

# NATIONS LEAGUE FOUGHT BY LODGE IN SENATE SPEECH

Republican Leader Comes Out  
Against Any Discussion of Wilson Plan for World Peace.

## WILL USE SENATE'S POWER

Gives Warning Allies Understand  
Influence of Senate Majority  
to Block President's Proposal.

(Continued From Page One)

reduction of armaments.

The definite suggestions that the peace treaty might be rejected or at least greatly altered, if it came to the senate carrying provisions for making the United States a member of the league of nations, was contained in the senatorial speech.

"The American people desire as prompt action on peace with Germany as is consistent with safety," he said. "The attempt to attach the provisions for an effective league of nations to the treaty of peace now making with Germany would be to launch the nations who have been fighting Germany into a boundless discussion. It would cause wide differences of opinion and would bring long delays. If the attempt was successful, and a league of nations with the powers about which I have ventured to inquire, vested in it, were to come here before the senate, it might endanger the peace treaty and cause amendments. It would certainly lead to very long delays."

Directly Opposes Wilson  
Senator Lodge thus placed himself and his followers in the senate on record in direct opposition to President Wilson. "The constitution gives to the senate the right to advise on and consent to as well as to consent (in the matter of peace or treaties) and it is the clear right of the senate to offer its advice, whether invited or unasked, at any stage of the negotiations."

Allies Know Senate's Power  
"At the present unparalleled situation, the right of the senate to advise as to a treaty becomes a solemn and an important duty," he continues. "We cannot conceal information, but we are abundantly able to make our own opinions known not only to the president, but to the nations who have a very clear and every acute idea of the power of the senate in regard to treaties. They should not be kept in the dark on the opinions of the senate."

Peace Is First Step  
"Peace being our object," he continued, "the first step toward peace is to make peace with the country with which we have been at war—that is, Germany. If the peace with Germany is to be durable, terms must be exacted which will make it, so far as human foresight goes, impossible for Germany to break out upon the world again in the way of conquest. This cannot be done by treaty engagements, with signatures to documents. Germany at this juncture will sign anything, Lodge said. "Only physical guarantees can assure a durable peace with Germany. The physical guarantees which, he believed, are generally demanded by the American people and the allies are: Restoration of Belgium; return of Alsace-Lorraine to France; Italian irredenta to Italy; establishment of a Jugo-Slav state and of an independent Czech-Slav state; security for Greece; restoration of Rumania; neutralization of the Danes; putting Constantinople under international protection, with Greece administering the affairs of the city; independence for Armenia; protection of Syria and Palestine from the Turks; an independent Polish state; independence for Russia's Baltic provinces; return of Danish Schleswig to the Danes; neutralization of the Kiel canal."

Must Rem Germany In  
These guarantees, Lodge said, were necessary to help Germany in so that she cannot attack Russia or dominate the Slavic peoples.

In addition, he said, heavy indemnities must be paid by Germany, in which the United States should have its "proper and proportionate" share. Ample security must be taken and held for the extinction of indemnities debts. The German colonies, Lodge said, should never be returned to Germany.

"It is the duty of the allies and the United States to meet and determine what terms they will impose upon Germany, and then and not until then call in the representatives of Germany and impose the terms upon them," Lodge asserted. "When this is done, the first great step will be taken toward the establishment of the world's peace. If we eliminate Germany from the opportunity

to make war the only source from which a great war is likely to be waged is closed for generations.

Harmony With Allies Urged  
Nothing can be done unless "we work in complete harmony with those associated with us," Lodge said. "German proposals are in busy at work trying to cause friction."

"To attempt in any way to separate us from our allies now or to prevent perfectly unity of action is as harmful as such efforts were when we were fighting together in northern France."

Declaring that we must not leave the work of saving civilization half done, Lodge said the United States must do this for the occupation of the enemy territory to be held until indemnities are paid. There is also the responsibility, he said, of doing our part in aiding the peoples to whom we have given freedom and independence.

Wants More Men in Russia  
"We cannot shirk the Russian question," he asserted. "The restoration of Russia is essential not only to the peace but to the economic life of the world. We have troops now in the northern part of Western Russia and at Vladivostok. Unfortunately they are so few in number that it is greatly feared they are wholly inadequate for the work they have to do. Nevertheless, they are there and must be sustained and very probably increased."

How the problem can be solved Lodge admitted he did not know. There was one ray of light coming from the people of the United States assisting these people who have shown some capacity for self-government it may be possible, he believed, to rebuild Russia.

Fears Civilization's Fall  
"We cannot leave Russia lying helpless and breathing an infection on the world," he said. "If Russian anarchy should be permitted to spread through the western civilization, that civilization would fall."

Whatever this country's views may be with regard to diplomacy, Lodge said, peace could be made with Germany without undertaking that shall constitute diplomacy in the future and what shall not.

Advocates Secret Diplomacy  
"I think it will be generally admitted that we never have had most secret diplomacy than during the last four years under President Wilson, which would seem to indicate that it is easier to talk about than to discard these methods."

He asserted that the meaning of the phrase "freedom of the seas" never has been defined and that if it means the abolition of the right of blockade the United States as well as Great Britain must have serious objection to it.

Lodge recalled to the senate that Secretary Daniels had laid before the house naval affairs committee a naval program that in 1925 will give the United States a navy equal to that of Great Britain. He always had favored a strong navy, he said, but the new program went far beyond anything he ever contemplated. He had an explanation for this sudden shift in naval policy. Senator Lodge said he had heard reports that the great navy program "was intended to be used in the negotiations for a peace treaty with Germany under the menace of great naval competition on our part. This theory must be false, he said.

Referring to Admiral Badger's suggestion that the ships were to be used for police duty in connection with the league of nations, Lodge said: "We should enter on a scheme for eternal peace throughout the world by proposing to build a navy which in seven years is to be equal to that of England. How do you propose to handle a navy which is to be equal to England's navy with the policy of reduction of naval and military forces or with the high objects of a league of nations I cannot conceive."

The president's proposal for the "elimination of economic barriers" was attacked by Senator Lodge on the ground that, according to the president's interpretation, it would prevent the United States from having a reciprocal treaty with Cuba or with South American nations.

Wants Right to Discriminate  
"Personally, I believe we should have the right to discriminate against Germany, if we choose against any other nation," Lodge said. "At any rate, the settlement of this question is not in the least essential to the ending of the war with Germany," he added.

As to reduction of armaments, Lodge believed the nation had neither the facts nor the requisite knowledge requisite to intelligent action. The question of limiting German armaments, however, he said, was entirely legitimate.

Senator Lodge summoned every argument for his attack upon the president's latest point, the league of nations. The words were "captivating and attractive," he said, but it is "difficult to discuss the question at this time because no definite plan has been put forward."

Treatment discussion becomes difficult when the advocates of the league of nations drape themselves in trailing clouds of glory and omit to tell us the conditions to which they propose to bind the nations," he declared.

Propounds Series of Questions  
A league, he said, is an agreement. The people must know what they are to agree to and yet "no one has thought it worth while to tell the people of the United States what they are to agree to when the league is formed."

Senator Lodge put these questions, among others, to indicate, he said, how little there is of definite understanding of the proposal:

- 1.—What nations are to be members of the league?
- 2.—Is Germany to be a member?
- 3.—How are the nations to vote in determining its operations?
- 4.—What is to order the fighting forces into action and who is to command?
- 5.—Are we to allow the ships and men of the United States to go to war upon a majority vote?

He pointed out that if each nation is to be given a certain number of representatives, the league of small nations, the nations to which they propose to determine the action of the league by the aggregate vote of its members. However, if representation were based on population, China would have four times as many representatives as the United States, and England with her Indian dominions would have many times the vote of France.

Says We Have League Now  
"We are now," at this moment, a league of nations," Lodge declared. "They have been engaged in compelling Germany to make peace and in restoring peace to the world. By this existing league the peace, once signed, must be carried out and made effective."

"The attempt to form now a league of nations—and I mean an effective league, with power to enforce its decisions—can tend to produce a most embarrassing peace that we ought to make at once with Germany," Lodge continued, emphatically.

Summing up his argument, Lodge said: "To enter these disputed fields, which are not necessary in the making of peace with Germany, seems to me perilous and more likely at this moment to bring trouble and to failure with the German peace and its associated questions than anything else."

Woman Fined \$100  
Irene Anderson of Butte, Mont., who was arrested by the police at the Union station a week ago, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 by Federal Judge Bean Thursday for violation of the city ordinance regarding intoxicating liquors.

Oh boy! What an investment. War Savings Stamps before the first of the year.

# BERNSTORFF SAYS HE FAVORS LEAGUE

Former Ambassador to U. S. Optimistic Over Outlook for Permanent Peace.

By Frank J. Taylor  
(Copyright, 1918, by United Press)  
Berlin, Dec. 21, 11:45 a. m.—The German people feel that their political salvation is contingent upon the successful inauguration of a league of nations.

Speaking to the opinion of Count Johann von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, Bernstorff, who knows the American president personally better than any other German in this country, is optimistic over the outlook for a peace settlement along the lines advocated by President Wilson.

Bernstorff, who, since his recall from Turkey, has been acting technically as foreign secretary under the Socialist government, gave today the first public utterance which he has directed at America since our declaration of war against Germany.

"The people of Germany are overwhelmingly aware that their salvation, as well as the salvation of the entire world, lies in a strong league of nations founded on a peace of justice and right," declared Bernstorff.

Denies Complicity in Plots  
"They are confident that under the leadership of President Wilson such a league will be inaugurated at the coming peace conference, blessing the entire war-weary world."

An attempt at this point to draw the ex-ambassador out on other lines failed. He refused absolutely to discuss this time the charges made in the United States that Captain Boyd and Captain von Pappen, former attaches of the Kaiser's embassy in Washington, were involved in plots against the United States government. He did, however, emphatically deny that he was in any way implicated in any such conspiracy.

Without consenting to be quoted on this point, von Bernstorff reiterated his statement made on leaving the United States in 1917, namely, that he had never intended to betray the confidence of a break with the United States. He asserted that he had never for a moment doubted the gravity of this error on the part of the Kaiser's government.

Have Own League of Nations  
Returning to the subject of the league of nations, which, with the ex-ambassador, as with every other German in official life, seems to be the paramount issue of the hour, Bernstorff said:

"All classes of Germans are hopeful that the league will be created. This sentiment is not new. A majority of the German people have long held the view that the sole future of humanity depends upon a world organization of this kind. Many of us were already consistently advocating the idea, even during the days when German armies held every prospect of victory in the field."

"In order to further the plan in every way possible in Germany, we have founded a German league of nations society with a membership representing all classes of political opinion. These members include Friedrich Ebert, Hugo Haase, Prince Max of Baden, myself and many others. And it is prominent in German government affairs."

Fan-Germans Change Views  
"A few months ago such an open society would have been bitterly assailed by the pan-German press and the society meets universal indorsement."

"Personally, I have felt sympathetic toward such a league ever since President Wilson's speech on the subject in May, 1918. Unfortunately, however, my views then found little sympathy in the imperial government. But I have always favored the league. It is only since the break in relations between the United States and Germany, but before that event."

Centrals, Wash., Dec. 21.—John Schmidt died in a local hospital last night shortly after an automobile driven by a man named Patterson had turned over on Ford's prairie, just west of this city. Schmidt was crushed in Patterson's hospital with concussion of the brain. Two other people in the car received only minor injuries. The accident is believed to have been caused by a broken axle.

Some of them very urgent and pressing which have been presented by successful termination of the present war, shared by the great nations as comrades of the less powerful nations."

U. S. Must Share Responsibility  
The president was asked why he came to Europe.

"To me the answer seems obvious," he replied. "The issue of peace has been determined at the forthcoming conferences are of such overwhelming importance that the United States cannot refuse to share with the allies the great responsibility toward civilization. And it is only by the frankest personal counsel with the allied statesmen that I can, in some measure, assist in the solution of these problems."

"I hope it will be my privilege in the near future to confer with the allied statesmen in France, also to visit the allied countries and learn by personal contact as much as I can of the general sentiments in regard to the chief problems involved."

Wants to Visit Italy  
President Wilson said it was his first wish to visit the American army, and that he was also anxious to visit Italy, "the country from which so many of my fellow citizens came."

"I look forward also with peculiar interest and satisfaction to visiting Brussels, now happily delivered from the hands of the enemy," he said.

The present expressed regret that it appeared now he would not be able to visit the grand fleet, adding his appreciation of its strong and watchful support in maintaining communications between the allies.

"There has been a very happy comradeship and a loyal cooperation between the navy of Great Britain and the navy of the United States, and I am sure that our people appreciate and know the full significance of this situation and its bearing on the winning of the war," the president said.

Frank Cooperation Necessary  
President Wilson said he was very glad of the opportunity to visit England because he knew "with what unanimity and passionate conviction the people of Great Britain and America entertained the same conception of justice and liberty."

"It is essential for the future peace of the world," he said, "that there should be the frankest possible cooperation and most generous understanding between the English-speaking democracies of the world."

"We comprehend and appreciate, I believe, the grave problems which arise from your peculiar position as an island empire."

The correspondent said he was confident President Wilson was convinced in regard to freedom of the seas, that nothing will prevent a solid guarantee of future peace and that the president had no anxiety that the "horrors of peace" will be worse than the "horrors of war."

"Bosses" Ruled at Vienna  
"I am confident that in common council," said the president, "the statesmen of the world will be able to reach a just and reasonable agreement which will be presented and earn the gratitude of the world for the most critical and necessary service which has ever been rendered to it."

President Wilson compared the Vienna and Versailles congresses, pointing out that the former was composed of "bosses" and that the delegates were more concerned with the interests of themselves and their classes than of the people.

"The Versailles conference must be a congress of the people's servants," he said. "No master mind capable of settling today's problems exists. A man is a fool who thinks he knows what is in the minds of all the peoples."

"For us to put all our heads together and pool everything we possess for the benefit of the ideals common to us all," Lord Northcliffe, publisher of the Times, gave a copy of the interview to the United Press.

British Fears Quieted  
London, Dec. 21.—(U. P.)—British newspapers regard President Wilson's interview with the Paris correspondent of the Times as an unusually clear statement of allied peace aims and an effectually disposing of any misunderstanding that may have existed between Great Britain and the United States.

"The interview shows the desires of the man to whom the majority of the citizens of all freedom-loving countries are looking as the most powerful factor in making a righteous and durable peace," said the Times.

"He has been represented as anti-British and desiring to secure the necessary political and naval economical position for his country. These legends are baseless."

"Not animated by any dictatorial spirit, he came to Europe in a modest, earnest, almost prayerful mood. We believe he rightly holds that a just and lasting peace cannot be assured without the league of nations. On this point he is adamant."

The Daily Mail says: "Nothing in the interview affords the slightest support of the idea suggested in some quarters that President Wilson grasps at a position secondarily for the United States, or that he is antagonistic to the interests of the country. There is no wish to prescribe for Europe other than an earnest desire to aid the allies by counsel."

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"The British and American people are united by the bonds of common law, common language and a common desire for justice."

"If by 'peculiar position' President Wilson is to be understood in any degree as meaning an unfortunate position, we think his sympathy is unnecessary," the Evening Star says.

Americans Lose 21 Balloons  
Washington, Dec. 21.—(U. P.)—During the allied offensive from September 26 to November 11, the American army lost 21 balloons, while the enemy is believed to have lost at least 50, said a war department official Friday.

# Coffee Speculators In Other Countries Blamed for Advance

Rise in the price of coffee is due to practices of dealers outside the United States, over which the food administration has no control, according to W. K. Nowell, acting food administrator. Dealers have been buying a 90 days supply, which has prevented any extensive hoarding, and their profits have been limited to a five per cent margin for the importer and 2 1/2 for the jobber. Coffee trees in Sao Paulo, however, were seriously damaged by a severe frost, which started the price upward in Brazil. The signing of the armistice immediately started speculation in outside countries.

# AIRMEN SHOT DOWN AND REPORTED AMONG THE DEAD SHOW UP

Canadian Ace and American Aviator From Iowa Again With Their Friends.

By Bert Ford  
With the American Army of Occupation in Germany, Dec. 20.—(I. N. S.)—By Courier, a member of the Canadian air service, who was shot down while "strafing" the Germans on the ex-ambassador out on other lines failed.

He refused absolutely to discuss this time the charges made in the United States that Captain Boyd and Captain von Pappen, former attaches of the Kaiser's embassy in Washington, were involved in plots against the United States government. He did, however, emphatically deny that he was in any way implicated in any such conspiracy.

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# PROGRAM OF LAW REFORM MEETING WITH OPPOSITION

Justice Burnett, One of Members  
of Committee Reporting, Sees  
Grave Doubts of Any Change.

## CAREY PROPOSALS CRITICISED

Judge Knowles and Harrison Allen Speak Against Measures Before Bar Association.

Considerable opposition to the program of law reform initiated in the last legislature is developing among members of the legal profession, if the opening speeches made by prominent jurists and attorneys before the Oregon State Bar association this morning can be taken as a criterion.

Associate Justice George H. Burnett of the supreme court, who was one of the committee appointed to formulate a plan for judicial reform, was appointed, ten months ago to be formed, resolutions passed, slogans adopted, and the subject then to die.

He had some fears, he said, that the same thing would happen to the present movement. He denied the oft-repeated statement that most judicial decisions were based on some unimportant technicality. On the contrary, he said, the great majority of cases decided in the state supreme court, at least—were decided on their broad merits.

Too Radical, Says Judge Knowles  
Judge Burnett criticized the minority report submitted by Judge Charles J. Carey on the ground that certain of the Carey proposals, if adopted, would confer legislative power on an executive board of judges. He objected also to the "committee on discipline," one of the features of the Carey plan. Aside from those two provisions, Judge Burnett concluded all the reforms sought for in the Carey bill could be carried out without additional legislation and could be covered by the present code.

Circuit Judge J. W. Knowles of La Grande opposed the Carey report. "It is too radical," he said. "It would revolutionize our entire system of judicial procedure."

Harrison Allen of the firm of Griffith, Lott & Allen, attorneys for the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, did not believe in the wide departures from the present administration of justice as suggested by the commission. Oregon, he said, had already gone too far along such lines. The state, he said, is known everywhere as a clearing house for "experimental legislation."

Too Much Talk Blamed  
The reasons for part of the law's delays is to have a greater number of jurors in attendance on the court, as it is false economy to have so few as at present. Another factor in the delay, he said, was that the judges talk too much. He cited one instance where in a stenographic report of a trial prepared for an appeal, 45 per cent of the record was made up of remarks made by the judge.

J. W. Kaste told of a case in Chicago where final determination of the matter was not had before three years had elapsed. Cases, he said, are disposed of in the Multnomah courts in three months on an average.

In the opinion of Ralph R. Dunway, the present effort to reform the courts is a dangerous proceeding, tending, he said, by unwise talk to arouse the forces of Bolshevism. All remarks that justice is not meted out in the courts, he said, constitute a dangerous ferment and create a demand for change, when there is too much change already. The changing of laws, he declared, is a disease.

At the banquet to be given to the members of the association at the Benson hotel at 8:30 o'clock this evening, Major Frank D. Eaman, president of the Detroit Bar association, will deliver the principal address. Frank Branch Riley will be toastmaster. Among others to speak are Harrison G. Allen, Ernest W. Hardy, Roscoe C. Nelson, United States Attorney Bert E. Haney and Judge C. A. Johns.

Fire on Grand Avenue  
Fire did about \$1500 damage to the Jewel lodging-house and restaurant this morning at 283 Grand avenue. The fire

Vancover, Wash. Dec. 21.—The first issue of the Clarke County Farm Bureau News has made its appearance and will be published monthly hereafter.

Malted Milk was originated by Horlick. Avoid imitations and substitutes. Adv.

NEW SHOW SUNDAY  
Private HAROLD PEAT  
A PHOTOGRAPHER BASED ON HIS OWN BOOK—  
Two Years in Hell  
And Back With  
A Smile



PRIVATE PEAT  
A Paramount-Bioract Special

# PROSECUTION DROPS Bomb Plot Charge Involving Nolan

Ashland Boy Fell in  
Fight Day Before  
Armistice Signed

Private Arthur Ray Morgan of Ashland was killed in action November 10, according to word received by the relatives from the war department. Private Morgan was graduated from the Ashland high school in 1917. He enlisted in February, 1918, with the marines, was severely wounded in action August 28, and after being discharged from the hospital and returning to the front in October met his fate the day before the signing of the armistice.

Private Morgan leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan of Ashland; two sisters, Mrs. W. G. Stansbery of Portland and Mrs. J. C. Llescher of Dayton; and three brothers, E.