

TEXT OF WILSON SPEECH IN SENATE

[Continued from First Page.]

attempt something less ambitious than that and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the Congress the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play as the representatives of the Government of the United States.

That part was dictated by the role America had played in the war and by the expectations that have been created in the minds of the people with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation except our associates on this side of the sea. We entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy, and even the validity of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizen as against the autocratic authority of his governors. And in the settlements of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of the assurance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the settlement were to be felt. We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of the peace in no other capacity.

America Won War The hopes of the nations allied against the central powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere among them, except in their stoutest spirits, a somber foreboding of disaster. The war

ended in November, eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety. That first never-to-be-forgotten action at Chateau Thierry had already taken place. Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris—had already turned the tide of battle back towards the frontiers of France, and begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope. Anxious men and women, leading spirits of France, attended the celebration of the Fourth of July last year in Paris out of generous courtesy—with no heart for festivity, little zest for hope. But they came away with something new at their hearts. They have themselves told us so. The mere sight of our men—of their rigid discipline, of their showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady comprehending eyes and easy discipline in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made everyone who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops. A great moral force had flung itself into the struggle. The fine physical force of those spirited men spoke of something more than bodily valor. They carried the great ideals of a free people at their hearts and their vision were unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance, their fighting made victory certain.

They were recognized as crusaders, and as their thousands swelled to millions, their strength was soon to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good the assurance for battle; and their officers were worthy of them. This is not the occasion upon which to utter a eulogy of the armless America sent to France, but perhaps since I am speaking of their mission, I may speak also of the pride I shared with every American who saw or dealt with them there. They were the sort of men America would wish to be represented by, the sort of men every American would wish to claim as fellow-countrymen and comrades in a great cause. They were terrible in battle and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and the sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them and of calling myself their leader.

Embodiment of America "But I speak now of what they meant to the men by whose sides they fought and the people with whom they mingled with such utter simplicity, as friends who asked only to be of service. They were for all the visible embodiment of America. What they did made America and all that she stood for a living reality in the thoughts not only of the people of France, but also of tens of millions of men and women throughout all the toiling nations of the world standing everywhere in peril of its freedom and of the loss of everything it held dear.

In deadly fear that its bonds were never to be loosed, the world stood for ever to be mocked and disappointed. "And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we were able to influence it to quiet the fears and realize the hopes of the peoples who had been living in that shadow, the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything that was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might everywhere live without fear.

Entanglements in Way "Old entanglements of every kind stood in the way. The various governments had made to one another in the days when might and right were confused and the power of the victor was without restraint. Engagements which complicated and dispositions of territory, any extensions of sovereignty that might seem to be to the interest of those who had the power in their hands, had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by; and these could not always be honorably brushed aside. It was no easy 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 few exceptions, the men who sat with us at the peace table desired as sincerely as we did, to get away from the bad influences, the illegitimate purposes, the demoralizing ambitions, the international counsels and expedients out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung as a natural growth.

"It had been our privilege to formulate the principles which were accepted as the basis of the peace but they had been accepted, not because we had come in to guarantee the victory and insisted upon them, but because they were readily accepted to as the principles to which honor and enlightenment of minds everywhere had been bred. They spoke the conscience of the world as well as the conscience of America and I am happy to pay my tribute of respect and gratitude to the able, forward-looking men with whom it was my privilege to cooperate for their unflinching spirit of co-operation which contemplated and accommodated the interests they represented to the principles we were all agreed upon. The difficulties which were many, lay in the circumstances, not often in the men. It was almost without exception the men who led had caught the true and full vision of the problem of peace as an indivisible whole, a problem not of mere adjustments of interest but of justice and right action.

"The atmosphere in which the conference worked seemed created, not by the ambitions of strong governments, but by the hopes and aspirations of small nations and of peoples hither and thence to the power that victory had shattered and destroyed. Two great empires had been forced into political bankruptcy and we were the receivers. Our task was to make peace with the Central empires and remedy the wrongs their armies had done. The Central empires had lived in open violation of the very rights for which the war had been fought, dominating alien peoples over whom they had no natural right to rule, enforcing, not obeying, but venal bondage, exploiting those who were weak for the benefit of those who were masters and overlords only by force of arms. There could be no peace until the whole order of Central empires had done. The Central empires had done. The Central empires were to be created—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary itself. No part of ancient Poland had ever in any true sense become a part of Germany, or of Austria, or of Russia. Bohemia was alien in every sense and hope to the monarchy of which she had so long been an artificial part; and the uneasy partnership between Austria and Hungary had been one rather of interest than of kinship or sympathy. The Slavs whom Austria had chosen to force into her empire on the south were kept to their obedience by nothing but fear. Their hearts were with their kinsmen in the Balkans. These were all arrangements of power, not arrangements of national union or association. It was the imperative task of those who would make peace and make it intelligently, to establish a new order which would rest upon the free choice of peoples rather than upon the arbitrary authority of Hapsburgs or Hohenzollerns.

"More than that, great populations bound by sympathy and actual kin to Rumania were also linked against their will to the conglomerate Austro-Hungarian monarchy or to other alien sovereignties and it was part of the task of peace to make a new Rumania, as well as a Slavic state clustering about Serbia.

League of Free Nations Outlined (Continued from First Page.)

stroy the old order of international politics. Statemen might see difficulties in accomplishing this purpose, the President continued, but the people could see none and could brook no denial.

BOWMAN PICNIC BIG EVENT DESPITE RAIN

Whole Store Family Makes Merry Along the Conodoguinet Creek Where There Is Dancing, Games and a Wonderful Menu of Good Things to Eat

The big Bowman and Company, annual picnic was moving right along this afternoon. From the time when the crowd left the store this morning around 8 o'clock in machines, there was not a dull moment, and the only complaint registered was the old cliche one, "too many things going on."

Immediately upon arrival at the grounds, a big group picture of the handsome crowd was taken. This will be entered among the archives of the store, although there have been some rumors that it may be exposed for a short time to the envious public eye. At about 10 o'clock, the first baseball game began, that one scheduled between the "Jelly Toes" and the "Weak Ankles." The "Bundlers" and the "Counter Jumpers" likewise put up a big league contest. Results of both games are very much in doubt, as the perpetual disputes and umpire slaughters rather concealed the outcome.

Good and Bad Jobs The best and worst job at the party, the cake judging, was pulled off later in the evening. The secrecy surrounded the announcement of the prizes, but it is hoped that the lucky bakers may be presented to the public at a later date. Water polo occupied the morning and presented many fair swimmers with an opportunity to appear in bathing costumes which would have been living in a California coast crowd. Total blindness is reported throughout the floor walking staff as a result of this. Everything from the customary dashes to egg races, potato races, and tugs-of-war occupied the crowd for a while. Late in the afternoon the reading of the store prophecies was on the list. Up to this time, a copy of this interesting document could not be secured.

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, "The new order of ideas or 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 purposes, the demoralizing ambitions, the international counsels and expedients out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung as a natural growth."

The proposed supplementary treaty under which the United States would agree to go to the aid of France in case of an unprovoked assault on that country by Germany, will be presented separately at a later date. Mr. Wilson is preparing a separate address to the Senate explaining this agreement.

Mr. Wilson's purpose to present the Peace Treaty and the agreement with France separately, was disclosed to-day at a conference with press representatives. It was indicated that his time thus far had been devoted entirely to preparing his address on the Treaty with Germany and that opportunity had been lacking to complete a similar explanation of the proposed pact with France.

President Wilson is understood to take the position that a two-thirds majority will be required to adopt any Senate reservations in ratifying the Peace Treaty. The impression of opposition leaders in the Senate has been that only a simple majority would be required.

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 senators' hands in the shortest possible time. Fifty thousand copies of the Treaty and the President's address were ordered printed by the Senate.

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LOCUST DAMAGE PEACH TREES Carlisle, Pa., July 10.—Locusts are causing some damage to peach crops in the opinion of growers who met here after attending the weekly market. The 17-year pests are said to have created considerable havoc to trees and the crops in some sections will be cut a considerable percent.

FARMER DIES IN FIELD Mount Wolf, July 10.—Henry Nesa, a prominent farmer of near this place died suddenly on Tuesday, dropping over in a hay field from an attack of the heart. Death occurred before the arrival of a physician, who was summoned. He was 64 years old. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and five brothers and four sisters.

DISTRICT CONVENTION Blain, Pa., July 10.—A district Sunday School Convention, composed of the Sunday Schools of the churches of Blain borough, Jackson, township and Toboyne township, will be held July 27 in the Zion Lutheran Church, with sessions at 2 and 7.30 p. m. Each school in the district is expected to send a delegate.

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Friday and Closes at 5.30 P. M.



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Our entire stock is included in the Clean Sweep Sale and the prices have been greatly reduced to make this the most extraordinary Clothing Sale in our history. The values prove this assertion.

Men's and Young Men's SUITS \$9.95 Clean Sweep Sale Price, Odd lots, all sizes, 33 to 42. The materials are Cool Cloth, Palm Beach Cloth, Worsteds and Cheviots.

Men's and Young Men's SUITS \$14.95 Clean Sweep Sale Price, Real Mohair Suits, Fine Cool Cloth Suits, Fine Worsteds Suits. All handsomely tailored.

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For Friday Men's Straw Hats \$1.00 Odd lots, Sennetts and Soft Brads, all styles.

For Friday Auto Dusters \$1.00 Made of strong Tan Linene Cloth.

1500 PAIRS OF MEN'S TROUSERS In the Clean Sweep Sale on Friday Lot 1—Men's Trousers, made of Khaki cloth, in sizes 32 to 42 waist measure. Cost no more to make. Sale price \$1.00 Lot 2—Men's Trousers of Worsteds, Chevots and Khaki cloth; sizes, 32 to 42. Clean Sweep price \$1.95 Lot 3—Men's Trousers, made of Worsteds, Chevots, Cassimeres, in sizes 32 to 42, with belt loops and cuffs. Clean Sweep Price \$2.95 Lot 4—Men's Trousers in Serges, Chevots and Worsteds, with belt loops and cuffs and French waist bands. Sale price \$3.95

Boys' Suits In Clean Sweep Sale New Lots Friday

Lot 1 BOYS' SUITS Clean Sweep Sale \$4.95 Every Boys' Norfolk Suit in stock, marked up to \$7.95. Clean Sweep Price, 7 to 17 years \$4.95 Lot 2 BOYS' SUITS Clean Sweep Sale \$6.95 Every Boys' Norfolk Suit in stock, marked up to \$9.95. Clean Sweep Price, 7 to 17 years \$6.95 Lot 3 BOYS' SUITS Clean Sweep Sale \$9.95 Every Boys' Suit in stock, marked to \$14.95. Clean Sweep Price, 8 to 18 years \$9.95

Boys' \$3.00 Norfolk Suits. Clean Sweep Price \$1.00 Just 15 Suits—Norfolk model—full Knickerbocker Pants—sizes 5, 6, 16 and 17 years only. Boys' WASH SUITS. Clean Sweep Price \$1.00 Sizes 3 to 8 Years The colors are blue, tan, and green—full middie blouse, nicely trimmed.

Boys' Khaki Pants. Clean Sweep Price 59c 6 to 16 Years. Just 75 pairs in this lot—A Great Big Reduction. Brownie Overalls. Clean Sweep Price 49c For Boys, 3, 4 and 8 years. Five dozen in this lot. Boys' \$1.00 Crash and Khaki Pants \$79c Size 6 to 17 Years Made extra strong and full.



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