covered after his arrival here. With the League of Nations functioning there will be no neutrals in time of war; therefore, any definition of the freedom of the seas would be superfluous. This accounts apparently for the failure of the President to discuss it and the omission of any reference to it in the constitution of the league.

When he left for America the President was convinced of the seriousness of the economic situation, believing that the settlement of the pending economic questions, including the blockade, was more important than many of the pending political matters. Those who talked with him were tremendously impressed by his earnestness on this point. There is authority for saying that the President feels that there are the seeds of revolution the world over in the present situation.

Unable to Convince France.

It would seem that here again the French take the contrary viewpoint and appear as a stumbling block to the plans which apparently the President believes are vital. The President, it would seem, would have the German blockade lifted as soon as possible, as the effects of this blockade now are serious in all countries. He believes that Germany has food only for March and if brought near starvation the new Government could be overthrown easily and Bolshevism turned loose.

He has tried, so far in vain, to convince the French of the necessity of starting German industry and restoring normal trade throughout the world to prevent grave social disturbances, from which France would suffer equally with the other nations.

The President let it be known definitely that he hoped to leave Washington a few days after March 4, explaining that the nations here desired America to act as umpire in many territorial questions and others arising out of the war treaties.

PEACE CONFERENCE PAINTER SELECTED

Augustus John Will Make Symbolical Picture.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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PARIS, Feb. 15.—Augustus John has been entrusted with the task of painting a symbolical picture of the Peace Conference.

The League of Nations covenant which was submitted to the world's consideration, is a declaration of the rights of the peoples, and while it is in many ways a philosophical document it will have an extremely important practical bearing upon the daily life of whole generations to come.

It is certain that there will be criticism—criticism being essential to the satisfactory working of this conference, a certain amount of opposition from the smaller nations to placing so much power in the hands of the Big Five, but while there may be some who will complain that the whole proposal is up in clouds there will be others who will grumble because it is too definite. The perusal of the covenant, however, ought to convince most people that the League of Nations committee has avoided the two dangers of trying to do too much and of achieving too little.

Shows Common Sense.

The document shows that a good deal of common sense has been used in its drafting, and it is a very effective application of ideals to matters of fact. The French may suspend judgment for a short time in order to see what degree of security the league will be able to afford, but since the decisions meet many French criticisms their objections have fallen to the ground.

Nevertheless to the logical mind of the French the scheme will appear to suffer from the almost inevitable confusion of two ideas. There were two conceptions of the League of Nations, one that it should be a sort of super-state, which in order to abolish war would assume many of the rights of national sovereignities of its members; the other that the league should be less ambitious and should confine itself to forming a large copartnership in the interests of peace, with all of its members guaranteeing the territorial and political integrity of each other.

Both Tendencies Shown.

Both of these tendencies are shown in the covenant presented at to-day's conference. The league will have a hazy sovereign right and the control over some colonial territories and will also seek to regulate armaments and to act as a judge in the friendly settlement of disputes.

National armies will continue to exist, but on a footing established by the league itself and having only as their limits the real needs of national security. It will be to these armies and to these fleets that the league will have to turn in the event of economic and financial menace not being sufficient to prevent illegal peace breaking.

To the French the military provisions of the covenant are all important, and while these will probably be accepted as a satisfactory indication of tendency the French are not likely to abandon more direct safeguards until the league becomes a living body.

ECONOMIC QUESTION NEXT GREAT PROBLEM

Readjustment of World Finance Has Complications.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—When the Supreme Council reassembled this afternoon Col. E. M. House occupied the place of President Wilson. Col. House will attend the council meetings regularly until the President's return to Paris.

With the subject of the League of Nations now out of the way for some time to come the biggest problem before the Peace Conference at present is believed to be the readjustment of the world's financial and economic relations, which have been torn to pieces by more than four years of war.

Three different organizations have been created to deal with these subjects, and they have been so hard at work while the conference has been struggling with the central idea of the League of Nations that already some of their conclusions are ready for consideration as soon as the conference is willing to receive the reports, although the last body created in this connection dates back only to February 3.

This body is the supreme economic council and its work is of the greatest immediate importance. It has been charged temporarily, during the armistice period, to handle only such pressing questions as are the disposition to be made of shipping, the abatement of the blockade, which has been holding back not only the enemy's industry but that of neturals; the distribution of raw materials, and, finally, those financial questions that require instant attention.

This council, which includes in its membership some of the ablest financial and business minds of America and Europe, has firmly but quietly and without exciting animosity been supplanting the military officials who had been dealing with the same subjects. It was felt the handling of these questions by the military was incidental to the war and that the time had come to place them in hands trained to deal with them. It was this opinion held by the Supreme War Council which caused the economic council to be created, as it was desired that they be dealt with on the safe and sound lines of civilian experience.

Of more permanent value is expected to be the work of two other organizations created by the Peace Conference. These are the Economic Drafting Commission and the Financial Drafting Commission. They also include in their membership distinguished financiers from all the Entente countries. The Economic Drafting Commission already has its report before the Peace Conference awaiting action by that body. Its high importance may be judged from the fact that it has undertaken to make a practical application of the third of President Wilson's fourteen points, namely, that declaring for the removal as far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all of the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

The problem involves the right of nations to discriminate between friends and foes in their trade relations and the propriety of continuing the many special trade treaties with their differential tariffs, which in the past so often have jeopardized the peaceful relations of States.

The Financial Drafting Commission is dealing with another subject of the greatest moment to the business world. It is this commission which will have to meet the insitent demands of some of the European nations for the pooling of all the credits, debts and resources of the nations—a proposal which seems certain to be strongly resisted by the American representatives.

Of scarcely secondary importance is the task which is being set before this commission of obtaining information as to the financial resources, present and prospective, of the enemy countries, in order that the Commission on Reparation may complete its work, which is based on the idea, one of the delegates intimated, of making the enemy pay all that he can safely be made to do.

NEW LAW FOR NATIONS.

Permanent Body Formed to Study New Problems.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—A permanent international jurisdiction has been constituted with the object of studying the problems of international law that the Peace Conference must solve and the codification of international law. The union, which is entirely professional without any official status, will comprise thirty members from the associated Powers and ten members from neutral countries.

Leon Bourgeois of the French peace delegation and Dr. Ruy Barbosa, head of the Brazilian delegation, are the honorary presidents. The American members are Elihu Root, John Bassett Moore and James B. Scott. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Peru, Mexico, Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Greece and Rumania also are represented.

REDS MORE ACTIVE ON AMUR RAILWAY

Supreme Church Council at Omsk Appeals for Aid to Combat Bolshevism.

By the Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, Feb. 11 (delayed).—Bolshevik activity is pronounced along the Amur Railway, where 3,000 Magyars of Gen. Taube's former army are reported to be intrenched near the Magochi station awaiting moderation of the weather.

The Supreme Church Administration at Omsk has launched an appeal for moral support in the struggle against Bolshevism, addressed to the Pope, the Archbishops of Paris, Cantebury and New York and the Metropolitans of Serbia, Rumania and Greece.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Detroit citizens, headed by Representative Doremus (Mich.) who appealed to Secretary Baker to-day to withdraw American troops from northern Russia, were told that the best military minds were dealing with the question of reenforcing the expedition if necessary, that there was no danger of the force being cut off from relief, and that the question of withdrawal could be worked out only in agreement with the Associated Powers.

The American contingent in the Archangel region is composed largely of Michigan troops, and the delegation told Mr. Baker of letters from the soldiers describing their hardships and difficulties.

The Secretary said the future of the allied military forces in Russia had been under discussion at Paris between President Wilson and the allied leaders. He explained that relief could not be cut off because the Archangel harbor is open all year, and said carefully selected equipment had been provided for the troops before they were sent to Russia.

Interallied action in regard to withdrawal was essential, he said, since it was by joint agreement that the expedition had been sent.

LEAGUE GREETED BY LONDON PAPERS

Press of the World to Have Added Responsibilities, One View.

PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT

Clemenceau Also Receives Credit for Framing of New Covenant.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Feb. 15.—The afternoon papers, like those of this morning, receive the published covenant of the League of Nations very favorably. The *Evening News*, which takes a broad view, suggests that the education of the mind of the world to the new social conditions created by the League of Nations rests mainly upon the newspapers of the world. It adds:

"If the future peace of the world is to be kept by public opinion that opinion must be molded by the press, which will become in effect a universal mandatory and more than ever a trustee for the unformed and inarticulate opinion of mankind."

The *Globe*, after pointing out that there are two distinct schools of thought in regard to dealing with Germany, those who believe that Germany will respond to lenient treatment and those who think the Germans respect nothing but force, adds:

"President Wilson is entitled to derive some satisfaction over the result of his efforts, which necessarily take shape rather as the resultant of forces than as the offspring of a single mind, however able. Credit unmistakably is due in vefy large measure for the diplomacy with which M. Clemenceau steered the proposals through the shallows and through the rocky channels, which, under less skilful leadership, might well have brought them to grief."

A Businesslike Document.

The *Evening Standard* says it is certain that this great revolution in international relations could not have reached the present stage but for the universal sense of the compelling necessity for some means of avoiding war, perhaps even more the constant preparation for war.

The horrors of the battlefields twenty or even ten years hence, says the *Standard*, must exceed those of the present war as these have dwarfed all past experience. The question of restricting armaments is more difficult than the construction of machinery for arbitration, since it affects more intimately questions of national pride and prestige, but public opinion must be educated to strengthen practical proposals which are made to that end. It concludes:

"The covenant is a document of highly businesslike character approved by the representatives of fourteen nations and destined to modify the whole course of future history."

Cannot Be Resisted.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It is a remarkable and significant fact that fourteen nations, including all the civilized great Powers, should have declared their adhesion to its doctrines and pledged themselvise to carry out its intentions. We may heartily echo President Wilson's hope that it will be found to represent a union of wills which cannot be resisted.

"We infer from the terms of the constitution that a nation like Germany will not be admitted until it has given sufficiently concrete and prolonged proofs of having renounced its 'scrap of paper' morality, and in the meantime, the restrictions of armaments, at which the league aims internally, must be limited by regard to the conduct of those beyond its borders.

"The greatest strength of the league is that it undoubtedly represents the deep seated impulse in the democracy of to-day. If that impulse endures the barriers to another great war may be permanently insuperable."

League a Living Fact.

The *Evening Star* says: "The League of Nations no longer is a passionate dream; it is a living fact. We rejoice exceedingly, for here at last we have a magna charta making a covenant for humanity. For this the free peoples of the earth have poured out their blood in rivers; not in vain have their childen died in their unspoiled youth; they gave their lives for the young men of the future; they walked through the valley of the shadow so that the nations might learn war no more."

The *Westminster Gazette* says: "Some even of the warmest supporters of the League of Nations will admit that their expectations were too low, in the face of the momentous document published to-day. With America, Britain and France going hand in hand and imperative circumstances driving them to produce a scheme which is clear and bold in outline, and which if adopted in anything like its present form will put all international politics on a new basis and give us the beginnings of the united states not of Europes only but of the world.

"There remains the difficult but supremely important question of the admission of the nations which are now our enemies. The allied Governments are aware that no scheme will be complete which leaves Germany or Russia outside. We shall come to the conclusion, unless there is a militarist counter revolution in Germany, that it is safer to have her in the league than outside, and that it is an advantage to have this question settled sooner rather than later."

LEAGUE IN EARNEST, SAYS LONDON 'TIMES'

Means to Enforce Edicts Provided in Pact.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, Feb. 15.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the League of Nations covenant, says:

"Those who thought the League of Nations was only a project of international amicability, will change their minds when they read the covenant. They will realize that the conference is in deadly earnest and the whole project is one that will make history—we hope a happier history than that of the last four years. The project, if not the same as that outlined by Gen. Smuts, is like it as its brother.

"The first duty of the league being to prevent wars, it must be provided with its thunders, and their efficacy must depend mainly on the physical forpe at its command. The advantages of membership in the league are these:

"First, every member will have for its territorial integrity and political independence a guarantee of protection against aggression backed by the whole force at the disposal of the other members. The league is, in fact, a mutual guarantee to society of unlimited liability.

"Secondly, where it appeals to the arbitrament of law and observes the rules of the league and another party does not, any member will have the protection of the league against a resulting war. These advantages are solid and they carry, as they should do, certain corresponding obligations, such as to observe the rules of the league in regard to the legal settlement of disputes by arbitration and to contribute in a degree as determined by the executive to punitive measures decided upon by the league in order to enforce its principles.

Punitive Measures Important.

"These measures are in the last resort military, but they also may be financial and economic. A very important provision is that these punitive measures shall subject the offending Power to severance of all its relations with the nationals of any State, whether a member of the league or not, and further that all members shall give the right of passage through their territory to forces acting in behalf of the league.

"The effect of this provision is that should Germany, for example, ever again be at war under the same circumstances to those that led to the recent war, Holland, Denmark and Sweden all would be obliged to refuse intercourse, financial, commercial or economic, whether they were members of the league or not, and if they were members of the league they would be obliged in addition to furnish their quota of forces of the league and give passage over their territory to the forces acting in its behalf.

Permanent Influence for Good.

"It is not, therefore, true, as some said, that the league cannot do more against the offender than reproduce the conditions of the present war. This provision is further significant as a recognition of the principle for which Great Britain fought so hard in the war: that no one has a right to be neutral and gain by that neutrality in a struggle in which the foundations of international society are in danger.

"Further, if Sweden or Denmark become a member of the league this provision, among other things, secures for a naval power free entry into the Baltic. The covenant will be found, the more it is exahmined, to go deeper into the causes of the war, and do more for their removal than any one expected. We venture to say it is the most important international document ever published, and one, which if it is worked in the spirit of its founders, will exercise a permanent influence for good on the future of the human race."

FRENCH PAPERS COLD TO LEAGUE PLANS

"Figaro" Calls It "Vague and Nebulous."

PARIS, Feb. 15.—With the exception of the *Temps*, the representative French newspapers show little enthusiasm over the constitution of the League of Nations as presented at yesterday's plenary session of the Peace Conference. Jean Herbette, the political editor of the *Temps*, in an editorial, writes:

"The fundamental point of the covenant which President Wilson submittd to the conference yesterday is that the nations which united in the fight for the right will remain as united to maintain peace as they were to win the war. Before the peace preliminaries and before the bond formed by the fraternity of arms has disappeared a new bond appears.

"For this great boon most of the credit is due to President Wilson, whose departure France salutes to-day and whose return she awaits. President Wilson is not only the sower of generous ideas, but he has been a skilful tactician. Sometimes patient, sometimes pressing, he is always tenacious. He was not willing to return to Washington without carrying with him the plan of the covenant. We congratulate him and we congratulate ourselves."

The *Figaro*, the organ of the ruling classes, says: "The commission, on the initiative of its illustrious chairman, President Wilson, wisely decided not to ravish to-morrow from the eternal and confined itself to making safe the present. The mystic Society of Nations has, then, become a league of the five great Powers which beat Germany and which, having conquered, mean to consolidate both victory and peace. A close alliance will result between the United States, England, France, Italy and Japan."

The writer, Alfred Capus, editor of the *Figaro*, says in addition that "the future is opened to a better settlement, but that naturally is as yet vague and nebulous."

The *Journal*, one of the most widely circulated newspapers here, says:

"While all are speaking of fraternization and eternal peace the French people cannot lose sight of reality, and reality is the vicinity of 70,000,000 humiliated Germans shuddering under merited punishment. It is half of Europe in chaos. When we see evoked, amid such perspectives, the seductive idea of disarmament it is our duty to ask plainly, where are the guarantees and what is the force which will shelter us from the reaction of tragic surprise? To these questions a careful reading of the projected statutes of the Society of Nations and the eloquent speeches made at the conference bring but one answer: Moral force."

"Pertinax" in the *Echo de Paris* ends a long article by saying: "We are forced to conclude that the twenty-six articles bring us no security. Until they are changed we can sacrifice nothing of our means of defence to them."

The Socialist newspaper *Humanite* is even less pleased than the "Bourgeois" papers. Deputy Marcel Cachon writes in this publication:

"It is impossible to conceal the impression of disillusionment that first examination of the long convention makes on us. It is clear to the dullest that we are far from President Wilson's first proposals. We find in the documept neither the general spirit of President Wilson's messages nor the necessary clear information as to the composition of the society and the role it is to play. The project cannot in any way command the support of democrats and peoples' parties, which placed such hopes in the idea of which Mr. Wilson constituted himself an eloquent defender."

WILSON SAILS FOR PORT OF BOSTON

Continued from First Page.

dent stood on the gunboat and waved to the crowds on the dock and those assembled on the embankments high above the quay. The mistiness of the weather hid the gunboat from sight soon after it left the dock, but the President continued to wave his hat and smile as the boat headed toward the George Washington. The President was accompanied on board the gunboat by Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand and by Representatives Helvering, White and Norton, who have been in France for several months. David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, and his son and daughter also were members of the party.

The President spent just fifteen minutes at the quay. He passed along the line of those assembled to greet him and shook hands with each one. Reaching the end of the line he beckoned to Mrs. Wilson to come. He descended the stairs to the deck of the gunboat and then assisted Mrs. Wilson to descend.

On the arrival of the Presidential party on board the George Washington there was little formality except for handshakes with M. Leygues and M. Tardieu, the orders being for the George Washington to get under way as soon as the party and its baggage had been received. The sea was calm as the gunboat made its way to the George Washington.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 15.—In a cablegram received to-day by Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, who is staying at a hotel here, President Wilson announced his decision to deliver an address at Boston immediately upon his arrival in this country.

President Wilson will speak at a meeting arranged for by Mayor Peters, and the George Washington, bearing the President and Mrs. Wilson, will make port at Boston on the return trip to America.

WELCOME AWAITS WILSON IN BOSTON

All New England Governors Expected to Be Present.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—A welcome awaits President Wilson at Boston in keeping with the international importance of the mission from which he will return on February 25. The compliment paid the city by the Chief Executive in accepting an invitation to land here aroused instant enthusiasm in the office of Mayor Andrew J. Peters.

The announcement that the President would make a notable address here caused the Mayor and his staff to get busy and in a short time a tentative programme was in the making. It is safe to say that the reception will be on a grand scale and somewhat spectacular. The army and navy will, it is expected, have a prominent part in the programme and if a monster parade will not be objectionable to the distinguished guest, it can be arranged without difficulty.

A problem that engaged early attention was the choice of an auditorium that would accommodate even a small part of the crowd that will wish to hear Mr. Wilson. The Arena, one of the largest auditoriums in the city was recently burned, but there are other halls that will seat several thousand persons. It was thought likely that the Governors of all New England States and their staffs would be on hand to greet the President and it was said also that all the larger cities were likely to send official delegations in addition to those who come on their own hook.

The George Washington, on which President Wilson is returning, is longer than any steamship that has ever entered this port. Commonwealth pier in south Boston is about 1,200 feet long and the channel is of sufficient depth, officials say, to float the vessel.

LIFE MASKS FOR PEACE HEADS.

Faces of American Commissioners to Be Preserved.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The United States Government has ordered that life masks be made of every member of the American commission to the Peace Conference. The work will be done by Lieut. Alan T. Schwartz, E. T. Nugent and Miss Eleanor C. Allen.

The masks, which will be made by an entirely new process, will require from twenty to thirty minutes to complete. Some French statesmen already have had masks made.

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You would see a further development of the idea in the PLAN FOR EMPLOYEE'S PENSIONS, DISABILITY BENEFITS AND DEATH BENEFITS that exacts no premium from the employee and in the extremely popular plan for ANNIVERSARY PAYMENTS.

It is this idea, we believe, enlarged to its greatest possible extent and coupled with the frequent increases in pay, the attractiveness of the work itself, and the unusual opportunities for advancement to supervisory positions, that explains why so many young women have made telephone operating their profession with profit to themselves and credit to the telephone system.

Young Women are Needed as Telephone Operators Now

Bright young women of from 16 to 25 years have an opportunity *now* to take up this popular work. Accepted applicants will be paid while undergoing the course of instruction in the Operators' Training Department, and upon graduation, will be assigned to central offices as near their homes as the requirements of the service permit.

If *you* would like to enter this young women's profession, you are invited to call at any one of the Application Offices listed below and obtain full particulars.

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Never have we shown such a diversity of styles as have been gathered together for this new-season presentation.

Peculiar to the times, the vogue in women's shoes is in closer harmony with the rest of Mi-Lady's wardrobe. Our designers have excelled themselves in creating models complementary to the many fashion innovations.

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Patent Coltskin	6.00
Gun Metal Calf	6.00
White Canvas	6.00

Model No. 2

Black Dull Kid	7.00
Black Glace Kid	7.00
White Pro-Buck	7.00
Brown Glace Kid	8.50

Model No. 3

Patent Kid	10.00
Dull Black Kid	10.00

Model No. 5

Patent Coltskin	8.00
Black Glace Kid	8.00
Brown Glace Kid	8.50

Model No. 6

Black Satin	9.00
Gun Metal Calf	9.00
Patent Kid	9.00
Brown Kid	10.00
Black Suede	10.00

Model No. 7

Black Russia Calf	10.00
Patent Coltskin	10.00
Black Suede	11.00
Brown Kid	11.00
White Kid	11.00

Model No. 4

Black Satin	8.50	Gun Metal Calf	6.50
Brown Kid, Satin Back	9.00	Dull Black Kid	7.00
Gun Metal Calf	9.00	All Tobasco Calf	7.00
Patent Kid	9.00	Black Glace Kid	7.50
Black Suede	10.00	White Pro-Buck	7.50
Brown Kid	10.00	All Brown Kid	8.00

Model No. 8

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