

CHINA WILL NOT RECOGNIZE TREATY

Won't be Bound by Agreement
About Manchuria on Which She
Has Not Been Consulted.

SHE SO NOTIFIES THE POWERS

Calls for No Fealty—Did Not Ask to be
Represented at the Peace
Conference.

Washington, July 20.—China's official notification to the powers that she will not recognize any agreement regarding Manchuria, which she has not been consulted beforehand, was received here today and will be forwarded to the president at once. Before addressing this note to the neutral powers, China sent it to St. Petersburg and Tokyo. The Chinese communication is briefly worded and is so expressed that it calls for surprise.

The arrival of the text of the note departs from the unofficial report reaching Washington recently from Europe, which found evidence in official circles, that China had requested that she be allowed to participate in the conference.

China has not taken this step for several reasons. The Chinese government is anxious that, so far as possible, both belligerents be allowed to negotiate directly with each other and is averse to being forced into the negotiations.

China's motive in addressing to Russia and Japan such a notification was to remind them in the attention of the powers of the fact that she has never acquiesced in the alienation of the province of Manchuria from Chinese sovereignty and she expected as the first result of the war the full restoration to Chinese control of that province.

That this position might receive the strongest support of the neutral powers, copies of the note were forwarded to the other capitals for presentation by the respective Chinese representatives.

Before sending this notification, the Chinese government addressed to its foreign and diplomatic representatives abroad a long list of questions about Manchuria, asking their opinion regarding the steps the government should take to insure the restoration of China.

On one point these replies were singularly in accord—that this restoration should be made unconditionally. It was suggested that China must daily declare open to the world's trade several additional ports in Manchuria for a limited number of years, prior to the restoration of the province.

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TWO OPEN LETTERS

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Mary Dimmick of Washington tells how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following letters, as they convincingly prove the claim we have so many times made in our columns that Mrs.



Mrs. Mary Dimmick

Dimmick, of Lynn, Mass., is fully qualified to give helpful advice to women. Read Mrs. Dimmick's letters.

Her first letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

I have been a sufferer for the past eight years with a trouble which first originated from painful menstruation—the pains were excruciating, with inflammation and ulceration of the womb. The doctor says I must have an operation or I cannot live. I do not want an operation if I can possibly avoid it. Please help me.—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, Washington, D. C.

Her second letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

You will remember my condition when I last wrote you, and that the doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I received your kind letter and followed your advice very carefully and am now entirely well. As my case was so serious it seems a miracle that I am cured. I know that I owe not only my health but my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to your advice. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I wish every suffering woman would read this letter and realize what you can do for them.—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 504 and East Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

How easy it was for Mrs. Dimmick to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and how little it cost her—a two-cent stamp. Yet how valuable was the reply!

As Mrs. Dimmick says—it saved her life. Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of just such letters as the above, and offers ailing women helpful advice.

By President Roosevelt. This note will be taken up and considered by the president and Secretary Root at their meeting today. What attitude the United States government will assume towards China's protection cannot now be predicted.

That the president and Secretary Root are considering that question now is beyond doubt. It was intimated today that the matter is of such delicacy that a public discussion of it is unadvisable.

Secretary Root, after taking up in a formal way the threats of the state department, went on to say that he had been today to consider with the president some of the questions now pending.

He will pass the day and night at Singapore, India and perhaps of tomorrow. He arrived here in time to take luncheon with the president, Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York came to the same lunch.

He also was a guest of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon.

STORIES OF ATROCITIES ON THE CONGO DENIED

Brussels, July 20.—An authoritative statement was made today warning Americans against forming an erroneous impression from the press discussion of the report of Dr. Barratt (the Italian expert who was sent by King Victor Emmanuel to the Congo Independent state to report on the possibility of starting an Italian emigration scheme) concerning the status of the Congo state. The main object of Dr. Barratt's mission was to investigate the question of extensive Italian emigration to the Congo. His report does not advise this, his chief reason being climatic conditions and difficulties in transport and unavailability. It is not true, the authoritative statement continues, that the report refers to a general state of misery existing in the Congo, as has been alleged. It is equally untrue, it is added, that an attempt was made to poison Dr. Barratt. Competent courts investigated the matter and found the charge to be unfounded.

No faith is attached, the statement says in conclusion, to the disparaging letters on the Congo from Italian sources, which are based on the methods employed by those making the allegations. On the other hand, some of the most renowned Italians, namely, Gen. Matello, celebrated for his bravery during the Abyssinian campaign; Lieut.-Col. Doll and Drs. Attard, Ascenzo and Polidoro, deny even the existence of such conditions in the Congo. The Italian minister for foreign affairs, it is further pointed out, said that the attacks on the administration of the Congo were exaggerated and refused to recall the Italian officers serving there.

MORTON SAYS NOTHING.

New York, July 20.—Chairman Paul Morton of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society, when informed of Gov. Higgins' message to the special session of the legislature, said he had no comment to make.

FATAL AUTO. ACCIDENT.

M. T. Hancock, Los Angeles Mill-Honoree, Killed.

Los Angeles, July 20.—M. T. Hancock, the well known millionaire plow inventor and manufacturer, is dead as the result of an automobile accident last night, in which also his wife, son and daughter were seriously injured. Hancock himself sustained two fractures of the skull and concussion of the brain. He died at the receiving hospital without recovering consciousness.

The party, in a large machine, were travelling during the hour on South Main street near Forty-eighth street when the machine collided with a buggy. The car swerved to the curbstone and crashed into a telephone pole, demolishing it and hurling the occupants to the street.

Following are the injured: Mrs. M. T. Hancock, cut and seriously bruised; Eugene Hancock, left arm broken, concussion of the brain; M. T. Hancock, Jr., severely cut and bruised; J. Saul, dairyman, scalp wound and internal injuries.

Saul was the driver of the buggy into which the automobile dashed. He was thrown from his vehicle to the street and severely hurt. M. T. Hancock, Jr., a sixteen-year-old boy, was driving the machine at the time of the accident. With him in the front seat was his younger brother, Newton Hancock, who was the only member of the party to escape unhurt. In the rear seat was Hancock's wife and daughter. All were hurled to the pavement by the terrific impact of the machine

Wants Foreign Ships to Reply.

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LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

Gov. Higgins Sends Message to
New York Legislature Recommending One Be Made.

FEELING OF INTENSE ALARM

Aroused in Public Mind Through Scandals Arising Out of Equitable Life Assurance Disruptions.

Albany, N. Y., July 20.—Gov. Higgins this afternoon sent to the legislature a message recommending for its consideration the appointment of a joint commission to investigate the business of life insurance as carried on in this state.

In calling the attention of the legislature to the insurance matter, the governor says:

"The unfortunate scandals already made public by the internal dissensions of the Equitable Life Assurance society and by the comprehensive investigations of its affairs by the superintendent of insurance have not without justification aroused a feeling of intense alarm in the breasts of thousands of our citizens who have invested their money in policies of life insurance and of the thousands of non-residents who have been taught to respect the New York companies as safe and secure."

Though the business of life insurance, as at present conducted, is subjected to state supervision and regulation, it is evident that earnings which should be credited to the policyholders may be diverted to other purposes; that expenses of operation may be extravagant and wasteful; that unwise investments may be legally made and that trustees may deal indirectly with the trust funds for their personal advantage.

Such conditions of affairs can exist and cause discredit upon the industry. It is apparent that our insurance law is in some particulars inadequate and that the management of the funds of these great companies is not sufficiently safeguarded.

"The state owes a duty to policyholders and beneficiaries beyond that of comparing assets and liabilities and putting them at the companies to justify their existence by their exhibition of a satisfactory balance sheet and the prompt payment of losses. Investments must be limited to the amounts bearing a closer relation to the commercial value of the services rendered, trustees must be held to a stricter accountability and the policyholders must be given a most effective share in the government of the companies. It may well be that the harsh and arbitrary remedy of dissolution and receivership should be made not only for insolvency, but also a summary check upon a solvent company when it becomes irresponsibly the plaything of lawless greed. The state cannot permit the subjects of its supervision to exist as licensed predators of other people's money without becoming an accomplice to the offense."

"We cannot judge all life insurance companies by the sins of one. A revision of our insurance law is a necessary, but it should be made after careful study and investigation."

Speaker of the legislature, Hendricks' investigation of the Equitable, the governor says that "within the scope of his authority the superintendent has performed his duty with impartial thoroughness."

"It is, of course, of the highest importance," says the governor, "that a revision of the insurance law should be enacted as promptly as is consistent with a thorough knowledge of the subject."

"In order that you may be free to consider and act on the subject at this session I therefore, pursuant to the constitution, do hereby recommend for your consideration the question of the appointment of a joint committee of the senate and assembly with the usual powers of such committees to investigate, after your adjournment, the operations of life insurance companies doing business in the state for the purpose of preparing and recommending to the next regular session of the legislature such proposed legislation as may be adequate and proper to restore public confidence and to compel life insurance companies to conduct a safe, honest and open business for the benefit of their policyholders."

The senate members of the committee will be Armstrong of Rochester, chairman; and Tully of Corning. The assembly members will be Tully of Corning, chairman; and Rindorf of New York, Democrat.

Speaker Nixon said he would not immediately appoint the assembly members.

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