

Today

A World Constitution. Did You Read It? Here It Is— Easy to Swallow.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. (Copyright, 1919.)

Woodrow Wilson returns from Europe bringing the most important document ever written on this earth, the full text of a constitution upon which is based a league of nations.

This is the work of Woodrow Wilson, more than of any other man or group of men. The accomplishment of such a task in so short a time reflects the greatest honor upon this country, and proves the wisdom of the President in GOING himself.

In this document there are twenty-six points. Of the twenty-six, here is condensed the meaning of those you will want to impress upon your children. Five nations make up the executive council, and those five intend, whatever the wording of the document, TO RULE THE WORLD HEREAFTER AND COMPEL ARBITRATION, in place of WAR.

America, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan are the big five. All the nations that fought on the other side, and the little allied nations like Serbia are left out of the big group. Vast Asia is represented by Japan alone. The other hundreds of millions are children.

The first meeting of this world governing body will be called by the President of the United States. Thus the important document that plans legal, peaceful power, in world rule, for the first time in history, makes America, the newest nation, technical head of the ruling body.

Other states may be admitted later to this league of nations. They must first give guarantees to observe their international obligations as laid down by the league.

And, first of all, national armaments, on land and sea, are to be reduced. The united nations, not the army or the navy of one single nation, will enforce peace hereafter.

Manufacturing of ammunition by private parties is to be discouraged everywhere, and forbidden wherever the nation can manufacture its own ammunition. Private ammunition makers are necessarily interested in war. That must stop. No more private Krupp works financing war propaganda.

Each nation must let all the other contracting nations know not only what it is doing in the way of ammunition manufacture, but also what facilities it has for the manufacture.

And each must let all the others know what it is doing and planning on military and naval lines.

These high powers agree to protect each other by combined action against any threat of war and they are determined to take any action necessary to prevent fighting among nations NOT included in the league. As the police, representing law, stop fighting in the slums, so these nations league together will stop the fighting if any two slum nations should insist on war in preference to arbitration.

In case of misunderstanding or trouble between the "high contracting parties," which means the five nations that intend to govern the world for its own good, nations having a dispute are to submit the matter to arbitration, if they can't adjust it by diplomacy.

The executive council of the governing nations will give a decision or recommendation. No action toward war will be taken until three months AFTER the rendering of a decision. And even then there will never be war against any member of the league abiding by the recommendation of the five powers. If any nation abiding by the recommendation of the five powers is attacked, the others will unite to defend it.

Making war on a convenient pretext isn't going to be as easy or simple in the future as in the past. As law forbids an individual to shoot another instead of going to court, so this law of nations will forbid one nation to start shooting another and make it go to the high court instead.

The high powers will establish a court that will do for the whole world what the Supreme Court does for the United States.

In America when you have a disagreement with your fellow-man, you can take it as high as the Supreme Court. That settles it. In the new league of nations is successful, the new Supreme Court of the World will be the last appeal. (Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

ALLIED DEMANDS HOLD YANKS IN RUSSIA

WEATHER: Fair tonight and tomorrow much colder. Temperature about freezing.

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PRESIDENT TO EXPLAIN LEAGUE AT WHITE HOUSE DINNER PARTY

BAKER TELLS DELEGATION YANKS CAN'T LEAVE RUSSIA

A group of Michigan citizens, introduced by Congressman Doremus yesterday, besought Secretary of War Baker to act toward withdrawing American troops from Russia.

Replying to the delegation, Baker said that the whole Russian matter had been discussed by President Wilson and the allied leaders in Paris and that the situation could not be solved except in accordance with inter-allied decisions and the original United States-allied joint agreement.

AMERICAN NAVY LEAVING ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 16.—The American navy is gradually closing up shop in Britain, according to a copy-righted dispatch to the New York Evening World last night.

At Plymouth Admiral Sir Cecil Thursby, commander-in-chief there, visited the American base and bade farewell to the officers and men, paying tribute to the manner in which they had co-operated with the British.

When this important American base is finally closed on March 5, Commander Ellison, who has been in charge, will proceed to Liverpool with the remaining officers and men to command a German merchant ship taken over by the American Government.

Seventeen submarine chasers have left for Inverness to join the main base, while twenty-six officers has left for Brest.

BUILDERS DECLARE GENERAL STRIKE

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Union Leaguers of the Building Trades yesterday proclaimed a general strike throughout the country on all contracts with the Building Trades Employers' Association. The action was taken just after the expiration of the truce between the employers and employees late yesterday afternoon.

Efforts to settle the controversy are being made by Henry J. Steinfington, of Boston, and Walter D. Davidge, of Washington, commissioners of conciliation, of the United States Department of Labor.

MAY BE CHANCE YET FOR YANKS TO PIERCE GERMANY

American troops may yet march through Germany to the sea.

The German government has suggested to the Shipping Board, through Chairman E. N. Hurley, that when the American Government takes over the German ships American troops march overland to Bremen and Hamburg and board the ships there.

Chairman Hurley declares today that the possibility has been suggested to the troops along the Rhine and received with enthusiasm. He also let it be known the Shipping Board would approve of the plan if it would expedite the movement of the American boys homeward.

JOBLESS ARMY IS INCREASED 57 PER CENT

Unemployment throughout the country has increased 57 per cent during the last week, and the number of cities reporting demands over the supply for labor has decreased 28 per cent, the Department of Labor announced today.

Labor officials here state, however, that the unemployment situation is reaching a crisis and is much more serious than the Government states, because of the practice of many employers to register their needs with the United States Employment Service far in excess of the actual demands, primarily to ensure an adequate supply, and secondly to secure lower labor costs. Out of the more than 120 cities reporting to the employment service, there are only 7,413 shortages of labor noted. The explanation of labor officials would eliminate this figure.

Almost all of the New England cities report a surplus of labor with a strike of 24,000 textile workers in Lawrence. The cities of New York State report surpluses also, with Buffalo showing an increase of approximately 1,000 in unemployed.

Pennsylvania reports are just as pessimistic, adding that there is a prospective lay-off of men amounting to 14,000, due any time. The middle West, while not as pessimistic, still shows a serious condition. Conditions in the South and on the Pacific coast are also reported to be serious.

AUSTRIA MAY GO BACK TO MONARCHY

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—German Austria will hold its elections today. Religious affiliation is expected to play an important part in the contest. Sentiment for a monarchy is said to be still strong, and may have a decisive effect on the result.

BIG STRIKE ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION, SAYS HANSON

SEATTLE, Feb. 16.—Seattle's general strike of 70,000 laborers was an attempt at a revolution.

"The plan was to start the revolt here and have it spread to other cities."

These statements were made last night in a statement by Ole Hanson, mayor of Seattle.

The statement follows:

By OLE HANSON, Mayor of Seattle. (Copyright, 1919, by the United Press.) The so-called attempt at a Seattle strike was an attempted revolution. That there was no violence does not alter the fact, though the anarchists who fomented it are using that as an argument to deny their revolutionary intent to the men who blindly followed them, and who, today, are beginning to understand how dangerously they were misled.

There was no violence because every precaution had been taken against it. Strikers came in droves to the police station. They saw determined men, ready with rifles and machine guns, manned by an American "ace" and his company. They came. They saw. And fear conquered.

The intent, openly and covertly announced, was for overthrow of the industrial system; here first, then everywhere.

No Russian city could have been more assiduously placarded with soviet propaganda than was Seattle just prior to and during the tie-up.

Was Barely Defeated.

After the strike had been called and the radicals were beginning to show their colors more frankly, the proposal to take over all private and municipal industry was actually put to a vote in strike councils and missed adoption by a narrow margin.

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BRITISH FALL DOWN ON RELIEF PROMISE

Great Britain has failed to live up to its agreement to carry 50 per cent of food relief to the stricken nations of Europe, and the United States is burdened with the entire task.

This was made known by Chairman E. N. Hurley, of the Shipping Board late yesterday, when he announced there was a shortage of 500,000 tons to move cargoes from American ports, and said he had appealed by cable to the British representatives in Paris to have them divert the tonnage from other channels at once.

Placing the entire burden of European relief on American shipping was working a double hardship, officials of the Shipping Board pointed out.

Newly Discovered Grave of the Man Who Helped to Rear and Educate George Washington



This grave, together with the ruins of the foundation of "Belvoir," the home of Col. William Fairfax, was unearthed by soldiers who were digging trenches in Camp Humphreys. The cross in the picture was erected by the soldiers.

FOE UNREPENTANT, HOOVER DECLARES

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Declaring he is not prepared to say that the German people are beyond redemption, Herbert Hoover, director general of the allied food administration, declared in a speech here that "there is today a total absence of any expression of regret in Germany."

"If seventy million Germans should shed the tears of sorrow for a thousand years they would not wash away the human misery for which they are responsible," said Hoover.

But he would not say, he declared, that it is not the duty of the allies to endeavor to build up the German people "to a state of decency."

One of the first reparations the Germans should be compelled to make, he said, is the quick return in actual cattle of the dairy herds stolen from France and Belgium.

ALLIES INSPECT DANZIG.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The American destroyers Aswin and Wickes have landed an allied commission at Danzig to inspect the shipyard there, it was learned today.

SOLDIERS DIG UP OLD FAIRFAX GRAVE

The graves of Col. William Fairfax, teacher and adviser of George Washington, and Colonel Fairfax's wife, Deborah Fairfax, have been uncovered by soldiers excavating in Camp Humphreys, Va.

Colonel Fairfax instructed George Washington in surveying and for a time, during frequent visits of young George at the Fairfax mansion, Colonel Fairfax acted as a sort of foster father to Washington.

The soldiers at Camp Humphreys also have uncovered the brick foundations of the old Fairfax mansion. It was in this house that George Washington spent much of his time while a boy. Young Washington studied surveying there with George William Fairfax, son of Colonel Fairfax. Washington in his memoirs wrote that Deborah Fairfax had greatly inspired him, and it is believed that she aided

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HIS GUESTS WILL BE THE COMMITTEES ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

President Wilson has asked Congress to withhold debate on the league of nations constitution draft until he has had a chance to explain it in detail to members of the Foreign Relations Committees.

For this purpose he invited members of the committees to dine at the White House, and a dinner has been arranged for Wednesday evening, February 26. The cablegram was sent from Paris, February 14. The cablegram said:

TELLS OF READING TEXT.

"Last night the committee of the conference charged with the duty of drafting a constitution for a league of nations concluded its work, and this afternoon, before leaving for the United States, it is to be my privilege and duty to read to a plenary session of the conference the text of the twenty-six articles agreed upon by the committee.

"The committee which drafted these articles was thoroughly representative of the world. Besides the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, representatives of Belgium, Serbia, China, Greece, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Brazil, and Portugal actively participated in the debate and assisted materially in the drafting of this constitution.

"Each article was passed only after the most careful examination by each member of the committee. There is a good and sufficient reason for the phraseology and substance of each article.

"I request that I be permitted to go over with you, article by article, the constitution before this work of the conference is made the subject of debate in Congress. With this in view, I request that you dine with me at the White House as soon after I arrive in the United States as my engagements permit."

DATE SET FOR DINNER.

Following receipt of the cable, the Congressmen and Senators invited were consulted, and it was arranged that the dinner be on the evening of February 26.

From information received by friends of the President, it is believed that he will reach Boston February 24, and will speak that evening at a public meeting in one of the large auditoriums. It has been suggested that the meeting might be held in the Harvard stadium, but the arrangements will be made by Mayor Peters of Boston in co-operation with Secretary Tumulty.

The President will leave Boston the same evening, as his message indicates that he is anxious to reach Washington as soon as possible. It was hoped by some of his friends that he would stay in New York, but his plans as now arranged, call for an address at New York before a meeting of the governors of the States and the mayors of the larger cities, who are to meet to consider the labor situation upon

Tomorrow's Chapter of "Camouflaged" Will Be By Mrs. Margarita S. Gerry, of the Board of Education, and then---

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