U. S. Senators Guffaw While Lunching with Mr. Wilson

Heads Nod Promptly When President Proffers Food After Hours of Treaty Discussion.

but there was no response. Finally, however, Senator Lodge said:

"Mr. President, I do not wish to interfere in any way, but the conference has now lasted for about three hours and a buff and the little and lit

resident replica:

"Will you gentlemen not come in to their part, they denied that any nich with me? It will be very desuch interpretation was justified.

"Peace with victory" is the inter- | to put themselves under any obliga-Peace with victory is the interpretation placed by members of the
President's entourage upon the willingness of members of the Senate

Senate to put themselves under any congation to the President.

When the President entered the
dining-room he walked with Senators Lodge and Knox and seated ingness of members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to interrupt their conference yesterday at the White House to have lunch with the President.

What interpretation was put upon it by the White House cooks is unknown. They were quick in meeting the unexpected order to serve luncheon for nearly a score of persons.

The luncheon party had not been included in the plans for the conference. As it dragged on toward noon, however, the President several times suggested adjournment for luncheon but there was no response. Finally,

and a half, and it is a half an hour after the lunch hour." To this the luncheon was being taken as an in-President replied:

such interpretation was justified.

"The pleasant character of the several Senatorial heads nodded quickly, and the President led the way from the East Room into the dining troom. The acceptance was regarded as significant, because the Senators in the past declined dinner invitations on the ground that they did not want ciple and policy."

vantages would be involved in mak-

ing such a deposit.

Moses asked how, without such a depository, the engagement of Japan

There would be as many copies a

"I would not call them private pa-

pers," said the President. "I have a copy, Senator. I regard them as a

asked Moses.

other countries."

The President added that he did not think matters of this sort should

many controversies that occurred in

Harding's View. Concerning the President's opinion

respecting Article X, Senator Harding

of Ohio said: "The President mini-

mized our contractural obligations under Article X and magnified the

moral obligation in order to reassure

ervations rather than see the treaty fail of ratification." Senator Moses of New Hampshire said:

"I went to the White House seeking

"I went to the White House seeking information which I did not get in plentitude, to say the least. I thought the President was very frank, and while there were many questions he would not discuss he said so. After hearing the President I reached the conclusion that the league of nations is a document of faith. We must hope and believe that everything will comeout all right. I am still opposed to it as much as ever, nevertheless."

A long list of typewritten questions prepared by Senator Fall was left with the President for written answer. These questions go into the reasons why the United States is named as a participant in the numerous commissions formed under the treaty to execute the treaty provisions. The first question asks:

question asks:
"In your judgment, have you not the power and authority by proclamation to declare in appropriate words that peace exists, and thus restore the status of peace between the zovernments and

ernments and people of this country and those with whom we declared

PRESIDENT WATCHES FOR EARLY ACTION ON LEAGUE COVENANT regarding Shantung could be en-

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE lar to that given by Japan in the

Shantung case.

Senator Fall, after questioning whether or not Japan will fulfill her obligations," said the President.

"You mean in the private papers of the personnel of the Council of Four?" status of mandatory powers, said he had prepared a list of written questions which he had hoped to ask after the other Senators had concluded. But, he said, it would take a long time if they continued to pursue their present line, "and to pursue the pursue the pursue the pursue their pr take a long time if they continued to pursue their present line, "and all members of the Council of Four passing out of office.

Moses suggested the possionity of the to be of service to it. I wellow the opportunity for a frank and full passing out of office. tions of the different clauses of the

After Senator McCumber had ob-Japan Refused to Sign.

Under questioning by Senator Johnson the President a description of how the Big Five conferred each day in Paris, telling that within twenty-four hours a record of each such conference was distributed to each of the conferees, Mccumber asked:

"Where are those records kept such confered with regard to the irreaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment because the problems with wall again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits upon the decision of the Senate with regard to the terms of the peace. "I venture thus again to urge my advice that the action of the Senate with regard to the irreaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment because the problems with which we are taken to the readjustment of

"They are in Paris, sir," said the

President. "Is there any objection to their being produced before the committee?" asked McCumber.

tuted that very small confer-sion's advocacy of fixing a specified was that we could speak with reparations sum, and why it failed to was that we could speak with most absence of restraint and set such an amendment. The President said he would tell about it, it is not an explanation discreditable on the remember any blazndiscretion of my own, but may be some."

Trained to reparations sum, and wny it lailed to set such a mendment. The President and he would tell about it, it was left out of the notes. "It is not an explanation discreditable anybody," the President said, able to anybody," the President said, able to anybody, "the President said."

the treaty should fail of ratifi-China, so far as Shantung is rned, would be practically at the ever be given publicity, and the quest of Japan, whereas if the treaty tion was passed. If the nat least she will have enefit of the moral assistance of vulge how the Americans voted in tion was passed.

The President also refused to dienefit of the moral assistance of the other signatory powers to the to aid in the protection of Chirishts?"

President assented.

er Senator Moses brought up the er of these records again, asking the was "not sure he was at liberty to answer because that touches the intimacy of a great many controversies that occurred in the League of Nations Commission on the racial equality amendment introduced by the Japanese. He said he was "not sure he was at liberty to answer because that touches the intimacy of a great many controversies that occurred in the President also refused to dientime.

y were to be deposited any-as a matter of public record. the conference. Tesident said this had not been "I think it i The President said this had not been decided, but that certain grave disad-included the content of good understanding that I should not answer," the President added.

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the country against the involvement in the armed conflicts of the Old World." Bonds Tuesday Senator New of Indiana said: "I obtained no information which tended in any way to alter my opin-ion regarding the treaty. I gained the impression, however, that the President himself would accept res-1st 31/2 Per Cent ...\$49.72

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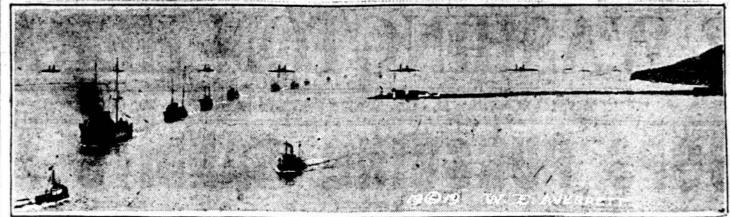
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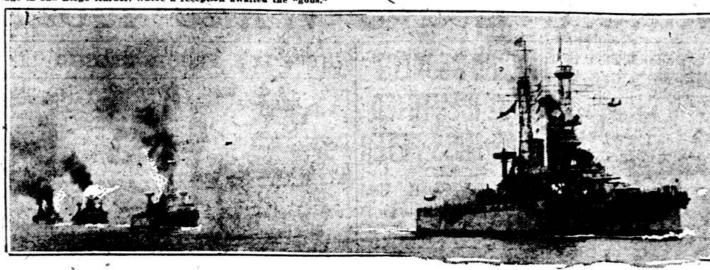
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COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART

PACIFIC COAST GIVES FLEET A TREMENDOUS GREETING



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One of the greatest crowds ever assembled in Southern California viewed the Pacific fleet on the occasion of its first review in Western waters at San Diego. Note naval airplane accompanying the leading Dreadnaught.

there were members of the conference in existence much longer than the time within which we shall learn STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

President Wilson in opening the conference with the Senate foreign re-lations committee at the White House

passing out of office.

"I should deem it my duty—I cannot speak for the others—to leave those papers where they could be the treaty of peace. I beg that will pardon and indulge me if I made accessible," said the President.

said ne did not believe Japan would have refused to sign was read to the President, but the latter replied his conclusion was different. The President said he agreed to the Shantung settlement as it stands because he believed it was the best that could be obtained. He added, however, he would have much preferred a different settlement, notwithstanding the promise of Japan.

May I mention a few of the matters with which we are cause the problems with which we are the problems with a problems with a problem with which we are the problems with a problem with a proble tional advantages we hold most dear. May I mention a few of the matters President Objects.

hink there is a very serious ion. Senator. The reason we tuted that very small confer
tuted that very small confer-I do so only by a very few samples.

The copper mines of Montana, Arisona and Alaska, for example, are being kept open and in operation only at a great cost and loss, in part upon bor-rowed money; the sine mines of Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half their capacity; the lead of Idaho, Illinois and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former market; there is an immediate need for cotton belting, and also for lubricating oil which cannot be met—all because the channels of trade are barred by war when there is no war. The same is true raw cotton, of which the central empires alone formerly pur-chased nearly 4,000,000 bales, chased nearly 4,000,000 bales. And these are only examples. There is hardly a single raw material, a single important foodstuff, or a single class of manufactured goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal profitable production waits on peace.

There is hardly a single raw material, a single important of good understanding that I should not answer." the President added.

Secret Treaties.

When Senator Johnson returned to the question of secret treaties the President stated explicitly that he knew nothing of the Pact of London or other secret treaties when he outlined his fourteen points.

He reiterated that the Shantung settlement was a disappointment to him. The President said America made no promises to China, but she knew we would do all possible to protect her interests at the peace table.

"And the decision (Shantung) uitimately reached at the Peace Conference was a disappointment to you:" asked Johnson.

"Yes sir." replied the President. "I may frankly say that it was."

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, summed up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained up his view of the results of some and contained goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal production was given to the Monroe doctrine, that it was not expressly provided that the league was not expressly recognition was given to the Monroe doctrine, that it was not expressly recognition was given to the Monroe doctrine, that it was not expressly recognition was given to the Monroe doctrine, that it was not expressly recognition was given to the Monroe doctrine, that it was not expressly recognition was given to the Monroe doctrine, that it was not expressly recognition and subject to revision.

It was poi Senator Knox of Pennsylvania summed up his view of the results of the conference when he said "It will be many weeks before the treaty comes out of the committee."

military policy are definitely determined. By the same token there can be no properly studied national budget until then.

such as Great Britain, Belgium and France, will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the mar-kets of central Europe without competition from us if we do not presently act. We have no consular agents, no trade representatives there to look after our interests. There are large areas of Eu-

rope whose future will lie un-certain and questionable until their people know the final settlements of peace and the forces tlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it. Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled conditions of employment. There can be no easy or normal industrial credits because there can be no credits because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business.

But I will not weary you with obvious examples. I will only ven-ture to repeat that every element of normal life amongst us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace; and also that we cannot afford to lose a single we cannot allord to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the winter's suffering, which, unless we find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world, and may, at its worst, bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those wrought by the war itself.

Nothing, I am led to believe, stands in the way of the ratifica-tion of the treaty except certain doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the covenant of the league of na-tions; and I must frankly say that I am unable to understand why such loubts should be entertained. will recall that when I had the pleasure of a conference with your committee and with the committee of the House of Representatives on foreign affairs at the White House March last the questions now most frequently asked about the most frequently asked about the league of nations were all canvassed, with a view to their immediate clarification. The covenant of the league was then in its first draft and subject to revision.

tools and all sorts of merchandise, enant first adopted—the draft which march—but no objection was made to which must lie idle until peace and was the subject of our discussion in saying explicitly in the text what all

Take 'Em Off! Island of Yap, We Know You

For yesterday, during the novelette-length chat between President Wilson and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee about the peace treaty, it developed that although no one had heard much about it the Island of Yap was the subject of ponderous discussion by the Peace Conference. And out of this develops the possibility that the Island of Yap may become the main connecting link in this country's Pacific cable and radio system.

What, were and why is the Island of Yap? Fair enough question. Yap, then, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, is one of the 400 or 500 dots of land that make up the Central Caroline Islands. It is about ten miles long and has an excellent harbor, and, the Encyclopaedia continues, "the natives are at a higher level of civilization than their neighbors. They cultivate the betel-nut with great care, build firstrate boats, lay out their villages regularly, pave their streets and construct stone piers and wharves." That's Listis

The tired business men of Yap, having bolted their breakfasts and barely grabbed the 8:15 for the city this morning, will settle down to perusal of the Morning Yap, immediately to be filled with mingled sensations of excitement and apprehension. For then they will learn that the Island of Yap, including all the Yappers, are in a fair way of coming under the control of these here United States, prohibition, the high cost of existing and all touchin' on and appertainin' thereto.

the inevitable consequence, inasmuch the inevitable consequence, inasmuch in the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement." The United States was by no means the onty government interested in the explicit adoption of this provision, and there is no doubt in the mind of any authoritative student of inif any authoritative student of international law that such matters as immigration, tariffs and natu-ralization are incontestably domesis questions with which no inter national body could deal without express authority to do so. No enumeration of domestic questions was undertaken because to undertake it even by sample, would have involved the danger of seeming to exclude those not mentioned.

The right of any sovereign state o withdraw had been taken for

had supposed to be implicit in it.

There was absolutely no doubt as to

The Monoe doctrine is expressly mentioned as an understanding which is in no way to
be impaired or interfered with
by anything contained in the
covenant, and the expression
"regional understandings like
the Monroe doctrine" was used,
not because any one of the conferees thought there was any
comparable agreement anywhere
else in existence or in contemplation, but only because it was
thought best to avoid the ap-

thought best to avoid the ap-

pearance of dealing in such document with the policy of a single nation. Absolutely noth-ing is concealed in the phrase.

the meaning of any one of the result-ing provisions of the covenant in the minds of those who participated in drafting them, and I respectfully sub-mit that there is nothing vague or doubtful in their wording. in law.

"Article X seems to me to constitute the very backbone of the whole covenant. Without it the league would be hardly more than an influential debating society.

With regard to domestic questions, Article XVI. of the covenant expressly provides that, if in case of any dispute arising between members of the league the matter involved is claimed by one of the parties "and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which have been suggested to me embedding with the part of the formal resolution of ratification, long delays would be the inevitable consequence, inasmuch as all the many governments con-

sembly at Weimar would have to be of tained, among the rest, and I must frankly say that I could only with the greatest reapproach that assembly for permission to read the treaty as we understand it and as those who framed it quite certainly understood it. If the United States were to qualify the document in any way, moreover, I am confident from what I know of the many conferences and debates which accompanied the formulation of the treaty that our example would immediately be followed

TREATY STATEMENT BY WILSON

granted, but no objection was made to making it explicit. Indeed, so soon as the views expressed at the White House conference were laid before the commission it was at once conceded that it was best not to leave the answer to so impor-tant a question to inference.

No proposal was made to set up any tribunal to pass jadg-ment upon the question whether a withdrawing nation had in fact fulfilled "all its international obligations and all its obliga-

"It was recognized that that question must be left to be resolved by the conscience of the nation proposing to withdraw; and I must say that it did not seem to me worth while to propose that the article be made more explicit because I knew that the Unit-ed States would never itself propose to withdraw from the league if its conscience was not entirely clear as to the fulfilment of all its interna-tional obligations. It has never failed to fulfill them and never will. "Article X is in no respect of doubtful meaning when read in the light of

the covenant as a whole. The council of the league can only 'advise upon' the means by which the obligations of that great article are to be given effect to. Unless the United States is a party to the policy or ac-tion in question, her own affirmative vote in the council is necessary before any advice can be given, for a unani-mous vote of the council is required. If she is a party, the trouble is here anyhow. And the unanimous vote of the council is only advice in any case. Each government is free to reject it Nothing could have been made

more clear to the conference than the right of our Congress under our Constitution to exereise its independent judgment in all matters of peace and war.
No attempt was made to ques-tion or limit that right. The United States will, indeed, un-dertake under Article X "respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial inte-grity and existing political independence of all members of the league," and that engage-ment constitutes a very grave and solemn moral obligation. But it is a moral, not a legal obligation, and leaves our Congress absolutely free to put its own interpretation upon it in all cases that call for action. It is binding in conscience only, not

It has several times been suggested, public debate and in private con erence, that interpretations of the sense in which the United States ac-cepts the engagements of the cove-nant should be embedied in the in-strument of ratification. There can be no reasonable objection to such interpretations accompanying the act of ratification provided they do not form a part of the formal ratification itself. Most of the interpretations

in many quarters, in some in-stances with very serious reser-vations, and that the meaning and operative force of the treaty would presently be clouded from

"Perdon me, Mr. Chairman, if I have been entirely unreserved and plain-spoken in speaking of the great matters we all have so much at heart. If excuse is needed. I trust that the critical situation of affairs may serve as my justification. The issues that manifestly hang upon the conclusions of the Senate with regard to peace and upon the time of its action are so grave and so clearly insusceptible of being thrust on one side or postponed that I have felt it necessary in the public interest to make this urgent public interest to make this urgent plea, and to make it as simply and as unreservedly as possible.

"I thought that the simplest way."
Mr. Chairman, to cover the points! that I know to e points of interest."

ARRESTED FOR THEFT, MAY PROVE SLAYERS

With the arrest last night of Ar-thur Twyman, 603 U street north-west, and William H. Robinson, 1017 Fourteenth street northwest, both colored, by Detective Sergeant Bradley, the police believe that they have the men responsible for the death of Helene Corbin, colored, 1229 Oregon avenue northwest, who was killed when struck by a speeding machine at Seventh and Florida ave-nue northwest, Monday night.

Detective Bradley yesterday was assigned to a case to recover a stolen tire that three negroes were endeavoring to sell. One man escaped. The machine the three men were iding in answers to the description

of the car that killed the colored girl. The windshield and one front lamp were broken and a large dent was found in the left side of the

Grasshopper Trapper Finds Pigs Dote on New Delicacy

Pana, Ill., Aug. 19 .- Finding that Vis second clover crop was being destroyed by grasshoppers. Cyrus W. Rayhill spent \$19 to build a grasshopper trap. Last week he caught eighteen bushels of grasshoppers. He dried the insects and fed them to the hogs and chickens and sayed the clover crop. Now he and saved the clover crop. is drying grasshoppers as chicken feed for next winter.



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