

America Hope of the World, President Declares

BREST CAMPS
SETTINGS FOR
TRIUMPH AND
TRAGEDY ALSO

Records Were Smashed Daily
for Cargo and Troop Dis-
charge; Hundreds Die From
Disease at French Port.

976,146 TROOPS PASSED
THROUGH FRENCH GATE

Unforgettable Hours When Men
Died by the Hundreds From
Influenza; Wonder Spirit
Shown by U. S. Soldiers.

By LOWELL MELLETT.
(Copyright 1919, by United Press.)
Brest, Feb. 24.—While every effort is
being strained here to get the boys
home as fast as possible, it is not a
race. The reason is that Brest, hav-
ing outdistanced all other ports in the
great "race for Berlin," has no serious
competitors in the "race for home."

The "race for Berlin" was between
Brest, Bordeaux, St. Nazaire, Havre,
Marseilles, Boulogne and Calais. It
began in November, 1917, and was de-
signed to show which port organiza-
tion was the most efficient. Brest
accomplished eight weeks' theoretical
work in forwarding troops and mater-
ial in six weeks and two days.

RECORDS SMASHED.

When the statistics were signed 976-
146 troops had passed through this
port. The first boat arriving in Novem-
ber 1917, required 17 days to dis-
charge its cargo. On May 24, 1918,
16 boats arrived with 42,152 troops and
all were discharged within 24 hours.
On July 15, 32,000 troops were dis-
charged in 12 hours. The Leviathan
on its first trip to Liverpool—the
world's greatest harbor—spent 42 days
there before its return to America. On
its second trip to Liverpool it spent
30 days. She arrived in Brest on May
2 with 8842 troops discharged there,
recoaled and departed in 81 hours. The
next day a British official arrived in
Brest to see if it was possible for the
Americans to better Liverpool's re-
cord. He found the ship gone. Admiral
Sims receiving a message relating to
the performance, thought there was a
mistake and asked for verification.

SIMS RUINS HAT.

The confirmatory message was re-
ceived while he was in the office of a
British admiral. He kicked his hat
to the ceiling and shouted. On its
next trip the Leviathan discharged
30,388 troops in 29 hours and re-coaled
in 49½ hours.

This is the pleasanter side of
Brest's activities during the trying
months when there was just one motive
actuating the American army and the
American people—to get the men to
the front. These records were
achieved with totally inadequate facili-
ties, insufficient lighters, tugs,
trucks, cars and lumber, and with
roads in deplorable shape.

In August, the city of Brest suffered
an influenza epidemic. There were
many deaths among the French inhabi-
tants, but the army's precautions pre-
vented the disease from spreading to
the troops working on the docks and
at Camp Pontanezan.

UNFORGETTABLE NIGHT.

The same was true when transports
began arriving from America bringing
victims of influenza and pneumonia.
The first of these ships were the Van
Steuben and the Louisville, which
reached here September 4, 1918, with
a hundred dead and hundreds of sick
aboard. One unforgettable night was
that of October 12, when the Levia-
than arrived with hundreds ill and
many dead. Brigadier General Butler,
former colonel of the Thirteenth Mar-
ines, had just been given command.
That night he sent a thousand Mar-
ines down to the docks. They carried
500 sick men in their arms four miles
to Camp Pontanezan through rain and
mud because there were not enough
stretchers. The general himself walked
with the Marines, carrying the packs
of three sick men. Today, he related
how he sobbed, turned on his flashlight
and found both weeping as they car-
ried a limp body. He asked what the
trouble was. One replied:
"One man died on us."

STORM RAZES TENTS.

A terrible storm blew down many
tents the night of January 6, this year,
unhousing 1800 men. General Butler
ordered all kitchens fired up and din-
ner served. Bonfires were started and
hands played. A disagreeable inci-
dent was thus turned into a lively
midnight picnic, while accommoda-
tions were being restored.

The spirit displayed in these various
situations described is responsible for
the present efficient organization,
which led Chairman Schwab a few
days ago to write a personal note of
commendation on conditions in the
camp. Likewise, it has led dozens of
men to volunteer to remain for per-
manent garrison duty, though they
were scheduled to sail for home.

POLICE GRAB ARMED
MAN WHO ATTEMPTED
TO REACH PRESIDENT

Boston, Feb. 24.—Andrew J.
Rogersky, 33, of Worcester, Mass.,
was arrested in the Copely Plaza
hotel shortly after 2 o'clock today
when he attempted to reach Presi-
dent Wilson's suite. Police and se-
cret service men found a 32 cali-
ber revolver and a black jack on
Rogersky. He was taken to police
headquarters charged with carry-
ing weapons.

TOTAL 72,951 DEATHS
IN A. E. F. 'TIL FEB. 16;
48,768 DIED IN BATTLE

Washington, Feb. 24.—Deaths in
the A. E. F. up to February 16, to-
talled 72,951, of which 20,825 were
from disease, 48,768 from battle and
3354 from other causes, the war de-
partment announced today. Up to
February 14 in the United States
there were \$34,493 deaths, of which
32,737 were from disease and 1756
from other causes.

LEAGUE OPPOSITION
STAB AT PRESIDENT,
SEN. LEWIS INSISTS

J. Ham Charges Borah, Reed,
Etc., Attack Project to Ease
Personal Spite; Denies Mon-
roe Doctrine Threatened.

By L. C. MARTIN
Washington, Feb. 24.—Opposition to
the league of nations "is a personal and
political attack on President Wilson,
made by men who have nothing to of-
fer in place of the plan they assail,"
Senator Lewis, Democratic whip, de-
clared today in a speech to the senate
opening the defense of the league plan.
In reply to the specific objections
raised against the league plan, Lewis
said:

"It is asserted by the opposition that
it violates the principle of the Monroe
doctrine, which guarantees the coun-
tries of South and Central America
from aggression by European coun-
tries. It was to prevent this very assump-
tion that section ten of the charter pre-
cluded all of the governments in the league
to resist aggression on any state or gov-
ernment."

BASED ON SECTION

"The words of this section ten are
taken from the spirit of the resolution
passed by The Hague peace conference
in 1907, resolving to preserve the Mon-
roe doctrine in any treaty of or alliance
of world nations for world peace."

Lewis said that the fear Europe will
outvote America is groundless, since
with the 11 American republics lined
up together the nations of this con-
tinent could out-vote Europe nine to
five on any American policy.

Instead of Great Britain and her
colonies working against the United
States, Lewis said the colonies at least
would vote with this country on Japan
nationalization or kindred subjects and
England, he asserted, would not oppose
her colonial children.

REFUTES ATTACKS

"The document on its face refutes
every attack," said Lewis.

"Now, I protest against our oppo-
nents assuming to create the political
issue by crying 'nationalism' against
the object of the league. I oppose their
design in trying to convince the Ameri-
can people that the spirit of democracy
was against nationalism of America for
internationalism of the world."

CLEMENCEAU BELIEVED
TO BE OUT OF DANGER;
MAY WORK TOMORROW

Official Bulletin Says Premier Con-
tinues to Improve, Though Hav-
ing Restless Night.

Paris, Feb. 24.—Premier Clemen-
ceau, shot by an assassin Wednes-
day, was believed to be out of dan-
ger today.

The official bulletin issued today
said:

"Premier Clemenceau is continu-
ing to improve. He spent a rest-
less night, however, owing to his
enforced inactivity yesterday. His
temperature is 36.5 centigrade
(97.8 Fahrenheit)."

It was expected he might be able
to carry out his avowed intention
of resuming his official duties to-
morrow.

A band of boys appeared on the
streets yesterday afternoon carry-
ing a red flag and shouting "down
with Clemenceau." Gendarmes
scattered them and seized the flag.
Spectators were mildly amused.
"The premier slept in his bed last
night and probably will preside at
the peace conference session
Thursday," the Echo de Paris, said
today.

(Clemenceau had been sleeping
in an arm chair.)

GOVERNMENT
PREPARES TO
SUNDER REDS'
MUNICH HOLD

War Minister Rosshaupter to
Attack Soviet Radicals, Who
Are Being Strongly Rein-
forced, Berlin Dispatch Says.

CIVIL WAR OF SOVIETS
THREATENS IN BAVARIA

Rival Elements at Odds Over
Administrative Power; Spar-
tacan Disorders in Boches'
Industrial Districts.

Paris, Feb. 24.—A soviet repub-
lic has been proclaimed in Nurem-
burg, the second city of Bavaria,
according to a dispatch received
by L'Information today.

Berne, Feb. 24.—Bolshevik dis-
orders have broken out at Gratz,
capital of Styria, (a former prov-
ince of Austria-Hungary) where
severe fighting was going on ac-
cording to latest advices received
today. Students with Bolshevik
tendencies were reported to be
employing machine guns against
government forces, who had been
reinforced by workmen. Heavy
casualties were said to have re-
sulted.

TO ATTACK REBELS.

Paris, February 24.—War Minister
Rosshaupter is preparing to attack the
revolutionists in Munich, who are be-
ing strongly reinforced, according to
a Berlin dispatch to L'Information to-
day received by way of Zurich. The
dispatch also said Interior Minister
Auer, who was shot Friday, and
Count Arco-Valley, who shot Eisner,
are still alive.

Latest previous advices reported
that the Spartacans had completely
overthrown the Bavarian government
and set up a Soviet republic in Mu-
nich. Rioting and pillaging was said
to be going on Friday and Saturday.
Rosshaupter, one of the six ministers
shot during Friday's session of the
diet, was variously reported to have
died from his wounds and to have
been captured by the Spartacans.
It was also reported that Auer and
Arco-Valley had died from their
wounds. The latter, a monarchist and
former captain in the Prussian guards,
was wounded by a guard after he had
shot Eisner.

DENIES DISORDERS.

Copenhagen, Feb. 24.—Disorders, fol-
lowing the assassination of Premier
Eisner and other ministers, is denied
(Continued on Page Two.)

FOIL ALLEGED PLOT
TO SLAY PRESIDENT

New York Police Nab 14 Span-
ish Anarchists, Who, They
Declare, Planned to Hurl
Bomb at Wilson.

New York, Feb. 24.—In the arrest of
14 Spaniards, police today assert they
have frustrated a plot to assassinate
President Wilson, at Boston. The men
were taken in an up-town club yester-
day. The place had been under secret
service surveillance for some time. The
prisoners were to be arraigned before
United States Commissioner Hitch-
cock today, charged with publishing
and distributing seditious literature.

Secret service operators today said
evidence had been secured which will
be used to prove some of the prisoners
had planned to kill the president by
throwing a bomb in Boston. Neither
bombs nor explosives were found at
the place raided.

The prisoners did not carry firearms.
According to the police who cooperated
in the arrests, the only evidence found
was issues of a Spanish weekly issued
here, membership cards for the I. W. W.,
a small machine that they did not
understand and a picture of Karl Liebk-
necht.

Among the Spaniards were Joseph
Grau, editor of the Spanish newspaper
El Coraio; Pedro Martin, business
manager of the paper, and Florian
Velta, a chemist.

Of the men arrested, Elario Cresti-
ssa arrived in Manhattan yesterday
from Philadelphia in company with
Florian Madini. According to the po-
lice, two men were to have left for
Boston last night to carry out the plot
to assassinate the president.

WILSON SURE
AMERICA AND
SENATE WILL
SUPPORT HIM

Convinced by European Travels
That World Looks to U. S.
as One Great Power With-
out Selfish Interests.

NO TOUR OF THE COUNTRY
TILL LAST PART OF YEAR

Work Now Largely Informative
as Covenant Only in Prelim-
inary Form; Ratification
When Paris Approves.

By ROBERT J. BENDER.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 24.—(By Courier
From the U. S. S. George Washington,
Anchored in President Road.)—Presi-
dent Wilson, returning to American
shores today, is confident that con-
gress and the people will approve par-
ticipation of the United States in a
league of nations.

Failure of America to sanction such
a course would, he believes, be a great
moral blow to the civilized nations
now bending their efforts toward a
just and lasting peace.

The president's historic journey
through foreign lands and his
work at the peace table have con-
vinced him that the European na-
tions look to the United States as
the one great power without self-
ish interests participating in the
conference. For the United States
to refuse to join in what he and a
majority of the nations regard as
the foundation of a lasting peace
would, he believes, break the heart
of the world movement for a new
order of things.

ONLY PRELIMINARY.

Hence, the president returns to make
a strong effort at convincing the coun-
try and congressional members of the
vital importance of the league. As
the covenant is not in its final form
and is not therefore ready for ratifi-
cation, the president's work is therefore
now largely informative. His big fight,
if one proves necessary, will come
after the Paris conference has finally
approved a league plan and the peace
treaty is complete, ready for submis-
sion to the United States senate for
ratification.

Then the president will go before
the people if necessary, to ask sup-
port. But that will probably not be
before mid-summer or fall. While in
Washington, the president will confer
not only with members of the senate
foreign affairs committee, but many

(Continued on Page Two.)

PRESIDENT STEPS ON
SHORE AT NOON TODAY

Boston in Gala Dress Waiting
to Greet the Distinguished
Guest; Warboats Circle Ship
Throughout Night.

Boston, Feb. 24.—President Wil-
son landed at Commonwealth pier at
11:53 o'clock this morning.
Ranks of troops presented arms
as the nation's chief executive ar-
rived home after his history-mak-
ing trip to Europe. From the re-
venue cutter Ossipee which brought
him ashore; from the transport
George Washington to the elevator
in the pier building, the president
walked over a velvet carpet be-
neath a canopy of flags.

As the revenue cutter came up the
harbor, with its escort of naval ves-
sels, salutes were fired and steamers
in the bay greeted the president with a
bedlam of tooting whistles and sirens.

The president left the George Wash-
ington and went aboard the cutter at
11:05 a. m. There was a strong west
wind, making the sea choppy. As the
president boarded the Ossipee his en-
sign was broken out at the masthead.
PLANES SWOOP ABOVE.

When the president left the cutter
at the pier, he passed through the
ranks of a welcoming committee com-
posed of high naval officials and offi-
cers of the army, department of the
navy.

Three airplanes which had been cir-
cling about the transport earlier in the
morning, maneuvered over the pier;
when the president landed.
There was much cheering as the Os-

(Continued on Page Two.)

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

"Governor Coolidge, Mr. Mayor,
Fellow Citizens:

"I wonder if you are half as glad
to see me as I am to see you.
(Applause.) (A voice, 'You bet.)
It warms my heart to see a great
body of my fellow citizens again,
because in some respects during
the recent months I have been
very lonely indeed without your
comradeship and counsel, and I
tried at every step of the work
which fell to me to recall what
I was sure would be your counsel
with regard to the great matters
which were under consideration."

"I do not want you to think that
I have not been appreciative of
the extraordinarily generous re-
ception which was given to me on
the other side, in saying that it
makes me very happy to get home
again."

MEANT FOR AMERICA.

"I do not mean to say that I
was not very deeply touched by
the cries that came from the great
crowds on the other side. But I
want to say to you in all honesty
that I felt them to be a call of
greeting to you, rather than to me.
"I did not feel that the greeting
was personal. I had in my heart
the over crowning pride of being
your representative, and of receiv-
ing the plaudits of men every-
where who felt that your hearts
beat with their in the cause of
liberty. There was no mistaking
the tone in the voices of those
great crowds. It was not a tone
of mere greeting; it was not a tone
of mere generous welcome; it was
the calling of comrade to com-
rade, the cry that comes from men
who say, 'We have waited for this
day when the friends of liberty
should come across the sea and
shake hands with us, to see that a
new world was constructed upon a
new basis and foundation of jus-
tice and right.' I can't tell you
the inspiration that came from the
sentiments that came out of those
simple voices in the crowds. And
the proudest thing I have to re-
port to you is that this great coun-
try of ours is trusted throughout
the world."

NOT OF CONFERENCE.

"I have not come to speak of the
proceedings or the results of the
peace conference; that would be
premature. I can say that I have
received very happy impressions
from this conference; the impres-
sion that while there are many dif-
ferences of judgment, while there
are some divergencies of objects,
there is, nevertheless, a common
spirit and a common realization of
the necessity of setting up new
standards of support in the world."

"Because the men who are in
conference realize as keenly as any
American can realize that they are
not the masters of their people;
that they are the servants of their
people and that the spirit of their
people has awakened to a new pur-
pose and a new conception of their
power to realize that purpose and
that no man dare go home from
that conference and report anything
less noble than was expected of it."

ALL WORLD AFFECTED

"The conference seems to you to
go slowly; from day to day in Paris
it seems to go slowly; but I wonder
if you realize the complexity of the
task which it has undertaken. It
seems as if the settlement of this
war affect, and affect directly, ev-
ery great, and I think every small
nation in the world, and no one
decision can be made which is not
properly linked in with the great
series of other decisions which
must accompany it, and it must be
reckoned on with the final result,
if the real quality and character of
that result is to be properly judged."

"What we are doing is to hear
the whole case; hear it from the
mouths of the men most interest-
ed; hear it from those who are of-
ficially commissioned to state it;
hear the rival claims; hear the
claims that affect new nationalities,
that affect new areas of the
world, that affect new commercial
and economic connections that
have been established by the great
world war through which we have
gone. And I have been struck by
the moderation of those who
have represented national claims."

"I can testify that I believe I
have nowhere seen the gleam of
passion. I have seen earnestness.
I have seen tears come to the
eyes of men who plead for down-
trodden peoples whom they were
privileged to speak for; but they
were not the tears of anger; they
were the tears of ardent hope."

U. S. MOTIVES CLEAN.

"I don't see how any man can fail
to have been subdued by these
pleas, subdued to this feeling, that
he was not there to assert an in-
dividual judgment of his own, but
to try to assist the cause of human-
ity."

"And in the midst of it all, every
interest seeks out first of all,
when it reaches Paris, the repre-
sentatives of the United States."

"Why? Because—and I think I
am stating the most wonderful
fact in history—because there is
no nation in Europe that suspects
the motives of the United States."

"Was there ever so wonderful a
thing seen before? Was there
ever so moving a thing? Was there
ever any fact that bound
the nation that had won that as-

(Continued on Page Two.)

DOWNTRODDEN NATIONS LOOK
TO U. S. AS HOPE FOR FUTURE;
CONVINCED LEAGUE COVENANT
TO GET COUNTRY'S APPROVAL

COMES BACK TO REPORT PROGRESS, HE SAYS, AND
DOES NOT BELIEVE PROGRESS WILL STOP SHORT OF
GOAL; MUST MAKE MEN EVERYWHERE FREE AS BE-
COMES NATION FOUNDED ON LIBERTY; TREMEND-
OUS OVATION GIVEN PRESIDENT BY PACKED HALL.

Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass., Feb. 24.—President Wil-
son today accepted the challenge of those who oppose Amer-
ica's entrance into a league of nations.

"And," he declared, "I have no more doubt of the verdict
of America in this matter than I have doubt of the blood that
is in me."

"I have come back to report progress," he said.

"And I do not believe that the progress is going to stop
short of the goal."

His speech, the first answer to opponents of the league in
the senate, was planned to lay the background for American
support of his program. Its preparation followed a long con-
ference on the George Washington last night and today with
Secretary Tumulty. Pending his audience with congressional
leaders, the president is not attempting to go into details of
the league—merely showing why he regards it necessary, and
what he believes will be its ultimate effect.

The president was cheered when he said:

"The confidence we have established throughout the world
imposes a burden upon us. Any man who opposes the tide
will find himself thrown upon barren ground."

"If America was now to fail the world, what would be-
come of it? America is the hope of the world and if she does
not justify that hope the results will be unthinkable."

"Suppose we sign the treaty of
peace," he said "and do no more, we
will have nothing but a modern scrap
of paper."

"No assurances would be given to a
downtrodden people that they would be
safe."

"We set this nation up to make men
free and now we will make men free."

READY TO FIGHT FOR IT.

The president said he was ready to
fight for this.

The president finished his speech
at 3:42.

The old building was crowded to the
top gallery before the president ar-
rived. A band of soldiers played
while the audience waited Wilson's
coming. At the head of each aisle
stood an army officer, a naval offi-
cer and a Red Cross nurse silent and
solemn and most of the music was of
a subdued nature so there was atmo-
sphere of gravity rather than of pa-
triotic excitement. Mechanics hall was
surrounded by troops and credentials
of all those entering were carefully
watched by half a dozen guards. Au-
tomobiles were turned back a block
from the building.

Pictures of Lincoln, Washington,
Roosevelt and Wilson were hung over
the platform. The president's place
was beneath a sounding board. Red,
white and blue predominated in the
decorations.

BOSTON MAYOR SPEAKS.

Before the president started talking,
Mayor Peters made a brief speech of
welcome.

A salute was fired as Wilson en-
tered the hall at 2:40. He was given
a deafening ovation, the president ris-
ing from his seat to bow a response.

John McCormack sang the "Star
Spangled Banner" the president ap-
plauding vigorously.

"It warms my heart," the president
said in opening, "to see my fellow
citizens again. Because I have at times
felt very lonely in recent weeks with-
out your counsel."

"The extraordinarily generous recep-
tion given me on the other side seemed
to be a call of greeting to you rather
than to me. I had the crowning pride
of being your representative."

"Men everywhere felt that your
hearts beat with theirs in the cause of
liberty."

The plaudits of the European crowds.

(Continued From Page One.)

LLOYD GEORGE TACKLES
BRITISH LABOR BUGABOO

London, Feb. 24.—Premier Lloyd
George was to open a week crowded
with possibilities in the labor situation
by introducing in parliament today a
bill creating a commission to investi-
gate the miners' demands, particularly
nationalization of the mines. It was
expected he would discuss the question
in detail.

Simultaneously, miners' executives
and labor party leaders were to confer
on the proposed bill.

BOOK IDAHO YANKS
FOR DEMOBILIZATION
AT WYOMING FORT

(Capital News Special Service.)

Washington, Feb. 24.—Some days
ago Representative Smith of Idaho
made a protest to the secretary of war
against the demobilization of Idaho
boys arriving from France at Camp
Lewis, Wash., instead of some inter-
mediate point between New York and
Idaho, because of the discomfort to
the boys and the expense involved.

He has received the following letter
from the assistant chief of staff indi-
cating that Idaho troops from overseas
will be demobilized at Fort Russell,
Wyoming:

"I am directed by the secretary of
war to acknowledge receipt of your
communication of Feb. 4, regarding
the discharge at Camp Lewis, Wash.,
men belonging in Idaho, and to ad-
vise you that while your letter con-
veyed no information as to the or-
ganization to which these men be-
longed, it is assumed that they per-
tained to a unit recently returned
from France which was formed and
mobilized at Camp Lewis of men from
the extreme northwest, and was as-
signed to Camp Lewis because it has
been reported from France that this
was the place where this organization
belonged."

"The war department is in entire
agreement with your statement that
men from Idaho should have been dis-
charged at a point between the place
of entry into the service and the port
at which they arrived from France."

"An effort is made to place men for
discharge in the camp nearest their
former places in the community from
which they came, even though some
slight back travel is necessary. Under
existing instructions, all the men ar-
riving from overseas are segregated at
the port and sent to such camp as
will place them nearest their home,
with practically no back travel, for
discharge. In one regiment this sys-
tem has resulted in the saving of \$20-
000 in railroad transportation."

"Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will short-
ly be in readiness to take care of men
from Idaho who arrive from overseas.
In the meantime they are being dis-
charged at Fort Logan, Colorado,
where space is available, or at Camp
Punnett, Kansas, and occasionally at
Camp Dodge, Iowa."