

WILSON INVOKES WILL OF MOTORS

Let People Decide Treaty Issue, Says President.

SENATE IS HELD RECREANT

Maintenance of World Peace Held Dependent on Action of United States.

(Continued From First Page.)

The effect of the course the senate of the United States has taken with regard to the treaty of Versailles.

"Germany is beaten, but we are still at war with her, and the old stage is reset for a repetition of the old plot. It is now ready for the resumption of the old offensive and defensive alliances which made settled peace impossible. It is now open again to every sort of intrigue. The old spies are free to resume their former abominable activities. They are again at liberty to make it impossible for governments to be what mischief is being worked among their own people, what internal disorders are being fomented.

"Without the covenant of the league of nations, there may be as many secret treaties as ever, to destroy the confidence of governments in each other and their validity cannot be questioned. None of the objects we professed to be fighting for have been secured or can be made certain of without this nation's ratification of the treaty and its entry into the covenant.

"This nation entered the great war to vindicate its own rights and to protect and preserve free government. It went into the war to see it through to the end, and the end has not yet come. It went into the war to make an end of militarism, to furnish guarantees to weak nations and to make a just and lasting peace. It entered it with nobility and enthusiasm. Five of the leading belligerents have accepted the treaty and formal ratifications will be exchanged. The question is whether this country will enter and enter wholeheartedly. If it does not do so, the United States and Germany will play a lone hand in the world.

Grave Menace Foreseen.

"The maintenance of the peace of the world and the effective execution of the treaty depend upon the wholehearted participation of the United States. I am not stating this as a matter of power. The point is that the United States is the only nation which has sufficient moral force with the rest of the world to guarantee the substitution of discussion for war. If we keep out of this agreement, if we do not give our guarantee, then another attempt will be made to crush the new nations of Europe.

"I do not believe that this is what the people of this country wish or will be satisfied with. Presumably, I do not accept the action of the senate of the United States as the decision of the nation. I have indicated from the first that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country desire the ratification of the treaty, and my impression of that effect has rightly been confirmed by the unmistakable evidence of public opinion given during my visit to 17 of the states.

Ratify or Reject, Demand.

"I have endeavored to make it plain that if the senate wishes to say what the undoubted meaning of the league is, I shall have no objection. There can be no question of interpretation to interpretations accompanying the act of ratification itself. But when the treaty is acted upon, I must know whether it means that we have ratified or rejected it. We cannot rewrite this treaty. We must take it without changes which alter its meaning, or leave it and then, after the rest of the world has signed it, we must face the world as makers of making another and separate kind of treaty with Germany.

"But no more serious action with regard to the wish and opinion of the country are credited. If there is any doubt as to what the people of this country think on this vital matter, the clear and single way out is to submit it for determination at the next election to the voters of the nation, to give the next election the form of a great and solemn referendum, a referendum as to the part the United States is to play in completing the settlements of the war and in the prevention in the future of such outrages as Germany attempted to perpetrate.

Moral Rights Involved.

"We have no moral right to refuse now to take part in the execution and administration of these settlements than we had to refuse to take part in the fighting of the last few weeks of the war which brought victory and made it possible to dictate to Germany what the settlements should be. Our fidelity to our associates in the war is in question, and the whole future of mankind. It will be heartening to the whole world to know the attitude and purpose of the people of the United States.

"I spoke just now of the spiritual leadership of the United States in thinking of international affairs. But there is another spiritual leadership which is open to us and which we can assume. The world has been made safe for democracy, but democracy has not been finally vindicated. All sorts of crimes are being committed in its name, all sorts of preposterous perversions of its doctrines and practices are being attempted.

"This, in my judgment, is to be the great privilege of the democracy of the United States, to show that it can lead the way in the solution of the great social and industrial problems of our time, and lead the way to a happy settlement of order of life as well as to political liberty. The programme for this achievement we must attempt to formulate, and in carrying it out we shall do more than can be done in other ways to sweep out of existence the tyrannous and arbitrary forms of power which are now masquerading under the name of popular government.

"Whenever we look back to Andrew Jackson, we should draw fresh inspirations from his character and example. His mind grasped with such a splendid definiteness and firmness the principles of national authority and national action. He was so indomitable in his purpose to give reality to the principles of the government that this is a very real time to recall his career and to renew our vows of faithfulness to the principles and the pure tradition of democracy. I rejoice to join you in this renewal of faith and purpose. I hope that the happiest results may be of the happiest results as regards the fortunes of our party and the nation.

"There were a dozen or more other speakers at the dinners, and their

views on whether the league should be made a campaign issue were either divided in favor of the president's or Mr. Bryan's or else they did not touch on the subject at all.

The effect of the speeches might easily be epitomized in this fashion: Senator Pomerene—Ratify the treaty with or without reservations.

Former Secretary McAdoo—An arraignment of republican administration but no expression about the league.

Secretary Daniels—Mr. Bryan is entitled to credit for the league nations treaty because his peace investigation conventions were the ground-work for it.

Senator Hitchcock—Honorable compromise on the league question, or a finish fight.

Senator Owen—Immediate ratification, and proceed with reconstruction legislation.

Chairman Cummings—"Inevitable impulses" are carrying the democratic party "each day nearer and nearer to victory."

Governor Cornwall of West Virginia—American institutions are in danger of being overthrown by the unchecked growth of "a labor autocracy."

Vice-Chairman Kremer—We accept the gauge of battle.

Governor Cox of Ohio—The old guard is in control of the party (republican), which is well-nigh wrecked by its greed.

Attorney-General Palmer—The war will not be over, in fact, until the treaty which has raised are passed upon by the great court of appeals in America and the judgment of the people is rendered.

Former Ambassador Gerard—The country demands that both sides get together, that a compromise be made and peace given to the world.

Former Speaker Clark—Democratic accomplishments during the last years of the republic "to a long lease of power."

Senator Underwood—The issue is clear. The president has defined it beyond cavil.

Two Hotels Necessary.

The host of democrats on hand for the dinner had arranged the available accommodations of any one hotel in town and the party was divided into two dinners at two separate hotels about a block apart. National

Chairman Cummings presided at one and Vice-Chairman Kremer at the other. The dining rooms were packed, tickets were at a premium and there were many disappointed ones who had to content themselves with straining their ears at the doors.

Both dinners began with toasts drunk to the health of President Wilson, the guests elevating goblets of champagne.

At the dinner where Mr. Cummings presided, Vice-President Marshall was the guest of honor. He was introduced by the host, Mr. Cummings, and Secretary Lansing at the left. Two women—Mrs. Charles Bass of Colorado and Mrs. George Claffay of New York—were at the speaker's table.

The same speakers addressed both dinners, going from one to the other in the evening both parties of diners were addressed by Speaker Hitchcock, Governor Cornwall of Ohio, James W. Gerard, Senator Underwood, Secretary Daniels, former Speaker Champ Clark, Attorney-General Palmer, Mrs. Peter Olesen of Minnesota, Senator Pomerene, Senator Owen and William J. Bryan. Former Secretary McAdoo's telegram and President Wilson's message were read to each.

Everybody at both places was buzzing with suppressed excitement to know what President Wilson and Mr. Bryan were going to say. There were rumors of a split in sentiment between the president and his former secretary of state over the peace treaty question and the air seemed to be full of electricity.

When Chairman Cummings in his opening speech declared "tonight we invoke the militant spirit of Andrew Jackson," there was a roar of applause and cheers, and another when he declared that the democrats looked forward "to the campaign of 1920 with the utmost confidence." Led by Representative Heflin of Alabama, the diners rose and cheered the chairman's reference to President Wilson's "wise leadership."

Chairman is Optimistic.

Mr. Cummings declared that "inevitable impulses" were at work "carrying us each day nearer and nearer to victory."

"Our cause is sacred," he said, "and the contest is but the measuring of our power."

"For the present we are enduring with what patience we may an interlude of republican incapacity. The American people have paid, and are still paying, a staggering penalty for the election of a republican house and senate in November, 1918. Since that time all the processes of government have been impaired, the work of reconstruction has been delayed, the development and extension of American business has been prevented and the peace of the world has been postponed.

"Contrasted with their patent impotence, we prize our unparalleled record, in peace and in war, enriched by a leadership which has carried the nation to great heights of prosperity and honor and success than she has ever known."

"The war was not a sound in the big dinner hall when Chairman Cummings began reading President Wilson's letter, but there was vigorous cheering at the first reference to failure of the senate to ratify the peace treaty. Another and greater outburst greeted the president's statement that personally he did not accept the action of the senate in failing to ratify as the verdict of the people.

Everybody stood at the conclusion of the reading and cheered. "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," was sung. "Dixie" started the diners up again, the demonstration continuing several minutes.

Palmer Shows Raw Spot.

Attorney-General Palmer declared that the president, in his letter, had put his finger on the raw spot in our body politics at this hour.

Too much evidence as to America's part in the war has been submitted, Attorney-General Palmer said, for the case to be withdrawn from the jury now.

The great war is still a living fact. "The hope of the world for peace has been blasted by the jealousies of men who hold their position above the world's good," he said. "The war will not be over in fact, even if in name, until the issues which it has raised are passed upon by the great court of appeals in America and the judgment of the people is rendered."

Party Stands on Record.

"The record which has led to the issue of the war was written by the democratic party. Upon that record shall stand. The part which the republican leaders have chosen to play has been merely to criticize our methods, belittle our achievements, and investigate our victories and rob America and the world of their fruits. Let them stand also upon their record. They laid at our door America's alleged unpreparedness. It may be true that in the narrow military sense the war was written by the republicans, but by nations."

Ridiculing the offer of \$10,000 made by the republicans for the best platform, Mr. Palmer declared that if the opposition stood upon its record, the platform would be composed of planks promising to "undo all that the democratic party has done."

Senator Hitchcock declared the republican party would not attempt to repeal democratic laws.

When Senator Hitchcock declared that "if the republicans throw this treaty in the next campaign, we are ready to take up the gauntlet," the diners shouted approval.

Declaring the women voters eventually would give the democratic party credit for securing woman suffrage, Mrs. Olesen said suffering workers had asked the republicans for the ballot ever since the civil war, but could not get it until the democrats came into power.

Governor Cornwall brought a laugh by remarking: "I have no desire in the next campaign to see the president and his cabinet members as party organization, and I hope this will relieve some of the other democrats here tonight."

The diners gave the governor a tremendous ovation and it was several minutes before he could proceed. When he concluded he was surrounded by democrats seeking to congratulate him.

During the cheering of Governor Cornwall word spread that Mr. Bryan was coming and there was a general crowding of necks, but Chairman Cummings introduced Governor Cox of Ohio, a favorite son, and cheering broke out anew.

At the conclusion of Governor Cox's address Attorney-General Palmer entered the hall from the other banquet room and was greeted with applause, which was renewed when Chairman Cummings announced that he would read a telegram from William G. McAdoo.

At the other banquet room former Ambassador Gerard was speaking. He said the world was crying for peace and that if no reservations to the peace treaty could be agreed upon "we should adopt the peace treaties of William Jennings Bryan."

Senator Underwood, who announced today that he was not a candidate for the presidency, said it was wise to remember that the democratic party, through its long history, had never entered a campaign for the mere purpose of victory or for winning the spoils of office.

At the banquet Mr. Bryan was speaking. He said "There is one issue in the democratic party today, and that is to get the best compromise it can and let the republicans bear the responsibility if peace does not come."

He believed it is the duty of the democratic party today, said Mr. Bryan, "to get the best compromise it can and let the republicans bear the responsibility if peace does not come."

Mr. Bryan said he was glad to follow the active "politicians," but felt "like the supernumerary minister to whom the preachers used to turn with a request that he pronounce the benediction."

"Were there no other considerations," he said, he would "be glad to sit down and let this end as a love-feast."

"But I've passed the age," he said, "when I am soliciting your favor, and I'm not so much interested in what might happen to myself as in winning the fight that is before us."

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In his second speech, Mr. Bryan said present democratic banquets were far different from those of past years, "a mighty change having taken place since the huns retired and the women took their places."

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