

China Will Fly. Very Foolish Fines. So D—Complete. I'll Stay With You.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. (Copyright, 1918.)

The President of China says his nation has a definite aerial program. Chinese are working at flying machines, in spite of all their Shantung sorrow, and hope good fliers will make up for bad roads. Bad is not the word for roads in China, where carrying a ton of freight one mile costs several hundred per cent more than in America in spite of the cheap Chinese labor. Active brains more than make up for expensive labor, although the active brains do not always realize it.

China's flying program, that of Japan and other nations, are vitally important to the United States. Now the real ocean is the air. Bernard Shaw speaks of North and South America as two great island nations dangerously situated. Every day a steamer is an island easily attacked through the air, exposed through the ocean of air above it.

Once we might have called this nation secure, for enemies landing on our coast by seamanhip would have a dreary time marching inland to conquer Champ Clark's Missouri or Lowden's Illinois. Now give the enemy a landing place with his flying machines and an attack on all American cities would be simple. Even without a landing arranged the fliers at any time. For fliers have crossed the ocean already. Caproni recently flew with eighteen passengers over the Alps. The flying machine is to go around the earth is not far away.

It is none too soon for this country to examine the aerial programs of other nations and study the best way to avoid aerial attacks. Asiatic flying programs interest us especially. They have material to make the machinery, ready for carrying nothing about death, to handle the machines, and anybody can make dynamite.

It is a disturbing thought that a flock of flying machines built in the interior of China and Japan might be simple. Even without a landing arranged the fliers at any time. For fliers have crossed the ocean already. Caproni recently flew with eighteen passengers over the Alps. The flying machine is to go around the earth is not far away.

It takes human beings a long time to realize great changes. They went on manufacturing fine steel armor Milan long after powder and bullets had made armor worthless. We shall probably go on building heavy steel ships and neglecting our flying navy for years after the perfecting of the flying machines.

France and England, leading nations, instead of politicians, are spending hundreds of millions on flying machines, not fooled by any peace league millennium. And this nation, having been cheated of hundreds of millions by "highly efficient patriots" in its six-hundred-million dollar air graft, does nothing.

Mother Jones and three other organizers of the American Federation of Labor are fined \$100 each by the mayor of Duquesne for holding a meeting of iron workers without first obtaining a permit.

The organizers had plans for bettering the workers' wages. Observe that the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation, or any other trust, could hold a meeting in Duquesne or anywhere else, to increase prices and tax the public without having to get a permit and without danger of being fined.

In this situation there is a danger, but not a danger for the workmen. They have the ballot, and with it can adjust their affairs. The danger is for the Steel Trust and similar concerns that do not read history intelligently, especially Russian history.

A gentleman laughed when his barn burned down, his wife ran away, his bank failed, all on the same day. He said he had to laugh because it was "so damned complete."

You may make the best of it, and laugh about the "damned complete" manner in which your country was robbed by the Patriots in war.

You remember Kerensky flourished for a few days until Bolshevism got him. You remember the grand Elihu Root excursion to Russia and the fine speeches about our Sister Republic. Especially you remember the hundreds of millions sent Russia by this noble nation.

The question was often asked in this column and elsewhere, "Who got that money?"

Now a Washington investigation shows that the money went about as far as the corner of Broad and Wall streets. None as far as Russia. It was used to pay the Russian debts, and that was called "nobly helping Russia."

No wonder Bolshevism came in. The humor comes with the discovery that part of the money lent to Russia struggling for freedom paid for two hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder that would not explode. First it was sold to England. England took one hasty look and passed it on to Russia. It would not explode in Russia and came back here.

But you paid for it in war bonds and taxes, in that "noble loan to Russia" (Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

WEATHER:

Generally cloudy tonight and tomorrow. Temperature at 8 a. m., 70 degrees. Normal temperature for September 10 for the last thirty years, 70 degrees.

Full Text of Lodge Committee's Report to Senate On Peace Treaty

STEEL STRIKE TOMORROW PLAN OF UNIONS

PRESIDENT IN THE LAND OF RADICALS ON LEAGUE TRIP

By JOHN EDWIN NEVIN, I. N. S. Staff Correspondent. BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 10.—President Wilson and his party began today their invasion of the sections of the country where it is admitted "radicalism" is well developed.

The President was well received here. He always is. That is not particularly because he is individually President Wilson, but because Presidents live well to the eastward and their office means a whole lot to the average man and woman, and after all, when the happenings of the present trip are well considered, it is the office and not the man that the people seem interested in.

Only Speech of Day. The President's only speech today was to be delivered here. The stop was to be two hours, then on to Billings, Mont., and into the country where the I. W. W. have been prominent, to tell the people the "truth" about the "League of Nations" and prevent spread of Bolshevism.

And that statement is not particularly addressed to direct to President Wilson. It is a frank and free statement of fact.

For instance, when the President last night, for the first time, addressed the people, he said, "I am for the people, and every mother's child believes in the United States—that is, the United States of freedom—and they accepted the President's declarations as meaning exactly what they believed in."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 10.—President Wilson will not endorse the so-called Plumb plan for regulating the railroads of the country in anything like the form it stands.

MINNESOTA SHOWS CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT'S WORD THAT Unreserved Ratification OF PEACE TREATY WILL RESTORE NORMAL CONDITIONS AND STABILIZE WHOLE COUNTRY

By FRANK R. LAMB, Staff Correspondent of The Washington Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 10.—"Ratification will ruin our trust."—L. W. Hill, head of the railroad system built by his father, James J. Hill, pioneer railroadier and who participated in the League of Nations and the principle that makes the workers a part of the country, and I know that the voters of Minnesota have the most explicit trust in President Wilson as the great man who guides in something, now that all the war is over, that will get us all back to old-time conditions.—Mayer L. H. Hodgson.

"We want peace which will not be unkindful of a world regard for conditions everywhere; but first we want positive peace by those who have the best knowledge of the inside of universal conditions."—Governor Burquist.

Fear Labor Unrest. Those are sentiments here among a prosperous people. The labor unrest in this section is well defined, and the patriotic citizens know its source. All in (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

Senate Gets Treaty and Adverse League Report, Criticising President

Accompanied by a six-page report, sprinkled with sharp and bitter phrases directed at President Wilson, the peace treaty today was submitted to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The report was filed by Senator Lodge and represents the views of the majority of the committee. A minority report will be filed by Senator Hitchcock.

Makes Reply to the President.

Senator Lodge, in presenting the treaty report, gave notice that he will call it up in the Senate next Monday for consideration, and will keep it before the Senate without a break until it has been disposed of.

Half of the report is taken up with a defense of the committee work, criticism of President Wilson, answers to arguments for the treaty advanced by the President and his supporters, and condemnation of the League of Nations as a breeder of war.

The remainder deals with the textual amendments and the league reservations adopted by the committee. The demand for speedy action by the committee "was largely the work of the administration and its newspaper organs," the report says, and adds that the same demand was "disseminated by certain great banking firms which had a direct pecuniary interest" in early ratification of the pact.

The report also points out that other nations besides the United States have not ratified the treaty. "Criticizing the President on charges that the committee lacked information, the report declares that the 'responsibility of the Senate in regard to this treaty is equal to that of the Executive,' and adds that the committee was 'hindered by the impossibility of securing full information to the war ended.'"

In meeting the argument that trade relations with Germany await ratification, the report cites export figures to show that this trade has been going on since the armistice.

The claim that adoption of amendments would involve resumption of the peace conference, the report says is "groundless."

Arguments similar to those used in Senate debates are cited in support of the committee amendments to give this country and Great Britain an equal number of votes in the league; to transfer Shantung to China instead of Japan, and to halt American participation in various commissions set up in the treaty.

League reservations on the right of withdrawal, Article X, the Monroe doctrine, and domestic questions are next taken up and the report concludes:

"When we are once caught in the meshes of a treaty of alliance, or a league of nations, composed of twenty-six other powers, our freedom of action is gone. To preserve American independence and American sovereignty, and thereby best serve the welfare of mankind, the committee proposed these amendments and reservations."

The report follows: "The treaty of peace with Germany was laid before the Senate by the President on July 10, 1919. Three days were consumed in printing the (Continued on Page 9, column 3.)

CLOTHING PRICE DROP PREDICTED Retail Dealers in Chicago Lay High Costs to Labor Conditions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Delegates to the convention of the National Association of Retail Clothiers here predicted a reduction in the price of clothing in the near future.

"It's got to come," said Fred Levy, of Louisville. "Lower prices are on the way, and we fellows will sing the loudest when the change comes. Men can't be induced to part with \$75 or \$80 for a business suit. The principal reason for the present high prices is the cost of labor.

"There really is not much profiteering in clothes, and what little there is we intend to stop."

The opening session was attended by 600 merchants from every State in the Union.

Keeping Up With The Times A FACT A DAY Said the man in front of the candy store counter: "I'm tired of coming in here every Saturday, and buying a pound of candy to take home—and I'm especially sore on those week-ends when I forget to come.

"I want to place a standing order for you to send a pound of assorted chocolates to my house every Saturday afternoon through the fall and winter. Then the family's weekend candy won't have to depend on my convenience and memory. "Bill me for it each month."

Which candy store in Washington will be the first to develop this waiting opportunity for added business?

N. H. HOUSE RATIFIES SUFFRAGE CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 10.—The house of representatives of the New Hampshire legislature yesterday ratified the Federal equal suffrage amendment, 212 to 143. The resolution now goes to the senate. The legislation was convened in extra session to consider the amendment.

\$10,000 JUST INVESTED IN SPECIAL shirt and collar equipment by Star Laundry to insure you satisfaction.—Adv.

AUSTRIA SIGNS PEACE TREATY INST. GERMAIN AS GUNS ROAR ALL NEW YORK OUT TO SEE HOW U.S. WON; 1ST PARADES

By FRANK J. TAYLOR, United Press Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The First Division, first in France, and first in battle, was first in the hearts of its countrymen.

The famous unit, led by General Pershing, marched down Fifth avenue in America's "victory parade."

Over ground hallowed by the blood of their forefathers, who gave their lives for American liberty, these 25,000 young crusaders, whose brothers gave their lives for world liberty, tramped through long lines of massed humanity to the accompaniment of resounding cheers. At their head rode Pershing.

City Opens Its Arms. New York had opened its arms to its own divisions—the Twenty-seventh and Seventy-seventh—but today's ceremony took on a national aspect, and the welcome to those units was overshadowed by the reception accorded the First Intermingled with the hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers were representatives of every State in the Union who had come here to see the First and Pershing.

The parade was scheduled to leave 11th street at 10 o'clock. A few minutes before that hour Pershing and the parade were seen at the top of the street.

The ceremony of affixing the signatures ended at 11:10 o'clock. French guards presented arms as Chancellor Renner made his exit.

"Best Looking Girl In U. S." Seeks Divorce From British Veteran

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A decree for the restitution of conjugal rights, the first step in British divorce proceedings, has been granted by the high court of justice in England to Mrs. Isabel Valle Hope-Nelson, called the most beautiful American ever presented at the court of St. James, against James Hope-Nelson, son of Sir William Hope-Nelson.

"Most Beautiful Girl in U. S." In January, 1916, and fell ill in June of the same year, resigning his commission, after which he and his wife went to the Pyrenees. In September of that year she was called to the United States because of the illness of her father, returning later to her husband.

Writes Pleading Letter. Hope-Nelson again entered the army and was demobilized in December, 1918, but, she says, according to the paper, he refused to see her or return to their home on Mount Street, in that city.

In a letter to her husband Mrs. Hope-Nelson said: "I am sorry, but I can't come back and live with you. As you say we have been a long time apart, but we never really pulled together. Your horses and dogs are very fit, and Success is almost right again. Best of luck—Ever, Jim."

While the war was in progress Mrs. Hope-Nelson obtained the consent of her husband's relatives to train in a French hospital. Her sister-in-law, Miss Gladys Hope-Nelson, was a driver of a Red Cross ambulance at the front.

Received Papal Blessing. At the time of the wedding in St. Louis, the papal blessing was called from the Vatican at Rome. Archbishop John J. Glennon performed the wedding ceremony.

Clippings from a London newspaper received in St. Louis contain a digest of an examination of Mrs. Hope-Nelson in the court. She testified that following her marriage, the couple traveled on the Continent and then went to England. That they have no children. In March, 1914, they went to Wellbourne, Warwickshire. It was in August, 1914, that her husband obtained a commission in the army and was sent to the depot at Dublin, to which place she went to join him. He went to France

MOBS LOOT AT WILL IN BOSTON STREETS

A partial summary of the crimes and violence in Boston follows: Two men shot and one stabbed, the latter in broad daylight on Summer street;

Women attacked and beaten in dark alleys while jeering crowds looked on;

More than two hundred stores and shops broken into and looted; Lawless gangs roamed about the city wrecking property, ringing fire alarms, and assaulting citizens;

No relief from the situation may be expected from the police department Superintendent Crowley admitted today. The superintendent indicated clearly that if the reign of terror was to be put down it would have to be done by force outside of the department.

BIG WALKOUT CAN ONLY BE AVERTED BY THE PRESIDENT

A strike of the steel industry will be called within forty-eight hours unless President Wilson, in the meantime, can assure the heads of the twenty-four unions with which the workers are affiliated, that there is some possibility of a conference with E. W. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation.

The forty-eight-hour time limit dates back to the meeting of the national steel committee yesterday and expires with the adjournment of the meeting tomorrow, William Z. Foster, secretary of the subcommittees, explained.

This was made plain in a telegram sent to the President at St. Paul, Minn., and made public by the union presidents today.

Text of Telegram. The text of the telegram follows: "Secretary Tammity's telegram of September 5 to Samuel Gompers was read today (Tuesday) at the meeting of the presidents of the twenty-four international unions in the steel industry and given the most careful consideration.

"After a long and earnest discussion of it, the undersigned were instructed to write you requesting a more definite statement as to the possibility of an early conference being arranged by your efforts between the heads of the United States Steel Corporation and of the unions involved.

Conditions Growing Worse. The conditions in the industry are steadily growing worse, with large numbers of men being discharged and otherwise discriminated against and abused, and it will be impossible to hold our men much longer from defending themselves by striking unless some genuine relief is vouchsafed them.

"Our meetings will remain in session here for forty-eight hours awaiting your reply before taking final action. Please send answer to John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the national committee.

The telegram is signed by John Fitzpatrick, M. F. Tighe, William Hannon and William C. Foster.

SUICIDE FAD GRIPS JAPANESE GIRLS One Young Woman Floats Bank Books Ashore Before Dying.

KOBE, Japan, Sept. 10.—An epidemic of suicide among the young women of Kobe is causing alarm on the part of the authorities. The police are busy investigating the numerous cases that have brought their attention almost daily.

In one day at Uozaki, the body of a young woman in a bathing suit was washed up on the beach. A letter fastened to the dress instructed that it was a case of suicide.

Another fastened her bank books to part of her clothing and set them afloat on the surface of the pond at Suma before taking her life.

A third was rescued just as she was on the point of throwing herself into the sea at Mishogawa.

U. S. TRADE SHIPS FLOCK TO BRITAIN Average Reaching Port of London Grows to One Daily.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The amazing growth of the American mercantile marine is daily becoming more evident in British ports, according to a copyrighted dispatch from London to the World. In the port of London alone American merchantmen are arriving at the rate of one daily. Two years—1913 and 1914—only two United States merchantmen reached London.

There is now an average of twenty-five ships flying the American flag docked at London, as against an average of five at any one time in April, 1919. From July 1 to August 7, thirty-eight days, thirty-eight American merchantmen arrived here. It has astonished the dock officials and dock employes in the port of London.

This epidemic of United States ships has affected other British ports almost in the same degree.

TAKE BULL-ANS BEFORE NEALS and see how the good digestion makes you feel.—Adv.