

TEACHING AMERICAN HISTORY PROJECT
Lesson Title - Checks & Balances and the Treaty of Versailles
From Joseph Lewerk

Grade – 10-11

Length of class period – 84 min

Inquiry – (What essential question are students answering, what problem are they solving, or what decision are they making?)

Using the 1919 Treaty of Versailles as background, what factors do United States Senators need to evaluate in deciding whether or not to approve treaties negotiated by the President?

Objectives (What content and skills do you expect students to learn from this lesson?)

Understand the purpose of the Treaty of Versailles.
Analyze public and media opinion regarding the Treaty of Versailles.
Synthesize available information to support your decision on approval or rejection of the Treaty of Versailles.

Materials (What primary sources or local resources are the basis for this lesson?) – (please attach)

World War I timeline (Stars & Stripes newspaper)
Background information on the Treaty of Versailles (U.S. Dept of State, Office of the Historian)
News Article #1, "Keeping the Treaty", Hartford Courant, 30 June 1919
News Article #2, "With the Allies", Hartford Courant, 6 December 1919
News Article #3, "An Ex Governor Speaks", Hartford Courant, 14 December 1919
News Article #4, "Followed Wilson In Paris, Now Urge Him Not to Kill League", Hartford Courant, 15 May 1920
News Article #5, "League Would Mean War, Says Sen Brandegee", Hatford Courant, 15 October 1920
News Article #6, "The Allies and Germany", Hartford Courant, 8 March 1921
News Article #7, "Capt Moody Tells of Vienna's Plight", Hartford Courant, 13 March 1921
News Article #8, "Brandegee Greeted in Senate As One of Party's Leaders:", Hartford Courant, 6 July 1921

Activities (What will you and your students do during the lesson to promote learning?)

Student groups will take on the collective role of a newly appointed U.S. Senator from Connecticut. They'll familiarize themselves with the events of the First World War and the details of the Treaty of Versailles using the information provided, to include reflecting the views of their constituents in Connecticut using the primary sources provided.

Examining the information available, the group will determine the pros and cons of supporting the Treaty of Versailles in the Senate and use a graphic organizer for this purpose. Once the information has been analyzed and organized they will discuss their findings and attempt to reach a consensus as to how their group as a Senator would vote on the question of ratification. Its okay if they don't all agree; in this case, majority rules. In preparation for a class debate on the question of ratification all students must have a fully completed graphic organizer.

Following the class debate students will be tasked to individually write a letter to their constituents in Connecticut persuading them of the logic of their decision. This can be started in class or assigned as homework.

How will you assess what student learned during this lesson?

Group completion of a worksheet analyzing the pros and cons of support for the Treaty of Versailles.

Class debate on whether the Treaty of Versailles should be ratified.

Individual completion of a persuasive essay either supporting or opposing ratification of the Treaty of Versailles.

Connecticut Framework Performance Standards –

1.1 Demonstrate an understanding of significant events and themes in United States history.

1.3 Demonstrate an understanding of significant events and themes in world history/international studies.

1.7 Explain the purpose, structures and functions of government and law at the local, state, national and international levels.

NAME _____ DATE _____ PERIOD _____



Checks & Balances and the Treaty of Versailles

Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution of 1789 states that the president “shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur...”

With that fact in mind and through the power of imagination, transport yourself and your group to the collective role of a newly appointed U.S. Senator from Connecticut. You’ll need to quickly familiarize yourself with the events of the First World War and the details of the Treaty of Versailles, the peace treaty negotiated by President Wilson and submitted to the Senate (see attachment). Of course you’ll also need to ensure your decision on the treaty reflects the views of your constituents in Connecticut. To that end eight news articles from Connecticut’s largest newspaper are provided to give you a sense for the sentiments back home.

Examining the information available, your group will determine the pros and cons of supporting the Treaty of Versailles in the Senate. Use the graphic organizer on the reverse for this purpose. Once the information has been analyzed and organized discuss your findings and attempt to reach a consensus as to how your group as a Senator would vote on the question of ratification. Its okay if you can’t all agree; in this case, majority rules. In preparation for a class debate on the question of ratification all students must have a fully completed graphic organizer.

As an individual assessment of this activity you will be tasked to write a persuasive essay in the form of a letter to your Connecticut constituents that:

- a) clearly states your position on the question of ratification in an introduction that briefly describes your arguments for or against the treaty
- b) describes the 3 reasons for your decision with supporting facts from the information provided
- c) concludes by briefly restating your position and reasoning along with either a call to action/reconciliation

Checks & Balances and the Treaty of Versailles
Graphic Organizer

DOCUMENT	PROS	CONS
News Article #1, "Keeping the Treaty", Hartford Courant, 30 June 1919		
News Article #2, "With the Allies", Hartford Courant, 6 December 1919		
News Article #3, "An Ex Governor Speaks", Hartford Courant, 14 December 1919		
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The Stars and Stripes

A Closer Look at *The Stars and Stripes*

Inside the Pages:	Advertisements - Illustrations - Soldier-Authored Material - The Sports Page - Women and the War Effort
Behind the Scenes:	A Talented Editorial Staff - Military Censorship - The Self-Reported History of <i>The Stars and Stripes</i> - Complete Roster of Employees
A World at War:	The American Expeditionary Forces - Timeline (1914 - 1921) - Historical Map

Timeline (1914 - 1921)



[\[LUSITANIA, 1907-1914, New York City: broadside view, maiden voyage, crowd in foreground.\]](#) 1907. George Grantham Bain Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. LC-USZ62-55384



[\[Infantry\] advancing on path through barbed wire entanglements . . . 107th Inf., 27th Div., near Beauquesnes, Somme, France.](#) September 13, 1918. John Joseph Pershing Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. LC-USZ62-87811

June 28, 1914

Archduke Francis Ferdinand is assassinated.

July 28, 1914

Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia, beginning World War I.

August 2-7, 1914

Germany invades Luxembourg and Belgium. France invades Alsace. British forces arrive in France. Nations allied against Germany were eventually to include Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Rhodesia, Romania, Greece, France, Belgium, United States, Canada, Serbia, India, Portugal, Montenegro, and Poland.

August 10, 1914

Austria-Hungary invades Russia.

September 9, 1914

Allied forces halt German advance into France during First Battle of the Marne.

February 18, 1915

Germany begins naval blockade of Great Britain.

April 25, 1915

Allied forces land on the Gallipoli Peninsula of the Ottoman Empire.

May 7, 1915

German submarine sinks the passenger liner *Lusitania* during crossing

from New York to Liverpool, England, killing 128 Americans.



Taking away the wounded in motor ambulance (Somme). Stereograph. Meadville, Pa.: Keystone View Co., c1918. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. LC-USZ62-114922



Verdun. Print (poster): lithograph. Maurice Toussaint. Paris: Cornille & Serre, [1919]. French World War I posters, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. LC-USZC2-4113

May 23, 1915

Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.

February 21, 1916

Germany begins the attack on Verdun.

May 31, 1916

Naval Battle of Jutland takes place between British and German fleets.

July 1, 1916

Allied offensive begins the Battle of the Somme.

December 18, 1916

Battle of Verdun ends with 550,000 French and 450,000 German casualties.

February 1, 1917

Germany returns to unrestricted submarine warfare halted after the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

February 3, 1917

United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

April 6, 1917

The United States declares war on Germany.

June 7, 1917

General John J. Pershing, newly selected commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, arrives in England with his staff.

June 24, 1917

American combat forces arrive in France.

December 15, 1917

Russia signs armistice with Germany.

January 8, 1918

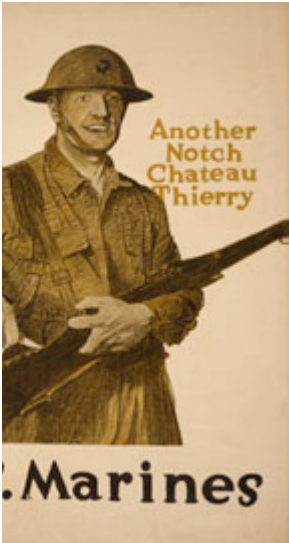
President Woodrow Wilson presents to Congress his outline of Fourteen Points required for peace.

February 8, 1918

The Stars and Stripes begins publication with a first issue of one



[\[John Joseph Pershing . . . with eleven members of his staff, on deck of ship\].](#) [between 1910 and 1920]. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. LC-USZ62-113652



[\[Another notch, Chateau Thierry - U.S. Marines\].](#) Print (poster): lithograph. Adolph Treidler, [1917]. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. LC-USZC4-10664

thousand copies. Second Lieutenant Guy T. Viskniskki is the first managing editor of the newspaper.

March 3, 1918

Russia signs the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany.

March 21, 1918

Germany begins its final offensive of the war.

March 1918

American women recruited to serve as bilingual telephone operators for the AEF arrive in Europe.

May 28, 1918

United States forces are victorious in the Battle of Cantigny, the first independent American operation.

June 2, 1918

American forces stop German attempt to cross the Marne River at Chateau-Thierry.

July 26, 1918

The Stars and Stripes suspends the Sporting Page.

September 12, 1918

American First Army attacks St. Mihiel salient.

September 26, 1918

Allied forces begin the attack at Meuse-Argonne, the final offensive of the war.

November 11, 1918

Germany signs the Armistice at Compiègne, ending World War I.

December 1918

Harold Ross assumes editorship of *The Stars and Stripes*.

December 1, 1918

British and American forces enter Germany.

December 16, 1918

The Stars and Stripes War Orphans Adoption Campaign ends after raising 123,047 francs and placing 3,444 orphans for adoption.

December 27, 1918



St. Mihiel. Print (poster): lithograph. Maurice Toussaint. Paris: Cornille & Serre, [1919]. French World War I posters, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. LC-USZC2-4112



Woodrow Wilson. In album: Woodrow Wilson, Herbert E. French, National Photo Company, 1921. National Photo Company Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. LC-USZ62-113824

Sporting Page returns to *The Stars and Stripes*.

Jan. 18, 1919

Peace conference begins at Paris.

February 8, 1919

First anniversary of *The Stars and Stripes*. Circulation surpasses 500,000.

February 14, 1919

Draft of the covenant of the League of Nations is completed.

June 13, 1919

Last issue of *The Stars and Stripes* is published.

June 28, 1919

Allied and German representatives sign treaty of Versailles. The United States signs treaty of guaranty, pledging to defend France in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany.

November 19, 1919

United States Senate fails to ratify Treaty of Versailles.

January 10, 1920

Treaty of Versailles takes effect.

March 19, 1920

United States Senate fails to ratify Treaty of Versailles for the second time.

August 24-29, 1921

United States signs separate peace treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/sgphtml/sashtml/timeline.html>

Office of the Historian, United States Department of State

The Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles

The Paris Peace Conference was an international meeting convened in January 1919 at Versailles just outside Paris. The purpose of the meeting was to establish the terms of the peace after World War. Though nearly thirty nations participated, the representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States, and Italy became known as the “Big Four.” The “Big Four” would dominate the proceedings that led to the formulation of the Treaty of Versailles, a treaty that articulated the compromises reached at the conference. The Treaty of Versailles included a plan to form a League of Nations that would serve as an international forum and an international collective security arrangement. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson was a strong advocate of the League as he believed it would prevent future wars.



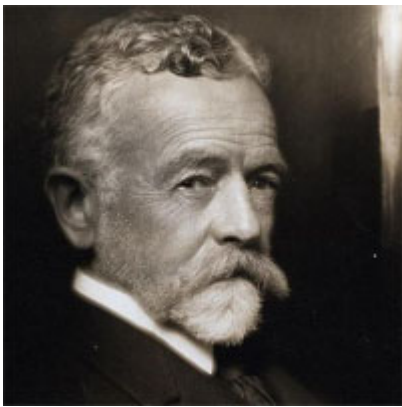
Treaty of Versailles

Negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference were not always easy. Great Britain, France, and Italy fought together during the First World War as Allied Powers. The United States, entered the war in April 1917 as an Associated Power, and while it fought on the side of the Allies, it was not bound to honor pre-existing agreements between the Allied powers. These agreements tended to focus on postwar redistribution of territories. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson strongly opposed many of these arrangements, including Italian demands on the Adriatic. This often led to significant disagreements among the “Big Four.”

Treaty negotiations were also weakened by the absence of other important nations. Russia had fought as one of the Allies until December 1917, when its new Bolshevik Government withdrew from the war. The Allied Powers refused to recognize the new Bolshevik Government and thus did not invite its representatives to the Peace Conference. The Allies were angered by the Bolshevik decision to repudiate Russia’s outstanding financial debts to the Allies and to publish the texts of secret agreements

between the Allies concerning the postwar period. The Allies also excluded the defeated Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria).

According to French and British wishes, Germany was subjected to strict punitive measures under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The new German government was required to surrender approximately 10 percent of its prewar territory in Europe and all of its overseas possessions. The harbor city of Danzig (now Gdansk) and the coal-rich Saarland were placed under the administration of the League of Nations, and France was allowed to exploit the economic resources of the Saarland until 1935. The German Army and Navy were limited in size. Kaiser Wilhelm II and a number of other high-ranking German officials were to be tried as war criminals. Under the terms of Article 231 of the treaty, the Germans accepted responsibility for the war and, as such, were liable to pay financial reparations to the Allies, though the actual amount would be determined by an Inter-Allied Commission that would present its findings in 1921 (the amount they determined was 132 billion gold Reichmarks, or \$32 billion, which came on top of an initial \$5 billion payment demanded by the treaty). Germans would grow to resent these harsh conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles.



Henry Cabot Lodge

While the Treaty of Versailles did not present a peace agreement that satisfied all parties concerned, by the time President Woodrow Wilson returned to the United States in July 1919, American public opinion was overwhelming in favor of ratifying the treaty, including the Covenant of the [League of Nations](#). Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that 32 state legislatures passed resolutions in favor of the treaty, there was intense opposition to it within the U.S. Senate.

Senate opposition to the Treaty of Versailles cited Article 10 of the treaty, which dealt with collective security and the League of Nations. This article, opponents argued, ceded the war powers of the U.S. Government to the League's Council. The opposition came from two groups: the "Irreconcilables," who refused to join the League of Nations under any circumstances, and "Reservationists," led by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, Henry Cabot Lodge, who were willing to ratify the treaty with amendments. While Lodge was defeated in his attempt to pass amendments to the Treaty in September, he did manage to attach 14 "reservations" to it in November. In a final vote on March 19,

1920, the Treaty of Versailles fell short of ratification by seven votes. Consequently, the U.S. Government signed the Treaty of Berlin on August 25, 1921. This was a separate peace treaty with Germany that stipulated that the United States would enjoy all “rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages” conferred to it by the Treaty of Versailles, but left out any mention of the League of Nations, which the United States never joined.

<http://history.state.gov/milestones/1914-1920/ParisPeace>

KEEPING THE TREATY

The Hartford Courant (1887-1922); Jun 30, 1919;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers Hartford Courant (1764 - 1922)
pg. 12

KEEPING THE TREATY.

In spite of the League of Nations, which was formally launched but not yet made ready for successful navigation, at Versailles Saturday, when the treaty of peace with Germany was signed, it is by no means certain that reason is to take the place of force in the adjustment of international relations and the determination of international disputes.

As bearing on this subject the comments of some of the German newspapers on Saturday's affair may have more than a passing interest. The Associated Press informs us that the "Deutsche Zeitung" of Berlin tells its readers: "In restless labor the German people will again strive to attain that place among the nations to which it is entitled. Then vengeance for the disgrace of 1919." From the "Tagblatt" of the same city this quotation is made: "Despite the fact that it (the treaty) is written on parchment, it remains a scrap of paper." This paper also says that the German people reject the treaty and do not believe for a single moment that it will endure."

Nevertheless, the treaty will in all probability endure for a much longer time than the hotheads and disappointed in Germany expect, but the reason for its durability will not be found in the covenant of the League of Nations. The durability of the treaty will rest upon the force behind it. Germany will keep the treaty because she will be compelled to keep it. The law therein laid down will be obeyed because there is behind the law the physical ability to enforce it.

AN EX-GOVERNOR SPEAKS

The Hartford Courant (1887-1922); Dec 14, 1919;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers Hartford Courant (1764 - 1922)
pg. 10

AN EX-GOVERNOR SPEAKS.

A Yale publication has given to its readers the views of various professors as to the combination, peace treaty and League of Nations. Some of the writers are willing to take it according to the doctor's orders but Simon E. Baldwin, professor of law and governor of Connecticut for two terms, does not accept the prescription with unquestioning faith.

Ex-Governor Baldwin says that the treaty of Versailles is a treaty of dictation to Germany and of compromise as to the other signatory powers. "We could not expect to negotiate one precisely according to our wishes. But we cannot defer to the wishes of others on any point controlled by our constitution and inconsistent with its provisions."

He insists, one observes, that the constitution of the United States is still to be regarded for he says that the "President and Senate" can make treaties in behalf of the United States but no provision in a treaty can be effectual which conflicts with the constitution of the United States. He then alludes to Article 10 which endeavors to bind the signatory powers "to preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity . . . of all members of the league" and which authorizes the council "to advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled," and, clearly, has his doubts about it. After saying that the President thinks this would

not require the United States to enter into war, he adds this:—

A declaration of war can only be made by Congress. It is to be presumed that this constitutional limitation is known to every signatory power. It therefore determines the limits of our duty. But this result is reached only by a close comparison to two lengthy legal documents—the treaty and the constitution. We ought not to put ourselves in a position which, considered alone and by itself, is viewed here even by the President as perhaps imposing a moral or equitable obligation to engage in war without its having been declared by Congress.

He asserts that the article "is sadly indefinite" in regard to its references to "territorial integrity" and "existing political independence" and asks us of what date these are supposed to apply, as of the signing of the armistice, or of the signing of the treaty of Versailles, its ratification by all the powers or of enough of them to make it effectual?

A clause, he says, should be added, plainly stating our understanding of the provisions of Article 10, and he says he does not think that any power would dispute the validity of the ratification. Is it possible that Governor Baldwin does not fear for the heart of the world?

Followed Wilson In Paris Now Urge Him Not to Kill League Hartford
Courant 15 May 1920

FOLLOWED WILSON IN PARIS; NOW URGE HIM NOT TO KILL LEAGUE

The Hartford Courant (1887-1922); May 15, 1920;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers Hartford Courant (1764 - 1922)

pg. 1

FOLLOWED WILSON IN PARIS; NOW URGE HIM NOT TO KILL LEAGUE

Two Yale Professors Served On President's Staff at Conference.

Professors Charles Seymour and Clive Day of Yale University, members of President Wilson's staff at the Peace Conference, have joined in a petition to the President that he "accept such reservations to the Treaty of Versailles as may be necessary to obtain the consent of the Senate to its ratification." Both professors were on the President's boundary commission, Day as chief of the Balkan Division and Seymour as chief of the Austrian division. The following is the text of their appeal to Wilson:—

"The undersigned, who believe in those principles of international relations which you have enunciated and in support of which you are justly regarded as the leader of the world's thought, submit to you their earnest hope that you will accept such reservations to the Treaty of Versailles as may be necessary to obtain the consent of the Senate to its ratification and thus permit the immediate association of the United States in the League of Nations.

"We believe that the Senate reservations are harmful except to the extent that they are unnecessary, but the present situation requires our present co-operation with the other nations of the world in furtherance of justice, liberty and peace. You have performed your duty of honor in endeavoring to obtain the ratification of the treaty as you signed it at Paris. The responsibility for the reservations and their defects rests with their authors and not with the author of the covenant.

"But even with the reservations the covenant with the moral force of the United States under your leadership behind it is of such value to humanity at this moment that we look to you to carry it now into effect and to lead the world's opinion in its operation."

The following is a complete list of those who signed the petition:—

Ray Stannard Baker, Isaiah Bowman, George Burnham, Jr., Olive Day, Stephen P. Duggan, Charles W. Elliot, Edward A. Filene, John P. Gavit, Edwin F. Fay, E. A. Grozier, Cardinal Gibbons, Norman Haggood, Charles H. Haskins, Amos S. Hershey, Hamilton Holt, Frederick Lynch, Charles B. MacFarland, George McFadden, David Hunter Miller, George W. Norris, Lawson Purdy, William L. Saunders, Ellery Sedgwick, Charles Seymour, Ida Tarbell, John A. Ryan, William Allen White and Allyn A. Young.

League Would Mean War Says Sen Brandegee Hartford Courant 15 Oct 1920

LEAGUE WOULD MEAN WAR, SAYS SEN. BRANDEGEE

Special to The Courant

The Hartford Courant (1887-1922); Oct 15, 1920;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers Hartford Courant (1764 - 1922)

pg. 1

LEAGUE WOULD MEAN WAR, SAYS SEN. BRANDEGEE

Tells Southington Rally Why It Would Not Produce Peace.

GOVERNOR TAKES SLAM AT PACT.

Says It Would Sound Death Knell of American Inde- pendence.

(Special to The Courant.)

Southington, Oct. 14.

At an enthusiastic rally tonight, which was addressed by Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, Senator Frank B. Brandegee and Tax Commissioner William H. Blodgett, there were fully 500 people present. Governor Holcomb presided. He introduced Tax Commissioner Blodgett, who told the audience that the League of Nations as it now existed was a doubtful proposition and a dangerous one to enter. He criticized the Wilson administration and told of the conditions existing today.

Governor Holcomb said that the party now in power was not responsible for anything it did. He said that it is not republicanism or democratism but Americanism now. He said that the Wilson treaty would sound a death knell to the United States.

The governor pointed out that there were twenty-seven wars now raging in Europe. He said that Southington should give Brandegee the largest majority of its size for any town in the state when Connecticut sends him back to the Senate next month. He then introduced Senator Brandegee, a "100 per cent. American."

No Hurry-Up Ratification.

"I have been in the Senate for fifteen years," said Senator Brandegee. "I have been a member of the foreign relations committee for several years, and I know something about the treaty with Germany, the so-called Treaty of Versailles. As a member of the foreign relations committee, I have read it and studied it.

(Concluded on Page 2.)

LEAGUE WOULD MEAN WAR, SAYS BRANDEGEE

(Continued from Page 1.)

by myself and with the committee. I wonder how many of the people in the country, outside of the committee on foreign relations and the members of Congress, know what is in the Treaty of Versailles, which Mr. Wilson says must be ratified practically without the dotting of an 'i' or the crossing of a 't.' I wonder how many have ever seen it. The treaty of peace with Germany looks like a Webster's Dictionary. It has 537 pages. It is printed in French and English both. I know you have read the French and compared it with the English. (Laughter). How much, I ask you, does the country generally and do the people generally know about what is in that book? It deals with all the affairs of the European countries, their boundaries, the amount of reparation to be paid, all sorts of intricate questions of that kind, disposition of the conquered territory that was wrested from Austria-Hungary, Turkey and the other belligerents, and yet we are told that the country demands that the Senate of the United States should ratify this treaty immediately. I cannot believe that there is any such feeling as that among the majority of the people of this country. Mr. Wilson practically says to us that we shall not have peace with Germany unless that treaty is all ratified, and the democratic platform says 'without reservations which would impair its essential integrity.' By that they mean without any change.

Covenant Endangers Peace.

"In this treaty Part I is what they call 'The Covenant of the League of Nations.' That consists of twenty-six articles, forty-one pages. I think that very few people understand it in all its implications, in what it really means when you put it into practice. Well now, what is it for? It purports to be in favor of peace and to preserve the peace of the world, and I have no doubt but that that was the intent of some of its framers.

"I have no objection to any one of those things. I am in favor of every one of them, and so is every man and woman in this audience and in this country. The question is whether the contraption that they have formed will produce these things or the contrary. I think it will produce the contrary, and I am going to tell you why.

"One reason why I don't think it will promote peace is because of article X. This article means that members of the league contract not only to respect but to preserve against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league.

THE ALLIES AND GERMANY

The Hartford Courant (1887-1922); Mar 8, 1921;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers Hartford Courant (1764 - 1922)
pg. 10

THE ALLIES AND GERMANY.

Germany will never learn, apparently, that in the final analysis the allies mean what they say. As a result, unless some unforeseen development prevents, the armed forces of the British and French governments will march today into Germany to take possession of the cities of Duisberg, Dusseldorf and Ruhrort. Taxes will be imposed upon German imports and a customs boundary along the Rhine will be established under allied control.

That France is mainly responsible for the firm stand which today culminates in the occupation of German cities and the other drastic provisions outlined by Lloyd George is evident. France before, when Germany seemed to be most effectively crawling out of the provisions of the Versailles treaty, called a halt. Then there was no assistance from England and she went ahead although the British premier expressed amazement at the news of her action. Her troops marched into German cities and the desired results were obtained. Now Great Britain and France seem more united than ever before since the end of the war.

The howl of dismay that went up from the Germans when the reparation terms were submitted to them was followed by a counter proposition which must have been made in a spirit almost of derision for there could have been no belief on the part of the German government that it would be acceptable to the allies. Given the opportunity to make a less ridiculous proposal the result was so far from meeting the requirements that the negotiations were promptly called off. To debate and stall, to gain time and if possible estrange the allies from a common understanding was the object of the Germans. Probably the wearisome exchange of notes between Wilson and the Imperial German government is still remembered. It worked well for a long time in that instance and, doubtless, there is always the hope that a similar line of conduct will work again.

It is almost amusing to see how this plan of procrastination and delay involved the German delegates at London in a plan to argue as to the responsibility for the beginning of the Great War. But that fell flat, indeed. If it were necessary to add to the overwhelming opinion of the world there is that part of the Versailles treaty, signed by the representative of the German government,

which deals rather conclusively with the question.

Had a loser as Germany is, it is time that she realized fully that she lost. The firm stand of the allies at this time may bring that fact home to her in a way that nothing else could accomplish.

CAPT. MOODY TELLS OF VIENNA'S PLIGHT

Hartford Insurance Man Found Much Suffering In Central Europe.

NO WHITE BREAD IN AUSTRIA'S CAPITAL

Theaters Is Big Business— Neighboring Countries Hate Each Other.

Captain James B. Moody, Jr., who recently returned to this city after a second trip to Austria and other countries of Central Europe, found much suffering in the cities there. His return was hastened by the sudden death of a New York man who accompanied him upon his trip abroad. Captain Moody is well known in the insurance business and was for some time secretary of the Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association. He was active in forming the American Legion in this state. When seen yesterday by a reporter for "The Courant," Captain Moody said:—

"Last fall the people of Vienna were dreading the approach of winter. Their poverty then seemed to have reached the limit of endurance. They had no coal, food was scarce and poor in quality, and what little money they had and could earned would not buy bare necessities, owing to the greatly

must be remembered, also, that the Viennese love music.

"White bread was to be had under protest in certain hotels and restaurants last fall. In February, this year, demands for white bread brought the response, 'We have none.' Bread and wine continue to be the chief sustainers of life. Soups in variety are a popular dish.

"For an American, living in Vienna is expensive. Hotels are crowded to be sure. I went to six of them before securing a room. The rooms are not heated. Neither have they hot water. If one wishes a bath, he must go to the public bath houses, which are open three weekly.

Hatred and Distrust.

"It would seem that all Central European countries would benefit greatly by the existence of a more trustful feeling, greater co-operation. Each country seems to hate his neighbor and tries to live unto himself. That is, it appears, economically as well as socially, impossible, and yet border regulations prevent the importation of certain necessities, apparently because of dissatisfaction growing out of the establishment of post-war boundaries at the Versailles peace treaty.

"France continues to make economic headway, or did prior to sending armed forces into Germany. Last year, I believe I am correct in saying, the French people subscribed to some twenty billion francs of government bonds. Still France depends upon huge indemnities from Germany with which to meet her obligations. The French people seem determined to make Germany pay and their arguments have much merit. Germany, on the other hand, is bluffing. If she can, by crying poverty, escape some of the allied demands, she will have accomplished a partial victory. Undoubtedly the allied chiefs will realize Germany's economic condition, as well as Germany herself does, and knowing the extent of German possibilities are determined to collect all possible in one way or another. I, for one, feel that much of the present trouble could have been avoided by invasion of Germany in 1918. In other words the war, if ended, ended before the people of Germany had been made to realize fully her great error and the sting of defeat in a war which was no doubt begun by Germany.

Capt Moody Tells of Vienna's Plight Hartford Courant 13 Mar 1921
continued

decreased value of the kronen. Before the war approximately five kronen could be had for an American dollar. Last fall the dollar purchase 300 kronen and last month the depreciation was extended to approximately 700 to the dollar.

"The death rate greatly exceeded the birth rate and the government itself seemed about to totter, so great was the demand for a union with Germany.

"Generous was America's aid, but not sufficient to eliminate starvation. Austria's future, six months ago, was indeed gloomy, and it is today. Since last fall the Allies have graciously lent a helping hand and perhaps their commissions' combined activities will yet save the country's identity as a nation. Their work, however, is far from finished if the Allies hope for complete success in saving Austria. Almost bankrupt, the nation is unable to provide work and food and clothing for its millions of people in sufficient quantities.

"I spent eight days in February, this year, in Vienna. Three of these days it snowed continuously. Paradoxical thought it may seem, this snow was a Godsend. It provided work to many men and women, thousands of shovelers, and even soldiers being engaged in the work of clearing walks about government property. If anything, the bread line seemed larger than it did last October. Latter the chief industry, was employing about 25 per cent. of its normal number of employees.

"The people appeared more cheerful.

Theaters do Big Business.

They prayer for the success of the Hoover fund in America. Theaters were doing a better business. One evening I went to the opera, sat with a party of six in a loge and imagined I was in New York. That big opera house was crowded, people were nicely dressed, the singing was excellent, and altogether the scene was one not expected to be found in a poverty-stricken city.

"Vienna is a city of 2,000,000 people and approximately 10 per cent. of the population still has some wealth. It

BRANDEGEE GREETED IN SENATE AS ONE OF PARTY'S LEADERS

Spokesman For Administration During Debate On Joint Peace Resolution Adopted and Approved.

HIS JUDGMENT SOUGHT BY SEVERAL SENATORS

Expresses Opinion Treaty of Peace Will Be Unnecessary and U. S. Troops Will Be Recalled.

(Special to The Courant.)

Washington, July 5.

Senator Frank B. Brandegee's resourceful leadership of the fight that resulted in the adoption of the peace resolution by the Senate, 38 to 19, again brought him conspicuously to the fore, not only as one of the leaders of the Senate, but as one of the foremost spokesmen for the administration. Indeed, Senator William H. King of Utah, stated on the floor of the Senate that he recognized him as one of the leaders of the republican party and sought his interpreta-

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tion of the resolution, after Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee had referred to him as "a great lawyer and a man of very excellent judgment."

Defends Lodge and Harding.

Several times during the debate the senior Connecticut senator defended Senate Leader Henry Cabot Lodge when the latter was attacked by democrats and each time with such telling effect that Senator Lodge repeated his terse reply after him. He was also called upon to answer criticisms directed at President Harding.

Senator Lodge, as chairman of the foreign relations committee, left the entire fight to Senator Brandegge, although the duty rightfully devolved upon Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, ranking member, as long as the chairman was not going to lead the fight. In some of the political discussion that followed the passage of the resolution, an explanation of this fact was seen in Senator Borah's statement in the debate that, as far as he was individually concerned, he did not care a thing about the joint resolution or any part of it except that it established a state of peace, in view of the fact that it would not prejudice any treaty that might subsequently be made.

Speaks For President.

It is believed that Senator Brandegge spoke the President's views when, in reply to Senator King, he said he did not think that the making of a treaty of peace after the passage of the joint resolution was contemplated. President Harding's prompt approval of the resolution, indicating that he had kept thoroughly familiar with the text of it, was cited in support of this belief.

Peace Treaty Unnecessary.

"I cannot conceive why it is necessary, after we have declared we are at peace, to make a treaty to declare the same thing over again," said Senator Brandegge. "I have not the slightest idea that any such thing will be done. I have no doubt a treaty of commerce will be made with Germany. I have no doubt, as the senator from Ohio (Mr. Pomeroy) stated over and over again this morning, that Germany is exceedingly anxious to resume relations with this

to do it that there will be no trouble whatever about her agreeing to such an arrangement in a treaty of commerce as will give the United States all that we ought to have. As the senator said, and of course it is true, Germany cannot make arrangements by treaty which would be in conflict with the engagements into which she has entered by the treaty of Versailles. It is inconceivable to me that the great powers with which the central powers have engaged under the treaty of Versailles, having got all their claims for damages and reparation, and we, having made no claim for reparation, would stand in the way of Germany agreeing to just treatment of the United States, which saved them and their governments from the central powers."

Treaty of Amity and Commerce.

The following quotation from the debate also is taken to give an indication of the contemplated action of the administration:—

Mr. King. If I understood the senator correctly, he stated that there would be no treaty of peace.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. No; I said in my opinion there would be none.

Mr. KING. In the senator's opinion, and he speaks as one of the leaders of the republican party—

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Not as a negotiator of treaties.

Mr. KING. I am glad to recognize him as one of the leaders of the republican party. He states that there will be a treaty of commerce negotiated. Does the senator mean that we are not going to ask any indemnity or any reparation from Germany; that we shall content ourselves by negotiating merely a treaty of peace, the same as we would with any nation which was just created or with which we have had no particular troubles in the past?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The senator's bearing is good, but his attention was diverted when I just stated that I thought there will be no trouble in Germany making a treaty of commerce containing all the provisions necessary to secure all our rights and claims. My personal opinion is, if they want to be our friends, as I believe they do, that they will incorporate in our treaty of commerce everything that we would get under the treaty of Versailles.

Brandegge Greeted in Senate As One of Partys Leaders Hartford Courant 6 Jul 1921 (continued)

Mr. King. Then it will be more than a treaty of commerce, will it not?

Covers Marine Losses.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. No; it will be a treaty between the two nations, a treaty of amity and commerce and taking up certain disputed matters between the countries. It will be in no sense a treaty of peace. There will be no necessity whatever for a treaty of peace because both the contracting parties will be at peace by the time they make the treaty of commerce.

Mr. KING. It will be a liquidation of whatever claims or unadjusted matters there are growing out of the war?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Certainly, and whatever else two friendly nations that desire to resume trade and commerce with each other would include which would bring about those objects.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, does the senator from Connecticut think it is entirely appropriate to provide in a treaty of commerce for such losses as, for instance, parcel-post losses, cargo losses, 48 vessels, either owned or operated by the shipping board and sunk by submarines? Are all those appropriate subjects to be adjusted in a treaty of commerce?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. A treaty of commerce and amity would, I suppose, contain any provision necessary to establish full and friendly relations of commerce and intercourse between the two countries. There is no question of germaneness and appropriateness as to what should be

put in a treaty of commerce. That is a mere detail. It is a matter of contract. There can be put into the contract between the two nations any provisions desired, but if they should think it better to have several treaties instead of one treaty, they could make several treaties about trade and commerce and claims. They could make a treaty of adjusted claims between the two governments. They could settle all international claims as we did at the close of the Civil war with Great Britain by the court of Alabama claims, or by a court of Spanish commission claims. These are mere money claims. There are a dozen ways in which by diplomacy or by separate treaty provision they may be settled.

The only point I am making is that whatever treaty or international contract is made upon the subject would in no way be a treaty of peace, because both the parties who would be making the treaty would then and there be at peace.

I understand the strong tendency which tempts various senators to keep intimating that we can not have peace without making a treaty.

Means Withdrawing Troops.

At the opening of Senator Brandegge's remarks, Senator McKellar interrupted as follows:—

"The Senator was speaking about the effect of this resolution if passed. The Senator is a great lawyer and a man of very excellent judgment, and I want to know if one of the effects of this peace resolution will be to require our soldiers who are now quartered in Germany to be returned to the United States."

This opened up a new avenue of debate, according to the following quotation, as shown in the "Congressional Record":—

Mr. Brandegge—Mr. President, I had not intended to attempt to anticipate all the things which might have to be done, or whether anything would have to be done, if we should adopt this resolution, but at first blush, to answer the Senator as frankly as I may, and with as full a knowledge as I possess, I should say that after this Government, in both its executive and its legislative branches, had declared that we were at peace with Germany, the President, as the Commander-in-Chief, having sent American troops into Germany when we were at war with Germany, could not maintain them there after we were at peace.

Brandegee Greeted in Senate As One of Partys Leaders Hartford Courant 6 Jul 1921 (continued)

Mr. McKellar—In other words, as I understand the Senator, if the resolution has any force at all—of which I have very grave doubt—after it is passed, it would be in substance and effect a new declaration of war if the United States should keep our soldiers on German territory, would it not?

Mr. Brandegee—No; I do not think it would be a declaration of war; but I think it would be a gross usurpation on the part of the President of the United States to assume that simply because he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy he could maintain troops within the borders of a country with which we were at peace, and I think Germany might well regard it as an act of war.

Mr. McKellar—I was just about to say that certainly it would be regarded as an act of war if this peace resolution should have the effect of putting us into a state of peace with Germany.

Mr. Brandegee—Of course, I am not the official interpreter of the mind of Germany, and I do not want to say how they would regard it; but if I were in their place I should regard it so, just as much as I would consider it an act of war if a German Army should march into this country without our consent, just as we asserted in the joint resolution, when we recognized a state of war to exist, that Germany had committed repeated acts of war upon us, because they had assaulted our vessels on the high seas.

Mr. McKellar—If the Senator will permit me again, I will say that I have very grave doubt about any efficacy whatsoever of this resolution if it passes, but if it does have any efficacy, certainly the first fruits of it would be a return of our troops to the United States. I sincerely hope that if it has no other effect, it will have the effect of bringing our troops back.

Mr. Brandegee—Mr. President, I can not speak for the commander-in-chief, but I have no doubt one of his first acts will be to withdraw our troops from the Rhineland. At any rate, I hope that will be one of his first acts.

But, Mr. President, right on the threshold of my remarks, which I hope to make very brief, I ask senators if they will be kind enough not to divert me from what I am about to start to say, because I would like to get started, or, as Tom Hood would say, at least be allowed to walk away from the wharf, to get out into the stream before I am submerged.

Mr. Walsh of Montana—Mr. President—Mr. McKellar—I beg the senator's pardon, I did not know it would interfere with him, in that way or I should not have interrupted him.

Mr. Brandegee—The senator made the statement that I was a great lawyer; so I was very glad to yield to him.

Mr. McKellar—I meant that.

Mr. Brandegee—I now yield, to another great lawyer from Montana.

For American First.

After considerable discussion, Senator Walsh of Montana invited the attention of Senator Brandegee "to the fact that the troops of these other nations which are unquestionably at peace with Germany, are still there."

"I am glad to have my attention directed to that fact," replied Senator Brandegee, "but my highest aspiration is to look after our own troops and our own country and mind our own business, so far as Europe will allow us to do so.

Returning to a discussion of the main topic, Senator Brandegee held: "If we had a right to declare that a status of war existed, as we undoubtedly did under the Constitution, in my judgment—and I have always maintained it—we have an equal right to declare that there is no longer a status of war, but that there is a status of peace."

Hits at Democrats.

Senator Brandegee had not proceeded far before Senator McKellar again interrupted to speak as follows:—

"Unquestionably no one denies that the President has the right to negotiate a treaty of peace, to be of course approved by the Senate. In our entire history as a nation no treaty of peace has ever been concluded by a resolution of the two Houses, either with or without the approval of the President. The Senate was not satisfied with the treaty of peace as concluded by our last President. The present administration has been in power for nearly four months. Is there any reason that the Senator knows why the President of the United States, following the Constitution, in accordance with the precedent established in our country on numerous occasions, could not have negotiated a treaty of peace in the usual ordinary, and constitutional way, and submitted that treaty to the Senate for its approval?"

Mr. Brandegee—None whatever, so far as I know, except that the President had stated that if Congress would pass a resolution he would sign it and bring about a peace in that way. I presume he wanted to give Congress sufficient time to get the resolution through and to have a compromise between the conflicting views of the two Houses as to exactly the language in which it should be couched. Of course while he could have done it he would have been accused immediately by disinterested patriots of running off and making a separate peace with Germany. The fact is the allies have made their peace with Germany, and have done it without waiting to see whether the terms were satisfactory to half of the treaty making power of the United States. They made their peace and

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we were left to handle the job the best way we could.

Of course I can understand the agony with which certain gentlemen, who still protest to be more or less friendly to the ratifying of the treaty of Versailles, view the present situation and the reason why the former President would not approve it when we passed the former resolution, because they hope by keeping us at war they make it so disagreeable to this country as to compel us to get peace by accepting the treaty of Versailles.

Mr. McKellar—Unquestionably, however,

the senator must admit that we must have a treaty of peace with Germany.

Mr. Brandegee—I do not admit any such thing.

Mr. McKellar—Then a treaty is not to follow this resolution?

Mr. Brandegee—No; not a treaty of peace.

Pursues Senator McKellar,

Mr. McKellar—The war has been in fact ended for more than two years. If we pass the resolution and then on Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday of next week reiterate it, it would not change the fact, because we are in a state of peace, actual peace, with Germany already. Unless we can get some value, unless there can be some consideration coming to this country, why take all this time, fully three months, in passing a resolution which seems to me is nothing more in the world than the statement of a fact that is patent to all the world, and brings no consideration to us of any kind, nature of description.

Mr. Brandegee—I assume from what the senator says that if the Versailles treaty should by any untoward event be sent to the Senate again he would not vote for it, because we are at peace already, and we would not need any treaty of peace.

Mr. McKellar—Quite the contrary. The Constitution points out that the President of the United States shall negotiate treaties of peace and all other kinds of treaties, and before they can become the law of the land they must be approved by the Senate. If the President of the United States were to submit to us the treaty of Versailles, or any other treaty of peace, or any other kind of treaty with Germany; it would be our duty to pass upon it if it met with our approval. I do not think the cases are parallel at all.

Checks Up Quotation of Harding.

Senator King then entered into a long discussion of the resolution occupying more than an hour. Senator Brandegee interrupted. "Did I understand the senator to say that the President has ever said that we should engage under the treaty of Versailles?" he asked.

Mr. King—Yes.

Mr. Brandegee—I think the senator does not quote the President correctly. The expression occurred in the President's message to Congress at the opening of the special session, as I recall it.

Mr. King—Will the senator quote it, if I am in error?

Mr. Brandegee—I have not the Record before me, as the senator has before him, but my recollection was that he said, in substance, that it might be best to engage under the treaty of Versailles; but he expressed no opinion upon whether he would recommend it or not.

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Mr. King—When the President expressed it in that tentative way, obviously he intimated that it was the subject, at least, of consideration upon his part, and might be worthy of consideration upon the part of the Senate.

Mr. Brandegee—I think no doubt he has given it consideration himself; but, the wish being father to the thought on the part of the senator, I do not blame him at all for hoping against hope that the President had definitely promised to do it. I do not understand it so myself. I think, upon further consideration, perhaps, he may have modified even the hypothetical statement he made several months ago.

Mr. King—Mr. President, I have not all of the President's address here, but this is, in part, what he did say:—

To establish the state of technical peace without further delay, I should approve a declaratory resolution by Congress to that effect, with the qualifications essential to protect all our rights.

Such a resolution should undertake to do no more than thus to declare the state of peace.

I congratulate our republican friends for following that part of the suggestion of the President, which perhaps caused the elimination from this resolution of the unwelcome, not to say foolish, provision which repeated, or attempted to repeal, an event which had transpired.

Proceeding, the President said:—

It would be idle to declare for separate treaties of peace with the Central Powers on the assumption that these alone would be adequate, because the situation is so involved that our peace engagements can not ignore the Old World relationship and the settlements already effected.

The wiser course would seem to be the acceptance of the confirmation of our rights and interests as already provided—

Provided where? Of course, in the treaty of Versailles—

and to engage under the existing treaty, assuming, of course, that this can be satisfactorily accomplished by such explicit reservations and modifications as will secure our absolute freedom from inadvisable commitments and safeguard all our essential interests.

The President of the United States in his address did say, "The wiser course would seem to be the acceptance of the confirmation of our rights and interest as already provided and to engage, under the existing treaty."

Mr. Brandegee—"Assuming, of course," as the senator read.

Mr. Lodge—Yes: "assuming, of course."
Attack on Lodge.

Mr. King—"Assuming, of course," and the senator from Massachusetts assumed, of course, that those rights could be preserved because the senator from Massachusetts submitted what were known as

the "Lodge reservations," which he undoubtedly believed did protect the United States in all of its essential rights. And so believing, he and other republicans, including President Harding, voted to ratify the Versailles treaty, which President Harding now says it would be the wiser course to engage under.

Mr. Brandegee—I do not know what the senator (Mr. Lodge) would now think about that.

Mr. King—I am sure the senator from Massachusetts has not changed his mind.

Mr. Brandegee—I can not think of the senator voting for the treaty with the Lodge reservations if it should come before us tomorrow, but still a great deal of water has gone over the dam since the Senate reservations were perfected.

Mr. King—Of course the senator from Massachusetts has not changed his mind.

Mr. Brandegee—Oh, I have know him to do that.

Mr. King—In view of his record with respect to the League of Nations and cognate questions, I am not justified in making the statement—that the senator from Massachusetts has not changed his mind—because he has heretofore very eloquently

spoken in behalf of a league of nations or a union of nations, and he has also very strongly inveighed against the United States making a separate peace with Germany.

Mr. Brandegee—While we were at war.

Mr. Lodge—Yes; while we were at war.

Mr. King—While we were at war, surely, and after the war was over the senator from Massachusetts indicated that there should be no separation between the United States and her allies and the associated powers.

Mr. Brandegee—But the senator will not make anyone run out of the chamber by changing his mind, because we would all go out if that were true.

"Passes Understanding."

Mr. Fletcher—Of course, we can have peace. There is a kind of peace that is said to pass understanding, and that may be the kind we are driving at here.

Mr. Brandegee—Yes; that passes some people's understanding.

Mr. Fletcher—But as far as the adjustment of claims by separate commissions as between belligerents is concerned, those are claims between countries that were formerly at war. All matters between those countries pending at the time of the conclusion of conflict ought to be adjusted in a treaty, it seems to me, at the time peace is made, and not have the peace first and then a treaty afterwards.

Mr. Lodge—Mr. President, after the War of 1812 we made peace with Great Britain at Ghent in 1815. We made a treaty of commerce and amity with Great Britain three years later. We made our treaty of commerce and amity with Spain some time after the treaty of peace. They do not usually go together.