

DEPUTIES HEAR WOODROW WILSON

Members of French Chamber Insist on Standing—High Honors Paid. President Urges in Vain That Audience be Seated During His Address.

Paris, Feb. 3.—President Wilson this evening delivered an address in the chamber of deputies having as auditors President Poincare, the presidents of the chamber and the senate and large numbers of members of both houses of parliament and the personnel of the French cabinet.

The president was accompanied to the Palais Bourbon by President Poincare, who called for him at the Murat Mansion. Premier Clemenceau and M. Dubost, speaker of the senate, also were in the party, which reached the Palais Bourbon exactly at 5 o'clock.

Paul Deschanel received the party on the steps of the building, standing bare-headed in the damp and chilly weather. The party then disappeared into the chamber, M. Deschanel leading the way, with President Wilson and M. Poincare walking side by side, and with M. Dubost and M. Clemenceau bringing up the rear.

New Uniforms Worn. Military honors were rendered by the Republican Guard, resplendent in new uniforms and their full regalia. The presidential party entered the chamber amid a fanfare of bugles and the rolling of drums. Then the band of the Republican Guard played the American National Anthem and "The Marseillaise," all those inside the chamber meanwhile rising and cheering.

The chamber was decorated with French and American flags. The spacious room was packed to its limit. President Wilson, President Poincare and M. Clemenceau and M. Dubost were given seats facing the presidential chair which was occupied by M. Deschanel, who opened the sitting.

Mrs. Wilson, Mme. Poincare and Mme. Deschanel had seats in the

presidential gallery while the diplomatic section was filled with many distinguished personalities, including members of the peace conference, among them David Lloyd George, British prime minister; Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, and Secretary Lansing. All the ministers were on the government bench.

M. Deschanel opened the sitting with a short but eloquent speech of welcome to which President Wilson replied in English, an interpreter translating it into French.

Long Applause Given.

As President Wilson rose and walked toward the tribune, with a quick step, the deputies, senators and others arose and cheered and applauded for fully five minutes. The audience insisted on hearing the president's address standing. M. Poincare, M. Clemenceau and M. Dubost also stood. This seemed to embarrass President Wilson, who made gestures that the deputies remain seated but they shouted: "Standing! We will hear you standing!"

President Wilson turned to M. Deschanel begging him to request that the deputies be seated but the president of the chamber shrugged his shoulders as if helpless, and President Wilson began in a low voice, which gained force as he proceeded.

There was a ripple of applause now and then as he was speaking but the majority of the deputies and senators were unable to understand English clearly; thus the enthusiasm did not break out until the interpreter translated the speech. Then deputies and senators gave full vent to their feelings.

President Wilson spoke as follows: "I am keenly aware of the unusual and distinguished honor you are paying me by permitting me to meet you in this place and to address you from his historic platform.

"Indeed, sir, as day has followed day and week has followed week in this hospitable land of France, I have felt the sense of comradeship ever becoming more and more intimate and it has seemed to me that

the making of history was becoming singularly clear.

United in Affection.

"We knew before this war began that France and America were united in affection. We knew the occasions which drew the two nations together in those years which now seem so far away, when the world was first beginning to thrill with the impulse of human liberty when the soldiers of France came to help the struggling little republic of America to get on its feet and proclaim one of the first victories of freedom.

"We had never forgotten that, but we did not see the full meaning of it. A hundred years and more went by and the spindles were slowly weaving the web of history. We did not see it to be complete, the whole of the design to be made plain.

"Now look what has happened! In that far off day when France came to the assistance of America, America was fighting Great Britain and now she is linked as closely to Great Britain as she is to France. We see now how these apparently diverging lines of history are coming together. The nations which once stood in battle array against one another are now shoulder to shoulder, fighting a common enemy.

"It was a long time before we saw that, and in the last four years something has happened that is unprecedented in the history of mankind. It is nothing less than this—that bodies of men on both sides of the sea and in all parts of the world have to realize their comradeship in freedom.

"France in the meantime, as we have often said, stood at the frontier of freedom. Her lines lay along the very lines that divided the home of freedom from the home of military despotism. Hers was the immediate part. Hers was the constant dread. Hers was the most pressing necessity of perpetration and she had constantly to ask herself this question 'if the blow falls, who will come to our assistance?'"

America Pays Debt.

"And the question was answered in the most unexpected way. Her allies came to her assistance but many

more than her allies. The free people of the world came to her assistance.

"And in this way America paid her debt of gratitude to France by sending her sons to fight upon the soil of France. She did more. She assisted in drawing the forces of the world together in order that France might never again feel her isolation; in order that France might never feel that hers was a lonely peril and would never again have to ask the question who would come to her assistance.

"For the alternative is a terrible alternative, for France. I do not need to point out to you that east of you in Europe the future is full of question. Beyond the Rhine, across Germany, across Poland, across Russia, across Asia there are questions unanswered and they may be for the present unanswerable.

"France still stands at the frontier. France still stands in the presence of those threatening and unanswered questions—threatening because unanswered; stands waiting for the solution of matters which touch her directly and intimately and constantly and if she must stand alone what must she do? She must put upon her people a constant burden of taxation. She must undergo sacrifices that may become intolerable.

Must Be Ready.

"And not only she, but the other nations of the world must do the like. They must be ready for any terrible incident of injustice. The thought is not inconceivable.

"I visited the other day a portion of the devastated regions of France. I saw the noble city of Reims in ruins and I could not help saying to myself, 'here is where the blow fell because the rulers of the world did not sooner see how to prevent it.'

"The rulers of the world have been thinking of the relations of governments and forgetting the relations of peoples. They have been thinking of the maneuvers of international dealing, when what they ought to have been thinking of was the fortunes of men and women and the safety of home and the care that they should

take that their people should be happy because they were safe.

"They know that the only way to do this is to make it certain that the same thing will not always happen that has happened this time, that there never shall be any doubt or waiting or surmise, but that whenever France or any free people is threatened the whole world will be ready to vindicate its liberty. It is for that reason I take it I had such a warm and intelligent enthusiasm in France for the society of nations—France with her keen vision, France with her prophetic vision.

"It seems to be not only the need of France but the need of mankind. And France sees the sacrifices which are necessary for the establishment of the society of nations are not to be compared with the constant dread of another catastrophe falling on the fair cities and areas of France.

"There was a no more beautiful country. There was a no more prosperous country. There was a no more free spirited people. All the world had admired France and none of the world grudged her liberty and her property. And it has profited us terribly as the cost has been, to witness what has happened, to see with the physical eye what has happened, because injustice was wrought.

Tragedy of France.

"The president of the chamber has pictured as I can not picture, the appalling sufferings, the terrible tragedy of France, but it is a tragedy which could not be repeated. As the pattern of history has disclosed itself it has disclosed the hearts of men drawing towards one another. Comradeship have become vivid. The purpose of association has become evident.

"The nations of the world are about to consummate a brotherhood which will make it unnecessary in the future to maintain these crushing armaments which make the peoples suffer almost as much in peace as they suffered in war.

"When the soldiers of America crossed the ocean they did not bring with them merely their arms. They brought with them a very vivid con-

ception of France. They landed upon the soil of France with quickened pulses. They knew that they had come to do a thing which the heart of America had wished to do. When General Pershing stood at the tomb of Lafayette and said 'Lafayette, we are here!' it was as if he said 'Lafayette, here is the completion of the great story whose first chapter you assisted to write.'

"The world has seen the great plot worked out and how the people of France may rest assured that their prosperity is secure because their homes are secure, and men everywhere not only wish her happiness and prosperity but are ready to assure her that with all the forces and wealth at their command they will guarantee her security and safety.

CHAS. L. MILFORD DIES IN COLUMBIA

Charles L. Milford, contractor and builder, died at his home, Milford, near Garner's Ferry Road, late yesterday afternoon of pneumonia, induced by influenza. Mr. Milford had been sick about two weeks. He had made Columbia his home for the past 10 years and had endeared himself to many friends here. He had recently been connected with the government in construction work at Camp Jackson.

Mr. Milford was 45 years old and is survived by his widow and four children: Miss Bernie Milford, Chas. L. Milford, Jr., Robert and Bailey Milford. He is also survived by his father, T. P. Milford, of Shandon Annex, three brothers and four sisters.

Funeral services will be conducted at the grave in Elmwood Cemetery this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.—The State, Feb. 4th, 1919.

Rats will not remain where they can not get food. Build metal bins and cribs or rat-proof the other buildings.

A much neglected source of lime, potash, and phosphoric acid is wood ashes.

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