

WILSON EXHORTS THE FOREIGN BORN

**May Keep Love of Home, He
Says, but New Allegiance
Is Supreme.**

STIRS CHICAGO CROWDS

**Makes Three Addresses, Receiving
the Greatest Demonstra-
tions of the Campaign.**

CROWD ROUTS SUFFRAGISTS

**Breaks Up a Silent Demonstration
and Seizes Banners—Police
Apathy Charged.**

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—President Wilson closed a remarkable day in Chicago by addressing a crowd of 18,000 persons at the International Amphitheatre on the South Side tonight. The ovation was the greatest he has received since the campaign began. The crowd, when the President entered, cheered him wildly for ten minutes before it could be quieted. Governor Dunne, who sat beside the President on the platform, helped to lead the demonstration.

The scene resembled a national convention. Hats were thrown into the air and there were all the other manifestations of political enthusiasm.

The meeting was an outcome of the third annual convention of the New Citizens' Alliance. The audience was so impatient to hear the President that it would hardly permit Governor Dunne to speak. Clarence A. Goodwin, who acted as Chairman, was constantly interrupted with shouts for Wilson. The President received another tremendous ovation as he rose.

The President chose as his theme the purpose of new voters in giving their allegiance to America and their duty as citizens of the United States.

"The person who chooses the United States as his nation," he said, "does not need to give up his love for his home. But it is his duty to put his new allegiance above every other allegiance."

A great outburst of applause greeted the remark.

"A man must know what America has been to know what America is," he continued. "Not only that but citizens who come to this country must not live by themselves."

The President expressed his regret that some new people should do this, and declared that the strength of the nation lay in its common feeling.

The President then declared that the cosmopolitan composition of the United States permitted it to understand the world and stand for the rights of mankind everywhere. This brought another outburst, with shouts of "Hurrah for Woodrow!"

Speaking of the settlement of the war, Mr. Wilson asserted that America would be able to interpret the needs of the world because she came from all stocks.

"Let us never seek an inch of foreign territory," he said, "but let us stand by the little nations that need to be stood by. Let us see that there are no boundaries to the rights of mankind."

The President made three addresses during his stay here. Addressing the Press Club, the President said that business men should not resist progressive policies, but should try to guide them.

"Get aboard," he said. "I sometimes think some men do not get aboard because they cannot guide."

Chicago's Warm Greeting.

Although the crowds which received President Wilson in Omaha and Indianapolis on his visits there may have been as large, they did not compare with the masses which thronged Chicago's streets today in the exuberance of their welcome. Nearly 5,000 women cheered him wildly at a big gathering in the Auditorium. The President and the Democratic leaders who greeted him here were delighted with the day's course of events.

The President's train, due to reach Chicago shortly before 12 o'clock, was nearly an hour late, but this did not in the least dishearten the crowd, which waited for his arrival in spite of a threatened rain. As he and Mrs. Wilson left their car at the La Salle Street station, where they were met by Senator Walsh of Montana, other Democratic leaders from Western National Headquarters, and the citizens' reception committee, they were surrounded by uniformed police, who with difficulty got them through the close-packed crowds in the waiting room and the street outside to an automobile.

Police on horses and motor cycles struggled hard to keep the crowd back as the automobile was driven through the streets to the Blackstone Hotel, but in spite of their efforts many enthusiasts broke through and ran yelling beside and behind the motor.

Windows and doors along the route were filled with cheering men and women. Men who had been with Mr. Wilson on other tours across the country, including his visit to Chicago in the interest of preparedness last February, said that they never had seen the crowds so wild in their enthusiasm for him, while many excited Chicagoans asserted that Chicago had never given any one as great a demonstration.

On several occasions there was so much disorder that the police nearly lost their heads and members of the President's immediate party were almost shut out of places where he spoke. Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Grayson had much

Continued on Page 3.

WILSON EXHORTS THE FOREIGN BORN

Continued from Page 1.

difficulty in persuading the policemen at the door of the Auditorium, where Mr. Wilson addressed a body of women, that they had a right to go in.

Crowd Seizes Women's Banners.

In general, today's crowds manifested great good nature, but an attempted "silent demonstration" by members of the National Woman's Party in front of the Auditorium developed into an en- counter, in which the banners opposing Wilson were torn from the demonstrators and trampled, and the women were roughly handled. President Wilson was seated in an automobile a few hundred feet away when the demonstration started, but passed into the building and was not a witness to the scene that followed.

Shouting "Shame!" "Disgrace!" and "Get the banners!" a crowd of several hundred, sprinkled with women, charged on the banner holders. Umbrellas and canes were used in the destruction of the placards. Many of the women were knocked down, and nearly all were roughly handled, especially those who strove to retain their banners. "Wilson is against women," and "Wilson prevented the passage of suffrage amendment" were among the mottoes displayed by the women.

The excitement continued until all the banners had been seized. With disheveled hair and soiled and torn clothing, the women marched back to their headquarters under police guard.

Charges that the police sympathized with the rioters and failed to protect the demonstrators were made by Mrs. Josephine Pearce and Mrs. E. L. Mat- tice, officials of the local women's Re- publican clubs.

"There were all kinds of policemen standing about merely looking on, not moving a hand," said Mrs. Pearce. "Some of them didn't seem to want to help us. I saw policemen deliberately stand nearby and laugh at us while we were being beaten and the banners torn from our hands."

"We were merely standing quietly, holding our banners and not harming any one. Suddenly there was a regular riot. They grabbed our banners, trampled on them, and knocked us down. It was terrible."

Members of the Congressional Union compared the scene at the demonstra- tion with the suffrage parade in Wash- ington the day before President Wilson was inaugurated.

"The disgraceful attack upon the suf- frage demonstration is similar to the attack by mobs upon the great suf- frage parade. Mr. Wilson is unfortun- ate that he runs the risk of going out of office, to the same tune by which he entered," said Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Min- nesota State Chairman of the Congres- sional Union.

Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman of the Congressional Union, character- ized it as an attack by Democrats.

"The violent attack by Democrats upon the demonstration shows the se- riousness with which they take our campaign," she said. "Evidently they feel keenly the weakness of President Wilson's suffrage position when they resort to such violence to prevent his hostility to national woman suffrage being reversed to the people of Chicago."

The President received an ovation at the Auditorium, where he spoke before an audience of non-partisan women. Mrs. George Bass, head of the Women's Bureau of the Western Democratic Headquarters, presided at the meeting, while Mrs. Ella Plagg Young, former Superintendent of Schools, whose es- pousal of the Wilson cause produced joy in the Democratic camp here, introduced the President. She cheered for two minutes when she referred to Mr. Wil- son as the man who "has kept the coun- try honorably out of war," and the cheering was repeated as she said that he had stood firmly for the protection of the children of the poor. Applause for the President lasted several minutes when he arose. When it died down one of the few men in the audience shouted, "We want you, Uncle Woody, we want you!" and the applause sprang up afresh.

The President drew a big burst of ap- plause when he spoke to the audience as fellow-citizens. The theme of his speech was the proper co-operation be- tween the different elements of society to obtain unity in the nation as a whole and place America in her rightful position in the world at large. In develop- ing the subject he drew much applause from the women present by defining woman's part in the new order of things as "supplying the element of mediation—of drawing the conflicting elements in society together."

Society's New Problems.

In his address before the Women's League the President said in part:

"There never was a time when it was more necessary for the nations of the world to exercise self-possession, to ac- quire self-knowledge, to determine their direction and purpose, and to relate themselves to the general work of estab- lishing justice among mankind. I think that every one of us as Americans would be ashamed if America did not know exactly what she was about and by what means and instrumentalities she is going to act. I therefore thought that you would indulge me this after- noon if I tried to point out what seemed to me the leading peculiarities of the task that lies before me."

"You can best illustrate it by the relations between employers and em- ployees. Justice can no longer be cold. It is beginning to have warmth and sympathy and emotion in it. And all the problems of society are changing under our very eyes, and there is coming the time, unless I am very much mis- taken, when this same quality of sym- pathy and mercy will come into the hitherto cold and untouched field, when nations shall agree with nations that the rights of humanity are greater than the rights of sovereignty."

"Therefore, modern society has a new set of problems to meet. It has to say, if the employer will not voluntarily establish the proper conditions of labor, the law must oblige him to establish the proper conditions of labor. If he will not voluntarily be human and fair, he must be obliged to be human and fair."

The President made complimentary references to a manufacturing company which recently voluntarily established an eight-hour day without reducing pay, and continued:

"The spirit of the thing is even better than the thing itself. It is the recogni- tion of their partnership as human spirits with the men who are doing their work."

"I am happy to say that I am not singular and isolated in this, because all over the United States men have begun to have that sort of enlightened hu- manitarianism which ought to have been obvious from the first, that if you treat a man like a human he will work for you with a heart as well as a hand."

"There are several things which are necessary in such a society, and we ought to set all our thoughts and all our energies to accomplish these necessary

things. The first thing is that the sev- eral elements of society should under- stand one another.

"I have said before, and I say it again, that one of the things that most deeply distressed me in the recent con- ference of the heads of the railways and their employes was to find that there was a profound mutual misunder- standing, distrust, and hostility."

"It ought not to be so. Something is wrong when the men who are working together at the same thing do not trust one another, and that wrong thing rests, I am profoundly convinced, upon igno- rance. It rests upon not associating with each other in the kind of conference which will enable them to understand one another."

Definition of Politics.

"Politics, my friends, consists of something that you can almost express in the formula, 'get together.' Try to understand what the common task is, and all take part in it, in the same spirit, because politics is nothing but a systematic attempt to keep the law ad- justed to the real facts, keep the law behind the real handsome, helpful, con- structive forces of society, and you cannot do that unless you understand society. You cannot understand society unless you understand the component parts, so that after all the formula 'get together' lies at the base of it all, and the first step is for the elements of society to understand one another. But that is not all that is necessary."

"The next thing is that the elements of society should understand their com- mon relationship to the society of which they constitute a part. When I see some gentlemen running amuck I am perfectly aware that they do not see that they are destroying the delicate fibre of the very thing upon which their business depends, namely, the social structure itself, and that by running recklessly against the interests of other people they are really checking the en- terprise which they think they are pro- moting."

"If you are wrong you will get it knocked out of you, and if you are right you will help knock it out of other people."

"What difference does it make that you think a thing as a Republican, if it is wrong? What difference does it make if you think a thing as a Demo- crat, if it is not true? Your being a Re- publican or a Democrat does not make it true. And what difference does a party make, or a party's interest make as compared with the interests of the nation itself?"

New Tasks for Women.

"Now, it occurred to me that you would permit me to suggest what the particular function of women is in this new age. Men have tried their hand at it, and in the opinion of a great many of you have made a mess of it. And it must be obvious, if what I have already said is true, that the functions that have to be determined by those who lead opinion have taken on an entirely new character."

"The whole spirit of the law has been to give leave to the strong, to give opportunity to those who could domi- nate, but it seems to me that the func- tion of society now has another ele- ment in it, and I believe that it is the element which women are going to sup- ply. It is the element of mediation, of comprehending and drawing all the elements together. It is the power of sympathy, as contrasted with the power of contest."

"Life is bitter only when it is lonely. Life is bitter only when there does not seem to be any force fighting with you except the pitiful little force that is within yourself, and if we are going to rally the forces of society, the great sympathetic, irresistible masses of women are going to play a most dis- tinguished and leading part. And it will be so much more interesting than contest. It is much more interesting to help a man than to hit him."

"I take leave to say that some of the difficulties of our foreign relationships in the last two years have been due to the fact that it was not comprehensible to some foreign statesmen that the United States was really disinterested."

"They had never heard of such a thing. And in proportion as the United States demonstrates to the world that its influence in the family of nations is disinterested, it will have that part of power which does not come from arms, but comes from the great invisible pow- ers which well up in the human heart."

"When the nations of the world come to love America they will obey and follow America."

"Slowly we are setting the stage; slowly we are marshaling the forces; slowly we are growing together. Then in some happy day America will see clearly, as she saw at first, that vision of justice and freedom and righteous- ness which gave her birth and dis- tinction at the first."

President Wilson's first speech of the day was delivered before 300 newspaper men at a luncheon at the Press Club, where he said that nothing could stop progressivism because it was the "in- evitable process of life," and pleaded for clear thinking. He asserted that "light," and not "heat," was the great thing needed for the new national de- velopment. The President was intro- duced by H. D. Miller, President of the club, and received a warm welcome.

"The world at large," the President said at one point, "is now beating its head against a dam, and when the dam breaks it will take engineers' worth something to build the channels that will confine it."

In his speech before the Press Club, President Wilson said in part:

"I enjoy these runs away from home to meet non-partisan bodies of men, because I regard a campaign as a great interruption to the rational consideration of public questions. I think we have a very bad American habit of changing our point of view for a few months

during the time when we are determin- ing the character and personnel of our Government."

"One of the things that has struck me recently is that so many men have said to me, when I have asked: 'What is all this about?' that they want to stop all this 'progressive business.' The thing has amazed me because what they call this 'progressive business' is the inevitable process of life; it is a process of adjustment; things will not stand still, and if things will not stand still, laws cannot stand still."

"Therefore it seems to me that, no matter how we are going to vote on Nov. 7, we ought to make up our minds to this one fact: That what we call progressive action, not only in America, but in the world, has come to stay."

President Calls for Light.

"If you want to get your neck broken, try to stop it. The word that we want to dwell upon in our thoughts is the word light. Contribute light to this thing. Put light upon it. Whenever it is deserving of criticism, criticize it, not in order to stop it, but in order to better it."

"That is the object of the Tariff Commission which has been created, to throw light upon what everybody has been confident he knew all about, and very few people have known anything about at all. My interest in promoting the Tariff Commission was that I wanted to find a body of men who would look at this thing without caring which way the facts cut. I want to find men who will make a scientific inquiry as to the facts, and make an absolutely fearless and frank report, and then let us go on those facts and not on our prepossessions."

"That is the object of the Federal Trade Commission, too. You know, the lawyers had the business men very badly scared about the anti-trust laws, chiefly because they had an unpleasant way of keeping the business men guess- ing. Just as a distinguished predecessor of mine in the Presidential office used to decline to tell Congressmen, whether he would veto or sign a particu- lar proposal in Congress. 'Send it to me and see,' he would always say."

"I am particularly interested in something that we are just doing, to which you gentlemen of the press do not seem to have paid much attention. You are singularly inattentive, some- times. I mean in the appointment of those seven men whom I selected the other day to be associated with the Na- tional Council of Defense. They are the nerves by which the Government is to reach the professions and industries which they represent, and learn how the duty of supplying the Government in case of necessity can be best distributed among them, so as to bring all re- sources to the assistance of the nation."

"I predict that this is the beginning of a renaissance in this country of the sense of patriotic responsibility and a patriotic intimacy of relationship. I believe it is going to lead to a kind of co-operation and a kind of development and a kind of enterprise in times of peace which we have never known be- fore."

Visits Democratic Headquarters.

Between his speech to the women and his night address the President went to the Western Democratic Campaign Headquarters. Senator Walsh and Sen- ator Saulsbury showed him how the campaign was being carried on, and then the President and Mrs. Wilson stood for half an hour shaking hands with all the headquarters workers, in- cluding the stenographers and mailing clerks. Afterward the President had a brief conference with Senator Walsh and was told that a decided swing had set in in the West for the Demo- cratic ticket."

In his speech to the New Citizens' Al- liance tonight the President said:

"I come here tonight to address those who have finally sworn allegiance to the United States, but I realize that I cannot do so without speaking to my own conscience and to the conscience of the other people of the nation."

He then pointed out that the new citi- zens had chosen their new allegiance.

"Within the last few months," he added, "some distinctions have been drawn. A man or a woman who be- comes a citizen of the United States is not expected to give up his or her love for the country of their birth. But peo- ple who come to this country are ex-

pected to put their new allegiance above every other allegiance. It puts an obli- gation on them."

"The future of this nation depends upon the self-control and loyalty of its citizens. Only by conscience and by loyalty felt in every throb of the heart can you become true citizens. A free, self-governing people is a people which does not need to be watched."

"It is necessary that new citizens who come to this country should not live by themselves. That is importing the old country here."

"The strength of a nation does not rest so much in its thinking as in its feeling. Outside the heart there is no life. You must see to it that you do not hold aloof."

"You must remember that the United States has a great part to play in the world. Can you imagine a nation more fitted to play a great part? A nation made up out of the world should under- stand the world."

In concluding the President said:

"I love to think that in the days to come America may interpret the thought of the world. I like to think that the only things that disturb Amer- ica are not things which interfere with her ambitions, but with her sympa- thies."

"I like to think that when it comes to the settlement of the present war we shall be able to assist in interpreting the needs of the future."

The President added he did not mean that the United States should have any part in determining the terms of set- tlement. He spoke of the fact that many Americans were drawn from Germany, Ireland, England, France, Italy, Spain, and other nations.

"Let us never allow ourselves to do things against our ideals," he continued. "Let us never allow ourselves to want a single foot of foreign territory. Let us stand by the little nations that need to be stood by. Let us show that we are not interested in the geography of politics. Let us show that we want no boundaries to the rights of mankind."

"I believe in you as I would have you believe in America. I have not come here to read you a lesson, but merely to bid you welcome to a great partner- ship."

Indiana Towns Cordial.

As his train passed through Indiana this morning, on its way to Chicago, in spite of threatening skies and in many places actual drizzling rain, big crowds came to the stations to greet Mr. Wil- son. His reception in Indiana was as enthusiastic as that he received in passing through New York yesterday. South Bend, Gary, Elkhart, Laporte, Ligonier, Goshen, and Kendallville turned out crowds at the stations that numbered thousands. The President confined himself to shaking hands everywhere except at Elkhart, where he said in response to cries for a speech:

"I have forgotten how to make cam- paign speeches. The record is all made up and all you have to do now is say what you think of it. If I made a speech I would have to tell you what I think of myself, and that I cannot do. It is very delightful to have such cordial re- ceptions as you give me today, and as I have been going all along the road, it

makes me feel very close to the folks that I have been trying to work for that they should come out with such cordi- ality and I thank you for it from the bottom of my heart."

The President's party arranged to leave here at 11:45 o'clock tonight and return directly to Shadow Lawn.