

President said he had been greatly touched by the cordial reception given to him by the people of Paris, which he would never forget.

In two speeches to-day President Wilson reaffirmed that the making of peace and the creation of a league of nations must be accomplished as one single objective.

Responding to the welcome of President Poincare at the luncheon given in his honor President Wilson said that winning the war was not alone enough but that the people of the United States had entered it with the object of making the peace a permanent peace for the world.

And again in his response to the greeting of the Socialist delegation the President reiterated that the war had been a people's war and that the defeat of military autocracy was not sufficient to the fulfilling of its objects.

He again emphasized that the cooperation of the nations for the security of the peace, to be made was wholly necessary.

Early in the morning huge crowds were massed around the Bois de Boulogne station awaiting the President's coming. As he alighted from his train a roar of welcome went up that left no doubt of the cordiality of the welcome given by Paris to its guest.

"Welcome, Wilson! Long live Wilson!" or in great choruses like a college yell shouting "Wilson! Wilson! Wilson!"

Enters Through Line of Sabres. The President's appearance on the broad carpeted and palm-bordered approach to the station, through glittering lines of sabres of the Republican Guards, caused the vast throngs to cheer and shout.

After the presentations and other formalities of welcome had been concluded the President with Mrs. Wilson and the other members of the party entered open carriages of state and drove under overcast skies along the appointed route escorted by the mounted Republican Guards between solid ranks of French troops.

The route was lined for miles with captured guns and other battle trophies, and every available space was jammed by vast crowds waving and shouting their welcome.

President Wilson was constantly baring his head and smiling upon the throngs in acknowledging his welcome, while Mrs. Wilson's carriage was heaped with flowers that were thrown into it along the route to the mansion of Prince Murat, which was reached at 10:45 o'clock, about a half hour after the American Executive's arrival in the French capital.

Trumpeters Blow a Fanfare. French Senators and Deputies and their families and friends, some 5,000 in all, filled the colonnaded porticoes of the Chamber of Deputies and massed trumpeters blew a fanfare as President Wilson's carriage crossed the Concord bridge and entered the immense square. American flags were draped on the colossal statues of Lillie and Strasbourg.

Mrs. Wilson looked extremely well in a tan tailor-made suit, and wearing a picture hat with one dark plume. She shared in the applause. The names of President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau were often called out.

French colonial troops occupied places of honor near the residence of Prince Murat, playing the music of their weird native anthem on reed instruments until the Presidential party entered the house.

President Wilson's first official act was a call of courtesy on President Poincare at the Palace of the Elysee. In the party which went to the Prince Murat home were President Wilson and President Poincare, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Poincare, Mrs. Jusserand and Miss Margaret Wilson, Ambassador Sharp, Premier Clemenceau and Gens. Mordacq and Desparre, Secretary of State Lansing and Foreign Minister Pichon, Gen. Bliss and Henry White, Gen. Pershing and Ambassador Jusserand, Admiral Benson, Capt. Andrew Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States; Rear Admiral

Grayson, Brig.-Gen. Haris and Lieut.-Col. Lobez.

President Poincare greeted President Wilson warmly, the French Executive firmly grasping him by the hand. William Martin, who is attached to the Foreign Office as introducer of Ambassadors, presented Premier Clemenceau, who welcomed President Wilson in English, saying he was extremely glad to meet him.

A girl in Alaskan costume stepped forward, curtisied and gave Mrs. Wilson a great bouquet of orchids.

The 15th Infantry (Arizona National Guard), Col. E. T. Grinstead commanding, has been detailed as a guard of honor during the stay of the President in Paris. Its band will be the official band.

In unanimously voting, as it did yesterday, to confer upon President Wilson the title of a citizen of Paris the Municipal Council was reviving a medieval tradition, said Councilor Gendreau, who moved the resolution. It was formerly the custom to confer honorary citizenship of the city upon those who had rendered distinguished services not only to Paris but to the entire country.

He pointed out that at the time of the French Revolution the title had been conferred on British, Italian and American personages.

"But what the President will particularly appreciate," said M. Gent, "is that one of those to whom Paris paid the same tribute that it is to-day paying him was the great George Washington. The thought that moved me to make this proposal arose from a desire to pay a tribute of gratitude and admiration to the great statesman who has framed in imperishable language the conditions of the future peace and of the life of nations."

The Paris newspapers devote almost their entire space to-day to the demonstrations in honor of President Wilson, the various functions and entertainments and to articles glorifying America. *Le Liberte* says: "Paris gave to the First Magistrate of the United States a reception as enthusiastic as that which greeted in Strasbourg President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau. This comparison makes the use of further phrases unnecessary. It is enough to say that Paris lavished in it all its fire and heart."

The *Journal des Debats* says: "The population of Paris showed itself prodigal of enthusiasm. This is because the voyage of President Wilson is a unique event in the history of the United States and has significance that is well understood."

TWO PRESIDENTS STATE PEACE AIMS

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great people to whom the fortunes of France are of profound and lasting interest.

"I raise my glass to the health of the President of the French Republic and to Mrs. Poincare and the prosperity of France."

Awaited Wilson Impatiently. In his address to President Wilson President Poincare said:

"Mr. President: 'Paris and France awaited you with impatience. They were eager to acclaim in you the illustrious democrat whose words and deeds were inspired by exalted thought, the philosopher delighting in the solution of universal laws from particular events, the eminent statesman who had found a way to express the highest political and moral truths in formulas which bear the stamp of immortality.'

"They had also a passionate desire to offer thanks, in your person, to the great republic of which you are the chief, for the invaluable assistance which had been given spontaneously during this war to the defenders of right and liberty."

"Even before America had resolved to intervene in the struggle she had shown to the wounded and the orphans of France a solicitude and a generosity the memory of which will always be enshrined in our hearts. The liberality of your Red Cross, the countless gifts of your fellow citizens, the inspiring initiative of American women, anticipated your military and naval action and showed the world to which side your sympathies inclined. And on the day when you flung yourselves into the battle, with what determination your great people and yourself prepared for united success!"

Steady Stream of American Aid. "Some months ago you called to me that the United States would send ever increasing forces, until the day should be reached on which the allied armies were able to submerge the enemy under an overwhelming flow of new divisions, and in effect for more than a year a steady stream of youth and en-



ery has been poured out upon the shores of France.

"No sooner had they landed than your gallant battalions, fired by their chief, Gen. Pershing, flung themselves into the combat with such a manly contempt of danger, such a smiling disregard of death, that our longer experience of this terrible war often moved us to counsel prudence. They brought with them in arriving here the enthusiasm of Crusaders leaving for the Holy Land."

"It is their right to-day to look with pride upon the work accomplished and to rest assured that they have powerfully aided by their courage and their faith."

Proving Case Against Germany. "Eager as they were to meet the enemy, they did not know when they arrived the enormity of his crimes. That they might know how the German armies make war it has been necessary that they see towns systematically burned down, mines flooded, factories reduced to ashes, orchards devastated, cathedrals shelled and fired—all that deliberate savagery, aimed to destroy national wealth, nature and beauty, which the imagination could not con-

ceive at a distance from the men and things that have endured it and to-day bear witness to it.

"In your turn, Mr. President, you will be able to measure with your own eyes the extent of these disasters, and the French Government will make known to you the authentic documents in which the German General Staff developed with astounding cynicism its programme of pillage and industrial annihilation. Your noble conscience will pronounce a verdict on these facts. 'Should the guilt remain unpunished, could it be renewed, the most splendid victories would be in vain.'"

"Mr. President, France has struggled, has endured and has suffered during four long years; she has bled at every vein; she has lost the best of her children; she mourns for her youths. She yearns now, even as you do, for a peace of justice and security."

"It was not that she might be exposed once again to aggression that she submitted to such sacrifices. Nor was it in order that the criminals should go unpunished, that they might lift their hands again to make ready for new crimes, that, under your strong leadership, America armed herself and crossed the ocean."

"Faithful to the memory of Lafayette and Rochambeau, she came to the aid of France, because France herself was faithful to her traditions. Our common ideal has triumphed. Together we have defended the vital principles of free nations."

"Now we must build together such a peace as will forbid the deliberate and hypocritical renewing of an organism aiming at conquest and oppression."

"Peace must make amends for the misery and sadness of yesterday, and it must be a guarantee against the dangers of to-morrow. The association which has been formed for the purpose of war, between the United States and the Allies, and which contains the seed of the permanent institutions of which you have spoken so eloquently, will find, from this day forward, a clear and profitable employment in the concerted search for equitable decisions, and in the mutual support which we need if we are to make our rights prevail."

Safeguards Against Horrors.

"Whatever safeguards we may erect for the future no one, alas, can assert that we shall forever spare to mankind the horrors of new wars. Five years ago the progress of science, and the state of civilization might have permitted the hope that no government, however autocratic, would have succeeded in hurling armed nations upon Belgium and Serbia."

"Without lending ourselves to the illusion that posterity will be forever more safe from these collective follies, we must introduce into the peace we are going to build all the conditions of justice and all the safeguards of civilization that we can embody in it."

"To such a vast and magnificent task, Mr. President, you have chosen to come and apply yourself in concert with France. France offers you her thanks. She knows your friendship of America. She knows your rectitude and elevation of spirit. It is in the fullest confidence that she is ready to work with you."

"I lift my glass, Mr. President, in your honor, and in honor of Mrs. Wilson. I drink to the prosperity of the republic of the United States, our great friend of yesterday and of other days, of to-morrow and of all times."

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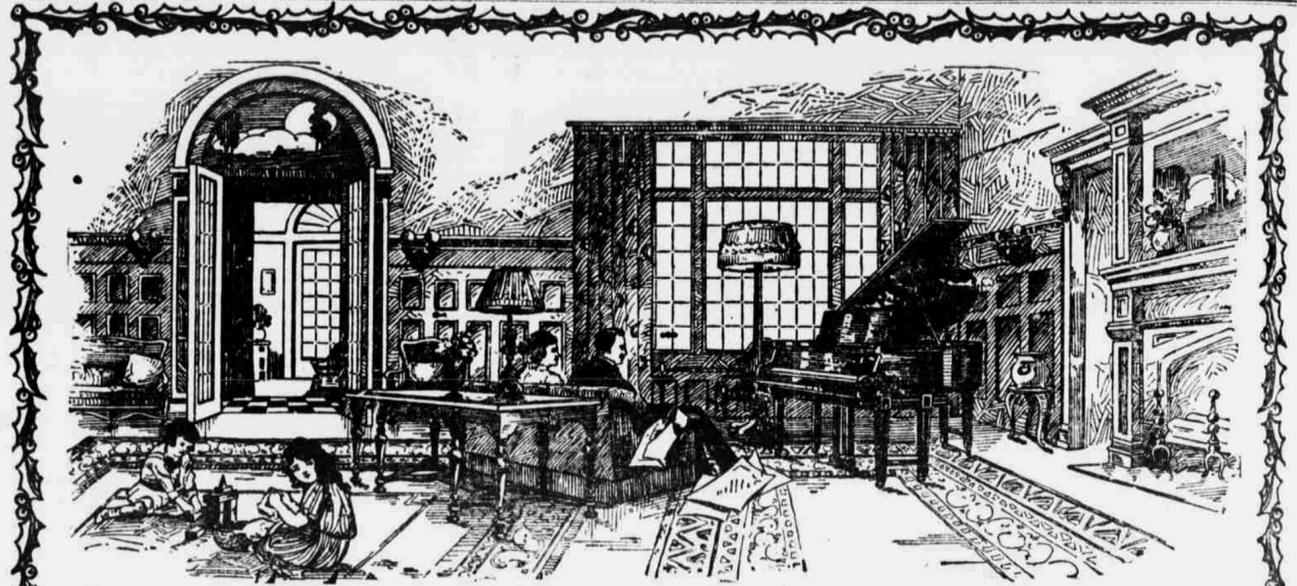
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