

TREATY SPEECH HELD
IN PARLOR VIEWSRepublicans Condemn, While
Democrats Laud, Words.

LODGE AND KNOX SILENT

Chamberlain Says Wilson's Plea for
League Will Make Its Way to
People's Hearts.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Wilson's address to the senate in transmitting the peace treaty today was praised by democratic leaders as one of his best state papers, but republican senators generally were inclined to criticize it. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican leader, made no comment and Senator Knox, republican, Pennsylvania, declined to express his views.

Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, one of the leading opponents of the league of nations, also declined to comment except to say that President Wilson "completely answered" his own argument that the league of nations is a league for peace by his statement that it is "formed as an alliance of war."

Senator McCumber, republican, North Dakota, a supporter of the league of nations, said the address was "very impressive."

Democrats Like Speech. "The address," said Senator Swanson, democrat, Virginia, "is magnificent, able, eloquent and inspiring. The reasons presented for the ratification of the treaty, including the league of nations, were strong, cogent and unanswerable."

"I think," said Senator Williams, democrat, Mississippi, "that in breadth of vision, in height of humanitarianism, in fundamental world statesmanship and in delicate and delicate English, it is the greatest thing he has ever uttered. His words are a fitting close to his magnificent, unselfish and upon the whole effective work at Paris."

"I thought," said Senator Chamberlain, democrat, Oregon, "it was a splendid address, covering the subject conclusively and in a way that will make its way to the hearts of the American people."

Senator Poindexter, republican, Washington, characterized the speech as "disappointing," and as throwing no "light whatever on the very practical business of the nature, power and method of operation of the league of nations."

STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND

WORKMAN PLOWS UP SACKS
CONTAINING SILVERWARE.Buried Loot Owned by Mrs. Gertrude
Cookingham and A. E. Neate and
Stolen Several Years Ago.

Stolen property worth about \$1000 was recovered by police yesterday after a workman had plowed up two sacks of silverware and other articles from a cache at Sixth and Main streets. The stolen goods had been buried under the porch of an old home which has since been torn down. Some of the silver has been identified as belonging to Mrs. Gertrude Cookingham, wife of Edward Cookingham, 232 West 12th street, and more as the property of A. E. Neate of the Bolton service station.

Police believe the cache had been buried by some old home which has since been sent to the penitentiary and who expected to dispose of it after he had served his term. Both the Cookingham and Neate houses were robbed several years ago.

The workman who plowed up the cache was an employee of Jack Donahue, contractor. He was excavating for a basement. The point of his plowshare struck a lump in which the loot had been wrapped, and pulled it to the surface. Police Sergeant Roosen and Inspector Craddock took charge of the treve.

Some of Mrs. Cookingham's silverware was marked with the initials "G. W." The Cookingham home was robbed April 23, 1915. Mr. Neate's residence, which was then at 809 Madison street, was robbed by burglars who obtained \$2500 worth of loot, about three years ago. Mr. Neate offered a reward of \$500 for the recovery of his property and a part of the reward will be paid to the workman who plowed it up. Mr. Neate said the part of his property recovered represented about one-tenth of what was gone.

Obituary.

KELSO, Wash., July 10.—(Special).—James Catlin, aged 85, who drove an out team across the plains in 1845 at the age of 14 years when his father, Seth Catlin, came west, passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Alto, Cal., June 18, according to word recently received in this city. The pioneering spirit was strong in James Catlin and nearly fifty years ago he went into Mexico, where he spent 20 years. For the past few years he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Virginia Arnet, at Palo Alto. Another daughter, Mrs. Agnes Andrews, also lives in California.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 10.—(Special).—K. Pugh, 79 years old, died today at his home near Brush Prairie. Mr. Pugh was one of the owners of the Pugh Lumber company. He was born in Denmark, had lived in this country for 30 years, and is survived by his widow and three sons, James, Christian and Mark, all living near Vancouver. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at the Brush Prairie cemetery, where the body will be buried.

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PRESIDENT WILSON TELLS SENATE LEAGUE OF
NATIONS IS MANKIND'S HOPE TO SAVE WORLDDuties of Peace Makers Declared Futile Without Instrument to Insure That Victory for Principles of Justice and
Right Shall Be Made Permanent in World—America Must Assume Moral Leadership, Says Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Wilson in presenting the peace treaty and the league of nations to the senate today spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the senate—The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on June 28. I avail myself of this opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to inform you with regard to the work of the conference by which that treaty was formulated.

The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement. It would not be possible for me either to summarize or to construe its manifold provisions in an address which must of necessity be something less than a treatise. My services and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your committee on foreign relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer; and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them. I shall at this time, prior to your own study of the document, attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose.

Peace Role Forced by War Record. In one sense, no doubt, there is no one that I should report to you what was attempted and done at Paris. You have been daily cognizant of what was going on there—of the problems with which the peace conference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of settlement anywhere on a field on which the old lines of international relations were so deeply and so intricately patterned and woven for the most part out of deep historical circumstances which dominated action where it would have been best to ignore or reverse them. The cross currents of politics and of interest must have been evident to you. It would be presenting in me to attempt to explain the questions which arose or the many diverse elements that entered into them. I shall attempt something less ambitious than that, and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the congress the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play in the peace conference of the United States.

That part was dictated by the role America had played in the war and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

Right Held U. S. Guidance. The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation except our associates on this side of the sea. We entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy and even the validity of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizen as against the autocratic authority of his government. And in the restoration of right and the assurance of liberty everywhere, the effects of the settlement were to be felt. We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and we entered ourselves in the terms of the peace in no other capacity.

Fears Felt One Year Ago. The hopes of the nations allied against the central powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere amongst them, except in their stoutest spirits, a somber foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November, eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in the midst of summer last, four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid and physical safety. That first, never-to-be-forgotten action at Chateau Thierry had already turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France and began the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, but we were to thrust successfully forward again.

Americans Inspire France. And yet there was no confident hope. Anxious men and women, leading spirits of France, attended the celebration of the Fourth of July last year in Paris out of generous courtesy—with no heart for festivity, little zest for hope. But they came away with something new at their hearts. They have themselves told us so. The new right of our men—their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE BOILED DOWN.

President Wilson, in describing the work of drawing up the treaty of peace, declared that "a league of free nations had become a practical necessity" to which the framers of the treaty felt obliged to turn "as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world."

The president said the purpose of the United States in entering the war to save Europe from destruction by militarism, had guided the efforts at the peace table to effect a permanent and just pact, which would guarantee rights to small as well as large nations. Without guaranteeing full justice to the smaller nations, Mr. Wilson said, the purpose of the United States in sending troops to Europe could not be truly fulfilled.

The president then emphasized that the peace delegates, realizing the need for a common authority, had outlined the league of nations as a means to make permanent the work of the conference. While compromises were made in reaching an international basis, no principle of liberty and justice was sacrificed, he said.

The president told the senate it was not an easy task to graft the new order of ideals on the old, and that "some of the fruits of the grafting, may, I fear, for a time be bitter." He declared it his belief, however, that the men who sat at the peace table sincerely desired to get away from the demoralizing ambitions out of which the sinister desires of Germany had sprung as a national growth.

Peace has been accomplished on numerous occasions in the world's history, Mr. Wilson pointed out, and following each sitting war sooner or later had broken out. The duty of the conference at Versailles, it was stated, was not only to make peace, but to provide for a league of nations to keep peace. The league was not merely "an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under a new treaty of peace; it was the only hope for mankind."

America's isolation was ended 20 years ago, the president asserted, and fear of America also is ended. "Our counsel and association is sought after and desired. The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world."

every turn of their swinging march. In their steady, comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made every one who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops. A great moral force had flung itself into the struggle. The fine physical force of those spirited men spoke of something more than bodily vigor. They carried the great ideals of a free people at their hearts and with that vision were unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance; their fighting made victory certain.

United States Strength Means Salvation. They were recognized as crusaders and as their thousands swelled to millions their strength was seen to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good the assurance it forecast. Finer men never went into battle, and their officers were worthy of them. This is not the occasion upon which to extol a colony of the arms America sent to France, but perhaps, since I am speaking of their mission, I may speak also of the pride I shared with every American who saw or dealt with them there. They were the sort of men America would wish to be represented by, the sort of men every American would wish to claim as fellow countrymen and comrades in a great cause. They were terrible in battle and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and the sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them and of calling myself their leader.

Life Without Fear Aim of Peace. But I speak now of what they meant to the men by whose sides they fought and to the people to whom they mingled with such utter simplicity as friends who asked only to be of service. They were for all the visible embodiment of America. What they did made America and all that she stood for a living reality in the thoughts not only of the people of France, but also of tens of millions of men and women throughout all the toiling nations of a world standing everywhere in peril of its freedom and of the loss of everything it held dear. In deadly fear that its bonds were never to be loosed, its hopes forever to be mocked and disappointed.

And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we were able to influence it, to quiet the fears and realize the hopes of the peoples who had been living in that shadow, the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything that was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

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