A PERMANENT RAIL POLICY DUE SOON

Committee Expected to Report Out Composite Bill of Plans Submitted.

PLUM PLAN NOT FAVORED

Few, If Any Provisions Will Be Incorporated in the House Measure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Railroad legislation, that will fix a new policy of regulation probably will be reported out on the floor of the house within the next four weeks. Representative John J. Esch of Wisconsin, the chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, said today that the probabilities are that the bill will be composite of the best features of all the various plans that have been laid before the committee. The committee expects to complete the hearings on the questions within a week.

It can be stated positively that government ownership or government operation has been definitely cast aside by the committee, and few, if any of the suggestions of the so-called Plumb plan for nationalization of the properties will be included. The principal concern of the committee has been the problem of restoring the credits of the roads and financing their transition to private ownership.

Sharp Fight Expected.

In this connection, the sharpest fight that is expected to take place in the committee will be on the proposition as to whether or not the government should undertake to guarantee a fixed rate of return. It is regarded as most likely that the guaranty idea will be rejected. It may, in the final analysis, be supplanted with the extension of the railroad executives that congress will into enunciate law that the Interstate Commerce commission must grant rates that are adequate as well as insist upon rates that are reasonable.

The framework of the railroad legislation, it is believed, will be the Esch-Pomerene bill. The principal feature of this measure is an extension of the administrative powers of the interstate commerce commission. During the last week the committee heard the testimony of representatives of the "shortline railroads" who claim that their properties have been made the football of the government in the last two years, and also the testimony of representatives of the coastwise and lake steamship lines in opposition to the proposal that the Interstate Commerce commission be given power to co-ordinate the rail and water lines by regulating port-to-port rates. The suggestion also has been opposed by the shipping board.

Plans Are Plentiful.

When the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce retires into executive session for the purpose of shaping its bill, there is one thing certain, and that is that the members of the committee will not be lacking in plans from which to draw. Different schemes have been presented by every possible interest in the railroad industry. In addition to respectable plans that have been proposed, the desk of Chairman Esch is filled with letters from "cranks" all over the country, each submitting specifications on how the whole problem should be solved.

IRISH DELEGATES RECEIVED NO AID FROM PRESIDENT

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prospects for adoption of the committee resolution were brighter. Among the private conferences were meetings between republican leader Lodge and Senators Smith, Georgia, and Smith, South Carolina, democrats.

Republicans favoring the committee reservations said considerable democratic support was regarded as assured. One republican leader declared at least eight democratic votes were counted upon.

Leaders on both sides in the reservation controversy said privately that ultimately the sole decisive question was over the reservation to article 10.

The Irish memorandum, described as notes on the conference between President Wilson and Messrs. Walsh and Dunn, made by the latter afterward, teemed with sharp exchanges regarding the attitude of the president and others of the American peace commission on the Irish question.

Mr. Walsh, the memorandum recited, suggested that the president visit Ireland, and the president was said to have replied:

"Now, Walsh, if it is your intention to go back to America and try to put me in hell, I am going to say about I go back that we were well on the way of getting Mr. de Valera and his associates over here, we were well on the way. When you made it so difficult by your speeches in Ireland that we could not do it. That it was you, gentlemen, who kicked over the apple cart."

Mr. Walsh, in reply, referred to discussions in the British parliament of the efforts to secure safe conducts to Paris for Eamonn de Valera and other Irish nationalists and the president was represented as responding:

"Now, Walsh, I am not going to discuss anything that was said in the British house of commons or house of lords except to say this: That I was making an effort and Colonel House was making an effort, and that my thought was we were well on the way of getting de Valera and his associates over here, but the speeches of you gentlemen gave such offense that the whole thing had to be abandoned."

In ending the conference, the president was quoted as saying of his mission to Paris:

"I did not succeed in getting all I came after. I suppose you think there was a great deal in me. I will put it this way: there were a lot of things I hoped for but did not get."

URGES PACT TO STOP BOLSHEVISM

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deliberations affected by the answer to their question. Labor "all over the world is waiting," he asserted. "To see whether the United States accepted the treaty's provision for an international labor organization."

The United States, said the president, could not participate in the world labor conference to be held in Washington soon under the treaty unless the treaty was accepted by this country.

"Such a condition would be inconceivable," he added, and would lead to the greatest "mortification."

"The world is waiting," said the president, "to see, not whether we will take part, but whether we will take the lead."

Mr. Wilson said he had been "annoyed to see that the statesmanship of some gentlemen consists in the very interesting proposition of doing nothing at all." "I have heard of standing pat before, but I never have heard of standpatters going to that length."

Costs Too Much.

Opponents of the league, the president asserted, were saying, "Yes, we made a great promise to the world, but it'll cost too much to redeem it." If by deliberate choice the United States became a rival and antagonist of her neighbors, instead of their friend, said the president, then it would reap the same reward as a business man who proceeds on that basis. If the United States tried to get all it could selfishly, he continued, then the world would see that it got nothing at all.

"But as American soldiers returning to the aid of the fighting peoples of the allies, said the president, as the United States now stood before the peace tribunals of the world, it was the judge themselves, he said, who would in the end determine what course the United States would take.

"This are my bosses," he said. "I have come out on this journey not to fight amongst, but to report to you."

The peace, Mr. Wilson asserted, had been made on American specifications. "Among these, specifications, he said, was the establishment of Poland, the other new mid Europe states which now separated Germany from the pathway to the empire she expected to establish in the southeast. Under the treaty, the president declared, Pan-Germanism would be "torn up by the roots." Of the ultimate outcome regarding the treaty, Mr. Wilson said he had no doubt.

"The only thing that can be accomplished," he said, "is delay. The ultimate outcome will be the triumphant acceptance of the treaty and the league." Only "a handful of men," the president said, were opposing the treaty, and they either had not read it or did not understand the English language. The Monroe doctrine protection, he said, had been objected to as vague because it referred to "such regional understandings as the Monroe doctrine." The language was written, the president said, "in perfect innocence, and was intended to give right of way to the Monroe doctrine in the western hemisphere."

The language was put in, he continued, because the other delegates thought it was by means of such references to a society of nations, which it was hoped would be formed, to induce the United States to join the league.

Mr. Wilson said he had no fear of the league being "knocked out" by any other nations, but there was some danger it might be done here.

Turning to the question of the German peace treaty, the president said Mr. Wilson said he had no doubt it would stand under such a battery as may be brought against it.

Yet we are told this is a country of war," he continued. "If the most drastic covenants of peace are not relied.

"The world is desperately in need of the settled conditions of peace," said the president, "and it can not wait much longer. It is waiting upon us. This is the hour that it is the hour for us to be thinking upon the question of the terms which it seems to me are those which it should be, and which it is thought would be the terms that would win the world's approval.

"The world is sick of war. I suppose that it is difficult for one who has not had some touch of the hot passion of the other side or the side to realize how all the passions that have been slumbering were have been uncovered and released by the tragedy of this war.

"And now, all of this is released and uncovered, and men glare at one another and say, 'Now we are free and what shall we do with our freedom?'

"What happened in Russia was one thing; what happened in Germany was another; what happened in Austria was another; what happened in Hungary was another; what happened in Bulgaria was another; what happened in Turkey was another; what happened in Lesser Asia was another; what happened in Syria was another; what happened in Palestine was another; what happened in Mesopotamia was another; what happened in Arabia was another; what happened in Persia was another; what happened in Egypt was another; what happened in Tripoli was another; what happened in Morocco was another; what happened in Algeria was another; what happened in Tunis was another; what happened in Tripoli was another; what happened in Lacedemonia was another. The people in Europe were inclined to think that everybody ought to be free. Well, we have made the world free. We have made it safe for democracy. We have made it safe for everybody to think what he pleases and to express what he thinks, and there is a great ferment in the world. People are thinking things they never thought before, and they are saying things they never dared say before. Institutions that have been established for a long time are being questioned, and we have to be very patient with them while they are undergoing the process of readjustment. We have to be very patient with the people who are suffering from the disturbance of their ancient habits of life, but we can not be patient with those who are trying to take the world back to the ancient habits of life. We can not be patient with those who are trying to make the world safe for autocracy because we have made the world safe for democracy.

"The task before us is the task of the statesmen who are assembled here to readjust the relations of the various peoples of the world to one another upon a basis of justice and right. The peoples of the world are looking to us for guidance and for a definite lead. They are looking to us for a definite statement of the principles and purposes of which they have been so long in search. We have the opportunity of speaking for them the things they have long wished to have spoken and have been unable to speak for themselves. We have the opportunity of speaking the things that will lift the whole life of the world to a higher level than it has ever been before. We have the opportunity of so speaking that we will be ashamed to look posterity in the face if we do not speak in such a way as to make posterity bless the day that we spoke in such a way as to make posterity bless the day that we spoke in such a way as to make posterity bless the day that we spoke