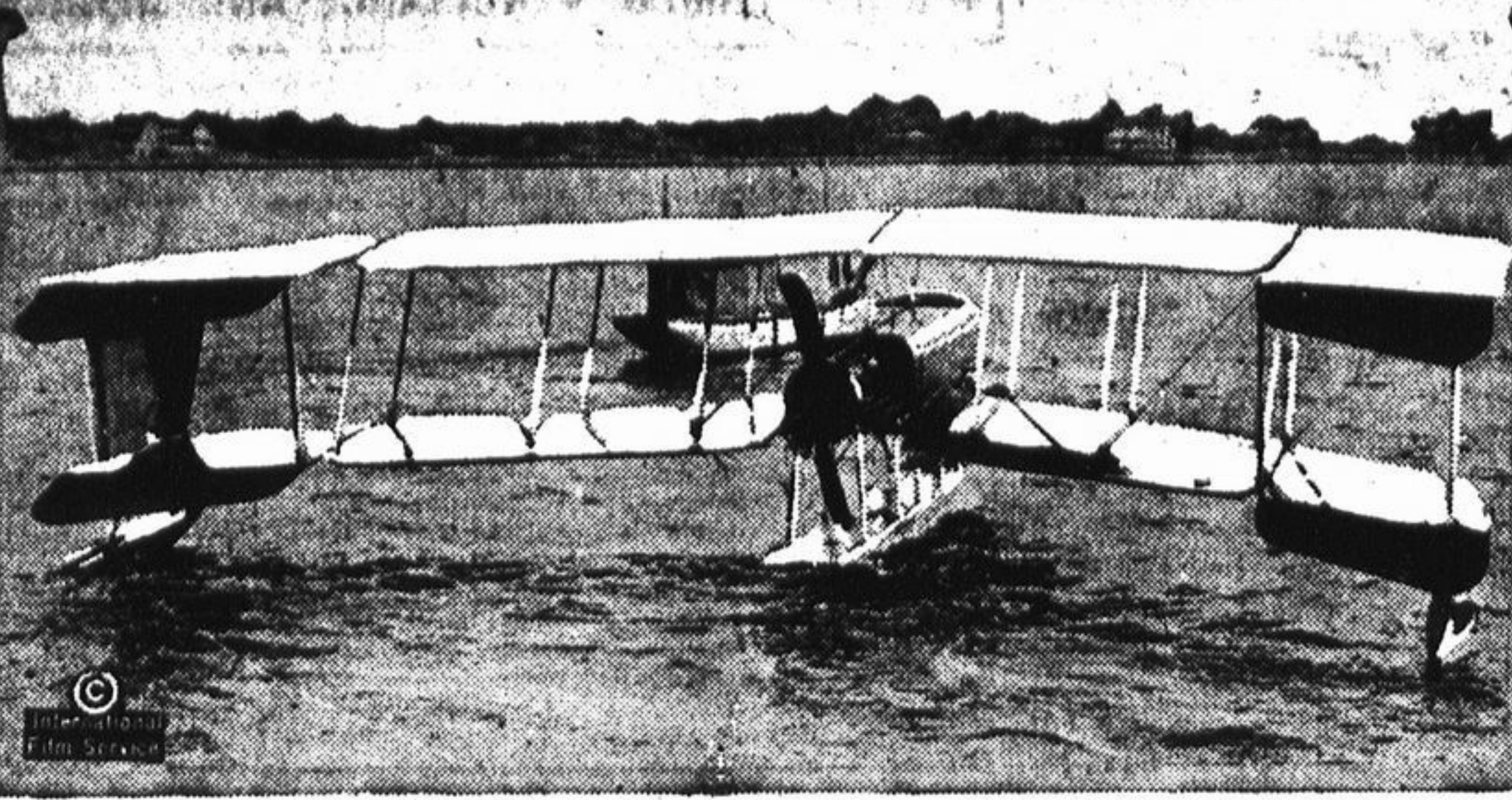
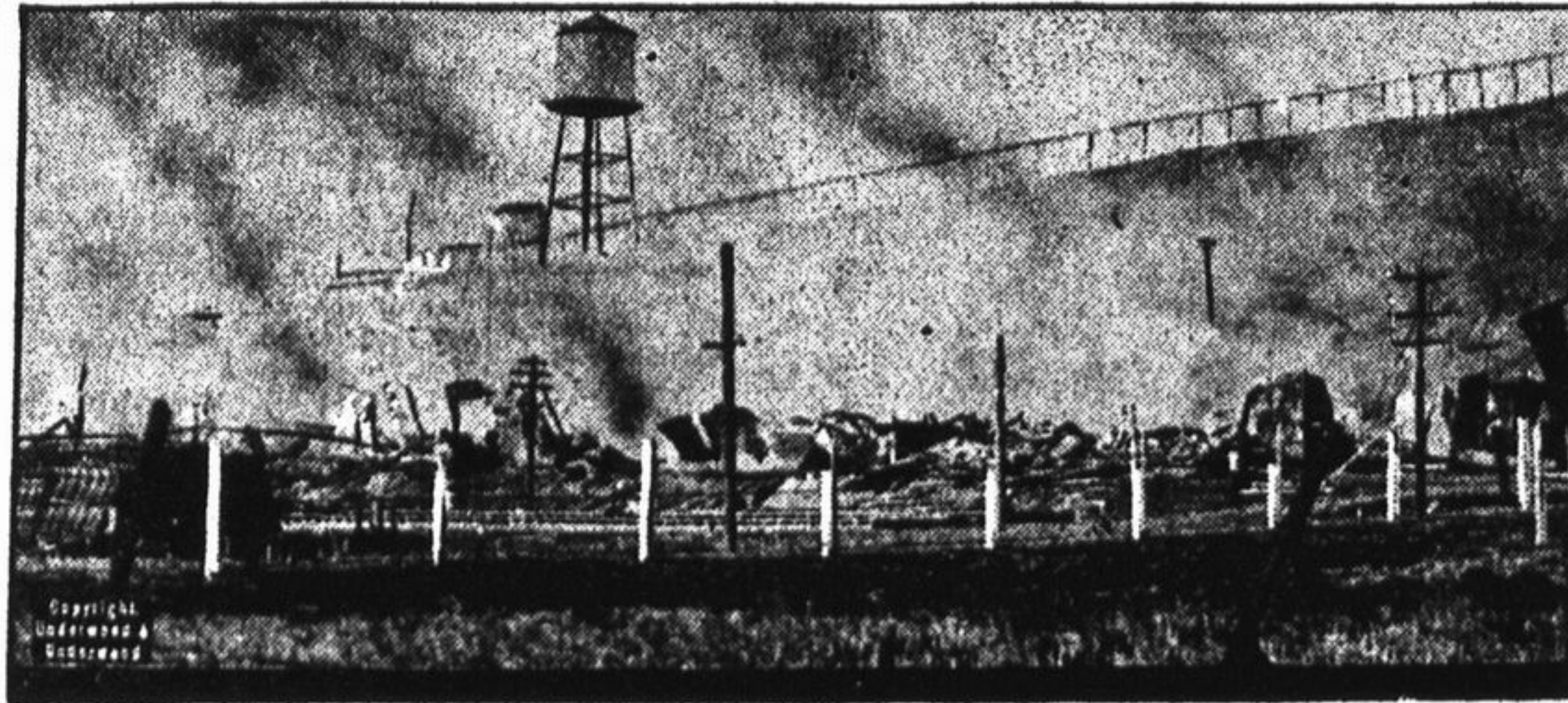


AIRPLANE BUILT FOR WIRELESS CONTROL



This wireless-control airplane has just been built by the Burgess-Curtiss company for John Hays Hammond, Jr., and will be given a series of tests for the United States government.

RUINS OF MUNITION PLANT THAT WAS BLOWN UP



Close-up view of the ruins of the munition plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry company at Kingsland, N. J.

WORKING ON THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY



Miss Anna Larson and Nell Coffaney, California girls, donned jeans at the recent Oakland celebration, to help in preparing the first blast at the Pacific end of the Coast-to-Coast Lincoln highway.

HELPED TO CONVICT BOPP



Mrs. Annette A. Adams, assistant United States district attorney, stepped into the place of the district attorney when he was taken ill at the start of the Bopp explosion trial at San Francisco.

Takes No Dictation.

Church—What's become of stenographer and typewriter? Gotham—Flew de coop. "Left you?" "Sure thing." "Your wife the cause?" "Oh, no."

Incautious Burglar.

A man who is given to doing "odd jobs" about his house was very proud of a bit of painting he had accomplished. About midnight following the completion of the outside of the house he was awakened by a noise.

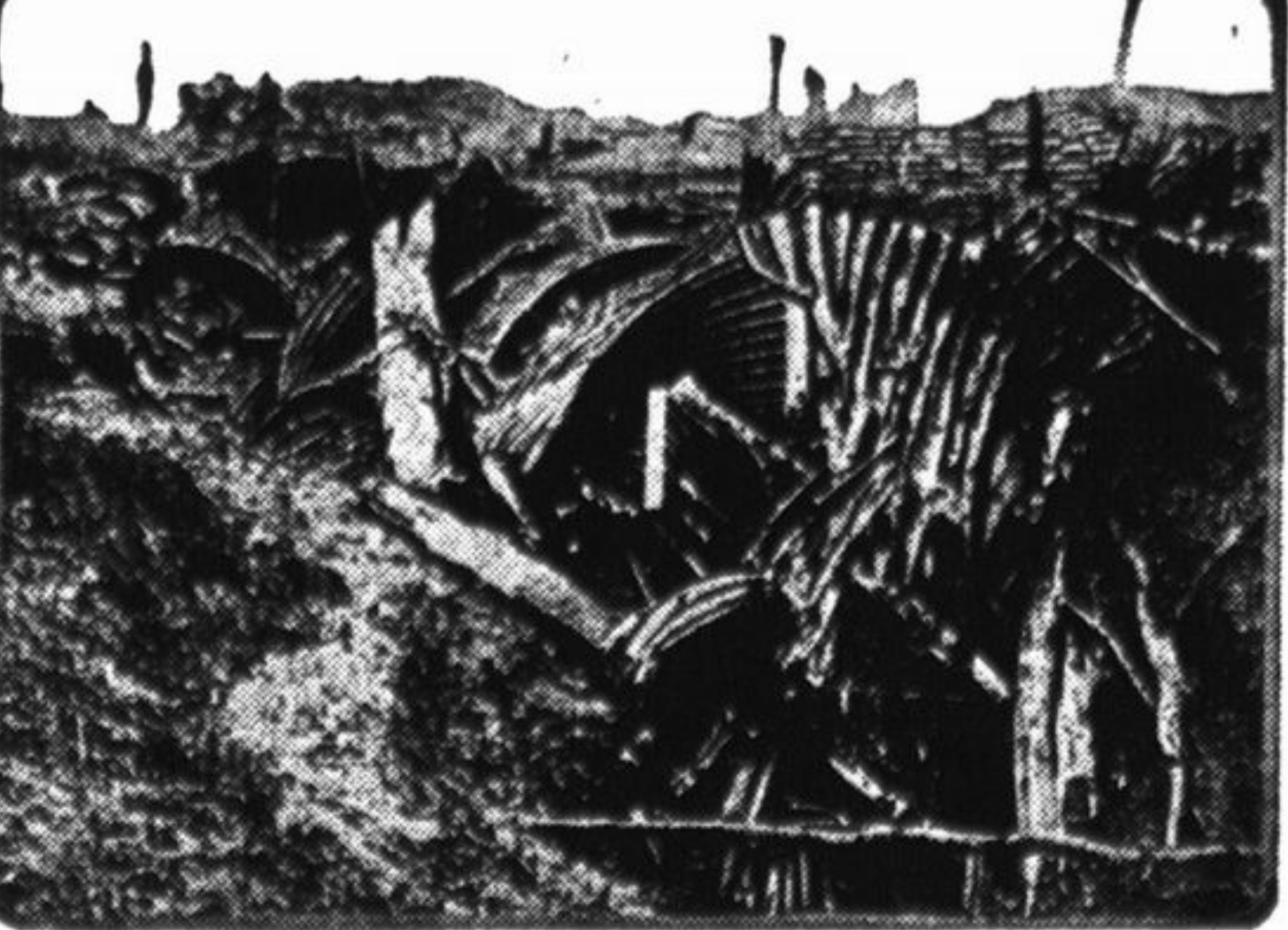
Not a Matter of Size.

Some of the greatest colleges in America never have 500 students in any one year. On the other hand, some of the cheapest quick-lunch schools in the country boast their thousands of students.

Uncle Eben.

"Fun what I kin hear," said Uncle Eben. "It's a wise prophet dat sticks to de weather bulletin an' lets de stock tickle alone."

JUST THE RUINS OF A GERMAN TRENCH



British official photograph taken on the western front. The ruins look a great deal like the ribs of an extinct mastodon, but are nothing but the remains of a German trench.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 534 pounds. The annual consumption of potatoes in New York exceeds 750,000,000 pounds.

Vast supplies of cocoa have been smuggled into Germany by way of Holland and Belgium. A new munition factory in Canada has a waiting list of 700 women who are anxious to work.

Great Britain has now prohibited the importation of all jewelry other than watches and watch cases except under license. Two bridges in a city in India are supported on large metal tanks which float on the water and accommodate themselves to the rise and fall.

...and purpose of their policy and the approved practice of their government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to liberty.

They cannot in honor withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

That service is nothing less than this—to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace.

The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind; not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged.

We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guaranties of a universal covenant and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterward when it may be too late.

No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war, and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing.

The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact, be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto sought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them.

It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all progress of military preparation.

Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing to its wings and come to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice.

There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderant armaments are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say.

British official photograph taken on the western front. The ruins look a great deal like the ribs of an extinct mastodon, but are nothing but the remains of a German trench. The trenches were constructed similar to the railroad subways with which the American people are familiar.

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THE WORLD

League in Senate.

TO HOLD ALOOF

Must Change its Policy to Bring End to World War.

President Wilson's address to the Congress, in which he laid down the question of the United States from its traditional policy of non-entanglement in world league after the war.

More than a century ago, the United States, in its foreign policy, was believed to have adopted a policy of non-entanglement in world league after the war.

President Wilson's address to the Congress, in which he laid down the question of the United States from its traditional policy of non-entanglement in world league after the war.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. Table with columns for arrival and departure times from East and West.

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