

# WILSON BRANDS OPPOSITION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS SELFISH; OPPONENTS OF COVENANT BLINDED AND IGNORANT, HE SAYS; SENATORS SCORED BY PRESIDENT ON EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE

## HARBOR TIED UP; STRIKERS SPLIT ON FERRY BOATS

Army, Navy, Municipal and Lackawanna Craft Are Only Ones Operated.

HUDSON TUBES JAMMED

Longshoremen Indifferent and Defections Are Expected; Both Sides Defiant.

Except for military and naval craft poking lonesomely about here and there and an occasional ferryboat bustling importantly back and forth across the harbor, the port of New York was silent yesterday. With the dawn hundreds of the noisy little harbor boats had started scurrying for their docks like so many wharf rats for their nests, and by 6 o'clock, the hour set for the renewal of the general strike of marine workers, their screeching had died away almost completely and they were hugging their berths, abandoned by their crews.

At the same time thousands of Jerseyites and Staten Islanders, cut off from their places of employment in Manhattan by the sharp curtailment of the ferry service, were either jamming into the Hudson tubes, fighting their way onto such ferries as were running, or, with more or less good nature, took advantage of the holiday circumstances offered them and returned to their homes. They were not inconvenienced to the extent they were in the January strike, however.

A further curtailment of the ferry service was decided upon late last night when the strike committee voted to order out at 6 o'clock this morning the crews of union ferries running from South Ferry, the Atlantic Avenue, the Hamilton Avenue and the East River ferries. It was also announced that the case of the Staten Island ferries would be taken up at a meeting to be held this morning.

The first day of the strike was full of action. The strike leaders made good on their threat to tie up the harbor as tightly as they wished, and 12,000 of their 15,000 members quit work at the time specified. By nightfall almost all the others also were out, except the crews of the municipal ferries, who remained at work for fear of criminal prosecution if they struck, and such operatives as had been exempted from the strike order.

**Serious Split Over Ferries.**

The strike was only a few hours old, however, when a serious split developed in the union ranks. F. Paul Vaccarelli, business agent of the Harbor Boatmen, an organization of 3,500 members, announced the withdrawal of that union from the affiliation after a row said to have been over the question of exempting ferries. Vaccarelli is reported to have insisted that the ferries be permitted to run and to have declared that the whole attitude of the affiliation managers was calculated to lower the unions in public estimation. He said that the members of his union would remain out, but would not be responsible for the acts of the affiliation.

Definite progress toward a settlement of the strike was made during the day, although Federal mediators were on the job early and conferred at length with all the parties interested. James L. Hughes and William Z. Kilby, representing the Department of Labor, accompanied by representatives of the Railroad Administration, the War Department and the Navy Department, had a long talk with Paul Bonynge, counsel for the private owners, and a committee representing the Boat Owners Association in the offices of the Erie Railroad, 50 Church street.

Mr. Delahanty and Mr. Bonynge said last night that there had been no change in the situation. As a result of Mr. Bonynge's characterization of the strike as "the product of red eyed and unreasoning Bolshevism," Mr. Delahanty demanded the elimination of Mr. Bonynge as a condition precedent to any future negotiations between the boat owners and the Marine Affiliation.

Mr. Bonynge countered with the hint that Mr. Delahanty himself might be eliminated before the strike is over, and by his own men. The Federal representatives—A. J. Stone, for the Railroad Administration; Capt. F. H. Robinson, for the army; and Capt. B. F. Hutchinson, for the navy—refused to discuss the strike in any way.

In their spools for the general strike the Hudson tubes were crowded all day and swamped during the rush hours.

## WAR CONGRESS ENDS; MANY BIG BILLS UNPASSED

Poindexter, Moses and France Blame President for Failure.

GREAT SPENDING RECORD

Fifty-seven Billions Authorized in Two Years; Much Work Accomplished.

**Special Despatch to The Sun.**

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The great war Congress—the Sixty-fifth—came to a close on the stroke of noon today in the midst of a bitter wrangle between the President and Republican Senators, who talked the Congress to death without permitting even the general deficiency bill to pass. The army and navy bills also died.

The President reached the Capitol an hour and a half before the session ended, and it was immediately made apparent to him that the deficiency bill, carrying the appropriation of \$750,000,000 for an additional revolving fund for the railroads, would not be allowed to pass. Senator Sherman (Ill.) had then been talking three hours and talked to the very end.

Immediately after the life of the Congress ended President Wilson issued a denunciatory statement, trying to place the blame for the expected impaired efficiency of the Government and embarrassment of the nation's finances on the shoulders of the Republicans.

The determination by some of the Republicans to filibuster against the deficiency bill was the result of a sudden shift in plans and was based partly on information reaching some of them late last night and early this morning.

**Think Wilson is Bluffing.**

They are convinced that the President is "bluffing" about not calling a special session of Congress until he returns from Europe. They are determined also to make it extremely clear to the country that the President has it within his power to call Congress together for action at any time and that any financial situation brought about by the failure to provide the railroad revolving fund can be easily remedied by the President if he will overcome his distaste for Senatorial criticism while he is abroad mourning over the corpse of his League of Nations constitution.

The President, the moment Congress ended, made public his statement as follows:

"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 systems 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 cooperate 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 con-

**'Sun' Fund Smokes Give Comfort to Soldiers**

A QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT writes from Germany that without the smokes from THE SUN Tobacco Fund the hours would drag heavily. Other cards received from American soldiers abroad are drawn on to show the continued need of tobacco "over there" where the boys can't buy, beg or borrow a smoke to their liking. Some of the messages will be found on page 12.

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## "Holy War of Blacks" Germans' Latest Plan

**Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun.**

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PARIS, March 4.—According to a neutral diplomat, who has arrived in Paris as an observer of the Peace Conference for his Government, Germany is seeking a way to prevent the Allies from retaining her former colonies and exploiting them for raw materials. He told newspapermen today that a movement was on foot in Pan-German circles to begin a propaganda among natives for uprisings throughout Africa.

The project resembles very much the familiar old Teuton bogey of a "holy war" by the Mohammedans against their British and French protectors, but this is to be a "holy war of the blacks." It is said that as Germany has no territory or natives at stake she intends either to get back her former possessions or make them untenable for other Europeans.

## SIEGE DECLARED TO SAVE BERLIN

Government Acts to Protect Workers From "Famine and Terror."

STRIKE TIES UP CITY

Crowds Storm Police Stations and Cut Wires—Water Supply Crippled.

**COPENHAGEN, March 4.**—The Prussian Government has declared a state of siege in the police districts of Berlin, Spandau and other suburbs of Berlin in order "to protect the bulk of the working people from famine and the terror of the minority." Minister of War Noske, a despatch from Berlin says, has assumed executive power.

Among the other suburbs placed under the state of siege are Teltow and Niederbarmen.

The proposal of the Spartacists to declare a general strike was adopted by the workers councils of Berlin late Sunday, after a stormy meeting, by a bare majority, says another despatch from the German capital. The Independent Socialists supported the Spartacists, while the Majority Socialists and Democrats united in opposition.

Crowds forced their way into the various police stations in Berlin last night, disarmed the policemen and cut the telephone wires.

According to the *North German Gazette* of Berlin, the strike in that city embraces all means of transport, with few exceptions, and also the electricians, post and telegraph officials, restaurant and hotel employees and the newspaper workers.

A meeting of the workers' councils, the newspaper adds, has decided that the food supply system, the fire brigade, hospitals and similar functions shall not be included in the strike.

**SPARTACANS ROUT TROOPS IN BERLIN**

Seize Police Headquarters and Plan Prison Attack.

**By the Associated Press.**

BERLIN, March 4 (delayed).—In response to the appeal of the National Spartacan League and the Greater Berlin Communist organization for an immediate general strike, aimed to overthrow the National Assembly and the present cabinet, transportation facilities of greater Berlin came to a standstill to-night at 8 o'clock sharp. All surface cars, subways and elevated trains ceased running at that hour.

Passengers in automobiles and in cabs were no more fortunate than the travelers on the trains because the crowds in all the principal streets held up the conveyances and forced the occupants to get out and walk.

The rioters who entered the performance ignorant of the impending trouble, because the afternoon newspapers did not say anything of an impending strike, were forced to walk to their homes, in some cases miles to suburbs. A drizzling rain added to the discomfort of the pedestrians.

**Many Meetings Held.**

Telephone service in Berlin stopped early in the evening. The big cafes and restaurants closed early, leaving trouble from the crowds in the streets.

In their spools for the general strike the Spartacan League and the com-

## SUFFS FIGHT IN STREET TO BURN WILSON SPEECH

Women Badly Mauling in Clashes With Police, Soldiers and Civilians.

TROOPER KNOCKED OUT

Militants Charge Cops in Flying Wedge, but Are Hurling Back Quickly.

Women and girls were bruised and trampled upon, their banners torn into shreds and their clothes and hats crumpled and disheveled when the militant suffragists attempted to get to President Wilson through their appeals for recognition last night in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Opera House.

The women fought like catamounts. Many were scratched and severely pinched in the melee with uniformed policemen and plainclothes men. Soldiers and sailors entered the fracas, and one hardy trooper, unidentified, a member of the Hainbow Division, who attacked Mrs. William L. Colt, vice-chairman of the National Woman's party, and a sister suffragist, was knocked unconscious. His limp body was hurriedly carried away by men in blue and khaki.

Six women were arrested and later released after they had gone on a silence strike at the West Thirtieth street police station, refusing to give their names to the officers. They immediately returned to the Metropolitan neighborhood, where the President's speech, in some unaccountable manner, delivered in relays to the suffragists in the streets outside the building, was burned by the freed prisoners in an attempted bonfire, the starting of which precipitated a second counter between policemen and women.

**Those Who Went to Jail.**

It was a merry fight, or sickening and disgusting as one looked at it. But it left the suffs all outside jail walls, which disappointed some of them, making the demonstration less effective, in their opinion. Those arrested were Miss Alice Paul of Washington, chairman of the National Woman's party; Miss Doris Stevens, legislative chairman of the organization; Miss Elsie Hill, Mrs. Beatrice Castleton of Atlanta, Mrs. Minna Bodenheim of New York city and Miss Lucy Maverick of San Antonio, Tex.

Miss Marya Ratawicz of Chicago, a tiny thing with bobbed hair, who used to be an aviator, but lately has been working with a New York newspaper, was quite badly hurt. Somehow in the struggle she was knocked down. As a couple of some policemen and a woman picked her up and tried to draw her to a space where she could get her breath—she was dazed and breathlessly faint. She was not arrested, but she was taken to a hospital.

"No," she said, "I'm going through the lines."

She pushed her pony strength against the solid wall of officers. Suddenly two of them seized her, one by each shoulder.

"You want to get through," one of them said. "We'll take you through."

**"Jane Doe" the Worst of the Lot.**

Using her as a sort of battering ram they broke a way through a mass of humanity that had become wedged between a limousine that was trying to reach Broadway and the crowd of suffragists. When Miss Ratawicz was shot as it were, into the open space behind she was hatless, disheveled and apparently faint. She was not arrested. The women who were arrested took close mouths to the Thirtieth street station house, turning their backs to "Ladies in Blue," the Chief of Police Eichhorn in his old stronghold is expected.

The Spartacists are planning to attack Moabit prison and liberate Georg Ledebour, the former Social Democratic member, and Kaestel, a German Bolshevik paymaster, who was engaged in a similar campaign in Germany. A general strike as been proclaimed at Bremen.

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## PRESIDENT BARS COHALAN FROM IRISH MEETING

Refuses to Confer With Committee Unless Supreme Court Justice Leaves.

WILSON REMAINS IN SECRET CONFERENCE WITH COMMITTEE

Twenty-eight Minutes.

President Wilson, who had agreed to meet the committee of twenty-five named at the recent convention of the Irish race in America at the close of his speech in the Metropolitan Opera House last night, refused to see the members of the committee or have any dealings with them at all so long as Justice Daniel F. Coahalan of the Supreme Court was present.

Ten minutes after this decision of the President had been communicated to the committee Justice Coahalan left the opera house hurriedly, and Mr. Wilson then went into the Opera Club's rooms on the grand tier floor and was with the committee for twenty-eight minutes.

The meeting between Mr. Wilson and the committee was arranged last week in Washington, although nothing was said at that time about Justice Coahalan. The members of the committee entered the opera house by the Thirty-ninth street entrance shortly before the President was through speaking and heard the last part of the address from the wings.

**Wilson Announces Objection.**

Then they went in a body to the Opera Club's rooms, while the President went into the private office of General Manager Gatti-Casazza. He remained there a few minutes, then came out into the hallway and touched the shoulder of W. H. Moran, chief of the secret service.

"Let me whisper in your ear," he said to Moran.

The President then leaned toward Moran, but almost immediately straightened up and in a voice loud enough to be heard by anybody near him: "Tell them I will not meet them if Coahalan is present."

Moran made some remark, but the President shook his head and repeated: "Tell them I will not see them if Coahalan is present."

Moran then beckoned to Miles McCallih, another Secret Service agent, and the two of them went up stairs to the second floor, where the Irish committee was waiting. In a few minutes Joseph P. Tummely, the President's private secretary, entered the opera house by the Thirty-ninth street entrance. He said something to the President, who smiled. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Tummely talked to each other for two or three minutes, and then McCallih came down stairs, said something to the President, who nodded, and McCallih went back up stairs.

Mr. Wilson walked up and down the hallway for about five minutes, then he turned out his watch and saw how long the watch in his hand and looking at it.

"I'll give them five minutes more," he said.

**Cohalan's Excited Exit.**

In less than that, however, McCallih came downstairs again. He was smiling, but he had a sad, frowny remark to the President Mr. Wilson nodded, and then went upstairs to the meeting room. Two or three minutes later the President came hurriedly down the stairs, jamming his derby on his head with one hand and struggling into his overcoat with the other. He looked very angry and quickly left the building, refusing to speak to anybody.

A number of secret service operatives were in front of the door of the Opera Club's rooms when the President reached there. He went in and quickly closed the door, so that all that the crowd outside got a glimpse of was a large golden harp on a green seal that ornamented the wall directly opposite the door. After a few minutes a young man opened the door a few inches, put his head out and said:

"This is a secret meeting."

Persons who had followed the President upstairs were then pushed back against the railing of the stairway, where they waited until the door finally left the room. Not a sound could be heard while the meeting was in progress, and no sound attended the departure of the President. A few minutes after Mr. Wilson had left the members of the committee went out of the room.

They went in a body to the Hotel McAlpin, their headquarters, and immediately went into conference in Room C on the mezzanine floor, after announcing that an official and formal statement would be given out regarding the results of the meeting with the President. At 12:30 this morning Justice John W. Coffey, chairman of the committee, reached the room and on behalf of the other members said:

"At the request of the committee Justice Coahalan declines to say anything."

Justice Coffey then said that Justice Coahalan went directly from the opera house to the McAlpin, and was waiting for the committee when it reached the hotel. "As to Justice Coahalan, it is not a personal matter," he said.

**Committee's Statement.**

Justice Coffey then made this statement on behalf of the committee:

"The committee received a message

## The President's Address

President Wilson delivered the following address in the Metropolitan Opera House last night:

My Fellow Citizens—I accept the intimation of the air just played. I will not come back 'Till It's Over, Over There.' And yet I pray God, in the interest of peace and of the world, that that may be soon.

The first thing that I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the League of Nations. I know that it is true. I have had unmistakable intimations of it from all parts of the country, and the voice rings true in every case.

I count myself fortunate to speak here under the unusual circumstances of this evening. I am happy to associate myself with Mr. Taft in this cause. He has displayed an elevation of view and a devotion to public duty which is beyond praise.

**No Party Dare Oppose It.**

And I am more happy because this means that this is not a party issue. No party has the right to appropriate this issue, and no party will in the long run dare oppose it.

We have listened to so clear and admirable an exposition of many of the main features of the proposed covenant of the League of Nations that it is perhaps not necessary for me to discuss in any particular way the contents of the document. I will seek rather to give you its setting.

I do not know when I have been more impressed than by the conferences of the commission set up by the conference of peace to draw up a covenant for the League of Nations. The representatives of fourteen nations sat around that board—not young men, not men inexperienced in the affairs of their own countries, not men inexperienced in the politics of the world—and the inspiring influence of every meeting was the concurrence of purpose on the part of all those men to come to an agreement, and an effective working agreement, with regard to this league of the civilized world.

There was a conviction in the whole impulse, there was conviction of more than one sort, there was the conviction that this thing ought to be done, and there was also the conviction that if we did not do it, we would venture to go home and say that he had not tried to do it.

Mr. Taft has set the picture for you of what a failure of this great purpose would mean. We have been hearing for all these weeks and days that this agony of war has lasted because of the sinister purpose of the Central Empires, and we have made maps of the course that they meant their conquests to take. Where did the lines of that map lie? At the central line that we used to call from Bremen to Baghdad?

**Will Watch Intrigue.**

They lay through these very regions to which Mr. Taft has called your attention, but they lay then through the United Empire, through the Austro-Hungarian Empire, whose integrity, which Germany was bound to respect as her ally, lay in the path of that line of conquest. The United Empire, whose interests she professed to make her own, lay in the direct path that she intended to tread.

And now what has happened? The Austro-Hungarian Empire has gone to pieces and the Turkish Empire has disappeared, and the nations that effected that great result—for it was a result of liberation—no more responsible as trustees of the assets of those great nations.

You not only would have weak nations living in the past, but you would have nations in which that old poisonous seed of intrigue could be planted with the certainty that the crop would be abundant, and one of the things that the League of Nations is intended to watch is the course of intrigue.

Intrigue cannot stand publicity, and if the League of Nations were nothing but a great debating society it would kill intrigue.

**Publicity to Prevent Wars.**

It is one of the agreements of this covenant that it is the friendly right of every nation a member of the league to call attention to anything that it thinks will disturb the peace of the world, no matter where that thing is occurring.

There is no subject that may touch the peace of the world which is exempt from inquiry and discussion, and I think everybody here must be in agreement that if Germany would never have gone to war if she had permitted the world to discuss the aggression upon Serbia for a single week.

The British Foreign Office suggested, it is said, that there might be a day or two delay so that the representatives of the nations of Europe could get together and discuss the possibilities of a settlement. Germany did not dare permit a day's discussion. You know what happened. So soon as the world realized that an outlaw war at large the nations began one by one to draw together against her.

We know for a certainty that if Germany had thought for a moment that Great Britain would go in with France and with Russia she never would have undertaken the enterprise. And the League of Na-

tions meant as a notice to all outlaw nations that not only Great Britain but the United States and the rest of the world would go in to stop enterprises of that sort.

**What the League Is.**

And so the League of Nations is nothing more nor less than the covenant that the world will always maintain the standards which it has now vindicated by some of the most precious blood ever spilled.

The liberated peoples of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and of the Turkish Empire call out to us for this thing. It has not arisen in the council of statesmen. Europe is a bit sick at heart at this very moment because it sees that statesmen have had no vision, and that the only vision has been the vision of the people. Those who suffer see. Those against whom wrong is wrought know how desirable is the right and the righteous.

The nations that have long been under the heel of the Austrian, that have long covered before the German, that have long suffered the indescribable agonies of being governed by the Turk, have called out to the world, generation after generation, for justice, for liberation, for a savior, and the Cabinet in the world has heard them.

Private organizations, pitying hearts, philanthropic men and women have poured out their treasure in order to relieve these sufferings, but no nation has said to the nations: "Come with us. You must stop; this thing is intolerable, and we will not permit," and the vision has been with the people.

**How He Views Critics.**

My friends, I wish you would reflect upon this proposition. The vision as to what is necessary for great reforms has seldom come from the top in the nations of the world. It has come from the need and the aspiration and the self-assertion of great bodies of men who meant to be free, and I can explain some of the criticisms which have been leveled against the great enterprise only by the supposition that the men who utter the criticisms have never felt the great pulse of the heart of the world.

And I am amazed—not alarmed but amazed—that there should be in some quarters such a comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world. These gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is just now. Everybody else does. I do not know where they have been closed. I do not know what influences they have been blinded; but I do know that they have been separated from the general currents of the thoughts of mankind.

And I want to utter this solemn warning, not in the way of a threat, the force of the world do not threaten, they operate. The great tides of the world do not give notice that they are going to rise and run; they rise in their majesty and overwhelming might, and those who stand in the way are overwhelmed.

**World's Heart Awake.**

Now the heart of the world is awake and the heart of the world must be satisfied. Do not let yourselves suppose for a moment that the inequalities in the populations of Europe is due entirely to economic causes or economic motives; something very much deeper underlies it all than that.

They see that their governments have never been able to defend themselves against intrigue or aggression and that there is no force of foresight or of prudence in any modern cabinet to stop war.

And therefore they say, "There must be some fundamental cause for this," and the fundamental cause they are beginning to perceive to be that nations have stood single or in little jealous groups against each other, fostering jealousy, increasing the danger of war, rather than in co-operating measures to prevent it; and that if there is right in the world, if there is justice in the world there is no reason why nations should be divided in the support of justice.

They are therefore saying if you really believe that there is a right, if you really believe that wars ought to be stopped, stop thinking about the rival interests of nations and think about men and women and children throughout the world.

**The Destiny of Nations.**

Nations are not made to afford distinction to their rulers by way of success in the manoeuvres of policy; nations are meant, if they are meant for anything, to make the men and women and children in them secure and happy and prosperous, and no nation has the right to set up its special interests against the interests and benefits of mankind, least of all this great nation which we love.

It was set up for the benefit of mankind; it was set up to illustrate the highest ideals and to achieve the highest aspirations of men who wanted to be free; and the world—the world of to-day believes that and counts on us, and we shall be thrown back into the blackness of despair if we deserted it.

I have tried once and again, my fellow citizens, to say to little circles of friends or to larger bodies

## President Again Fails to Offer Real Definition of League of Nations.

**TAFT IS MORE SPECIFIC**

Metropolitan Opera House Thronged by Crowd Eager to Be Shown Light.

BOSTON SPEECH AGAIN

Some Saw a Threat as Well as Promise in Executive's Attitude.

The President and the only living ex-President spoke for the League of Nations in the Metropolitan Opera House last night before an audience greater than Caruso draws. The former, a Democrat, and the latter, a Republican—for purposes of classification—found themselves in complete, even congratulatory and complimentary agreement that woe will descend upon the world if the Senate of the United States fails to ratify the British-Wilson League of Nations plan.

Mr. Taft endeavored to be specific, to give information, in his address lasting three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Wilson, standing possibly in the exact spot where he stood some months ago when he promised that Russia would not be deserted, gracefully but very noticeably avoided specific arguments and precise explanations. Although he talked rather more than half an hour he added nothing whatever to the knowledge that had existed as to what the British-Wilson plan means or implies for this country.

The audience, which completely filled every nook and cranny of the great temple of opera at Broadway and Fortieth street, waited with such intensity as was fairly electric for the President to "get down to cases"; to answer questions that agitate men's minds all over the country.

**Big Questions Unanswered.**

They waited for an answer to the question as to whether the league would override vital points of the sovereignty of the United States. From Mr. Wilson no answer whatever was forthcoming. They waited to hear him say whether the Monroe Doctrine would be advocated or weakened—or what would happen to it. They got no answer. They waited to hear if the league would actually prevent war. They went away no wiser than they came. They waited to hear if American troops would be compelled to fight the battles of Europe or Asia or Africa. Mr. Wilson succeeded in keeping the secret.

From the time that he announced his intention not to come back "until it's over over there" until some Celt of unquenchable curiosity piped the query "Mr. President, what is going to happen to Ireland?" there was not one item of substantial explanation added to what he has already stated or permitted his spokesmen to state. The disappointment of the audience was very real. It could not be satisfied with Mr. Taft's specifications, since the accredited spokesman for the league was himself upon the platform. But no information came.

The President virtually repeated the speech he made one week ago yesterday when he landed in Boston and addressed 7,000 persons as eager for information as were his hearers of last night. Through his soaring address, delivered as always, in beautifully modulated tones and with the deftest selection of words, ran two principal ideas: That the League of Nations is a grand and beautiful concept, guaranteed to cure the ills of a world; and that Governments that fail to support the league may come to a bad end.

**A Promise and a Threat.**

The address, like the Boston offering, was at once a rosy promise and an ominous threat. As for the latter, its menace sounded constantly, like the intonations of a kettledrum.

Both speakers referred indirectly to the action taken by the Republican Senators on Monday night when, through Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, they offered a resolution signed by thirty-seven declaring against the British-Wilson plan. Mr. Wilson expressed "amazement" that there should be in some quarters such comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world, saying "These gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is just now." He wondered "where they had been closed," and adding that he did not know "what influences they have been blinded," averred that certainly "they have been separated from the general currents of mankind."

Mr. Taft was much more specific

Continued on Second Page.