

ERZBERGER SEES 'WAY TO PEACE'

Prepares Draft of Constitution for Wilson's League of Nations PLANS CENTRAL BODY Each State to Have One Delegate, With Dutch Foreign Minister Chairman

By the Associated Press Amsterdam, Sept. 22. A draft of a constitution for a league of nations, worked out in detail by Matthias Erzberger, leader of the Clerical party in the German Reichstag, is published in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. It is taken from a book entitled "The League of Nations: The Way to Peace," which Erzberger soon will publish.

The first section of this constitution, dealing with the organization of such a league says: "Any sovereign state can enter the league, which shall be considered to have been formed when the following powers are among those who have announced adherence: Germany, Great Britain, France, United States and Russia."

The Hague would be the seat of the league, and there the international bureau would conduct its business. Each State, with the approval of its parliament, would appoint one delegate. The international bureau would be controlled by a permanent administrative council, consisting of the representatives of the federated Powers, with the Dutch Foreign Minister as chairman.

Dealing with fundamental laws, the second section says: "The league shall guarantee the territorial possessions of each federated State as well as undisturbed possession of colonies." Each State would have the right to conduct its internal and foreign affairs within the limits of the league's constitution.

States whose governments with the assent of the parliament, or other permanent neutralization would be recognized by all members of the league as permanently neutral and would enjoy the league's protection. All extralimitary means would be used against any federal State outside of the league which attacks a federal State or takes up arms without having been declared a belligerent or which takes arms instead of accepting its judgment.

Members of the league would mutually undertake to cut down and steadily reduce their land, naval and aerial forces, according to a fixed standard to be agreed upon. The league would undertake not to use their forces for any other objects than the maintenance of internal order, defense of their territory against attack or joint execution of the league's mandates.

Figures showing the annual expenditure for armament, the number of troops and arms, war materials in hand and the number of warships in commission would be communicated annually to the Hague bureau, which would publish them. The constitution provides for economic equality and for the abolition of the open door, all members of the league granting each other most favored nation treatment.

Division of Surplus. For the first five years of the foundation of the league each State's surplus of raw materials would be divided between the other Federal States, according to a standard to be agreed upon. This would be irrespective of the imports of the year, the output and the special needs of the individual States due to the war.

Members of the league would recognize freedom of the seas. Straits, canals and connecting seas, both banks of which are not in possession of the same Federal State, could be internationalized and their fortifications retained, guarded by a command consisting of contingents from all the federated States and commanded in rotation every three years by a delegate of the States.

Safety of private property on the high seas would be proclaimed and the naval prize system abolished. Exercise of the right of blockade would be reserved to the league, and only to the league, for use against any federal State which violates the league's constitution and against any State not belonging to the league which takes up arms against the neutralized States. Ships of the federated States and their cargo would be treated in each State like its own. Overseas cables would be controlled by a commission of the league.

Treatment of Offenders. The third section dealing with the league's executive department provides that, in event of offenses, members will proceed against the violator of the constitution, first by severance of diplomatic relations; second, complete isolation of the offender by closing frontiers to imports, exports, postal and railroad traffic, and, third, in given circumstances by blockade. The same measures would be taken against any hostile menace of a federated State from a non-member. Should the offending State cross its frontiers with intent against one of the federated States, league, joint military and marine assistance would be given.

Erzberger invites criticism of his plan, as well as practical counter-proposals.

JERSEY MAKES DRAFT RECORD Smaller Ratio of Rejections Than in Any Other State

Trenton, Sept. 22.—Adjutant General Gilkison has issued a statement in which he expresses his satisfaction of the work of the draft boards throughout New Jersey and referring to the official report from the provost marshal general showing that the ratio of men rejected to men inducted was smaller in this State than in any other in the Union.

Reference is made to the fact that New Jersey was the first State having a large registration under the recent call for manpower from eighteen to forty-five years to make a full report to Washington of the registration result.

French Win Venduail In Advance to Oise

Continued from Page One. The French troops continued their advance yesterday evening and last night. They penetrated the wooded south of the Somme, capturing the town and village of Venduail and pushed on to the Oise.

French reconnoitering parties took position north of the Aisne and in the Champagne, in the direction of the Bataille German raids north of the Vesle and in the Vosges failed.

Official War Reports FRENCH Paris, Sept. 22. The French troops continued their advance yesterday evening and last night. They penetrated the wooded south of the Somme, capturing the town and village of Venduail and pushed on to the Oise.

During the night also over 100 prisoners were captured by us in a successful local attack south of Villers-Guislain.

Successful minor operations were carried out by our troops yesterday and during the night at several points. The afternoon, English troops captured a group of strongly held trenches and strong points on the spur north-west of Venduail, taking a number of prisoners.

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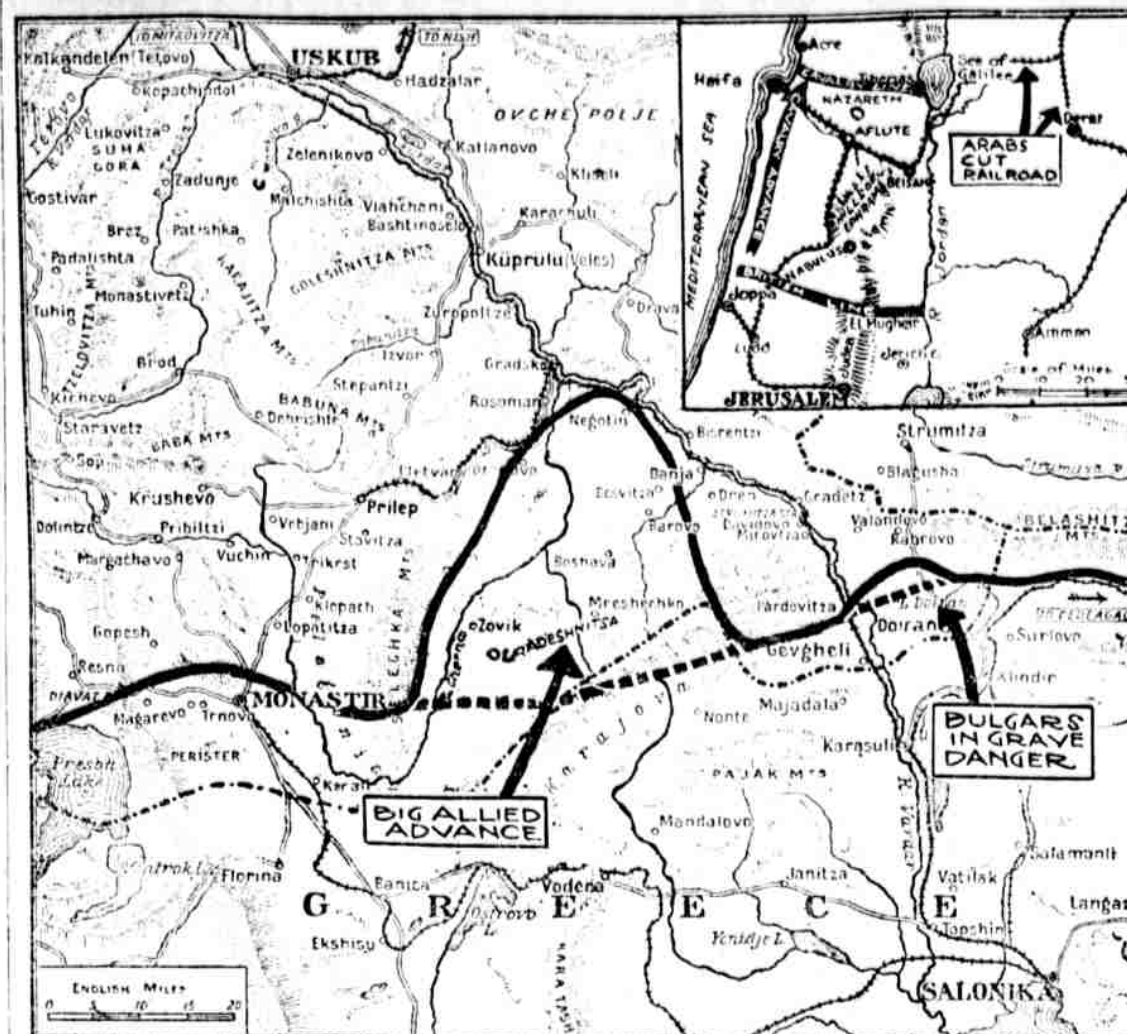
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BIG ALLIED VICTORIES IN MACEDONIA AND PALESTINE



Forty miles now separate the Allies advancing in Serbia from the line held before their big offensive. The Serbs have cut the Pripet-Grado and the Uskub-Salonika railways, vital supply lines of the German-Bulgarian forces.

Another British cavalry brigade did equally meritorious work and attacked two hills half a mile apart. The southernmost hill being taken from the north and the northernmost from the south.

The operations were extraordinarily difficult in the hills, where there are either steep hills or rapid descents down to the level of the plain.

The leading battalion passing over the rocks of Wadi Samish took the enemy posts and allowed the second battalion to pass through to the second objective, a short distance from Samara, on prominent positions.

The Arab regulars and Bedouin levies have done an invaluable service in cutting the Hejaz railway north and south of Deirat and the line running westward of this road.

It is impossible to estimate the vast quantity of captured machine guns, motorcars, ammunition stores and rolling stock, which the Turk will find difficult to replace.

On the ground and in the passes a great quantity of transport is immobilized, because the men have taken the horses to try to escape from our advancing troops or because the goods were smashed by aircraft in action.

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On the north our cavalry, traversing the Jordan at Jisr-ed-Damer, already 15,000 prisoners have been captured and a further 10,000 are being despatched from General Allenby's camp.

By 8 p. m. on September 20 the enemy resistance had collapsed everywhere save on the Turkish left in the Jordan Valley.

Our left wing, having swung around to the east, had reached the line of Bidieh, Fakka and Messudieh Junction, and was astride the railway and roads converging at Nabulus.

Right Wing Meets Resistance. Our right wing, advancing through difficult country against considerable resistance, had reached the line of Khan Jibet, one and one-quarter miles northeast of Bidieh and Messudieh Junction, and was facing north astride the Jerusalem-Nabulus road.

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U. S. FAR AHEAD OF U-BOAT LOSSES

Launches More Tonnage in Two Months Than Was Sunk During War NO LONGER A MENACE

Total Allied Depletion From Kaiser's Frightfulness Being Surely Overcome

Washington, Sept. 22. Ship losses of the United States by U-boats since the beginning of the war amount to a total of 541,925 dead weight tons, it was announced here this afternoon.

During July and August of this year, however, new ships totaling 400,725 tons were launched. The tonnage of two months exceeded the losses of the whole period of the war by 88,832 dead weight tons.

Official figures just made public show that during the period from August, 1914, to September, 1918, 14,000,000 man-hours were expended in the construction of shipping in excess of the tonnage turned out in that period by the allied and neutral nations.

That total does not represent the depletion of the fleets at the command of the allied and neutral nations, however, as 2,765,000 deadweight tons of enemy ships were sunk in the meantime.

Annually, the allied and neutral nations on September 1, 1918, had only 3,362,000 less tons of shipping in operation than in August, 1914.

In all the allied and neutral nations have lost 21,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping since the beginning of the war, showing that Germany has maintained an average destruction of about 115,000 deadweight tons monthly during the war, but has fallen considerably below the average since the first time in May last.

203 Vards, 1020 Wags. The United States took the lead in shipbuilding in a very short time. Whereas in August, 1917, there were only 610 American shipyards, the nation now has 203, with 1920 ways, more than double the total of shipways in the rest of the world.

There are now about 286,000 employees in American yards; in July, 1918, there were 50,000. The statement issued by the shipping board says that "within the jurisdiction of the United States Shipping Board at the present time (September 1, 1918) there are 2185 seagoing vessels, totaling 9,511,915 deadweight tons. Of these, 1234 totaling 4,596,105 deadweight tons, fly the American flag. Under charter to the shipping board and to American citizens there are 891 foreign vessels, totaling 2,915,810 deadweight tons."

Merchant Marine Expanding. The American merchant marine, the review says, is today expanding more rapidly than any other in the world. The deliveries to the shipping board from American shipyards in 1918 to September 1, in comparison with the output for the same period by British shipyards, show up as follows:

Table comparing shipyard output of US and British shipyards from January to August 1918.

Since August, 1917, more seagoing tonnage has been launched from American shipyards than was ever launched before in a similar period anywhere. The total as of September 1, 1918, 521 vessels of 3,817,238 deadweight tons is nearly four times all the seagoing tonnage of more than 1500 deadweight tons built in the United States during four pre-war years.

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Serbians Cut Rail To Enemy's Armies

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BULGARIANS PRESS FOR PEACE

Success of Entente Cannot Be Denied, Says One Paper

By the United Press Zurich, Sept. 22.—The Bulgarian press is unanimously in favor of peace, according to information obtained here today.

"It is high time to listen to reason," declares the Progress.

"The success of the Entente in France cannot be denied," the Vir says.

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MOLLE For Shaving advertisement featuring a shaving brush and a woman's face.

Mawson & DeManey 1115 Chestnut Street advertisement.

Hirsch's 923 MARKET STREET advertisement for women's clothing.

Fur Coats at Unmatchably Low Prices advertisement with price lists for various fur items.

GREY and Field-Mouse Women's Fall Boots advertisement with price list and store information.