

WORLD HAS FAITH IN UNITED STATES

President Defends League of Nations Before Large Audience at Boston.

WANTS THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE

Executive Challenges Opponents of Plan to Test American Sentiment—America Must Not Fail.

Boston, Feb. 25.—President Wilson was the guest of Boston yesterday. The city was not alone, however, in extending to the chief executive a welcome home from his labors at the peace conference in Paris, for thousands of persons, from all parts of New England, arrived on early trains to swell the throng in the streets through which he passed on his way from Commonwealth Pier to his hotel in the Back Bay District.

President Wilson in his address at Mechanics Hall spoke as 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 a great body of my fellow citizens again, because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel, and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration.

"I do not want you to think that 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 do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries that come from the great crowds on the other side. But I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you rather than to me.

"I did not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the over-crowning 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 cries that come 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 basis and foundation of justice and right.'

"I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that come 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.

People the Masters.

"I have not come to report 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 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 go home from that conference and report anything less noble than was expected of it.

"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.

Hearing Whole Case.

"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 the rival claims; hear the claims that affect new nationalities, that affect new areas of the world, that affect new commercial and economic connections 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 downtrodden people whom they were privileged to speak for; but they were not the tears of anguish, they were the tears of ardent hope.

"And 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 needs out first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatives 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?

"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 interest. 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 were 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 matter in controversy. They resort to that nation which has won the enviable distinction of being regarded as the friend of mankind.

Americans Popular.

"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 when 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. I'd be the most staid man in the world. You may be proud of the 26th Division, but I commanded the 26th Division, 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 going 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.

"And when they saw that America not only had 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 those traditions of learning, I felt very young indeed. I told them that I had one of the delightful reveries that sometimes comes to a man. All my life I had heard men speak with a sort of condescension of ideals and of idealists, and particularly those separated, encloistered persons whom they choose to term academical, who were in the habit of uttering ideals in the free atmosphere when they clash with nobody in particular.

American Ideals.

"And I said I have had this sweet revenge. Speaking with perfect frankness in the name of the people of the United States, I have uttered as the object 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 accents of what it was all about reached them from America, they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven, when 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 humanists, meeting the criticism that American soldiers were not trained long enough, said: 'It takes only one-half as long to train an American soldier as any other, because you only have to train him one way, and he did only go one way, and he never came back until he could do it when he please.'

Confidence Established.

"And now do you realize that this confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us—if we 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.

"The Europe that I left the other day was full of something that never before filled its heart so full. 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—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.

"And now these ideals have wrought this new magic, that all the people of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope, because they believe that we are at the eye of a new age 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.

Must Not Fail.

"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.

"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 Versailles 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.

"I invite him to test the sentiments of the Nation. We set this 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 the fame of America would be gone and all her powers would be dissipated. She then would 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.

Must Protect Small Nations.

"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 aspiration of the Czech-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs as I do? Do you know how many powers

DOVER ITEMS.

Martin Phillips had business in Lexington Wednesday.

Anael Pauling had business in Lexington Thursday.

J. E. Epps had business in Kansas City last week.

Arthur Hofficker of Higginsville was here last week.

Eugene Eagan of Kansas City, is visiting relatives here this week.

Master Edward Abbott of Waverly spent the week end here with his mother, Mrs. Ouida Abbott.

Karl Winkler of Lexington, was here last Tuesday night.

Will and Ed Winn had business in Lexington Thursday.

W. B. Sydnor and George Zeyzing were in Lexington Thursday.

Joe Littlejohn, Jr., is in Kansas City learning the barber's trade.

Dr. W. G. Harwood had business in Lexington Wednesday.

Walter VanAnglen of Lexington, was here Monday.

Misses Delia and Donie Dickmeyer returned Wednesday to their home at Lexington, after a few days visit here with relatives.

Misses Janie May Piper and Mayme Stuckey of Marshall spent last week here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Updike. Miss Francis Vandiver of Hig-

ginsville, visited last week with Miss Vorhies Trent.

Rev. Pearson of Glasgow filled his appointment at the Baptist church here Sunday morning and night.

Miss Irene Olliver spent the week end in Higginsville with relatives.

Misses Katie and Maymie Graham visited last week with friends in Lexington.

Miss Estelle Howe spent the week end in Lexington with her mother, Mrs. Sallie Howe.

Mrs. Henry Pauling and two children of Lexington, are here this week visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Harwood of Oklahoma City, came last Thursday for a short visit with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Harwood.

Leonard Vaughan and Frank Gordon were in Lexington Thursday.

The parent teachers association met last Friday night at the High School building.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Yokley celebrated their 15th wedding anniversary on Friday night February 21st.

Rev. Peters a student from Columbia, preached at the Christian church here Sunday morning and night.

Mrs. Joe Swain surprised Mr. Swain Sunday the 23rd, by preparing an elegant dinner and invited the following, it being his — birthday: Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Darnell and daughter, Miss Anna May, W. S. McGee and sister, Miss Minnie, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Corbin, Jr., and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Corbin.

Mrs. Taylor of Marshall, is the guest this week at the home of her son, R. P. Tabb, and Mrs. Tabb.

Miss Ruth Lewis and brother, Lawrence, spent Sunday with Miss Irene Olliver at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Bear.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Christian church met last Wednesday evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Harwood in which both business and pleasure were combined. A large number of the members were present it being the date named to elect new officers. Mrs. W. G. Harwood was re-elected as president; Miss Dean Dysart, vice-president; Mrs. Annie Eagan, secretary; Mrs. Frank Gordon, treasurer. Refreshments of cake and ice cream were served. Those in attendance were: Mrs. John Cooper, Mrs. Walter Trent, Mrs. J. B. Epps, Mrs. Annie Eagan, Mrs. J. M. Redd, Mrs. Charles Dysart, Mrs. R. P. Harwood, Mrs. Lizzie Nesmith, Mrs. Olliver Martin, Mrs. Ed Dysart.

When I sample men, I think I find that I am a typical American, and if I sample deep enough, and get down to what is probably the true stuff of a man, then I have hope that it is part of the stuff that is like the other fellow's 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 feel I have joined the great majority of my fellow men throughout the world.

Advertisement for I-H Flour. Text: 'You can bake more and bake better if you use I-H Flour. Delicious in Bread Biscuits Cakes. Milled by Ismert-Hincke Milling Company, Kansas City, USA. Try it.'

Mrs. Frank Evans, Mrs. Irvin Hodges, Mrs. J. E. Bertrand, Mrs. Hilton Lewis, Mrs. J. B. Hodges, Mrs. B. W. Vaughan, Mrs. R. L. Yokley, Mrs. Frank Gordon, Mrs. R. L. Fox, Mrs. Edmond Vaughan, and baby Elizabeth, Miss Emma Miers, and Miss Dean Dysart. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Frank Gordon on the third Wednesday in March.

Sale of B. & L. Shares. The Lexington Building and Loan Association offers for sale 100 shares of Building & Loan stock in the 33rd series, at the initial price of \$1.50 per share. If more than 100 shares are subscribed for, the distribution will be made by drawing. Not over five shares will be sold to any one person. Subscriptions will be received up to March 1st, 1919. A. F. WINKLER, Sec'y.

Mrs. Ella White left Sunday morning for a visit with her son, Gordon, in Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. B. M. Davis went to Kansas City Sunday morning for a visit.

Miss Billie Glover of Central College, spent the week end in Kansas City.

Advertisement for Castoria. Text: 'CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years. Always bears the Signature of Chat. H. Fletcher.'

DR. C. W. JOHNSON SURGEON DENTIST Hix Building Phone 252. Lexington, Missouri

Large advertisement for Dr. F. A. Wood's Sarsaparilla. Text: '\$1.00 for 50c SPECIAL ADVERTISING SALE ON Dr. F. A. Wood's Sarsaparilla THE GREAT SYSTEM TONIC AND PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD REGULAR \$1 BOTTLE FOR 50c On Sale At Owl Drug Store, Westerman & Barnett, Crenshaw & Young, Luther W. Marshall Only during these special advertising sales is DR. F. A. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA sold for less than the regular price, \$1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00, and anyone suffering from STOMACH TROUBLE, KIDNEY TROUBLE, LIVER TROUBLE, ETC., should take advantage of this opportunity. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or the purchase price cheerfully refunded. Read the following testimonial: CAN'T REMEMBER OF ANYTHING THAT WORKS SO NICELY Ottumwa, Ia., May 15, 1915—I can't remember of anything that works so nicely as "Wood's Sarsaparilla." I purchased a \$1 bottle at W. L. Sargent's store just one week ago today and I just had them deliver me another bottle and intend to get an extra supply before the sale is over. I have suffered so much from stomach trouble that I am certainly glad to learn of such a remedy. I think anyone suffering from stomach trouble will certainly appreciate it. Sincerely Yours, MRS. PHEBEA A. COCHRAN, 706 W. Main St., Ottumwa, Iowa. Take a LAXSO-KOTTO TABLET at Bedtime WHILE YOU ARE TAKING WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA YOU WILL RECEIVE SPLENDID RESULTS The 4 Drug Stores Named Above, Sell and Guarantee Laxso-Kotto Tablets