

OPPONENTS OF TREATY TO HIT WILSON'S TRAIL

Senators Will Open Antipact Campaign in Chicago Wednesday

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—The anti-treaty speechmaking tour of the radical Senate opposition will open at Chicago on next Wednesday night with Senators Borah, Johnson and McCormick as the speakers.

The reports which are coming back to Washington regarding the statements made by the President to the audiences assembled in the Middle West yesterday were proving irritating to the Senators left in Washington. Plans for the counter-attack on the stump materialized rapidly in consequence, and it was made plain that there will be no minding of words when the radical opponents get into action.

Senator Harding, of Ohio, gave notice that early next week he proposes to answer the statements of the President at Columbus, when he

said that it was "time to either put up or shut up."

Follow Wilson's Trail The Johnson speaking tour will go on from Chicago to Indianapolis, following the trail of the President. Thursday is the date set for the Indianapolis speech and the Senator will be in Kansas City on September 11, followed by an address in St. Louis on the next evening.

Senator Borah and Johnson will continue to speak as long as possible for them to be absent from Washington, Senator Reed, of Missouri, is scheduled to appear in Akron, O., on Sunday night and Senator Wadsworth will give an address in Salem, N. Y., next Tuesday.

SEES TREATY AS NEW ORDER CHARTER

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son arranged to sleep late on his special train, leaving it only a short time before the hour for his address. Although he is said by his physician, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, to be standing the trip well, he is conserving his strength as much as possible for the three weeks of the tour remaining before him.

CONTEMPTIBLE QUITTERS, FOES ARE CHARACTERIZED IN ST. LOUIS ADDRESSES

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—In two addresses here yesterday President Wilson discussed at length disputed points of the Peace Treaty and invited those who oppose it to prove whether they "are not absolute, contemptible quitters if they do not see the game through."

The American people, said Mr. Wilson are to "see it through to the end, and the end has not come yet." It was a square cut issue, he said, whether the United States "will redeem its pledge."

The President defended the Shantung provision as the only solution possible by which China can be assisted in her effort to regain control of Shantung province. Analyzing Article 10 of the League Covenant, he said the League Council could not advise and could not do that without concurrence of the American members. The right of revolution, he asserted, was scrupulously preserved.

The President's first address was at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon where he had been cheered along the route of a seven-mile automobile ride through the streets. He spoke last night in the Coliseum where in 1916 he was renominated for the Presidency.

The Presidential party arrived shortly after 6 o'clock at the Coliseum, where many national conventions have been held. When the President was introduced by Governor Frederick D. Gardner, who said the people of Missouri never had been more sincere in extending a welcome to any visitor.

When the Governor introduced Mr. Wilson as "the father of world democracy" there was another burst of applause. A photographer in a lookout gallery called through a megaphone for a moment's attention to take a flash-light picture. The President did not wince, saying this is "much too serious an occasion to care how we look, we ought to care how we think."

Mr. Wilson declared that to amend the Treaty would mean its failure and the isolation of the United States. Only those who are ignorant of world affairs, he said, could believe that even a great nation like the United States could stand by itself and apart.

If the United States is to save its own economic interests, said the President, it must save the economic interests of the world. That was one reason, he continued, why the United States should have a representative on the powerful reparations committee. If there were no American voice on this commission, he asserted, this country would have to put into the hands of foreign interests seeking to control world markets American money for the rehabilitation of the world.

"That," said the President, "is what they call playing a lone hand. It is playing a hand frozen out. Those who propose these things do not understand the interests of the United States."

Should America fail to take its just part in the world rehabilitation, he President said, the whole attitude of the world toward America would be changed. Because the world trusted so much, he said, the reaction would be accordingly great. Emphasizing how economic features figure in war, Mr. Wilson described how the Germans had dismantled Belgian factories. The war, he added, was not a political war, but a "commercial and industrial war."

Should the United States stand apart economically and politically, the President continued, then it must be "physically ready" for trouble. The nation must become, he said, "a nation in arms."

"You can't afford to be unfriendly to everybody," he continued, "unless you can afford to have everybody unfriendly to you."

Germany was not the only nation which had a secret service, Mr. Wilson said, but every nation in Europe also was spying on its neighbors, because they all had to be ready for schemes of conquest to be sprung.

Alliance, Not a League The League of Nations, without the United States, would be "an alliance and not a league of nations," he said.

"There can be no League of Nations, in a true sense, without the partnership of this great people. And if we are a partner, let me predict we'll be the senior partner. The other nations are looking to us for leadership and direction."

It was a clear choice, said the President, between "armed isolation" and "peaceful partnership." He said he had heard it asserted with "annoying ignorance" that this

league would be a league for war. "I wonder," he continued, "if some of the gentlemen who are commenting on this treaty have read it. There isn't a phrase of doubtful meaning in the whole document."

When the President said if somebody would give him the name of one of those gentlemen he'd send him a copy, several people in the crowd yelled "Reed!" The President laughed.

The League opponents, the President said, seemed to be figuring out how soon we could get out of it. Then he added: "For one am not a quitter, and got another cheer from the crowd."

All the arguments of the opposition, Mr. Wilson said, were based on an assumption that every one was going to break the covenant and that bad faith was to be the universal rule.

He described the arbitration and boycott provisions of the covenant, and said if any nation went to war, after the covenant had been exhausted, it meant that nation was determined to run amuck anyway.

No Politics in Treaty The President declared there was no politics in the treaty, and asserted that both the Republican and the Democratic national platforms had adopted the treaty as their program. He said he had been obeying both parties. He said he was glad to see whether the United States would stand by the treaty where he "heard politics until sometimes I wish both parties were smothered in their own gas."

The American people, said Mr. Wilson, are to "see it through to the end, and the end has not come yet." If the United States keeps back, he said, whether the United States "will redeem its pledge," but if it went in "it will never come." It was a square-cut issue, he said, whether the United States "will redeem its pledge."

For the first time since his speaking trip began, President Wilson referred to notes, holding a small typewritten sheet in his hand.

Describes Nationalist Speaking at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon the President said that he greeted nationalist as the man who wants his nation to be a great nation.

And a great nation, he added, is one of which the people are the heart of its duty among the nations of the world.

To establish and safeguard the small nations of the world was the purpose of the treaty. Objection had been made to this, he said, on the plea that it was "none of our business."

Business to Prevent War "But it is our business," continued the President, "to prevent war, and if we don't take care of the weak nations of the world, then we will have war."

Those who objected, Mr. Wilson said, should now show how else peace can be guaranteed. "Let them show," he said, "that they are not absolutely contemptible quitters if they don't see this game through."

The industrial interests of the United States, said the President, reached far into European affairs. If the nations only "minimized its own business," he said, "it soon would have no other business," and would be isolated politically as well as industrially.

Meantime, the President continued, the treaty would go into effect and great powerful international commissions would be set up. Referring to his request that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee give approval to the appointment of an American representative on the reparations commission, the President continued: "I'm looking after the industrial relations of the United States. I would like to see the other men who are."

The League of Nations the President defined as "a combination of the world for the good of the world." In almost every other national controversy where there was a thorough discussion, he declared, there had been no war.

"War is a process of heat," said the President, "and what is proposed is that every hot thought shall be spread out in the cooling opinion of the world."

Emphasizing the importance of the economic bond between the nations of the league covenant, the President said he didn't think that after their remembrance had been applied, war would be necessary.

"What brings a nation to its senses," he said, "is just as suffocation removed from an individual all inclination to fight."

Explains Article XI Alluding to Article Eleven of the covenant, in which every nation threatening the peace of the world, is declared a "matter of concern to the league," Mr. Wilson said that would give any nation a right to take a

TREATY FOES GAIN GROUND IN THEIR FIGHT

Republican Senators Confident Reservations Will Be Adopted

Washington, September 6.— Announcement by the Treaty opponents of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations of the program of reservations and amendments they will urge the Senate to adopt enabled the contending forces to move toward crystallization of the program of reservations which they will fight for in connection with ratification.

The initial advantage in the fight which now begins in earnest on the floor of the Senate appears to rest with the advocates of reservations, which would be included in and made a part of the ratifying resolution and accordingly requiring their acceptance by the principal Allied and Associated powers before the Treaty becomes operative as to the United States.

Senators Capper, of Kansas, and Kenyon, of Iowa, both regarded administration leaders of "mild reservations" announced that the program adopted by the Foreign Relations committee, met with their approval and would have their support.

This is what I have been for all along," said the Senator from Iowa, and Senator Capper stated "the reservations meet with my approval and I shall support them."

Article X an Issue "The middle-ground" Republican senators were held to favor the first, second and fourth of the reservations of the committee, but to object to the second, that dealing with Article X of the League of Nations Covenant concerning guaranteeing the territorial integrity of member nations.

This group of Senators includes McCumber, of North Dakota; McNary, of Oregon; Colt, of Rhode Island; Kellogg, of Minnesota; Nelson, of Minnesota; Lenroot, of Wisconsin and Spencer, of Missouri.

Several of these Senators, notably Lenroot, Colt and Spencer, expressed objections to the unnecessarily drastic form of the reservation on Article X and to the insistence that at least three of the four "principal Allied and Associated powers" should accept the reservations. They objected also to the inclusion of reservations against other sections of the League of Nations, especially the power of economic boycott in the reservations against Article Ten.

The Republican leaders appeared confident that the objections to the committee reservations were largely differences as to phraseology and that in the end the "middle ground" Senators would vote for the committee program, rather than preference to having all reservations defeated.

Republicans Optimistic The Republican Senators on the committee professed absolute confidence that reservations would be adopted as part of the resolution of ratification and that the acceptance by the other powers would be a condition to participation by the United States in the Treaty.

These Senators were not so sanguine as to the prospects of victory in the matter of actual textual amendments to the Treaty, although they continued to insist the four amendments adopted by the committee would be supported by the Senate.

friendly part in the settlement of threatening situations as regards its neighbors.

"And if you must give the secret away," he added, "I wrote those words myself."

The provision against separate treaties also was emphasized by the President who said that cleared away the most dangerous and embarrassing element in international affairs.

Taking up the Shantung provision of the Treaty, Mr. Wilson said he had not the slightest doubt Japan would fulfill her promise to return the province.

If the Treaty failed, the President said then there would be no hold at all upon Japan to make her carry out that promise, whereas if she were brought into the league, there would be a hold upon her.

If you are going to get Shantung province back to China, and these foreign wars, then how are you going to get it back?"

It would not be a real friendship to China "to scuttle and run," he declared, adding: "That's not the kind of an American I am."

At this declaration the crowd rose and cheered.

Article Ten of the covenant, the President said was the heart of the league. The language giving the league power to "advise" what steps should be taken in international controversies, said the President, meant just what it said. He added that he always thought he knew what "advise" meant until he returned from Paris.

Former Air Captain Held For Threatening Wilson

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6.—Roster Wickard, a salesman, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal John E. Conroy yesterday on a Federal warrant charging him with threatening the life of President Wilson.

The warrant was issued shortly before noon by United States Commissioner Irvine G. Mitchell, upon application of Assistant District Attorney Benjamin L. White. It charges that Wickard, who received his honorable discharge from the aviation service several months ago with the rank of captain, made the following declaration concerning the President: "I wish to see the President come down in history if he had the nerve to kill that ———. I wish I could have the opportunity myself."

Dates on Which Senators Will Answer President

Washington, Sept. 6.—The speaking dates of Senators who are expected to answer the President's addresses, included the following: September 10—Senators Johnson, Borah and McCormick at Chicago; Senator Wadsworth at Salem, N. Y. September 11—Senator Johnson at Indianapolis; Senator Poindexter at Dunkirk, N. Y. September 12—Senator Johnson at St. Louis. September 13—Senator Johnson at Kansas City. September 14—Senator Reed at Akron, O. September 17—Senator Poindexter at Pittsburgh. September 27—Senator Poindexter at New York City. Senator Borah proposes going West after speaking in Chicago next Wednesday, but his engagements were not announced.

William B. Gray Dies After Long Illness

Halifax, Sept. 6.—William B. Gray, aged 71, a lifelong resident here, died the home of Charles Getz in East street, after a lingering illness. He was justice of the peace for 15 years, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Funeral services will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home, the Rev. Mr. Smith officiating. Burial will be made in the Methodist cemetery. Mr. Gray is survived by his wife, Catherine.

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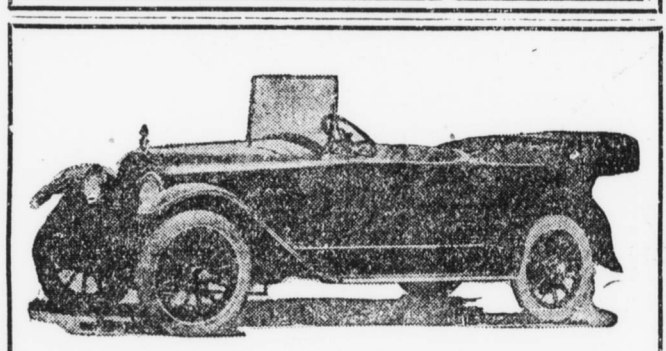
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November 12 from Canada. Details of his entertainment have not yet been completed, but it is expected that while in this city he will be the guest of the President and Mrs. Wilson at the White House.

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