settlement, together with such explanations as may

be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled,

a report by the council shall be published, setting

forth with all necessary facts and explanations the

recommendation which the council thinks just and

If the report is unanimously agreed to by the mem-

bers of the council other than the parties to the dis-

pute, the high contracting parties agree that they

will not go to war with any party which complies

with the recommendations and that if any party shall

refuse so to comply the council shall propose meas-

ares necessary to give effect to the recommenda-

tions. If no such unanimous report can be made, it

shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege

of the minority to issue statements indicating what

they believe to be the facts and containing the rea-

article, refer the dispute to the body of the delegates.

The dispute shall be so referred at the request of

either party to the dispute, provided that such request

must be made within fourteen days after the sub-

mission of the dispute. In a case referred to the body

of delegates, all the provisions of this article and of

Article XII, relating to the action and powers of the

executive council, shall apply to the action and powers

Should any of the high contracting parties break

or disregard its covenants under Article XII, it shall

thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an

act of war against all the other members of the

league, which hereby undertakes immediately to sub-

ject it to the severance of all trade or financial rela-

tions, the prohibition of all intercourse between their

nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking

State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial,

or personal intercourse between the nationals of the

covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other States, whether a member of the league or not.

It shall be the duty of the executive council in such

case to recommend what effective military or naval

force the members of the league shall severally con-

tribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the

The high contracting parties agree, further, that

they will mutually support one another in the financial

and economic measures which may be taken under this

article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience

resulting from the above measures and that they will

mutually support one another in resisting any special

measures aimed at one of their number by the

covenant-breaking state, and that they will afford

passage through their territory to the forces of any

of the high contracting parties who are co-operating

ARTICLE XVII

In the event of disputes between one State mem-

ber of the league and another State which is not a

member of the league, or between States not mem-

bers of the league, the high contracting parties agree

that the State or States not members of the league

shall be invited to accept the obligations of

membership in the league for the purposes

of such dispute, upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of

any such invitation the above provisions shall be

applied with such modifications as may be deemed

Upon such invitation being given the executive

council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the

circumstances and merits of the dispute and recom-

mend such action as may seem best and most effectual

In the event of a Power so invited refusing to

accept the obligations of membership in the league

for the purposes of the league which, in the case of

a State member of the league would constitute a

breach of Article XII, the provisions of Article XVI

shall be applicable as against the State taking such

If both parties to the dispute when so invited re-

fuse to accept the obligations of membership in the

league for the purpose of such dispute, the executive

council may take such action and make such recommendation as will prevent hostilities and will result

ARTICLE XVIII

shall be entrusted with general supervision of the

trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in

which the control of this traffic is necessary in the

ARTICLE XIX

sequence of the late war have ceased to be under the

sovereignty of the states which formerly governed

them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able

to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions

of the modern world, there should be applied the

principle that the well being and development of such

peoples form a sacred trust of civilizaton and that

tacan Uprising in Germany

in March

Fapers and letters found in the home of Karl Radek, the Russian Bolshevist

mnissary, whose arrest by the Berlin

indicated he was plotting a Spartners uprising in March, not only in Berlin, but in the entire country at the same time, according to Berlin disputches re-

time, according to Berlin dispatches re-ceived here.

A Bolshevist army, it was intended, would attack the east frontier at the date fixed for the uprising, it is said.
Radek is reported to have been dis-guised in a German officer's uniform on many occasions.

THREAT TO BLOW UP PLANT

Big Munition Concern at Amato

Reported Menaced ,

yesterday,

Copenhagen, Feb. 14,-(By. A.

was announced

RAP COMMISSION RULE

System

Reading, Pa., Feb. 14.—The Twelfth Ward Democrats went on record at their meeting last night as being opposed for the present nonpartisan commission form of government for the third class cities of Pennsylvania when they passed a resolution favoring a return to the old system of government, including the bicameral councils.

cameral councils.

The resolution, adopted after criticising the present Councilmen, complains
that the city has gone backward instead
of forward, the tax rate is higher and
the indebtedness larger.

PROTEST SALONIKI RUMOR

Greek Press Indignant at Suggestion

To those colonies and territories which as a con-

The high contracting parties agree that the league

in the settlement of the dispute.

common interest.

to protect the covenants of the league.

of the body of delegates.

convenants of the league.

necessary by the league.

The executive council may, in any case under this

sons which they consider to be just and proper.

proper for the settlement of the dispute.

Continued from Page One

DRAFT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

# WILSON DEPENDS ON MORAL FORCE TO KEEP PEACE

Tells French Association a New Spirit Has Been Created

PRACTICE, NOT PRINCIPLE

Promises Hearty Co-operation in Move to Hold Jubilee Celebration

Paris, Feb. 14.—President Wilson in addressing a delegation from the French Association for a Society of Nations sistent to Association for yesterday said:

"I appreciate very deeply what has been said, and I take it that the kind suggestion is that some time after my eturn we should arrange a public meeting, at which, I am quite confident, we may celebrate the completion of the work, at any rate up to a certain very far advanced stage, the consummation of which we have been working and hoping for for a long time.

"It would be a very happy thing if that could be arranged. I can only say yself that I sincerely hope it can should wish to lend any assistance possible to so happy a consum-

I cannot help thinking of how many miracles this war has already wrought. miracles of comprehension as to our interdependence as nations and as hu-man beings; miracles as to the removal of obstacles which seemed big and now have grown small, in the way of ac-tive and organized co-operation of nations; in regard to the establishment and maintenance of justice.

Moral Force Is Mobilized

force which is very effective when mobil-ized, namely, the moral force of the

"One advantage in seeing one an-other and talking with one another is to find that, after all, we all think the "We may try to put the result of the

ith the same principles.
"I have often been thought of as a in immigration laws.
Several delegates urged that this several delegates urged that this man more interested in principles than in practice, whereas, as a matter of fact, I can say that, in one sense, principles have never interested me. Because principles prove themselves when stated they do not need any debate. The thing that is difficult and interest-ing is how to put them into practice. Large discourse is not possible on the des, but large discourse is necessary on the matter of realizing them.

Practice Not Principles "So that, after all principles until

translated into practice are very thin the Americas newspaper correspondents, and abstract and, I may add, unintersaid the society of nations would be esting things. It is not interesting to formed to protect only the Powers rephave far away visions, but it is inter-esting to have nearby visions of what it is possible to accomplish. And in a neeting such as you are projecting pere can record the success that we shall have then achieved of putting a great principle into practice, and demonstrated that it can be put into practice. though only, let us say, five years ago it was considered an impractical dream. "I will co-operate with great happiness

in the plan that you may form after my return, and I thank you very warmly for the compliment of this personal

# Joint Police Force

party break or disregard its covenants under Article XII, which provides for arbitration, or inquiry by the executive council, it shall be deemed to have nitted an act of war against all the other members, who will take eco-nomic and financial measures against These measures will refer both to

nembers of the league and those are not members.

League to Allot Armies

In such a case, it will be the duty of the executive council to recommend the amount of naval and military forces which each member of the league shall contribute to the armed forces necessary to protect the covenants of the league.

The members of the league agree to support one another financially and economically in any measure taken and also to afford passage through

their territory of any forces necessar to carry out the covenants of the In disputes between a member of the league and a State not a member or between States not members of the eague, the contracting parties agree that the States not members of the

disputes before the league.

If the States invited to allow the league to adjust their disputes refuse, any action against a State a member of the league would be deemed to be

an act of war against all the other members of the league. The contracting parties agree that

the league shall have general supervi-sion of traffic in arms and ammunition with countries in which such traffic uld be against the common interest

Provides for Mandatories

Colonies and territories removed from the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and not yet able to stand by themselves shall become the trust of civilization. The tutelage of such countries shall be entrusted to the advanced nations

The tutelage should be exercised by he advanced nations as mandatories in behalf of the league. The charac-er of the mandate will differ accordhe peoples.
The contracting parties will en

leavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for nen, women and children and agree o establish as part of the organiza-

The memebrs of the league gree to secure and maintain freedom of tran-it and equitable treatment for the cameros of all members of the

It is also agreed to place under centrol of the league all interna-centrol bureaus already established and

#### COMPROMISE SEEMS PROBABLE IN RENEWED ARMISTICE TERMS

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger With the Peace Delegation in Europe By Wireless

Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Company Paris, Feb. 14.-The terms for a renewal of the armistice, as discussed the French press, provide for signing what in effect is a preliminary treaty of peace with Germany, under which a certain limited relation with the enemy would be maintained up until the signing of a permanent treaty.

As the terms are given by the French newspapers, under the preliminary peace Germany would be completely demobilized and forbidden to campaign against Poland, and the blockade would be modified, to certain degree permitting the entrance of raw material into Germany.

The decision seems to be a compromise in which the Americans have gained their economic contentions. The French seem entirely satisfied with the result, as their prompt disclosure of the terms indicates.

not enter into any engagement incon-three news associations. It will num-

ratified by the States represented in the executive council and by three-fourths of the States whose represent-atives compose the body of delegates.

President is to Speak

After reading the draft of the league of nations covenant at the plenary session of the peace conference this afternoon, President Wilson was to speak on what had been accomplished by the conference. He was to be fol-lowed by Premier Orlando, Premier menceau and other leading figures of the conference.

plan for the creation of the of nations, which President will take with him to the United States, will not be in condition to permit action by the United States Senate until the treaty of peace is

World Army Rejected

The French proposition for an inter-"And the thoughts of the people having been drawn together, there has already been created a force which is not only very great, but very formidable, a force which can be rapidly mobilized, a

namely, the moral force of the the only representatives voting in the affirmative on the question of a world The French and Czecho-Slovaks were

thing into different forms, but we start an amendment providing that racial discrimination should not be tolerated The Japanese delegation presented

> announcement yesterday, the United States, under the society-of-nations plan, as it now has been amended, was to maintain an army of not less than 500,-500 men, which, after authorization of

> such action by the United States Senate. could be used wherever necessary. Captain Andre Tardieu, of the French peace delegation, in an interview with formed to protect only the Powers represented at the Paris Conference now. Neutral and enemy Powers would be admitted one by one, he added, as they conformed to the rules of the society and could be trusted.

French Reservations

Leon Bourgeois in giving France's
ashesion to the society of nations today
at the plenary session of the Peace
Conference will make, it is understood. says a Havas report, certain reserva-tions in the name of the French Gov-ernment, the exact viewpoint of which he will discuss. It is probable, it is re-ported, that before President Wilson leaves the Supreme Council will desire to elucidate the position France will for World Rejected ence with the representatives of governments in Russia.

The plerary session of the Peace Con-ference to be held in the famous clock room of the Foreign Office this afternoon may mark the conclusion of the first and possibly the most important phase of the work of the world's greatest international gathering.

Today's Action Is Vital

Subjects of great import are still to ome before subsequent meetings, but the opinion of qualified students of the history of other conferences the adjournment of today's session may reveal that the foundation for the settlement of all questions that will follow has

The view taken by many delegates early in the conference was that nearly every important subject to be adjusted depended for satisfactory settlement upon the society of nations, which the conference pledged itself at the outset to organize. Thus it became the cus-tom to give a patient hearing to every-body who came to Paris to present the claims of oppressed and dissatisfied peo-ples and then refer the claims for justice

o the society of nations to be created. One prominent delegate explained that conference took the position that undertake to adjudicate all conflicting claims would be equivalent to creating a court and endeavoring in the act creating it to dispose of every pos-sible case that might come before it

While the great project of a society of nations is under consideration by the various governments represented at the conference, preliminary to the final vote. he conference, through its com is expected to prepare a great mass of material relating to the many subjects that will make up the docket of the

Will Adjourn Sine Die As soon as the conference has relieved

itself of this burden it is expected to adjourn sine die. It has been said by a highly competent authority that the date adjournment would be about June Nothing has been disclosed, officially, as to the plan for the society, but in the opinion of American delegates it is safe against attack on the ground of un-constitutionality. If it does involve an alliance requiring the use of American troops, in combination with those of other nations against an offender against the law of nations, as laid down by the conference, it is recalled that there is precedent for such an alliance in a treaty between the United States and France more than a century ago. It is also pointed out by authorities here that power is reserved to Congress to carry out the pledge in its own way through its control of appropriations and war-making power. The Senate, especially, making power. The Senate, especially, has distinctive powers in its right to approve or disapprove treaties such as that which is necessary to give life to the society of nations. Preparations have been completed for

the homeward voyage of the presidential party, which will leave Paris tonight for Brest on a special train and sail tomorrow on the liner George Washington, on which it came to France. This time the party will be much reduced, the large staff of State Depart-

who came over the party will comprise President and The party will comprise President and Mrs. Wilson, David R. Francis, ambassader to Russis; White House employes, several service men, (1, 300 addiers who was the bassad the bassad

sistent with the covenant.

If ay member or new member shall have entered into engagements inconsistent with the covenant, it shall be utilized, however, for not only will be utilized, however, for not only will every cabin and stateroom be occupied, but the vasit hold will be filled with several thousand American soldiers who have seen services in France and the covenant shall take effect when ber 319 persons.
All the accommodations on the camps.

#### SCHEIDEMANN RAPS BISMARCK FALLACIES

Copenhagen, Feb. 14.—Philip Scheide-menn, a member of the provisional cab-net of Germany, attacked Prince Bia-marck's conception of foreign affairs in an interview with the Zeitung am Mib-

r. of Berlin. He says that Bismarck's policy was a He says that Bismarck's policy was a fallure almost everywhere, adding: "We had to pay for its mistakes in North Schleswig and in Alsace and Lorraine. The policy of new Germany," he continues, "must be based not, as Bismarck planned, on opposition, but in harmony with Austria, not on the siender pillar of the might of a single federal government, but on the broad desponsatio basis. ment, but on the broad democratic basis

The league of nations has warmest pporters in Germany. We hope Amer-a will succeed in convincing other untries that it is to the interest of the entire world that, instead of a heap of ruins in the center of Europe, there should be a newly constructed social democracy. Not in Russia, but in Gerdemocracy. Not in Russia, but in Germany, will the Socialist solution of the labor question be found. The heavier the conditions imposed upon Germany the quicker will Bolshevism spread the quicker will be also death rid chaos is preferable to slow death

"The Entente may conclude a prace The Enterier may conclude a peace corresponding to its interests, but for us there are limits beyond which it is impossible to go. The moment might, therefore, arise when we must leave the conference table, not to take up arms again—that is impossible—but to place the responsibility for the terrible results of such a peace on the shoulders of these of such a peace on the shoulders of those who think they can answer to history

The interview concluded with an expression of deep regret that Germany's position is almost nowhere appreciate abroad. It is admitted that all Germans, even those who formerly doubted American disinterestedness. "now see that America seriously intends to fight for the policy of reconciliation of the

#### COMMISSION ADOPTS WORLD LABOR OFFICE

Paris, Feb. 14.—(By A. P.)—An of-ficial communication issued last eve-ning, says: "The eighth meeting of the commis-sion on international labor legislation sion on international labor legislation was held yesterday under the presidency of Samuel Gompers. The articles of the British draft dealing with the establishment of the international labor office were adopted. It was agreed that the office should have an international staff and that its duties will include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of the conditions of industrial life, labor and employment. industrial life labor and employment and that it will undertake any special investigation ordered by the conference "It will also issue a journal dealing with the problems of industry and em-ployment which are of international

interest.
"It was also decided as to how the expenses of the conference and the governing power should be met.
"The commission then commenced the examination of the articles dealing with the procedure of the international conference and reached Article 17 of the draft."

#### HENRY WHITE HEADS COMMITTEE ON TRANSIT

Paris, Feb. 14.—An official communication issued last night says:

"A meeting of the subcommittee of the commission on the international regime of ports, waterways and railways to study the general questions of freedom of transit and other matters, was held on Thursday at 3 o'clock, at the Ministry of Public Works.

"The Hon. Henry White, U. S. A. was elected chairman, and Sir Herbert Liewellyn Smith, British Empire, vice chairman.

chairman.

The committee considered a draft dealing with freedom of transit, submitted by the British delegation. The discussion indicated general agreement on the principles involved, but various liscussion indicated general agreement in the principles involved, but various mendments of detail were suggested these amendments are now being col-ected and will form the basis of disussion at the next meeting.

#### BERLIN GETS DEMAND FOR CENSUS OF ARMS

London, Feb. 14.—A German wireless ommunication received here last night communication received here the allies desays:

"The superior council of the Allies demanded from the German armistice administration at Spa on Pebruary 10 a
declaration of all stocks of war materials
available in German or under construction, including guns, airplanes and motors. The demand was based on the
attitude of the German army administration in connection with the Polish ques
the necessity of settling condition in connection with the Polish ques-tion and the necessity of settling cand-tions for an extension of the armistice.

#### WINTER CHASED AWAY

Spring-like Temperature Makes Calendar Look Like Back Number Winter temporarily disappeared dur-ing the night and a dash of spring made he calendar look very much out of or-

The temperature started to climb de-The tamperature started to climb de-terminedly early today, and by 8 o'clock this morning had reached fifty degrees. The weather today follows accurately the prediction made by Forecaster Bilss yesterday. There is every indication that warm weather will prevail all day, and it is possible that it will be a rec-ord-breaker for high temperature for this time of the year.

NEED NOT PAY WIFE ALIMONY

N. Y. Court Said Husband Must; Pottsville Judge Says "No" Petteville, Pa., Feb. 14.—William Snyder, a wealthy Shenandoah merchant, won long litigation with his former wife by a decision of the Schuylkill County Court yesterday that he need not pay the \$10.000 allmony awarded Mrs. Snyder by a New York court.

On a technicality raised by ex-Concressman James B. Reilly, counsel for Snyder, the decree of the New York court instructed by the correspondent of the London Daily Mail, who said Lord Robert intimated the port of Salonki would be internationalised.

It is emphasized by the newspapers that such as act would be projudical to the projudical terms of the London Daily Mail, who said Lord Robert intimated the port of Salonki would be internationalized.

securities for the performance of this trust should be consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties embodied in the constitution of the league.

agree to communicate to the secretary general as The best method of giving practical effect to this promptly as possible statements of their case, with principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should all the relevant facts and papers, and the executive be intrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of council may forthwith direct the publication thereof. their resources, their experience or their geographical Where the efforts of the council lead to the settleposition, can best undertake this responsibility, and ment of the dispute a statement shall be published inthat this tutelage should be exercised by them as dicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of mandatories on behalf of the league.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a prin cipal consideration in the selection of the mandatory Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa.

are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pole isles, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical continuity to the mandatory state and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned, in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory State shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter.

The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory Powers and to assist the league in ensuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

ARTICLE XX The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the leagu: a permanent bureau of labor.

ARTICLE XXI

The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States members of the league, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

ARTICLE XXII

The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

ARTICLE XXIII The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any State member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary general and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE XXIV

It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by States, members of the league, of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE XXV

The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof; and solemnly agree that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the Powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the league shall, before coming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are incensist-

cure its release from such obligations. ARTICLE XXVI Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the executive council by three-fourths of the States

duty of such Power to take immediate steps to pro-

whose representatives compose the body of delegates. DANCING ORGY IN MUNICH RADEK PLOTTED NEW REVOLT Reading Democrats Urge Return to Old Had Arranged for General Spar-

Macabre Reigns Supreme in City Misery

Berne, Feb. 14.—(By A. P.)—Dancing reigns supreme in Munich, despite the fact that coal, electricity and gas are lacking in the city and forty thousand persons are unemployed. The local newspapers protest against this orgy of amusements in the midst of terrible misery. Dances are even held in the former branch of the Krupp works, which is now deserted by the workmen. Every unemployed man in Bavaria is allowed eight marks daily, his wife four and each of his children one, making quite a budget for the city of Munich alone.

WOMEN SEEK EQUALITY

International Conference Sends Delegates to Peace Table

Berne, Feb. 14.—(By A. P.)—At the second session of the Women's International Conference yesterday resolutions were adopted demanding the suppression of the bischade and equal political rights

MISSING FINANCIER IN ARMY

William Lustgarten, Head of Tax AS PRESENTED AT PEACE TABLE Lien Co., Found at Front New York, Feb. 14.—William Lust-garten, the missing president of the Tax Lien Company, instead of drowning him-self in the river, as he threatened to do in five notes left, by him when he dis-appeared last August, enlisted under an assumed name in the United States army.

army.

When the armistics was signed he was at that part of the front where death was most to be expected.

He is now under military arrest, awaiting return to this city, where he will face an indictment charging the diversion of funds of the Tax Lien Company.

Dany.

Lustgarten was discovered through two yeowomen, who recognized him in Washington, where he was assigned soon after enlisting. He managed to be transferred to the front, however, before the company representatives could have him apprehended.

### MEN OF "OLD THIRD" PAID PRICE FOR FAME

Colonel Landon, Home From France, Praises Heroism of Former Camden Regiment

By a Staff Correspondent

Camp Merritt, N. J., Feb. 14.—"The old Third Regiment, of Camden, won fame in action and paid the price, but I cannot discuss the casualties," said Colonel Thomas D. Landon, of Bordentown, N. J., mow the commander of the 163d Infantry Regiment and awaiting his discharge from the service at this camp.

Colonel Landon is a member of the Camp Merritt, N. J., Feb. 14 .- "The

Colonel Landon is a member of the Union League in Philadelphia, and for twenty years has been identified with the National Guard of New Jersey. For three years he commanded the old Third that was virtually wiped out last September, but last August, or just before the regiment went into heavy action, he was relieved and assigned to the 163d Infantry, a unit in the Forty-first, or Sunset Division. This organization was used as a replacement unit, was used as a replacement unit, was used as a replacement unit. was used as a replacement unit.

At the outbreak of the war Colonel of 1862, to review the court-martial verLandon took the Third New Jersey to
Sea Girt and then to Camp McClellan set the sentences aside and restored the

regiment and remained in command un-"We were sent into the Alsace region," said the colonel today, "but before the regiment got into the heavy fighting I was transferred. After being in command of the 163d Infantry for a short time I was placed in command of a training school for signal men, auto mechanics and other specialists and when the war good was read to the sergeant according to General Ansell.

"Go to —," snapped the soldier. e were sent into the Alsace region.

service in two weeks. "The old Third of Camden lost heav"added Colonel Landon, "but I am General Ansell went on to tell of the ily," added Colonel Landon, "but I am in a position to discuss the losses. One thousand men in that regim up the Second Battalion in the 114th In-fantry. It was a splendid organization and New Jersey has cause to feel proud

Colonel Landon paid a tribute to the spirit and valor of the American dough-boys that no other army in France measured up to ours in morale and fighting qualities.

port of embarkation are being elimi-nated. "You don't want that go upon the

Carlisle street. Philadelphia, who served lain.
with the machine-gun company of the "Yes, I do." insisted Scnator Thomas with the machine-gun company of the 316th Infantry, is at this camp and awaiting discharge. He sustained two fool, and ought himself to have been wounds, one at Montfaucon when the 316th suffered such heavy casualities, a sentense ought to be court-martialed. and the second in the Belleau Wood too. It is easy to see why in peace

## PENN TO HONOR ITS HEROES

Alumni in Service to Be Guests

at Victory Dinner Men in uniform will be the principal guests at the annual banquet of the alumni of the University of Pennsylvania at the Adelphia on February 22. The affair this year will be in the form of a "V ctory dinner" at which bonor will be paid to all alumni who have been in service.

will be paid to all alumni who have been in service.

Records of the University show more than 6000 men in service and 150 who have given their lives in the struggle. Fifty have won distinguished service honors. Every service man back in the city, whether he was "over there" or "over here," will be expected.

The chief speaker of the occasion will be Congressman Simeon D. Fess, former president of Antioch College, of Ohio, and a candidate for Speaker of the next House. Governor Sproul, who will be orator at the exercises of "University Day," in the afternoon will also speak.

Colonel Edward Martin will be toastmaster, and Lieutenant Colonel George E. de Schweinitz will tell of the work of the medical corps under fire.

MINERS TOLD TO IGNORE 'REDS'

Union Chief Bids Them Repuls Agitators; "Be Loyal" ent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the

Shenandosh, Pa., Feb. 14.—In a strong statement to the mine workers today, James Matthews, president of the United Mine Workers' of America, in District Mine Workers of America, in District No. 9, appeals to the workers to ignore agitators who have been trying to stir up trouble the last few days; calls on the men to be loyal to the government during reconstruction, and asks for a 100 per cent membership.

The statement was issued after Mr. Matthews returned from Harrisburg, where he was in conference with Governor Sproul.

Entertainments Today for Service Men Here

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY BULLETIN WITHIN THE NAVY YARD 6:15 p. m.—Sabbath services. Conducted by Jewish Welfare Hoard at Knighte of Columbus Building. Short service Good speaker.
6:30 p. m.—Hible class. T. M. C. A. hut
7:16 p. m.—Movins pictures. Y. M. C. A. Annex. Y. M. C. A. but. taliment. Y. M. C. A. but. p. m.—Roxing, wrestling and movies. Navy and Marine Corps, Recreation Center.

OUTSIDE THE NAVY TARD 6:30 to 8 p. m.—Motion pictures. Ship and Tent Club. 2282 Christian street. 8 p. m.—Dancing class for near mea. Berean Club. 1950 South College av

nue. 8:30 n. m.—Dancing class. All the latest up-to-date dances taught. Ship and Tent Club, 2282 Christian street, 25 cents. 

# **ARMY SENTENCES** HELD ATROCIOUS

General Ansell Urges Reform in Court-Martial System

CALLED UN-AMERICAN

Soldier Who Deserted to See Dying Father Received Death Sentence

Washington, Feb. 14.—Before the Senate Military Committee Brigadler-General Samuel T. Ansell, acting Judge Advocate General, strongly condemned the existing systems. the existing system of courts-martial in vogue in the army saying that the death penalty and heavy terms in prison, running up to forty years, had been inflicted for what he characterized

deen inflicted for what he characterized as comparatively trivial offenses.

General Ansell urged the passage of a bill drawn by Senator Chamberlain to give the Judge Advocate General power of review of courts martial. His evidence embraced a scathing criticism of what he called an "atroclously bad system." The Secretary of War, he said, backed up Judge Advocate General Crowder in the latter's support of the prevailing system under which, General

set the sentences aside and restored the At the latter camp it was merged with the 114th Infantry, but Colonel Landon retained command. He trained the what he called the "perniciousness of

the court-martial system," the case l early in August, or six weeks after a boy who had been in the army but a few days. few days and was assigned to kitcher

The company lieutenant came when the war ended was sent back to the regiment. We came over on the Leviathan and expect to be out of the the cigarettes. and commanded the soldier to give up

"I won't do it, and I don't give a boy being tried by court-martial, con-victed and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and forty years in jail. The commanding officer of his regiment, on reviewing the case, reduced the sen tence to ten years.

Sentence Un-American

"Any system that would impose such a sentence as that upon the boy you alities. speak of is un-American." commented Aithough unwilling to go into details Senator Thomas. "It would make Bolconcerning conditions at Brest he thade sheviki out of the relatives of a man, plain that they are being remedied and I want to say that the officer who that causes of complaints against that would act that way to a soldier is a port of suppartation are being remembered.

Sergeant William J. Keough, 5228 record?" suggested Senator

He walks with a slight limp, but is as chipper as in the days at Camp Meade, when he served in the regimental exchange. He returned with Casual Company 32.

General Ansell spoke of a soluter was had described from the army at West Point and who remained away from pany 32.

General Ansell spoke of a soluter was had described from the army at West Point and who remained away from the pany 32. He walks with a slight limp, but is as our army." Ansell developed that he had gone home, fearing that things were not going well, to find his father dying from paralysis.

"That boy remained with his father until he died," said General Ansell. "The day after, he reported back for duty." Descried to See Sick Wife The death sentence was set aside, after General Ansell's investigation, but

the General did not know what had happened to the boy. Another boy, the General said, had been sentenced to fifteen years for de-serting for forty days. He had gone home to a sick wife and child. General Ansell felt that the circumstances "did not justify desertion, but extenuated it." Upon a scidier in France, General Ansell said, the death sentence had been to cold for twenty-four hours. sisted he was not able to stand. others were sentenced to death for sleep-ing on pest, after having been on duty for four days with hardly any sleep. General Ansell set these sontences aside, he said, after the War Department had

WESTERN STORM ABATING

Disturbances Moving Eastward, but So verity Is Decreasing

chicago. Feb. 14.—(By A.P.)—The snow, wind and rainstorm that has demoralized wire communication and raliroad traffic the last twenty-four hours in the territory between the Missouri. River and the Rocky Mountains, from the Canadian border to Oklahoma, early today was still in progress, moving eastward, though with decreasing sevarity. Although the snowfall, in most places, was comparatively light, high winds, especially in Nebraska and Kanass, caused huge drifts, which delayed rail traffic. All freight train schedules were annulled and only a few passenger trains were able to get through the big snow-drifts, after hours of delay.

SUFFRAGETTES RELEASED

Many of Twenty-five Weak After Four Days in Jail Washington, Feb. 14.—(By A. P.)—
Twenty-five members of the National
Woman's party were released from
prison yesterday after they had served
four of the five days' sentences for burning President Wilson in effigy in front
of the White House last Sunday night.
The women conducted a "hunger
strike" and many of them were very
weak when given their liberty.

DEATES HENRY.—Captain HOWARD HOUSTON HENRY. in London. Feb. 12. aged 86. HELP WANTED-MALE

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