

REPLIES TO MR. HOAR.

NO WAR OF CONQUEST IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SENATORS SPOONER AND MORGAN SPEAK IN SUPPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY.

Washington, May 29.—Two of the most valuable speeches on the Lodge bill to establish civil government in the Philippine Islands were reserved for the closing days of the protracted debate on that subject. Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama—the one a thoroughly representative Republican in the highest sense of the term, and the other a thoroughly representative Democrat—contributed arguments to-day in support of the administration's Philippine policy, which in point of logical strength and forensic eloquence will take rank with the best specimens of Senate oratory. The aged Alabama statesman has never been in accord with the present leadership of his party in Congress on the expansion question. He was one of the few Democrats who voted for the ratification of the Paris Treaty, and, although he has not been prominent heretofore in the discussion of the Philippine issue, it had been generally thought by his party associates that he would vote with them, even though he did not join them in their vituperative attacks on the administration and the army for the conduct of affairs in the nation's Oriental possessions.

DEMOCRATS LEAVE THE CHAMBER.

It was therefore a genuine surprise to nearly everybody when Senator Morgan this afternoon spoke in cordial commendation of the policy by which the Philippines were acquired and are being governed. Quiet indignation reigned on the Democratic side of the chamber when the full import of his words was learned, and as if to rebuke him for what they regarded as his apostasy most of his party associates left the chamber, and did not return until he had concluded. The Republicans, however, gave him close attention, and many of them thanked him for so unusual a display of Democratic courage and patriotism. Mr. Morgan's speech is universally considered an excellent answer in all respects to that of Mr. Hoar delivered a week ago.

Senator Spooner was selected by the Republican leaders formally to close the debate for their side—a compliment to his eloquence and ability that is regarded all the more highly because he is not a member of the Philippine Committee. He had addressed the Senate at length on the general question when the Philippine Tariff bill was under discussion about two months ago, and therefore he was somewhat averse to making another speech on the Philippine subject. But the party leaders both in the Senate and House were so insistent that only two weeks ago he reluctantly yielded to their desire. He began his speech this afternoon after 3 o'clock, owing to the unexpected intervention of Senator Clay, of Georgia, with a typewritten effusion, which he had said would not require more than three-quarters of an hour to deliver, but which consumed more than an hour and a half. The result of this interference is that Senator Spooner did not have time to conclude his remarks to-day, and as the Senate will not meet to-morrow, out of respect to Memorial Day, the Wisconsin Senator will have to finish his speech when the Senate meets at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. All the other conditions, however, were propitious and extremely flattering to Mr. Spooner. He faced a full Senate and crowded galleries, that involuntarily broke into applause at his more eloquent periods, regardless of the rigid rules of the Senate, which sternly forbid demonstrations of any kind in the chamber. His argument was pitched on a high plane, as became the subject and occasion, and the minority attested their respect for him by refraining from the customary interruptions.

SENATOR SPOONER'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Spooner said he thought the people of the United States must be strangely impressed by the action of the Senate on the Philippine question. Weeks had been spent on an emergency tariff bill for the Philippines and generally to carry out a policy of a free government in the islands. It seemed to him strange that this bill—a measure to exalt civil government in the islands and to subordinate the military power—should be delayed for weeks by speeches which tended to show that the operations of the military forces in the islands had been a disgrace and a dishonor to the country. It was a strange debate to him. On both sides it had been notably able. "But," said he, "on the Democratic side there has been nothing but pessimism, nothing but the gospel of despair, nothing but suspicion, distrust and imputation of the motives of those who differed from them."

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Referring to the speech of Mr. Carmack, who had said of the President that his "natural gall was running away," Mr. Spooner said the intention of Mr. Carmack was to intimate that the President Roosevelt was a man of impulse. "The President of the United States," he declared, "of all the men whom I know, is one who does not run off from duty or danger." He said President Roosevelt had left his place in the government to go to Cuba, where he offered his life in the midst of flying bullets for liberty—for the liberty of the people of Cuba. The President had won the right to be regarded as the steadfast and strenuous friend of liberty.

In answer to criticisms of Governor Taft, Mr. Spooner declared that Judge Taft was a gentleman incapable of doing anything not in consonance with the action of an honorable man.

THE DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE.

Mr. Spooner said the general attitude of the minority Senators was this: "We who voted against the Paris Treaty are men who observe the obligations of the constitution, you who voted for it violated the constitution; we who are opposed to you stand for the Declaration of Independence, you disregard it; we love the flag, you dishonor it; we hate atrocities, you defend them; we want liberty in the Philippines, you want slavery there." "That," said Mr. Spooner, "is a modest attitude, but not altogether persuasive."

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A GROUP AT THE DINNER FOR THE ROCHAMBEAU DELEGATES GIVEN BY THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

PRAISE FOR GENERAL WOOD.

MOST OF HIS DETRACTORS SAID TO BE AMERICANS.

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Havana, May 29.—Cubans high in authority are aroused over the persistent efforts by his enemies to bring discredit upon General Wood and his administration as the Military Governor of Cuba. Several of these have asked that it be made known to the American people through The Tribune that they are not participating in the campaign of slander and calumny against General Wood's integrity and ability. It is true, unfortunately, that those who would bring the former Military Governor into disrepute at Washington are Americans who were disappointed seekers for official favors from him. Their revengeful attacks have been manifestly unfair and cowardly, and what casts doubt upon their assertions are the facts that they waited until General Wood had left Cuba and even now refuse to make statements over their own names, and are trying to make it appear that the charges come from the Cubans. The Tribune's correspondent was called this morning to one of the government offices by a high official, who said that these stories circulated about General Wood and some of his subordinates are born of spite and revenge. "We wish," he said, "to disclaim any connection with them, and repudiate everything which might tend to create the impression that we approve of them."

Dr. Octavio de Zayas, who, as The Tribune announced some days ago, would be appointed consul general at New-York, has been selected by President Palma for the office, and sails for America and Cuba flags, garlands of roses and wreaths, will constitute the decorations, and memorial services will be held in several of the American churches.

SEEKING CONTROL OF A BANK

SYNDICATE BUYING HIDE AND LEATHER STOCK AND WOULD INCREASE CAPITAL.

It is learned from excellent sources that the syndicate which some time ago was reported to be endeavoring to secure control of the Hide and Leather National Bank is persisting in its efforts and raising its bid for the stock, and that it purposes, if successful in its attempt at gaining control, to reorganize the institution and increase its capital stock from \$500,000, the present amount, to \$5,000,000. Whether or not the larger interests, who a few weeks ago declared their resolve not to part with their stock, have now changed position could not be ascertained last night, but it is known that several of the small shareholders have signed an agreement to sell their holdings at 375. The bid price in the latest published list of bank stock quotations was 355. The syndicate seeking control began its bidding at 200, and has several times raised its terms, 375 being the highest figure yet made. The identity of the men composing this syndicate has never yet been disclosed. The Hide and Leather National Bank, the offices of which are at William and John sts., has a high reputation as one of the most conservatively and ably managed of the smaller financial institutions of the downtown district. With its capital increased to \$5,000,000, it would rank among the largest of the city's banks. Only the American Exchange National Bank now has \$5,000,000 capital, and only three banking institutions—the National City Bank, the First National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce—have a larger capital, \$10,000,000 each. The National City Bank's capital stock, however, being about to be increased to \$25,000,000.

The Hide and Leather National Bank, although it pays no dividend, has net profits of \$3,078,300 loans. It held \$347,200 deposits and \$65,500 legal and its circulation was \$380,000. In the management are chiefly Brooklyn interests, the board of directors being D. S. Ramsay, Charles A. Schieren, Richard Young, A. Augustus Healy, William L. Moffat, George F. Perkins, William Nelson Cromwell, William G. Hoople, Thomas Keck, John J. Lapham and S. P. Mendel. The officers are: President, Mr. Ramsay; first vice-president, Mr. Schieren; second vice-president, Mr. Keck, and cashier, Clarence Poole.

A list of hundreds of Hotels and Boarding Houses in the Adirondacks and 1000 Islands sent for 2 cent stamp by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

PEACE OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

MR. BALFOUR'S REASSURING STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

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PROPOSAL TO APPLY CORN TAX TO EDUCATION—LONDON RAILWAY PLANS APPROVED—A TOOL COMBINATION. London, May 30.—The mercury rose in the stock market after Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons, which was regarded as a fairly certain indication that peace would be made early next week. Business remained light after a dull opening, but there was an increased firmness of tone. There was less optimism in the House, where surprise was expressed that so many Cabinet meetings should be necessary and that rumors that the British Government had placed a restriction upon the time required for concluding the negotiations should be so persistent. Mr. Balfour's tone of voice was more encouraging than the phrases which he used, and as the dull session ran on the supporters of the government became confident that peace would be announced on Monday, and that the Budget discussion would be resumed with more contented minds.

It is understood that the government is in receipt of official communications from South Africa intimating that the Boer minority, from whose irreconcilable attitude so much was feared, will accept the preliminaries of the peace negotiations, and, in other words, will agree to a general surrender, carrying with it the loss of independence. Certain minor details only, which should not affect the main question, remain to be settled.

There was less talk about differences of view among the ministers than there was on previous days, and the general opinion among the members was that while Mr. Chamberlain had been kept under some restraint, conditions of peace would virtually be arranged by him and would contain satisfactory safeguards.

Mr. Lowther's proposal that the corn registration duty should be converted from a war tax into an educational fund has found favor on the Unionist side. If this policy be adopted the cost of education will be made a charge upon the national exchequer and local taxpayers will be materially relieved. The members advocating this change perceive the advantage of taxing bread for the sake of educating the masses, since the working people would have less cause for complaint and the Liberal agitation would be checked. Protectionists like Mr. Lowther do not disguise the fact that they wish to make the corn duty a permanent tax, and to increase it as time goes on, and they prefer to dispel the illusion at the outset that it is a temporary war tax.

A strong detachment of American photographers has arrived here for the work of the coronation, and the Embassy is besieged with applications for special privileges apart from the police passes and tickets for the press boat, provided by the Admiralty for the naval review. They are not likely to obtain many favors. To the embassies have been promised a limited number of seats at Westminster Abbey at the time of the coronation, for the use of foreign correspondents, but these have not yet been issued.

"The Shipping Gazette," which apparently speaks with authority, states that the White Star, Dominion and Holland-America lines' agreements with the shipping combination have been finally ratified.

"The Daily Chronicle" announces this morning that Sir Alfred Jones has declined the overtures of the Morgan shipping trust, and that Elder, Dempster & Co. thus remain outside of the combination. It is believed that before entering upon any discussion of the matter with Herr Ballin and Mr. Wilding, Sir Alfred sought the advice of Mr. Chamberlain, and also of the Canadian Ministry at Ottawa. Both the imperial and the Canadian authorities advised Sir Alfred in the strongest possible terms to maintain for Elder, Dempster & Co. its present position of isolation from the lines working under the North Atlantic conference agreement.

The House of Lords committees have now practically dealt with all the London tube proposals, and the broad effect of their decisions is to authorize the principal parts of the schemes of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Yerkes.

It is reported that the Pneumatic Tool Company of Chicago has obtained a purchase option on the business of the International Tool Company of London. The amalgamation of these interests would give to the Chicago company a practical monopoly of the pneumatic tool output in Europe.

James R. Keene has arrived here from America.

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THIEF TWICE SHOT MAY DIE

DETECTIVE'S BULLETS STOP HIS FLIGHT FROM MOB.

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WITH COMPANION, WHO ESCAPES WITH \$90. HE ASSAULTS FISH DEALER—BOTH BREAK FROM CAPTORS. In pursuing a man charged with robbery last night, Detective Sweet, of the East Twenty-second-st. station, fired three shots at the fugitive, two of which took effect and so seriously wounded him that he probably will die. Sweet was an appointee of Theodore Roosevelt's when he was president of the Police Board. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War Sweet was one of the few policemen who got leave of absence to enlist. In the 46th Regiment he served in Cuba with distinction, and later went to Manila. While there he was intrusted with the organization of the Manila police. On his return home he was made a detective.

J. C. Smith was shutting up his fish store in Second-ave., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts., about 8:15 o'clock, when two men entered, one of whom asked for some codfish. Smith ordered one of his two men to go to the rear of the store and get the fish. Both went. Smith was sitting near his cash register at the front of the store. As soon as the two men reached the rear of the store one of the men threw his arm around Smith's neck, and, choking him, held him powerless. The other man opened the cash register and extracted \$50 in bills.

Attracted by the scuffling, the two men ran from the rear of the store and pitched into the man who had the money, quickly subduing him. Though he was nearly choked, Smith held to his assailant, and it appeared as though the thieves were caught. One of the two men, believing this to be the case, left his companion to manage the prisoner with the money and started on a run for the East Twenty-second-st. station. Without hat or coat, he dashed down Second-ave. to East Twenty-second-st., and then to the station, where he breathlessly shouted that murder and robbery were being done. With Detective Sweet, he sprinted back to the store, where they found Smith still holding to the man who had assailed him. When the detective turned to the man who had the money, the other broke away from Smith and darted out of the door.

Sweet dashed after him. The fugitive paid no attention to Sweet's commands to stop, as he dashed down Second-ave., and the detective drew his revolver. As they neared Twenty-fourth-st., Sweet fired, in the air, as he thought, but in the shooting he broke a plate glass window in the saloon of Henry Biermeister, at the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth-st. and Second-ave. The fugitive turned east into Twenty-fourth-st., running toward First-ave., followed closely by Sweet and a constantly growing mob, which was shouting and crying, "Stop, thief!" About midway down the block Sweet fired a second time, and then again, each time aiming at the man. After the last shot the fugitive continued on for about fifty feet, then staggered and fell.

To an ambulance surgeon who appeared as the result of a call sent to Bellevue Hospital, the prisoner said he was Charles Beaver, a cook, of No. 228 West Thirty-ninth-st. Then he became unconscious. It was found that one of the bullets from Sweet's revolver had pierced his kidneys, and that the other had entered near the base of the spine. At the hospital the prisoner's condition was said to be critical.

FROST'S BLIGHT ON FRUIT.

HUDSON RIVER VALLEY CROPS SUFFER—SNOW IN ADIRONDACKS.

Nyack, N. Y., May 29.—The damage done by the heavy frost in the Hudson River Valley last night was severe. Throughout Rockland County vegetation has suffered, and it is feared the fruit crop will be damaged greatly. It is many years since so severe and damaging a frost has been seen in this part of the State in the latter part of May.

Rochester, N. Y., May 29.—According to the Weather Bureau, Rochester was the coldest city in the United States yesterday, the lowest temperature being 36. The official reports at the Weather Bureau also show that traces of snow fell, which broke the record here for that day.

Malone, N. Y., May 29.—Snow fell last night throughout the northern part of the Adirondacks. The mercury here dropped to 33.

Rome, N. Y., May 29.—There was a slight snowfall here yesterday. The thermometer registered 44. To-day dawned bright and clear, and somewhat warmer.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y., May 29.—After a rainfall lasting forty-eight consecutive hours the weather turned here to-day. To-day it was learned that there was a snowfall last night in West Hoosick and the surrounding country, and the adjacent mountains were covered with snow. Lower Vermont and Western Massachusetts were visited by snow. The damage to fruit and early vegetation cannot be estimated at this time.

NEVER SO INTERESTING AS NOW. Niagara Falls is interesting the interest in a visit to the greatest natural by the addition of mechanical and manufacturing wonders, that to many are more marvellous than the Falls themselves. The New York Central Lines take you to Niagara from every direction at two cents per mile.—Adv.

SIT DEAD ON A PARK BENCH

TWO MEN THOUGHT TO BE ASLEEP SIDE BY SIDE COMMIT SUICIDE.

(Copyright, 1902, By The Tribune Association.)

Two dead men, both poorly dressed and bearing every symptom of abject poverty, sitting side by side on a bench in Central Park, shoulder touching shoulder, were found late last night by Policeman Devaney, of the Central Park Squad. He at first thought they were asleep. On the walk at their feet lay two empty whiskey flasks. An ambulance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital said that both men had died of some sort of poison, but just what he was not able to state on a superficial examination. The bodies were sent to the Morgue.

On the body of one was found discharge papers from the United States Army, bearing the name Barney Dolan. On the same papers was the name William Downey. On letters found in the pocket was the address William Downey, Woodbury, Conn. There was also a letter found signed by Mrs. L. B. Gibbons, of No. 328 Quincy-st., Brooklyn. The letter read in such a manner, the police said, as to lead them to believe that the writer was a sister of the dead man. On the body of the other man were found letters addressed to Frank J. Schwartz, of No. 335 West Twenty-sixth-st. Twelve pawn tickets bore the same name. There was also a card issued from some union, the name of which had been torn off, bearing the same address.

Devaney said the men had been found on a bench just opposite the Seventy-ninth-st. entrance to the park, about three hundred feet from Fifth-ave. Back of the bench were two big trees, the branches of which overhung the bodies of the two men. He had not seen the two men enter the park. Several times in the early part of the night, he said, he had noticed them sitting on the bench, and had heard them talking to each other in low tones. He had paid no attention to them, he said, because he supposed them to be in hard luck, and he did not want to disturb them until he was required to do so by the park regulations.

Once as he passed them, he said, he saw the two men lurch toward each other, their shoulders touching. He supposed they had fallen asleep, and started to tell them they would have to leave the park.

He reached over and shook them by the shoulders. Then he discovered that they were dead. Thinking there might be some life left, he sent a hurry call to the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Van Ingen responded with the ambulance on the run. "Poison; both stone dead," he said, after a moment's examination. He could not tell what poison the men had used. There was no searing of the lips and mouth as is the case when carbolic acid is used. The police later learned that the workman's card on which was found the name Schwartz had been issued by the Adams, White and Webb Press Printers' Association No. 51, of New-York and Chicago. The pawn tickets found were for a watch, for shoes, coat and vest, overcoat and the like.

GOVERNOR TAFT AT NAPLES.

EXPECTED AT ROME TO-DAY—OFFICERS RECEIVED BY POPE.

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Rome, May 29.—Bishop O'Gorman telegraphed from Naples to the Papal Secretary of State at the Vatican, announcing the arrival of Governor Taft, who received a visit from Ambassador Meyer and several officers of the squadron here, who met him in the Philippines. Bishop O'Gorman reported to Governor Taft the situation in regard to the Philippine question at the Vatican since the Governor left New-York, giving an account of the result of his conferences with Cardinal Rampolla. The Governor is expected at Rome to-morrow.

Through the intercession of Dr. Kennedy, rector of the American College, the Pope granted a special audience to Paymaster Mohun and Lieutenant Commander Norton, both of the cruiser Albany, who went into the presence of the Pontiff in full uniform, and were received with military honors. When the Pontiff heard that Paymaster Mohun, he congratulated him, placing his hand on the official's head most benevolently. Hearing from Lieutenant Commander Norton that they were just back from the Philippines, the Pope said: "We are just expecting Governor Taft, whose coming here, in our opinion, is a most wise measure of the Washington government, as this meeting will doubtless settle the Philippine question."

The two officers said that they had never been so touched and impressed as by this audience.

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DINNER FOR DELEGATES

FRENCH VISITORS GUESTS OF FRIENDLY SONS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING ADDRESSED BY ARCHBISHOP IRELAND, W. BOURKE COCKRAN AND OTHERS.

Without doubt last evening's dinner at Delmonico's, given by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for the delegates who represented the French government at the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue at Washington, was one of the most enthusiastic and jovial gatherings of the winter. The speeches, particularly those of Archbishop Ireland and W. Bourke Cockran, roused the three hundred hosts and guests to a lively appreciation of the fraternal affection which prompted the giving of the dinner.

The sympathy which has always existed between France and Ireland found full expression. Their flags were intertwined; representatives of both lands sang each other's songs, and all the speeches rang with a heartiness and spontaneity that was infectious.

The room where the merry-makers gathered was draped and festooned. Flags of America, France and Ireland covered the walls, trailing bands of smilax illuminated by dull yellow incandescent lights lent radiance; broad streamers of tricolor and green blended in a pleasing way. The lamps of the feast were topped with gay ribbons. On all sides were patriotic emblems. The music was inspiring, and the toasts were of a sort that brought out to the fullest extent the broadest sympathy, the fraternity of the peoples represented and the higher thought of the brotherhood of man.

JUSTICE O'GORMAN PRESIDED.

Justice James A. O'Gorman, president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, sat at the centre of the raised table. Behind him was a full figure portrait of St. Patrick. Above the painting were the shining words: "Cead mille falthe," which spelled a hearty welcome to the guests.

When the long courses were ended Justice O'Gorman rose and read a telegram from President Roosevelt, in which the latter expressed his regrets at his inability to be present at the dinner. The reading was greeted with a loud outburst of cheers, which inspired the orchestra to play the "Star Spangled Banner." Thereupon Justice O'Gorman proposed a health to President Roosevelt. After this had been drunk the justice told of the friendship which had existed between France and Ireland for many centuries.

"We rejoice," he said "that the two great republics of the world continue united in the majestic brotherhood of liberty. May they ever be the great exemplars and evangelists of human freedom and justice, and may their achievements be a hope and an inspiration to all the rest of mankind."

M. CAMBON'S RESPONSE.

M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, responded to the toast, "The President of the French Republic." Speaking in English, he pleased his hearers with his allusions to the unity of thought and endeavor which had always existed between France and Ireland. "To-day," he added, "the sons of France are with you, as were their fathers a century ago." When the ambassador had finished speaking, every one sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The visiting Frenchmen with considerable gusto joined in the singing. Archbishop Ireland, who spoke at length on "France and the United States," was frequently interrupted by storms of applause. He began in English and finished in French. Holding the flag of Ireland, the United States and France in his right hand, he began a speech so appropriate to the occasion and so delightfully delivered that every man in the room regretted when he had done.

WE WERE ONE AT YORKTOWN.

"History has taught us that the banners of France and the United States should be enfolded with the flag of Erin," he said. "We were one at Yorktown. Our sympathies were in accord, our hearts throbbled in unison. All three were fighting for the realization of that latter day dream, for the establishment of freedom, for the apotheosis of freedom. The future of the world belongs to democracy. America, born in poverty, nursed into manhood by the loving hand of mother France, has become a mighty nation, a land of force, of splendor and a guiding star in the heavens."

"Since France sent her aristocracy, her money to our shores, America has changed, has become transformed, but she still remains true to her standard of freedom to all men; she still remains the land of liberty and order. Now that the United States is rich and powerful, all nations court her friendship and her regard, but we in the hour of our prosperity and of our happiness—we cannot forget that in the days of misery and despondency France alone of all the nations extended to us its generous heart, its sympathy and the service of men like Rochambeau and Lafayette."

THE VENERABLE ARCHBISHOP CLOSED WITH A TOAST TO "FRANCE AND IRELAND." THERE WAS LONG AND HEARTY APPLAUSE WHEN HE SAT DOWN.

"THE KINSHIP OF THE CELT."

Joseph I. C. Clarke recited an original poem, "The Kinship of the Celt." He was followed by Justice James Fitzgerald, who spoke on "The Memory of Washington and Rochambeau."

W. Bourke Cockran, the next speaker, held his hearers so closely that no sound except the speaker's voice was heard. Responding to the toast, "France and Ireland," he began:

"I'd leave my dying bed for an opportunity to be present at such a gathering. I have been impressed by the sincere manner in which my people have welcomed these distinguished delegates to these shores. I have been impressed by the sincerity of the acknowledgment of the American people of the great debt they owe to France. France never asked us for material compensation for the assistance tendered us; France never asked for a naval station, for a portion of our territory, for a reward for the vital services which she rendered us. She never looked on her great gift as a thing which needed reward. That gallant man was as generous in peace as he was in war. She gave us liberty and left us to enjoy it. Her gift was the supreme contribution to the civilization of the world. The American republic is secure, because it is founded and has been nurtured on moral law. To appreciate thoroughly what this means one must go back to the teachings on the shores of Galilee, when man was told that the ideal to be striven for was the brotherhood of man. Our modern civilization, both France and Ireland have come into existence as a result of that ideal. Both have justice will be triumphant, that right will have victory over wrong and that freedom will be present at such a gathering. I have been impressed by the sincere manner in which my people have welcomed these distinguished delegates to these shores. I have been impressed by the sincerity of the acknowledgment of the American people of the great debt they owe to France. France never asked us for material compensation for the assistance tendered us; France never asked for a naval station, for a portion of our territory, for a reward for the vital services which she rendered us. She never looked on her great gift as a thing which needed reward. That gallant man was as generous in peace as he was in war. 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