

# PRESIDENT MAKES PLEA FOR TREATY BEFORE SENATE

Makes Assertion That League of Free Nations Has Become "Practical Necessity."

## MEANS RELIEF FROM WAR

Chief Executive Refers to It as an "Indispensable Instrumentality for the Maintenance of the New Order Set Up in World."

Washington, July 10.—The senate was called into session at 12 o'clock and prayer offered by the chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, who asked divine guidance for the senate and the chief executive in the work it was about to undertake.

President Wilson spoke from a small rostrum erected by the desk of the reading clerk of the senate.

His address was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate: The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to inform you with regard to the work of the conference by which that treaty was formulated.

This is not the occasion upon which to utter a eulogy of the armistice. America sent to France, but perhaps, since I am speaking of the armistice, I may speak also of the pride I shared with every American who saw or dealt with them there. They were the sort of men America would wish to be represented by, the sort of men every American would wish to claim as fellow countrymen and comrades in a great cause.

They were terrible in battle, and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and the sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them and of calling myself their leader.

### Problems of Conference.

In one sense, no doubt, there is no need that I should report to you what was attempted and done at Paris. You have been daily cognizant of what was going on there—of the problems with which the peace conference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of settlement anywhere on a field on which the old lines of international relationship, and the new alike, followed so intricate a pattern and were for the most part cut so deep by historical circumstances which dominated action where it would have been best to ignore or reverse them.

The cross currents of politics and of interest must have been evident to you. It would be presuming in me to attempt to explain the questions which arose or the many diverse elements that entered into them. I shall attempt something less ambitious than that and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the congress the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play as the representatives of the government of the United States.

That part was dictated by the role America has played in the war and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

### Saw Supremacy of Right Periled.

The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation except our associates on this side the sea. We entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy, and even the validity, of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizens as against the autocratic authority of his governors.

And in the settlements of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of right and the assurance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the settlement were to be felt. We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of the peace in no other capacity.

### United States' Timely Aid.

The hopes of the nations allied against the central powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere amongst them, except in their stoutest spirits, a somber foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, only four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety.

The first, never-to-be-forgotten action at Chateau Thierry had already taken place. Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris—had already turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France and

begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, back, were never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope.

Anxious men and women, leading spirits of France, attended the celebration of the Fourth of July last year in Paris out of generous courtesy—with no heart for festivity, little zest of hope. But they came away with something new at their hearts; they have themselves told us so.

### Tells of Feeling Men Created.

The mere sight of our men—of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made everyone who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops.

A great moral force had flung itself into the struggle. The fine physical force of those spirited men spoke of something more than bodily vigor.

They carried the great ideals of a free people at their hearts and with that vision were unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance; their fighting made victory certain.

They were recognized as crusaders, and as their thousands swelled to millions their strength was seen to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good the assurance it forecast. Finer men never went into battle; and their officers were worthy of them.

### Comrades in Great Cause.

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### Duty to Quiet Fears of World.

And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we were able to influence it, to quiet the fears and realize the hopes of the peoples who had been living in that shadow, the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything that it was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might everywhere live without fear.

Old entanglements of every kind stood in the way—promises which governments had made to one another in the days when might and right were confused and the power of the victor was without restraint. Engagements which contemplated any dispositions of territory, any extensions of sovereignty that might seem to be to the interest of those who had the power to insist upon them had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by; and these could not always be honorably brushed aside. It was not easy to graft the new order of ideas on the old, and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter.

### Thrust Upon Conference.

These were not tasks which the conference looked about to find and went out of its way to perform. They were inseparable from the settlements of peace. They were thrust upon it by circumstances which could not be overlooked. The war had created them. In all quarters of the world old established relationships had been disturbed or broken and affairs were at loose ends, needing to be mended or united again, but could not be made what they were before. They had to be set right by applying some uniform principle of justice or enlightened expediency. And they could not be adjusted by merely prescribing in a treaty what should be done.

New states were to be set up which could not hope to live through their first period of weakness without assured support by the great nations that had consented to their creation and who for them their independence. Ill-governed colonies could not be put in the hands of governments which were to act as trustees for their people, and not as their masters, if there was to be no common authority among the nations to which they were to be responsible in the execution of their trusts.

Future international conventions with regard to the control of waterways, with regard to illicit traffic of many kinds, in arms or in deadly drugs, or with regard to the adjustment of many varying international administrative arrangements could not be assured if the treaty were to provide no permanent common international agency, if its execution in such matters was to be left to the slow and uncertain processes of negotiation by ordinary methods of negotiation.

Would forbid New Moves. If the peace conference itself was

to be the end of co-operative authority and common counsel among the governments to which the world was looking to enforce justice and give pledges of an enduring settlement, regions like the Saar basin could not be put under a temporary administrative regime which did not involve a transfer of political sovereignty and which contemplated a final determination of its political connections by popular vote to be taken at a distant date; no free city like Danzig could be created which was under elaborate international guarantees to accept exceptional obligations with regard to the use of its port and exceptional relations with a state of which it was not to form a part; properly safeguarded plebiscites could not be provided for, where populations were at some future date to make choice what sovereignty they would live under; no certain and uniform method of arbitration could be secured for the settlement of anticipated difficulties of final decision, with regard to many matters dealt with in the treaty itself; the long-continued supervision of the task of reparation which Germany was to undertake to complete within the next generation might entirely break down; the reconsideration and revision of administrative arrangements and restrictions which the treaty prescribed, but which it was recognized might not prove of lasting advantage or entirely fair if too long enforced, would be impracticable.

A league of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the treaty of peace, and you will find that everywhere throughout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the League of Nations as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world, the world of civilized men.

That there should be a League of Nations to steady the counsels and maintain the peaceful understanding of the world, to make, not treaties alone, but the accepted principles of international law as well, the actual rule of conduct among the governments of the world, has been one of the agreements accepted from the first as the basis of peace with the central powers.

### War Statesmen Agreed.

The statesmen of all the belligerent countries were agreed that such a league must be created to sustain the settlements that were to be effected. But at first I think there was a feeling among some of them that, while it must be attempted, the formation of such a league was perhaps a counsel of perfection which practical men, long experience in the world of affairs, must agree to very cautiously and with many misgivings.

It was only as the difficult work of arranging an all but universal adjustment of the world's affairs advanced from day to day, from one stage of conference to another, that it became evident to them that what they were seeking would be little more than something written upon paper, to be interpreted and applied by such methods as the chances of politics might make available, if they did not provide a means of common counsel which all were obliged to accept, a common authority whose decisions would be recognized as decisions which all must respect.

### Skeptical Turn to League.

And so the most practical, the most skeptical among them turned more and more to the league as the authority through which international action was to be secured, the authority without which, as they had come to see it, it would be difficult to give assured effect to this treaty or to any other international understanding upon which they were to depend for the maintenance of peace.

The most practical of the conferees were at last the most ready to refer to the league of nations the superintendence of all interests which did not admit of immediate determination of all administrative problems which were to require a continuing oversight. What had seemed a counsel of perfection had come to seem a plain counsel of necessity. The league of nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting.

And it had validated itself in the thought of every member of the conference as something much bigger, much greater every way than a mere instrument for carrying out the provisions of a particular treaty. It was universally recognized that all the peoples of the world demanded of the conference that it should create such a continuing concert of free nations as would make wars of aggression and spoliation, such as this that has just ended, forever impossible. A cry had gone out from every home in every stricken land from which sons and brothers and fathers had gone forth to the great sacrifice that such a sacrifice should never again be exacted.

It was manifest why it had been exacted. It had been exacted because one nation desired dominion and other nations had known no means of defense except armaments and alliances.

### Old Policy Meant Force.

War had lain at the heart of every arrangement of Europe—of every arrangement of the world—that preceded the war. Restive peoples had been told that fleets and armies, which they tolled to sustain, meant peace; and they now knew that they had been lied to; that fleets and armies had been maintained to promote national ambitions and meant war. They knew that no old policy meant anything else but force, force—always force. And they knew that it was intolerable,

## NEWS OF NEBRASKA

Items of Interest to All Our Readers Gathered from All Over the State and Given in Brief.

Edison is in the midst of a building boom.

Plymouth is soon to have an artificial ice plant.

A group of Alma business men have organized a \$100,000 flour milling company.

Bids for a six-mile stretch of paving between Ames and Fremont will be re-advertised.

The police department at Lincoln is being strengthened in anticipation of a "crime wave" this fall.

A movement has been started to move the county seat of Nuckolls county from Nelson to Superior.

One Alma real estate dealer in ten days sold eight farms for which the aggregate price paid was \$34,950.

The new Nebraska federation will move its headquarters from Omaha to the Midwest building at Lincoln 5023.

Plans for a beet sugar factory at Culbertson have taken definite form and the success of the venture is assured.

Frank L. Rain was elected grand exalted ruler of the Elks at the national meeting in New York. His home is at Fairbury.

The Farmers' Telephone company of Dodge county was given authority to increase rates by the state railway commission.

G. A. Hunt, early settler and a member of the legislature from Saline county, died at his home in Crete at the age of 73.

A. B. Moles, of Fairbury, was instantly killed when his automobile was struck by a Rock Island engine near Gladstone.

A petition is before the state railway commission for the building of a light and power transmission line from Aurora to Giltner.

The twelfth annual convention of the Nebraska state federation of labor will meet at Omaha, August 5 for a session of three days.

Alson Cole of St. Paul, under sentence of death for murder, has been given another reprieve by the governor until September 19.

The county assessor's report filed with the board of equalization, shows a reduction of \$2,022,750 in the taxable wealth of York county.

Spontaneous combustion caused by the intense heat of the sun destroyed the tanks and contents of the Standard Oil company at Trenton.

A special election has been called for Hickman to vote bonds to provide an electric light and power transmission line from College View.

"Jimmy" Langley, who will be remembered by the older residents of North Platte, died at his home in Portland, June 30, of stomach trouble.

The law licensing the sale of cigars and cigaret material and placing cigars and tobacco under the same provisions, becomes effective July 18.

United States District Attorney Allen has received his instructions from the department of justice to put the home brew and breweries out of business.

The citizens of Falls City have organized a Home Building company and about \$50,000 has been subscribed to the undertaking which is to promote the building of homes and rental properties.

Frank Ohnmacht, Jr., employed at the Western Brick & Supply company plant, Nebraska City, was severely injured when he was placing to blast a high bluff exploded.

The Hamilton county assessor's report shows a decrease of \$1,487,970 in the taxable wealth of the county. Real estate shows a gain of over \$1,000,000, but personal property has fallen off \$2,610,490 since last year.

John H. Hanna, a pioneer of Nebraska who came to this state in 1867, died in Los Angeles. Mr. Hanna first settled in Richardson county and later went to Johnson county, where he remained until he moved to California.

Application has been made to the state railway commission for leave to issue \$2,500,000 of stock in Clinch Lock Nut company. Application is made through Ed Bignell, the inventor, and incorporation will be under the laws of Maine.

The Beatrice board of education has let the contract for the new Belvidere school building at a contract price of \$21,487. Hereafter a trained nurse will be employed by the schools, the expense to be met by the local Red Cross chapter.

Temporary organization of Otter Post No. 1 has been made at Nebraska City and application for a charter has been made to the American Legion of the state of Nebraska. Permanent organization will be completed as soon as the charter is granted.

Tecumseh world war veterans have organized an American Legion post with a charter membership of thirty-six.

The mystery surrounding the death of Theodore Marsh, a young man who formerly lived at Fremont, which occurred at Sterling, Colo., last January and which was pronounced by a coroner's jury as suicide, has been cleared up by the confession of C. B. Roach, who says he shot Marsh after forcing him to write a note to his relatives. Roach, who is insane, has been taken to the sanitarium at Pueblo.

The railway commission will shortly issue an order permitting the Nebraska telephone companies now charging the Burlington installation rates to continue these charges until the first of October.

State Engineer Johnson has sent word to Douglas county board that state and federal aid money will not be put into roads on the O. L. D., Lincoln and Washington highways that are less than eighteen feet wide.

Prof. Claude K. Shedd, formerly of the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, will have charge of testing tractors under the new Nebraska law requiring all types of tractors to stand an official test of the University of Nebraska.

The citizens of Mullen have filed a petition with the state railway commission asking that Burlington trains Nos. 41 and 42 be required to make regular stops at that place. The petition says that the receipts for the past six months from passenger traffic has been \$10,000.

Directors of the Ashland Farmers' Union Co-operative association are planning to build an elevator soon. The site selected is that several years ago occupied by the P. S. Decker elevator, near the stock yards. No attempt will be made at this time by the Farmers' union to put in a general store.

Osteopathic healers were much provoked over the omission of the word "antiseptics" in a printed copy of the new law passed by the legislature regulating the practice of osteopathy. The omission proved to be a clerical error in copy furnished by the state senate, according to Secretary of State Amsberry.

Joe Collett, a member of the famous Sixth regiment, U. S. marines, has returned to his home in Hampton. He went into action at Chateau Thierry and was shot through the left arm by a machine gun near Solons. Returning to the front he reached the Champagne region before another machine gun bullet again put him out.

State Agents Sam Melick, of the state law enforcement bureau, claims to have discovered a still in full operation and to have found a quantity of "moonshine" whisky in Custer county. Mr. Melick also found out how to confuse vicious dogs. When two savage stag hounds rushed at the officers they were immediately put to flight by a flash light in the hands of the officer.

A long battle within the ranks of the Nebraska Independent Telephone association against inviting the Bell men to membership was ended at the last meeting of the association when the word "Independent" was struck from the name of the organization and the secretary ordered to make the by-laws conform to the new designation as the Nebraska Telephone association.

According to a bill passed by the last legislature, chiropractors or podiatrists will be permitted hereafter to practice only after license has been legally granted. In order to obtain such license, all chiropractors will be obliged to make application to the board of chiroprody examiners. Those who have practiced in the state less than one year will be required to take an examination.

R. B. Howell of Omaha has been selected chairman of a permanent committee to represent Nebraska in the national campaign to obtain funds and select a memorial for the late ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. Other officers of the permanent organization are Don L. Love, vice-chairman; John W. Toole, Omaha, secretary; P. L. Hall, Lincoln, treasurer; S. C. Bassett, Gibbon; Charles McLeod, Stanton; Adam Breede, Hastings; R. L. Metcalfe, Omaha; Charles H. Sloan, Geneva, and A. C. Shallenberger, Alma.

The state railway commission has declined to approve a schedule of oil rates proposed by the federal railway administration. The proposed rates would make a third increase in oil rates in Nebraska territory. Altho the federal railway administration has been given authority to establish rates, it forwarded its proposed oil rates to the state commission for approval. The commission in giving its reason to the director general, says it does so because it has not been shown that the railroads in Nebraska need an increase on interstate traffic.

Forty-two counties have returned abstracts of assessment totaling \$235,172,272. Last year the same counties reported a total of \$219,572,347. The indications are that the total assessed valuation of the state will be slightly higher than last year. If there is a falling off in the total it will be small. The state levy will be around 13 mills as compared with 8 mills last year.

July 10 was the last day under the law for the counties to return abstracts of assessment, but as usual many counties have not completed their returns. The state board must meet July 21, according to law. It will remain in continuous session at least five days to complete the work of equalizing assessed valuations between counties and classes of property.

Stromsburg has let a contract for paving the city square and one for the streets running from the square for the distance of one block each way.

Reports received at Fremont headquarters indicate that the campaign for Midland college funds is going forward satisfactorily. West Point over-subscribed its quota of \$25,000 and at Fontenelle \$15,000 has been pledged and the effort is still progressing. President Yearian of the synod and the publicity agent, are making their headquarters in Fremont during the campaign.

## EXTRA SESSION DATE

GOVERNOR SENDS NOTICE TO MEMBERS BY LETTER

WILL CONVENE ON JULY 28.

Thinks Session to Ratify National Suffrage Amendment Can Conclude Its Work in One Week

Lincoln.—July 28 is the date finally decided upon by the governor for the special session of the legislature for the ratification of the national suffrage amendment. The governor believes that one week is sufficient time to complete the ratification and has not yet indicated what other matters, if any, will be included in the official call. Notice of the date has been sent to all members of the legislature in the following letter:

"Lincoln, Neb., July 5, 1919.  
"To the Members of the Legislature:

"I have decided to call a special session of the legislature, to convene July 28, for the purpose of passing upon questions which I shall include in the call to be made later.

"I would have decided upon an earlier date, had it not been that a number of the members have suggested this date as being least in conflict with the harvest season. Also, I find that the Epworth Assembly will be in session in Lincoln at that time and that will give the members an opportunity to bring their families for an outing, as they care to do so. Many prominent speakers of national reputation will be represented on the program.

"I am enclosing a stamped return envelope with the request that you advise me at once whether it will be possible for you to attend the session upon that date.

"Thanking you for your prompt attention to this matter, I remain, very truly yours,  
"SAMUEL R. McKELVIE,  
"Governor."

Requests have been made that the governor include in his call some recommendations for legislation to curb profiteering and in a statement he calls attention to his civil administrative code bill and points out that the department of agriculture is given power to deal with the question of profiteering.

The governor will be called upon to fill some vacancies in the membership of the legislature. Representative John A. Larsen of Omaha resigned some time ago to accept the appointment of deputy state labor commissioner and Representative George A. Birdall of Hebron has vacated his office by removing to Fairbury.

As the senate chamber is now occupied by the state engineer and the automobile registration department it is believed that the senate will convene in the supreme court room.

### Revised Casualty Figures

New York.—The total major casualties suffered by thirty American divisions in the battles of St. Mihiel, the Meuse-Argonne, Flanders and other operations on the western front have been made public by the war department. The total shows shows major casualties of more than 59,000. German prisoners captured by the Americans totaled more than 60,000, and more than 12,000 artillery pieces and machine guns were taken.

### Supervision of the Packers

Washington.—A survey of the meat price situation, says the department of agriculture, reveals the existing prices charged by retail meat dealers are not justified by the wholesale quotations. Prices to the producers have declined since the war, but prices paid by the consumer have not lessened. The only solution apparent to the department is more strict federal supervision.

### Pick a Trial Judge

London.—John Andrew Hamilton (Lord Sumner) will preside over the five judges representing the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan at the trial of the former German emperor. Sir Gordon Hewart, solicitor general of England, will lead for the prosecution. Count Hohenzoellern will be defended by German counsel, and if he desires British assistance it will be allowed.

### Dutch Press Angry at Allies

The Hague.—Indignation is still rife among the Dutch press over the allies' attitude concerning Holland's ex-royal guests. To one paper it attributed the argument that the government is at liberty to banish the Hohenzollerns on the ground that they have no passports, but that it is impossible to extradite them for the offenses named in the treaty.

### Car Rule Discriminatory

Lincoln.—The state railway commission, which formulated the car distribution rule two years ago now finds that the rule is discriminatory and unreasonable and should be superseded by one which permits the cars to be distributed according to the amount of grain in the elevators ready to be shipped. The commission holds that a rule that provides a relative proportion of cars on this basis considers the small shipper, is just and reasonable and should be followed.