

U. S. MARTIAL LAW FOR SEATTLE IF BIG STRIKE CONTINUES

Mayor to Ask Federal Control Unless 60,000 Return to Work To-day at 8 A.M.

MORE TROOPS READY

Soldiers Operate Electric and Gas Plants—Only 1 Street Car Running.

SOUP KITCHENS FAILURE

Tacoma Trouble Subsiding, but Many Persons Flee to Other Coast Cities.

SEATTLE, Feb. 7.—The Federal Government will be asked by Mayor Ole Hanson to assume complete charge of Seattle if the strike of 35,000 union workers in sympathy with 25,000 shipyard workers who laid down their tools January 31 is not called off by 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After nearly three hours discussion among Mayor Hanson, J. W. Spangler, a banker; the Rev. M. A. Matthews and a special committee of the general strike conference committee it was announced to-night that the conference had failed to reach an agreement in regard to calling off the strike. Industry was halted in Seattle to-day, but in Tacoma the walkout had not assumed great proportions and the only outward indication there of unusual conditions was the absence of street car service.

Major Gen. John F. Morrison, commander of the Western Department of the army, was en route from San Francisco to Seattle to-night to assume personal command of the Regular Army troops that are doing guard duty here and in Tacoma.

Small Breaks in Strike

To-day, the second day of the strike, a break in the union ranks was the reopening of fifteen of the city's seventy schools, with the aid of engineers and janitors, who refused to strike with the rest of their comrades; the action of the City Electricians Union in serving notice on the strike committee that its members would return to work at once, and the reopening of one union barber shop.

The Post-Intelligencer, a morning newspaper, announced to-night that it would publish a four page paper without advertisements, mainly to "quiet the many disturbing rumors that have been causing much worry to the law-abiding citizens of this city."

One Street Car Running

Street car service in Seattle consisted to-day of a lone car. Civilian guards were stationed beside the conductor and motorman, but there was no interference.

It was indicated by the Seattle authorities that an effort would be made to-morrow to inaugurate a regular street car service, and guard if necessary, of automobile trucks manned by soldiers and policemen.

From Portland, Ore., came word of an epidemic from Seattle to Portland hotels of persons who, in many cases, said they had left Seattle to escape the discomforts and possible dangers of the general strike.

Major Issues Proclamations

Mayor Hanson's notice to the strike committees issued to-day was as follows: "I hereby notify you that unless the

I. W. W. Demand \$6 Day of Six Hours in Butte

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 7.—Industrial Workers of the World at a meeting here voted to-day to strike in protest against the wage reduction put into effect by the mines of the Butte district.

The I. W. W. demand a six hour day and \$6 a day wage scale. The wage scale put into effect to-day is for \$4.75, a reduction of \$1, and is based on the contract entered into several years ago with the Western Federation of Miners.

STRIKE ORDER REVEALS PLOT

Seattle Union's Pronouncement Calls for "Iron March of Labor."

WORKINGMEN TO RULE

Committee Operates Public Business—Can't See End of Course, They Admit.

The deep significance of the Seattle strike, which does not appear in the mere story of industrial paralysis, is indicated by the publication of the strike order addressed to the citizens of Seattle on February 4.

Copies of the document, which is one of the most remarkable pronouncements labor ever issued in this country, were obtained by the National Association of Manufacturers and reached the city yesterday.

"They are significant in the plans which they reveal. They are perhaps even more significant because of their language and tone and the purpose which they betray."

Can't See Ultimate Goal

The strike committee says frankly that the movement thus begun "will lead no one knows where."

"The leaders of the strike have formed committees to care for the sick and enfeebled in the Seattle hospitals, while the city's industrial life is suspended. They police the city against lawlessness."

Need "Iron March of Labor"

"We do not need hysteria. We need the iron march of labor. Labor will feed the people. Twelve great kitchens have been offered and from them food will be distributed by the provision trades at low cost to all. Labor will care for the babies and the sick. The milk wagon will deliver milk to the homes of the babies, invalids and hospitals and taking care of the cleaning of linen for hospitals."

Soldiers Thankful for Smokes Sent to Them

"THERE is nothing like a cigarette, especially over here, when at times such things are not to be had. A large number of convalescent soldiers received cigarettes here to-day and there is a warm place in our hearts for the thoughtful people who contributed to THE SUN Tobacco Fund."

U. S. EXPENSES RUNNING WILD, SAYS FORDNEY

Ways and Means Member Warns House of Rising Wave of Protests.

COMPILES HUGE TOTAL

Outstanding Bills Dec. 31 Were \$21,000,000,000 and Still Climbing.

ASKS EXTRAVAGANCE CUT

Declares Big Outlay Asked for Navy Is Not Justified at This Time.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Representative Fordney (Mich.), ranking Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, offered the House to-day a startling compilation of the actual and proposed financial obligations of the Government for the next twelve months.

In presenting his figures Mr. Fordney called attention to the rising wave of protest throughout the country against the proposed continuation of the socialistic and paternalistic economic ventures, of the vast war time expenditures and resultant tax burdens.

"I caution you," he said, "that we are going wild in governmental expenditures. We have been very extravagant in the war but we will forget that because to effect it we have won the war. But where are we going to land in the expenditures of this Government if we are not somewhat conservative?"

"On December 31, 1918, the outstanding obligations of the Government in bonds, certificates of indebtedness, war savings stamps, &c., amounted to \$21,000,000,000. The interest on this is estimated at \$1,000,000,000. The naval appropriation we are now considering calls for an expenditure of \$746,000,000. For hospital construction \$36,000,000.

\$650,000,000 for ships. The merchant marine will cost us conservatively about \$650,000,000. The extra cost for war in discharging men from the service will be at least \$500,000,000 and possibly double that. The aircraft appropriation of from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000,000 does not include the proposed aerial mail and that undoubtedly will call for \$50,000,000 more. The Government operation of the railroads already has furnished a loss of \$750,000,000 during the past year of Government control and this probably will be increased to \$500,000,000 before the roads are restored to their owners."

"Government contracts have been authorized up to \$2,000,000,000. The guarantee to the farmers on wheat, conservatively estimated, will be \$1,000,000,000. The bonus for soldiers pending in the \$150,000,000. The European food bill recently passed carries \$100,000,000 extra clerk hire to members of the House will exceed \$500,000 in the next twelve months."

"The Federal Employment Bureau is asking for \$4,000,000 for the next year. The bonus for soldiers pending in the revenue bill—\$40 a man—will amount to \$255,000,000."

Huge Bill for Country

"This is the amount the Congress is going to be called on to collect from the public in the next twelve months, amounting to \$8,790,000,000. This does not include the ordinary expenses of the Government, but it is true the tax bill will collect, if the estimates made are correct, in round numbers \$8,000,000,000. But in the very near future we are going to be called on to pass another revenue bill in addition to the one which will be passed to-morrow."

ACTON POSTPONED ON NAVAL MEASURE

Bill Approved, Except Provision for Radio Stations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Final action on the naval appropriation bill, which was postponed in the House to-day, probably until next week, because of an agreement not to hold a night session. The House also deferred consideration of appropriations aggregating \$236,000,000 for completing the unfinished part of the first programme authorized in 1916.

Disapproval of purchase of wireless stations was recorded to-day by the House in the adoption without objection of an amendment providing that no expenditures be made from the engineering appropriations of \$25,000,000 for the purchase of radio stations.

Representative Lehigh (New Jersey) offered a amendment, with the statement that he thought it wise to prevent the Navy Department from "acting as it did last year" in buying radio stations without the loose authority of the naval bill.

Representative Mann (Illinois), Republican leader, asked if the amendment for the purchase of radio stations had been approved. They include appropriations of \$78,500,000 for the Marine Corps, \$178,500,000 for pay of the navy, \$37,500,000 for repair of vessels, \$35,000,000 for engineering expenditures and \$7,500,000 for maintenance of yards and docks.

Under the appropriation for yards are included \$300,000 for the Boston dry dock, \$1,200,000 for completing the Philadelphia dry dock, \$300,000 for water front improvements at Norfolk and \$1,000,000 for water front improvements at the Hampton Roads naval base.

GEORGE HERRON, FREE LOVER, TO REPRESENT U. S.

Former Iowa Professor Is Named as Delegate to Marmora Conference.

W. A. WHITE, ASSOCIATE

Expelled Educator and Affinity Tried to Found Marriageless Colony.

TO MEET RUSSIAN ENVOYS

Appointment Recalls Storm Over Plan to Establish Cult at Metuchen, N. J.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—William Allen White of Emporia, Kan., and Prof. George Davis Herron have been appointed the American delegates to the Marmora conference with the Russian faction.

George D. Herron, Socialist, writer, lecturer, expelled pastor and free love advocate, recently wrote a book entitled "Woodrow Wilson and the World's Peace." He first loomed large on the American horizon when he persuaded his wife to divorce him and immediately thereafter announced that he and Miss Carrie Rand were living together as man and wife.

This was the climax of one of the most sensational stories that had started the country in years; for Herron and his affinity contemplated a sequel in a "Free Love Colony" at Metuchen, N. J., where all with the same beliefs—and money—could come for rest and love.

The couple had bought several hundred acres of the lands around Metuchen and intended splitting it up into farms for the sold citizens persuaded them to abandon their love promotion scheme. In later years, though, the couple returned to the easy town and were cordially received.

Stories of the day were to the effect that Miss Rand had bought and paid for her affinity with \$50,000 which she settled upon Mrs. Herron to get a divorce from her husband. The wife admitted having been paid.

The mother of Miss Rand, Mrs. E. D. Rand, widow of a lumberman who had grown wealthy, saw possibilities of a new Messiah in Herron, whom she endowed with a chair in Iowa College. She is said to have paid \$50,000 for the purchase of the college and applied Christianity—and proceeded to apply his version of it until the college expelled him years later.

He was expelled by the Congregational Church of Iowa because of his free love views blooming in his sermons, much to the consternation of the farmers who had never heard of him. Their wives objected too.

Expelled After Deserting Family. Herron held on at the college, however, for some time. Finally when he deserted his wife and two children to go and live in the same house with the Hands this was more than the good professors could stand, so they expelled him, too.

The divorce followed and the Hands and Herron came on to New York, where Miss Rand and the professor plighted their troth in the presence of the Rev. William Thurston Brown of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Rochester. To witnesses there seemed little of the ceremony.

My friends, I have chosen Miss Rand to be my companion. My friends, I have chosen Mr. Herron to be my companion. The Rev. Dr. Brown then said: "I announce (not pronounce) you man and wife."

Throughout the notoriety that followed the pair when they went shortly after their marriage to Metuchen, N. J., where it was rumored they had founded a "love colony." Dr. Herron insisted that the marriage had been legal.

"We were married legally and even conventionally. The only thing that in the marriage ceremony differed from any marriage service was that the clergyman used the word 'announce' instead of 'pronounce,' and that each of the friends present was asked to express some personal sentiment as a part of the ceremony."

Dr. Herron's views on matrimony were expressed frequently in the course of his professional life at Grinnell, Ia., and from the lecture platform. He was expelled from the Congregational Church for a denial of the right of society to sanction or undo the marriage tie between man and woman, and for "immoral and un-Christian" conduct in divorcing his first wife.

His View on Marriage. In speaking of marriage Dr. Herron once said: "People who love each other and who therefore ought to live with each other need no laws to bind them together. The coercive family will pass away with the coercive economic system. Even when love exists on the part of one and not on the part of the other there can be no possible good in the two being kept together by external law."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS HALF DRAWN; WILSON NOT TO HEAD NEW SOCIETY; CONGRESS TO DIRECT USE OF ARMS

BELGIUM SEEKS INDEMNITY NOW

Country Cannot Wait for Exact Reckoning, Says Baron Van Den Neuvel.

PARTIAL PAYMENT URGED

Nation in Need of Food and Machinery at Once. He Pleads.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The financial claims of Belgium against Germany are most urgent. Baron van den Neuvel, a member of the Belgian peace delegation and a member of the Peace Conference Committee on Reparations, said to-day.

Belgium, he declared, has not time to wait for an agreement to be reached on the exact figures of the indemnity which is due her before obtaining at least partial reparation. The Baron said that a percentage of the indemnity should be paid immediately.

Belgium needs food and machinery at once, he added. Her working men are idle, her industries are at a standstill or working at a loss and her foreign trade will go to other markets unless something is done without delay.

Long Time for Reckoning

Baron van den Neuvel said it would take much time to reckon the exact figure of Belgium's losses through military operations, occupation and enemy requisitions. The amount of damages to her territory, her towns, villages and private citizens have suffered heavy losses. The Belgian Government alone spent \$600,000,000 for carrying on the war and more than \$400,000,000 for feeding the population in occupied territory.

Belgium war contributions exacted from the provincial governments during more than four years aggregated from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000 a month. The Baron said. Private citizens have been despoiled of their copper and other valuables and their sufferings through unemployment have been accentuated by the high cost of living. More than 50,000 houses in Belgium have been destroyed.

In an effort to ruin Belgian competition after the war, the Baron continued, Germany seized all raw materials and the greater part of the machinery and industrial installations in the iron, steel and manufacturing plants. The Cockerill steel plant, for instance, which employed nearly 12,000 workmen was turned over to the Germans. Out of the 3,200 breweries in Belgium 2,800 have been robbed of their copper material of all kinds.

Damage to Soil

The Belgian farmers, the Baron said, have lost all their means, especially their stock, and are sorely needed now for reproduction. All the cattle have been requisitioned and sent to Germany and the very land itself is poor in Belgium provinces for lack of fertilizer and for the same reason in Flanders. The inundations of salt water in Flanders have affected the soil and rendered that part of Belgium sterile for the next seven years.

"While the foregoing losses may be figured in money, what cannot be reckoned is the irreparable damage to the health of the population because of privations," the Baron continued. "One hundred and twenty thousand workmen were forcibly deported to Germany or to the zone immediately behind the fighting line. One hundred and twenty thousand workmen are in such a state of health that they are an easy prey to tuberculosis."

"In order that life may resume its normal trend in Belgium many things are indispensable which do not depend altogether upon the Belgians. What Belgium needs is the immediate reestablishment of means of communication, machinery, raw material, customs tariffs to protect home industries and the immediate payment by Germany of the indemnity to the full limit of her resources."

"Asked if he thought that his country had a claim to priority on the first installment of the indemnity to be paid by Germany, Baron van den Neuvel said: "Can you name any country which has a greater claim on the German Government? However, arrangements have just been concluded by which France, Great Britain and America guarantee to send 10,000,000 francs worth of products and raw material to Belgium."

UPPER HUNGARY IS SWEEPED BY STRIKE

Demonstration Is Directed Against Behavior of Czechs.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.—A great general strike which embraced the whole north-west of Hungary started Monday at Korneopol, according to advices from Budapest. All business was suspended and hotels and cafes closed.

On Thursday the strike spread throughout upper Hungary, embracing the merchants, public officials and the railway, postal, municipal and law forces. They declare their determination to continue the strike until the Czechs alter their behavior. The Czech command threatened the postal strikers with death, but without being able to secure the men's return to work.

ALLIES WILL FIX HARDER TERMS

Supreme Council to Send Ultimatum to Germany at Armistice Renewal.

FRENCH DEMAND ESSEN

Ebert Warns Not to Push Terms Too Hard or Break Will Follow.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The allied Premier met this afternoon at the Supreme Intergovernmental War Council, to fix new terms to be imposed upon Germany, whose tactics of obstruction and recrimination are said to have reached a climax in a threat made at Weimar by Chancellor Ebert that Germany might break off negotiations with the Allies.

The feeling in Peace Conference circles is that the Germans are more and more forgetting their position and it is expected that the Supreme War Council soon will take measures to bring the Germans to a sense of the realities.

Marshal Foch will go to Treves on February 17 to fix the conditions for a third renewal of the armistice. It is understood that the council will set a brief time within which the Germans must carry out the conditions they have fully fulfilled in part. In this respect it is noted that not one of the German merchant ships which were to have been sent to certain allied ports has yet been handed over.

For Occupation of Essen

French opinion considers that the occupation of Essen is of first necessity if the Allies are to control Germany's principal war factories. Public opinion in France also is asking if the Supreme War Council is going to allow Field Marshal von Hindenburg to establish himself in Bromberg and prepare a campaign against Poland, which can only be supplied through Danzig.

The Supreme War Council also will fix the date of the armistice with Great Britain, the United States and allied nations in the armies of occupation, both in Europe and Asia. The Supreme Council's official bulletin said.

Chancellor Ebert's Warning

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Chancellor Ebert in his address to the German National Assembly at Weimar yesterday said: "The conditions of the armistice have been of unheard severity and were carried out with the utmost exactness. My adversaries ought not to push us too far."

Denies Favoring Reds

Chairman Tells Senators About Capital Meeting. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Judson King, chairman of a recent meeting here, at which it was alleged the Russian Soviet Government had been defended, in an open letter to the Senate charged that press reports of the meeting had been garbled.

"There was no advocacy of anarchy or violence, no attack upon the American form of Government and no propaganda that Bolshevism is adopted as our country," he wrote. "The well known unanimous sentiment of audience and speakers was that American troops be withdrawn and Russia be permitted to settle her fate in her own way."

U. S. SHIP BURNS; 11 MISSING

Steamship Flirt Destroyed by Fire—18 Men Land.

THE AMERICAN steamship Flirt, with a cargo of coal, was destroyed by fire on January 26, according to the captain of the steamship, who reached here yesterday. The captain and seventeen men of the crew landed at Calicut, February 5. The first mate and ten men were missing, but the captain believes they have been able to land safely.

The Flirt was a wooden steamship of 1,471 tons. She was built at St. Louis, La., in 1917. The Flirt left Newport News with a cargo of coal on January 24 for Porto Rico.

AIR ATTACK IN PORTUGAL

Republican Planes Bomb Espinho-Granja Railway.

LISBON, Feb. 6 (detached).—The Republican forces have dropped projectiles on Espinho, the monarchist stronghold, and returned safely to Aveiro. They also bombarded and damaged the railway from Espinho to Ovaria.

President Is Undecided as to Second Paris Trip

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President Wilson, according to officials here, has not yet made up his mind whether he will make a second trip to Europe. Latest advices indicate that the President's plans depend largely on what happens in the peace deliberations between now and this time next week, when the President expects to leave for the United States. It is intimated that not even the President knows yet whether he will go back to Paris.

If the President does decide to return, however, he will leave here very soon after March 4, when the present Congress ends.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—President Wilson has been forced to abandon his proposed visit to Belgium. It is understood that in the event he returns to Europe he will accept the Belgian invitation. The pressure of the President's duties in Paris will be so great in the few days remaining before his departure for the United States that he has been compelled reluctantly to forego his trip to Brussels at this time.

TORIES FIXED TO OPPOSE LEAGUE

Growing Hostility in England to Acceptance of Wilson's Ideas.

PRESS MORE OUTSPOKEN

American President Asserted to Be Using Britain as a Doormat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Feb. 7.—The unpopularity here of President Wilson's League of Nations plan is increasing to such an extent that, although Premier Lloyd George is in full sympathy with the proposals laid down in the Peace Conference, it is very probable that when he puts the matter before the House of Commons his own Government, mainly the Tory element which always has upheld a strong navy, will oppose him.

They will be joined by a majority of the new Coalition members, whose election slogan was "Make Germany pay and exclude her for all time from any League of Nations," while curiously enough the majority of the official opposition in Parliament is strongly in favor of the league. Discussing the proposed Syrian mandate and the League of Nations the Globe said:

"One peculiarity pertaining to the League of Nations is that its tasks are being undertaken before it comes into existence, while there is not a shadow of doubt that the London press is making one of the worst blunders ever made in prostrating itself before President Wilson and inviting him to regard the British Empire as his doormat."

"For one thing we are exasperating our friends who may have in the United States, who kindly resent that a politician should be allowed to acquire a spurious prestige abroad which might enable him to ride roughshod over all opposition at home and commit the American people to policies as disastrous to them as to us."

"In their eagerness to be as Wilsonian as Old House British editors are speaking generally of a boycott of every opinion of their betters whom they present to the public as a man who carries his own people in the hollow of his hand. Intelligent Americans are stupified by this amazing attitude on the part of our leading journals and wonder what game they are playing."

"President Wilson is not regarded in Washington as any friend of England nor, in fairness it must be stated, has he made any attempt to bamboozle us during his visit to Europe. He would appear to be steadily antagonistic to many of our vital interests and is accordingly the idol of all British pacifists and defeatists. This only belittles the mystery of the effectiveness of our patron newspapers."

KILLED IN MOTOR WRECK

J. W. Gilmore, Trenton, Is Victim—Three Friends Injured.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 7.—Walter Gilmore, president of the Gilmore Taxicab Company of Trenton, was killed and three companions injured when Gilmore lost control of his automobile on a steep hill near his company headquarters. The car plunged into a ditch and was crushed.

Miss Katherine Bennett of Philadelphia was taken to St. Peter's Hospital here, together with other women occupants of the car. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gilmore is adding to her injuries of the Haverhill Hotel at Trenton and Peter Mindelwarner, a Trenton hotel man, they were not seriously hurt.

Manufacturers and another party, Mr. Gilmore, but Colonel Harding, after an investigation, declared there were no signs of a collision.

Compulsory Arbitration Is Dropped From Draft as So Far Written.

SENATE STILL TO GUIDE

France and Italy Compel Abandonment of Description Clause.

MAY BE READY IN WEEK

Prospect That Plenary Session Will Act on League Before President Leaves.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Feb. 7.—All the big committees of the Peace Conference which are shaping the fundamental agreements which will underlie and support the entire structure of the peace treaty are pushing their work rapidly to get it into definite shape before the departure of President Wilson for America at the end of next week, and the prospect to-night is that the League of Nations plan at least will go before a plenary meeting of the Peace Congress before that time.

Eleven Articles Drawn.

The work of building up the League of Nations has progressed to a point where eleven of the twenty-two articles of the tentative draft have been submitted and considered and provisional changes have been made in each of them, there being as yet no final agreement by the committee on any one article. The part of the draft so far considered covers the organization of the league very largely. The committee seems to be on the point of agreeing to a permanent organization meeting in a neutral country, with an executive council and a president.

There is much speculation here as to whether President Wilson will be the first head of the league, an honor to which many think he is entitled, but his friends point out that this is altogether unlikely, as the league will be in existence long before the President finishes his term. As the present plan calls for regularly appointed members, who in turn will elect the president of the league, it is probable that President Wilson will not even be a member of the first body, although his successor in the White House might appoint him as a member, thus making possible his election eventually as the head of the league.

Vital Problems Still Wait. The most difficult of the problems before the committee on the Society of Nations have not been taken up yet; for example, compulsory arbitration has not been reached at all. Its fate having been settled in informal conferences. The President, it appears, did not fight long for this, although it was in his draft, the reason being that he had reached the conclusion it would precipitate another fight in the American Senate such as occurred over the previous arbitration treaties, and that even if the Senate did accept the principle it would be with reservations bringing in the Monroe Doctrine, which might imperil the whole treaty and cause much embarrassment.

The President now is moving very cautiously, his object being to get a plan that will stand the test of a Senate debate. He has consented already to several important modifications of his original draft suggested by members in meeting the Republican viewpoint. This is true especially of one of the most vital points, that stipulating that an invasion of another country shall constitute an act of war against every member of the league.

Left to Vote of Congress. As it was written, this would have bound the United States automatically to engage in hostilities. As it now stands, while theoretically the invasion of France by Germany would be the same as if German troops had landed in the United States, yet it would be left to Congress to determine if it was a casus belli for America, which could refuse to declare war or to use its armed forces if it chose, without violating the league agreement.

It is indisputable that changes like these weaken the plan of the league, but it has been apparent from the start that the impartment of national sovereignty would be talented, even so, and whether the league scheme was possible. The main addition to compulsory arbitration was on this account.

The President believes that the plan now finally put together will make wars virtually impossible in the future through the concert it af-