RELIABILITY—CHARACTER—ENTERPRISE

THE MORNING

OKLAHOMA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

A NEWSPAPER FOR CIVIC PRIDE, THE HOME, A GREATER TULSA

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REPORT LANSING OPPOSES TREATY

ST. LOUIS GIVES GREAT RECEPTION TO SEN. JOHNSON

Ovation Lasting 18 Minutes Accorded by Crowd

COLISEUM IS PACKED

Hundreds Turned Away Unable to Gain Admission to Hall.

RENEWS ATTACK ON PACT

President Rapped and the Faults of Document Pointed Out.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—When Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California stepped upon the stage of the Coliseum tonight to plead for the defeat of the league of nations covenant in its present form, he was given an ovation that lasted 18 minutes. The Coliseum is the largest hall in the city and it was packed to the doors. Hundreds were turned away unable to find standing room. As soon as Senator Johnson made his appearance the crowd rose to its feet, waved flags and cheered. Finally the band ended the demonstration by playing "The Star Spangled Banner," the large audience joining in singing the song.

The crowd shouted "What's the matter with Johnson, he's all right," for several minutes, when Dr. John A. Simond, a prominent democrat and local head of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, who presided at the meeting, rose to introduce Senator Johnson. The hall was packed to the doors and many turned away when President Wilson spoke from the same platform a week ago.

Senate Protects Liberty.

"The United States senate today stands between you and your liberties" said Senator Johnson, in beginning his address. "In my brief career I have never failed to accept a challenge from an opponent, whether he be a president or an humble private citizen.

"I want to deny Mr. Wilson's charge that the American people are quitters if they refuse to approve the league of nations. The American people never quit. When Mr. Wilson went to Paris to demand his 14 points and came home without them, the American people did not quit, somebody else quit."

Senator Johnson described the treaty of peace as a patchwork of the secret treaties made between the allies, unknown to America, before and during the war, and challenged the recent declaration of the president that failure to concur in the settlement of the terms of the peace by the United States "would put a stain upon our national honor which we never could efface."

Is It Stain?

"Does the president intend to say that it will put a stain upon our honor if we do not carry out the secret bargainings which were with a duplicity unparalleled in the world's history, concealed from us?" asked the senator.

He described the visits to this country after our declaration of war of the diplomatic representatives of England, France, Italy and Japan.

"In the full flush of a righteous indignation against a ruthless enemy we were bending every energy in behalf of a just cause," said Senator Johnson. "Before the United States senate, in terms as idealistic as these we employed, Mr. Balfour, for England, Mr. Viviani for France, Italy's prince and Japan's representative spoke. Until they came no foreigner had ever stood upon the rostrum of the United States senate since Lafayette's visit.

"While these representatives of the four great powers were speaking to us upon the same plane upon which we were acting and appealing to the same lofty sentiments and altruistic purposes, their very pockets were bulging with the secret treaties they made among themselves, for the partition of the world and the distribution of the spoils of the war.

"During all the period that they were with us not a single one divulged to our government or to any representative of it the treaties they had made, a half dozen in number, and which they had then determined to write into the ultimate treaty of peace. The president said with positiveness at the recent meeting with the foreign relations committee he had never even heard of the secret treaties until he went to Paris. The secretary of state testified in like fashion. Indeed, in 1917, while the treaty between the four great nations in relation not only to Shantung, but the islands of the Pacific, safely reposed in their archives. Viscount Ishii, the representative of Japan, concluded with me a letter of state an agreement to which the United States government consented the special interests of Japan in China.

"During these negotiations," continued the senator, "not a word was said, not a syllable was hinted, save for the time we were pouring out our

CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTEEN

THE WEATHER

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 12.—Maximum, 89; minimum, 69; north winds, clear.

OKLAHOMA: Saturday and Sunday generally fair.

LOUISIANA: Saturday generally fair in northwest, rain in east and south portions; precautions should be taken against dangerous winds and high tides on south portion; Sunday probably fair.

ARKANSAS: Saturday generally fair; warmer in east portion; Sunday fair.

EAST TEXAS: Saturday generally fair, except unsettled on east coast; Sunday generally fair.

WEST TEXAS: Saturday partly cloudy in south, fair in north portion; warmer in southwest portion; Sunday generally fair.

KANSAS: Generally fair Saturday and probably Sunday; moderate temperature.

SYMPATHY.

I couldn't sympathize with him,
Whose face was sorry long and sad,
He badly me know his tale of woe,
But still I thought he should be glad.
The skies above him still were fair
His checks were bronzed by summer's tan
And yet he wailed, because he'd failed
To profit by a cherished plan.

With him I could not sympathize
Who spoke of money he had lost;
Nor could I share the great despair
Of one whose hopes were touched by frost.
The song birds round about them sang,
They still were blest by friendships true,
And they could greet the morning sweet
With strength to hold their dreams anew.

But I could sympathize with him
Whose grief was pitiful to see.
The sun was high and fair the sky,
Yet dark I knew his world to be.
For he had lost the one he loved,
Out of his life her soul had flown;
And I could share his deep despair,
For such a grief I, too, had known.

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WOOD TO QUIT ARMY IS NEW YORK RUMOR

Plans to Be Made for Presidential Candidacy—Unable to Tell Policies While in Service.

LOWDEN FOR SECOND PLACE

Reports Couple Name of Illinois Governor With Army Leader—Goodrich Also Spoken of.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood today refused to discuss persistent reports that he would resign his army office within a few days to become an active candidate for the republican presidential nomination. The report was first spread by politicians who talked to General Wood when he reached New York yesterday.

General Wood feels, they said, that it would be almost disloyal for him to remain in the army and at the same time strive to succeed President Wilson, his commander in chief. A committee is reported being organized by National Committeeman John T. King of Connecticut to boom his candidacy and some of Colonel Roosevelt's former lieutenants are investigating the possibilities of Wood's success throughout the country.

These emissaries, it is said, have reported that Governor Lowden of Illinois, who is also mentioned as a candidate, is willing to accept the vice presidency should Wood be nominated. Governor Goodrich of Indiana, close friend of Chairman Hays of the republican national committee, is similarly disposed, it is reported.

The campaign is expected to be formally launched by Wood's attack on the Wilson-Baker-March top professional army bill at Washington next Wednesday.

TWO KILLED, SIX HURT, WHEN SHELL EXPLODES

CONNAUTOWN, N. J., Sept. 12.—Two men were killed and six injured today by the explosion of a six-inch shell which was being unloaded from a barge in the Raritan river at the Raritan arsenal. The ammunition on the barge was being transferred to one of the magazines. The victims of the accident were all civilian employes.

Find Army Lieutenant's Body After Long Plunge

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 12.—After he had plunged headlong into a 40-foot gulley at Grant Springs last night and lain there throughout the night while two companions and a sheriff's posse made vain efforts to reach him, the body of First Lieut. John S. Ramsey of San Antonio, Texas, was extricated from the place tonight.

Lieutenant Ramsey was on a hunting trip when the accident occurred.

NEW CARS PUT IN SERVICE.

Rail Administration Furnishes New Freight Equipment for Roads.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—New freight cars are being placed in service by the railroad administration at the rate of 124 per day and every effort is being made to relieve car shortages, announced by the motive power of railroads and rolling stock section, Director General Hines announced today.

BOSTON POLICE HEED GOMPERS' PLEA TO RETURN

Announcement Made of Action by Leader of Officers' Union

TO AWAIT CONFERENCE

Appeal Made to Defer to Session Set for Washington, D. C.

GOVERNOR IS STANDING FIRM

Says Walkout of Officers Constitutes Desertion of Duty.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Frank McCarthy, New England organizer of the American Federation of Labor, announced tonight that the policemen's union had accepted the suggestion of Samuel Gompers that they return to work and await the outcome of the labor conference at the white house on October 6.

When Police Commissioner Curtis was informed of the action of the union, he said that he had issued orders this afternoon that no strikers applying for reinstatement should be taken back. He said he would not change this order before hearing from the attorney general. The commissioner refused to amplify this statement, which was interpreted to mean that the attorney general would be asked to decide whether the patrolmen were employes who had a right to strike or "officers" of the government who had no such right. Governor Coolidge today classed the strikers as "deserters" and said that he did not think of "any conditions under which they should be reinstated."

There was no disorder today.

Mr. McCarthy read Mr. Gompers's telegrams sent to him and to Mayor Peters, at a meeting of the policemen's union tonight. After the meeting he issued the following statement:

"The members of the Boston policemen's union have accepted the suggestion of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and instructed their committee to act in accordance."

Whether the strike could be settled in this manner was problematical tonight.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Mayor Peters, in a telegram to Samuel Gompers tonight, replying to the labor leader's message today, said that as the governor now had charge of the police department Mr. Gompers should direct his communication to Governor Coolidge.

"Situation in Boston differs from that in the District of Columbia, as policemen here left their posts and gave the city over to forces of disorder. The governor, as commander-in-chief of the state forces, now has charge of the police department. Your communication should be directed to him."

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made public here this afternoon the text of a telegram sent by him to Mayor Peters of Boston authorizing that he had sent an appeal to the striking policemen to return to work.

Mr. Gompers said he had directed Frank McCarthy, representative of the federation in Boston, to urge the strikers to go back to their posts just as if the strike order had not been issued at all, and await the outcome of the conference called by President Wilson for October 6 at Washington.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Governor Coolidge, in a statement characterizing the action of Boston policemen as desertion of duty, rather than a strike, today said he could think of no conditions under which they should be allowed to return.

FIND BOMB UNDER WINDOW OF LAWTON JUDGE'S OFFICE

LAWTON, Sept. 12.—A sixteen-pound bomb was found at the rear entrance to the three story federal building here today, directly under the window of District Judge M. B. Blanding's office. A percussion cap was in place, but the mechanism to explode it had not been attached. The authorities are investigating. They know no plausible reason for the apparent intention to wreck the building, which experts say would have resulted had the bomb been detonated.

Food Bill Passes Senate and Goes to Conference

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The house bill extending the food control act to penalize profiteering, as requested by President Wilson and Attorney General Palmer as a means of reducing the cost of living, was passed by the senate late today and sent to conference.

Lansing Declines to Make Comment on Senate Hearing

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Secretary of State Robert Lansing at his summer home in Henderson harbor, this afternoon would make absolutely no comment on the testimony of William C. Bullitt before the senate foreign relations committee that the secretary of state had said that if the American people knew what the treaty meant they would defeat it.

The Associated Press dispatch covering the testimony was read to Mr. Lansing but he would say nothing other than that he would make absolutely no comment. Secretary Lansing leaves for the Galloup Islands this afternoon with the Forthnightly club for a few days of bass fishing.

WILSON SAYS LEAGUE DECISION UNANIMOUS

In Reply to Claims of British Preponderance He says Vote Must All Be One Way.

THE IDAHO MEETING IS SLIM

Tent Not Filled When He Talks in Borah's Home State—Is Not Thinking of 1920 He Says.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 12.—Replying here today to objections that Great Britain would have a preponderance of voting power in the league of nations assembly, President Wilson said any possible danger on that score was removed by the fact that decisions must be unanimous.

The speech here was the second the president made during the day. He spoke this morning at Couer d'Alene, Idaho, making an invasion of the state represented by United States Senator Borah in the senate. At Couer d'Alene, the tent in which he spoke was not entirely filled. Here in the armory every seat was taken.

The league of nations assembly, the president declared, was "largely a debating body" and seldom would act on important questions and when it did the United States with its one vote would have an "absolute veto" under the rule requiring a unanimous vote.

U. S. Holds Veto.

There was only one case in which the assembly could decide an important question, he said, and that when such a question was unanimously referred to it by the council. The assembly also must act unanimously, he added, so that in either council or assembly the one vote of the United States would constitute a veto power.

The unanimous rule, added the president, seemed to him the only weakness of the league, but it was a weakness in the direction of throwing a safeguard around national sovereignty.

Mr. Wilson also discussed at length proposed reservations to the treaty and asked for its unqualified acceptance.

He asked the republicans present not "to think of 1920 when thinking of the redemption of the world," adding that he himself did not for a moment do so.

Mr. Wilson said he saw no moral objections to interpretations which would not change the meaning of the document, but added that such a step would be merely to say that the United States understands the treaty to mean what it says.

Many men had said to him, continued the president, "I am a republican, but I am in favor of the league of nations." Continuing that the republican party always had prided itself in being a party of construction, Mr. Wilson said if he were a republican, he would say, "I am a republican and I am in favor of the league of nations." It had been proposed at Paris, said the president, that the covenant provide that the members should automatically be at war with a covenant breaker.

Won His Fight.

But, he added, that he had opposed the suggestion, because it would take away from congress the power to declare war.

"I fought the fight," said Mr. Wilson, while the crowd cheered "and I won it. They won't have to fight it over again."

Going on to the proposed Monroe doctrine resolution, the president said the peace conference tried "to define the doctrine as clearly as possible.

"This is the most extraordinary sentence in the document," he con-

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RAIDS ARE MADE ON SINN FEINERS IN IRISH CITIES

Reports of Walsh and Dunne, American Envoys, Taken

SUPPRESSION ORDERED

Organizations Throughout Ireland Are Ordered Closed.

FEW DISORDERS REPORTED

Dublin Detective Shot to Death; Arms and Explosives Found.

By The Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.—Following closely on a speech delivered by Viscount French, lord lieutenant and governor general of Ireland, at Belfast Thursday, in which it was declared that the British government would not hesitate to resort to drastic steps to maintain law and order in Ireland, the authorities today proclaimed the suppression of the Sinn Fein parliament and Sinn Fein organizations throughout Ireland.

A series of searches for arms and documents were made in the local Sinn Fein headquarters in numerous towns among them Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Galway and Londonderry. Two prominent Sinn Fein members of the house of commons were arrested here and the residences of many persons of Sinn Fein leanings in Dublin and other places were searched.

There were slight disorders in a few places, but no reports of serious resistance have been received. A detective was shot and killed in Dublin.

Some arms and explosives were found. Large quantities of documents and Sinn Fein literature were seized, notably in Dublin, where every copy of the report of Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, who investigated conditions in Ireland on behalf of American-Irish societies and correspondence relating to arranging trade relations between Ireland and the United States and other foreign countries fell into the hands of the authorities. The belief was expressed in Sinn Fein circles tonight that nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

PLANS ARE BEING MADE FOR RAILROADS RETURN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Preparing for the return of the railroads to private control, Director General Hines today ordered all roads to begin an inventory of supplies on hand as of December 31, 1919, the date indicated by President Wilson in his address to congress as the termination of government supervision.

A few weeks before the government turns the road back, the former managements will be put in charge, so that sometime before the railroad administration goes out of existence, they can reorganize their staffs.

Creek Indian Gives $200,000 to Baptists

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12.—Jackson Barnett, full blood Creek Indian, of Marietta, Okla., a Baptist layman, has subscribed $200,000 to the Hardin $75,000,000 campaign, according to a telegram received by L. E. Barbour, general director. Barnett's contribution is the largest undesignated gift yet made to the campaign.

HENDERSON WINS ELECTION

British Labor Leader Is Again Sent to Parliament in By-Election

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Arthur Henderson, the labor leader, who was defeated for re-elected by parliament of the election last night was elected to the house of commons at the by-election in Widnes, Lancashire. Mr. Henderson polled 11,904 votes against 10,417 for his opponent.

If Labor has could make candidate

MARKET PLACE
of the PEOPLE—

You who have something to sell and those who'd buy can profitably meet through a Want Ad in the

Tulsa Daily World

—A Live Paper
for Live People

Here is General Pershing When He Got First Sight of Home on Return

The first sight of home!

After an absence of two years and about 100 days, General Pershing gets his first sight of America. This photograph, taken on the bridge of the Leviathan, shows the general and members of his staff. General Pershing is at the extreme right.

NEW ORLEANS TAKES STORM PRECAUTIONS

New Measures Decided on Following Receipt of Information That Hurricane Is Spreading.

TO STRIKE LOUISIANA COAST

Barometer Readings Show Decrease and Tides Are Also Rising at Many Points.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 12.—Extra precautions were taken here tonight following the Washington bureau report that the tropical hurricane would strike the east Louisiana coast, although the barometer have been from 29.72 at 7 o'clock to 29.53 at 10 o'clock. The wind in that time increased from ten miles an hour to 13.

The belated weather bureau report from Burwood, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, gave the barometer reading at 7 p. m. as 29.70 with a wind of 30 mile velocity.

Both the gulf and Lake Pontchartrain are reported by pilots to be rough. According to information received by the weather bureau points on the Mississippi and east Louisiana coasts are feeling higher tides than normal and an electric line stopped cars because part of the track was under water.

The tides reports were: Bay St. Louis, Miss., 2½ feet more than normal; Chef Menteur and Rigolets, La., 2½ feet; Morgan City, La., 1½. Morgan City marks the division point on the east and west coast of Louisiana.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 12.—Barometer readings at gulf ports in Texas and western Louisiana available early tonight, included:

Galveston, Texas: 29.76 inches at 8 p. m. rising gradually, 12-mile wind.

Port Arthur, Texas: 29.75 at 7.30 p. m., six hours rise since 8 p. m. at Corpus Christi, Texas: 29.78 at 7 p. m., unchanged since 2 p. m., two mile wind.

Lake Charles, La.: 29.57 at 7.30 p. m., one hour rise since 2 p. m., 12-mile wind.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 12.—With her machinery disabled and lifeboats overturned and wireless apparatus blown away, the oil tanker Lagoonier of the Gulf Refining company, Capt. Carlson in command, drifted adrift late today and reports that the ship bears Monsoon, Texas, with 14 men on board, either is lost with all hands, or is adrift somewhere in the gulf. The Monsoon's crew is now of the Lagoonier, sailed from Port Arthur, Texas, for Havana. Only two lifeboats, one wireless and the two engine rooms were damaged. The crew made land yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon Tuesday night, and when about 20 miles out of Key Carlson in the lifeboat, Captain Carlson said he did not expect to be able to bring his vessel to port, but finally made it to Tampa. He had been adrift nine hours.

The Lagoonier is of 1,677 gross tons.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 12.—Here are signals here were displayed late today. Its warning storm flags but shipping continued to exit Pensacola and vessels remained in port awaiting a clearing up of the disturbance in the gulf.

Barometer readings taken at 8 p. m. at 29.80 with a wind of 20 miles an hour velocity. The tide was high late today but no damage was reported. The wind was blowing hard, and rain has fallen here with threat before morning.

Peace Ratification Is Opposed by the G. A. R. Almost Unanimously

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Resolutions opposing ratification by the United States of the peace treaty in its present form were adopted almost unanimously here today by delegates attending the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Colonel James D. Bell of Brooklyn was today unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic which is holding its annual encampment here.

PERSHING RECEIVES GREETING AT CAPITAL

American Commander Given Cordial Welcome When He Reaches Washington for Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—With the plaudits of New York and Philadelphia still ringing in his ears, Gen. John J. Pershing arrived in Washington today and received a foretaste of the more formal greeting he will receive next week when he leads the First division up Pennsylvania avenue in the nation's victory parade.

As he stepped from his special train at the station the man who led the American army to victory in France heard a cry of greeting rise from the hundreds of women and girls who lined his pathway.

The reception, with the exception of the lines of schoolgirls and women of the government departments and the greeting extended in President Wilson's name by Vice President Marshall, was informal. Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, greeted General Pershing at the train and escorted him to the room where the vice president awaited him, and delivered the address of welcome.

BERLIN COMMANDER ISSUES ORDERS TO STOP GAMBLING

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Greater Berlin's wave of gambling will terminate on Sunday, September 14, if an order issued by Gustave Noske, minister of defense, suppressing public and private clubs is strictly enforced.

The provisions of this long-expected order are sweeping violations of it being punishable by fine or imprisonment and no loopholes are left for immediate pseudo clubs under camouflaged titles. The city is now honeycombed by such public and private resorts.

RADIX WATER

Is Sterilized by
ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

Our Patrons Are Protected.

Cedar 502 Osage 503

Assertion Made Before Senate Committee by Peace Expert

BULLITT IS A WITNESS

Confidential Adviser at Paris Reveals Commissioner's Views.

SECRETARY REMAINS SILENT

Declines to Comment on Testimony When He Reached Home.

LEAGUE IS REGARDED BAD

Big Nations in Control View Attributed to Peace Delegate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The assertion that Secretary Lansing opposed ratification of the peace treaty and league of nations covenant, although he was a member of the American peace commission that drafted it, was made today before the senate foreign relations committee by William C. Bullitt of Philadelphia, formerly employed by the mission at Paris in a confidential capacity.

The testimony, purporting to give Mr. Lansing's private opinion expressed in a conversation with the witness the day the latter resigned from the mission because he was not in sympathy with the treaty or the league, popped out suddenly. Bullitt had just expressed reluctance at the idea of revealing any part of a private conversation with the peace commissioners, and members of the committee quite agreed with this view.

Near the close of a three-hour hearing, however, Chairman Lodge asked how the treaty and its covenant was regarded at Paris. Secretary Lansing, Henry White and General Bliss, all members of the American commission, "expressed vigorous opinions," Bullitt said, adding, in reply to an inquiry by the chairman, that these opinions were not enthusiastic.

Quotes Lansing.

Then from a memorandum of the conversation, dictated, he said, while it was fresh in his memory, Bullitt quoted the secretary on many points, saying that Mr. Lansing opposed the award of Shantung to Japan, that he considered the league thoroughly bad, that the large nations would pay little attention to the small nations, and that the world had been arranged according to the desire of the big nations at the peace conference.

The most startling statement attributed by the witness to the secretary of state was that "if the senate and American people knew what the treaty meant, it would be defeated." Senator Knox really would understand the treaty, Mr. Lansing said, according to the witness, and "Mr. Lodge would, but Mr. Lodge's position would become purely political."

Lansing Declines to Talk.

There was no democratic senator in attendance when this testimony was given, nor at other times during the hearing and nobody took up the cudgels for the American commissioner. When news of Bullitt's testimony spread about the capital it was extensively discussed and senators said they were anxious to hear from Mr. Lansing. When some of them endeavored to reach him at the state department they found he was out of town, and an Associated Press dispatch later from Watertown, N. Y., said he declined to make any statement, and had gone fishing. Bullitt, formerly a newspaper correspondent, went to Paris with President Wilson's party and was attached to the mission. He was summoned to testify before the treaty was reported out by committee, but was in the Maine woods on a camping trip. This was explained by Chairman Lodge to show why the hearing apparently had been re-opened.

Much information regarded more or less confidential, was given by the witness during his three-hour statement.

In February, last, he was sent by Secretary Lansing to Petrograd to bring back from the soviet leaders a statement showing the exact terms on which they would agree to peace. This report, which told, among other things, of "good order" established by the bolshevist, Lenine's desire for peace, his readiness to compromise at many points in order to obtain it, and his promise that all foreign debts of the social movement would be paid, never was made public. Bullitt said the president objected. Bullitt said the president denied all knowledge of it when questioned in parliament.

[illegible] Bullitt as a "[illegible]" of information for the delegation and warned generally against [illegible] W. Hughes, the [illegible] committee, the president's own personal secretary and the president's own committee and [illegible] by Colonel House concerning the latter's high regard for the witness.

[illegible] Colonel House [illegible] and when asked why he had resigned produced from a great stack of papers a letter he had written the president expressing his lack of satisfaction with the peace negotiations.

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