

A Full Page of Pictures of the 15th Infantry Parade on Page 9

Col. Hayward and Negro Warriors Receive Ovation in 5th Ave. Parade

Officials Cheer Medal Winners

"Chickin' Dinner" With Entertainment Brings City's Welcome to Close

Fireman Killed In Burning Ship At Bush Piers

Seventh of Luckenbach Vessels Narrowly Escapes Destruction; Eight Men Hurt

Homage of Gratitude

Deport Girl Stowaways

Feminine Freight of Transport May Cause Trouble for Officers

Good Positions Easy

Keen Competition Demands a Knowledge of Languages

All Harlem Greets Heros

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U. S. to Try To End Strike On Buildings

Baker and Wilson to Seek Adjustment of Problems at Issue in New York

Woman Jumps From Pier

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The board of special inquiry ordered the women deported on the technical charge that they were likely to become public charges.

Good Positions Easy

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A sixty-four page book, entitled "Language Logic," profusely illustrated with full page half-tone engravings, tells how Spanish can be acquired by a very wonderful method by which you can learn to speak as well as read and write Spanish, French, Italian and English simply by listening to a specially prepared phonograph records on any machine.

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Soviet Plan Of Forced Free Love

Two Decrees for "Nationalization" of Women Given to Overman Committee

Elevator Men Quit Work

Gompers Urged to Block the Plans of Employers to Get European Contracts

Children State - Owned

Also Prize of 200 Rubles Provided by One Committee for Mother of Twins

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NEW TRUCE TERMS SIGNED; HELGOLAND TO BE STRIPPED; U. S. SOON TO QUIT RUSSIA

Preliminary Steps Taken to Withdraw Allied and American Troops

Soldiers Expected To Leave by Spring

Wilson Notifies Baker 500 Engineers Will Aid in Work of Evacuation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Withdrawal of American troops from Russia at the "earliest practicable moment" next spring was announced in a letter received to-day by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, from Secretary of War Baker.

Secretary Baker's statement was based on a communication to the War Department forwarded by General Tasker H. Bliss, of the American peace delegation, at the instance of the President, in which General Bliss reported that the President has approved the sending of American railroad troops to Murmansk "to facilitate the prompt withdrawal of American and Allied troops from North Russia at the earliest possible moment that weather conditions in the spring will permit."

To facilitate the withdrawal additional forces are being dispatched to the scene. Great Britain is sending 2,400 troops and the United States railroad engineer units numbering about 500 men.

Secretary Baker also said General Bliss had informed him that the British military authorities felt no apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel.

Secretary Baker's letter, which was sent to the chairman of both the House and Senate Military Committees, said: "I have just received a cablegram from General Bliss, sent by the President's direction, in which I am told that the President has approved the sending of two American railway companies to Murmansk for the following objects: First, to assure greater safety during this winter of the Allied forces both along Murmansk and at Archangel and south of Archangel; second, the much better supply and, if necessary, the reinforcement from Murmansk of the advance detachments south of Murmansk and Archangel; third, to facilitate the prompt withdrawal of American and Allied troops in North Russia at the earliest possible moment that weather conditions in the spring will permit."

The President has directed me to communicate the foregoing to the heads of the Allied governments, which I have done. The

Wait on Future Events

"Are the Allies prepared to recognize the present German government?" he was then asked. His answer was: "If the results of the recent election are carried out in due form there is no reason why it should not be recognized in the ordinary way."

The position of the French with regard to the league of nations gives special importance to the declarations of M. Pichon. He said that France had not the slightest intention of weakening the unanimity with which the draft of the covenant went before the peace conference, but that Leon Bourgeois had pointed out certain additions to the text which were desirable for the strengthening of guarantees, and that a movement toward securing these additions certainly would be made.

The situation as he explained it was that the draft had been unanimously agreed to by the powers represented on the commission, and it remained for the peace conference itself to see whether it could be improved. Any power may introduce an amendment, which will be referred to the league of nations commission and later reported to the conference.

Will Work Without Wilson

To questions whether the peace conference would meet before the return of President Wilson, M. Pichon replied: "When leaving, the President placed great stress upon his desire that the work of the peace conference should go on during his absence, adding that he had left behind him a trusted, who were fully able to continue the work. He is anxious to come back as soon as possible, and hopes that the work done while he is away will result in important questions being considerably advanced toward final solution."

When asked, "Can the Allies among themselves form a league before the neutrals are consulted?" he replied that the answer was in the covenant in which the powers constitute themselves a league. The league will not reach its final form until the neutrals are consulted, he added, "but they will certainly come in and agree to form part of the league."

"Must the national parliaments be consulted in regard to the covenant?" was another question, and M. Pichon answered: "Of course, the parliaments of the various nations must pass on the covenant before it goes into force, because the questions of sovereignty and military power are involved, making parliamentary sanction imperative."

Germans Curbed, Says Erzberger

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.—Mathias Erzberger has returned to Weimar from Treves, according to a German wireless message picked up here. Following his return he appeared before the National Assembly and read the text of the new armistice agreement. After he had finished the reading Erzberger is reported to have said:

"I do not wish any of this House to ever have to live through such heavy hours as it was my fate to live at Treves. The German commission's activity was kept to the narrowest limits, as Marshal Foch declined to extend the period, and he declared he was unable to alter anything in the stipulations, since the conditions had been framed by the chiefs of the Allied governments. Marshal Foch's interpreter stated that President Wilson has approved the conditions of the new armistice."

Allies Must Curb Germany, Constitution Pichon Says

French Minister Declares Teutons Are To Be Made to Realize Their Defeat

By Frederick Moore

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Wilson does not believe an amendment to the Constitution is necessary to permit the United States to join the league of nations, unless he has changed his mind radically on this question. He has said the President and the Senate can commit the country to compulsory arbitration and even to the policy of an international army to enforce the decrees of an international tribunal, thereby displaying a sharp difference in opinion with several very eminent lawyers in the Senate.

This fact became known here tonight at the same time that it became evident that Mr. Wilson's request that there be no debate on the league of nations plan in Congress before he had explained the document to the Foreign Affairs and Relations Committee would not be strictly observed.

Senator Poindexter gave notice of his intention to speak Wednesday and it was taken for granted that a discussion of the league plan would take place in the Senate.

Wilson Letter Is Cited

In view of the attacks on the proposal for the United States to join the league of nations as unconstitutional and the contention by many Senators that such a surrender of the war-making power by Congress, as is implied in joining such a league, would necessitate an amendment to the Constitution, the following letter, written by President Wilson to Senator John E. Shafroth, of Colorado, on January 3, 1917, and made public for the first time today, when Mr. Shafroth gave me the letter, is of great interest.

"My Dear Senator: "Personally, I do not doubt our power to join in any arrangement with regard to the maintenance of the peace of the world in which the President and the Senate may unite, but I realize the interest and importance of resolutions such as you have introduced and am very glad indeed that the matter is to be thoroughly canvassed. My own feeling is that the power of dealing with foreign affairs is given in as complete terms as necessary in the Constitution, and I think the more the question is discussed the more clear that will become.

"Cordially and sincerely yours, "(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

Amendment Evoked Letter

The letter was in reply to a letter from Senator Shafroth asking an endorsement of an amendment to the Constitution which Mr. Shafroth had proposed. To be fully appreciated in its important bearing on the present discussion as to whether the United States could join the league as proposed at Paris without an amendment to the Constitution, the letter must be considered in connection with the Shafroth amendment.

The section which Mr. Shafroth at that time wished to add to the legislation is as follows: "The President is authorized to negotiate and, after ratification by both houses of Congress, to sign a treaty or treaties with all or a part of the other sovereign nations of the world, engaging the United States to submit for final determination all international disputes threatening war to an international tribunal or tribunals and also engaging the United States to assist in supplying funds for the support of said tribunal or tribunals and of

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Kiel Canal Also Expected To Be Dismantled and Opened to World Trade

Foe Agrees to Live Up to Old Terms

Erzberger Asks Release of Prisoners and Use of German Merchant Ships

The new Allied armistice terms were signed by the German armistice commission on Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

Under the terms Marshal Foch will impose demobilization and disarmament upon Germany. The exact disarmament requirements have not been announced, but they are said to apply to both the army and navy fortifications. Helgoland and the Kiel Canal will be stripped of their defenses and the canal is to be opened to commercial navigation, it is said.

It is also said that the German warships which have been interned in Scapa Flow are to be surrendered and destroyed.

Germany must abandon all offensive movements against the Poles and prohibit her troops from crossing the Russian frontier at certain points.

A line of demarcation was drawn between Germany and Poland in such a way as to give Poland a considerable part of Posen and a strip of Silesia.

The restrictions on German armament enforced by the armistice renewal are to be made permanent through the league of nations, it is said.

The German government, after an all-night session at Weimar, at which the leaders of all parties were present, ordered Chairman Erzberger, of the German armistice commission, to sign the document.

Erzberger, at the instance of the German government, presented a note to Marshal Foch regarding the release of German prisoners, and also concerning German merchant ships and commercial intercourse between Germany and occupied German territory.

The Supreme Allied Peace Council in Paris, at the suggestion of Winston Churchill, British Secretary of State for War, took up the question of renewing the invitation to the Russian faction for the Prinkop conference, on the basis of new conditions.

Blockade Not Raised, But Relief Measures Are Expected Later

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Marshal Foch appeared in person before the council of great powers to-day and announced the acceptance and the signing by the Germans of the new conditions of the armistice.

The signing took place at 6 o'clock Sunday evening on board Marshal Foch's private car at Treves.

This avers what promised to be a rather critical situation, as it had been reported that the Germans might persist in carrying out their intimations of a refusal to sign.

The new terms, while still withheld, are understood to restrict German operations against Poland within certain fixed lines, thus removing the danger of a military clash, and at the same time opening access between the interior of Poland and the Baltic Sea.

