

# Wilson Plan Is World Peace in United Might

## Williams Tells Senate League Would Kill Any Offending Nation Like a Mad Dog

### Reed Ridicules Plans

## A "Dreamer's Dream," He Says, Since Foreigners Would Dictate America's Policies

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—What is generally accepted by Senators to-night as an accurate statement of President Wilson's ideas on the league of nations was set forth in the Senate to-day by John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, at the close of a discussion of the subject which had lasted all day.

The Williams' version was at once bitterly assailed by Senator Reed, of Missouri, whose sarcastic comments on the league of nations idea, and his characterization of the generally accepted theory as a "dreamer's dream" stung Mr. Williams' reply.

### League as Proposed

Briefly stated, this is the Williams' idea of the league of nations, which is accepted as the Wilson idea, due to the closeness of Senator Williams to the President, especially as it followed his apparently inspired statement of yesterday:

An international agreement binding all the nations to submit quarrels to arbitration, the decision of which would be enforced by all the military and naval power of the world, would be a far more effective method of settling international disputes than any other method now in vogue. It would bring to bear, and any offending nation which should run amuck and bring on war would be killed like a mad dog, for it will be a mad dog. Sovereignty of the seas, however, is to be retained by Great Britain and the United States.

### Others Might Not Argue

Senator Reed commented that this sort of league of nations, absolutely dominated by England and America through control of sea power, might be satisfactory to Mr. Williams, and to Americans and Britishers, but might not be so satisfactory to the other countries.

Reed's object of such a clarification, he said, would be to make the international laws so clear that a nation violating them would at once stand out like a sore thumb before the world, at which time the force of public opinion would be so strong as to force the recalcitrant nation into line.

He wants military preparedness, however, not that it come such centers does persist in stepping over the line, the United States would be in a position to defend its rights. Modifying this suggestion, Mr. Williams said that international agreements might be negotiated for the reduction of armaments.

With a third view of the League of Nations was presented to-day by Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota. His idea is in between that of Senators Reed and Williams. He would have a league of nations, the members of which should be bound to submit all quarrels to arbitration, and relying on the force of public opinion to compel obedience to the decisions of the arbitration commissions.

All three views as expressed to-day avoided the international army and navy idea—regarded as the most radical proposal in connection with the league of peace plan—and also the international court or tribunal. Senator Reed does not suggest any resolution binding the nations in advance to arbitration, but the other two views provide for this. Mr. Reed's fear on this point is that there are too many questions, such as those involving the Monroe Doctrine, which he does not think this country would agree to have submitted to arbitration, particularly questions which might affect the Monroe Doctrine.

### Wants Purposes Clear

Mr. Reed's own suggestion on the league of nations was that an international congress should codify all international law and write some new international law, the effect of which would be to make perfectly clear its purposes.

Chairman Hitchcock of the Foreign Relations Committee, though he did not speak to-day, favors the recognition by any league of nations which might be set up of the Monroe Doctrine as a fundamental international law, so that disputes affecting any country in either of the Americas would be considered with due regard to the recognized fact that the Monroe Doctrine must be observed.

### Other Views to Come

Besides these very divergent views of the league of nations, which will be followed, judging from comments to-night, by many other speeches expressing views not in harmony with any expressed to-day, several Senators took action or made speeches not exactly in harmony with the President's appeal for the "added strength" at the peace table of the "united support" of Congress.

Senator Frelinghuysen introduced a resolution demanding that the President furnish to Congress and the country an explanation of just what is meant by his fourteen peace terms. Before attempting to impose such an interpretation upon the peace conference. The introduction of this resolution turned the cause of most of the speeches, which occupied the entire day.

### Asks Open Session

Senator Borah introduced a resolution providing for open session of the Senate during the discussion of the peace treaty when it is submitted to the Senate for ratification, so that an opportunity may be afforded to permit public opinion to crystallize before the Senate passes final judgment on the various provisions of the treaty.

Senator Cummins, at a hearing given him by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, urged the adoption of a resolution providing for a Senatorial Committee of eight members, four Democrats and four Republicans to go to Versailles in order to become thoroughly familiar with the proceedings of the Peace Conference, and advise the Senate later when the treaty comes up for ratification.

### Reed's Criticism Harsh

While several Republican Senators spoke to-day, it was Senator Reed, a Democrat, who was most harsh in his criticisms of what are considered the President's ideas.

"For the first time," said Senator Reed, after Senator Williams had outlined the idea of the League of Nations, "we have a bald statement of the facts. This plan would require the American government to submit questions in which it had such a vital interest that it would be willing, in normal times, to fight for them, to a tribunal the majority of whom would be foreigners—to an international court, most of whose members would be really be packed against us."

"I beg the Senator's pardon," interjected Mr. Williams. "I said nothing about a court."

### Ridicules Idea of League

Senator Reed insisted that a board of arbitration was just as damaging from his point of view, as it would contain from the very nature of things more than a majority of foreigners, and that the foreigners would be likely to be against this country.

"But that proposition up to the American voters," cried Senator Reed dramatically, turning on the Democratic members from the aisle which divide the parties.

The Missouri Senator then ridiculed the idea of a league of nations amounting to anything if Great Britain and the United States, in close agreement, retained the sovereignty of the seas through invincible sea power.

## Senate Opens Fire On "Secrecy" of Wilson Peace Plans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The debate in the Senate to-day on President Wilson's peace principles and the proposed league of nations opened with a speech by Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Republican, advocating a resolution he had introduced calling upon the President to disclose publicly his declaration interpreting his peace principles.

Senator Frelinghuysen said the President's fourteen points were open to various interpretations, and added: "The President should not on behalf of the American public make radical proposals until he is sure that they are endorsed by the people."

During the debate, Senator Borah, of Idaho, Republican, introduced a resolution providing for publication of the peace terms as soon as agreed upon, and for open discussion during consideration of the treaty in the Senate.

### People Not Heard From

Senator Walsh said that up to six weeks ago no Senator had expressed any criticism of the fourteen points, which were announced January 8 last, and consequently "the people of the world very rightly assumed that the views of the President were endorsed by his great nation."

Senator Borah interrupted to say that at the time the President announced his principles criticism was generally disapproved as an interference with the prosecution of the war, so the American people were not to be deemed in default for withholding their expressions.

"Those who were critical," he added, "deplored the idea of peace before we were able to mobilize our forces to secure the victory essential to peace."

Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, Republican, said Senator Walsh had overlooked certain developments after the President delivered his address of January 8.

"So far as the Senate is stopped from casting the points made by the President," said Mr. Knox, "the action of this body stands adverse to those facts for the reason that within a day after the President's address a resolution proposing endorsement by the Senate of President Wilson's principles. That resolution was considered in committee, developed and a resolution would cause spirited debate. The resolution lies to-day in the pigeonhole of the Foreign Relations Committee."

Senator Shreve, of Colorado, Democrat, intervened to argue that President Wilson does not lose any authority by leaving the United States. He cited a Missouri Supreme Court decision in which a Governor who left the state's soil, was held not to have lost any powers thereby.

Senator Johnson, of California, Republican, asked that the President interpret his principles for the American people before interpreting them for the world governments. He said there were Senators who did not endorse the fourteen points when delivered and a month later the President in another address explained that his previous words were not permanent.

Some of the principles were characterized by the California Senator as "nebulous, some indescribable and some not understood," and he said the President was "leaving the people not knowing what he meant or what he goes for."

### Lewis Defends Wilson

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, Democrat, declared that appointment of a Senator on the peace delegation would have been comparable to appointing members of the Supreme Court to sit in a lower court.

Lewis said, had he given the impression that the President by failing to appoint a Senator showed a lack of respect for the body, whereas he was sure the President had no such intention.

He suggested that if a Senator had been appointed Europe would have thought a prejudiced tribunal had been sent by the United States, and asked if freedom of Senators to oppose the treaty when presented for ratification would not have been paralyzed. A Senator on the peace commission, he added, could not keep the Senate informed of all preliminary negotiations and pointed out that on all other treaties the Senate has only had the final draft.

"I can speak of my own knowledge," said the Illinois Senator, "that it was the wish of the President to have a

member of the Senate and some other on this tribunal, and not until after deep consideration was the President reluctantly convinced that this appointment would be improper. At no time was there contumely or odium cast on the Senate."

### Debate Started New

A letter presented by Senator Reed, of Missouri, Democrat, suggesting that a peace league is not an impracticable dream, and said he opposed endless burdensome taxation to keep up a large military establishment if an agreement between nations can be reached to make it unnecessary.

In reply Senator Reed said the safety of the United States must be guaranteed either by "the strength of our arms with power to combine with other nations," he added that if other nations were united on a reciprocal obligation would follow to fight other nations.

Senator Reed said he did not want to see another war fought in which America made cannon would not be ready until fifteen months after the war was over and the factories already established in this country, rifles could not be made to arm American forces.

If England retains her great fleet—and I have no idea she will relinquish it," Senator Reed continued, "I want the United States to be in position of safety. If our navy had been three times as large I believe Germany never would have ordered us off the seas."

"A league of nations goes no further than to agree that certain things are proper and certain things improper and meet with no opposition, but a league will combine and enforce force decrees upon a single nation, and I do not believe the American people will repudiate."

### Wants Big Navy Kept

The only nation that could harm the United States, Senator Reed declared, "is England and, he added, nobody anticipates trouble with that country."

Reverting to Senator Reed's statement regarding England's blockade of the North Sea, Senator Williams declared that had not Great Britain taken that step America and the Allies would have been defeated. He said he wanted to see England and the United States control the seas because "they are the only two nations of the world that love peace and will fight for peace."

"And I think that we are little better tempered to do it than even England," he added.

Senator Reed declared other nations would laugh at the proposal that they disarm on land, while England was permitted to retain sea supremacy. He added that a league of nations implies a court of arbitration in which vital interests of America would be determined by foreigners. The Missouri Senator suggested that the question of arbitration court be placed before the voters.

"You will get an answer in no uncertain terms," he said. "The American people have some common sense left, if some other people have not."

Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, advocated a league of nations to maintain peace—not a super-government to nominate and interfere with nations' internal affairs, but a world tribunal for arbitration of international disputes with lightened public opinion a large factor in enforcing its decrees.

"I believe the time has come," he said, "to try to establish a league to prevent war and to enforce peace, which may not be entirely preventative, but, backed by a world public sentiment, will have a tremendous influence toward maintaining just and equitable relations between nations and preventing the horrors of war."

### Needs Public Backing

"But I am not in favor of an impracticable—I might say, an impossible scheme that I believe rests in the brain of the dreamer and the womb of the far distant future. No league of nations can succeed unless it is originated in and sustained by an honest public sentiment of the peoples involved, and unless the governments joining in such league are as responsive as the people. These conditions exist to-day to a greater extent than ever before."

"I deplore what seems to be the disposition of the President not to take the American people into his confidence, especially that body of the supreme legislative power of the nation, the coordinate treaty making body—the United States Senate. So far as possible, we should know his views upon the difficult problems which must be settled in Paris."

"I would have the world informed as to the progress of the negotiations and the principal issues involved in relation to time between nations surrounding the council table. It is only in this way that a healthy public sentiment can be expressed and a peace arrived at which shall meet the judgment of the civilized world."

Turning to concrete plans for a league of nations, Senator Kellogg said unless Germany evolves a government responsive to popular will and with a people having ideas and aspirations different from those of the past regime, there must be a league of nations to "see that Germany is rendered powerless to renew the contest."

Another important step, Senator Kellogg said, is abolition of the system of secret treaties and alliances. The new treaties, he said, should be "made in the open."

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## Pershing Hints He Prevailed on Foch to Strike

Continued from page 1

group of American divisions which stood between the city and any further advance of the enemy in that direction."

### Brilliant Page in History

By that time the great tide of American troops movements to France was in full swing and the order divisions could be used freely. The 2nd in line past of British, faced the German attack of July 18 and held their ground undisturbed; on the night tank our companies of the 25th division advanced waves of German infantry and the 3rd Division held the Marne line opposite Chateau Thierry against powerful artillery and infantry attacks.

"A single regiment of the Third wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion," General Pershing says. "It protected the crossing on either bank of the Marne on the night of July 18, 1918, and the Germans who had gained a footing crossed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with equal success at critical points and succeeded in driving two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners."

This was the stage set for the counter offensive which began with the smashing of the enemy's Marne salient, brought overwhelming victory to the Allies and the United States. The incident is strong that General Pershing's advice helped Marshal Foch to reach his decision to strike. General Pershing continues:

"The great force of the German Chateau Thierry offensive established the deep Marne salient, and the enemy was taking chances, and the enemy's ability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage. Seizing this opportunity with any sort of training was made available for use in a counter-offensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons on July 18 was given to our First and Second Divisions, in company with chosen French divisions."

### Counter Offensive Launched

"Without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment the massed French and American artillery, firing by the map, laid down its rolling barrage at dawn, while the infantry began its charge. The tactical handling of the troops was excellent throughout the action. The enemy brought up large numbers of reserves and made a stubborn defence both with machine guns and artillery, but through five days of fighting the First Division held its advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons and captured the village of Berry-le-sec. The Second Division took Beau Repaire farm and Vierz in a very rapid advance and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery."

With the situation on the Marne front thus relieved, General Pershing writes, he could turn to the organization of the First American Army and the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. The combined French, British and American air forces mobilized for the battle, the report says, was the largest aviation assembly ever engaged on the Western front up to that time in a single operation.

### St. Mihiel Advance Irresistible

Of the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, General Pershing says: "After four hours' artillery preparation the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 a. m. on September 12, assisted by a limited number of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by the French. We closed the salient, forming a new line west of Thiaucourt to Vigneulles and beyond Fresnois-en-Woevre. At the cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, rescued the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination and established our line in a position to threaten Metz."

"The signal success of the American First Army in its first offensive was the way of prime importance. The Allies found they had a formidable force to aid them, and the enemy learned that he had one to reckon with."

"The report shows for the first time officials who were the brilliant and executed our General Pershing, and had cleared the way for the great effort of the Allied and American forces. The American army moved at once toward its crowning achievement, the battle of the Meuse."

### The Battle of the Meuse

The general tells a dramatic story of this mighty battle in three distinct phases, beginning on the night of September 27, when Americans quickly took the places of the French on the thinly held line of this long, quiet sector. The attack opened on September 28, and the Americans drove through entanglements, across the Meuse and took all the enemy's first line positions. Closing the chapter, General Pershing says:

"On November 6 a division of the 1st Corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, twenty-five miles from our line of departure. The strategic goal, which was our highest hope, had been reached. The enemy's main line of communications and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster."

"In all forty enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between September 26 and November 6 we took 25,000 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. Our divisions engaged were the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 37th, 43d, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 82d, 89th, 90th and 101st."

The commander-in-chief tells of the work of the 2d Corps, comprising the 27th and 30th divisions, in the British assault on the Hindenburg line.

### Army Strength 2,653,347

Of the total strength of the expeditionary force General Pershing reports:

"There are in Europe altogether, including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including those on route from the States, approximately 2,653,347 men, less our losses. Of this total there are in France 1,338,169 combatant troops. Forty divisions have arrived, of which the infantry personnel of ten have been used as replacements, leaving ten divisions now in France organized into three armies of three corps each."

"Of their equipment he says: "Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible we accepted the offer of the French government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of 75, one 85-millimetre howitzers and one 55-G. P. F.

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### Persian Envoy Seized

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 4.—The Bolshevik government has arrested and imprisoned Assad Khan, the Persian Minister to Russia. According to advices from Petrograd they evidently intend to hold the Minister until the Soviet representatives in Turkestan, who were reported arrested by order of the British authorities in Persia, are released.

### Bolsheviki Imprison Official as Reprisal Step

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