HOOVER IGNORED BY G. O. P. LEADERS

Washington Now Believes He Really Means He Is Not a Candidate

MIDDLE STAND ON TREATY

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger

Washington, March 20. — Herbert Hoover's last statement on the treaty is regarded by Washington as removing him from the fold as a possible Democratic nominee for the presidency. Even Democrats who have been favorable to his nomination say today that he cannot now be the candidate.

His position on the treaty is neither the Lodge position nor the Wilson position, but one midway between the two. He thinks that the treaty should be accepted in spite of the reservations which Senator Lodge has attached to it. Thus he neither stands with Wilson, who declares that the Lodge reservations, particularly the one on Article X, destroy the treaty. Nor does he stand with Lodge, who asserts that it is unsafe for the United States to enter the league without the Lodge reservations. He is more for the league than Lodge, in fact, is as much for the league as is Wilson himself, only he does not regard the covenant drawn by Wilson as handed down from Mount Sinai.

Just as in his public statements he has refused to take sides between the two parties in advance of seeing their tickets, so with regard to the league he has refused to take sides between Wilson and Lodge now that the covenant is an issue in the campaign. Nothing that Mr. Hoover has said since his name became prominently mentioned for the presidency has caused as much speculation as this latest statement. "What does he mean by it?" "What is he up to?" "Is he trying to be a Republican? If so, why didn't he say in the first place that he was one and be done with it?"

Hoover a Puzzle as Candidate

Considered as a candidate, Mr. Hoover has been a puzzle right along. If he was a Republican and desired to be nominated, why didn't he enter the Republican primaries along with Wood and the rest of them? This question seemed to answer itself. Therefore, Washington settled down to the theory that Mr. Hoover did not expect and did not seek the Republican nomination, but would accept the Democratic nomination under proper circumstances. The fact that the Republicans would naturally be reluctant to accept him as a candidate, in view of his connection with the Wilson administration and in view particularly of his support of Wilson in asking for a Democratic Congress last fall, seemed to lend color to this theory.

The Democrats accepted it and liked it. It gave them an ace in the hole. Mr. Hoover had great personal strength. If nominated by the Democracy, he would bring with him large independent support. It appeared to be a bad Democratic year, but Hoover might easily win for the Democracy. Several Democratic papers, particularly close to the administration, took up with Hoover as their candidate. Men of importance in the Democratic party, loyal supporters of Mr. Wilson, privately expressed great interest in the Hoover candidacy.

This development did not produce the result that might be expected on the theory that Mr. Hoover regarded himself as a possible Democratic nominee and would welcome signs of interest in himself on the part of the Democratic leaders. There was no bending of Hoover in the Democratic direction. On the contrary, certain engineering friends of his wrote, asking permission to urge his nomination for President. The purpose of these people was a Republican nomination. Mr. Hoover was just as kindly and as indifferent to them as he had been to his Democratic admirers. The letter was a shock to those who thought they had him nominated as a Democrat. It could be explained on a theory, but the Hoover candidacy was requiring too many theories.

Difference With Wilson Vital

Then came the letter of last April which indicated a difference with the President and finally the statement of Thursday which made that difference plain. The difference is vital if Mr. Wilson is to dominate the Democratic party at San Francisco. And he is. Mr. Wilson says the reservation on Article X is a tremendous issue. Mr. Hoover agrees with Mr. Bryan that it is too small a thing to make a row about. There is no reconciling these two positions. If Mr. Wilson means what he says Mr. Hoover cannot be his candidate nor can he be the Democrats' candidate, much as the Democracy would like to get away from the Article X issue Mr. Wilson has created.

Washington is beginning to have a new theory about Mr. Hoover. It is that he meant what he said when he declared he was not a candidate for either party's nomination. The last explanation Washington is ready to accept of any declaration relating to politics is that it means what it says. And it takes some of the joy out of life to suppose that Mr. Hoover is really, truly and honestly no candidate, and that there is not a deep and well-played game going on of which he is the beneficiary. And as Washington views it Mr. Hoover is behaving admirably as no candidate at all, preferring his convictions to office, but as every Washington comment implies—what strange taste.

The other Republican candidates refuse to accept this theory that Mr. Hoover is really, truly and honestly no candidate. They see him in view of his latest statement as heading their way. They insist quite firmly that he is a Democrat and should not intrude. They feel about him the way the moon felt about the sun's shining in the middle of the night, in "Alice Through a Looking Glass."

"It's very rude of him," sch said, "to come and spoil the fun." But the truth is that if Mr. Hoover is heading toward his old party he is making little progress. He is not seriously considered by the men who will make the Republican nomination at Chicago. You will hear a hundred discussions of the prospects at Chicago without hearing Hoover's name mentioned once.

Peace Resolution Facing Senate

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forward last December. ncn opposition to it was shown in the House. There is a question whether the two legislative branches could get together on an acceptable draft of the resolution or if President Wilson would accept it if passed. His signature is required to make joint resolutions effective.

Senator Fall last summer submitted a series of questions to the President regarding the peace question, in which he asked if Congress and the President could not declare peace by a "proces verbal," such as a resolution. President Wilson was emphatic at :.at time in his disapproval of such a course.

"I feel constrained to say," he wrote the New Mexican senator, "not only that in my judgment I have not the power by proclamation to declare that peace exists, but that I could in no circumstances consent to take such a course prior to the ratification of a formal treaty of peace.

"I feel it due to perfect frankness to say that it would, in my opinion, put a strain upon our national honor which we never could efface if, after sending our men to the battlefield to fight the common cause, we should abandon our associates in the war in the settlement of the terms of peace and dissociate our selves from all responsibility with regard to those terms."

Vote on Ratification

The vote on ratification follows:

FOR THE TREATY—49

Republicans—28

Ball (Delaware)	Lenroot (Wisconsin)
Calder (New York)	Lodge (Mass.)
Capper (Kansas)	McLean (Conn.)
Colt (Rhode Island)	McNary (Oregon)
Curtis (Kansas)	New (Indiana)
Dillingham (Vermont)	Page (Vermont)
Edge (New Jersey)	Phipps (Colorado)
Elkins (West Va.)	Smoot (Utah)
Frelinghuysen (N. J.)	Spencer (Missouri)
Hale (Maine)	Sterling (S. D.)
Jones (Washington)	Sutherland (W. Va.)
Kellogg (Minn.)	Wadsworth (N. Y.)
Kenyon (Iowa)	Warren (Wyoming)
Keyes (N. H.)	Watson (Indiana)

Democrats—21

Ashurst (Arizona)	Phelan (Calif.)
Beckham (Kentucky)	Pittman (Nevada)
Chamberlain (Ore.)	Pomerene (Ohio)
Fletcher (Florida)	Ransdell (La.)
Gore (Oklahoma)	Smith (Georgia)
Henderson (Nevada)	Smith (Maryland)
Kendrick (Wyoming)	Trammell (Florida)
King (Utah)	Walsh (Mass.)
Myers (Montana)	Walsh (Montana)
Nugent (Idaho)	Wolcott (Delaware)
Owen (Oklahoma)	

AGAINST THE TREATY—35

Republicans—12

Borah (Idaho)	Knox (Pennsylvania)
Brandegee (Conn.)	La Follette (Wis.)
Fernald (Maine)	McCormick (Ill.)
France (Maryland)	Moses (N. H.)
Gronna (N. D.)	Norris (Nebraska)
Johnson (Calif.)	Sherman (Illinois)

Democrats—23

Bomer (Alabama)	Reed (Missouri)
Culberson (Texas)	Robinson (Ark.)
Dial (S. C.)	Shepard (Texas)
Gay (Louisiana)	Shields (Tenn.)
Glass (Virginia)	Simmons (N. C.)
Harris (Georgia)	Smith (S. C.)
Harrison (Miss.)	Stanley (Kentucky)
Hitchcock (Neb.)	Swanson (Virginia)
Johnson (S. D.)	Thomas (Colorado)
Kirby (Arkansas)	Underwood (Ala.)
McKellar (Tenn.)	Williams (Miss.)
Overman (N. C.)	

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—12

Penrose, Pennsylvania, Republican, against, with Harding, Ohio, Republican, and Nelson, Minnesota, Republican, for.

Fall, New Mexico, Republican, against, with Newberry, Michigan, Republican, for, and McCumber, North Dakota, Republican, for.

Poindexter, Washington, Republican, against, with Cummins, Iowa, Republican, and Townsend, Michigan, Republican, for.

Smith, Arizona, Democrat, against, with Gerry, Rhode Island, Democrat, and Jones, New Mexico, Democrat, for.

Doubts that Senator Penrose would join the irreconcilables were dispelled early yesterday afternoon. Senator Curtis, of Kansas, Republican whip in the Senate, announced that Mr. Penrose was "paired" against the treaty with Senators Harding, of Ohio, who left to keep an engagement in Indiana, and Nelson, of Minnesota, both Republicans. The "two-for-one pairs" were made because of the necessity under the constitution for two votes for a treaty to every one against.

RESERVATIONS THAT DEFEATED TREATY

The treaty of peace, which was signed last year atVersailles, contained, besides a declaration of peace with Germany on terms set forth in the document, provision for a League of Nations to conduct to some extent the affairs of the whole world.

The League of Nations has been the subject of the most bitter fighting in the United States Senate. President Wilson asking that the covenant be adopted substantially unchanged, while senators, both Republican and Democratic, largely the former, insisted that it could not be ratified without reservations. Senator Lodge has led the reservation fight.

The reservations which were adopted are as follows:

Reservations on mandatories; Lodge reservation on Monroe Doctrine, withholding it from the jurisdiction of the League of Nations; Lodge reservation relating to domestic questions being withheld from the League of Nations; reservation relating to appointment and defining authority of Americans on administrative bodies created under treaty, a substitute for Lodge reservation; original Lodge reservation restricting powers of reparations commission with regard to trade between the United States and Germany; reservations relating to armaments, the economic boycott, alien property and the labor section; amended Lenroot reservation declaring United States voting strength in league must equal that of Great Britain; Lodge substitute reservation on Article X, placing power in Congress only to direct United States troops or interference in controversies.

The Senate voted Thursday to incorporate into ratification resolution a formal expression for the freedom of Ireland and a broad indorsement of the principle of self-determination of subject peoples everywhere.

The Senate yesterday adopted the modified reservation preamble.

Phone Rate Rise Opposed in City

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phone lines were controlled by the postmaster general are to become effective May 1, unless the Public Service Commission decrees otherwise.

The company's application was filed yesterday with the Public Service Commission at Harrisburg.

Of fifty-eight points near this city, the proposed new rates make reductions in two instances, leave unchanged the rates to thirty points and increase those to twenty-six points.

Increases are made in these instances:

	Present	New
Ambler, Pa.	$ .10	$ .15
Bethayres, Pa.	10	15
Bristol, Pa.	15	20
Chester, Pa.	10	15
Cheltenham, Pa.	05	10
Cornwells, Pa.	10	15
Florence, N. J.	15	20
Haddonfield, N. J.	05	10
Haddon Heights, N. J.	05	10
Hulmeville, Pa.	15	20
Langhorne, Pa.	15	20
Lansdowne, Pa.	05	10
Laurel Springs, N. J.	10	15
Llanerch, Pa.	05	10
Media, Pa.	10	15
Melrose, Pa.	05	10
Narberth, Pa.	05	10
Newtown Square, Pa.	10	15
Norristown, Pa.	10	15
North Wales, Pa.	15	20
Sharon Hill, Pa.	05	10
Wayne, Pa.	10	15
West Chester, Pa.	20	25
Whitemarsh, Pa.	10	15
Willow Grove, Pa.	10	15
Woodbury, N. J.	05	10

The rate to Chester Heights, Pa., under the new scale is reduced from twenty to fifteen cents, and a like reduction is made on the rate to Port Kennedy, Pa.

Delaware Faces Split on Suffrage

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Time was when the roads in rural Delaware were lined with human railbirds perched on fences waiting for the political purchaser with the small black handbag to pass their way. There are something like 9000 negro women in Delaware who will be entitled to vote should the amendment be ratified, and this is one argument that is being used particularly in the southern part of the state.

The relation of the amendment to taxation is in the claim that separate polling places must be maintained for the negro voters, and negro women particularly, and thus another objection is registered.

Antis Have Conspicuous Leaders

The operative force of the opposition is in the hands of the Delaware branch of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, at the head of which is Mrs. Thompson, of Dover. She is the wife of Henry B. Thompson, widely known banker of New York, who is at the head of the committee in charge of the great Princeton fund drive. Among other prominent women members associated with her are Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, Mrs. Willard Saulsbury, wife of the former United States senator; Mrs. Josiah O. Wolcott, wife of United States Senator Wolcott; Mrs. Eugene du Pont, Miss Amy du Pont, Mrs. Josiah Marvel, Mrs. Joseph Bancroft, Mrs. James Pennewill, Mrs Thomas M. Gormley, wife of State Senator Gormley, and others.

The association represents, equally as much as the suffrage organizations, the aristocracy, wealth and political influence of the peninsula.

Even Division Estimated

An estimate made by a gentleman familiar with the legislative complexion gives the amendment 17 votes in the House and 9 in the Senate, and opposed to it 18 votes in the House and 8 in the Senate. This divides the Legislature evenly. But all figures are subject to revision, in view of the possibility of trading and compromise on the school code and the repeal of the Klair prohibition.

It is positively asserted that President pro tem. of the Senate, I. D. Short, and Senator D. C. Corbett are unplaced and noncommittal. In spite of the attitude of Congressman Caleb R. Layton, who presided at the ratification rally in Wilmington on Thursday night and who is a resident of Sussex county, it is asserted that not more than three out of its fifteen representatives in the Legislature will vote for the amendment.

The three Layton brothers, Landreth L., Daniel J. and Caleb R., are credited with controlling the politics of the lower county. Landreth Layton presided at the farmers' meeting in Georgetown on last Tuesday and barred out all debate on the suffrage amendment. President pro tem. of the Senate, Short also displayed antagonism when, in calling the meeting to order, he announced that nothing but the school code would be discussed.

If this indicates a split in the Layton household, it can be duplicated in hundreds of other homes in the state. Prejudice rather than politics seems to hold the whiphand in this crisis.

With the outcome as uncertain as present information would indicate, the extra session, which begins on Monday, promises to be one of the most interesting meetings the Legislature of Delaware has ever held.

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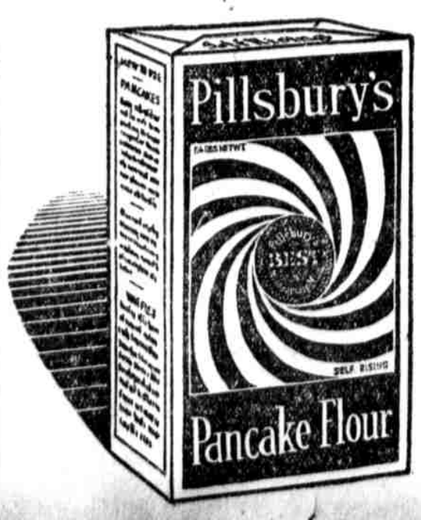

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