

## WILSON SEES STORM IS NEARING AMERICA

President Early Convinced  
Isolation Is Impossible.

CRITICS ARE CLAMOROUS

Executive Sorely Beseet by Advis-  
ers, Some Pulling One Way and  
Others in Other Direction.

BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY.  
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arrangement.)

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Continued).  
I recall the day the president pre-  
pared his neutrality proclamation. At  
the end of one of the most strenuous  
days of his life in Washington he left  
the executive offices where he was  
engaged in meeting and conferring  
with senators and representatives  
and I found him comfortably seated  
under an elm tree serenely engaged  
with pad and pencil in preparing his  
neutrality proclamation, which was  
soon to lose a fierce storm of opposi-  
tion and ridicule upon him. He and I  
had often dis-  
cussed the way and  
its effect upon our  
own country, and  
one day in August,  
1914, just after the  
great war had be-  
gun, he said to me:  
"We are going  
through a terrible  
time in the days to  
come. The passions  
now lying dormant  
will soon be a-  
roused and my  
motives and pur-  
pose at every turn  
will soon be challenged until there  
will be left but few friends to justify  
my course. It does not seem clear  
now, but as this war grows to a  
war between autocracy and democ-  
racy, various racial groups in Amer-  
ica will seek to lead us now one way  
and then another. We must sit steady  
in the boat and bow our heads to  
meet the storm."

Sound as he was by the responsi-  
bilities of trusteeship to adhere to a  
policy of neutrality, personally he  
saw that the inevitable results would  
be only bitter disappointment. "We  
cannot remain isolated in this war,"  
he said, "for soon the contagion of it  
will spread until it reaches our own  
shores. On the one side Mr. Bryan  
will urge the administration for  
being too militaristic and on the other  
we will find Mr. Roosevelt criticizing  
us because we are too pacifist in our  
tendencies."

Wilson Sorely Troubled.  
Dr. William E. Dodd in his book  
"Woodrow Wilson and His Work,"  
has sensed the complicated situation  
in which the president found himself.  
"The British blockade, becoming  
more effective every day, barred the  
way of American goods to Germany  
and even neutral countries. Hoke  
Smith and a score of southern sen-  
ators and representatives urged him  
to protest against the blockade. Rep-  
resentatives of the producers of Chi-  
cago and the farmers of the north-  
west urged him to open the way to  
hungry markets for their goods. He  
had his fight during the autumn of  
1914 and 1915 against all the more  
drastic phases of the British blockade,  
against British interference with car-  
goes bound for neutral ports."  
Every artificial device for increas-  
ing our trade with neutral countries  
was suggested by those who sought  
his aid and counsel. In the matter  
Cotton, of all commodities, was the  
hardest hit. When Judge Adamson  
of Georgia urged action by the pre-  
sident to help in the matter of cotton  
the president tried to impress upon  
him that, with the world war in  
progress, the law of supply and de-  
mand was deeply affected and that  
the sales of cotton were necessarily  
restricted by reason of the closure of  
certain markets for its goods. Judge  
Adamson in urging his views upon  
the president said: "But you, Mr.  
President, can suspend the law of  
supply and demand." The president  
responded by saying: "If I did, Judge,  
and you ran your head up against it  
you might get hurt."

Blockade Is Protested.  
Every sympathizer with Germany  
pursued the president relentlessly  
with insistent demand that England  
should be brought to book for the un-  
reasonable character of the blockade  
which she was carrying on against  
our commerce on the high seas. The  
president in every diplomatic way  
possible pressed America's claims  
against England, but these demands  
did not satisfy the German sym-  
patizers.

CHAPTER XXVII.  
The feelings of the people through-  
out the country began to be aroused  
as they witnessed the outflow of  
Germany in ruthlessly attacking and  
wantonly interfering with American  
commerce on the high seas. The agi-  
tation for preparedness to meet a  
critical world situation was on in  
full swing. Congress and the presi-  
dent were harassed by conflicting de-  
mands from every side immediately to  
"put our house in order" and to set  
America safely on the road to na-  
tional preparedness. Theodore Rose-  
velt was clamorously demanding uni-  
versal compulsory military service  
and was ably aided by General Wood  
and Admiral Peary, who urged the  
adoption of conscription. Secretary  
of War Garrison and Senator Cham-  
berlain of Oregon were converted to  
this radical movement and unwill-  
ingly became part and parcel of the  
Roosevelt-Wood preparedness propa-  
ganda.

These gentlemen could see only the  
direct route to the accomplishment of  
the purpose they had in mind and  
were alike unmindful of the difficul-  
ties and obstacles that lay in the  
president's path in the way of con-  
summating the purpose they had in  
mind. To them it appeared that all  
it was necessary for the president to  
do was boldly to announce his pro-  
gramme of preparedness and serenely  
to await its approval at the hands of  
congress. They were unmindful of  
the difficulties of the situation and of  
the consummate tact that would be  
required on the part of the president  
to induce congress to turn away from  
the old volunteer system and to put  
into effect at once a system that  
over night would transform America  
into an armed camp.

Danger Seen in Haste.  
The president was bound to con-  
sider the stern actualities of the situ-  
ation and to withhold himself as far  
as possible from a too vigorous in-  
sistence on any programme of pre-  
paredness that was not traditionally  
and fundamentally American in its  
every essential. It was a case of  
honest men seeing the same thing in  
the same way but differing as to the  
practicable means of accomplishing it.  
The president early realized that the  
volunteer system was unsuited to our

present needs and that it could not  
be quickly turned into an active force  
to answer emergencies, but he was  
certain, also, that the people of the  
country must be convinced of this be-  
fore they would agree to cut them-  
selves away from the volunteer sys-  
tem under which previous American  
wars had been fought to a successful  
conclusion.

The president felt that the old vol-  
unteer system was antiquated and  
not to be considered, but the duty lay  
upon him to convince the leaders of  
the senate and house and the people  
that this was a fact. This was no  
easy task to accomplish. Haste or  
impetuous action on his part in ad-  
vocating conscription could only, in  
his opinion, delay matters and em-  
barrass the very purpose that lay in  
his mind.

While Roosevelt and Garrison were  
criticizing congressional inaction, the  
president's mind was open and "to  
let" on the question of what consti-  
tuted the best means of putting  
America in a state of actual and ag-  
gressive preparedness. An prevalent  
he was bound to take cognizance of  
the deep-seated antagonism on the  
part of the American people to any  
system of military preparedness that  
had a compulsory feature as its basic  
element. It was the president's  
opinion that the people of a country  
so big and vast as America had to  
be convinced by alternative methods  
as to what, in the last analysis, was  
the best means of preparing the coun-  
try against aggression.

President's Mind Open.  
While he was convinced that we had  
to be prepared and ready to meet any  
emergency, he was not to be rushed  
in the matter and was keeping his  
mind open to find the best and most  
practical method of accomplishing  
what he thought the average opinion  
of the country demanded in the way  
of preparedness.

I had often discussed the matter  
with the president and, watching the  
agitation for preparedness from the  
sidelines, had stated my views in  
letters reading in part as follows:  
"In my opinion, there is left to the re-  
publican party but two available issues  
for the campaign of 1916—the tariff and  
the question of national defense. How  
we are to meet the enemy on these ques-  
tions is a subject which we ought thor-  
oughly to consider and discuss in the  
coming months."

As to national defense: In this matter  
we must have a sane, reasonable and  
workable programme. That programme  
must have in it the ingredient of na-  
tional unity. On the one hand, the  
whole cabinet (and particularly the sec-  
retary of war); second, the leaders of  
the party in the senate and house; third,  
the rank and file of democrats in both  
houses; fourth, the army and navy; and  
last but not least, the great body of the American  
people.

Successfully to carry through this pro-  
gramme will tax our leadership in the  
party to the last degree. On the eve of  
the campaign of 1916, your attitude  
and accomplishment in this matter will  
be accepted by the country as the final test  
of your leadership and will be of incalculable  
psychological importance to the party;  
and, therefore, in the carrying out of this  
programme we cannot afford to hesitate or  
to blunder, because an election day ap-  
proaching, the carrying out of this pro-  
gramme will be attacked by the opposition  
to the hurt and injury of the party and  
your prestige as a leader. It will be a real  
test of our party's power to govern the  
nation.

With affectionate regards,  
TUMULTY.  
I cannot impress upon you too forcibly  
the importance of an appeal to the country  
at this time on the question of prepared-  
ness. No matter what the character of  
the information is that you are receiving,  
I have it from all sources that there is no  
enthusiasm on the "hill" for preparedness,  
and that the country itself is indifferent  
to this question. This indifference arises out  
of two things: first, the attitude of the  
pacifists, whose feelings have been nursed  
by the preaching of Mr. Bryan; second,  
the attitude of those in the country who  
believe in preparedness and who are  
frightened because of the big talk of  
Roosevelt and others on their plan for  
military conscription.

There is no doubt how the body of the  
American people feel on this question of  
preparedness. You can, therefore, with  
much greater reason, address them on  
this question and with greater force and  
earnestness. I am afraid if you delay in  
this matter, it will be too late to act, be-  
cause our enemies are already busy and  
active.

If some unfortunate thing should arise  
in international affairs or in Mexico with-  
in the next few weeks and announcement  
came then that you were making an ap-  
peal to the country it would appear as an  
anti-climax and an attempt upon your part  
to relieve yourself. Now is the psycho-  
logical moment to make your plea for na-  
tional defense and incidentally to discuss  
Mexico and our foreign relations. In other  
words, you must ask the country to accept  
your leadership or the leadership of others  
who can't lead. Your voice is the only  
responsive voice in America that can speak  
of certain, authority and calmness as to  
the need for preparedness. There is no  
doubt of the will of a large majority  
of our people, but it lacks articulate ex-  
pression. I am sure they will not fail to  
respond.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow.)

A new electric machine gun hurls a  
perfect rain of bullets at the rate of  
20,000 a minute.

Orpheum matinee today, 15-25-50-A.D.

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## TODD SHOWS STRAIN AS TRIAL NEARS END

Defendant Accused of Land  
Frauds Loses Much Poise.

JURY TAKES CASE TODAY

Ex-School Superintendent Holds  
to Contentment That He Was  
Tool of Fugitive Crook.

The case against John W. Todd, ex-  
superintendent of Salem public  
schools, on trial in federal court for  
alleged use of the mails to defraud,  
will go to the jury this afternoon.  
Argument consumed a portion of yester-  
day afternoon and will be resumed  
this morning at 9:30 o'clock, with  
United States District Attorney  
Humphreys closing for the govern-  
ment shortly after the noon session  
opens.

Under direct and cross-examination  
yesterday, shrewdly interrogated by  
the prosecution for his operations  
with Carlos L. Byron, fugitive from  
justice, the defendant lost much of  
his poise and seemed for the first  
time to show the strain of the week's  
ordeal. At all times, however, he  
resolutely maintained that he was an  
innocent and unsuspecting party to  
the fraudulent land deals which  
trapped him on a federal charge.

Tool of Brilliant Crook.  
"He was, as were others, the tool of  
the brilliant and unscrupulous By-  
ron," he asserted. Charles Robinson, at-  
torney for the defense. Reviewing  
the testimony the defense attorney  
sought to convince the jurors, that  
Todd's own statements and his ap-  
parent frankness, that the ex-school  
superintendent at no time realized  
how Byron was misleading him. It  
is this contention, ostensibly that of  
an innocent participant, which Deputy  
Federal Attorney Flegel assailed  
yesterday, and which Mr. Humphreys  
will attack today.

During the progress of cross-exam-  
ination the defendant testified that  
Special Agent Arundel, who preceded  
him on the stand, had told an untruth  
in repeating the substance of a con-  
versation between Todd and himself  
in Salem.

Defendant's Fling Pounded Upon.  
The witness had testified that Todd  
informed him he was not to receive  
any compensation and had received  
none for his part in the land sales.  
The prosecution pounded upon Todd's  
fling at Arundel, and forced the de-  
fendant to remember that he himself  
had made an almost identical state-  
ment in direct examination.

The defendant also testified that he  
had refrained from using the mails  
because Byron had warned him. The  
warning, he said, was Byron's state-  
ment that the government was pro-  
secuting him for returning money to  
contract holders. The government  
also interrogated the defendant con-  
cerning the number of times that By-  
ron had assured him the claims were  
practically disposed of, always to re-  
turn with a few more choice loca-  
tions.

Against the attacks of the prose-  
cution, which seek to show that Todd  
was fully aware of the nature of the  
deals, stands the testimony of de-  
fense witnesses, including those who  
have testified to the previously un-  
blemished character of the defendant  
and his established reputation for in-  
tegrity and fair dealing.

Logging Trucks Barred Out.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 22.—(Spe-  
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from the Pacific highway in Lewis  
county from November 25 to June 1,  
1922, under an order published yester-  
day by E. V. Zuykendall, state di-  
rector of public works. The order  
was issued under a law passed by the  
last state legislature. At the same  
time the county commissioners pub-  
lished a notice closing the road along  
the north fork of the Newwukum to  
logging trucks from November 25 to  
April 25, 1923, a distance of six miles  
from its intersection with the Pacific  
highway.

BONUS LAW IS CONSIDERED

Arguments in Friendly Suit Heard  
by Supreme Court.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 22.—(Special).—  
The Oregon supreme court today  
heard arguments in the friendly suit  
brought by T. H. Boyd, commander of  
Portland post, American Legion, to  
determine the validity of the so-called  
bonus law enacted at the last session  
of the legislature and approved by  
the voters of the state at a subsequent  
election. Governor Olcott and other  
members of the world war veterans'  
state aid commission were named as  
defendants in the action.

The arguments consumed nearly  
two hours. Although no definite time  
has been set by the court for giving  
an opinion in the case, the attorneys  
were assured that no time would be  
lost in considering the briefs and  
other records submitted. It is likely,  
court attaches said, that an opinion  
will be handed down next Tuesday.

EDUCATORS AT RECEPTION

Lewis County Teachers Are Enter-  
tained at Centralia.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 22.—(Spe-  
cial).—The chamber of commerce and  
Centralia teachers were hosts last  
night at a reception held at the Elks'  
club for Lewis county teachers at-  
tending the annual county institute.  
A programme was rendered in con-  
nection with the event and refresh-  
ments were served. E. H. Colson, pre-  
sident of the chamber, welcomed the  
teachers. Officers of the chamber  
and local school officials, together  
with their wives, were in the recep-  
tion line.

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