

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES SENATE ON TREATY

SENATORS ARE TOLD THAT LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAS BECOME PRACTICAL NECESSITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF NEW ORDER WHICH IS NOW BEING SET UP

MORE SKEPTICAL ONES AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE GRADUALLY TURNED TO THE LEAGUE HE SAID

President Greeted With Cheers Despite Cautioning Remarks As He Entered Senate Chamber To Speak On The Treaty and Nations League.

"REBEL YELLS" GREETED EXECUTIVE

"League of Nations Was Practical Statesman's Hope In Many of the Most Difficult Things He Was Attempting," The President Asserts.

Washington, July 10 (By Associated Press).—President Wilson today laid the peace treaty with Germany before the senate without attempt to explain its specific terms. His address, which required 40 minutes for delivery, was devoted almost wholly to the league of nations.

American isolation, he 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 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 its justice or for ordered freedom should lend itself to the purpose of destroying the old order of international politics."

"Statesmen might see difficulties in accomplishing this purpose, but the people could see none and would brook no denial. The league of nations 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," he said, "to draft 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 councils and the experience out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung as a natural growth."

President Wilson was given an ovation when he entered the senate chamber and when he completed the reading of his address, but he was not interrupted during the reading; senators and diplomats and crowded galleries following him closely.

After concluding his address the President gave the formal copy of the treaty of peace to the senate, which was rushed to the printers 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.

President Wilson, in presenting the peace treaty with Germany to the senate today, declared "that a league of free nations had become a practical necessity," to which the framers of the treaty felt obliged to turn "as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world."

The most skeptical of the peace conferees at Paris the President said, had turned more and more to the league as discussion progressed in seeking solution of the problems that arose in framing the terms of the treaty.

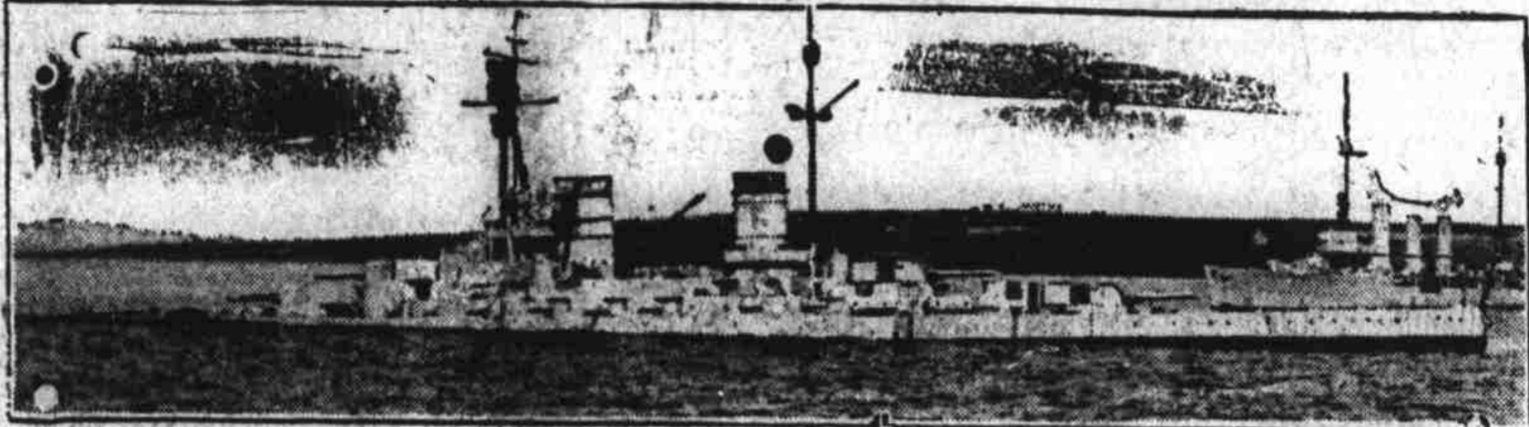
"The fact that the covenant of the league was the first substantive part of the treaty to be worked out and agreed upon," the President said, "while all else was in solution, helped to make the formulation of the rest easier."

Mr. Wilson said the agreement on the covenant had given the conferees a feeling that their work was to be permanent and 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 foresight."

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

When the President entered the chamber escorted by a body of senators the crowded galleries rose and cheered. The President mounted to the Vice-President's seat as the cheering continued, punctuated with "rebel yells."

FIRST PICTURE OF HUN FLEET SINKING



This is the battleship Hindenburg, pride of the German fleet, which was scuttled in Scapa Flow, just as she was setting into the water. Her decks are seen awash at the stern. British discovered the trickery of the Huns left aboard too late to save the prizes of war.

DIRIGIBLE MAKING RAPID TIME TODAY ON RETURN VOYAGE

R-34, Monster Super Zeppelin, Was at 8:10, Washington Time, Today, 345 Miles Due East of New York, Says the Report.

LEFT ROOSEVELT FIELD LATE WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Washington, July 10.—The British dirigible R-34 was 345 miles due east of New York. On her return trip to Scotland at 8:10 a. m. Washington time today according to a radio message to the navy department.

New York, July 10.—The British dirigible R-34 today is well on her way toward home after a stay in America of 86 hours following the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight of a lighter than air ship. Taking the air at 11:35 o'clock last night at Roosevelt field, Mineola, Long Island, the big dirigible passed over New York, circled the Times building tower, at 12:45 remaining in sight of a dense Broadway crowd for five minutes before heading south and disappearing in an easterly direction at 1:16 a. m.

TO ADMIT AUSTRIA TO LEAGUE SHORTLY

Paris, July 10.—Austria will be admitted to membership in the league of nations as soon as the allied and associated powers consider that she possesses a responsible government with both the will and the power to fulfill its obligations. The Austrian delegation has been so informed in a reply by the supreme council of the conference to an Austrian plea for immediate admission to the league.

Exchange Bolshevik Admirals.

London, July 10.—British naval authorities are holding at Helsinki the Bolshevik "Admiral" Raskolnikov, to exchange him and his aide-de-camp for 22 British sailors who have been prisoners in Russia for some time. Raskolnikov was captured when a Russian destroyer was taken by the British while engaged in laying mines in the Baltic.

When the British first proposed his exchange for 22 sailors, the Bolshevik demurred on the ground that the exchange was not fair, but the "Admiral's" wife interferred and persuaded them to make the exchange.

Crown Is Enriched.

London, July 10.—Securities valued at \$2,000,000 belonging to former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria which have been in London since the beginning of the war were declared forfeited to the crown today.

PRESIDENT EBERT SIGNS BILL STATING GERMAN ACCEPTANCE

Berlin, Wednesday, July 9 (By Associated Press).—President Ebert signed the bill ratifying the peace treaty, at 8 o'clock tonight, according to the Vorwarts, and the document has been dispatched to Versailles.

Versailles, July 10 (By Associated Press).—Official notification of the ratification of the

peace treaty by the German national assembly was given the peace conference this morning.

The notification was presented by the head of the German peace mission here. Colonel Henry, the French liaison officer at Versailles, was the recipient. The hour was 11 a. m.

Colonel Henry immediately conveyed the notification to the French foreign office.

MUST KEEP TROOPS IN GERMANY UNTIL ALL TERMS FILLED

Such Is View of President Wilson Made Public in Conference With Newspaper Representatives at White House Today. Wilson's Views.

MUST RESUME ALL TRADE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Washington, July 10.—(By The Associated Press).—President Wilson conferring with newspaper correspondents at the white house today indicated that he was extremely gratified that the treaty of peace had been ratified so promptly by the German national assembly.

The President also indicated that he felt trade relations between Germany and the associated nations should be resumed at the earliest moment possible for without trade Germany could not meet the reparations demanded of her.

It was made clear that the President felt troops should be maintained in Germany until the Germans have complied with all the military terms of the treaty. It was pointed out that there are several million veteran soldiers in Germany and munitions sufficient for them to operate.

The Germans have from one to four months in which to deliver all material except that sufficient for the reduced German army provided for in the peace treaty and the President believes American troops should stay on the Rhine until the material is delivered.

Discussing the peace negotiations here the President let it be known that the league of nations covenant will be in every treaty negotiated at Versailles including that with Bulgaria with which country the United States never was at war.

In response to questions regarding the Flume situation the President points out that the treaty of London provided that Flume was to go to Croatia and that Italy did not lay claim to the city when the treaty was signed.

The President made it clear that demobilization of the American army would depend upon the speed with which the military conditions of the peace treaty were executed by Germany and the treaty ratified by the various governments.

Mr. Wilson feels that the United States must play a generous part in the reconstruction of Europe but he believes this should be accomplished by establishing some basis of credit rather than by direct government aid.

Export Duty Reduced.

Mexico City, July 10.—Export duties on Mexican tobacco, according to Execlstor, will be reduced about 50 per cent. under a decree signed by the president, which will be issued shortly.

Cotton futures opened firm July 24.85; October, 24.75; December,

BUILD GARAGE AND STORE ROOM SOON

O. E. Kearns and A. M. Rankin Will Utilize Part of Perry Property Nearest Main Street for That Purpose.

O. E. Kearns and A. M. Rankin, who on yesterday purchased what is known as the Perry property on Washington street, through George T. Penny from the Perry heirs, Mrs. Minnie Vail and Mrs. L. J. Ingram, for approximately \$30,000, today announced that they would at an early date have work started toward the construction of a modern garage building and storerooms on that portion nearest Main street.

The size of the tract is 158 by 175 feet, the former being the frontage on Washington street and the alley or street paralleling the main line tracks of the Southern on the north, and the latter the depth between Washington street and the alley. Mr. Penny has had an option on the property for some little time and this afternoon at 3 o'clock the transaction was completed.

There has long been a need here, it is contended, for additional store room and garage space. Mr. Kearns and Mr. Rankin will supply this, according to their announcement.

More Fighting.

Bucharest, Rumania, July 10.—Hungarian Bolshevik troops which were withdrawn from the Czechoslovak front on orders of the peace conference, have attacked Rumanian troops according to reports from Transylvania which say the fighting continues.

Restrict Alien Labor.

London, July 10.—Notwithstanding strong opposition by the government a house of commons committee today adopted by a vote of 15 to 12 a clause in the alien bill restricting the employment of aliens in Great Britain.

Weather

Local thunder showers probable tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate, variable winds.



WILSON AT LATER DATE GIVES TERMS OF FRENCH TREATY

President Is Preparing a Separate Address Explaining Side Agreement to Protect France from Unwarranted Attack by the Germans.

WILL BE IN EFFECT UP TO FORMATION LEAGUE

Washington, July 10 (By Associated Press).—President Wilson plans to submit to the senate today only the treaty containing the covenant of the league of nations. 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 treaty and the agreement separately was disclosed today at a conference with press representatives. It was indicated that his time had been devoted to preparing his address on the treaty with Germany and that opportunity had been lacking to complete an explanation of the proposed pact with France.

Mr. Wilson let it be known that the treaty with France was designed for the protection of France until such time as the special guarantee would no longer be needed because of the protection to be afforded all nations by the league of nations.

Mr. Wilson has the impression that the French people would be cut to the heart if the United States should fail to approve the special treaty. He does not believe there would be any difficulty in recognizing such an act by Germany as would necessitate aid to France under the pact.

The President is said to take the position that while there is a slight difference in wording between the new treaty with France and the similar treaty between England and France, there is no difference in the meaning. It is said the President believes the obligations imposed on the United States and Great Britain are identical.

It is understood that the President does not regard these treaties as forming an alliance in a general acceptance of the term. He is reported as conceiving them of being only instrumentalities to further protect France while the permanent plans of the league of nations council are being worked out.

SIMS OFFICER OF LEGION OF HONOR

Washington, July 10.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims who commanded American naval forces in Europe during the war was decorated with the rank of cross of the Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor today at the navy department. Only two other American naval officers hold this rank in the legion.

Hamburg Mail.

Thieves, July 10.—Mail from Hamburg passing through the American consular office indicates a gloomy condition of affairs there socially and economically. According to letters from individuals writing to relatives or friends in the American occupied area, since all the navigation companies had to surrender their ships to the Entente there have been 55,000 to 70,000 men walking the street in search of work.

Resume Work.

Rome, July 10.—The chamber of labor has issued a manifesto saying that having received guarantees that the price of necessities will be reduced 50 per cent and inviting the people to return to work.