

Today

\$60,000,000,000 Lottery.

Recognize Dissatisfaction. For You Can't Choke It. Italian Bonds Are Good.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. (Copyright, 1919.)

Important is the meeting at Washington of leading representatives of the Catholic Church to discuss after-the-war reconstruction matters. Continuation of good wages, minimum wage schedules, no child labor, as little work for women as possible, with equal pay for women that do work are some of the recommendations made by Bishops Muldoon of Illinois, Hayes of New York, Schrembs of Ohio, and Russell of South Carolina. They are important, particularly because they come from a source to which politicians will pay attention.

And they are, above all, important, because they recognize the fact that the way to cure dissatisfaction is to recognize it, and deal with it, not seeking to strangle, ignore, or beat it down.

James Kendall, of Texas, is dead. They took him from the Ritz-Carlton, in New York, to the insane asylum when he was seen giving twenty-dollar bills to private soldiers in uniform.

Uncle Sam thus far shows no signs of similar insanity. Private soldiers and officers, taken from their homes, their jobs, and ready to be shot if necessary, have not been overwhelmed with HIS financial generosity.

Somebody has suggested in the War Department that the Government give each soldier THIRTY dollars when he leaves the army. Some one in Congress suggests SIXTY dollars. The convict usually leaves his prison with as much money as that, and a new civilian suit given to him by the state in addition. Couldn't the Government do better for men leaving the army than prisons do for released convicts?

The least would be for every man released from the army to get six months' full pay, in six monthly installments. That would give him time to look about for another job, without trying to crowd out other workers, and it would avoid gutting the labor market.

To pay this to the soldiers would take a small bite from the twenty thousand million dollars that the country is to raise this spring.

Mr. Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, with the hard job on his hands, visits New York tomorrow to explain and hear suggestions for helping in the coming bond issue.

Here is this writer's suggestion: Announce publicly that part of the money will be used to give all the soldiers coming out of the army six months' full pay—then watch the public buy bonds, with the soldiers themselves for the best possible bond salesman.

A polite suggestion to our Stock Exchange: Why not list Italian government bonds and thus prove financial friendship for Italy?

The Italian one thousand lire bond, as good as gold, sells for \$144. It should sell for \$193 at the present rate of exchange, and is worth it.

If the Stock Exchange could afford to list and encourage dealings in Russian bonds, which are the latest financial joke, certainly the Stock Exchange might list the government bonds of Italy, a faithful, loyal friend of this country, one that has sent us tens of thousands of the most valuable workers that ever came to America.

There is another attempt to murder Lenin, if the news from Russia is true, which it probably isn't. That is a poor way to try to settle the Russian problem.

Murder doesn't settle anything, excepting occasionally a judicial killing, following a fair trial.

There is a plan to pay the world's debt in a wide-wide lottery. It has been suggested to President Wilson by Luzzatti, formerly premier of Italy, and will receive polite consideration. Luzzatti says that of seventeen hundred million people on earth, three hundred millions would buy tickets in the lottery, which would have one very large sum. Each of the three hundred millions would buy on an average of two hundred dollars' worth of tickets. That would raise sixty thousand million dollars. The prizes would amount to only ten million dollars, and the sixty billions would be raised at an expense of one-sixtieth of one per cent, practically nothing.

Undoubtedly many would buy tickets in a lottery offering a first prize of five millions, two second prizes of one million each, and many prizes of a hundred thousand. (Continued on Page 3, Column 8.)

WEATHER: Cloudy tonight and tomorrow; probably rain. Somewhat colder tomorrow. Temperature at 8 a. m., 45 degrees. Normal temperature for February 14 for last thirty years, 34 degrees.

The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

NUMBER 11,074.

Published every evening (including Sunday) Entered as second-class matter, at the post-office at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FULL TEXT OF CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

8 SOLDIERS HURT WHEN STREET CAR HITS TRUCK

Eight soldiers were severely injured this morning when the automobile truck in which they were riding was struck by a street car of the Washington Railway and Electric Company at Ninth and Q streets northwest.

The injured are Sergts. J. M. Butler, Andrew J. Sims, Frank Ours, Corp. Lawrence L. de Rose, and Privates German Nordquist, William H. Sayle, Leo Noland, and Roger H. Harlow.

The automobile truck was occupied by thirty members of the Seventeenth Service Company, Signal Corps, stationed at the office of the chief signal officer, at Seventeenth and B streets northwest. They were on their way to Camp Meigs to be discharged.

The street car, which was going north on Ninth street struck the truck in the rear as it was crossing the tracks going east on Q street. The truck was hurled to the sidewalk by the force of the collision, throwing several of the occupants to the ground.

The injured were sent to Walter Reed Hospital in passing automobiles.

The street car was in charge of Motorman Randolph Harbough, of 2077 Georgia avenue northwest. According to his story, the brakes on his car refused to work, making it impossible for him to stop in time to avoid striking the truck.

As Q street is a skip-stop, the motorman said, the car was going at a moderate rate of speed. The truck was halfway across the tracks when it was struck and the car derailed. Harbough was cut on the face and head, but refused hospital treatment. The street car was badly damaged, but none of the passengers were injured.

FRANCE OFFERS U. S. SITE TO HONOR DEAD

Premier Clemenceau has offered the United States on behalf of France, grounds for a monument to honor the American dead.

Secretary of War Baker, answering his offer, said today he would be glad to discuss the matter as soon as Congress passes legislation for establishing a "field of honor" in France.

Tired of sailor's pay. ATTLEBORO, Mass., Feb. 14.—Mental or physical qualifications unimportant, plenty of money essential. These were specified by a sailor who applied for a wife at the United States employment bureau here.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The full text and covenant of the League of Nations was officially announced today as follows:

"COVENANT PREAMBLE:

"In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual role of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations.

"ARTICLE ONE.

"The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

"ARTICLE TWO.

"Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other place as may be found convenient and shall consist of representatives of high contracting parties. Each of the contracting parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

"ARTICLE THREE.

"The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states representatives of — shall all be members of the executive council. Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or failing any such decision, at the seat of the league, and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of this world may be dealt with at such meetings. Invitations shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed, and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such power unless so invited.

"ARTICLE FOUR.

"All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council, and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting. The first meeting of the body of delegates and of the executive council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

"ARTICLE FIVE.

"The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at —, which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required under the general direction and control of a secretary general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council; the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general subject to confirmation by the executive council. The secretary general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the executive council. The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the states members of the league, in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the universal postal union.

"ARTICLE SIX.

"Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of

the league, when engaged on the business of the league, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities, and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extraterritoriality.

"ARTICLE SEVEN.

"Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as states to be invited to adhere to the covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies. No state shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

"ARTICLE EIGHT.

"The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state; and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments that military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

"The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of the countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

"The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the conditions of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

"ARTICLE NINE.

"A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of Article Eight and on military and naval questions generally.

"ARTICLE TEN.

"The high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

"ARTICLE ELEVEN.

"Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the league, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

"It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

"ARTICLE TWELVE.

"The high contracting parties agree that should dispute arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the executive council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the executive council, and they will not even then resort to war as against a mem-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

ALLIES SOLID WITH SUPPORT AS PRESIDENT READS DRAFT

By FRED S. FERGUSON. United Press Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The first world constitution was made public this afternoon when President Wilson read the draft of the league of nations organization before the general peace congress.

While not containing a provision for any sort of international police force, the constitution includes stringent measures designed to prevent future wars. In case any nation makes war without first submitting the questions at issue to arbitration there are the following possible courses open to the league:

May Combine Against Offender. Severance of diplomatic relations between members of the league and the recalcitrant power.

Economic blockade of the nation refusing arbitration.

Recommendation by the executive council before the use of force.

The use of force, however, will leave to each power freedom of action under its action to make the necessary declarations of war.

The international police force, or general staff, urged by the French, and put to a vote yesterday afternoon after a stirring speech by Senator Bourgeois was overwhelmingly defeated. Only the French and Czechoslovaks voted in favor of it. With this feature eliminated the constitution was adopted unanimously.

Add Five New Articles. The constitution includes a preamble and twenty-six articles, having been increased from the original twenty-two articles during yesterday's session of the league committee. The last articles are devoted to purely parliamentary matters, the others covering organization of the league.

Congratulations on securing adoption of the league constitution poured in to American headquarters at the Hotel Crillon before this afternoon's plenary session. Members of the League to Enforce Peace declared this "is the golden day in the history of the world." They declared that, despite rumors circulated in Paris, France is solidly behind the league plan.

HOUSE AND SENATE READ COPIES OF CONSTITUTION BUT WITHHOLD COMMENT

The first world constitution was read with greatest interest by Senate and House leaders this afternoon. (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

ADVENTURES OF COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO OUTDONE IN REAL LIFE

Revealing the secrets of the extraordinary career of Jacques Lebaudy, recently murdered by his wife.

STARTS NEXT SUNDAY

in THE SUNDAY TIMES

The incredible exploits of this real personage entirely eclipse the imagination of the great novelist.