

# WILSON GIVES PEACE TREATY TO SENATORS

## Makes Strong Plea for the Adoption of the Document Without Changes.

### MUST MAINTAIN NEW ORDER

All Congresses, the President Says. Were Agreed That League of Free Nations Was an Absolute Necessity for World's Peace.

Washington, July 10.—President Wilson, in presenting the peace treaty to the League of Nations to the senate today in an epochal session explained to the senators and to the American people his reasons for asking ratification without change or reservation. He spoke as follows:

Genlemen of the Senate: The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to inform you with regard to the work of the conference by which that treaty was formulated.

The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement. It would not be possible for me even to summarize of to construe its manifold provisions in an address which must of necessity be something less than a treatise. My services and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your committee on foreign relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer; and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them.

I shall at this time, prior to your own study of the document, attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose.

### Cognizant of Paris Moves.

In one sense, no doubt, there is no need that I should report to you what was attempted and done at Paris. You have been daily cognizant of what was going on there—of the problems with which the peace conference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of settlement anywhere on a field on which the old lines of international relationship, and the new alike, followed so intricately a course and were for the most part cut so deep by historical circumstances which dominated action where it would have been to ignore or reverse them.

The cross currents of politics and interest must have been evident to you. It would be presuming in me to attempt to explain the questions which arose or the many diverse elements that entered into them. I shall attempt something less ambitious than that and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the congress the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play as the representatives of the government of the United States.

That part was dictated by the role America has played in the war and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

### Reason for Entering War.

The United States entered the war upon a different footing from any other nation except our associates on this side of the sea. We entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy, and even the validity, of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizens as against the autocratic authority of his governors. And in the settlements of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of right and the assurance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the settlement were to be felt. We entered the war as the disinterested defender of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of the peace in no other capacity.

### Allies' Hope at Low Ebb.

The hopes of the nations allied against the central powers were at a very low ebb when the armistice was begun to pour across the sea. There was everywhere amongst them, except in their stoutest spirits, a somber foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November eight months ago, but you have not to recall what was felt in midsummer last, only four short months before the armistice, to realize

what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety. The first, never-to-be-forgotten action at Chateau Thierry had already taken place. Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening. The high advance party had already turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France and begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope.

### Put New Heart into Allies.

The mere sight of our men—of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their steady swinging march, in their steady compelling eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made everyone who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops. They were recognized as crusaders, and as their thousands swelled to millions their strength was seen to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good assurance. It was for them that we went into battle; and their officers were worthy of them.

### Comrades in Great Cause.

This is not the occasion upon which to utter a eulogy of the armies American sent to France, but perhaps, since I speak also of the pride I share with every American who saw or dealt with them there. They were the sort of men America would wish to be represented by, the sort of men who would not be ashamed to claim as fellow countrymen and comrades in a great cause.

They were terrible in battle, and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them, and of calling myself their leader.

### Hard Task at Peace Table.

And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we could, to the measure it took, and to the fears and realize the hopes of the peoples who had been living in that shadow, the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything in our power to make it possible to do make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might everywhere live without fear.

### Difficulties Hard to Adjust.

These were not tasks which the conference looked about for the day and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the congress the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play as the representatives of the government of the United States. That part was dictated by the role America has played in the war and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

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use of its port and exceptional relations with a state of which it was not a part; properly safeguarded plebiscites could not be provided for, where populations were at some future date to make choice what sovereignty and uniform method of application could be secured for the settlement of anticipated difficulties of final decision, with regard to many matters dealt with in the treaty itself; the long-continued supervision of the operation which Germany was to undertake to complete within the next generation might entirely break down; the reconsideration and revision of administrative arrangements and treaties which the treaty prescribed, but which it was recognized might not prove of lasting advantage or entirely fair if too long enforced, would be impracticable.

The hope of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the treaty of peace, and you will find that everywhere throughout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the League of Nations as the only instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world, the world of civilized men.

That there should be a League of Nations to study the conditions and maintain the peaceful understanding of the world, to make not treaties alone, but the accepted principles of international law as well, the actual rule of conduct among the governments of the world, has been one of the agreements adopted from the first as the basis of peace with the central powers.

### Saw Necessity for League.

The statesmen of all the belligerent countries were agreed that such a league must be created to sustain the settlements that were to be effected. It was not that there was a feeling among some of them that, while it must be attempted, the formation of such a league was perhaps a counsel of perfection which practical men, long experience in the world of affairs, would be likely to very cautiously and with many misgivings.

It was only as the difficult work of arranging an all but universal adjustment of the world's affairs advanced from day to day, from one stage of conference to another, that it became evident to them that what they were seeking would be little more than something written upon paper, to be interpreted and applied by such methods and in such circumstances as might make available, if they did not provide a means of common counsel which we were obliged to accept a common authority whose decisions which all must respect.

### Skeptical Turn to League.

And so the most practical, the most skeptical among them, turned more and more to the league as the authority through which international action was to be secured, the authority which it would be difficult to give assured effect to this treaty or to any other international understanding upon which they were to depend for the maintenance of peace.

The most practical of the conference were at last the most ready to refer to the league of nations the superintendence of all interests which did not admit of immediate determination of all administrative problems which would require a permanent oversight. What had seemed a counsel of perfection had come to seem a plain counsel of necessity. The league of nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in attempting of the most difficult things.

And it had validated itself in the thought of every member of the conference as, something much bigger than any instrument for the execution of a particular treaty. It was universally recognized that all the peoples of the world demanded of the conference that it should create such a continuing concert of all nations, such as the world of aggression and spoliation, such as this that has just ended, forever impossible. A cry had gone out from every home in every stricken land from which sons and brothers had been taken and gone forth to the great sacrifices that such a sacrifice should never again be exacted.

It was manifest why it had been exacted. It had been exacted because the nations that had done it had done it for the great sacrifices that such a sacrifice should never again be exacted.

### People Now Know Truth.

War had lain at the heart of every arrangement of Europe—of every arrangement of the world—of every arrangement of the world. Peoples had been told that fleets and armies, which they toiled to sustain, meant peace; and they now knew that they had been lied to; that fleets and armies had been used to promote national ambitions and meant war. They knew that no old policy meant anything else but force, force—always force. And they knew that it was intolerable.

### Blind Man is Expert Lamp Repairer.

Detroit.—Fighting adversity through 25 years of total blindness, Joseph E. Remington, expert electrician in the employ of the municipal lighting commission, is rounding out his twenty-third year of continuous service with the city. A remarkable sense of touch, developed by years of experience, enables him to repair the most complex of the city's street lamps. Remington lost his sight as the result of disease. Prior to his being taken ill he was a lamp repairer.

## Latest Markets

### LIVE STOCK—DETROIT.

Best heavy steers, \$14.16; best heavy weight butcher steers, \$12.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$12.15; heavy high butchers, \$11.60; light butchers, \$9.50; 10,500; best cows, \$10.50; butcher cows, \$8.50; cutters, \$7.25; canners, \$6.50; best heavy bulls, \$10.50; pologna bulls, \$8.50; stock bulls, \$8.50; feeders, \$10.15; stockers, \$4.90; milkers and springers, \$6.00.

Calves. Best grades, \$22.00; common \$12.00.

Sheep and Lambs. Best lambs, \$17.50; fair lambs, \$15.16; light to common lambs, \$12.14; fair to good sheep, \$7.50; wethers, \$14.00.

Hogs. Best grades, \$12.75; pigs, \$21.00.

### EAST BUFFALO.

Cattle—Prime heavy steers, \$15.62; best shipping steers, \$14.50; medium shipping steers, \$13.50; best yearlings, \$50 to 1,000 lbs, \$14.00; light yearlings, good cuts, \$13.50; light yearlings, \$12.50; 13.50; best heavy steers, \$12.50; fair to good kind, \$12.00; heavy steers and heifers mixed, \$11.50; western heifers, \$12.00; best fat cows, \$11.00; butchering cows, \$9.00; canners, \$5.65; fancy bulls, \$11.00; butchering bulls, \$9.00; common bulls, \$7.00; feeders, \$9.50; 11.50; stockers, \$7.50; milkers and springers, \$6.00.

Hogs—Heavy and yorkers, \$24.00; pigs, \$23.25.

Sheep and lambs—Top lambs, \$13.00; yearlings, \$11.40; wethers, \$9.00; ewes, \$8.50.

Calves—Steady at \$7.25.

### GRAIN AND FEED.

Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, \$2.25; No. 2 mixed, \$2.23; No. 2 white, \$2.33.

Corn—Cash No. 2, \$1.38; No. 3 yellow, \$2; No. 4 yellow, \$1.98; No. 5 yellow, \$1.85; No. 6 yellow, \$1.92; No. 2 white, \$2.03.

Oats—Cash No. 2 white, 76 1/2; No. 3 white, 76; No. 4 white, 76c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, \$1.50 bid.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$7.25 per cwt.

Barley—Cash No. 3, \$2.30 @ 2.40 per cwt.

Seeds—Prime red clover, \$28; October, \$27; timothy, \$5.40.

Flour—Fancy patent, \$13.50; fancy winter patent, \$13.50; standard winter patent, \$12.75; straight No. 1, \$11.75 per bbl in jobbing lots.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$34.50; standard timothy, \$33.50; light mixed, \$33.00; No. 2 timothy, \$32.00; No. 3 timothy, \$28.00; No. 1 mixed, \$32.00; No. 1 clover \$18.00; rye straw, \$11.50; wheat and oat straw, \$10.50 per ton in car lots.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks to jobbers: Bran, \$45; standard middlings, \$52; fine middlings, \$55; coarse cornmeal, \$75; cracked corn, \$77.50; corn ad chop, \$65 per ton.

### BUTTER AND EGGS.

Detroit.—Butter: Fresh creamery, 49 1/2 @ 50 1/2 per lb.

Eggs—Fresh candied current, 40c; fresh candied firsts in 15c grades, 43c; extra firsts, candied ad priced in new cases, 45c per doz.

Cheese—Michigan flats, 32c; New York flats, 33 1/2c; Michigan single daisies, 33c; brick 1 3/4c; long horns 33 1/2c; Wisconsin, 33c; Limburger, 25c; domestic Swiss, 44c @ 55c per lb.

### POULTRY.

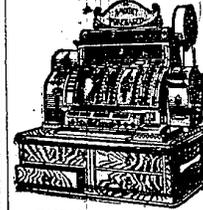
Live Poultry—Broilers, 48 @ 50; hens, 32 @ 34; small broilers, 28 @ 30; chickens, 22 @ 24; roasters, 20 @ 22; geese, 17 @ 18; ducks, 32 @ 34; spring ducks, 36 @ 38 per lb.

### FARM AND GARDEN.

Cherries—\$6.00 per box.

Apples—New, \$4.50 @ 4.75 per bu.

Potatoes—Shelled, 14c per lb.



## Cash Registers

All makes and models bought, sold and exchanged, repairing, replating, rebuilding done by expert mechanics at a saving to you from 30 to 50 per cent. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

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Is it better exemplified than in the case of a person who spends his money for her, all on different forms of amusement instead of having their teeth fixed?

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Bought, sold, exchanged and repaired. See the new honeycomb radiator for the best. A liberal allowance made on your old one.

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Seat covers and tops recovered and repaired. Sides repaired a specialty. First-class work guaranteed.

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## TALK OF MOVE IN HUNGARY

Allies Aroused Over Action of Bela Kun in Stopping the Forwarding of Supplies.

Paris.—Premier Clemenceau appeared suddenly at the session of the supreme council, whereupon the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Fignon, withdrew.

## Common Tribunal Necessary.

If the peace conference itself, was to be the end of co-operative authority and common counsel among the nations, it would be the end of the world as we know it. The world was looking to enforce justice and give pledges of an enduring settlement, regions like the Saar basin could not be put under a temporary administrative regime which would be left to the mercy of political sovereignty and which contemplated a final determination of its political connections by popular vote to be taken at a distant date; no more to recall what was felt in midsummer last, only four short months before the armistice, to realize

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