PRESIDENT WILL REOPEN SESSIONS AT PARIS, HE SAYS

If Senate Insists on Qualifying Peace Treaty He Announces He Will Summon Peace Delegates.

APPROVES INTERPRETATIONS

David Lawrence Finds Idaho and Washington Favor Wilson's View as Against Senators'.

By David Lawrence

En Route With President Wilson to Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 13.—President Wilson has come to the climax of his speech-making tour. He has stated with a tone bordering on finality that he shall deem it his duty to reopen the peace conference if the senate insists on qualifying the terms of the peace treaty with conditions or reservations.

He told his Idaho audience that reservations put into the ratifying resolution would alter the treaty to such an extent that the consent of all the powers who signed the pact at Paris, including Germany, would have to be secured before the conditions put into the document by the United States senate could be considered as a part of the treaty itself.

APPROVES INTERPRETATION

The president put himself on record as not objecting to any reservations or interpretations which might be embodied in a separate resolution by congress and which he said would constitute a notice to all powers of the way America's vote in the council of the League of Nations would be exercised hereafter.

In view of the fact that without the vote of the United States no decision on the part of the league's council can be effective, as a unanimous vote is required unless America is party to the dispute, the president believes a separate resolution could be adopted by congress amounting to permanent instruction to America's delegates at the peace conference. This is a new way of looking at the effectiveness of reservations that are not made a part of the ratifying resolution itself.

TERMS SUFFICIENTLY CLEAR

The president argues against reservations that alter the body of the treaty on the ground that the substance of all the suggested reservations, except those that mean to reject the whole treaty, are covered in language of the pact. Perhaps the speech at Helena, Mont., was the best summary Mr. Wilson has yet given of his reason for opposing reservations. In effect, he says this:

First—It is unnecessary to say that the United States shall be the sole judge of whether or not she has fulfilled her international obligations before withdrawing from the league on two years' notice because the covenant of the league does not give the council of the league or any other nation the right to say when any nation has fulfilled its obligations. It leaves that to the conscience of the nation and the opinion of the world.

BIND AMERICAN MEMBER

Second—The congress of the United States is just as free under article 10 to refuse to declare war as it always has been. In any emergency, he says, the most the council can do is to advise what steps shall be taken to make other nations behave and no steps can be taken without a unanimous agreement, and America's representative, under strict instructions from the American people, could not vote to advise war unless the congress of the United States had so resolved.

In other words, America's representative could be prevented by law of congress from voting to advise war until the will of congress had been manifested by joint resolution or otherwise. If the United States is party to the dispute, says Mr. Wilson, it is no better off than under the old system, for, being excluded from voting in the council, it can, after a nine months' "period of discussion," decide to declare war or not to secure respect for invaded rights. Already the United States is bound by the Bryan treaties to wait 12 months in disputes it may have with any 30 principal nations of the globe.

PROTECTS DOMESTIC FREEDOM

Third—As for the Monroe doctrine, the president says the whole world now recognizes the doctrine and that the covenant specifically says nothing in the treaty or league shall be considered as invalidating "such understanding regarding the Monroe doctrine." Inasmuch as America alone knows what the Monroe doctrine is, he thinks the United States alone can interpret it. He thinks it sufficiently covered in the treaty already.

Fourth—With respect to mentioning domestic questions like the tariff and immigration, the president points out that the covenant expressly prohibits the council from interfering in domestic questions or making reports on domestic disputes. To enumerate the tariff and immigration is in his opinion making a list of special questions, and that is dangerous because some domestic questions might be omitted and America would not want to give the impression that all domestic questions except the tariff and immigration might possibly be considered within the jurisdiction of the council.

SENATORS WANT WAR

"The mention of one thing," remarks the president, "is often the exclusion of other things."

Fifth—The president's explanation of the Shantung proposition is that to take Shantung from Japan, which now is in possession of it, means war with Japan and France and Great Britain. The latter two countries are bound by solemn treaty entered into before the Paris conference took place, whereby they are pledged to give Japan the right enjoyed by Germany.

Mr. Wilson says the remedy lies in Article 10, which safeguards the territorial integrity of China and makes it possible to examine some of the other rights and possessions enjoyed by European powers in China and give them back to China some day.

CHINA HAS NEW FORUM

He thinks the league gives China a new forum before which she can bring any case of threatened oppression or danger.

While the president contends for an unqualified adoption of the treaty on the above grounds, because, as he says, the treaty already covers many of the objections to it suggested in the senate, it is apparent that his real fear is not that the other countries would not accept America's reservations, even if embodied in the ratifying resolution itself, but that he believes that once changes are made by America, other nations will want changes, too, and that opposition parties in parliaments the world over will seek amendment and the whole peace treaty will be delayed in ratification or operation.

NORTHWEST WANTS LEAGUE

In the meantime Bolshevism may sweep the nations of Europe and possibly America, while statesmen spend time in debate. Mr. Wilson utters that warning and hopes that "such a tragedy" will not be necessary to confirm his present judgment. Both at Coeur d'Alene and Spokane the president was given a demonstrative reception. These are the states of Senators Borah and Poindexter, who belong to the group that wish to see the League of Nations eliminated altogether.

Sentiment here, as given by leading Republicans, does not sustain either senator. Even Governor Davis of Idaho, Republican, friend of Borah, is not altogether sure the senator correctly represents Idaho opinion in seeking the defeat of the treaty. Much the same view is given by conservative observers in the state of Washington. President Wilson carried the Northwest in 1916 and they unquestionably gave him the heartiest greetings he has met thus far. Spokane was especially enthusiastic.

INTEREST KEEN IN WILSON'S VISIT

(Continued From Page One)

will be a notable and representative group of Oregon citizens. Mrs. Wilson's acceptance of an invitation to the luncheon was received late Friday by former Governor Oswald West, chairman of the reception committee.

To receive Mrs. Wilson at the station a special group of women comprising Mrs. Ben W. Olcott, Mrs. George L. Baker and Mrs. C. S. Jackson has been selected by the reception committee. The same friends will accompany Mrs. Wilson on her tour over the Columbia river highway and will be entertained with her at the luncheon.

Mrs. Wilson will be presented upon her arrival with a veritable shower of Oregon roses, with the Portland Rose society and the Women's Hellenic society as donors.

SECRET SERVICE ACTIVE

Secret service men and state guard troops will be on duty throughout the time of the president's stay in Portland, augmenting the protective work of his personal bodyguard of secret service men.

Tickets admitting holders to seats or standing room at The Auditorium for President Wilson's address on Monday evening have been mailed to their winners in the state-wide lottery. The tickets received through the mail are the only ones necessary to gain admission and need not be exchanged. Careful check on the tickets and the names of their winners will be kept by a special staff of clerks, however, and those not entitled to seats will not be admitted. Neither will tickets be honored for admittance after 7:30 p. m. Monday.

The personnel of President Wilson's party, aside from the president and Mrs. Wilson, includes Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the president; Admiral Carey T. Grayson, personal physician to the president; Thomas W. Maloney, assistant secretary, and the following members of the White House staff: Charles Swem, Gilbert F. Close, Warren F. Johnson, Edward F. Johnston and Edward W. Smithers.

AT HOTEL PORTLAND

Secret service men accompanying the presidential party, which will be quartered at the Hotel Portland during its stay in the city, include J. E. Murphy, G. W. Starling, J. A. Stye, J. A. Sandveight, J. J. Fitzgerald, W. Ferguson and M. McCahill.

In addition to the official personnel of the party there will be with the president 28 news writers, photographers and film service representatives. These include: Mr. Barrios, Underwood News service; C. E. Turnage, Kinogram Publishing company; Pell Mitchell, Gaumont company; R. E. Donahue, Pathe News; U. K. Whipple, International Film service, official photographer.

Hugh Baillee, United Press; John Nevin, International News Service; David Lawrence, New York Evening Post and Oregon Daily Journal, and J. J. Williams, Universal service, all representing The Journal in the president's tour.

Byron Price, Associated Press; Louis Seibold, New York World; Rodney Bean, New York Times; Ben Allen, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Stanley M. Reynolds, Baltimore Sun; Robert Small, Philadelphia Public Ledger; Frank Lamb, Washington Ti....s; Morton M. Milford, Louisville Courier Journal; Charles White, New York Tribune; Phillip Kinsley, Chicago Tribune; J. A. Helleman, Atlantic Constitution; Robert Norton, Boston Post; Michael Hennessey, Boston Globe; E. C. Hill, New York Sun.

RAILROAD MEN WITH PARTY

Charles H. Grasty, New York Times; A. E. Goldhoff, Newspaper Enterprise association; J. J. O'Neill, Mount Clemens News Bureau; Pierce Miller, Associated Press.

Arthur Brooks, colored, is with the party as the president's personal valet and Mrs. Wilson is bringing her personal maid.

The president's special train comprises one baggage car, a diner, three standard Pullman sleepers and the president's private car, the "Mayflower." Preceding the train throughout its cross continental tour is a guard train of one car and engine in which members of the United States secret service and railroad employes are passengers. It runs approximately five minutes in advance of the president's special.

With the special train coming to Portland are F. L. Lipsett, district passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines at Washington, D. C., and E. E. Nelson, assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific roads, who joined the party at St. Paul, Minn.

VETERAN AGAIN IN SERVICE

From Portland, bound for California, the presidential special will be drawn by a Southern Pacific engine in charge of William O'Malley, veteran S. P. pilot, who has driven the engine on practically every nationally important train out of Portland in the past decade. The conductor, equally versed in guiding distinguished parties through the state, is Sam Veatch. John M. Scott, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, will accompany the train south. With it also will go A. T. Mercier, S. P. superintendent; D. S. Weir, assistant superintendent; Heinie Wild, fireman; W. E. Griffis and W. T. Fish, brakemen.

News writers accompanying President Wilson will be given a venison dinner at the Portland Press club rooms on Monday evening before the president's address at The Auditorium.

A large, fat, buck deer, contributed by Carl D. Shoemaker, state game warden, has been delivered to Henry Thiele, chef of the Benson hotel, to prepare for the dinner.

GUESTS ARE LIMITED

The dinner, arranged by the general reception committee, will be given under the auspices of the city editors of the Portland newspapers and a special committee of Press club members. Owing to the limited facilities for taking care of local newspapermen at the dinner, the reception committee has limited local guests to five men from each Portland daily and the managers of the three press associations.

Every item on the menu will be an Oregon products. The Associated Industries of Oregon, through A. G. Clark, arranged for all the food, and Henry Thiele volunteered his services to prepare the dinner.

Firms and individuals who contributed items of the menu are:

Newport Chamber of Commerce, Yaquina bay oysters; Carl D. Shoemaker, state game warden, venison and trout; the Phez Company, Salem, Phez loganberry juice; Independence creamery, cheese and butter; Closset & Devers, coff...; U. S. Bakery, bread.

WANTED TO BUY TICKET

"Can you tell me where I can get a ticket to hear Wilson?" asked a prosperous looking American citizen of Joe Herman, who was presiding behind the desk at the Portland hotel this morning.

"It can't be done," said Herman, in a tone of finality.

"Yesterday a man was in here with a ticket and he got $10 for it," he added.

But most of the lucky individuals who drew seats in the big lottery are not even offering their tickets for $10, but are holding onto the precious little bits of pasteboard tightly.

Portland hotel, which will be Wilson's headquarters, has quite suddenly become a most popular hostelry. To stay in the same hostelry and if possible on the same floor, has become the ambition of hundreds of visitors. Several days ago the hotel withheld all reservations over Sunday and Monday.

WANT THE SAME ROOM

No one is to be allowed to occupy the south wing of the second floor of the hotel except the president's party. A suite of three rooms has been set aside for the president's use and is being arranged. Other rooms in the same end of the corridor will be occupied by other members of the president's party, while the rooms at the opposite end of the hall have been reserved for the use of the secretaries, reporters and secret service men. Secret service men will be stationed in the halls to prevent any outsider intruding in this portion of the hotel.

Scores of requests have been received by the hotel for the president's room immediately upon his departure. None of these reservation requests have been complied with.

Other hotels in the city are receiving an increased number of reservations for the week-end, denoting a large influx of visitors on the day of President Wilson's arrival.

CHILDREN TO SEE WILSON

But the biggest turnout of all will be from Portland's own, who will jam the streets and obstruct traffic to see the President go by, if they can't get into The Auditorium. More than 35,000 school children alone will get a glimpse of the president in Portland or at Gresham, where it will be Children's day at the county fair, which President Wilson is to open.

The following persons have been selected among Oregon citizens to act as committee to the president:

W. G. McPherson, Robert H. Strong, F. B. Woodruff, Gilbert L. Hedges, Charles V. Galloway, Charles Hall, Will Peterson, E. E. Bragg, Til Taylor, J. H. Ackerman, B. Lee Paget, T. J. Crawford, C. H. McColloch, E. B. Aldrich, John M. Wall, C. L. McKenna.

Mrs. B. W. Olcott, Mrs. G. L. Baker, Mrs. C. S. Jackson, Miss Ruth Catlin, Mrs. G. J. Frankel, Miss Leona Larrabee, Mrs. Jennie Richardson, Miss Lillian Hackleman.

Dr. Charles Chamberlain, Honorable C. N. McArthur, Roger Sinnott, Warren E. Thomas, Lieutenant Commander Elder, General Charles F. Beebe, H. N. Esterly, John Manning, Rufus Holman, George W. Hoyt, A. A. Muck, Thomas M. Hurlburt, A. C. Newell, E. A. Sommers, O. M. Plummer, George M. Orton, George B. Thomas, Frank Lonergan, Miss Mary Isom, Major Cassius R. Peck.

Merle Campbell, Dr. G. H. Douglas, M. N. Dana, Ira Riggs, Dr. A. M. Webster, L. P. Hewitt, Frank E. Smith, W. R. Bilyeu, Adjutant General Stafrin, Colonel W. C. North, Major J. Francis Drake, W. B. Roberson, Mayor Percival, Vancouver.

NOT PARTY FIGHT, SAYS PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page One)

his serious remarks with humorous stories. As he spoke in the armory he stood as if in a spotlight, a sunbeam from the skylight falling upon him.

The president reached Tacoma at 8:55 a. m. A large crowd was at the station to greet him. Driving to the stadium of the high school he addressed nearly 30,000 children. His appearance here was the signal for shrill cheering, while his car progressed slowly around the amphitheatre.

POLES EXPRESS THANKS

Wilson stood while the national anthem was sung by the children. He then walked to the bandstand, and standing hat in hand, declared he was profoundly touched.

One of the thoughts uppermost in his mind, he said, was that the decision the nation must now make will mean more to the coming generation than it means to the present generation.

A little Polish girl handed the president a memorandum from the Poles of Tacoma, thanking him for what he had done for Poland. Wilson left the stadium to the din of renewed cheering of childish voices.

At the armory, the president found the side door locked and was obliged to stand on the sidewalk several minutes. He joked about it.

WILL MEET WORKERS

The president was due to leave Tacoma for Seattle at noon. Upon his arrival at the latter city at 1:30 p. m. he was to go for a drive, take a short rest at a hotel, and then board the old battleship Oregon for the review.

Wilson ... one apopintment for Sunday at Seattle, a conference with representatives of the state federation of labor, at 2 p. m.

Wilson's plans called for a speech at Tacoma this morning, leaving Tacoma at noon for Seattle, where he was to review the Pacific fleet at 3 p. m. After a public dinner at the Hippodrome in Seattle at 7 p. m., the president intended to speak at the arena. He will spend Sunday in Seattle, departing at night for Portland, where he is due early Monday.

Wilson is looking forward to meeting Secretary Daniels at Seattle, the first opportunity they have had to confer since the navy secretary left Washington to review the Pacific fleet upon its arrival on the west coast.

STARTS CHEERING EARLY

The vigor with which the president plunged into his subject at Spokane late Friday made it appear as if he had been "fighting under wraps," so to speak, in some of his earlier addresses. He had the people up on their chairs cheering when he made his appeal that the League of Nations issue be placed on a non-partizan basis. He said Republicans first suggested the league; that Republicans should be for it because they belong to that party, and flatly asked that the 1920 presidential campaign be put out of mind when the league is under consideration.

That the president deeply appreciated the rousing welcome he received in Spokane was shown in his smile, which was more in evidence than it had been during the two or three preceding days, and in his manner, which became more buoyant and enthusiastic. He appears to respond more quickly to a hearty greeting.

There was no speech scheduled Friday night, but many saw the president at small stations where he most always came out for a wave, as if anxious not to disappoint any gathering, however small. During the night the president's special crossed the Cascade range of mountains and when the clouds broke there was moonlit scenery which was keenly appreciated by members of the party.

Mrs. Wilson is receiving so many gifts that the perishables are distributed through the train with her compliments. A huge box of candy was thus disposed of last evening.

The size and enthusiasm of the crowd which met the president's train at Pasco late Friday night impelled him, he said, to make a speech there, although his physician had ordered him to save his voice and not talk from the rear platform.

Wilson said he could not refrain from telling the people how much cheered and delighted he was to see them and he said he took the liberty of interpreting their welcome not only as a tribute to the president, "but as an expression of your interest in the great cause for which I came out to fight."

The war, he said, will not be ended until America's pledges have been fulfilled.

The text of President Wilson's address at the armory here in part was as follows:

"My fellow countrymen: I have long wanted to get away from Washington in order to get into touch with the great body of my fellow citizens, because I feel, as I am sure you feel, that we have reached one of the most critical periods in the history of the United States. The shadow of the war is not yet lifted from us and we have just come out of the depths of the Valley of Death.

WHY WE WENT TO WAR

"I thought it would not be impertinent on my part if I asked permission to read you the concluding passage of the address in which I requested the government of the United States to accept Germany's challenge of war: 'We shall fight,' I said, 'for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts, for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right of such a concert of free peoples as will bring peace and safety to all nations, and make the world itself at last free. To such a pass we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are, everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the time has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth, of happiness and of peace which she has enjoyed. God helping her, she can do no other.'

BELGIUM STOOD FIRM

"That is the program we started out on. (Applause.) That is the program which all America adopted, without respect to party, and shall we now hesitate to carry it out? Shall we now falter at the very critical moment when we are finally to write our name to the standing pledge which we then took? (Cries of "No, no.") I want to remind you, my fellow citizens, that many other nations were put under a deeper temptation than we. It would have been possible for little, helpless Belgium at any time to make terms with the enemy. * * * At the cost of everything that she had, Belgium did nothing else than underwrite civilization. (Prolonged applause.)

"* * * This was a commercial war, in part, on Germany's part, as she feared the competition of the skillful Belgians. She took all her machinery away. Where it was too bulky to take away it was all destroyed under the direction of experts, not blown to pieces, but the very part that made it impossible to use it without, absolutely destroyed. I have been through great plants there that seemed to the eye to have much substantial machinery left, but experts showed me that it could never work again. And Belgium lies prostrate, because she fulfilled her pledge to civilization.

ITALY WITHSTOOD TEMPTATION

"Italy could have had her terms at the hands of Austria at almost any period of the war, particularly just before she made her final stand at the Piave river, but she would not compound with the enemy. She, too, had underwritten civilization. And, my friends, this passage which I have read to you, which the whole country accepted as its pledge, is but an underwriting of civilization. (Applause.)

"But in order to let you remember what the thing cost, just let me read you a few figures. If I did not have them on official authority I would deem them incredible. Here is what the war cost those who were engaged against Germany:

"It cost Great Britain and her dominions $88,000,000,000. These figures do not include what the different members loaned each other. They are direct war costs. Great Britain and her dominions, thirty-eight billion dollars; France, twenty-six billion dollars; the United States, twenty-two billion dollars; Russia, eighteen billion; Italy, thirteen billion, and the total, including Belgium, Japan and other smaller countries one hundred and twenty-three billion dollars. It cost the central powers: Germany, thirty-nine billion; Austria-Hungary, twenty-one billion; Turkey and Bulgaria, three billion, a total of sixty-three billion dollars; a grand total of direct war cost of one hundred and eighty-six billion dollars, an incredible sum to save civilization.

BATTLE DEATHS HIGH

"Now the question is are we going to keep safe? The expenditures of the United States were at the rate of one million dollars an hour for two years, one million dollars an hour including the night-time, for two years. Battle deaths—and this is the cost that touches our hearts—the battle deaths were: Russia, one million seven hundred thousand; Germany, one million six hundred thousand; France, one million three hundred and eight-five thousand; Great Britain, nine hundred thousand; Austria, eight hundred thousand; Italy, three hundred and sixty-four thousand; the United States, fifty thousand three hundred dead, a total of all belligerents of seven million four hundred and fifty thousand two hundred men dead on the field of battle—seven and a half million.

"The totals for the wounded are not obtainable at present, but the total wounded for the United States army was two hundred and thirty thousand, excluding those, of course, who were killed. The total of all battle deaths in all of the wars of the world from 1793 to 1914 were something under six million. So that in all of the wars of the world for more than one hundred years fewer men died than have been killed upon the field of battle in the last five years. These are terrible facts, my fellow citizens, and we ought never to forget them. * * *

NATION'S DUTY CLEAR

"The country has not forgotten this war, and will never permit any man who stands in the way of the fulfillment of great pledges ever to forget the sorrowful day when he made that attempt (applause). I read you these figures in order to emphasize and set in a higher light, if I may, a substitute which is offered, a substitute for war, a substitute for turmoil, a substitute for sorrow and despair. That substitute is offered in the covenants of the League of Nations (applause). America alone cannot underwrite civilization. All the great free peoples of the world must underwrite it, and only the free peoples of the world can join the League of Nations. The membership is open only to self-governing nations. Germany is for the present excluded because she must prove that she is self-governing.

"This was a war against autocracy, and if you have disordered, if you have disquieted populations, if you have insurgent elements in your populations, you are going to have autocracy, because the stronger is going to seize the power as it has seized it in Russia. I want to declare I am the enemy of the rulership of any minority, however constituted. (Applause.) Minorities have often beeen right, majorities wrong; but minorities cease to be right when they use the wrong means to make their wants known. * * *

"We have the pledge of all the nations of the world that they will sit down and talk everything over that is apt to make trouble among them and that they will talk it over in public so that the whole illuminating process of public knowledge and public discussion may penetrate every part of the country. And I believe for my part that that is a 98 per cent insurance against war. (Applause.) * * *

LABOR GETS HEARING

"Now in immediate connection with the League of Nations there is what I venture to call the magna charta of liberty. There is a provision for the constant, regular international discussion of labor problems, no matter where they arise in the world, for the purpose of lifting the whole level of labor conditions. For the purpose of safeguarding the help of women and of children, for the sake of bringing about those international comities with regard to labor, upon which the happiness of mankind so much depends. So that there is a heart in the midst of the treaty, not only made by prudent men, but it is made by men with hearts under their jackets. (Applause).

"I have seen men over there whose emotions are not often touched, with suffused eyes when they spoke of the purposes of this conference. Because they realized that for the first time in the history of mankind, statesmen had got together not to lay plans for the aggrandizement of government, but in order to lay plans for the liberation of people.

FAVORED BY REPUBLICANS

"What I want everybody in every American audience to understand is this: The first effective impulse towards this sort of thing came from America. And I want to call your attention to the fact that it came from some of the very men who are now opposing its consummation. They dreamed the dream that is now being realized; they saw the vision 20, 25, 30 years ago, which all mankind are now permitted to see, and it is of particular importance to remember, my fellow citizens, at this moment when some men have dared to introduce party passion into this question that some of the leading spirits, perhaps I might say the leading spirit in the conception of this great idea, were the leading figures of the great Republican party.

"I do not like to mention parties in this matter. I hope there is not a real thoughtful, conscientious person in the United States who will determine his or her opinion about this matter with any thought that there is an election in the year 1920 (applause), and I want you to forget, just because I want you to realize how absolutely nonpartisan this thing is. I want to forget, if you please, that I had anything to do with it. I had the great privilege of being the spokesman of this splendid nation at this critical period in her history, but I was her spokesman, not my own.

TOOK ADVICE OF OPPONENTS

"When I advocated the things in this League of Nations I had the full and proud consciousness I was only expressing the best thought and the best conscience of my beloved fellow countrymen (great applause). The only things that I have any special personal connection with in the League of Nations covenant are things that I was careful to have put in there because of the very considerations which are now being urged. I brought the first draft of the League of Nations covenant over to this country in March last. I then held a conference of the frankest sort with the foreign relations committee of the senate. They made a number of suggestions as to alterations and additions. I took all of these suggestions back to Paris and every one of them, without exception, was embodied in the covenant (applause). I had one or two hard fights to get them in.

"You are told, my fellow citizens, it is amazing that anybody should say it, but you are told that it does not satisfactorily recognize the Monroe doctrine. Why, it says in so many words that nothing in that covenant shall be considered as impairing the validity of the Monroe doctrine, and the point is that up to that conference there wasn't a nation in the world that could have been induced to give official recognition to the Monroe doctrine; and here in this great turn of the tide of the world all the great nations of the world united in recognizing the Monroe doctrine (applause).

TOOK REPUBLICAN ADVICE

It not only is not impaired, but it has the backing of the world (applause). Every point where suggestions were made, they were accepted, and the suggestions came, for the most part, from the Republican side of the committee. I say that because I am particularly interested, my fellow citizens, to have you realize that there is no politics in this thing, except that profoundly important politics, the politics of civilization.

"I have the honor today of speaking under a chairman who, I understand, is a member of the Republican party; and every meeting that I have spoken to on this trip has been presided over by a Republican (applause). I am saying these things merely because I want to read the riot act to anybody who tries to inject politics into this matter.

AMERICA FIRST

"Some very interesting things happened while we were on the other side of the water. One of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States, Mr. Wickersham of New York, who was the attorney general in Mr. Taft's cabinet, came over to Europe, I am told—I did not see him while he was over there—but I am told that he came over there to fight the thing, to oppose the things that he understood the American peace mission was trying to accomplish—and what happened to Mr. Wickersham? He was absolutely converted, above all things else, to the necessity of having a league of nations, not only, but this League of Nations.

"He came back to the United States and has ever since, in season and out of season, been preaching in public advocacy of the adoption of this covenant. I need not tell you the conspicuously fine work which his chief Mr. Taft, has been doing in the same cause. I am very proud, my fellow citizens, to be associated with these gentlemen; I am very proud to forget party lines, because there is one thing that is so much greater than being a Republican or a Democrat that these things ought never to be mentioned or connected with this, and that is being an American. (Applause.)

DUTY MUST BE MET

"There is only one way to be an American, and that is to fulfill the pledges that we gave the world at our birth. We have given the world at every turn in our history that we have just now sealed with the blood of some of our best young men. Ah, my fellow citizens, do not forget the aching hearts that are behind discussions like this; do not forget the forlorn homes from which those boys went and never came back. I have it in my heart that if we do not do this great thing now, every woman ought to weep because of the child at her arms. She has a boy at her breast and she may be sure that when he comes to manhood this terrible task will not have to be done once more. Everywhere I look at the little children with tears in my eyes, because I feel it my business to save them. These glad youngsters with flags in their hands! I pray to God they may never have to carry the flag upon the battlefield. * * *

I wish that some of the men who are opp...g this treaty could get the vision in their hearts of what it has done. It has liberated great populations; it has set up the standards of right and liberty for the first time where they were never unfurled before, and then has placed back of it this splendid power of nations combined. For without the League of Nations the whole thing is a house of cards; just a breath of power to blow it down, whereas with the League of Nations it is as strong as Gibraltar.

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