

# LEAGUE ONLY CAN PREVENT NEW WAR

President Wilson Presents Treaty Of Peace to Senate

ONLY HOPE FOR MANKIND

Address Lasted 40 Minutes—Both Senates 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 has 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 finally 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 informally 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."

## 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.

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 Conference 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.

## 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 Dardanelles.

## 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 Pomeroy, 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.

# 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 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 and 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 councils 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 preserved, 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 Protects.

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.

# PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Catasauqua.—Walter White, a Catasauqua letter carrier, was attacked by a vicious dog while riding from his farm at Kreidersville to work and was seriously bitten on a leg.

Coplay.—Council has accepted a local cement company's offer to furnish free the cement, sand and stones needed to pave all the streets in the borough with concrete and work will be started at once.

Belleville.—At the annual convention of Mifflin county Sunday schools here, George B. Klein was re-elected president for the eighth consecutive year.

Dunmore.—William F. Grady of this place, has been elected chairman of the Lackawanna county Democratic committee, to succeed Attorney Joseph Brennan, of Carbondale, who declined re-election.

New Castle.—Welsh folks of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia will gather here on July 19, when a big Welsh reunion will be held.

Manheim.—This borough, the first town in this section to lay concrete street paving, has just contracted for the paving of another big section, and when this work is completed, fully half the borough's main streets will have been covered with concrete.

Lock Haven.—The board of viewers appointed by the Dauphin county court to do the preliminary work of erecting a bridge across the river between this city and Lockport met here and secured all the data possible, even going to the extent of experiencing the joys of a ride on the ferry.

Waynesboro.—Stepping on a cork on the floor of her kitchen, Mrs. F. F. Landis, wife of the inventor, fell heavily and dislocated her shoulder, in addition to receiving bruises about her body and severe shock to her nervous system.

Uniontown.—All arrangements for a gigantic display of fireworks on the night of July 18 in the welcome home celebration for the returned soldier boys have been completed. State Senator William E. Crow, chairman of the speakers' committee, guarantees a national speaker of note as one of the principal orators.

Slatington.—Keeping their marriage secret for nearly two years, during which period the bridegroom crossed the seas as a member of the American ambulance service, served on the Italian front and won a war cross, Thomas Caske Kern and Miss Ellen Claire Young, daughter of the late Dr. R. W. Young, of this place, have announced their wedding to their friends. The bride is a registered nurse and while her husband was serving the American soldiers in Italy she was doing war work on this side of the ocean.

Hazleton.—Declaring that a quiet investigation conducted at night had convinced him that too many boys and girls are on the streets after nine P. M., Mayor Henry W. Heidenreich ordered the police to rigidly enforce the curfew ordinance, which had been a dead letter recently.

Johnstown.—Veterans of the world war who served overseas met and organized General Menoher Post No. 155, Veterans of Foreign Wars. Major General Charles T. Menoher has complied with the request of the veterans that he become a charter member of the post and has permitted the post to be named in his honor. More than 100 applications for membership in the new organization have been received.

New Castle.—Contract was awarded by the city council for the erection of a new lock-up in the police patrol barn. The jail in the basement of the city hall will be abandoned.

New Castle.—William Finley Aiken, twenty-six, of Slippery Rock township, was the sixth drowning victim in the county within the last month. He was drowned while swimming at Niles.

Bethlehem.—Bethlehem's war chest has grown to \$492,806.48, making the total for June \$31,441.11.

Bloomsburg.—The defunct ostrich farm at Epsy will now be put to another use. "Ostrich brand sauer Kraut" will be the output of the farm, taking the place of the \$1,000,000 corporation which was to yield big revenue to the luckless stockholders. William Cressy, who purchased the farm at sheriff sale, has set out fifteen acres of cabbage plants.

Altoona.—Dragged along the road near Lakemont Park for several hundred yards by a cow, Millard Haines, thirteen, Altoona, is in the hospital unconscious, with a fractured skull. He tied the rope to his wrist, and when the cow he was leading became frightened and bolted he could not loosen himself.

Harrisburg.—The state compensation board will sit at Reading, July 7; Pottsville, July 8; Wilkes-Barre, July 9, and Scranton, July 10. Sittings are also scheduled for Pittsburgh on July 16, 17 and 18.

Ledersach.—Attacked by a cow, Mrs. Corson Epenish, of this place, was hurried into a ditch, sustaining serious injuries.

East Lansdowne.—East Lansdowne will vote on a \$40,000 loan for a new school at a special election on July 8.

Hatfield.—Abraham M. Kulp, former principal of the public schools here, has been appointed assistant superintendent of Montgomery county schools.

Wormleysburg.—Hams, bacon and eggs to the value of almost \$100 were stolen from the store of W. Scott Coile, of Wormleysburg by automobile thieves.

Krongoville.—Deer are more plentiful in this vicinity than in many years past, and many of them graze in the fields of farms in this vicinity. Bear are also frequently seen.

Lock Haven.—At a meeting of the Lock Haven Ministerial association these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Elliott D. Parkill; vice president, Rev. J. Winfield Scott; secretary, Rev. S. E. Bidlack.

Montrose.—Harford boys won state championship at State college. The Susquehanna county stock judging team consisted of Miller Lewis, Rupert Grant, Kenneth Maynard, Frank Wilmarth and Howard Benning.

Hazleton.—Labor day, September 1, has been set for the big welcome home celebration for the service men of the Hazleton district by the general committee in charge of arrangements. A parade will be held on July 4 in connection with the unveiling of the statues and the memorial arches erected on the principal streets of the city.

Mauch Chunk.—The Switchback railroad has opened for the season. The machinery, roadbed and equipment have been given a complete overhauling.

Mahoning.—A new granite lodge was instituted in the Normal square chapel here by Dr. J. M. Yeter, of Kresgeville, and Carbon County Farm Agent Nicholas M. Rahn, of Mauch Chunk.

Marysville.—Railroad shops in this vicinity are badly in need of employes and advertisements have been issued for men for the first time since the big re-trenchment order was issued during the winter.

Danville.—Characterizing some of Danville's citizens as "profters" for not giving freely to a fund for a welcome home celebration for Montour county's world war veterans, Donald L. McClure, who was in the thick of the fighting over there, in a public statement declares that the people must finance this celebration or the returned soldiers will go out after funds and "get the money."

Ashland.—Bronze war medals suitably inscribed paid for by public subscription will be presented to all soldiers, sailors and nurses who live in and around this city. A demonstration will be held early in July when the town will close up tight to honor the warriors.

Easton.—While cranking his car, which was in reverse gear, the machine of Frank J. Laubach, of this city, backed into the show window of Silas Kind, in Center square, smashing it into fragments, besides causing a lot of excitement. Just a few minutes later another car ran into a trolley car. Fights and arrests followed the accidents.

Waynesboro.—The "build now" boom, with 200 houses more for Waynesboro as the goal, was given a big impulse when the Landis Machine company closed the purchase of seven-acre acres on the side and near their works from the Anderson heirs. It is the purpose of the company to begin the erection of quite a number of homes for its employes.

Waynesboro.—The wheat harvest is about ready for the sickle in this region, some of it entirely so, and a few farmers began cutting. The harvest will be in full swing by the middle of the week. The grain stands up finely and the crop looks a bumper.

New Castle.—New Castle board of trade membership campaign is about completed. The board now has about 600 members. The Carnegie Steel company added twenty memberships to the board, this being the largest plural membership result that has been reported.

Brownsville.—Led by bloodhounds, a posse is searching the vicinity of Briar Hill for the unidentified man who assaulted Mary Kilm, fourteen, a short distance from her home. The little girl was on an errand to the home of her grandmother at Royal Works. When the tot managed to reach her home, bloodhounds were sent on the trail, but were unable to follow it on account of the cross tracks. The little girl is suffering from shock.

Brownsville.—When a pole on which he was fastened while repairing an electric wire fell, Thomas Johns, Jr., aged nineteen, of South Brownsville, was so seriously injured that he was taken to the General hospital. When the pole hit the ground Johns, who was hugging it, received a severe blow, which rendered him unconscious. He is suffering from shock and concussion of the brain.

Lebanon.—In disposing of a \$38,000 estate the late Mrs. Lizzie K. Weaver, of Annville, bequeathed \$500 each to Bethany Orphans' home, Womelsdorf; the church building fund of the board of foreign missions of the Reformed church, the Annville Reformed church and the board of foreign missions of the Reformed Church of the United States.

Pottstown.—The school board here elected teachers, but postponed fixing the salaries.

Wilkes-Barre.—Thus far thirty-four candidates have come out for office in Luzerne county, with others reported as seeking places.

Palmerton.—Farmers of the adjoining districts have already started to make their meadow hay, and the crop will be fine.

Montrose.—Mrs. Etta Warner has been held for trial at Montrose on a charge of having assaulted John Butler, aged eighty-seven.

Chambersburg.—Odd Fellows held memorial services in the Central Presbyterian church here.

Fogelsville.—As he was buying bread from a baker's wagon in front of his home James Haas, a wealthy farmer of Rupperville, Lehigh county, fell over dead.