

WILSON CHAMPIONS MONROE DOCTRINE

INTRODUCTION OF INSTRUMENT
IS OPPOSED BY FRENCH AND
CHINESE DELEGATES.

SPEECH CLOSED DISCUSSION

There Was No Vote Taken and Fail-
ing Further Remarks President
Declared Amendment Adopted.

Paris.—Discussion of the Monroe doctrine amendment by the league of nations commission is described by those present as having been of a dramatic character, concluding with a speech by President Wilson deprecating the opposition which had been expressed.

He declared the Monroe doctrine was enunciated to combat the holy alliance and to hold back the threat of absolutism and militarism. It was a source of surprise and discouragement, the president said, to hear opposition expressed to such a doctrine and such a purpose.

The British attitude had been in doubt until the last, but Lord Robert Cecil turned the scales by announcing that he saw no objection to the amendment in the form presented by the president. M. Larnaude, of the French delegation, followed Lord Roberts with objections to inserting the Monroe doctrine.

The Chinese also offered objection to the amendment on the ground that its language was so extended that it might validate certain principles and claims affecting Chinese affairs.

The president's speech closed the discussion. There was no vote and when there were no further remarks the chairman said the amendment would be considered adopted. The commission then took up the next article of the covenant.

HOW CAN ALLIES DEMAND ON GERMANY BE ENFORCED

Paris.—While the members of the British and French parliaments are mobilizing for a proposal to exact nothing less than full indemnification of the allies by Germany for all the costs of the war and are insisting on Germany's ability to pay the full bill the American representatives on the reparations commission express considerable doubt whether even the account to be presented to Germany under the plan adopted by the council of four (estimated at about \$45,000,000,000, with the payment spread over a period of 30 years) can or will be collected in full.

They assert they can see the possibility that the ways and means of holding Germany to payment will grow weaker as the years pass and that Germany may take opportunity in later years to renege her obligations to the present allied powers under the peace treaty. They recall the action of Russia in repudiating the restrictive Black sea clauses of the treaty imposed at the conclusion of the Crimean war at a moment when a new political constellation in Europe gave the emperor of Russia a fair amount of certainty that Russia could do this with impunity.

HIGH PRICE SAID TO HAVE BEEN OFFERED AS BRIBE

Albany, N. Y.—Emphatic denial was the answer of Richard H. Burke, of New York, to the charge of Senator George F. Thompson that Burke had offered him a bribe in the form of a \$500,000 campaign fund for the governorship as the price of the senator's support of the Carson-Martin bill to permit street railway companies to increase fare rates.

Burke, who is vice president of the Special Service Flooring Corporation and connected with the Federal Signal Company, not only denied making the \$500,000 offer about which Senator Thompson had testified earlier in the day, but said he had never had any conversation concerning the governorship with the senator.

GOMPERS PROTESTS SHIFT IN LABOR LEGISLATION

New York.—Samuel Gompers cabled President Wilson, protesting against reopening the report drafted by the committee. Mr. Gompers' action was based on the announcement that the plenary adopted the report, with an amendment offered by G. N. Barnes labor member of the British cabinet recognized that "conditions peculiar to the orient make absolute uniformity in labor legislation impossible."

ACKERSON PLACED IN FULL CHARGE OF SHIPBUILDING

Washington.—Chairman Hurley made the first announcement of changes in the shipping board's staff in preparation for continuing success fully the tremendous merchant marine program started during the war. Mr. Hurley appointed Naval Constructor J. L. Ackerson to succeed Director General Charles I. Peas, of the emergency fleet corporation, in full charge of ship construction.

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Without
IT**

A "Close-Up"
Swift & Company's Profit of 2.04
cents on each dollar of sales

12.96%
Expenses
Labor, Freight
Etc.

85%
To Stock Raiser

AS IT IS

12.96%
Expenses
Labor, Freight
Etc.

85%
To Stock Raiser

Profit 2.04%
Nearly half of this profit was used
to pay taxes and interest on borrowed money.

**UNDER THE
MAGNIFYING GLASS**

The diagram at the top shows the distribution of the average Swift dollar received from sales of beef, pork and mutton, and their by-products, during 1918. The magnifying glass brings out the distribution of the 2.04 cents profit per dollar of sales:

- .94 of one per cent goes to pay interest on borrowed money, taxes, etc.
- .50 of one per cent goes to pay dividends to shareholders.
- .60 of one per cent remains in the business to help in improving and financing the business.

Total 2.04 per cent

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High Costs Affect Operation Greater Revenues Required

**Changes in Bell Telephone Rates - 1913 to 1918
Compared with Changes in Wages and Prices**

SINCE 1913 there has been a steady increase in the price of all commodities and the products of industry, which has not been reflected in a corresponding increase in telephone rates. In order to meet the past and present high cost of telephone operation, a revenue in just proportion to the expense must be secured.

The reason is simple. The cost of telephone operation has steadily advanced both because of the increased cost of material and the increased living cost of employees. The consumer has realized the necessity of paying more for rent, for food, for clothing and for transportation. The telephone industry has been affected by the same conditions which have produced higher prices in all of the necessities of life.

Between 1913 and 1918, commodity prices advanced 112 per cent, wages advanced 72 per cent and Bell Telephone rates the country over advanced only 4 per cent. Adequate rates are needed if the service is to be maintained efficiently and on a comprehensive scale, so as to meet the increasing demands of the public.

This company is operating its telephone property under the direction of the Postmaster General for the United States Government and must secure sufficient revenue to cover the cost of rendering the service.

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