# LEAGUE ONLY CAN PREVENT NEW WAR

## President Wilson Presents Treaty Of Peace to Senate

## ONLY HOPE FOR MANKIND

**Address Lasted 40 Minutes—Both Senators And Galleries Listened With Deepest Attention—Compromises Not Of Vital Nature.**

Washington.—President Wilson laid before the Senate the peace treaty with Germany.

His address, which required 40 minutes for delivery, was devoted almost wholly to the League of Nations.

"American isolation," the President said, "ended 20 years ago at the close of the war with Spain. Fear of American motives now also had ended," he declared.

"There can be no question of our ceasing to be a world power," said Mr. Wilson. "The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world."

The war and the Peace Conference, in his opinion, the President said, had already answered that question, "and nothing but our mistaken action can alter it."

After the end of the great war the President said, "every enlightened judgment demanded that at whatever cost of independent action every Government that took thought for its people or for justice or for ordered freedom should lend itself to a new purpose and utterly destroy the old order of international politics."

Statesmen might see difficulties in accomplishing this purpose, the President continued, but the people could see none and could brook no denial. The League of Nations, he added, was "not merely an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under a new treaty of peace; it was the only hope for mankind."

It had not been easy, the President said, "to graft the new order of ideas on the old, and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter.

"But, with very few exceptions," he added, "the men who sat with us at the peace table desired as sincerely as we did to get away from the bad influence, the illegitimate purpose, the demoralizing ambitions, the international counsels and the expedients out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung as a natural growth."

**Accepted By Most Practical.**

"The fact that the covenant of the league was the first substantive part of the treaty to be worked out and agreed upon," the President said, "while all else was in solution, helped to make the formulation of the rest easier."

Mr. Wilson said the agreement on the covenant had given the conferees a feeling that their work was to be permanent and that the most practical among them "were at last the most ready to refer to the League of Nations the superintendence of all interests which did not admit of immediate determination, of all administrative problems which were to require a continuing oversight."

"What had seemed a counsel of perfection," said the President, "had come to seem a plain counsel of necessity. The League of Nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting."

"My services and all the information I possess," said Mr. Wilson, "will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your Committee on Foreign Relations at any time, either inforamlly or in session, as you prefer; and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them."

American isolation, the President asserted, was ended 20 years ago when the war with Spain put the nation in partial control of Cuba and the Philippines.

"But we have not exploited them," he continued. "We have been their friends and have sought to serve them. . . . There can be no question of our ceasing to be a world power. The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world.

**Our Destiny Disclosed.**

"The stage is set, the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God, who has led us into this way. We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision."

Alluding to the skepticism with which the plan for a league of nations first was received, the President said that as the peace negotiations proceeded it became apparent to all the delegates that such a concert was "a practical necessity," demanded by "all the peoples of the world." For the United States to reject it, he asserted, would "break the heart of the world." Pointing out that many minor compromises were necessary to secure the support of all the interested nations, he continued:

"The treaty, as a result, is not exactly what we would have written. It is probably not what any one of the national delegations would have written. But results were worked out which on the whole bear test. I think that it will be found that the compromises which were accepted as inevitable nowhere cut to the heart of any principle."

**President Given Ovation.**

President Wilson was given an ovation when he entered the Senate chamber and when he concluded the reading of his address, but he was not interrupted during the reading. Senators, diplomats and the crowded gallery following him closely.

After concluding his address the President formally presented the treaty to the Senate and the official copy was immediately referred to the Foreign Relations Committee and rushed to the printer in order that it might be in the Senators' hands in the shortest possible time. Fifty thousand copies of the treaty and the President's address were ordered printed by the Senate.

**Confers With Senators.**

After concluding his address the President went to his room near the Senate chamber, where he remained nearly an hour receiving Senators and Representatives and discussing the treaty with many of them. Reasons actuating the Peace Conferees on many important subjects were said to have been disclosed by the President.

**All Precedents Are Shattered.**

The far-reaching proposals of the League covenant, praised on the one hand as signaling a new era of world brotherhood and condemned on the other as marking the end of nationalism, were submitted in appropriate setting at a session annulling many precedents of Senate procedure. It was the first time a President has presented a treaty in person, and the first time a message of presentation had been received with the Senate's doors open to the public.

### GRAIN PEST IN VIRGINIA.

**Shipments From That And Other States May Be Barred.**

Washington.—Appearance of plant diseases in the grain crops of Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, West Virginia and Georgia has resulted in the issuance of a call for a meeting at the Department of Agriculture to consider the advisability of prohibiting or restricting the movement of wheat, oats and other small grain from those states.

### POLK SUCCEEDS LANSING.

**Will Head American Peace Delegation At Paris.**

Washington.—Frank L. Polk, under secretary of state, will succeed Secretary Lansing as head of the American Peace Delegation at Paris, it was said in official circles. Secretary Lansing will sail for home Friday, but the time of Mr. Polk's departure for Paris has not been announced. It is expected, however, that he will leave within a short time.

### BRITAIN TO RESTRICT ALIENS.

**House Committee Votes To Limit Their Employment.**

London. — Notwithstanding strong opposition by the Government, a House of Commons committee adopted by a vote of 15 to 12 a clause in the Alien bill restricting the employment of aliens in Great Britain. The Under Secretary of the Home Office had argued before the committee that inclusion of the clause in the bill would wreck the influence of the country in the empire.

### E. N. HURLEY RESIGNS.

**J. B. Payne May Succeed Shipping Board Head.**

Washington.—President Wilson accepted the resignation of Edward N. Hurley as chairman of the Shipping Board, effective August 1. It is understood that Mr. Hurley will be succeeded by John Barton Payne, of Chicago, general counsel of the Railroad Administration, whose nomination as a member of the Shipping Board was sent to the Senate.

### TORNADO'S TERRIBLE HAVOC.

**Two Persons Killed, Many Hurt And Houses Destroyed.**

Bradford, Pa.—Two persons were killed, many others suffered injuries and 25 houses were completely demolished by a tornado which swept a narrow path through Bradford. About fifty houses were damaged. One small dwelling was carried a quarter of a mile by the twister.

**Russia's Latest Proposal.**

Paris.—Prince Lvoff representative here of the all-Russian Government of Admiral Kolchak, has written to Premier Clemenceau, as president of the Peace Conference, proposing an international mandate for Constantinople, with Russia represented, and a Russian mandate for the Dardenelles.

**Only German Propaganda.**

Paris.—Reports received from German sources that American troops would occupy Upper Silesia were denied in American circles here. A member of the American peace delegation characterized the reports as "perfect rubbish."

**Return Of Railroads.**

Washington.—Chairman Cummins, of the Senate Commerce Commission announced the appointment of a subcommittee consisting of himself and Senators Poindexter, Washington; Kellogg, Minnesota, Republicans, and Robinson, Arkansas, and Pomerene, Ohio, Democrats, to consider and formulate legislation looking to the return of the railroads to private ownership. The subcommittee will begin work within a short time.

**Post For John W. Davis.**

Washington.—John W. Davis, American ambassador to Great Britain, is understood to have been selected as the American representative on the permanent Court of International Justice, which is to be formulated by the Council of the League of Nations.

**A Nebraska inventor's electromagnetic screwdriver has a dry battery in the handle, from which current can be switched to a coil surrounding the blade to pick up screws.**

# PRESIDENT WILSON BACK IN CAPITAL

## Thousands Greet Him in New York and Washington

## SPEAKS AT CARNEGIE HALL

**Brilliant Scene In Harbor As The George Washington Steams In Through A Lane Formed By Decorated Vessels.**

New York. — President Wilson stepped from the gangplank of the transport George Washington, which brought him home from France, upon American soil on the Hamburg-American line pier at Hoboken at 3:22 P. M. He was preceded by Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson, who crossed with him, as well as by his two other daughters who had rushed aboard the ship to greet him.

There was a brilliant scene in the harbor when the President's ship entered. As the transport passed Fort Hancock the guns boomed a presidential salute, echoed 10 minutes later by Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth. The shrill whistles of harbor craft took up the din.

Washington.—President Wilson, returning to Washington at midnight after an absence of four months at the Paris Peace Conference, told a throng of many thousand Washington citizens who greeted him at the Union Station that he came home "confident that the people of the United States were for the league of nations." The welcome he received here, he said, was particularly pleasing, because it was "immediate assurance" of his feeling.

Despite the late hour of arrival due to delay in docking the Presidential transport George Washington at New York, a crowd estimated by Major Pullman, chief of police, and other officials at 100,000 greeted the President at the station. It included District of Columbia officials, members of Congress and representatives of the army and navy. Immediately after the welcoming ceremonies President and Mrs. Wilson went to the White House. As they passed down Pennsylvania avenue they were welcomed by thousands and a large throng greeted them in front of the White House.

New York.—Following is the complete text of the President's speech at Carnegie Hall:

Fellow Countrymen—I am not going to try to make you a real speech.

I am a bit alarmed to find how many speeches I have in my system undelivered, but they are all speeches that come from the mind, and I want to say to you this afternoon only a few words from the heart.

You have made me deeply happy by the generous welcome you have extended to me, but I do not believe that the welcome you extend to me is half as great as that which extend to you. Why, Jerseyman though I am, this is the first time I ever thought that Hoboken was beautiful.

I have really, though I have tried on the other side of the water to conceal it, been the most homesick man in the American Expeditionary Forces, and it is with feelings that it would be vain for me to try to express that I find myself in this beloved country again. I do not say that because I lack in admiration of other countries. There have been many things that softened my homesickness. One of the chief things that softened it was the very generous welcome that they extended to me as your representative on the other side of the water. And it was still more softened by the pride that I had in discovering that America had at last convinced the world of her true character. I was welcome because they had seen with their own eyes what America had done for the world. They deemed her selfish. They had deemed her devoted to material interests and they had seen her boys come across the water with a vision even more beautiful than that which they conceived when they had entertained dreams of liberty and peace.

**Pride In The Army.**

And then I had the added pride of finding out by personal observation the kind of men we had sent over. I had crossed the seas with the kind of men who had taken them over, without whom they could not have got to Europe, and then when I got there I saw that army of men, that army of clean men, that army of men devoted to the high interests of humanity, that army that one was glad to point out and say, "These are my fellow countrymen." It softens the homesickness a good deal to have so much of home along with you.

These boys were constantly reminding me of home. They did not walk the streets like anybody else. I do not mean that they walked the streets self-assertively. They did not. They walked the streets as if they knew that they belonged wherever free men lived, that they were welcome in the great republic of France and were comrades with the other armies that had helped to win the great battle and to know the great sacrifice. Because it is a wonderful thing for this nation, hitherto isolated from the large affairs of the world, to win not only the universal confidence of the people of the world, but their universal affection, and that, and nothing less than that, is what has happened.

Whenever it was suggested that troops should be sent, and it was desired that troops of occupation should excite no prejudice, no uneasiness on the part of those to whom they were sent, the men who represented the other nations came to me and asked me to send American soldiers. They not only implied but they said that the presence of American soldiers would be known not to mean anything except friendly protection and assistance. Do you wonder that it made our hearts swell with pride to realize these things?

But while these things in some degree softened my homesickness, they made me all the more eager to get home where the rest of the folks live, to get home where the great dynamo of national energy was situated, to get home where the great purposes of national action were formed, and to be allowed to take part in the counsels and in the action which were to be taken by this great nation, which from first to last has followed the vision of the men who set it up and created it.

We have had our eyes very close upon our tasks at times, but whenever we lifted them we were accustomed to lift them to a distant horizon. We were aware that all the peoples of the earth had turned their faces toward us as those who were friends of freedom and of right, and whenever we thought of national policy and of its relation upon the affairs of the world we knew we were under bonds to do the large thing and the right thing.

It is a privilege, therefore, beyond all computation for a man, whether in a great capacity or a small, to take part in the counsel and in the resolutions of a people like this.

I am afraid some people, some persons, do not understand that vision. They do not see it. They have looked too much upon the ground. They have thought too much of their neighbors. I have never had a moment's doubt as to where the heart and purpose of this people lay. When anyone on the other side of the water has raised the question, "Will America come in and help?" I have said, "Of course, America will come in and help." She cannot do anything else. She will not disappoint any high hope that has been formed of her. Least of all will she in this day of new-born liberty all over the world fail to extend her hand in support and assistance to those who have been made free.

**Yokes Thrown Off.**

I wonder if at this distance you can have got any conception of the tragic intensity of the feeling of those peoples in Europe who have just had yokes thrown off of them. Have you reckoned up in your mind how many peoples, how many nations, were held unwillingly under the yoke of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, under the yoke of Turkey, under the yoke of Germany? These yokes have been thrown off.

These peoples breathe the air and look around to see a new day dawn about them, and whenever they think of what is going to fill that day with action they think of us.

They think first of the friends who through the long years have spoken for them, who were privileged to declare that they came into the war to release them, who said that they would not make peace upon any other terms than their liberty, and they have known that America's presence in the war and in the conference was the guarantee of the result.

The Governor has spoken of a great task ended. Yes, the formulation of the peace is ended, but it creates only a new task just begun.

I believe that if you will study the peace you will see that it is a just peace and a peace which, if it can be presedved, will save the world from unnecessary bloodshed. And now the great task is to preserve it. I have come back with my heart full of enthusiasm for throwing everything that I can, by way of influence or action, in with you to see that the peace is preserved; that when the long reckoning comes men may look back upon this generation of America and say: "They were true to the vision which they saw at their birth."

**Montenegro Protests.**

Paris. — The Montenegrin government has addressed a new note to the Peace Conference, protesting against alleged excesses by Serbian troops in Montenegro. The note says that certain villages were attacked by a force of 5,000 Serbs, which were equipped with cannon, and houses were demolished and women and children killed.

**To Prosecute Reds.**

New York.—District Attorney Swann announced that he had impaneled an extraordinary grand jury and would ask Governor Smith to call a special term of the Supreme Court as the first steps in the prosecution of dangerous radicals as revealed by the inquiry of a joint legislative committee now in progress here.

### FRANCE LIFTS IMPOST BARS.

**Action Taken To Reduce Cost Of Living.**

Paris.—Decrees suppressing almost entirely prohibitions against imports into France were signed by President Poincare after a meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the question of the high cost of living. The prohibitions as a result will apply to only about a dozen articles. Another decree signed by the President simplifies the customs laws.

### PERSHING TO VISIT LONDON.

**Will Lead 3,200 Yanks For Victory Celebration.**

Paris.—General Pershing will accompany a detachment of 3,200 American troops who will go to London to take part in the Victory celebration there July 19. Colonel Conrad S. Babcock will be in immediate command of the troops. The visit of the soldiers to London may be prolonged until July 26.

## CHINA TRYING TO STAMP OUT THE OPIUM EVIL

It is reported that the Chinese express fear that the League of Nations will not be strong enough to enforce the Hague opium convention of 1912. Our photograph shows one of China's methods of wiping out this evil. They are burning part of $25,000,000 worth of opium purchased from the opium trust.

# BOLSHEVIKI LEFT DEATH IN WAKE

## Murdered Civic Leaders and Sacked Homes Before Quitting Riga.

## 15,000 ILL FROM STARVATION

**Captain Forman Makes an Official Report on Conditions to the American Relief Administration—No Bread for Weeks.**

New York.—Before the bolshevists abandoned Riga they murdered most of the civic leaders, played machine guns on the persons in one prison and sacked the homes of the wealthy, according to an official report received here by the American relief administration.

This report, made by Capt. Howell Forman, head of the administration's Baltic mission, and forwarded by Herbert Hoover, director general of the organization, asserted that inhabitants of Riga, heartened by the arrival of American supplies, had turned on their oppressors and now were hunting down bolshevists and executing many daily.

The report warned that "a large radical element is left in the population, and failure of the authorities to provide food until the city can get on its feet again might lead them, with the assistance of the bolshevists still in hiding, to attempt another uprising."

Even with the arrival of American supplies food conditions were pictured as distressing. "Roof rabbits"—bolshevik for house cats—are bringing almost prohibitive prices, as they are virtually the only form of meat available.

**15,000 Persons Ill.**

Captain Forman reported that 187,000 persons—nearly 15,000 of whom are seriously ill from typhus, effects of starvation and other causes—are receiving a meal a day from 50 American kitchens, while American bread is being distributed from 90 depots. With an epidemic of dysentery feared in the approaching warm season, American medical experts are studying the situation to decide what foods are most urgently needed.

"Before the bolshevists abandoned the city they opened the doors of one prison and drove the prisoners into the yard, where machine guns played upon them," said Captain Forman's report. "The bodies of seven clergymen and a number of women were found when troops entered the city.

"Under the bolshevik reign occupants of handsome residences were moved into slums and hordes of ruffians invaded richly furnished apartments. Houses of the wealthy were ransacked and furniture, clothing and jewelry shipped into the interior.

"To be well dressed in Riga today is dangerous. A grim local jest says 'if a man is well dressed he is a bolshevik; if in rags he is harmless.'

"The bolsheviks divided the population into three classes for distribution of food. To receive this daily ration applications had to be made for cards, but as applicants were often thrown into prison instead of receiving cards, many were frightened into staying away and starving.

"Feeble men and women stood in line for hours to receive their rations, and often there was no bread for weeks. When there was any extra food, such as meat, fats or vegetables, bolshevik commissaries were the only ones to benefit. No food was to be had in open markets.

"The bolshevik ration being insufficient the inhabitants either starved, or if they had property exchanged jewelry or clothing for bits of food smuggled into the city by peasants from the country. Exorbitant prices were demanded. Bright-hued bolshevik currency, printed in vast quantities, was thrown about in the streets, being practically valueless.

"Curious crowds still gather on the water front at Libau watching white flour unloaded from American ships of the American relief administration. Women and children in warehouses pinch flour from the floor and eat it raw from their finger tips. Stevedores scrape lumps of wet flour from ship decks and secrete it in bootlegs.

"A little meat is on sale at prohibitive prices. House cats are sold under the more appetizing title of 'roof rabbit.' After five years of war and bolshevism the population is reduced from 12,000 to 4,000.

# SCRAP BIG WARSHIPS

## Great Britain to Dispose of Vessels by Auction.

**Many of 200 That Have Outlived Usefulness Hold High Place in Naval History.**

London.—Nearly 200 warships of the British navy, most of which have outlived their usefulness, are to be sold to the highest bidder as soon as they can be cleared of their guns, etc. Among the vessels to be disposed of are several which have a high place in naval history and around which hovers an intense sentimental interest.

A somewhat similar step was taken by the admiralty in 1904, when a large number of obsolete vessels were disposed of. At that time a great hue and cry was raised, as many persons feared that the strength of the navy would be seriously impaired. But, as a matter of fact, the sale of the ships resulted in making the navy stronger than ever and the coming sale is expected to have a similar effect.

The removal of obsolete vessels in 1904 had a two-fold purpose, and in both respects was justified by the war. It set free the personnel needed to start the nucleus crew system, and placed out of commission ships which did not give an adequate return in fighting efficiency for the cost of their upkeep.

Widespread interest will be aroused by the revelation of the names of ships to be removed from service. Sentimental interest in his majesty's ships of war is strong, amounting almost to reverence, evoked by such an ancient monument as Nelson's Victory.

Among the ships now to be disposed of are many which have been brought prominently before the public eye. Several have flown the flags of distinguished officers, and not a few have made records in connection with the war.

More than 100 destroyers, comprising the "A" to "F" classes, are now classed as noneffective, and 97 of them, including 21 for immediate disposal, appeared in the list of April 9. There will soon, therefore, be no destroyers in the navy launched before 1909. All the torpedo boats, except the 36 turbine-driven boats of the coastal type built in 1906-09, are being cleared off, and 46 are in the list.

Perhaps the most interesting unit of this group is torpedo boat No. 079, which in the naval maneuvers was commanded by King George, then a lieutenant in the navy.

# ARE CLAIMING KARL'S JEWELS

## Dispute Between Italy and Austria Over Art Collections.

**Italians Particularly Anxious to Recover Former Austrian Emperor's "Florentine Gem."**

Vienna.—A new turn has been given to the dispute between Italy and Austria over art collections by the statement that former Emperor Charles has carried off to Switzerland the imperial jewels, the whole of which are regarded in Austria as being his private property, but claims for which have been filed by Italy, particularly the Florentine diamond of 133 1-3 carats.

The Italian commissioner, Professor D'Ancona, has stated that this diamond formed part of the collection left to the city of Florence under the will of Anna Maria Medici, but that it was carried off by the house of Austria in 1748 when Duque Leopold became emperor of Austria.

He said the Austrian government had been notified of Italian claims to this jewel months ago, and if it permitted Emperor Charles to carry it away it would be necessary to obtain possession of it again. It is unknown here whether the emperor has disposed of the diamond while in Switzerland in order to pay his living expenses.

Professor D'Ancona has carefully traced the history of this remarkable stone which, legend relates, was lost on the battlefield of Granson by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, six centuries ago.

It was picked up and believed to be a piece of glass and sold for a small sum. It found its way to Switzerland, where it was sold for 11,000 ducats to the duke of Milan, and brought to Rome in 1601 by Ferdinand Medici. It has been on exhibition of late years in the Hofburg museum.

Professor D'Ancona pointed out to the Associated Press correspondent that the Austrians cannot claim that in surrendering this stone they would be injuring Vienna's art collection since they were willing to part with it to the former emperor who is now a private citizen and has left the country.

**Marries Brother's Widow.**

Topeka, Kan.—An unusual feature developed at the marriage license desk in the probate judge's office here when Ernest D. Day, thirty-two years of age of this city, secured a license to wed Katie Day, twenty-one years of age, also of Topeka. Mrs. Day was the widow of his brother. This is said to be the first time such a thing has occurred here. It is prohibited by law in some states and some countries.

**$125,000 Collar for Dog.**

Hudson, N. Y.—"Monte Cristo" received a $125,000 collar on his birthday. Monte Cristo, a bulldog, had a party in honor of the event.

### Wyoming Oil Fortunes Buy 25,000 Automobiles.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Twenty-five thousand automobiles for next year is the estimate of the secretary of state in ordering the new license tags for Wyoming. Four hundred is the estimate for motorcycles and 300 dealers' license plates. It is estimated 20,000 licenses will have been issued by the end of this year. Oil fortunes are said to be responsible for the big part of the increase in automobile licenses required.

**Truck of Dynamite Dumped.**

Pottsville, Pa.—A dozen miners went over an embankment near here seated on a truckload of dynamite and are still living to tell the story. Why the dynamite failed to explode cannot be explained. Nearly all the men were severely bruised.

# CLAIMS KINSHIP TO KAISER

**Girl Held for Theft in England Says She Is Princess of Germany.**

London.—Tried on a charge of larceny, a girl known as Daisy Irving testified at Bromley, Kent, that she was innocent and had a "double" who was a thief. The girl said she was born at Potsdam on January 1, 1893, and was christened Diamendo Wilhelmina Hohenzollern.

Her father was Prince Victor Wilhelm Hamburg Hohenzollern, the son of the brother of the ex-kaiser and cousin to the ex-crown prince.

Her mother was a Frenchwoman, and the only name she knew her by was Girlie Irving. Accused further said that she had visited nearly every country during her life, but the first time she came to England was in October last.

She then came with her parents from Paris. A motor journey and a visit to a bungalow were incidents of her adventures of which the accused spoke. "I am a German princess in my own right," she declared.

It was alleged that under the name of Miss V. Raymond she rented a furnished cottage at Hayes and while there disposed of a piano, a sewing machine and other household articles. She was held.

**Says Boston Is Slow.**

Boston.—Boston is too slow, its women are poor dressers and inexperienced, and the populace in general is phlegmatic, too negative, made up of slow thinkers, Mrs. May E. T. Chapman told the New England convention of the International New Thought Alliance.

"In comparison with other cities of the country," she said, "Boston is slow, lacking in animation and is making no advancement."

**The assessor's visit often accounts for a shrinkage in values.**

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