follows:

Agrees with Mr. Foulke.
"A word in regard to the League to Enforce Peace. I wrote you on June 4, 1915, that I had been asked to join in calling a conference at Independence Hall to discuss the Taft proposals. I stated my objections to them, that the nations ought first to agree as to certain elementary rights which should not be questioned, and then submit their other questions to a world court or council of conciliation, believing we could not submit the Monroe doctrine or the right of such a court or council to pass upon immigration questions, etc."

"You wrote on June 16 that you absolutely agreed with my letter, which was the reason you declined to take part in the conference, but you hoped I would take part and make my statement as I outlined it. I did so, proposing an amendment to the plan that any proposals to submit controversies should be subject to the limitations of treaties, these treaties containing the vital matters which we would not submit. The league's plan was accordingly modified, and in its proposals the questions were to be submitted to a judicial tribunal, subject to the limitations of treaties, the purpose of this being to save these vital questions from submission at all. I accordingly joined the league, was made a vice president, and recently have been placed upon its executive committee.

PARLIAMENT PLAYS AFTER WAR STRAIN; VIWS GREAT FLEET

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Mail Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Parliament, after five hard years devoted to the business of the empire, is again beginning to play. Last week it occupied a stand along the Mall, while the fighting men of the Allies passed in review.

This week it continued its peace celebration by visiting the fleet anchored off the mouth of the Thames at Southwark. And on both occasions it cast aside the dignity and hoary customs of its ancient legislative halls and enjoyed the novelty like a lot of schoolboys out for a frolic.

Monday the lords saw the ships—a

comparatively small and select party,

which left London late and came home early. Tuesday it was the turn of the Commons who cheered the best known fighting ships.

Great Ships Viewed.

The Balmoral Castle which carried the Commons and their wives first circled the fleet, the "Lizzie" as the voyagers affectionately termed Admiral Beatty's flagship, the Queen Elizabeth, being especially admired.

Then the Warspite which the Germans said they had sunk at Jutland, the Lion, the Tiger and a lot of other big ships came in for admiration, while the Conqueror, the Thunderer and some of the smaller fighters were greeted as old friends.

The Balmoral Castle then steamed down through the center of the fleet. On one side were the big ships; on the other the submarines, chasers and destroyers. Few sailors were in sight, but the crew of a submarine were loudly cheered as they took position on deck for a few minutes, and then went about some task set by their commander. A destroyer suddenly sputtered smoke, gathered speed like an automobile and tore out to see.

But that was all the commander showed of his fleet. There was no firing of salutes; no orderly manning of the rails. Just the ships, silent and grim, beloved by all the English people as their first line of defense.

GERMAN PRAISES ENGLISH SYSTEM

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The reason why the whole world rose up against Prussia and Germany and not against England, is plain to everyone who had observed the Prussian policy in Poland and the Prussian administration in Alsace," asserts Professor F. W. Foerster, of the University of Munich, writing in the Tageblatt.

England practised much might to be sure, but it had also given the world much freedom and justice," he added. "She succeeded in reconciling the Boers whereas we were unable in forty years to regain the sympathies of the Afrikaners, who are German to the core. That speaks volumes."

"The isolation of Germany from Hague conferences is irrefutable proof in dominating circles that Germany is possessed of different mentality than the rest of the world."

He charges Germany with having erred in the exchange of the Versailles notes on the question of guilt and states that many one-sided accusations might have been combated more effectively if Germany had not again endeavored to defend untenable positions with rank sophistries.

**Navy Men To Be Given
Honorable Discharge**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Honorable discharges will be granted to all men who served in the navy during the war with Germany with good records and who have since been released with "ordinary" discharges, it was announced at the navy department today. By a ruling of the department at the time the armistice was signed all enlisted men discharged before the expiration of the full four years term of enlistment were given ordinary discharges instead of the usual honorable discharges. Many protests were received as a result and congressional action recently was taken to allow the awarding of honorable discharges.

Ordinary discharges may be exchanged for honorable discharges by forwarding the original discharge to the navy department bureau of navigation.

The ruling includes all men who served in the navy with good records between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and who have since been discharged.

Always accommodating, Linus came away from a good meal to issue the license. The young people were married by a local minister at 7 o'clock the same evening.

At ten o'clock that evening, the groom came to the police station, and asked that his wife be arrested, claiming that she had left him, and had gone out to Glen Miller park with another man.

Always accommodating, Linus came away from a good meal to issue the license. The young people were married by a local minister at 7 o'clock the same evening.

The case was dismissed but the women were warned that if any other difficulties arise they will be met firmly.

Orpha McBride appeared on a charge of provocation, the affidavit having been filed by Mrs. Sarah Snedeker. Mrs. McBride was dismissed because of the failure of the prosecuting witness to appear.

**Boy, 12 Years Old, Is
Sent to Reform School**

Kenneth Miller, 12 years old, was ordered to the Boys' Reform school at Plainfield by Judge Bond, in juvenile court Saturday morning. The boy, who was charged with being incorrigible, was visiting his relatives in Richmond, Ky., and ran away from them to join a carnival company. He has given the probation officer considerable trouble at other times.

Rent Profiteers Struggle With Tenants in Paris

PARIS, July 28.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The struggle between Parisian landlords, who seek to double or treble the income from their properties, and tenants, who are unable to find vacant apartments at any reasonable price, has reached a deadlock.

House owners refuse to extend leases or to advertise for rent apartments that have been vacated. Tenants, unable to find new quarters, refuse to pay rent at the behest of the landlords, while the courts ceased to sustain applications for writs of expulsion, there not being enough process servers to handle those already issued.

Fifty thousand persons are now serving on tenents for the end of the second quarter of this year. Such notices were received by the tenants of some apartment houses, showing how generally landlords have sought to increase rents. The extent of the movement has provoked the passage by the Chamber of Deputies of a bill extending for two years all verbal leases made since the beginning of the war. Leases made prior to the war already were protected by decrees and previous legislation.

**Mexican Squatters Take
Homes of U. S. Mormons**

(By Associated Press)

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Aug. 23.—Some of the several hundred Mormons who were driven out of their colony at Colonia Morelos, sixty-five miles southeast of Douglas by Villa's army of invasion in 1916 are endeavoring to recover their homes from the Mexican squatters who have usurped them.

About ten Mormon families still live in the colony but are not permitted to occupy their own brick houses.

Morman families are living in them and refuse to quit, proclaiming the doctrine of "Mexico for Mexicans."

Many other Mormons, disheartened by their reversals have begun life anew in the United States. Appeals have been made to the Mexican government by the Mormons without result.

Recently the American state department asked the Mexican government to drive out the usurpers and restore their property to them. The colonists hope this effort will be successful.

**SLUMP CONTINUES
ON STOCK MARKET**

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Further downward readjustment of quoted values which began in the previous fortnight on the demands of the Railroad Brotherhoods occurred in the stock market this week.

Some important shares recorded minimum price for 1919, while many others forfeited the greater part of the gains made in the protected rise which had its inception in the early months of the year.

The spread of adverse labor conditions, including the strike vote of the steel workers in the middle west and the serious complications which threaten follow in the wake of a further slump in foreign exchange alienated holders of long stock and encouraged an extra session of bearish aggressions.

Material rallied towards the latter part of the week resulted mainly from covering of short contracts although substantial absorption and some of the leading issues was observed at concessions.

According to board room gossip, public interest was again negligible and the bond market reflected unsatisfactory investment conditions, with standard issues at lowest levels for one to two years.

Money for speculative purposes was in fair supply but at decidedly higher quotations than those which prevailed during recent weeks, ruling at 5 percent. Time funds were quotably

NITRO, W. VA., IS FOR SALE; DOES ANYBODY WANT IT?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—If anyone is in the market to buy a town, the war department has one for sale.

In advertising this fact to the public today, the government said in an official announcement:

"The war department is offering for sale the town of Nitro, W. Va., a complete industrial community embracing 737 manufacturing buildings, housing accommodations for 20,000 persons, and the utilities and civic improvements that constitute the conveniences of a modern city.

"Nitro, built by the government at a cost of approximately \$70,000,000, is the site of the second largest smokeless powder plant in the world. The bids, which must cover not only the powder plant and the other industrial units which were erected to prepare the ingredients essential to powder making, but the civic community as well, to which the United States also holds title, will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 30, 1919, at the office of the chairman of the ordnance district salvage board, 1710 Market street, Philadelphia.

easier, interior banks lending more freely for the shorter periods and increasing their holdings of mercantile paper. On July 25, 1909, Louis Bleriot, of France, flew from Langatte to Dover, across the English channel. He was the first to make the trip.

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Registration**

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Industrial Board

As required by the amended compensation law? This applies to EVERY person employing help of any kind, excepting agricultural or domestic labor. These applications must be filed by September 1st If you have not arranged for this. Call upon

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The outside discs swing inward automatically when contacting with a corn hill. Two short plunge levers to the axle throw grain and fertilizer feeds in and out of use instantly. The feeds are chain-driven from the axle of the two rear wheels which have ratchet hubs—making both wheels drivers. This drill is built as both plain and fertilizer sowers with force feed grass seed attachment for either. If your corn gets down, get one of our corn turner attachments.

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