

Man's Life—How Much? What Did Russia Do? Covenant of Many Words. Like Father, Like Son.

WEATHER: Rain tonight; tomorrow generally fair and somewhat colder. Temperature at 8 a. m., 45 degrees; normal temperature for April 16 for last 30 years, 53 degrees.

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GREAT POWERS IN ACCORD ON PEACE LLOYD GEORGE TELLS BRITISH PARLIAMENT

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. (Copyright 1919.) The art of condensation, important in a busy world, seems to have been lost sight of in France. The peace league covenant telling what nations shall and shall not do is written in more than seventy-five thousand words.

The Ten Commandments are given in fewer than three hundred and fifty words. Lucius Bangston, fourteen years old, is told by his father that, in the morning he will be beaten for some boyish offense. The boy had been beaten before, by a father who probably told himself that he was doing his duty.

The boy got up in the night and shot his father dead to avoid the beating. Not a pleasant story. The fair comment is, "Like father, like son." Was any man ever struck by his son that had not struck first?

The father who strikes his son sets the example and may thank himself when the son strikes back. If gorillas can raise their young to be successful as competent gorillas without blows, human beings should do it. The father says, "Because you have offended me, I'll beat you in the morning." The son answers, "I fear your beating; I'll kill you in the night." What will the jury say?

We shall have our little titled class in America, thanks to the British King's action. General Pershing is now "Sir John" in England, anyhow, and here it is chosen. Our General Dickman, commander of the Third Army, is made a Knight Commander of the Bath. He will be "Sir Joseph," and his wife "Lady Dickman." Those that "dearly love a lord," or a knight, are not all English.

In England such men as Gladstone, Carlyle, and others refused any title, setting too high a value upon their own dignity. Some American soldiers have missed an opportunity to take democracy seriously.

Henry Ford's Eagle boats are going to Russia to fight where Americans are fighting. No man knows what he may be doing tomorrow. When Mr. Ford sent his passenger ship to Europe, with the best of intentions, he did not think that he would soon be feverishly building ships of another kind. Particularly, he did not think that those ships would be sent against Russia, one of the former allies.

Americans want to believe that whatever their Government does is right. The mutiny of American soldiers against the flight Russians is amazing. American citizens, certain this country would not fight anybody that had not deserved it, are unable to answer the question: "Just exactly WHAT has Russia done to us, that the United States should send men to kill Russians?"

We do not like the government that Russia is trying, these days. We object to murders and particularly the alleged treatment of women. We also disliked the government of the Czar. We did not like the wholesale murders carried out by his orders at Kishineff, and elsewhere. Yet we did not fight Russia while the Czar ruled.

We did not like the Turkish Sultan or his rule. We did not like his treatment of women. The Russians, if reports are true, say, "Every woman belongs to everybody." The Turkish Sultan said, "A thousand women belong to me." We disapproved of the Sultan's motion. But we did not fight him.

Latest announcements reduce the German indemnity to twenty-five billions, one hundred thousand millions of marks in gold. Of this amount, France gets fifty-five per cent, England about thirty per cent, this country two per cent for a trifle more.

What are dead men worth? What should he pay who kills? A Chinese newspaper recently announced that Japan would pay the United States two hundred and seventy thousand dollars for two American soldiers killed in a riot. Our State Department says the story is untrue—that no Americans were killed. However, the Chinese report is interesting, as a matter of speculative comment.

It is fortunate for Germany that she is not called upon to pay too high for every individual on the allies' side dead in the war. Germany's bill, if she paid the Japanese price for only four millions killed in war would amount to five hundred and forty billions, more than twenty times her indemnity as now announced.

Bolsheviks tear down the Austrian, and hoist the red, flag at the war office. Dr. Lipp, recently leader of Bolshevism in Bavaria, has gone to a lunatic asylum—that is the day's second item on Bolshevism.

The third item tells over again that women, including wives, are to be public property and transfers the scene to Bavaria. The news reporting of Bolshevism is gradually getting systematized. It will soon be possible to arrange it in an index file.

Japanese Ambassador Ishii is returning to Japan under orders. Paris reports—it may be only rumor—that the Japanese delegates are ordered home, all because the proposal to forbid "racial discrimination" in the peace covenant is rejected. Japan

D. A. R. URGE CLOSER UNION BETWEEN U. S. AND BRITAIN

A resolution calling for a better understanding between the United States and Great Britain and a closer union between the two countries was presented at the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution today.

The resolution, which was offered by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, of Connecticut, vice president general and candidate for president general next year, was referred to the committee without being voted on.

In presenting the resolution Mrs. Minor said: "The people of Great Britain and America should be once more united in the bonds of lasting friendship, the men of England and the United States having fought side by side in the trenches. It is fitting therefore, that we, who are descendants of the British Empire, should urge a closer union between the two countries."

Would Send Copy to King George. Mrs. Minor urged that copies of the resolution, which, she said, has already been passed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Connecticut and Ohio, be sent to King George and Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain.

In her report today, Mrs. Charles H. Bond, chairman of the Committee on International Relations, said that the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution had realized the importance of the study of international problems.

"We understand now that we must abandon our old provincial viewpoint," said Mrs. Bond. "We must (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)"

BRITISH SOLDIERS BESIEGE LIMERICK

DUBLIN, April 16.—The city of Limerick was virtually in a state of siege today, following establishment of martial law in that district. British troops with full war equipment were in possession of the street. Barbed wire entanglements had been erected at all bridges, and military passes were necessary to enter or leave the city. Machine guns had been placed at strategic points. Armored cars were being used for patrol work.

The city was cut off from all intercourse with surrounding districts, and a food shortage was expressed of a food shortage.

O. B. ASKS NEW TRIAL OF BALTIMORE FEDS' SUIT A motion for a new trial in the suit of the Baltimore Federal League baseball club against "organized baseball," in which the jury last Saturday awarded a verdict of \$240,000 to the Fed's, was filed today by Attorney Benjamin F. Minor, representing "organized baseball."

TODAY is recognized as one of the world's five great powers. She is called in to decide what shall be done to punish and divide the territory of white nations. Her people cannot be allowed to colonize white countries, but her scientists, travelers for information, and diplomats are politely received. That ought to satisfy Japan. In any case IT MUST.

THE CHANGING WORLD



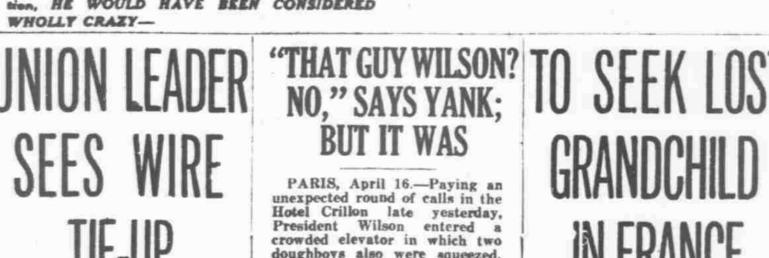
Five years ago, if a man had predicted that the world was on the brink of the most frightful war of history, and—



—millions upon millions of men of all nations would be locked in a deadly struggle lasting for years and costing millions of dead—



—and that ancient and mighty empire would be crumbling down, to be succeeded by proletarian republics.



—and that American railroads would be under government control, national prohibition adopted, and twenty billions of money raised by popular subscription. HE WOULD HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED WHOLLY CRAZY—

UNION LEADER SEES WIRE TIE-UP

NEW YORK, April 16.—Two strikes threatened New York today. The marine workers' affiliation called a general harbor walkout for 6 a. m. tomorrow. This would again completely tie up shipping here.

The other strike threatened is a walkout of Brooklyn Rapid Transit employees which would halt all elevated, street car and much of the subway service in Brooklyn.

BOSTON, April 16.—Union labor leaders declared today that unless the strike of 6,000 girl telephone operators in Boston and all New England except Connecticut is speedily adjusted, a general sympathetic strike that would cripple all industries and transportation would be called.

Five hundred cable splicers went out on strike here today in sympathy with the striking operators. Men of the splicers' union joined the girls pickets outside the telephone exchanges.

MEXICO PLANS 10-MILE ZONE AT BORDER TO KEEP U. S. DRY

LAREDO, Tex., April 16.—Mexico is planning to aid the United States in its efforts to enforce the dry law. When the federal prohibition measure becomes effective in the United States on July 1, Mexico probably will have in operation a law establishing what will be known as a "ten-mile-border-zone law" prohibiting the sale of such intoxicants as mescal, aguardiente, equila, whiskey, beer and wines within the territory extending ten miles inward from the border. Transportation of intoxicants through this zone also will be prohibited.

From Pacific to Gulf. The "dry zone" will extend from the Lower Chihuahua boundary, along the borders of the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, or from the Pacific coast to the mouth of the Rio Grande on the Gulf of Mexico. No saloons will be permitted anywhere within ten miles of the boundary line.

It is expected the action of the Mexican government will aid the States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas in their efforts to make effective the Federal prohibition law.

The "dry zone" law, it is reliably reported, will be taken up at the May session of the Mexican congress and will become effective thirty days after its passage.

PROHIBITION ISSUE ASIDE UNTIL PEACE

PARIS, April 16.—President Wilson is not expected to consider the subject of wartime prohibition until after peace is signed and "something is done regarding the demobilization," was learned today.

The question has not arisen at the "White House," it was said, but it was pointed out that the law depends upon actual demobilization.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 16.—A heavy snow storm is raging here, making it extremely doubtful if the trans-Atlantic airplane flight can start this evening.

TO PROBE BERLIN RIOTS. WEIMAR, April 16.—The National Assembly has appointed a commission to investigate the fatal rioting in Berlin.

FOR RENT—HOUSES ATTRACTIVE, well furnished 6-room house on car line, will rent at very moderate price to the right party for 3 months. Phone N. 1543.

PEACE SITUATION IS "DISTINCTLY IMPROVING"

The situation at the peace conference is "distinctly improving," it was stated in advices reaching the White House today.

It was the most emphatically worded dispatch that has been received from Paris, and officials at the White House expressed the belief that the questions remaining to be settled will be disposed of with but little delay. Secretary Tumulty called President Wilson asking when he might be expected to return to the United States.

ENEMY HIDING NEW ARMY IN VILLAGES

PARIS, April 16.—Czech-Slovak delegates who have arrived in Paris to lay before the conference the claims and aspirations of their nationalities living in eastern Germany bring information of a startling nature which they have communicated to the French ministry of war. They assert Germany is secretly building up a new army, making new munitions, creating hidden artillery and aviation depots and manufacturing new railroad materials.

The members of the delegation declare they have proof of their assertions. They say the Germans' preparations escape the notice of the allied missions of control because such missions usually make the big German towns their headquarters while Germany's secret preparations are being conducted in faraway and unvisited villages.

FOE PILLAGE U. S. FOOD SHIP, REPORT

ZURICH, April 16.—An American food ship, destined for Poland, has been pillaged by Germans, a Hamburg dispatch reported today.

No confirmation of the above dispatch has been received from any source. It is possible German thieves may have stolen a small quantity of supplies from the ship.

ODESSA SHELLED BY ALLIED FLEET

LONDON, April 16.—An allied fleet is bombarding Odessa, said an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens today. Refugees brought the report to Athens.

Odessa was recently captured by Bolsheviks. \$10,000 BOND FOR "DRY" AGENTS ACCUSED OF SLAYING

INDEMNITY TO BE NO EASY ONE, PLEDGE OF PREMIER

PARIS, April 16.—An "indemnity" or some other definite form of guarantee, will be established to enforce the peace treaty and protect France from German aggression during the period of transition until the League of Nations begins to function, it was reported today.

LONDON, April 16.—The representatives of the great powers have arrived at a complete understanding on the fundamental questions of peace, and by the end of next week, I hope, the treaty will be presented to Germany," said Premier Lloyd George in addressing the House of Commons this afternoon.

"We are faced with a complete break-up of three ancient empires—Russia, Turkey, and Austria," said the premier. "Ten new states have been born, and the boundaries of fourteen have been recast. Every continent has been affected. The world would like a rest, but the journey is not yet ended. There are still perils."

"Indemnity No Easy One" Lloyd George declared, amidst an outburst of cheering, that the indemnity will be no easy one. He asked that the delegates "who are trying to do their best" be left in peace because their work is not over and is still full of perils to all.

"A stern and just peace, but not a vindictive peace, is wanted," declared the premier. "I am going back to Paris and must have the fullest confidence of Parliament."

"The country which kept Europe armed for forty years will have an army just adequate for police duty, and just enough of a navy to protect commerce," said the premier in conclusion. "With difficulty she could gather 80,000 men to preserve order."

The premier referred to difficulties arising from small states, saying they nearly produced inter-allied conflicts.

"The Balkans stirred all of Europe and we must see to it that no unrest is created by the peace settlement," declared the speaker. Lloyd George deprecated attempts to sow dissensions between the delegates.

Russia Not Recognized. The difficulty in finding a solution to the Russian problem arose mainly from the fact that there was no central government representing the whole country, the premier pointed out. The question of recognizing Russia had never been proposed, he said, adding:

"A blunder might have precipitated a universal war which might be near or distant." The premier was cheered when he said the league of nations was planned to correct mistakes. It has saved instead of wasting time, he declared.

Save Britain Before Russia. "Another problem was to arrest Bolshevism, therefore supplying countries bordering Bolshevist territory with means of resisting such invasion," continued the premier. "I do not despair of the situation in Russia. There are promising factors. Reliable information shows that, while the Bolshevist forces are growing, Bolshevism itself is rapidly waning."