

WILSON INVADES HOUSE OF FOES

CARRIES HIS BATTLE FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTO HOME OF HIS ENEMIES.

GIVES COST OF GREAT WAR

Informa Them of Lives and Treasure Poured Out to Save Civilization.

(By Mt. Clemens News Bureau)

Aboard President Wilson's special train—carrying his war against those who oppose the adoption by the United States of the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations into their households, President Wilson last week invaded California.

And there, where the question on which league opponents have hammered the hardest, that of Sihan Tung—is of most interest, the president found the same enthusiasm among the people for peace and for insurance against future wars. The people want the long controversy ended. They want this country to be able to again turn its undivided attention to social, economic and industrial development. Their leaders may not feel this way, but judging from the expressions which met the president on every side. The leaders have overstepped the limits of the peoples patience in their stubborn determination to force a change in the great document.

Must Take This League.

"We must take this League of Nations," said the president, "for there is no way in which another can be obtained without compelling reconsideration by the powers. And it would sit very ill upon my stomach to take it back to Germany for consideration."

"All over the world people are looking to us with confidence, our rivals along with the weaker nations. I pray God that the gentlemen who are delaying this thing may presently see it in a different light."

Germany, the president declared, is taking new courage from our delay in ratifying the treaty and her newspapers and public men were again becoming arrogantly outspoken.

Deeply impressive were the figures of the cost of the late war, in lives and dollars. It was the first time that the official statistics have been made public and the tremendous totals shocked the president's audiences.

Shows Cost of World War.

"The war," said President Wilson, cost Great Britain and her Dominions \$18,000,000,000; France \$24,000,000,000; the United States \$12,000,000,000; Russia \$18,000,000,000; Italy \$13,000,000,000 and a total, including the expenditures of Japan, Belgium and other small countries, of \$122,000,000,000.

It cost the Central Powers as follows: Germany \$29,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$21,000,000,000; Turkey and Bulgaria \$1,000,000,000.

"The United States," the president said, "spent one million dollars an hour night and day for two years in its struggle to save civilization. All this, however, fades into insignificance when the deaths by battle are considered, declared the president. Russia gave 1,700,000 men; Germany 1,600,000; France 1,380,000; Great Britain 900,000; Italy 364,000; the United States 30,000. In all, almost 7,500,000 men perished in the great struggle, or 1,500,000 more men than died in all of the wars of the previous 100 years.

Should Remember Recent Horrors.

"These are terrible facts, and we ought never to forget them. We went into this war to do a thing that was fundamental for the world and what I have come out on this journey for is to determine whether the country has forgotten or not. I have found out. The country has not forgotten and it will never permit any who stands in the way of the fulfillment of our great pledges, ever to forget the sorrowful day he made the attempt."

Arbitration and discussion, the president pointed out, must replace force of arms in the settlement of world controversies. Constantly he dwells upon the fact that all the nations in the League agree to do one of two things, first to submit their differences to arbitration, in which case they agree to abide by the decision rendered, or, if unwilling to arbitrate, to have their case discussed by the Council of the League, in which case six months is granted for discussion. Three months must elapse following the result of this last step in arbitration before the nation concerned can declare war.

Holds Out Hope For Ireland.

The president took advantage of questions propounded by the San Francisco Labor Council to give the inference that he believes Ireland can bring her case before the League of Nations for settlement when the League is actually in existence.

Sihan Tung, he declared, will be returned to China. Japan, he said, had given her solemn pledge to that effect. And with the League of Nations in force, said the president, we can, if occasion arises, stand forth and say, "This shall be done."

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By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running ear or impaired hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, since sound waves enter the ear are caused by vibrations which are transmitted to the mucous surface.

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URGE SENATE TO HASTEN PEACE

LEADERS IN FORTY STATES, REGARDLESS OF PARTY, SIGN RINGING APPEAL.

TREATY WITHOUT AMENDMENT

Say Every Day of Delay Puts World in Imminent Peril of New War—Point to National Unrest.

New York.—(Special).—Two hundred and fifty leading Americans, Republicans and Democrats representing forty different states and every prominent activity have joined in a non-partisan effort to bring about the ratification of the Peace Treaty "without amendment and without delay." Their names are attached to an address to the United States senate, which was made public today, through the League to Enforce Peace, after it had been sent to every member of the senate.

The signers, almost without exception, are men and women of national reputation. They include such prominent citizens as ex-President Taft, George W. Wickersham, attorney general in the last republican administration; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Charles C. Moore of San Francisco, president of the Panama Exposition; Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del.; President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, retiring president of the chamber of commerce of the United States; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage association; Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the Philadelphia publisher; President Heber J. Grant of the Mormon church, and Spargo, leader of the socialists who supported the war.

"The signers declare that every day of delay in ratifying the treaty puts the world in 'imminent peril of new war.'"

Their statement follows:

In the senate at Washington, now that the committee on foreign relations has reported the treaty, the lines are sharply drawn between the immediate ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, and its amendment with a reassembling of the conference and a reopening of negotiations that would bring great delay and prolonged uncertainty in settling the great issues of the peace. No partisan plea can be made. Party lines are already broken.

Standing at a distance from the conflict in the senate chamber, we plead for immediate ratification without delay. Our land requires it. A state of nervous strain, tension and unrest exists manifesting itself in disturbances, which in some cases have no self evident connection with the war, but which are, in fact, its aftermath. The world is put in imminent peril of new wars by the lapse of each day. Dissensions between us and our former allies are being sown. We firmly believe and solemnly declare that the states and cities in which we dwell desire immediate peace.

The waging of war staided and united the American people. Peace will bring prosperity, and prosperity content. Delay in the senate postponing ratification in this uncertain period of neither peace nor war has resulted in indecision and doubt, bred strife and quickened the cupidities of those who sell the daily necessities of life and the fears of those whose daily wage no longer fills the daily market basket.

We beseech the senate to give the land peace and certainty by a ratification which will not keep us longer in the shadows of possible wars, but give the whole world the light of peace. Reservations in the nature of clarifications in the meaning of the treaty, not inconsistent with its terms, will not require the reopening of the negotiations with Germany and with our associates in the war, which we all and each united to win.

But there is no possibility of doubt that amendment of the treaty, as is now proposed by the senate committee on foreign relations, would require negotiation and a reopening of all the questions decided at Paris. Months of delay would follow. The perils of the present would become the deadly dangers of the near future. All the doubt engendered would aid the plots for violent revolution in this and other lands. The issues here and elsewhere between capital and labor, the conspiracy of speculator and profiteer, would all grow and become more perils.

This cannot be. The American people cannot, after a victorious war, permit its government to petition Germany, which has accepted the treaty, for its consent to changes in the treaty. Yet if the United States should amend the treaty for its own purpose and policy, Germany would have full right to ask for concessions. Germany has agreed to make no claim in regard

REVIEW'S LEGAL BLANKS

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to enemy property seized in this country to an amount of seven hundred million dollars. Our recent foe could ask for a reopening of this issue and of the Lusitania claims. It could raise every question open before hostilities in regard to submarine warfare and the treatment of its nationals in this country. All the provisions for our trade in Germany raised by the economic clauses of the treaty, many of them vital to our industries and our farms, as in dye patents, dye supplies and fertilizers, the working of the reparation commission, which superintends the trade of all with Germany, could all be brought up by Berlin for readjustment by our negotiators, acting for the United States alone and no longer associated with other victorious powers or supported by a victorious American army on the German border.

Peace itself, the peace of the world, is delayed until ratification comes. And any amendment postpones peace. Germany and England alone of the principal powers have ratified. The other principals necessarily await our action, influential and powerful as we are today in the world's affairs. The ravages of war on more than a score of fighting fronts are continued by any needless delay. Let the senate give the world peace by ratification without amendment.

Even the amendment for which most can be said, the provision in regard to Shantung, will secure nothing which cannot be gained if China, backed by the powerful advocacy of the United States, addresses itself to the machinery for righting international wrongs and meeting just claims created by the league between nations. China, after eighty years of oppressive treaties and despoiled rights, by which all the great powers have profited directly or indirectly, has for the first time, in this covenant and treaty, the means and method to secure justice and the removal of the oppressive economic interference of stronger nations whose citizens are within her gates, protected by a long succession of international agreements. Moreover, it should be remembered that the clause regarding Shantung was made upon the statement by Japan that she will return the territory to China and, therefore, upon that condition, compliance with which promise the league can require.

The peace of the present and the righteousness of the future can be best secured by the ratification of the covenant and treaty without amendment. Let the senate take no action that will give any party to the treaty, and especially Germany, ground for maintaining that the ratification of the United States is not complete and that changes requiring a resumption of conference and negotiations have been made in it.

Among the signers in Idaho, Oregon and Washington are:

Idaho. James H. Hawley, ex-Governor. Oregon. Charles H. Carey, Judge. Richard W. Montague, Lawyer. Walter Taylor Sumner, Bishop. William D. Wheelwright, Lumber Merchant. Washington. N. B. Coffman, President Washington Bankers' Association. Charles W. Fassett, Mayor of Spokane. Frederic W. Keator, Bishop. Josephine Corlias Preston, President National Education Association.

RABBIS BLESS MEAT AS STEAMSHIP LOADS

First Kosher Meat in Five Years Goes to European Jews, as Gift.

New York.—Included in the more than \$8,000,000 worth of supplies sent abroad by American Jewish relief agencies thus far this year were several hundred tons of "kosher" meat. The steamer Asiburn, which left here some time ago for Danzig, carried 500 tons of this commodity, while the Hanchura, which has just sailed, is carrying a smaller consignment to Constantza, Rumania.

Unusual interest attaches to both these shipments. Prominent Jews of this city inspected the first cargo. Jewish rabbis blessed the barrels of meat as they were lowered into the ship's hold. The meat was a gift from the Jews of America to their coreligionists in Poland and other parts of Europe. These European Jews have eaten virtually no meat in five years, for their religion prohibits them using meat other than that killed by a rabbi and in an orthodox manner, and "kosher" meat has been unobtainable. Among the other supplies sent in these regular shipments are soap, clothing, shoes and shoe-repairing materials, large quantities of notions, medicines, hospital supplies and a long list of additional articles, every one of which is lacking in the war-wrecked countries across the Atlantic. Funds to continue these regular sailings of relief ships are now being sought by the American Jewish Relief Committee, whose headquarters are at 15 East 40th Street, this city. Louis Marshall is chairman and Henry H. Rosenfeld director of this organization. Campaigns are scheduled for this fall in some twenty states, and it is expected to bring the total contributions for Jewish relief this year up to \$35,000,000.

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The Walrus Brand for Men

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