

PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSES THE SENATE

Washington, July 10.—“The United States has been offered the moral leadership of the world and dares not to refuse without breaking the world's heart,” Wilson declared today in the senate in presenting the treaty for ratification.

“Shall we hesitate to accept this great duty?” the president asked. “Dare we reject it and break the world's heart?” “The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership which is offered, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world. Rejection of the league of nations,” Wilson said, “would be a rejection of the world's confidence, more than that,” he declared, “without the league, the peace treaty becomes a scrap of paper.”

The president began his speech by outlining how American troops, to whom he paid a warm tribute as, “men terrible in battle but gentle and helpful out of it,” turned the tide of war.

Coming to the making of peace, Wilson reviewed, in detail, the many complex questions presented and the difficulty growing out of the disposition in some quarters to cling to the order. “Old entanglements,” said Wilson, “stood in the way of peace. It is not easy,” he added, “to grasp the new order of ideas off the old, and some of the fruits of grafting may, I fear, for a time, be bitter. But on the whole, Europe welcomed America's participation in the peace making as eager as it welcomed our armies.”

He asserted that the treaty is thoroughly consistent with the principals he laid down in the fourteen points and at the same time meets with the practical needs of the situation.

“We were welcomed as disinterested friends,” said Wilson, “It was recognized that our material aid would be indispensable in days to come when industry and credit must be brought back to normal operations and it was taken for granted, I am proud to say, that we would play the helpful friend.”

The senate was convened at noon by Vice President Marshall. The Very Rev. Joseph J. Prettyman, chaplain for the senate, prayed for strength to bear the ever increasing burden.

Immediately after the reading of the journal was begun and routine business was transacted for ten minutes, Wilson entered the senate at 12:12 p. m. amidst a roar of applause. His speech briefly covered the following:

That the treaty would be a scrap of paper without the league of nations.

The people demand the league and will brook no denial.

America's material aid to Europe will be indispensable in days to come.

If the league of nations is rejected, the world's heart will be broken.

America is the friend of all nations. America has just reached her majority as a world power.

America's isolation ended 20 years ago. Moral leadership of the world is offered America. The question is whether she will accept or reject it.

America shall, in truth, show the way to the world.

The treaty squares with the 14 points as well as the practical needs of the situation. It is not exactly the sort of treaty the United States would have written.

We have sought no special reparation for ourselves but only for the restoration of right and the insurance of liberty everywhere.

America's fighters made victory certain. A league of nations is a practical necessity.

The president will present the agreement to come to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany, at a later session of the senate, it was learned today. He considers it too important to be presented at the same time as the treaty.

In view of all this, Wilson said, the question is squarely up to the United States as to whether she will resume the old policy of isolation or will take us through the league of nations, the task of maintaining the “new order set up in the world, the world of civilized man.” “The United States,” the president said, “has reached its majority in world power.” He hinted at the acceptance of mandatories by the U. S., when he said, “weak peoples everywhere stand ready to give us any authority among them that will assure them a friendly oversight and direction.”

The president announced that he would later present the treaty of definite understanding which America's aid is pledged to France against unprovoked German aggression. Wilsonian peace progress.

Europe's eyes too are on the senate. Most of the foreign diplomats in Washington occupied the gallery set apart for them to see and report how the senate received the message.

President Wilson faced a senate over half of which was openly hostile to most of what he has done in Paris. Though the speech was virtually compiled before the George Washington docked, Wilson spent most of yesterday in rearranging and amending it, for what reason, was not known but it was understood that the changes were in the structure and the main idea of the address as he outlined it on ship board.

He finished his message at 12.54, the reading requiring 30 minutes.

In appearing before the senate, Wilson upset another tradition, since the nation began the allied treaty discussion in the senate. The treaty has been cloaked in secret

but today's ceremony proceeded in the open as Wilson in his 14 points declared that treaty making must always proceed.

Regarded as the first gun in a most vigorous campaign for unequivocal acceptance of the peace settlement just as it is, today's address is sure to receive the most attentive consideration of supporters and opponents of the

COUNCIL ORDERS BLOCKADE TO BE LIFTED

Paris, July 12.—The council of five began issuing instructions today on the cessation of the blockade against Germany. The council also stated that it was considering the lifting of the blockade against Russia. It's maintenance being rendered difficult by the official decree to abolish the barrier around Germany. American delegates also held that it was not legal.

Italy today filed a claim asking that she be granted the Austrian concession in Tien Tsin, China. The peace treaty now provides that the concession averts to China for international use.

The big five forwarded a note to the Germans informing them that their ratification of the treaty had been accepted and that the individual allied governments would take steps to life the blockade.

Experts advised the council that they considered ratification of the peace treaty by the German national assembly was sufficient without awaiting action by the Prussian and Bavarian parliaments. The council concurring in the opinion that intervention in Hungary by the Roumanians, Czecho Slovacks and Jugo Slavs was being considered today by the allied military councils which will undertake to act.

Marshall Foch was asked yesterday to state the amount of surplus munition, supplies and material needed. Unity of command was also discussed. Representatives of these governments were instructed to ask the home folks to submit reports in response to Foch's inquiries within eight days. A decision on the intervening property will be reached soon after these people are ready.

Dispatches of British, French and American ships to Fiume was a surprise, though apparently such a course was decided two days ago as the ships are now on their way. It was hoped that the presence of the vessels would help to stabilize the situation but the Italians consider their dispatch was wholly a French proposal. They declare that Premier Clemenceau proposed to the big five that a French war ship be sent whereupon the British sent one also and the American ship was sent to watch the other two. The German note which suggests the creation of a German-Polish commission, will not be answered by the allies, it was announced today.

ATTEMPT TO PREVENT WILSON'S TRIP

Washington, July 12.—An attempt to prevent Wilson from making his cross country tour in behalf of the league of nations by keeping him daily in attendance at the meeting of the senate foreign relations committee, was being discussed today by league opponents in congress.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire, a new republican member of the committee said today that he plans to offer a resolution in the committee Monday, inviting Wilson to attend the sessions of that body beginning at 10 a. m. each day while the peace treaty is being discussed.

“I think the president could more effectively serve his country in this than by making stump speeches through the nation,” said Moses.

Wilson has also expressed his willingness to give all information possible to the country. Although republican members said that they favored having Wilson meet the committee to inform it further on the provisions about which there is doubt.

Borah said he would vote for a resolution inviting Wilson to appear. Many democrats would also like to see the president's offer of his services made in the speech to the senate, accept at once.

The view was generally taken that the committee cannot refuse to invite the president to appear in view of his clearly expressed desire to do so.

TOWNLEY JURY GETTING RESTLESS

Jackson, Minn., July 11.—The defense in the Towley-Gilbert conspiracy trial contained efforts to prove that an alleged conspiracy financed by prominent Twin City men to disrupt the nonpartisan league. The defense announced that they will put on the stand, Clarence Johnson, founder of the Minnesota nonpartisan league, an organization formed to fight the national non partisan league, but which is no longer in existence. Johnson is the former editor of the Non-Partisan Leader. Although the defense said they were calling Johnson to prove that he received checks for fighting the national league and that he has photographs of the checks he received.

There was some real excitement in the court room just before noon when Attorney George Hoke, counsel for the defense called the attention of Judge Dean to a copy of the Jackson Republican, a local newspaper. Hoke said he had found the paper on the sheriff's desk 30 feet from the jury stand and wanted to know if the jurors had seen the paper as he declared that it contained sentiment prejudiced to the defense. Dean asked the jurors if any of them had read newspapers since the trial started and five of them raised their hands.

The jury of farmers hearing the case are anxious to have the trial finished. The jury informed Dean that they would prefer a court session from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. with one hour intermission for lunch and dinner. The jury is anxious to get home to the fast ripening crops, they said the rye harvest will begin in Jackson county next week. Judge Dean said he would consult the attorneys and see if the trial hours could be lengthened.

The court reporter is on the verge of a nervous breakdown and it is feared he cannot stand the strain of a 12 hour session.

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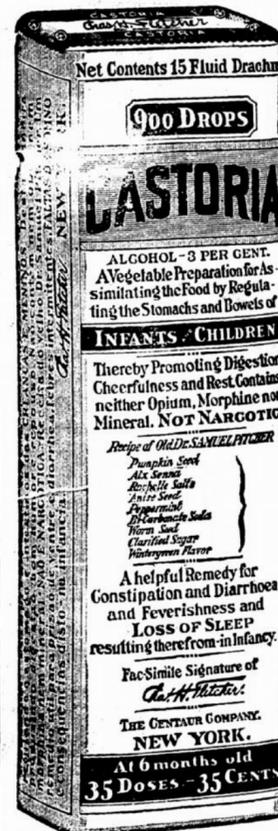
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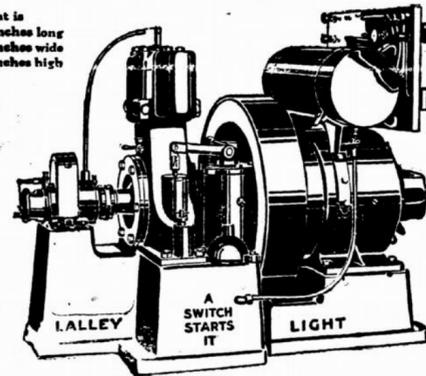
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