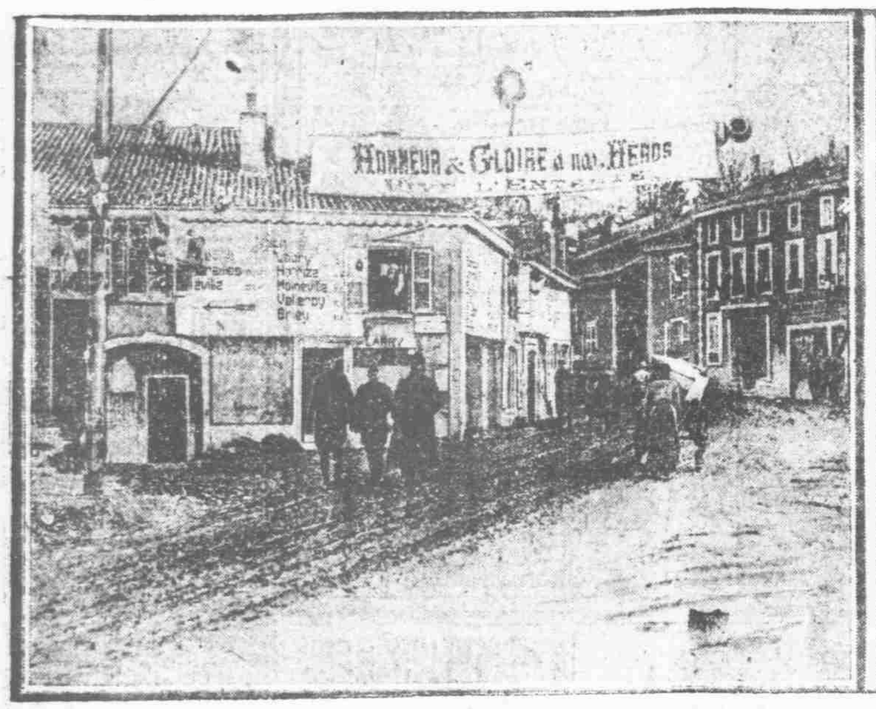
Timely Pictures Taken In Wake of World War That Vanquished Autocracy

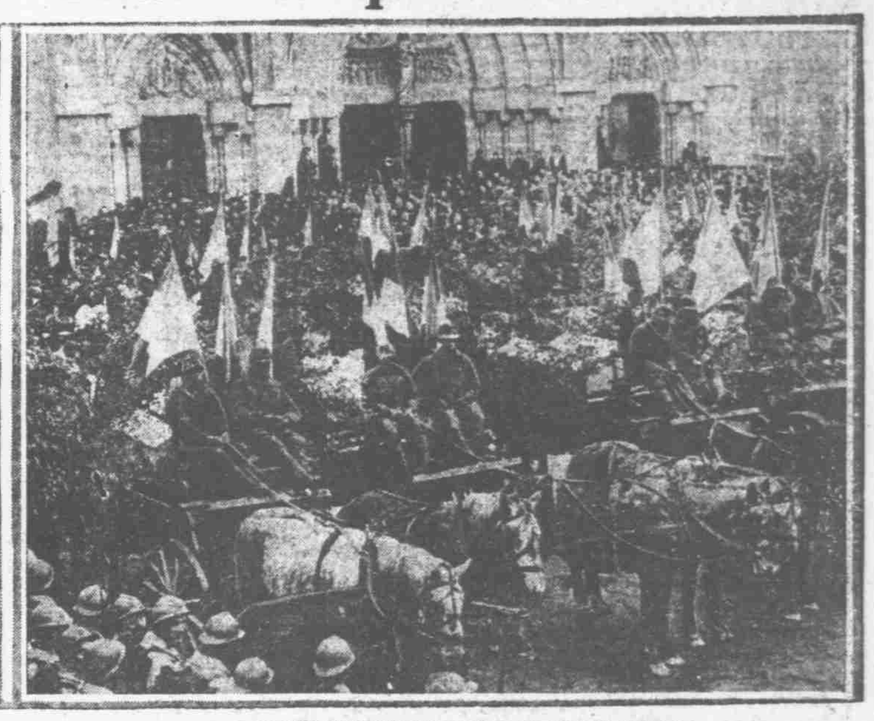


WELCOMING THEIR LIBERATORS.

Here is a street in Conflans, showing the arch erected by the inhabitants and the sign of greeting to the victorious allied and American troops. American troops are shown in the foreground. On the building at the left are inscribed German directions for reaching towns further on the road. The victory sign reads: "Honor and Glory for Our Heroes. Long Live the Allies."

A FRENCH "ACE."

Introducing Capt. Augustin Laboulle, a noted French ace, who is in America on a visit. He was the first French aviator to win the Legion of Honor, and is officially credited with downing thirteen enemy balloons and five enemy airplanes.



BURYING SOLDIERS KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Recently eighteen American soldiers lost their lives when a troop train on which they were traveling collided with a freight train near Nanoirs, France. The photo shows the funeral of the victims at Nanoirs. French troops acted as the guard of honor.

TROTZKY PUTTING ON MILITARY AIRS

WARSAW, Feb. 25.—Bolshevik Minister of War Trotzky has assumed an exalted military attitude, assembling about him commissaries whom he treats as his marshals.

He is also holding frequent reviews, sometimes riding on horseback wearing a high cap of sheepskin and calling out to the men: "Good morning, my little soldiers!" Whereupon they reply: "Good morrow, comrade!"

These close relations, however, did not prevent one of his comrades from stealing Trotzky's sable overcoat recently during a halt, when the war minister was enjoying his usual sumptuous meal.

Trotzky, who has of late taken to himself more power than ever, had a fierce quarrel with Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, regarding the Princes Islands conference. He strongly opposed this conference, but Lenine prevailed. Lenine desires to preserve Bolshevism at any cost, and also to keep in with the allies as far as possible in the belief that Bolshevism will sweep over the world.

SINN FEIN BEGINS RECOGNITION FIGHT

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The provisional government of the Irish republic last night formally began its fight for recognition at the Peace Conference when Sean O'Cealligh presented himself as the accredited envoy.

Ever since it was announced the Irish would send delegates to the conference it has been generally understood their credentials would come before the committee on credentials in the same manner as those of any other persons applying for recognition.

Letters have been sent by O'Cealligh to Premier Clemenceau and members of the peace conference in which he brings to their notice the claim of his government, in the name of the Irish nation, for international recognition of the independence of Ireland and for the admission of Ireland as a constituent member of the League of Nations.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI BANQUET TOMORROW

Washington graduates at Dartmouth College will hold their annual banquet at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow night at the University Club. The guest and chief speaker will be Craven Laycock, dean of the college. William J. Wallis announces that those of the alumni who as yet have not made arrangements to attend, or who may be temporarily in town tomorrow, can engage seats by telephoning him at Cleveland 82.

Full Text of President's Boston Speech

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The text of the President's speech yesterday follows:

"Governor Coolidge, Mr. Mayor, fellow citizens:

"I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am to see you. It warms my heart to see my fellow citizens again. Because I have at times felt very lonely in recent weeks without your counsel.

"The extraordinarily generous reception given me on the other side seemed to be a call of greeting to you rather than to me. I had the crowning pride of being your representative. Men everywhere felt that your hearts beat with theirs in the cause of liberty.

"The settlements of this war affect every great, and sometimes I think every small nation in the world. No one decision can be made without it being reckoned in with others.

No Nation Suspects U. S.

"There is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States. While the nations believe that men now have come into a different view, they do not seem to resort to each other, but to the nation which has come to be the friend of mankind.

"I do not want you to think I have not been appreciative of the extraordinarily generous reception which was given to me on the other side, in saying that it makes me very happy to get home again.

"I did not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the overcrowning pride of being your representative and of receiving the plaudits of men everywhere who felt that your hearts beat with theirs in the cause of liberty. There was no mistaking the tone in the voices of those great crowds. It was not a tone of mere greeting. It was not a tone of mere generous welcome, it was the calling of comrade to comrade, the cry that comes from men who say 'we have waited for this day when the friends of liberty should come across the sea and shake hands with us, to see that a new world was constructed upon a new foundation of justice and right.'

Trusted Throughout World.

"I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that came out of those simple voices of the crowd. And the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted throughout the world.

"I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the proceedings of the Peace Conference; that would be premature. I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference; the impression that while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergences of object, there is, nevertheless, a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world.

"Because the men who are in conference in Paris realize as keenly as any American can realize that they are not the masters of their people; that they are the servants of their people, and that the spirit of their people has awakened to a new purpose and a new conception of their power to realize that purpose and that no man dare get home from that conference and report anything less noble than was expected of it.

Complex Task.

"The conference seems to you to go slowly; from day to day in Paris it seems to go slowly; but I wonder if you realize the complexity of the task which it has undertaken. It seems as if the settlements of this war affect, and affect directly, every great, and I sometimes think every small nation in the world and no one decision can prudently be made which is not properly linked in with the great series of other decisions which must accompany it, and it must be reckoned in with the final result, if the real quality and character of that result is to be properly judged.

"The confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us. Any man who opposes the tide will find himself thrown upon barren ground.

"If America were now to fail the world, what would become of it? America is the hope of the world, and if she does not justify that hope the results will be unthinkable.

Scrap of Paper.

"Suppose we sign the treaty of peace and do no more—we will have nothing but a modern scrap of paper.

"No assurance would be given to a downtrodden people that they would be safe. We set this nation up to make men free and now we will make men free.

"What we are doing is to hear the whole case; hear it from the mouths of the men most interested; hear it from those who are officially commissioned to state it; hear rival claims; hear the claims that affect new nationalities; that affect new areas of the world; that affect new commercial and economic conditions that have been established by the great world war through which we have gone. And I have been struck by the moderateness of those who have represented national claims. I can testify that I have nowhere seen the gleam of passion. I have seen earnestness. I have seen tears come to the eyes of men who plead for down-trodden people whom they were privileged to speak for; but they were not the tears of anger, they were the tears of ardent hope.

"I don't see how any man can fail to have been subdued by these pleas, subdued to this feeling, that he was not there to assert an individual judgment of his own, but to try to assist the cause of humanity.

"And in the midst of it all, every interest seeks out, first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatitives of the United States. Why? Because—and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States.

"Was there ever so wonderful a thing seen before? Was there ever so moving a thing? Was there ever any fact that so bound the nation that had won that esteem forever to deserve it?

Great Minds United.

"I would not have you understand that the great men who represent the other nations there in conference are disesteemed by those who know them. Quite the contrary. But you understand that the nations of Europe have again and again clashed with one another in competitive interests. It is impossible for men to forget those sharp issues that were drawn between them in times past.

"It is impossible for men to believe that all ambitions have all of a sudden been foregone. They remember territory that was coveted; they remember rights that it was attempted to extort; they remember political ambitions which it was attempted to realize—and while they believe that men have come into a different temper, they cannot forget these things, and so they do not resort to one another for a dispassionate view of the matters in controversy. They resort to that nation which has won the enviable distinction of being regarded as the friend of mankind.

"Whenever it is desired to send a small force of soldiers to occupy a piece of territory where it is thought nobody else will be welcome, they ask for American soldiers. And where other soldiers would be looked upon with suspicion, and perhaps met with resistance, the American soldier is welcomed with acclaim.

"I have had so many grounds for pride on the other side of the water that I am very thankful that they are not grounds for personal pride, but for national pride. If they were grounds for personal pride, I'd be the most stuck-up man in the world. And it has been an infinite pleasure to me to see those gallant soldiers of ours, of whom the Constitution of the United States made me the proud commander. You may be proud of the Twenty-sixth division, but I commanded the Twenty-sixth division (laughter and applause), and see what they did under my direction. And everybody praises the American soldier with the feeling that in praising him he is subtracting from the credit of no one else.

"I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war, Europe did not believe in us as she does now. She did not believe in us throughout the first three years of the war. She seems really to have believed that we were holding off because we thought we could make more by staying out than by coming in. And all of a sudden, in a short eighteen months, the whole verdict is reversed.

"There can be but one explanation for it. They saw what we did—that without making a single claim we put all our men and all our means at the disposal of those who were fighting for their homes, in the first instance, but for a cause, the cause of human right and justice, and that we went in, not to support their national claims, but to support the great cause which they held in common.

"And when they saw that America not only held ideals, but acted ideals, they were converted to America and became firm partisans of those ideals.

"I met a group of scholars when I was in Paris. Some gentlemen from one of the Greek universities who had come to see me, and in whose presence, or rather in the presence of whose traditions of learning, I felt very young, indeed. And I told them that I had had one of the delightful revenges that sometimes comes to a man. All my life I had heard men speak with a sort of condescension of idealists, and particularly of those separated, encloistered persons whom they choose to term academic, who were in the habit of uttering ideals in the free atmosphere when they clash with nobody in particular.

Nothing But Ideals.

"And I said I have had this sweet revenge. Speaking with perfect frankness in the name of the United States, I have uttered as the objects of this great war, ideals, and nothing but ideals, and the war has been won by that inspiration. Men were fighting with tense muscle and lowered head until they came to realize those things feeling they were fighting for their lives and their country, and when these accounts of what it was all about reached them from America, they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven; then they saw men in khaki coming across the sea in the spirit of crusaders and they found that these were strange men, reckless of danger not only but reckless because they seemed to see something that made that danger worth while.

"Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision; they had a dream and they were fighting in the dream; and fighting in the dream they turned the whole tide of battle and it never came back.

"One of our American humorists meeting the criticism that American soldiers were not trained long enough, said: 'It takes only half as long to train an American soldier as any other, because you only have to train him to go one way,' and he did only go one way and he never came back until he could do it when he pleased.

"And now do you realize that this confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us—if you choose to call it a burden. It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tides that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever.

"I invite him to test the sentiments of the nation. We set this nation up to make men free, and we did not confine our conception and purpose to America, and now we will make men free. If we did not do that, all the fame of America would be dissipated. She would then have to keep her power for those narrow, selfish, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon.

"I should welcome no sweeter challenge than that. I have fighting blood in me, and it is sometimes a delight to let it have scope, but if it is a challenge on this occasion it will be an indulgence.

"Think of the picture, think of the utter blackness that would fall on the world! America has failed! America made a little essay at generosity and then withdrew. America said 'we are your friends,' but it was only for today, not for tomorrow. America said, 'here is our power to vindicate right' and then the next day said, 'let right take care of itself and we will take care of ourselves.'

Set Up Ideal of Liberty.

"America said, 'we set up a light to lead men along the paths of liberty, but we have lowered it; it is intended only to light our own path.' We set up a great ideal of liberty and then we said, 'liberty is a thing that you must win for yourself. Do not call upon us.' And think of the world that we would leave. Do you realize how many new nations are going to be set up in the presence of old and powerful nations in Europe and left there, if left by us, without a disinterested friend?

"Do you believe in the Polish cause as I do? Are you going to set up Poland, immature, inexperienced, as yet unorganized, and leave her with a circle of armies around her? Do you believe in the aspirations of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs as I do? Do you know how many powers would be quick to pounce upon them if there were not the guarantees of the world behind their liberty?

Have you thought of the sufferings of Armenia? You poured out your money to help succor the Armenians after they suffered; now set up your strength so that they shall never suffer again.

Must Be Guaranteed.

"The arrangements of the present peace cannot stand a generation unless they are guaranteeded by the united forces of the civilized world. And if we do not guarantee them, can you not see the picture? Your hearts have instructed you where the burden of this war fell.

"It did not fall upon the national treasuries, it did not fall upon the instruments of administration; it did not fall upon the resources of the nations. It fell upon the voiceless homes everywhere, where women were toiling in hope that their men would come back.

"When I think of the homes upon which dull despair would settle if this great hope is disappointed, I would wish for my part never to have had America play any part whatever in this attempt to emancipate the world. But I talk as if there were any question. I have no more doubt of the verdict of America in this matter than I have doubt of the blood that is in me.

"The Europe that I left the other day was full of something it had never felt fill its heart so full before. It was full of hope. The Europe of the second year of the war, the Europe of the third year of the war was sinking to a sort of stubborn desperation. They did not see any great thing to be achieved even when the war should be won. They hoped there would be some salvage; they hoped that they could clear their territories of invading armies; they hoped they could set up their homes and start their industries afresh. But they thought it would simply be the resumption of the old life that Europe had led—led in fear, led in anxiety, led in constant suspicious watchfulness. They never dreamed that it would be a Europe of settled peace and of justified hope.

On Eve of New Era.

"And now those ideals have wrought this new magic that all the peoples of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope, because they believe that we are at the eve of a new era in the world, when nations will understand one another, when nations will support one another in every just cause, when nations will unite every moral and every physical strength to see that the right shall prevail.

"If America were at this juncture to fail the world, what would come of it? I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world and if she does not justify that hope the results are unthinkable. Men will be thrown back upon the bitterness of disappointment not only but the bitterness of despair. All nations will be set up, as hostile camps again; the men at the peace conference will go home with their heads upon their breasts, knowing that they have failed—for they were bidden not to come home from there until they did something more than sign a treaty of peace.

Must Be Strong Peace.

"Suppose we sign the treaty of peace and that it is the most satisfactory treaty of peace that the confusing elements of the modern world will afford, and go home and think about our labors. We will know that we have left written upon the historic table at Versailles, upon which Vergennes and Benjamin Franklin wrote their names, nothing but a modern scrap of paper; no nations united to defend it; no great forces combined to make it good; no assurance given to the downtrodden and fearful people of the world that they shall be safe. Any man who thinks that America will take part in giving the world any such rebuff and disappointment as that does not know America.

"And so, my fellow citizens, I have come back to report progress, and I do not believe that the progress is going to stop short of the goal. The nations of the world have set their heads now to do a great thing and they are not going to slacken their purpose. And when I speak of the nations of the world, I do not speak the governments of the world. I speak of the peoples who constitute the nations of the world. They are in the saddle, and they are going to see to it that if present governments do not do their will, some other governments shall, and the secret is out and the present governments know it.

"There is a great deal of harmony to be got out of common knowledge. There is a great deal of sympathy to be got out of living in the same atmosphere, and except for the differences of languages, which puzzled my American ear very sadly, I could believe I was at home in France or in Italy or in England, when I was in the streets, when I was in the presence of the crowds, when I was in great halls where men were gathered irrespective of class.

Felt at Home.

"I did not feel quite as much at home as I do here, but I felt that now, at any rate, after this storm of the war had cleared the air, men were seeing eye to eye everywhere, and that these were the kind of folks who would understand that the folks at home were thinking the same thing. I feel about you as I am reminded of a story of that excellent wit and artist, Oliver Herford, who one day sitting at luncheon at his club was slapped vigorously on the back by a man whom he did not know very well. He said, 'Oliver, old boy, how are you?' He looked at him rather coldly. He said, 'I don't know your name, I don't know your face, but your manners are very familiar,' and I must say that your manners are very familiar and, let me add, very delightful.

"It is a great comfort, for one thing, to realize that you all understand the language I am speaking. A friend of mine said that an interpreter was like witnessing the compound fracture of an idea. But the beauty of it is that whatever the impediments of the channel of communication the idea is the same, that it gets registered, and it gets registered in responsive hearts and receptive purposes.

"I have come back for a strenuous attempt to transact business for a little while in America, but I have really come back to say to you, in all soberness and honesty, that I have been trying my best to speak your thoughts.

"When I sample myself I think I find that I am a typical American, and if I sample deep enough and get down to that probably is the true stuff of the men, then I have hope that it is part of the stuff that is like the other fellows at home.

"And therefore probing deep in my heart and trying to see the things that are right without regard to the things that may be debated as expedient, I feel that I am interpreting the purpose and the thought of America, and in loving America I find I have joined the great majority of my fellow men throughout the world."

SIMS LAUDS BRITISH CROSS-SEAS AIRSHIP

Admiral Sims, in a message to the Navy Department, has officially confirmed printed reports that the British admiralty is planning for the coming summer a flight to the United States with one of its new warships. He adds that the chances are "better than fair that it will be successful."

England already has built airships 695 feet long, with a displacement of about 2,700,000 cubic feet, says Admiral Sims' message. They have a maximum speed of 59 knots and a cruising period of more than 200 hours.

The admiral urges the United States to lose no time in developing rigid airships as a specific element for the United States Navy.

PRINCE YAMAGATA IS ON ROAD TO RECOVERY

Field Marshal Prince Yamagata, power behind the throne in Japanese politics, whose death was reported in dispatches to this country last week, is on the road to recovery, according to an official dispatch from Tokio, to the Japanese embassy today.

The condition of the prince, who is suffering from Spanish influenza, became so critical that the rumor of his death was started, the dispatch adds, but his recovery is now regarded as assured.

HOUSE ACTS TO KNOCK OUT ALL EXPORTS EMBARGOES

By going on record as opposing embargoes on exports of any kind, the House took action that would automatically stop the War Trade Board's embargoes after July 1. It is the desire of members of the House to put an end to them now.

The House last night adopted an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing that no part of the appropriation for the War Trade Board shall be available so long as embargoes on the exportation of American goods and farm products remain in effect.

WARSHIP RESCUES SAILORS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Eight members of the crew of the schooner Sibley, believed to have foundered in the North Atlantic, have been picked up by the battleship New Mexico, according to a wireless report. The schooner left here February 10 for Rio de Janeiro. Nothing was heard of her until the wireless message from the New Mexico.

DEMOCRATS TO ASK FOR EXTRA SESSION

Democratic leaders in the House want President Wilson to call an extra session of Congress within thirty days after the end of the present session, March 4.

They will urge the President to take this action and lay before him their reasons for it at the first opportunity, which will be when they visit the White House today or tomorrow.

While the House leaders do not believe that all the supply bills can be passed by both houses before noon on March 4, they will urge an early call for a new session on other grounds.

LINCOLN NOMINATION SITE SWEPT BY FIRE

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The old wigwam site here, where Lincoln was nominated for President, was swept by a $250,000 fire, which destroyed several buildings occupied by wholesale grocers' establishments and coal houses early today.

JAPANESE PRINCESS, EDUCATED HERE, DIES

TOKYO, Feb. 25.—Princess Oyama, widow of Field Marshal Prince Oyama, who commanded the Manchurian army during the Russo-Japanese war, is dead of influenza. She was a graduate of Vassar College. The princess took a prominent part in the work of the Japanese Red Cross and was an active supporter of the American Red Cross here.

Princess Oyama, who was sixty, was one of the first Japanese women to be educated in the United States. At the age of ten she was chosen as the most clever among a thousand little girls and was sent to the United States by the Japanese government to be educated. She was baptized in the Christian religion in 1876.

DEEGAN WANTS CABLES BACK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Immediate return of the cable lines to their private owners is urged by William J. Deegan, secretary of the Mackay companies. He says that "we do not think the Government should wait until June 30. If we get our lines back, we will not increase telegraph rates."

AIN'T IT JUST LIKE THEM?

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Twenty-one deans of a women's college here denounced women's clothing as consistent largely of design. They decided co-eds must wear garments less open

For Acid Stomach, Indigestion, Gas

Instant Relief when your meals sour and upset the stomach—Indigestion Pain stops at once!

No waiting! The moment you eat a tablet or two, all stomach distress ends. Magic! Pleasant, quick relief.

Costs little—All drug stores. Buy a box!

ASK FOR Pape's Diapepsin WILL PUT YOU ON YOUR FEET

OLD FASHIONED FAMILY REMEDY FOR COLDS AND BODY BUILDING

Father John's Medicine Builds Up the Body Without Use of Dangerous Drugs or Alcohol. A Doctor's Prescription, Heals Throat and Lungs.

Absolute Truth of This Story Attested by Guarantee to Give $25,000.00 to Any Charitable Institution if Shown Otherwise.

Father John's Medicine is a physician's prescription.

Prescribed for the Rev. Father John O'Brien, of Lowell, Mass., by an eminent specialist in 1855.

Father John recommended this prescription to his parishioners and friends, and in this way it became known as Father John's Medicine.

This story is true and we guarantee to give $25,000.00 to any charitable institution, if shown otherwise.

Father John's Medicine is recommended for coughs, colds, and throat troubles, and to make flesh and strength. Does not contain dangerous drugs or narcotics in any form.