

PRESIDENT DENIES TREATY WAR PACT

Wilson Tells Senate Committee Congress Only War Maker.

JAPAN WON'T RULE SHANTUNG

Tells Senators Tokyo Has Promised to Give Up Any Sovereignty There—Asks Them to Interpret but Not to Change Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 20.—In a conference at the White House unprecedented in American history, President Wilson discussed the peace treaty with the senate foreign relations committee, answered questions put by senators and gave out a stenographic transcript of the proceedings to the public.

Some of the inside details of the peace conference, how the League of Nations covenant was drawn, and other historic happenings were handed out verbatim for the world to read, in contrast to the time-honored procedure of secrecy, presidential and senatorial "confidence."

Nothing approaching the conference in that respect is recalled since George Washington went to the senate to discuss troubles with the Indians.

Urges Speedy Ratification.

Making a plea for ratification of the treaty that the world might be turned wholly back to a peace basis, the president said he saw no reasonable objection to the senate expressing its interpretation of the League of Nations covenant so long as those interpretations did not actually become part of the act of ratification.

If interpretations were part of the formal ratification, the president contended, long delays would follow, as other governments would have to "accept in effect the language of the senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete." Most of the interpretations, the president said, seemed to him to suggest the "plain meaning of the instrument itself."

Must Get U. S. Consent.

The much-discussed article ten, the president told the senators, was not of doubtful interpretation when read in connection with the whole covenant. The council, he said, could only "advise," and as its action must be unanimous, the affirmative vote of the United States would be necessary for any question affecting it.

Article sixteen, the president said, provided that where there is a dispute found to be solely within the jurisdiction of one of the parties, under international law, the league council shall so report and make no recommendation for its settlement. Immigration, tariffs and the like, the president said, clearly came under that provision.

The plan for the league, finally submitted in Paris, the president said, had been built up first from a plan drawn by a British committee headed by a Mr. Phillimore and later included ideas from a plan drawn by General Smuts. From these and other discussions, coupled with the president's own ideas, the league plan was made.

Own Redraft Not Submitted.

His own private redraft of the Phillimore plan, the president said, was not submitted to the American peace mission. He had seen Secretary Lansing's proposals only informally.

The president said the United States would have "complete freedom of choice as to the application of force" in carrying out article ten of the league covenant.

The president told the committee the league council would have "nothing whatever" to do with deciding whether the United States had fulfilled its obligations in case of withdrawal from the league.

The conference was not held in the blue room, as had been planned, the president taking his visitors into the east room, where they were seated around a big table. Senator Lodge sat next to the president.

Japan Won't Rule Shantung.

To a query as to what sovereignty Japan retained in Shantung President Wilson said:

"She has not retained sovereignty over anything. I mean she has promised not to. Senator Borah has asked whether this understanding was oral or otherwise. I do not like to describe the operation exactly if it is not perfectly discreet. As a matter of fact, this was technically oral, but literally written and formulated and the formulation agreed upon."

President Wilson said he disagreed with the opinion given the committee by Secretary Lansing that Japan would have signed the treaty regardless of whether it contained the Shantung provision.

"When is the return (of Shantung to China) to be made?" asked Senator Johnson.

"That was left undecided, but we were assured at the time that it would be as soon as possible."

"Did not the Japanese decline to fix any date?"

"They did at that time, yes; but I think it is fair to them to say they could not at that time say when it would be."

Senator New—Mr. President, does not this indefinite promise of Japan's suggest the somewhat analogous case of England's occupation of Malta? She has occupied Malta for something like a century, I believe, under a very similar promise.

The President—I hope you will pardon me if I do not answer that question.

Senator Fall asked who would defend the mandate territories against external aggression under the league, and the president replied that primarily the duty would rest with the mandatory power.

Only through action by congress shall the United States lend any military assistance to other members of the League of Nations. This was stated emphatically by the president.

The United States is only under moral obligations to the other nations, the president said, declaring that the league covenant does not in any way detract from the power of the congress.

Asks About Other Treaties.

After the president had delivered his statement, Senator Lodge said:

"Mr. President, so far as I am personally concerned—and I think I represent perhaps the majority of the committee in that respect—we have no thought of entering upon arguments as to interpretations or points of that character; but the committee was very desirous of getting information on certain points which seem not clear and on which they thought information would be of value to have in consideration of the treaty which they, I think I may say for myself and others, desire to hasten in every possible way."

"Your reference to the necessity of action leads me to ask one question, if we have to restore peace to the world, it is necessary, I assume, that there should be treaties with Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Those treaties are all more or less connected with the treaty with Germany. The question I should like to ask is, what the prospect is of receiving those treaties for action?"

Senate Cause of Delay.

The President—I think it is very good, sir, and so far as I can judge from the contents of the dispatches from my colleagues on the other side of the water, the chief delay is due to the uncertainty as to what is going to happen to this treaty. This treaty is a model of the others. I saw enough of the others before I left Paris to know that they are being framed on the same set of principles and the treaty with Germany is the model. I think that is the chief element of delay, sir.

Senator Lodge—They are not regarded as essential to the consideration of this treaty?

The President—They are not regarded as such, no sir; they follow this treaty.

Senator Lodge—I do not know about the other treaties, but the treaty with Poland, for example, has been completed.

Treaty With Poland Signed.

The President—Yes and signed; but it is dependent upon this treaty. My thought was to submit it upon the action on this treaty.

Senator Lodge then asked whether the president could show the committee the tentative League of Nations drafts submitted by Great Britain, France and Italy.

The President—I would have sent them to the committee with pleasure, senator, if I had found that I had them. I took it for granted that I had them; but the papers that remain in my hands remain there in a haphazard way. I can tell you the character of the other drafts. The British draft was the only one as I remember that was in the form of a definite constitution of a league. The French and Italian drafts were in the form of a series of propositions laying down general rules and assuming that the commission, or whatever body made the final formulations would build upon those principles if they were adopted. They were principles quite consistent with the final action.

At Liberty to Interpret.

In reply to Senator McCumber the president repeated that he felt it would be a mistake to embody interpretations in the resolution of ratification, saying: "We can interpret only a moral obligation. The legal obligation can be enforced by such machinery as there is to enforce it. We are therefore at liberty to interpret the sense in which we undertake a moral obligation."

Senator McCumber asked whether the other nations could not accept interpretations by the senate "by acquiescence."

The President—My experience as a lawyer was not very long, but that experience would teach me that the language of a contract is always part of the debatable matter, and I can testify that in our discussions in the commission on the League of Nations we did not discuss ideas half as much as we discussed phraseology.

The president said if reservations were embodied in the ratification "there would have to be either explicit acquiescence or the elapsing of a long enough time for us to know whether they (the other governments) were implicitly acquiescing or not."

Guests at Luncheon.

The satisfaction of the president's household turned into positive joy when the senators accepted Mr. Wilson's invitation to stay to luncheon.

"The pleasant character of the luncheon," said Senator Borah, "indicates merely that the opponents of the treaty are not in the least actuated by any personal hostility to the president. They merely disagree with him upon principle and policy."

Senator Borah, and other senators who have opposed the treaty, said this would be made manifest in the senate within the next few days, when it will be demonstrated that no convictions had been changed by the discussion at the White House or by the friendly familiarity at the president's table.

TAUGHT WORK THEY LIKE BEST

Disabled Men Are Given Every Chance by Vocational Board.

HOW ONE FOUND HIS JOB

Unskilled Man, Wounded at Belleau Wood, Who Thought Engraving Fun Soon Proves Himself Expert Workman.

Washington.—A stoop shouldered man leaning on crutches came into the offices of the federal board for vocational education one morning and, looking around the room, asked if this was the place where the soldiers who had been hurt in the war could find something to do. The agent of the board asked him to sit down, and told him the plan that the government had for helping the handicapped men of the army, navy and marine who had been disabled in the service so that they might keep on with an active life.

Maimed at Belleau Wood.

"I reckon I was in the service, all right," the stoop shouldered one said, laying his crutches by the chair. "At Belleau Wood! Lord, what a day!" He let his hands drop listlessly between his knees and turning his eyes to the adviser, he said: "Well, how you goin' to help me? I have lost my left leg and I have about two dollars in my pocket and nowhere to get more. I never had a decent job in my life. I don't know how to do anything special and I don't care what it is you give me to do, just so it's something."

The adviser talked to him for a bit and tried to discover just what this man could do. He had held odd jobs here and there, but none led to anything definite. He wasn't any more interested in auto mechanics than in street sweeping, or in gardening than in clerking. He sat there listlessly looking at his hands and left it to the adviser to decide. Every now and then he slowly turned a strange ring he had on his finger.

The adviser felt rather discouraged.

Cat Scared by Tin Can Raises Rumpus

Stamford, Conn.—A stray cat snarled things here badly early this morning. The feline hobo was desperately hungry, and in its haste and eagerness to satisfy the hunger, thrust its head into a salmon can that appeared to shrink. The cat was unable to get its head out and rushed about blindly, knocking down babies in its efforts to free itself. People in the neighborhood called the police and the fire departments to kill the cat. Tabby was very tame after the can was prised off by a cop.

FOOD FOR TURKS ARRIVING ON CAMELS



Under the direction of a French officer this camel transport, carrying load after load of wheat and grain, is being brought into Constantinople, where the food riots are reported to have taken on a serious aspect.

HARD TO SAVE IN BOLIVIA

South American Salaries Are Higher, But Also Living Cost, Writes Youth.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Saving money is a much harder task in South America than in the United States, despite the higher salaries paid there, says Eugene Lujan of Santa Fe, who recently resigned his position as clerk of the American legation at La Paz, Bolivia.

In a letter to his father young Lujan points out that, though one can earn more in South America than in North America, the cost of living is higher. Shoes which sell for \$6 in the United States cost \$12 in Bolivia. Board and room amount to \$80 a month, laundry at least \$12, and everything else in proportion.

"Although Spanish is the official language," Lujan writes, "there are many dialects, for the population is considerably mixed. We have Aymaras, who are pure Indians; the Cholos, or half-breeds; the Bolivians, the English, the French and the Germans."

He couldn't get a lead from this man's silence, and to get his confidence he asked to see the ring. The man took it off and handed it to him. His face became suddenly animated. "I made that," he said. "Hammered it out of silver myself and engraved those figures on the outside. Nothing but some playin' of mine," he added deprecatingly. The adviser looked at the ring carefully. It was well done, with a certain look about the engraving that gave him an idea.

"That's Just Play."

"How would you like to learn engraving and get a good position at it?"

"Doin' this? Say, this ain't work. It's just play, and nobody pays you for havin' a good time, do they?"

"Let's have a try at it," suggested the adviser, "and see what happens."

The federal board sent the man to learn engraving, and in a few months he was the best of all the workers in the jewelry store where he was employed.

That ring was the key that opened the door of success to him. He has worked up and is enthusiastic about his work; only, he says, "It's not work. This is fun."

Work always is fun when you have found the right vocation, and the federal board is trying to find what the disabled soldiers like to do best.

WOULD FLY TO JAPAN



Capt. E. T. Rickenbacker, the United States army's greatest ace, says he is in aviation to stay. He is endeavoring to perfect arrangements to fly across the Pacific, hopping first to Hawaii and then to Japan. The photograph was taken at Banff Springs, Alta., where Captain Rickenbacker was enjoying a short vacation.

PACIFIC FLEET HAS BIG GUNS

Powerful 14-Inch Batteries Formidable Feature of Western Squadron.

DID GREAT SERVICE IN WAR

Big Naval Guns Mounted on Railway Carriages Were Strong Factor in Reducing the St. Mihiel Sector.

San Francisco, Cal.—Not the least interesting feature of the new Pacific fleet is the 14-inch guns, 12 of which are mounted on Admiral Hugh Rodman's flagship, the New Mexico, and several other ships of the fleet.

Design and construction of the 14-inch naval gun on railway mountings on the western front was one of the great accomplishments of the American navy during the war. The guns hurled 1,400-pound projectiles far behind the German lines, and were a strong factor in reducing the St. Mihiel salient.

Built in Record Time.

The gun was designed, built and delivered in less than four months. On December 26, 1917, according to Secretary Daniels' official report, not a

drawing had been started. On April 23, 1918, a completed gun was rolled on its own wheels to Sandy Hook proving grounds for long-range tests.

The guns, Secretary Daniels said, originally were intended for the new battle cruisers, but a change in design of the vessels made the guns available for land service.

The guns were mounted on carriages which could be moved freely over the French railroads. With them went their naval crews. Twelve cars were required for each gun—machine shop cars, armored ammunition cars, kitchen, berthing, crane and wireless cars. The batteries were sufficiently mobile that if an order came to move while in action, they could be on their way in an hour.

Greatest Range of Mobile Guns.

The 14-inchers had greater range than any gun ever before placed on mobile mountings. The German guns which fired on Paris were "franks." They were built on permanent steel and concrete foundations. Their projectile was small and specially built for long flight. This reduced their efficiency and while they had moral effect, their military value was small. Because of their permanent position their location was discovered by allied aviators and the guns silenced.

The German 15-inch gun in Flanders also became famous for its long-range bombardment of Dunkirk and other allied bases, but neither could be shifted from base to base without delay of weeks. The American 14-inch gun could move from one end of France to another and had a range of 30 miles. At range of 22,000 yards it pierces armor successfully.

PROBE CLAIM TO AGE OF 130

National Geographic Society Will Investigate Case of Kentucky Patriarch.

Louisville, Ky.—The National Geographic society has been asked to investigate the claim of John Shell, a mountaineer of Leslie county, Kentucky, that he is one hundred and thirty years old. Shell's neighbors corroborate the statement concerning his age. Shell has nine children. He says the oldest is ninety years old. He is said to have 200 descendants in his home section, several being great-grandchildren. The mountaineer, who claims excellent eyesight, steady nerves, and general good health, attributes his long life to outdoor living and temperate habits.

ISSUE CURIOUS STAMPS

Philatelists Are Enthusiastic Over Latest Curios.

Small Nations of Europe Resort to Odd Experiments to Provide Postage Stamps.

London.—Stamp collectors, of which London has its full share, are enthusiastic over the curious postage stamps which are beginning to reach them from the smaller European states.

One example from Lithuania is of the first permanent issue of that country. It has been lithographed on heavy Slurion gray paper formerly used for the printing of bread tickets.

Lettland, Lithuania's neighbor, printed its first stamps on the backs of German ordnance maps, but these proved a little unwieldy and now its stamps are printed on the flimsiest cigarette paper.

Czecho-Slovakia stamps recently received here are simply the united arms of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia with the inscription "Ceska-Slovenska Statni" printed on the Magyar stamps. They were issued when the Czecho-Slovak troops invaded Hungary.

The disputed port of Fiume has been provided with a striking series of pictorial stamps, apparently in anticipation of an Italian mandate, for they all bear the words "Fiume proclamata l'annessione all'Italia," and the date 30-10-1918. The four designs include the statue of Romulus and Remus fed by the she-wolf, the piazza of St. Mark, and ancient Venetian galleon and the portrait of Dr. Crossich.

The New York industrial commission report shows that from \$9 to \$13 is the wage of the maximum number of women employed in four low-wage industries in New York state.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."—Miss FLO KELLY, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result, her nervousness disappeared.

You Do More Work.

You are more ambitious and you get more enjoyment out of everything when your blood is in good condition. Impurities in the blood have a very depressing effect on the system, causing weakness, laziness, nervousness and sickness.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

is not a patent medicine, it is simply IRON and QUININE suspended in Syrup. So pleasant even children like it. The blood needs Quinine to Purify it and IRON to Enrich it. These reliable tonic properties never fail to drive out impurities in the blood.

The Strength-Creating Power of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

has made it the favorite tonic in thousands of homes. More than thirty-five years ago, folks would ride a long distance to get GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC when a member of their family had Malaria or needed a body-building, strength-giving tonic. The formula is just the same today, and you can get it from any drug store. 60c per bottle.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A solid preparation of mercuric iodine. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at drug stores. Huxco Chemical Works, Patuxent, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS

Removes Corns, Calluses, etc. stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 75c. by mail or at drug stores. Huxco Chemical Works, Patuxent, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE \$1,000 on an investment of \$100, in the largest sulphur field in the world? Write for particulars. McDANIEL & WILLIAMS, Bay City, Texas.

WE BUY AND SELL industrial, oil, mining stocks of all descriptions. Fitzgerald & Co., Brokers, Boatman's Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

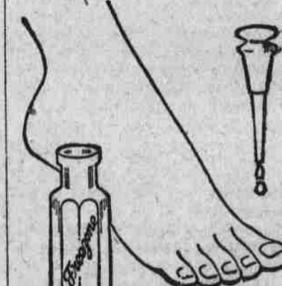
W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, MO. 34-1919.

Dry.
"He has a fund of dry humor."
"Better book him for some of our future banquets."

At any rate, the folks who use street cars don't start out praying against blowouts.

Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

Warned Her.
"Where are you going?" asked the butcher's wife.

"I'm going out to get some butter."

"Well, say—don't buy it at that store across from my place. The man over there borrowed my scales this morning."—Boston Evening Transcript.

MURINE'S EYE REMEDY

Keels, Refreshes, Soothes, Heals—Keep your Eyes Strong and Healthy. If they Tingle, Smart, Itch, or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Drug Stores. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, U. S. A.