

GREAT BRITAIN IS COMPARED TO THIEF

England's Policy in Egypt Declared to Be Menace.

TREATY IS HELD UNFAIR

Senator Nugent, Idaho, Asserts That League of Nations Reinforces Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Likening Great Britain's legal position in Egypt to that of a highwayman, Joseph V. Folk, counsel of the Egyptian peace delegation, told the senate foreign relations committee today that the Versailles treaty proposed to validate the "robbery" of Egyptian independence.

Having occupied Egypt under the pretext of protecting the Egyptians from rebels, Mr. Folk said, Great Britain in 1914 "seized the Egyptian government and now proposes under the treaty to reduce her to a subject nation." The treaty, he said, would make Egypt's grievance against Great Britain an internal question so that it could not be dealt with by the league of nations.

Great Britain repeatedly had pledged, Mr. Folk said, that her occupation of Egypt would be temporary and he asked that a clause be written into the treaty giving Egypt the right to appeal to the league council. Republican members of the committee suggested, however, that the league was to be controlled by the same powers as made the treaty, and that Great Britain's representatives in Egypt already had been recognized formally by the American state department.

Should the senate fail to ratify the peace treaty and the league of nations "die a-borning," upon that body would rest the burden of blame for the next great war, Senator Nugent, democrat, Idaho, declared today in the senate. The league operating under the covenant as now written should prevent war entirely, he said, but if it does not the world will be no "worse off" than before.

Replying to arguments that by entering the league the United States would yield a measure of sovereignty, he said in all treaties and in international law nations recognize the necessity of foregoing in some degree their right of arbitrary action for the sake of "amity." He declared, however, that no constitutional power of congress was controverted by the covenant.

"The Monroe doctrine is reinforced by the league covenant," he continued, because it is accorded official recognition by any European or Asiatic government for the first time.

The contention that the door of solution is closed to unsatisfied minorities of a state by article 19 is refuted, the senator said, by the terms of the article by which league members undertake to preserve the integrity of a state against "external aggression only."

Replying to criticism of opponents of the league that under its provisions, the United States would have to supply troops to "police Europe," Senator Nugent said he "preferred a thousand times over to send 50,000 Americans to Europe to preserve peace than to be compelled to send millions over there to fight."

DENKINE TAKES TOWN

BERISLAV, ON DNIESTER, LOST BY BOLSHIEV FORCES.

Ordered Removal of American Women and Red Cross Workers From Omsk Causes Alarm.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—General Denkin, commander of the anti-bolshevik forces in the town of Berislav on the Dniester river, in the government of Kherson, according to a dispatch today from Tassanor, in the Don Cossack territory, on the sea of Azov.

OMSK, July 25.—(By the Associated Press.—By courier to Vladivostok.)—All the American women Red Cross workers at Omsk, approximately 80, were recently ordered sent to Irkutsk by Roland Morris, American ambassador to Japan, who came to Omsk to

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Every eczema sufferer should know just how greatly Poslam is able to benefit this stubborn trouble. Poslam quickly brings relief, stops itching, soothes and comforts. To spread Poslam over an itchy affected surface is to feel that here, in reality, is just the treatment influence the skin demands, and improvement noticed every day. Poslam is harmless. It is for pimples, rashes and all eruptions. Poslam is sold everywhere. For free sample, write to Eczema Laboratories, 242 West 57th St., New York City.

Urges your skin to become clearer, healthier by the daily use of Poslam Soap, medicated with Poslam.—Adv.



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HEAD ACHES, NEURALGIA, FLU, WOMEN'S ACHES, ASK FOR A K TABLETS

MAKE AN INVESTIGATION OF THE KOLCHAK GOVERNMENT

Governmental circles are dismayed, the belief being expressed that the removal of the Red Cross workers is calculated to precipitate a panic at Omsk, where nervous tension already is running high. Mr. Soukine, acting minister of foreign affairs in the Kolchak government, requested that the removal of the women be accomplished with the utmost secrecy. The first train which departed on the 24th included children who were Red Cross wards in the colony at Minsk, west of Cheliabinsk.

VLADIVOSTOK, Thursday, Aug. 14.—Siberian forces retreating on the east Russian front have planned to make a stand on the Ishim river, which crosses the trans-Siberian railroad about 175 miles west of Omsk. Reports hitherto have stated that the retreat would stop on the line of Tobolsk, about 90 miles farther west.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Vladivostok is surrounded by insurgents, and the town is filled with refugees, according to bolshevik wireless received here. It states that a Japanese squadron has arrived at Vladivostok.

TEN-CENT COFFEE ROILS

SEATTLE COMBINE CHARGED BY FEDERAL PROSECUTION.

County Attorney Moves to Attack and Criminal Action Faces Proprietors.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—Charging that a number of Seattle restaurants had entered into a conspiracy and signed an agreement to increase the price of coffee from 5 to 10 cents a cup, Robert C. Saunders, United States attorney, today called upon Fred C. Brown, prosecuting attorney, to bring a criminal action against these men on allegations that they have violated the so-called state trust law.

At noon Mr. Saunders announced that prosecuting attorney Brown, when the alleged agreement was called to his attention, said that if such a document had been signed it was done in violation of law and would result in vigorous action by his office.

The federal prosecutor said Mr. Brown was entirely in accord in his fight on Seattle's 10-cent cup of coffee and promised the co-operation of the state authorities in the federal investigation now in progress.

KIDNAPING TRIAL BEGINS

200 Douglas and Bisbee Citizens Held in I. W. W. Case.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Aug. 25.—Hearing of testimony against 200 Douglas and Bisbee citizens, arrested last month on charges of kidnaping in connection with the deportations that followed the I. W. W. trouble in the Warren copper mining district two years ago, was started here this afternoon.

Thirty cases were dismissed, five upon the request of County Attorney Robert N. French, and the remainder for the reason that the defendants had already been given one hearing on the charge and bound over to the superior court for trial, on their own request, 10 days ago.

One of the largest theaters in Douglas has been taken over for the hearing.

WILL MOVE APPLE CROP

Mount Hood Railroad Company Puts Line in Condition.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The Mount Hood Railroad company, over the lines of which 75 per cent of the valley's 2000-car apple crop will be moved, is completing a thorough overhauling of its lines. In addition to a renewal of ties and a general repair of right of way between here and Parkersburg, the company has renewed all the bridges.

J. W. West, the engineer who laid out and had charge of most of the initial construction of the lines and who is now its manager, says physical maintenance will be continued on a standard basis to keep pace with the heavy freight tonnage.

STEAMER STRIKES ROCK

Chaudiere Damaged at Entrance to Bermuda; Passengers Safe.

HALIFAX, Aug. 25.—The Royal Mail Packet company's steamer Chaudiere struck a rock in "Two Rock Passage" off the port of Bermuda today, tearing a hole in her starboard side, but made dock safely, according to messages received here. Considerable water entered No. 1 hold and the steamer will be unable to continue her voyage to Barbados and Demerara.

The Chaudiere left here last Friday with 88 passengers, most of them destined for Bermuda.

The steamer carried a full cargo of Canadian products. It will be necessary to discharge the cargo and place the vessel in dry dock for repairs.

SHORTAGE IS SETTLED

Former Yakima Deputy Auditor Escapes Prosecution.

YAKIMA, Wash., Aug. 25.—After delaying action for nearly a year, the Yakima county board of commissioners today voted to accept \$1250 from Harry T. Taylor, former deputy county auditor, in settlement of the county's claim against him and to drop the charge of grand larceny against him.

This course was recommended by six examiners, who held that the shortage was due to lax methods of Taylor.

2.75 BEER BASIS OF FIGHT

Temporary Injunction Obtained at Sacramento by Bottlers.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 25.—A temporary injunction restraining city officials from interfering with the sale by the Tacoma Bottling company of beer containing 2 3/4 per cent alcohol was issued today by Judge C. O. Busick of the superior court here.

The injunction was sought, Charles H. Colpe, vice-president of the company, said, when its officials were threatened with arrest.

PRESENT REQUESTS DELAY IN WAGE RISE

Shopmen's Demand for 25 Per Cent Increase Denied.

LOWER PRICES EXPECTED

Government Policy as Announced Is Delay for Restoration of More Stable Times.

(Continued From First Page.)

by the railroad administration instead of by a congressional commission as first suggested. As this plan was abandoned the vote, whatever the result, is non-effective and the shopmen now have an entirely new question before them.

Situation More Vital Than War.

This question they were asked by President Wilson, through their committee, to consider "in a new light."

"We are face to face with a situation," the president said, "which is more likely to affect the happiness and prosperity and even the life of our people than the war itself."

He thereupon outlined the government's efforts to reduce prices and the need for assisting these efforts by stimulating production and maintaining transportation.

"A general increase in the levels of wages might defeat this at its very beginning," the president said. "I believe that the present efforts to reduce the costs of living will be successful. If no new elements of difficulty are thrown in the way, I confidently count upon the men engaged in the service of the railways to assist, not obstruct, the good Americans, along with the rest of us, and may, I am sure, be counted on to see the point."

"It goes without saying that if our efforts to bring the cost of living down should fail, it will be of course necessary to accept the higher costs as a permanent basis of adjustment, and railway wages should be adjusted with the rest."

Mr. Hines' recommendations to the president showed that the average increase in shopmen's earnings in excess of the total increase in the cost of living from July 1, 1918, to August 1, 1919, due to the fact that standardization adopted at the request of employees had given thousands a higher classification and higher pay than they previously enjoyed.

Temporary Work Higher Paid.

Wages paid for similar work in shipyards, which workers the shopmen have cited as higher paid, Mr. Hines said, were higher because the work was temporary and carried on under greater pressure, and also the workmen were forced to live in congested districts, where living was extremely high, while the railroad shopmen generally live in the advantage of small semi-rural communities. Private industries, the director-general went on, were paying about 3 cents an hour more than the railroad administration, which difference was equalized under the 4-cent advance.

In addition to the 4-cent advance, an increase for most of the shopmen of 1 cent for most of the freight car repairmen receive 6 cents an hour instead of 5, and car repairmen 53 cents for wood car repairers, and that car inspectors should receive 67 cents instead of 55 cents, with the exception in the case of the increase for men employed in cutting points, where the work is not continuous, shall be 4 cents an hour.

After their visit to the White House the shopmen's representatives conferred with Director-General Hines at the railroad administration office. Later they went into conference at the American Federation of Labor headquarters and at midnight, after the recommendations to be submitted to the union board of directors, which numbers about 250,000.

Acting President Jewell said a statement setting forth the attitude of the union heads would be issued as soon as a decision was reached.

Statement Considered Necessary.

The president's statement addressed to the public follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: A situation has arisen in connection with the administration of the railways which is of such general significance that I think it my duty to make a public statement concerning it, in order that the whole country may know what is involved.

"The railroad shopmen have demanded a large increase in wages. They are now receiving 54 and 68 cents per hour. They demand 85 cents per hour. This demand has been given careful and serious consideration by the board which was constituted by the railroad administration to adjust questions of wages, a board consisting of an equal number of representatives of employees and of the operating managers of the railroad companies. This board has been unable to come to an agreement, and it has therefore devolved upon me the duty of general of railroads and myself to act upon the merits of the case.

"Comparison Not Admitted. The shopmen urge that they are entitled to higher wages because of the higher cost of living. But the fact is that the cost of living has certainly reached its peak, and will probably be lowered by the efforts which are now everywhere being concerted and carried out.

Treaty Signaling to Lower Costs.

"It will certainly be lowered so soon as there are settled conditions of production and of commerce, that is, so soon as the treaty of peace is ratified and in operation, and merchants, manufacturers, farmers, miners all have a certain basis of calculation as to what their business will be and what the conditions will be under which it must be conducted. The demands of the shopmen, therefore, and all similar demands are in effect this: That we make increases in wages, which are likely to be permanent, in order to meet a temporary situation which will last no longer than the war itself, but which in all probability only for a limited time. Increases in wages, moreover, certainly result in still further increases

ing the costs of production and therefore the cost of living, and we shall only have to go through the same process again. Any substantial increase in wages in leading lines of industry at this time would utterly crush the general campaign which the government is waging with energy, vigor and substantial hope of success, to reduce the high cost of living and the increase in the cost of transportation which would necessarily result from increases in wages of railway employees would more certainly and more immediately have that effect than any other enhanced wage costs. Only by keeping the cost of production on its knees and by increasing production and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down.

Higher Wages Not Advisable.

"The director-general of railroads and I have felt that a peculiar responsibility rests upon us, because, in determining this question, we are in effect determining the burden of taxation which must fall upon the people of the country in general. We are acting, not for the private corporations, but in the name of the government and the public and must assess our responsibility accordingly. For it is neither wise nor feasible to take care of increases in wages of railroad employees at this time by increases in freight rates. It is impossible at this time, until peace has come and normal conditions are restored, to estimate what the earning capacity of the railroads will be when ordinary conditions return. There is no certain basis, therefore, for calculating what the increases of freight should be, and it is necessary, for the time being at any rate, to take care of all increases in the wages of railway employees through appropriations from the public treasury.

Postponement Is Advised.

"In such circumstances it seems clear to me, and I believe will seem clear to every thoughtful American, including the shopmen themselves when they have taken second thought, and to all wage earners of every kind, that we ought to postpone questions of this sort until normal conditions come again and we have the opportunity for certain calculations as to the relation between wages and the cost of living. It is the duty of every citizen of the country to insist upon a truce in such contests until intelligent settlement can be made and made by peaceful and effective common counsel. I appeal to my fellow citizens of every employment to co-operate in insisting upon and maintaining such a truce, and to co-operate also in sustaining the government in what I conceive to be the only course which conscientious public servants can pursue. Deny demands unwisely and passionately insisted upon at this time menace the peace and prosperity of the country as nothing else could, and the crying need of the hour is the very results which such demands are intended to remedy.

Four Cents an Hour Rise Granted.

"There is, however, one claim made by the railway shopmen which ought to be met. They claim that they are not enjoying the same advantages that other railway employees are enjoying because their wages are calculated upon a different basis. The wages of other railway employees are based upon the rule that they are to receive for eight hours' work the same pay they receive at its very best for a week-day period. This claim is, I am told, well founded, and I concur in the conclusion of the director-general that the shopmen ought to be given the additional 4 cents an hour which the readjustment asked for will justify. There are certain other claims, also, pointed out in the report of the director-general, which ought in fairness to be made and which will be made.

"Let me add, too, that the position which the government must in conscience take against general increases in wage levels while the present exceptional and temporary circumstances exist, will of course include the railway administration from giving prompt and careful consideration to all claims that may be made by other classes of employees and adjustments believed to be proper to secure impartial treatment for all work in the railway service.

"WOODROW WILSON."

"The White House, August 25, 1919."

Statement to Shopmen.

"Gentlemen: I request that you lay this statement before the men in a new light. The views I have taken upon the question whether they should insist upon the wage increase demanded by their union, and the submission of their claims to a new legislative body, that question no longer has a life in it. Such legislation is not now in contemplation, and I request that you ask the men to reconsider the whole matter in view of the following considerations, to which I ask their thoughtful attention, and which I hope that you will lay before me as I here state them.

"We are face to face with a situation which is more likely to affect the happiness and prosperity and even the life of our people than the war itself. We have now got to do nothing less than bring our industries and our labor of every kind back to a normal basis after the greatest upheaval known in history, and the winter just ahead of us may bring suffering infinitely greater than the war brought upon us. If we blunder or fail in the process, an admirable spirit of self-sacrifice, of patriotic devotion, and of community action guided and inspired while the fighting was on.

Tasks More Difficult Than War.

"We shall need all these now, and need them in a heightened degree if we are to accomplish the first tasks of peace. They are more difficult than the tasks of war—more complex, less easily understood—and require more intelligence, patience, and sobriety. We mobilized our man power for the fighting; let us now mobilize our brain power and our conscience for the reconstruction. If we fail, it will mean disaster. The primary first step is to increase production and facilitate transportation so as to make up for the destruction wrought by the war, the terrible scarcity of goods, and so as soon as possible relieve our people of the cruel burden of high prices. The railways are at the center of this whole process.

"The government has taken up with all its energy the task of bringing the producer to book, making the stocks of necessities in the country available at

Perfect Health Is Yours

If the Blood Is Kept Pure

Almost Every Human Ailment Is Due to Blood Impurities.

You cannot overestimate the importance of keeping the blood free of impurities. When you realize that the heart is constantly pumping this vital fluid to all parts of the body, you can easily see that any impurity in the blood will cause serious complications. A slight disorder or impurity that creeps into the blood is a source of danger, for every vital organ of the body depends upon the blood supply to properly perform its functions.

Many painful and dangerous diseases are the direct result of a bad condition of the blood. Among the most serious are Rheumatism, with its torturing



This is just one of the attractive models—absolutely new—shown in the Paris Letter in the Forecast of Autumn Fashions Number of Vogue

Forecast of Autumn Fashions Number

Suits aren't the only thing considered. The Paris Letter shows the new long coat, fur-trimmed, the wonderful diaphanous evening frocks of lace and net, some of them with tight satin foundations over which the skirt floats like an immense butterfly. The afternoon frock is here—impudently short-skirted, with subtle lines and unexpected draperies about the hips. There is a page of Poirer, too—several pages of the new hats—snapshots from the French races—two pages of the new materials—a sheaf of piquant sketches from the Hotel Murat.

Then, to be practical as well as beautiful, there

are three articles on textiles to be found in the American market—woolens and silks and trimmings—that will show you just what to buy for your own costumes. There are pages of New York fashions at their best. The Limited Income department considers half a dozen suits of much chic at little cost. The Shopping Service shows everything you'll need to get autumn from frocks to lingerie—all priced and purchasable.

And there are twenty-two pages of that invaluable Vogue feature, the Vogue Pattern—the best of the mode in the most usable form.

All this—your clothes problems settled for six months—you may get for thirty-five cents. Isn't that your idea of a bargain?

AT ALL NEWS STANDS

September 1st Issue

On Sale Today

SMART? It's the Very Last Word

Biscuit coloured homespun, open in front, over a blouse of plain white linen—one button strategically placed—big pockets to accentuate the flaring Louis XV hip line—this is Doucet's version of the autumn tailor.

Other details to be noted by the smart woman in search of her own new suit are the snug shoulder, the plain notched collar, the shorter, wider skirt, the velvet hat with its feeling for line and its big metal pins, the modish umbrella and bag, the new French shoes.

The smallest accessory from veil to gloves has been selected with the most fastidious care. But—wouldn't you have expected it?

It's in the

Forecast of Autumn Fashions Number

VOGUE

are three articles on textiles to be found in the American market—woolens and silks and trimmings—that will show you just what to buy for your own costumes. There are pages of New York fashions at their best. The Limited Income department considers half a dozen suits of much chic at little cost. The Shopping Service shows everything you'll need to get autumn from frocks to lingerie—all priced and purchasable.

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