

REQUEST FOR PEACE TERMS IS APPROVED

Senate Adopts Modified Resolution After Long and Heated Debate.

BORAH OFFERS WARNING

President's Proposal to Join in the Movement to Guarantee World's Peace Is Not Included in Final Indorsement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Approval of President Wilson's request for a statement of peace terms from the European belligerents was voted by the Senate tonight at the conclusion of three days of stirring debate. Action came with dramatic suddenness when Democratic leaders decided to accept a form of resolution that would not commit the Senate to indorsement of the whole of the President's note and ten Republicans of the progressive group joined the majority in making the vote 48 to 17.

Senator Martine, of New Jersey, was the only Democrat to vote in the negative.

Discussion of the subject had reached a climax with a sensational declaration by Senator Lewis, chief spokesman for the Democrats, replying to a republican criticism of a President's course.

Senator Fears Crisis.
Without referring directly to the submarine controversy, the Senator said the United States could not keep out of the war if it continued, and that America would not again accept misapprehension of orders or zeal of an officer as an excuse for an injury to a citizen or property.

The chief objection urged against the original resolution offered by Senator Hitchcock was that it would not indorse the President's offer to join in a movement to guarantee world peace and his declaration of the interest of the United States in small nations. Progressive Republicans joined Senator Lodge and others in this contention.

Substitute Resolution Adopted.
The resolution adopted was proposed by Senator Jones, a Republican of Washington, and was accepted by Senator Hitchcock as a substitute for his own. It resolves:

"The Senate approves and strongly indorses the request by the President in the diplomatic notes of December 18 to the nations now engaged in war that these nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed."

The compromise ended the debate when it appeared certain that action would be deferred until tomorrow, and soon after Senator Borah had begun a vigorous speech against the original resolution. There had been startling assertions from both sides of the chamber during the day, though the attracted attention as that of Senator Lewis in closing the argument for the Hitchcock resolution.

America Likely to Be Involved.
"Let me say on my own authority," said Senator Lewis, "that I agree with the sentiment expressed from any quarter, the Secretary of State or anyone else (referring to Senator Lansing's first explanation of the President's note to the powers) that this war cannot continue without America's being involved in the conflict."

"Do you feel the people of this Nation are in such temper that they can ever again allow a summary of ships, any certain army, any officer of diplomacy to visit upon this country an injury to a citizen or property and escape on an excuse of misapprehension of orders or zeal of an officer?"

"If these conditions be repeated again, unless we again accept that form of apology and will repeat and punish to the full extent of her power. No amount of logic or pacification would prevail."

Borah Looks to Future.
Senator Borah, attacking the Hitchcock resolution, said that in his judgment the United States, by approving the President's note, would bind itself in the future with European nations to protect the integrity and security of smaller European nations and that if this meant anything at all it meant that the Army and Navy of this Nation must be at the disposal of any world combination the war's end might see, to give this protection.

The Hitchcock resolution read as follows:
"That the Senate approves and strongly indorses the action taken by the President in sending the diplomatic notes of December 18 to the nations now engaged in war suggesting and recommending that those nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed."

Senator Borah suggested that the end desired by the Nebraska Senator might be accomplished by other resolutions before the Senate, which are not so broad in their approval.

"There is the resolution of the Senator from Washington, said Senator Hitchcock, rising suddenly. "If that would be acceptable to the Senator from Idaho, I will accept it."

Senator Borah said he would not object to that resolution and when the necessary parliamentary procedure had been complied with, voting began. The first test was the defeat, 26 to 27, of a resolution introduced earlier in the day by Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader, after a conference with Democrats. It would have had the Senate say:

"That the Senate of the United States, in the interest of humanity and civilization, expresses the sincere hope that just and permanent peace between the warring nations of Europe may be consummated at an early date and approves all proper efforts to secure that end."

Senator Borah's speech, which was abruptly ended by the agreement on the Jones substitute, was chiefly directed to warning the Senate that the President's note, in his opinion, stipulated a new foreign policy for the United States which would mean renunciation of the Monroe doctrine and his belief that adoption of the Hitchcock resolution would commit the Senate to that policy.

Speaking of Senator Lodge's reference to published reports that President Wilson had Germany's peace terms, Senator Lewis said this was only hearsay and, if true, made no difference to the Senate. He was quoted by Senator Lodge so that the country at large would feel the peace proposal was made at the instance of Germany.

"Never did the Senator from Massachusetts do a more artful piece of work," he added. "I am not for Germany, nor the allies; I am for America."

"Will anybody say that we have no interest in the terms of peace," asked Senator Lewis, "when we contemplate the aspect of the possibility of our possessions passing into the hands of one or the other of the belligerents?"

Senator Borah, declaring he wanted peace and hated to stand against the President in a movement for it, opposed the Hitchcock resolution as an indorsement of a policy that means war, not peace.

"I have no desire to criticize the President's action in sending the note," said the Idaho Senator, "but the note is here and we have to deal with it. It means that I understand it to have, it initiates an entirely new policy, and when this body adopts this resolution it is then have ratified and confirmed that policy."

"I assume no American wants to see any of the belligerent powers dismembered and broken up. Our greatest hope is that these powers will realize the time has come when they should combine the arms and enter upon negotiations for peace."

Continuing, Senator Borah declared he could waive everything in the note in the future protection and welfare of small nations of Europe; just as much concerned as the governments of Europe, and stand ready to accomplish their protection and integrity by every influence and every resource at our command, which means the Army and Navy of the United States would be at the command of any co-operation secured on between this Nation and the governments of Europe."

Monroe Doctrine Abandoned.
Such proposals taken in connection with a recent speech by the President, Senator Borah said, showed abandonment of the Monroe doctrine. Senator Borah pictured the results of American participation in a world league with Argentina. Should Argentina then refuse to submit disputes to arbitration, he added:

"We would not only have to fight that European nation could come over and engage in war against Argentina, but we would have to join with them."

"Assuming that Japan and Russia should join a peace league and become involved in a dispute over Manchuria, the United States might have to aid Japan in a war against Russia in injury of American interests."

"I am afraid," he commented, "that those who advocate a league to enforce peace have forgotten this is a war of the people, by the people and for the people."

At this point Senator Jones submitted his substitute, which Senator Hitchcock accepted. Senator Borah then withdrew his proposed substitute and Senator Borah said that under the circumstances he would limit his address.

"But in voting upon the amendment of the Senator from Washington," Senator Borah said, "I want to say there are some other features of the President's note which I do not agree. However, they are such that I cannot allow them to stand in the way of assisting the President's movement toward peace."

"I don't want peace if it is not founded on justice and righteousness. I don't want it ever to be said the United States wants to have its neutral interests put against what some of the warring nations of Europe believe are their vital rights to existence."

"Secondly, I do not want to be put in the position of indorsing a statement that there is no material difference between the objects the definite parties are waiting for. They are as far apart as the earth and the moon."

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President Names Members of Body to Administer Compensation Act. She Has Been Legislator and Once Ran for Congress.

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John J. Keegan, of Indianapolis, Democrat, for two years.

Dr. Little was born in Ohio, reared on a farm, and was at one time a harness maker. He later was graduated from Monmouth College in Illinois and taught school. He studied for the ministry in the United Presbyterian Divinity School of Pittsburgh and since that time has been engaged in church work. He has studied systems of social insurance, particularly in Germany and England.

Mr. Keegan, born in Delaware and educated in the public schools, was a machinist for several years and later served in various capacities for the International Association of Machinists. Then he was manager of the Indiana Telephone Company for three years, and a member of the Indiana Legislature for two terms, introducing Indiana's first workmen's compensation bill, which was passed. In February, 1916, he was appointed Commissioner of Conciliation in the Department of Labor and has taken part in the settlement of various trade controversies.

SEATTLE, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, nominated as a member of the Federal Employees' Compensation Board, is 50 years old, a native of Sterling, Ill., and a graduate of DePaul University, which was passed in 1904. She has two grown daughters. Her husband is a practicing physician. Her brother, Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, was a member of President Taft's National Board of Efficiency and Economics.

Mrs. Axtell was elected to the State Legislature of Washington in 1912 as a Republican and in 1916 was nominated for Congress from the Second Washington district. She was defeated by a Democratic ticket, but chose to run on the Democratic ticket. She was defeated.

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SUFFRAGISTS CHEATED OUT OF 5 STATES, SAYS LEADER.

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"In 25 states," Mrs. Catt said, "no provision has been made by the election law for any form of contest or recount on a referendum. Political corruption may in these states bribe voters, colonize voters and repeat them to their hearts' content and redress of any kind practically is impossible. A case might be brought to the courts and the guilty parties punished, but the election would stand."

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PRUDENT PERSONS WILL PROMPTLY PROFIT BY OUR GREAT JANUARY



Pre-Inventory Sale

5c Lurline Floating Soap, this sale at 3 cakes...10¢
5c Sweetheart Soap, this sale at 3 cakes for...10¢
10c Wild Rose Glycerine Soap, this sale at...7¢
10c Violet Glycerine Soap, priced today at...7¢
50c large bottle Cedar Polish, priced this sale...35¢
15c 12-ounce roll Toilet Paper, priced at...10¢
25c Standard Tooth Paste and 25c Brush at...29¢

PRE-INVENTORY REDUCTIONS ON

Women's Novelty Neckwear Saturday

Our entire stock, consisting of Broadcloth Collars and Sets, in the most popular styles, underpriced as follows:

Regular 39c lines Flannel Collars, to close at...25¢
50c to 75c Flannel and Broadcloth Collars at...25¢
\$1.00 to \$1.25 Broadcloth Collars and Sets priced at...75¢
\$1.50 to \$1.75 Broadcloth Collars and Sets priced at...1.00
\$2.00 to \$2.25 Broadcloth Collars and Sets priced at...1.25
Half Price for all other lines of Broadcloth Collars

BOUDOIR CAPS AT 35¢ EACH
50c to 75c Lines

All styles to select from in silk—lace or net styles with silk, lace or ribbon trimmings.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS AT 15¢
20c to 25c Lines

Fine Handkerchiefs of sheer lawn and linen. Pretty Dresden embroidered designs.

Women's Wool Union Suits

\$3.50 LINES AT \$2.50
Fine spring-needle ribbed wool and silk and wool Union Suits, high-neck and long-sleeve styles; low-neck, sleeveless and Dutch neck with elbow sleeves; all are in ankle length; all sizes, some slightly imperfect.

Women's Silk Lisle Vests and Pants at 79c
VALUES TO \$1.25
Fine ribbed silk-lisle Vests, high-neck styles with long sleeves and Dutch neck with elbow sleeves; also Pants and Tights in knee or ankle length.

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M.
Saturdays at 9 A. M.

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.
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Robert's Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
The Most in Value—The Best in Quality

Women's Wool Union Suits
\$1.75 GRADE AT \$1.39
\$1.50 GRADE AT \$1.19

Fine ribbed wool garments, in styles with high or Dutch neck, long sleeves and in ankle length; all sizes; some are slightly imperfect in weave; two weights to choose from.

Girls' \$1.00 Wool Vests and Pants 69c
Fine ribbed wool Vests, in high-neck, long-sleeve styles, and Pants in knee or ankle length; garments slightly imperfect in weave.

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