

## NIX ON ENTANGLING ALLIANCE NO. 1



— From the Detroit News.

## Senate Closes with Filibuster

A Washington dispatch, dated March 4, says: A bitter controversy between President Wilson and the senate over the league of nations and a filibuster by a few republican senators seeking to force an immediate extra session, marked the passing at noon today of the sixty-fifth or great war congress. Called in April, 1917, to throw America's weight into the conflict overseas, the congress held three momentous and historic sessions. Partisanship lay dormant during the war, but it broke forth in the last session to culminate in a final filibuster which successfully blocked passage of half of the fourteen regular appropriation bills, including the \$750,000,000 railroad administration revolving fund, and the huge army, navy and merchant marine budgets. Although unsuccessful in their efforts to record the senate in favor of amendment of the constitution of the league of nations as now drawn, the republican senators left in the record a resolution approved by thirty-nine of them opposing acceptance of the charter in its present form. Republican leader Lodge and other spokesmen said this was notice to the President and the peace conference that the necessary two-thirds majority in the new senate for ratification of the present plan could not be obtained.

Legislation which failed this session included:

The \$1,215,000,000 army appropriation bill with its authorization for a temporary army of 540,000 men after July 1.

The \$750,000,000 naval appropriation measure authorizing a new three-year building program urged by President Wilson.

The sundry civil bill carrying appropriations totalling about \$850,000,000; including \$650,000,000 for the merchant marine.

The annual agricultural appropriation measure with \$27,000,000.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill carrying \$14,000,000.

The reclamation measure to provide farms for returned soldiers and sailors.

Appropriating \$750,000,000 for the railroad administration.

The oil, coal and mineral land leasing bill.

The bill designed to enforce nation-wide prohibition.

The compromise equal suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.

The bill making it unlawful to display "red" flags and the circulation of propaganda favoring the overthrow of the government by force.

### DENUNCIATION OF SENATORS FOR EMBARRASSING COUNTRY

Following is a Washington dispatch under date of March 4th: Immediately after the adjournment of congress at noon today President Wilson gave out the following statement:

A group of men in the senate have deliberately chosen to embarrass the administration of the government, to imperil the financial interests of the railway system of the country and to make arbitrary use of powers intended to be employed in the interest of the people.

It is plainly my present duty to attend the peace conference in Paris. It is also my duty to be in close contact with the public business during a session of the congress. I must make my choice between these two duties, and I confidently hope that the people of the country will think that I am making the right choice.

It is not in the interest of the right conduct of public affairs that I should call the congress in special session while it is impossible for me to be in Washington, because of a

more pressing duty elsewhere, to co-operate with the houses.

I take it for granted that the men who have obstructed and prevented the passage of necessary legislation have taken all of this into consideration and are willing to assume the responsibility of the impaired efficiency of the government and the embarrassed finances of the country during the time of my enforced absence.

### THE LODGE RESOLUTION

A Washington dispatch, dated March 4th, says: Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the republican leader, brought the long senate debate on the league of nations to a climax last midnight, with the introduction of a resolution proposing that the senate record itself against acceptance of the league constitution as now drawn. He read to the senate the names of 37 members of the new senate, which will pass on the peace treaty, who, he said, had signed or approved the resolution.

This move by the Massachusetts senator followed numerous conferences among republican leaders and communications with members and members-elect who were not in Washington. It came as a surprise to most democratic leaders, but when the senator asked unanimous consent for consideration of the resolutions Senators Martin and Swanson of Virginia, immediately objected and the resolution went over under the rules.

Satisfied that there would be no opportunity to bring the resolution to a vote before adjournment of congress, Senator Lodge, then read the list of senators, thus placing their names in the record.

There was no effort at a counter move from the democratic side.

The republican senators and senators-elect whose names are on the list read by Mr. Lodge were:

Lodge, Massachusetts; Knox, Pennsylvania; Sherman, Illinois; New, Indiana; Moses, New Hampshire; Wadsworth, New York; Fernald, Maine; Cummings, Iowa; Warren, Wyoming; Watson, Indiana; Sterling, South Dakota; Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Harding, Ohio; Hale, Maine; Borah, Idaho; Brandegee, Connecticut; Calder, New York; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Page, Vermont; McLean, Connecticut; France, Maryland; Curtis, Kansas; Spencer, Missouri; Townsend, Michigan; Johnson, California; Dillingham, Vermont; Lenroot, Wisconsin; Pindexter, Washington; Sutherland, West Virginia; Smoot, Utah and Gronna, North Dakota.

Senators-elect: Edge, New Jersey; Keyes, New Hampshire; McCormick, Illinois; Phipps, Colorado; Newberry, Michigan; Ball, Delaware.

The twelve republicans of the new senate whose names were not on the list are:

Senators Colt, Rhode Island; Fall, New Mexico; Jones, New Mexico; Kellogg, Minnesota; Kenyon, Iowa; La Follette, Wisconsin; McCumber, North Dakota; McNary, Oregon; Nelson, Minnesota, and Norris, Nebraska, and senators-elect: Capper, Kansas, and Elkins, West Virginia.

Senator Lodge, in reading the list said that in justice to three of four others, "I ought to say that we have been unable to reach them, but if they give their approval their names will be added."

Several republican senators refused to sign the list. It was said, some because they did not believe the resolution went far enough.

### TEXT OF THE STATEMENT

The statement to which the senators' names were appended follows:

The undersigned senators of the United States, members and mem-

bers-elect of the sixty-sixth congress hereby declare that, if they had had the opportunity they would have voted for the following resolution:

Whereas, Under the constitution it is function of the senate to advise, to consent to, or dissent from, the ratification of any treaty of the United States and no such treaty can become operative without the consent of the senate expressed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the senators present; and

Whereas, Owing to the victory of the arms of the United States and of the nations with whom it is associated, a peace conference was convened and is now in session at Paris for the purpose of settling the terms of peace; and

Whereas, A committee of the conference has proposed a constitution for a league of nations and the proposal is now before the peace conference for its consideration; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate of the United States in the discharge of its constitutional duty of advice in regard to treaties that it is the sense of the senate that while it is their desire that the nations of the world should unite to promote peace and general disarmament the constitution of the league of nations in the form now proposed to the peace conference should not be accepted by the United States.

And be it resolved further, that it is the sense of the senate that the negotiations on the part of the United States should immediately be directed to the utmost expedition of the urgent business of negotiating peace terms with Germany satisfactory to the United States and the nations with whom the United States is associated in the war against the German government, and the proposal for a league of nations to insure the permanent peace of the world should be then taken up for careful and serious consideration.

### BRITAIN SEES DRY PORTENT

The London Daily Chronicle says: "America's decision that the whole United States shall go dry is indeed a portent for us all. In the wine-growing countries of the continent the new policy will probably be received with something like incredulity. In Great Britain, on the other hand, it cannot but be sympathetically and anxiously watched, and all parties will realize that in the long run its success or failure will decide not only the American policy on this subject, but the Anglo-Saxon as well."

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