

Why Do Birds Sing? A Complete Lynching. England Buys Bricks. America Buys Diamonds.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE (Copyright, 1918.)

Mr. Juilliard, very rich, leaves five million dollars to provide music free. Music does soothe the savage breast, notwithstanding that the world's two greatest musicians, Wagner and Beethoven, were German. Music does more important work than breast soothing. It does for the brain of man what the plow does for the soil.

When men become civilized and safe, they will all sing. Why are birds the only singing animals? Because they alone had wings that gave them safety and leisure to practice.

Mr. Juilliard puts his five million dollars' worth of music in the hands of bank presidents, being a hard-headed business man. If a rich musician left a bank in charge of three fiddlers, how the world would laugh.

It is always pleasing to know that religion prospers. Christian Scientists in New York city have bought an old church on Madison avenue for \$1,500,000. They will tear down and rebuild, spending another million. There is religious prosperity based on belief.

The vestrymen of the old church, St. Bartholomew's, paid \$150,000 for the property in 1870. Their net profit is \$1,350,000. There is religious prosperity based on unearned increment and, of course, entire freedom from taxation.

To discourage vice, make it expensive. It is an old saying. This country has just appropriated nearly seven hundred millions for the navy and nine hundred millions for the army. That ought to discourage the vice of war, which, for the present, will cost annually double the whole national debt as it stood in 1914.

Henry Ford, of Detroit, continues the eccentricities that have caused some patriots to call him anarchist. The Secretary of the United States Treasury at Ford's request is going over Ford's books, that the latter may return to the Government every dollar made by him on Government contracts during the war. There is apparently no danger of this kind of anarchy becoming epidemic in America.

There seems to be prosperity ahead of this nation. Common sense, good pay, short hours, and Government labor enterprises added could make everybody happy, except the Bolshevik.

England wants to buy ten thousand million bricks from the United States. Our brick manufacturers have thoughtfully multiplied the price by three. The steel trust is selling rails in England for \$80 a ton; the British can't match that price, although it is about double the price in America. Americans are buying their high-priced jewelry from London aristocracy. They bought eight hundred thousand dollars' worth of it at one sale recently. The English are selling their jewelry, putting the money into government bonds. America is not doing that. Good diamonds sell here for five hundred dollars a carat, four times what they are used to bring. Luckily they are not necessities.

The Bolsheviks are spending at the rate of two million dollars a month to overthrow government in this country. They will have to do better than that. Twenty-four millions a year doesn't cut much figure in America now. With that amount you couldn't start a revolution in Poland, N. J.

By the way, no news from the police concerning the senders of bombs whose work began about two months ago. No trace of the murderer who put poison in the soup at the archbishop's dinner in Chicago. Ordinary murderers talk and are caught. The new kind hold their tongues. Why not try a reward of a hundred thousand dollars, plus immunity? SOMEBODY knows who threw the bombs.

A new, more complete lynching tale comes from Mississippi. They caught the negro, Hartford, in a canebrake, several hundred colored men assisting in running him down. They shot him, and the doctors said he couldn't live twenty-four hours. Then they hanged him to a tree above a pile of wood and set fire to the wood while he hung and kicked. The young woman whom he attacked witnessed the performance. That makes a very complete story. What is the psychological impulse that leads the young woman to watch the burning?

Congress wants to know where the money came from to pay interest on Russian bonds, bought in this country? Mr. Lenin did not pay the interest. Who did? Was it paid perhaps by patriotic taxpayers engaged without knowing in making Russian bonds safe for plutocracy? It's an interesting investigation. It might tell us just where the hundreds of millions went that were taken from the peoples' pockets to help democratic government in Russia.

WEATHER:

Fair and continued cool tonight and tomorrow. Temperature at 8 a. m., 65 degrees. Normal temperature for June 28 for the last thirty years, 70 degrees.

NUMBER 11,209.

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

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1919. [Closing Wall Street Prices]

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

WAR OFFICIALLY ENDED

AUTO TRUCKS, ALL DRESSED UP, PARADE ON AVENUE

Between throngs of spectators who lined the streets along the route of the parade, Washington's greatest automobile truck demonstration passed today. The procession, including every variety of motor transport vehicle from the tiniest delivery truck to the huge lumbering leviathans that served the front line in the Argonne with food and ammunition, was an illustration of the latest development in motor transportation.

Movie Men On Job. Not only was the parade interesting from the layman's point of view, but the significance attached to it as a movement for "good roads" and better transportation as a means of lowering the high cost of living was attested by the number of "movie men" who were busy with their cameras along the route of the procession, taking views of the parade and pictures of the entries which will be shown throughout the United States in campaigns for better highways.

Headed by automobile escort of the Police Department, the long conveyer led the neighborhood of the Peace Monument at 12:29 o'clock. As the head of the long train of 400 trucks approached the judge's stand, located between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, bands which were carried in large eight-wheel automobiles at intervals in the parade struck up popular airs, and the chauffeurs, giving last-second attention to their cars, passed in review before the men who will decide the winners.

Following Gen. C. B. Drake, chief of the motor transport corps of the United States Army, and acting grand marshal of the parade today, who rode in a car behind the police escort, came Uncle Sam's own entry, represented in the motor transportation corps.

Uncle Sam Represented. Uncle Sam was a prominent competitor, both in number of entries and in types of motor transportation, and the betting was strong that the M. T. C. would figure among the winners in the prize awards, which take place this evening after the conclusion of the parade. One of the features of the transport corps' entry was the repair shop on wheels, manned by soldiers, who demonstrated (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

U. S. WILL ACCEPT FORD'S WAR PROFIT

The Government will accept Henry Ford's tender of all the profits he made out of war contracts, and has ordered the United States revenue officials of Detroit to comply with his request for an examination to ascertain the amount.

NATION MAY REVOKE SOCIALIST CHARTER

NEW YORK, June 28.—Action to revoke the charter of the American Socialist Society, under which the Rand School of Social Science here has been operating, may be taken by the attorney general, it was believed today, following alleged disclosure of a nation-wide plan to overthrow existing authority by radical methods. Documents were produced to show the Socialists' friendly relations with the Russian soviet bureau here, and efforts to obtain support among negroes in overthrowing the government.

PERSHING MAY QUIT OVER BAKER'S STAND

PARIS, June 28.—Secretary of War Baker's unexpected opposition to General Pershing's appointment as chief of staff is not believed to be earnest. If it continues General Pershing will resign, says a copyright cable dispatch to the New York World. This statement is made without his authority, but it can be taken as the actual belief of his friends. However, those close to President Wilson have every confidence that General Pershing will be given the same rank in America as he holds here, which will call for his appointment to be chief of staff, as any other position would subordinate him to that office.

In the meantime General Pershing is completing plans for the transport of 400,000 American troops in July. He expects to have practically all the American expeditionary force cleaned out by the end of August, save for the small covering force which is to be left in the Rhinlands.

ASHCAN BABY MUST LOSE HIS RICH HOME

NEW YORK, June 28.—If Bobby Ashe Feinbloom were considerably older than six months he might appreciate that a decision by the appellate division removes him from a country cottage, an automobile and other luxuries and restores him to the drab monotony of institutional uniform and routine. The infant whose discovery in a Mount Vernon ashen brought him much publicity will go back to the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, from which he had been "loaned" to Mr. and Mrs. John Feinbloom. The institution demanded the child's return on the ground that the Feinblooms were not proper persons to have custody of the boy, despite the automobile, country cottage and promise to place \$20,000 in the bank for him.

SCHOOL PAYROLLS TO BE CUT \$46,000

The payroll of the 2,400 public school teachers of the District for the month of June will be cut \$46,000, which means the payment of the longevity pay in two delays. Alonzo Tweedale, District auditor, today stated the teachers would receive only their basic pay next Monday. In some instances, the payroll reduction means the teachers' pay will be cut \$50 a month. Efforts to have Congress pass the third deficiency bill, which includes an appropriation of \$68,000 for longevity pay, were made to no avail today. Last May the teachers' salary roll was reduced \$23,000, which meant a loss of one-half of the teachers' longevity pay. Mr. Tweedale said this morning that the retroactive loss of pay, resulting from the reduction would be paid immediately following the passage of the deficiency bill.

\$2,000,000 VOTED FOR BOMB PROBE

Without debate the Senate today unanimously agreed to appropriate \$2,000,000 to enable the Department of Justice to trace bomb plots and other anarchist activities. The Senate increased the House allowance for this work in the sundry civil bill by \$600,000.

BIG DOINGS!! Stay in Washington on THE FOURTH.

BERLIN FACED BY MUTINY OF TROOPS; REDS URGE REVOLT

LONDON, June 28.—Gustav Noske, German minister of defense, fearing a general political uprising, has threatened to establish martial law throughout all Germany, according to a Central News dispatch today from Copenhagen.

With order restored by government troops in Hamburg, the situation in Berlin is becoming increasingly grave. Charging a conspiracy to start a nation-wide revolution, the government ordered arrest of all communist and independent socialist leaders in Berlin.

A portion of the garrison in the capital has expressed a formal desire to quit the city. Fear was voiced that if the request was not granted, the troops might throw down their arms and refuse to serve longer, leaving the capital inadequately protected in either event.

Soldiers Flee On Crowd. During a demonstration in the northern part of the city yesterday soldiers fired upon a crowd, killing two men and two women and wounding six, a Copenhagen dispatch reported. A bomb was exploded outside the ministry of public works, shattering the windows, but doing no other damage.

Defense Minister Noske has ordered rioting suppressed by every possible means, but recommended that the troops not use their arms unless absolutely necessary. He declared that interruption of industry or transportation by strikers at this time would be fatal to German interests. General Von Lettow was ready to march upon Hamburg with heavy forces when he was informed the movement was not necessary, as the city had been occupied without disturbances yesterday morning. The Communists, who were in complete control of the city, obtained a promise from the government that they should be granted general amnesty in return for laying down their arms. Seven persons were killed and twenty-two wounded in street fighting there. The railway strike, according to an unofficial report, now affects 20,000 workmen.

PRESIDENT WILSON SAILS TOMORROW

President Wilson will leave Paris tonight and sail from Brest tomorrow morning on the George Washington, Secretary Tumulty officially announced. Barring accidents the President should be back in Washington by a week from next Tuesday. He will land at New York and has agreed to a reception there. A personal message from the President stated he was leaving Paris at 9:30 tonight, and ended: "All well."

When the President will arrive in the United States, or where he will dock, has not yet been determined, the Secretary said. Plans for his tour of the nation probably will not be made public until the President has had time to consult with advisers here and personally to go over the details of the trip. It is probable, however, he will leave Washington within a week after his return. His address on the peace treaty to Congress will be delivered the day after he arrives in Washington, if present plans are carried out.

Senator Hitchcock, who received a copy of the President's proclamation, read it to the Senate. Though the reading was tantamount to official notification to Congress that the war was over, there was no demonstration.

President Calls the Treaty Great Charter of Humanity

Secretary Tumulty today made public the following message from the President:

"My fellow-countrymen: "The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. "It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms.

"And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their own ambition for power and dominion.

"It associates the free governments of the world in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice.

"It makes international law a reality supported by imperative sanctions. It does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order under which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness and peoples who are ready for independence but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the League of Nations.

"It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality, the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every sort of international cooperation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind.

"It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even contemplated before for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world.

"It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance, and confident hope.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Historic Versailles Saw German Empire Born of Sword and Slain By Pen

By JOHN T. PARKERSON, (International News Service).

VERSAILLES, France, June 24.—The German empire has ended where it was founded. The mightiest military power the world has ever known has been shattered and humbled almost to the point of impotency. Within the magnificent palace which in itself was erected as a symbol of the divine right of kings, and which in the present century was rededicated to that conception by the war lords of Prussia, the democracies of the earth have forgathered and pronounced the verdict. During the 260-odd years which have intervened since the erection of the famous palace of Versailles, civilization has traversed a long and uncertain route, but the scene itself, which has figured so conspicuously in history and cut such a deep impression into the heart of France, is little changed in outward appearance. Except for the occasional hum of an airplane, there is no sign above the slated roofs to indicate the world has moved from the sixteenth to the twentieth century. The birds sing much as they must have sung in the days of old Louis XIV himself, and one can almost feel the depression in the atmosphere which swept throughout France because of the luxury and extravagance of kings and queens who in days long past cared naught for the poverty and misery caused to their subjects by royal lives of revelry and shame.

In the Hall of Mirrors. It was in this relic place of the old world that the representatives of the new world met the German delegates. A long horseshoe table placed in the hall of mirrors—Galerie des Glaces—around which sat the distinguished coteries of the great nations, was the immediate setting upon which all mankind visualized its future hopes. The actual signing of the peace treaty took place near the center of the great chamber, while, oddly enough, at the south end where, on January 18, 1871, stood the dais flanked by Prussian Guards from which the creation of the German empire was proclaimed to the world,

AMERICA LEADS ALLIES IN SIGNING THE TREATY AT VERSAILLES TODAY

VERSAILLES, June 28.—Germany capitulated today. At a small table in the center of the great Hall of Mirrors, the chief room of the palace here, representatives of the German republic at 3:12 o'clock today meekly accepted the peace terms which practically ends Germany as a world power, at least for many years. It was this same room which witnessed the arrogance of Bismarck and Von Moltke, and today the representatives of the defeated German empire accepted the fate which resulted from the junkers' dream of world dictatorship.

The German delegates arrived at the palace at 3:08 p. m. for the signing of the treaty. The meeting was convened at 3:09.

Premier Clemenceau, opening the ceremony, assured the Germans the treaty text was the same as previously furnished them, and said: "I now invite you to sign."

The German delegates signed the document at 3:12 p. m. The American delegation finished signing at 3:15 (Paris time). The British delegation, followed by others, began signing immediately after the Americans.

The Chinese refused to sign. General Smuts, representing South Africa, signed under protest, issuing a statement setting forth his objections to the treaty.

Clemenceau declared the Proceedings closed at 3:50, the entire ceremony occupying forty-one minutes.

CENTRAL EMPIRES SUPPLIANTS. It is five years ago that the plotted assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand furnished the excuse Germany sought for starting the world conflict. Sarajevo's tragedy today had made the great central empires suppliants.

The situation in Versailles today is the fulfillment of the greatest dream in modern history. Gathered around the historic hall were the representatives of every great nation in the world. Only the smaller neutral nations were missing. The great horseshoe-shaped table held the representatives of every power which banded together to stamp out militarism and absolutism from the earth.

In the center of the great horseshoe sat Clemenceau, the French premier. At his right sat President Wilson. On his left was Lloyd George, the British prime minister. Across the room and just in front of the section reserved for the guests, the German delegates were seated. The contrast was very sharp. The old Prussian arrogance was not revealed by the members of the German cabinet who had assumed the duty of salvaging what was left of their country.

HOW DELEGATES WERE SEATED. The seating arrangement of the delegates was as follows: On President Wilson's side of the table: Secretary Lansing, Colonel House, Henry White, General Bliss, and after them the French, Italian, Belgian and Greek delegates. Swinging around the horseshoe were the Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Czechoslovakian, Siamese, Cuban and Chinese delegates. At the left of Premier Lloyd George were the other representatives of Britain and her dominions and the Japanese. Swinging around the corner were the representatives of Germany, Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Peru, Panama, Nicaragua, Liberia, Honduras, Haiti, Guatemala and Ecuador. Marshal Foch was seated among the French delegates. He was not a peace plenipotentiary and did not sign the great document.

Of the Italian delegation only three were present—Baron Sonnino, M. Imperiali and Crespi. The others had not arrived at a late hour.

PARIS EN FETE FOR OCCASION. Paris was en fete for the occasion. A holiday was proclaimed throughout the capital. From every building hung the flags of the allied nations. Thousands of persons in holiday attire gathered along the roads leading to Versailles. The streets, as usual, were heavily guarded by troops. Through packed lanes of humanity the delegations passed one by one, their motors flaunting the flags of practically all nations except those which made up the central powers and the few neutrals not represented. The weather, which for the past few days has been cold and raw, moderated somewhat today, but was overcast at noon and accompanied by a cold wind. The arrival of each delegation was heralded by a trumpeter. After being saluted, the members were taken in charge by attendants and conducted to the places assigned for them. Shortly before 3 o'clock motors left the palace in charge of the French military mission and went to the Hotel Reservoir. Here the German delegates were taken in charge and driven back to the palace, where they waited in an ante-room until the stroke