

THE WEATHER: North Carolina rain Friday, colder in west portion; Saturday much colder

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

CITIZEN WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

VOL. XXXVI, NO. 73.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1920.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MAKE LEAGUE AN ISSUE AT NEXT ELECTION, SAYS WILSON; IS SILENT ON THIRD TERM, BRYAN DISAGREES WITH HIM

BRYAN STANDS FOR A COMPROMISE ON TREATY IN SENATE

Splits Openly With President In Jackson Day Dinner Speech. IS AGAINST FURTHER DELAYS ON THE PACT. Declares Democrats Could Not Go Before the Country on the Issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—(By the Associated Press)—William J. Bryan split openly with President Wilson at the Jackson day dinner here tonight, on the question of whether the democratic party should make the league of nations an issue at the next election.

The former secretary of state, three times a candidate for the presidency and a power in his party, declared the democrats could not go before the country on the issue and that they must accept such compromises as may be possible.

Bryan's Views. President Wilson, in his message to the diners, had declared that "the clear and single way out" was to submit the issue.

"We cannot afford, either as citizens or as members of the party, to share with the republican party responsibility for further delay; we cannot afford to let the country on the issue that such an appeal would present. A majority of congress can declare war. Shall we make it more difficult to conclude a treaty than to enter a war?"

Reviewing the past and surveying a program for the future, Mr. Bryan said he ventured to suggest "three new propositions." They were: A national system of roads extending in every state, to be known as "national peace way" both as a utilitarian project for binding the states together in commerce and intercourse and a memorial to the soldier dead.

National Bulletin. A national bulletin—not a newspaper, Mr. Bryan declared—to present the national issues under bi-partisan control. The initiative and referendum, which he declared the democratic party might well adopt as its "next great reform."

"A democratic president was the spokesman of the United States in holding out to a war worn world the hope of universal peace and he brought back from Paris the covenant of a league of nations that provides means for settling international disputes without a resort to force. He did the best he could, and succeeded better than we had any right to expect, when we remember that he fought single-handed against the selfish interests of the world.

Spoken at Banquet.

COMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY WILL BE GRANTED FIUME By the Allies, Under League of Nations, Memorandum Says.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 8.—Great Britain, France and the United States, conceding the Italian character of Fiume, will grant that city complete sovereignty under the league of nations, preserving only a customs union with Yugoslavia, according to a memorandum concerning Dalmatia and Fiume recently presented by these powers to Vittorio Scialoja, the Italian foreign minister. A summary of the memorandum telegraphed by its Rome correspondent, is published by L'Espresso today.

In the memorandum the United States, France and Great Britain recognize as reasonable the demands of Italy with respect to the islands of Pelagos, Liss and Lussino on the Dalmatian coast, granting full sovereignty to Italy. The three powers conceded to Italy a mild form of Albania and complete sovereignty over Avlona with the hinterland necessary to its defense.

DANIELS' SPEECH AND M'ADOO'S MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—William Jennings Bryan, speaking at the Jackson day banquet here tonight, for laying the foundation of the league of nations covenant through the arbitration treaties negotiated by him as secretary of state.

In view of published reports that the three-times nominee of the democrats for the presidency again aspires to lead the party in a campaign, Mr. Daniels' statement created one of the most interesting moments of the dinner. The naval secretary's address had proceeded without special incident with applause for recital of democratic achievements and ripples of amusement at the vigorous sallies at the opposition until he began to discuss the war and its results.

"The declaration (of independence) and the covenant (of the league of nations) the secretary said, "are the two living light fountains of liberty and the glory of the glory of the democratic party that through Jefferson and Wilson we have given these safe charts for all time for safe navigation upon all seas.

"Reason Will Rule. "Just as surely as Jefferson's declaration and Lincoln's emancipation glorify American statesmanship, the covenant will yet bring free nations into such accord that reason and not force will rule among nations as among individuals. A long step toward this ideal was reached in the celebrated and beneficent Bryan peace pact, when Germany, alone of European nations, refused to accept its action in 1914 in precipitating the war. The principles and spirit of the Bryan treaties expanded and enlarged are embodied in the treaty of peace.

MANY PROMINENT LEADERS OF PARTY ADDRESS MEETING

"Cause Is Sacred" Says Cummings at Jackson Day Banquet. PALMER, HITCHCOCK AND OTHERS SPEAK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Significant utterances by prominent democrats at the Jackson day banquet follow: Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the democratic national committee: "Our cause is sacred, and the contest is but the measuring of our own spirits. For the present we are enduring, with what patience we may, and still paying, a staggering penalty for the election of a republican house and senate in November, 1919. Since that time all the processes of government have been impaired, the work of reconstruction has been delayed, the development of extension of American business has been prevented, and the peace of the world has been postponed."

In proposing the health of President Wilson, struck by his service to humanity, Mr. Cummings made brief reference to the treaty of Versailles and the league of nations. "I am glad," he said, "that during all this critical period, the great historic party to which we belong, in all matters relating to the permanent preservation of the peace of the world, had instinctively turned its face to light. As I reflect upon the period, one hundred and forty-four years ago, when Thomas Jefferson drafted the immortal document that made America free, I am glad also to think that in our time, under the providence of God, another great democracy, touched as was Jefferson by the Divine fire, has participated, as one of the master figures, in the preparation of a document destined to set the whole world free."

Palmer's Remarks. Attorney General Palmer: "The great war is still a living fact. The hope of the world for peace has been blasted by the jealousies of men who hold their political power above the world's need. The war will not be over in fact, even if the name, until the issues which it has raised are passed upon by the great Court of Appeals in America and the judgement of the people is entered. The record which has led to the

DANIELS' SPEECH AND M'ADOO'S MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In a telegram from Wichita, Kan., Tex. read tonight at the Jackson day banquet, William G. McAadoo assailed the work of the republican congress as a "sorry record of dismal failure," and declared the success of democracy in the present election this year was inevitable if leadership was wise, vision undistorted and sympathy with the masses preserved.

"Republican leadership has demonstrated startling incapacity to deal with the great problems confronting America and the world," Mr. McAadoo's message read. "Nine months of republican leadership disclose no constructive humanitarian or statesmanlike act.

"Peace defeated, war prolonged and hundreds of thousands of needless deaths inflicted upon helpless children, women and men in Europe—a ghastly toll to exact for partisan politics.

"The railroad problem bungled and no promise of a real or permanent solution through bills now in conference. The public interest is not protected, while increased rates, inefficient transportation and general disappointment will result.

WILSON AND BRYAN SPLIT. FEATURE OF RALLY AT CAPITAL

Bryan Shows All Old Time Vigor In Presenting His Views. WILSON PROPOSES REFERENDUM PLAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—(By the Associated Press)—A split between President Wilson and William J. Bryan over whether the league of nations should be made an issue at the coming election, topped off the Jackson day deliberations of the democratic party chiefs.

It came at a day in which San Francisco had been chosen as the meeting place of the democratic national convention on Monday June 28, and charged the air with political electricity.

President Wilson, in his message, two separate halls, declared that the "clear and single way out" was to submit the question to the voters as "a great and solemn referendum."

Mr. Bryan, showing all the old-time vigor with which he led the fight for the President's nomination at Baltimore in 1912, declared that the democratic party could not go before the country on the issue, because it involved a delay of 14 months, and meant success only if the democrats captured a two-thirds majority of the senate. The party, Mr. Bryan declared, must "accept such compromises as may be possible."

Crystallized Issue. The disagreement between the president and his former secretary of state, the first in public view since Mr. Bryan left the cabinet because he did not agree with the president's course in the diplomatic negotiations with Germany, was thus disclosed as a fact, although it has been rumored and reported in the underground currents of national politics. In the opinion of the political leaders it crystallized an issue.

President Wilson in his message said nothing whatever about a third term for himself and neither did he make any formal announcement of his intention to retire from private life, as some had forecast he would.

Mr. Bryan in his prepared address said nothing bearing on any ambitions toward a fourth presidential nomination but before reading his manuscript he said he had nothing to ask and that therefore the diners

SENDS MESSAGE TO BIG GATHERING.



San Francisco Secures Democratic Convention

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—San Francisco is the place and Monday June 28, at noon is the time for the democratic national convention.

WILSON'S MESSAGE WALKOUT IN STEEL MILLS CALLED OFF

Statement Issued By G. O. P. Senate Leader. Says Hope of Ratification Made Impossible By President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the republican leader, declared in a statement tonight that he feared President Wilson's Jackson day message had made impossible the hope "that in the senate we might have come together and ratified the treaty protected by the president set forth in the 14 reservations."

"The President has made his position very plain," said the senator. "He rejects absolutely the reservations adopted by a decisive majority of the senate. He says we must take the treaty without any change which alters its meaning, or leave it. He will permit interpretations, whatever they may mean, expressing its undoubted meaning, when there is hardly a line of it which has not been questioned and given many meanings. The permission is valueless. He stands as he always has stood for the treaty just as it is."

"The issue is clearly drawn. The reservations intended solely to protect the United States in its sovereignty and independence are discarded by the President. The President places himself squarely in bed with internationalism against Americanism.

"I had hoped that in the senate we might have come together and ratified the treaty, protected by the principles set forth in the 14 reservations. The President, I fear has made this hope impossible. If it is impossible then we must bear the delay inseparable from the President's attitude and appeal to the people, which I, for one, shall most cordially welcome."

NO MENTION MADE OF THIRD TERM IN WILSON'S MESSAGE

Is Almost Entirely Devoted to Expression of Argument on Treaty. DISCUSSES STAND ON RESERVATIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Wilson in his message to the Jackson day dinner here tonight said "the clear and single way" to determine the will of the American people on the league of nations was to make it an issue at the next election.

The President's message said nothing whatever about a third term for himself and neither did it say even by implication or intimation that he would not be a candidate, as had been widely forecast.

Expression of Argument. Most of all of the President's message was devoted to an expression of his argument of why he considered it the duty of the United States to join in the league of nations covenant and why he considered the war not really won until it did not include the nations of Europe, which the President said, if the United States held aloof.

The President again expressed his attitude toward reservation, much as he did at his conference with the senate foreign relations committee, in this language: "If the senate wishes to say what the undoubted effect upon the treaty is I shall have no objection. There can be no reasonable objection to interpretations accompanying the act of ratification itself. But when the treaty is acted upon, it must know whether it means that we have ratified or rejected it. We cannot rewrite this treaty. We must take it without changes which alter its meaning or leave it, after the ratification, as the world may understand it. We must face the unthinkable task of making another and separate kind of treaty with Germany."

Text of Message. The text of the President's message follows: "It is with keenest regret that I find that I am to be deprived of the pleasure and privilege of joining you and the other members of the party to assemble tonight to celebrate Jackson day and renew their vows of fidelity to the great principles of our party, the principles which must now fulfill the hopes and dreams of our own people, but of the world.

"The United States enjoyed the spiritual leadership of the world until the senate of the United States failed to ratify the treaty by which the belligerent nations sought to effect the settlements for which they had fought throughout the war. It is inconceivable that at this supreme crisis and hour of the world's history, when the results of the whole war, when the results of the whole far are by no means determined and are still questionable and dependent upon events which no man can foresee or count upon, the United States should withdraw from the concert of progressive and enlightened nations by which Germany was defeated and the world governments (the world be so unhappy as to contain any) warned of the certain consequences of any attempt of a like iniquity, and yet that the senate of the United States has taken with regard to the treaty of Versailles.