

# "SIGN TREATY NOW," PLEADS WILSON

WEATHER.  
Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday central and north portions.  
Lower Michigan: Part cloudy, showers and thunderstorms in east portion tonight. Tuesday part cloudy, slightly warmer.

## BANDITS GET RANSOM, FREE YANK FLYERS

American Lieutenants Cross Border; Money for Release Easily Raised.

By United Press.  
EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 19.—Lieuts. H. G. Peterson and Paul H. Davis, set free by Mexican bandits on payment of \$15,000 ransom, arrived on the American side of the border early today, according to reports from Marfa, Texas.

Capt. Matlack of the eighth United States cavalry, carried the ransom money to the bandits' camp, returning with Davis while Peterson preceded them.

The ransom money, raised by private subscription in the vicinity of Marfa, reached Candelaria, Tex., opposite the bandits' hiding place last night. Capt. Matlack, in charge of a small squad of cavalrymen escorting Vice Pres. F. M. Fennell of the Marfa bank with the money, was selected to carry the ransom across the border. Signal lights had been agreed upon. Matlack crossed alone.

The aviators' story of their experiences since crashing down during a patrol flight Aug. 10 is expected to bear out the belief that they were taken prisoner by a roving Mexican band on the American side of the Big Bend district. Messages from both men had stated they were uninjured.

The donors of the ransom will be reimbursed by the United States government, according to word here from Maj. Gen. Joseph Dickman, commanding the southern department.

## EXPECT DEVELOPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Interest in the Mexican situation growing out of the kidnapping of two United States army aviators by bandits centered in a promised development from the war department today.

Sec'y of War Baker has promised to issue a statement "as soon as it is safe to do so."

The state department today was awaiting a reply from Carranza to its not demanding "immediate adequate action."

On the reply to this note may hinge the future action of this country toward Carranza and the present Mexican regime.

Following announcement of dispatch of the note yesterday the state department received word that A. Goenaga, a Porto Rican doctor, was being held for ransom near Mexico City. Word was also received at the department of robberies by Mexican bandits of employees of American firms in Mexico.

The Mexican government will provide ransom money demanded by the bandits who captured Lieuts. Davis and Peterson. Yencio Bonillas, Mexican ambassador, said here today.

## TEXAS EXPECTS CLIMAX.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 19.—Anticipating an early climax in the Mexican situation Gov. Hobby today ordered speeding of recruiting of the Texas national guard to full strength of 16,000 men. Adj. Gen. Harley was ordered to proceed to recruiting centers through the state to hurry recruiting.

Texas guard consists of two brigades of cavalry and one brigade of infantry.

## PERSHING DECORATES KING IMMANUEL'S TOMB

ROME, Aug. 19.—After lunching at the Quirinal yesterday as the guest of the king, Gen. Pershing visited the Pantheon where he placed wreaths on the tombs of the late Kings Victor Emmanuel and Humbert.

The Popolo Romano, in paying tribute to Pershing, said today that the United States and Italy were bound by ties of indissoluble friendship. Through the Italian immigrants the Americans have learned the tenacity and productive energy of the Italian nation, the paper declared.

## The Lighter Side In the Day's News

REDWOOD CITY, Calif., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Louis Easton won the right today to spank her baby. The husband sued for divorce, alleging his wife spanked too hard. Court thought otherwise.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. Guy Gowen is going back to old Dobbin for three months. He was prohibited by court from driving an automobile for that period because of intoxication while behind the wheel.

CLEVELAND, O.—Women complained that Charles Ratcliffe was always on the outside looking in through their windows. Now he's on the inside of a cell looking out.

NEW YORK.—Victory is crumbling. That is the victory arch on Fifth av. is. A couple of horses cracked under the rain yesterday.

NEW YORK.—Seventeen years ago Partimon Caddell of the New York police wished a tramp good luck and bought him a suit. Yesterday the tramp rode up in an automobile and invited him to California.

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Anita Comfort Brooks wants back her cat, which strayed away. The cat was a present from King Edward.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Mrs. Katie Kudy experienced a pleasant surprise when she let her husband in to her darkened room. His kisses and embraces were unusually ardent. Then she discovered curly locks. Her husband was bald. Jacob Gohik, a roamer, got six months.

MILWAUKEE.—It cost Nessim Hiken \$25 to recover a 50 cent handkerchief which his wife had accidentally dropped into another auto. Hiken caught that car. He was pinched for speeding.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—It was murder, the police asserted, when they pored into the murky waters of the Mississippi and saw a "human form" floating with the current. The body was pulled ashore and the coroner was paged. A skeptical reporter solved the "murder mystery." The "human form" was a wax model.

## EIGHT ARRESTED IN POLICE RAID

The police, who have formed the habit of raiding at least one house of ill-fame nearly every night, arrested eight persons on a midnight visit to the "rooming house" run by May Bulger, 110 1/2 W. Colfax av., late Monday night.

Four women and three men were brought in. The Bulger woman was not taken to the station on account of the fact that she was ill, but she will be arraigned with the others in city court this morning.

Names Given Police.  
Dorothy Howe, Aurora, Ill.; Pura Marshall, Houston, Tex.; Margaret Graham, Toledo, O.; and Anna Miller, Chicago, were charged with being inmates of a house of prostitution. Howard Townley, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Edward Rheider, Ft. Wayne, and James Smith, Benton Harbor, were charged with associating. All were released on \$25 bonds.

The raid was made by a detail of officers under command of Patrol Sgt. Roberts.

## BULGARIANS DEMAND ABDICATION OF KING

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Sanguinary disorders in Sofia, Bulgarian capital, were reported today in a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen. The dispatch stated demonstrators gathered in front of the palace, demanding abdication of King Boris and establishment of a republic.

The rioters were dispersed. Later French troops were involved in the efforts to maintain order.

## HUNGARY AGAIN TO BE MONARCHY, SAYS REPORT

ROME, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the Popolo Romano from Trieste reported today that the issuance of a decree restoring the monarchy in Hungary appeared to be imminent. It was also reported that efforts were being made to form a union between Hungary, Rumania and Serbia. The Corriere della Sera ridicules the report.

## EXPECT FIGHT ON H. C. L. TO BEGIN TODAY

Hearings on Packer Bills Are Suspended Until Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Action on legislation to reduce the cost of living is expected today when the senate agriculture committee plans to vote on Atty. Gen. Palmer's request for broadening of the food control act.

Hearings on the Kenyon and Kendrick packer bills were suspended until tomorrow, when packers will appear.

"I doubt very much whether the amendments will be reported out by the committee," Chairman Gronna said today.

"A majority seem opposed to them. It is possible, however, that they may be modified by exempting farm organizations from proposed penalties."

The amendments would extend the food control act to cover clothing and would add a heavy penalty for profiteering. Farmers contended their organizations might be held liable under conspiracy clauses of the act.

The house agricultural committee also plans to change radically Palmer's suggestions for amendment to the food control act.

Chairman Haugen today will submit amendments to the food control act which will provide for the proclamation of fair prices of all necessities by the president, with adequate power to severely punish all who sell above these figures.

The amendments have been framed after conferences with department of justice officials.

The amendments exempt farmers, farm organizations and firms with annual sales less than \$100,000.

"If you can regulate the big fellows and tell the people what fair prices are, there won't be much chance for the little fellows to profiteer," he said.

Atty. Gen. Palmer or Asst. Atty. Gen. Ames will be called before the committee today to give their opinion on some details of the plan.

## ALLEGED GIRL ENSLAVEMENT MAY GET LIFE SENTENCE

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 19.—Announcement was made Monday by State Atty. Kunkle that he would demand penalty of life imprisonment for John Johnson, 55 years old, who is being held in jail here pending investigation regarding his actions in the enslavement of Anna Hill, 18 years old, who had him arrested a few days ago on a statutory charge. Johnson, according to the Hill's girl complaint, kept her in slavery for five years.

## FIFTY THOUSAND BUY ARMY FOOD

Chicago Stores and Post-offices Swamped With Eager Purchasers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—On the first day of Uncle Sam's bargain sale of army food more than 50,000 Chicagoans made purchases, while at least that many were turned away, according to estimates today by officials of downtown department stores where sales were made.

Early today—as occurred yesterday—long lines began to form at the entrances of the stores. Before 6 a. m. several thousand persons were already waiting for the doors to open.

At the post office clerks were swamped with orders from citizens. No estimate of the number was forthcoming today, but officials expressed a fear that department store sales might exhaust supplies before applicants for post office service could be satisfied.

## President Asks for Speedy Settlement of Peace Pact

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The text of the president's address before the senate foreign relations committee follows:

I am sincerely glad that the committee should have responded in this way to my intimation that I would like to be of service to it. I welcome the opportunity for a frank and full interchange of views.

I hope, too, that this conference will serve to expedite your consideration of the treaty of peace. I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits upon the decision of the senate with regard to the terms of the peace.

I venture thus again to urge my advice that the action of the senate with regard to the treaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment because the problems with which we are faced to face in the readjustment of our national life are of the most pressing and critical character, and will require for their proper solution the most intimate and disinterested cooperation of all parties and all interests and cannot be postponed without manifest peril to our people and to all the national advantages we hold most dear. May I mention a few of the matters which are of such immediate importance to the country that they are of such importance to the nation as a whole?

First, the copper mines of Arizona, Montana and Alaska, for example, are being kept open and in operation at a great cost and loss, in part upon borrowed money; the zinc mines of Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half their capacity; the lead of Idaho, Illinois and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former market; the iron mines of Michigan and Minnesota are being operated at a single important foodstuff or a single class of manufactured goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal, profitable production waits on peace.

Our military plans, of course, wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or what our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace, not only, but also until we know now peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations, or by the concert of all the great people of the world, or by more than that of difficulty involved. The vast surplus properties of the armies include, not food and clothing merely, whose sale will affect normal production, but great manufacturing establishments also, which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools and all sorts of merchandise which must stay idle, until peace and military policy are definitely determined. By the same token there is no properly studied national budget until then.

The nations that ratify the treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium and France, will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets of central Europe without competition from us, if we do not presently act. We have no consular agents, no trade representatives there to look after our interests.

PRODUCTION AWAITS COMING OF PEACE.

There are large areas of Europe whose future will be uncertain and questionable until their people know the final settlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it. Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence.

There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled conditions of employment. There can be no easy or normal industrial credits because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business.

But I will not weary you with obvious examples. I only will venture to repeat that every element of normal life amongst us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace; and also that we cannot afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the winter's suffering, which, unless we find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world and may at its worst, bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those wrought by the war itself.

Nothing, I am led to believe, stands in the way of the ratification of the treaty except certain doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the covenant of the League of Nations; and I must frankly say that I am unable to understand why such doubts should be entertained. You will recall that when I had the pleasure of a conference with your committee and with the committee of the house of representatives on foreign affairs at the white house in March last, the questions now most frequently asked about the League of Nations were all canvassed, with a view to their immediate clarification. The covenant of the League was then in its first draft and subject to revision. It was pointed out that no express recognition was given to the Monroe doctrine, that it was not expressly provided that the League should have no authority to act or to express a judgment on matters of domestic policy, that the right to withdraw from the League was not expressly recognized and that the constitutional right of congress to determine all questions of peace and war was not sufficiently safeguarded. On my return to Paris all these matters were taken up again by the commission on the League of Nations and every suggestion of the United States was accepted.

NOTHING INCONSISTENT IN COVENANT DRAFT.

The view of the United States with regard to the questions I have mentioned, had, in fact, already been accepted by the commission and there was supposed to be nothing inconsistent with them in the draft of the covenant first adopted—the draft which was the subject of our discussion in March—but no objection was made to saying explicitly in the text what all had supposed to be implicit in it. There was absolutely no doubt as to the meaning of any one of the resulting provisions of the covenant in the minds of those who participated in drafting it, and I respectfully submit that there is nothing vague or doubtful in their wording.

The Monroe doctrine is expressly mentioned as an understanding which is in no way to be impaired or interfered with by anything contained in the covenant and the existing "regional understandings" like the Monroe doctrine" was used, not because any one of the conferees thought there was any comparable agreement anywhere else in existence or in contemplation, but only because it was thought best to avoid the appearance of dealing in such

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

## NEW YORK RIDES TO WORK TODAY

Subway and Elevated Lines Operate As Usual—Hylan Charges Crookedness.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—New York's subway and elevated railways were operating as usual today following a two-day strike that caused the worst traffic congestion in the city's history.

The strike was settled on the basis of an immediate 25 percent wage increase for employees and arbitration of their demand for an additional 25 percent. Other questions at issue between the company and its employees also will be arbitrated.

Members of the striking brotherhood, an organization fostered by the Interborough trolley company, last night accepted the terms which had been negotiated at a meeting of leaders of both sides brought about by Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon. Traffic was restored after midnight.

To Prove Collusion. It was stated today that District Atty. Swann will not abandon his plans to present to a grand jury tomorrow evidence purporting to show collusion between the company and its employees in the strike. Mayor Hylan has charged the company with conspiracy to force higher fares.

Further transportation trouble for New York was forecast today by the declaration of Louis Fridiger, counsel for the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employees, that as a result of the socialist party today's action of an attempt by the executive board of the party's county central committee to make him pay 20 per cent of his salary—\$1,200—into the party's campaign fund.

PLAN TO ORGANIZE NEW LABOR PARTY. CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—A national labor party will be formed at a convention here in November as a result of steps taken Monday at a conference of labor organization representatives of several states.

The new party will represent the 6,000,000 members of organized labor in the United States and will have the cooperation of non-partisan leagues and farmer organizations in the various states, said Robert M. Buck, editor of the official newspaper of the Illinois labor party.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING REPEAL BY HOUSE DESPITE WILSON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The repeal of the daylight savings law was today passed by the house over the veto of Pres't Wilson. The vote to override the veto was 223 to 101.

## EIGHTEEN KILLED IN OAKVIEW MINE

Bodies of Twelve Victims of Colorado Disaster Already Recovered.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Aug. 19.—Eighteen miners were killed by Monday's explosion in the Oakview coal shaft near La Veta, it was definitely established today.

The bodies of 12 have been taken out. The remaining six dead have been located and are expected to be brought out today.

At first 40 miners were believed hopelessly entombed, but it was later found many had escaped the deadly fumes.

## GEN. GOMEZ TELLS OIL MEN THAT CARRANZA'S TROOPS ARE RELIABLE

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 19.—Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, commander of the federal forces at Tampico, today indignantly denied the charges of foreign oil companies regarding the danger of attack if Mexican escorts were provided. He declared there was no truth in the charges that Carranza's troops were unreliable.

The party of bandits held responsible for the attacks and robbery recently committed on four launches of prominent petroleum companies and also suspected of being guilty of robbing the launch from the American cruiser "Cheyenne," were captured near Tampico Sunday. One of the bandits, confessedly responsible for the attacks and robbery, was reported killed, but has arrived at Tampico safely.

The bandits have been promised a quick trial.

## PREDICT SUBSTANTIAL RAISE IN SHOE PRICES

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—An advance of \$2 or \$3 a pair in the retail price of shoes next spring was predicted today by a witness before the country grand jury which is investigating shoe prices.

A staple shoe of one manufacturer which before the war cost \$3.30 now is listed at \$9.35 at the factory. The average profit of the shoe retailer was placed at five to seven percent and of the manufacturer two to three percent.

Another witness said that speculation in hides by New York brokers had tended to increase the price materially.

Witness agreed, the district attorney said, that the packers did not control the price of hides but were important factors in the market.

## WILL WITHDRAW FROM SOCIALISTS; SAYS THEY WANT TOO MUCH MONEY

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 19.—Dist. Atty. Winifred C. Zabel will resign from the socialist party today as a result of an attempt by the executive board of the party's county central committee to make him pay 20 per cent of his salary—\$1,200—into the party's campaign fund.

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GOODS ONLY TO CONSUMERS. Sell Only to Consumers.

Goods from the army food supply will not be sold to retailers, restaurant keepers or to hotels. All orders of any size will be investigated, local officials at 22c. before the goods are delivered in order to make sure that they will not be resold.

## DECLARES PROSPERITY AWAITS RATIFICATION

In Long Statement to Senate Committee President Says There Is Only One Course for America.

BY L. C. MARTIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Urging that the senate expedite the ratification of the peace treaty, Pres't Wilson today opened his conference with members of the senate foreign relations committee at the white house by making a long statement in which he said:

That the readjustment of our national life to normal conditions absolutely depends on getting the treaty out of the way.

That until it is out of the way the mines, factories and business of the country, both domestic and foreign, will be at a disadvantage.

That Great Britain and other nations that have ratified the treaty will get the jump on the United States in a trade war.

That the only obstacle which appears to stand in the way of immediate ratification is doubt about the meaning of certain provisions of the League of Nations.

No "Doubtful Provisions." That there is no doubt in the minds of those who wrote the covenant that the so-called doubtful provisions mean exactly what the United States senate wants them to mean.

The president discussed the effect of reservations on article 10, the Monroe doctrine, withdrawal and domestic questions. He declared there can be no objection to passing a resolution interpreting these provisions for the American point of view but this resolution, he added, must be kept from the subject of ratification, the president said, it will force the United States to go to

Germany begging her to accept on construction of the covenant and that is something Wilson desired, which he is very reluctant to do.

Ask About Reservations. Sens. Borah, Lodge and McCum questioned the president in considerable detail concerning the effect of reservations. The president was asked whether the other nations could not accept the reservations simply by keeping silent with regard to them. He replied that it would take months for the United States to learn whether their silence meant acquiescence or not. He stated it is his opinion that affirmative action would be absolutely necessary by the other nations on reservations.

Sen. Lodge stated that it was his impression that under international law silence could constitute acceptance of reservations. The president replied that there was a difference of opinion among experts about that.

Against Silent Acquiescence. Sen. Pittman, Nevada, asked if the president knew whether Germany put the same interpretation upon the doubtful clauses of the covenant as the allied governments and the United States. The president said he had no means of knowing, but pointed out that if any dispute should arise in future years over reservations accepted by silence, Germany could submit its silence as evidence that it had accepted the new matter in the treaty which she had never seen.

Following the reading of his prepared statement, the president remarked "I thought that the simplest way, Mr. Chairman, to cover the points that I know to be of interest to this senate, Lodge replied:

"Mr. President, so far as I am personally concerned—and I think I represent perhaps the majority of the committee in that respect—we have no thought of entering upon argument as to interpretation of points of that character, but the committee was very desirous of getting information on certain points which seemed not clear and on which they thought information would be of value in consideration of the treaty, which they, I think I may say for myself and others, desire to hasten in every possible way."

Want Other Treaties. "Your reference to necessity of action leads me to ask one question: if we have to restore peace in the world, is it necessary, I assume, that there should be treaties with Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Those treaties are all more or less connected with the treaty with Germany. The question I should like to ask is, what is the prospect of our receiving those treaties for action?"

"I think it is very good question," replied the president. "And so far as I can judge from the contents of dispatches from my colleagues on the other side of the water, the chief delay is due to the uncertainty as to what is going to happen to this treaty. This treaty is a model of the others. I saw enough of the others before I left Paris to know that they are being framed upon the same set of principles and that the treaty with Germany is the model, I think, that is the chief element of delay."

Questions Wilson. Lodge—"They are not regarded as essential to the consideration of this treaty?"

The president—"They are not regarded as such, no sir. They follow this treaty."

Lodge—"I do not know about the other treaties, but the treaty with Poland, for example, has been completed?"

The president—"Yes, and signed; but it is dependent upon this treaty, as a result of which to submit it upon the action on this treaty."

Sen. Lodge then asked concerning the manner in which the American plan of the League was drafted.

Request Foreign Drafts. Lodge inquired if it would be possible to see the drafts submitted by Great Britain, France and Italy.

The president replied that he would have sent them to the committee with pleasure, if he had found that he had them.

## DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM SIBERIA

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Five thousand persons paraded down town streets here last night demanding withdrawal of American troops from Siberia.