

President Stands Firm For Complete Victory

No Half-Way Peace, Says Wilson in Speech at Washington's Tomb; Settlement Must Be Final and People Rule

By Associated Press

Washington, July 5.—From the shadow of Washington's tomb, President Wilson yesterday offered America's declaration of independence to the peoples of the world, with a pledge that the United States and its allies will not sheath the sword in the war against the Central Powers until there is settled "once for all" for the world, what was settled for America in 1776.

Foreign-born citizens of the United States, thirty-three nationalities, who had placed wreaths of palms on the tomb in token of fealty to the principles laid down by the father of his country, cried their approval of his words in many languages and then stood with reverently bared heads while the voice of John McCormack soared over the hallowed ground in the notes of the "Star Spangled Banner."

The following is the full text of the President's speech:

Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps and My Fellow Citizens: I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. The place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days ago when General Washington was here and held his leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away from a past which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure. It is for that reason that we cannot feel, even here, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was a place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was given plan and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiring associations of that noble death which is only a glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes the world that lies about us and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

It is significant—significant of their own character and purpose and of the influences they were setting afoot—that Washington and his associates, like the greatest of men, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted, not for a single nation only, but for all mankind. They were thinking, not of themselves and of the material interests which centered in the little groups of landholders and merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act, in Virginia and the colonies to the north of her, but of a people which wished to be free for a single purpose, and that purpose was the freedom of every man.

Inspired by Washington's ideals "They entertained no private purpose, desired no personal aggrandizement. They were consciously planning that men, of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with act; peoples of and privileges of free men. And we take our cue from them, do we not? We intend what they intended. We are in America because of our participation in this present war to only the fruitage of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this, that it is our inestimable privilege to contend for it, and that every nation what shall make not only the liberties of America secure, but the liberties of every other people as well.

We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the moment upon which our inspiration we draw to-day. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look out upon our task, that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment. And in which the appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in action, the faith and purpose with which we act.

This, then, is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand stand the peoples of the world—not only the people actually engaged, but many others also who suffer under mastery but cannot act; peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia still, among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless. Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stand an isolated group of governments who speak no common purpose but only selfish ambitions of their own by which none can profit but themselves, and whose peoples are fuel in their hands; governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as of the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our time. The past and the present are in deadly struggle and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them.

Will Not Accept a Half Way Decision

There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No half-way decision would be tolerable. No half-way decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can sep-

arately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the hand-some foundation of a mutual respect for right.

4. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

These great objects can be put into a single sentence: What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind. These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority, but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as of the people of the United States; and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the greatest stage of the world itself! The blinded rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little of—forces which, once roused, can never be crushed to earth again; for they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph!

Here Is Jersey City's First Policewoman



LIEUT. ALICE GAFFNEY, Jersey City's first real policewoman, starting out on her first tour of duty. Miss Gaffney has been busy for some time as a motorcycle instructor of the Motor Corps of the Red Cross. She will have direct control over any situation arising from riots or accidents.

NEW YORK TOO NOISY FOR ITS OWN SAFETY

New York.—One effect of the war may well be the putting of a muffler on the strident voice of the American metropolis. When the air raid siren which had been placed on top of the Edison Electric Light Company's Building, Fortieth street and First avenue, was tested for the first time after warnings had been sent out to dwellers in the neighborhood to disregard its voice the wall of the signal sounded most feebly above the din of the city and could not be heard at all outside a radius of sixteen blocks. Either the mother Knickerbocker will have to be persuaded not to drive with the muffler cut out, or he will have to install sirens in every few blocks. It has for years been contended that it was perfectly practical to reduce the volume of New York Clamor. Paris and London do not tolerate any such racket. Open electric motors, flat car-wheels, senselessly clanging gongs and blowing whistles, cries of newsboys and other hawkers all should be controlled. Perhaps they will be now that safety demands it.

Standing of the Crews

HARRISBURG SIDE Philadelphia Division—The 127 crew first to go after 4 o'clock: 128, 112, 133, 132. Middle Division—The 38 crew first to go after 4 o'clock: 25, 21, 26, 27, 452, 20, 18, 307. Engineers up: Anderson, Ream, Schlegelmilch. Firemen up: Hunsicker, Vaden, Leach, Myers, Hauck, Bolton, Thomas. Brakemen up: Rowland, Mizel. Middle Division—The 38 crew first to go after 4:30 o'clock: 25, 21, 26, 27, 452, 20, 18, 307. Engineer for 27. Firemen for 21, 26, 20. Brakemen for 26, 27. Brakemen for 38, 25 (2), 26. Engineers up: Titler, Swelgart, Corder, Earley. Firemen up: Johnson, Switzer, Hillner, Ellicker, Acker, Swartz, Powell, Huss, Grabill, Markel, Humphreys, Paul. Conductor up: Lower. Brakemen up: Page, Shelley, Arndt, Johnson, Bowman, Weigle, Walker, Baker, Keister, Sterner. ENOLA SIDE Philadelphia Division—The 228 crew first to go after 2:15 o'clock: 242, 227, 228, 24. Engineers for 227. Firemen for 228, 227. Brakemen for 228, 242, 227. Middle Division—The 112 crew first to go after 3:45 o'clock: 112, 101, 102, 120, 253, 245, 107, 111, 233, 240. Engineers for 112, 102. Firemen for 112, 101, 107. Conductor for 102. Firemen for 120, 111. Brakemen for 112, 102. Yard Board—Engineers for 3rd 129, extra, 2nd 104, 118. Firemen for extra, 1st 102, 2nd 104, 112. Engineers up: Hanlon, Potter, Fortenbaugh, Lutz, Feas, Brown, Herron, McNally, Blair, Quigley, Fenicle.

Firemen up: Huber, Nolte, Weaver, Martin, Wallace, Hall, Morris, Ready, Haubaker, Fish.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

Middle Division—Engineers up: J. H. Haines, S. H. Alexander, D. G. Riley, J. Crimmel, H. E. Martin, R. M. Crane, W. C. Graham, R. E. Crum, G. G. Keiser, D. Keane, O. L. Miller, J. J. Kelley, J. A. Spotts, H. L. Robley. Firemen up: J. L. Fritz, E. E. Ross, C. L. Sheats, C. L. Dunn, E. J. Sheehy, S. R. Mearkle, S. H. Wright, R. A. Arnold, P. E. Gross, S. H. Zelders. Engineers for PASI, 3. Firemen for 3, 15. Philadelphia Division—Engineers up: W. S. Lindley, B. A. Kennedy, M. Plean, C. R. Osmond, A. Hall. Firemen up: F. L. Floyd, Wm. Shive. Engineer for M22. No Philadelphia crews here.

THE READING

The 73 crew first to go after 12:30 o'clock: 64, 21, 12, 10, 8, 54, 68, 2, 11, 67, 18, 55, 66, 62. Engineers for 62, 21. Firemen for 68, 8, 12, 21. Conductors for 62, 64, 11. Firemen for 62, 73, 24. Brakemen for 54, 66, 67, 8, 18, 21. Engineers up: Moyer, Linn, Holenbaugh, Pletz, Hoffman, Kaufman, Felix, Dowdswater, Holly. Firemen up: Cooper, Brady, Seals, Kuntz, Slusser, Saul, Looker, Beard. Conductors up: Levan, Ford, Bordorf, Patton. Firemen up: Shultz, Welley, Zink, Martin, Claybach. Brakemen up: Adair, Oeller, Riggs, Leininger, Hein, Seiler, Flyer, Bowen.

Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura. All druggists; Soap 25c, Ointment 25c & 50c, Talcum 25c. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 2, Boston."

DandYLine Shoes

Made in Harrisburg. Ladies' Gray and Chocolate Oxfords in military heels; regular \$5 values. Special..... \$3.95. White canvas pumps in high and military heels; regular \$4 values. Special... \$2.95. White Reigncloth Shoe in high, low and military heels, \$2.95 & \$3.45. DandYLine Shoe Store 202 MARKET ST.

Kennedy's Specials Kennedy's Specials

Kennedy's advertisement featuring various products: 7 Rolls Toilet Paper 25c, Patent Medicines, Face Powders, Pills and Tablets, Ivory Soap 6c Per Cake, Tooth Powders, Tooth Pastes, Talcum Powders, Ointments, Fountain Syringes, FOR MEN Cigar Specials, Candy Specials Saturday, Hot Water Bottles, Toilet Creams, Garden of Allah Talcum Powder 23c, Garden of Allah Toilet Water 79c, Garden of Allah 3 1/2-inch Powder Pad 15c, Garden of Allah Extract 95c oz., Garden of Allah White, 29c, Azurea Extract, \$1.05 oz., 50c Hines' Honey and Almond Cream 34c, Delatone, 69c, Orchard White, 29c, 3 1/2-inch Powder Pad, 15c, Garden of Allah Extract, 95c oz., 75c Mellen's Food, 54c, Red Cross Kidney Plaster, 15c, \$1.00 Swamp Root, 71c, \$1.00 Listerine, 73c, \$1.25 Pinaud's Genuine Hair Tonic 89c, \$1.00 Peruna, 79c, \$1.75 Swift's Specific \$1.19, \$1.20 Bromo Seltzer 69c 69c.

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