

SENATE RECORDS
WORLD COVENANT

Plan and President's Address Made Part of Congressional Document

HOT SHOT IN RESERVE

Nation's Lawmakers Prepare to Voice Opinions on League Structure

Washington, Feb. 15.—Upon request of Minority Leader Lodge, the proposed constitution of the league of nations was put into the congressional record today and ordered printed as a Senate document.

Senator Pittman, of Nevada, Democrat, asked and Senator Lodge agreed that President Wilson's address in presenting the constitution be included.

The members of Congress, and particularly the Senators, read the plans of the league of nations with great interest and then declined to comment on it until after they had studied it carefully.

The only Senator who discussed it was Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to which the official draft of the plan will be referred before it is sent to the United States Senate for ratification.

Senator Hitchcock praised the plan. It is not the monster that its opponents predicted it would be, he said. He was favorably impressed with the covenants providing a guarantee against sudden war, for the reduction of national armaments, the guarantee to the small nations and the disposition of the German colonies.

A prolonged and thorough airing of views on the plan will occupy most of the time of the Senate until adjournment on March 4. Nearly every Senator is preparing a speech on the subject and virtually every Senator wants to deliver his speech today.

Copies of the plan were eagerly read by the Senators and Representatives whom the newspapers reached the Capitol. The Republicans in the Senate and the Republican leaders of the House held in speech on the subject upon a plan of action. They agreed not to comment on or discuss the plan, except on the floor, until the official plan as adopted by the Peace Conference is received by the Senate.

The Democratic Senate leaders also conferred. They want to have the covenant existing in a guarantee against sudden war, for the reduction of national armaments, the guarantee to the small nations and the disposition of the German colonies.

The plan to have the league ratified as soon as possible will force the convening of the incoming Congress immediately after March 4. The President is due to arrive on February 27 or 28. Should he place the draft of the plan of the league before the Senate immediately, all appropriation bills and other pending legislation will have to be sidetracked, for the Senate will not ratify the covenant without prolonged discussion on every phase of its provisions. In that event, a special session of the new Congress would have to be called immediately to pass the necessary appropriation measures.

PROSSIMA AMNISTIA
MILITARE E POLITICA

Re Vittorio Firmera' il Decreto Quando Sara' Proclamata la Societa' Delle Nazioni

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Roma, 15 febbraio.—E' stato annunciato che Re Vittorio Emanuele, in occasione della proclamazione per la costituzione della Societa' tra le Nazioni, firmera' un largo decreto di amnistia militare e politica.

Roma, 14 febbraio.—In ammirabile lavoro, superiore a qualsiasi elogio, e' stato compiuto dalla Croce Rossa Americana nell'assistenza ai feriti e ai soccorsi ed assistenza tra le popolazioni delle regioni devastate dal nemico e farle tornare alla vita normale. La Croce Rossa Americana, stabilì dieci principali centri di distribuzione e 225 sub-centri, che forniscono al popolo vestimenta, viveri, medicine, utensili di casa ecc. Approssimati vanno 500.000 persone riceverono dei soccorsi. Le cantine provvedevano a dar la mangiare ad oltre 3000 persone giornalmente.

Parigi, 14 febbraio.—Il Presidente del Gabinetto Italiano, On. Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, ha avuto un altro colloquio con il Presidente Wilson, il quale, dopo essersi consultato con i suoi colleghi alla conferenza della pace, ritenne impossibile prendere una decisione sulla proposta dell'arbitrato fatto dal jugo-slavo e su quella di nominare arbitro il Presidente Wilson, senza prima consultare al riguardo il Re d'Italia ed il Presidente del Ministri e magari il Parlamento.

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Physical Force as Last
Resort, Wilson Declares

President, in Presenting Constitution of World League, Says That Union of Wills Cannot Be Resisted

Paris, Feb. 15.—In presenting the constitution for a league of nations to the Peace Congress yesterday, President Wilson made the following address:

"Mr. Chairman: I have the honor, and assume it a very great privilege, of reporting in the name of the commission constituted by this conference on the formulation of a plan for the league of nations. I am happy to say that it is a unanimous report from the representatives of fourteen nations—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania and Serbia.

"I think it will be serviceable and interesting if I, with your permission, read the document as the only report we have to make."

The President then read the draft. When he reached Article XV and read through the second paragraph of the President paused and said: "I pause to point out that a misconception might arise in connection with one of the sentences I have just read—if any party shall refuse to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations."

Hypothetical Case Stated "A case in point, a purely hypothetical case, is this: Suppose there is in the possession of a particular Power a piece of territory or some other substantial thing in dispute, to which it is claimed that it is not entitled. Suppose that the matter is submitted to the executive council for recommendation as to the settlement of the dispute, diplomacy having failed, and suppose that the decision is in favor of the party which claims the subject matter in dispute."

"Then, if the party in possession of the subject matter in dispute merely sits still and does nothing, it has accepted the decision of the council in the sense that it makes no resistance; but something must be done to see that it surrenders the subject matter in dispute."

"In such a case, the only case contemplated, it is provided that the executive council may then consider what steps will be necessary to oblige the party against whom judgment has been given to comply with the decision of the council."

Common Aim Evident After having read the entire document, President Wilson continued as follows: "It gives me pleasure to add to this formal reading of the resolution of our labors that the character of the

discussion which occurred at the sittings of the commission was not only of the most constructive but of the most encouraging sort. It was obvious throughout our discussions that, although there were individual differences of judgment with regard to the method by which our objects should be obtained, there were virtually at no point any serious differences of opinion or motive as to the objects which we were seeking.

"Indeed, while these debates were not made the opportunity for the expression of enthusiasm and sentiments, I think the other members of the commission will agree with me that there was an undertone of high respect and of enthusiasm for the thing we were trying to do which was heartening throughout every meeting.

"Because we felt that in a way this conference did intrust to us the expression of one of its highest and most important purposes, to see to it that the concord of the world in the future with regard to the objects of justice should not be subject to doubt or uncertainty; that the co-operation of the great body of nations should be assured in the maintenance of peace upon terms of honor and of international obligations.

"The compulsion of that task was constantly upon us, and at no point was there shown the slightest desire to do anything but suggest the best means to accomplish that great object. There is very great significance, therefore, in the fact that the result was reached unanimously.

"Fourteen nations were represented, among them all of those Powers which for convenience we have called the Great Powers, and among the rest a representation of the greatest variety of circumstances and interests. So that I think we are justified in saying that the significance of the result, therefore, has the deepest of all meanings, the union of wills in a common purpose, a union of wills which cannot be resisted, and which, I dare say, no nation will run the risk of attempting to resist.

Simple in Structure "Now as to the character of the document. While it has consumed some time to read this document, I think you will see at once that it is very simple, and in nothing so simple as in the structure which it suggests for a league of nations—a body of delegates, an executive council and a permanent secretariat.

"When it came to the question of determining the character of the representation in the body of delegates we were all aware of a feeling which is current throughout the world. 'Inasmuch as I am stating it in the presence of the official representatives of the various governments here present, including myself, I may say that there is a universal feeling that the world cannot rest satisfied with merely official guidance. There has reached us through many channels the feeling that if the deliberating body of the league of nations was merely to be a

guarantee against the things which have just gone near bringing the whole structure of civilization into ruin. 'Its purposes do not for a moment vacillate. Its purposes are declared and its powers are unmistakable. It is not in contemplation that this should be merely a league to secure the peace of the world. It is a league which can be used for cooperation in any international matter. That is the significance of the provision introduced concerning labor. There are many ameliorations of labor conditions which can be effected by conference and discussion. I anticipate that there will be a great usefulness in the bureau of which it is contemplated shall be set up by the league. Men and women and children who work have been in the background through long ages and sometimes seemed to be forgotten, while governments have had their watchful and suspicious eyes upon the maneuvers of one another, while the thought of statecraft has been about structural action and the larger transactions of commerce and of finance.

"Now, if I may believe the picture which I see, there comes into the foreground the great body of the laboring people of the world, the men and women and children upon whom the great burden of sustaining the world rests. We are not just now discovering our sympathy for these people and our interest in them. We are simply expressing it, for it has long been felt, and in the administration of the affairs of more than one of the great States represented here—so far as I know, all of the great States that are represented here—the human impulse has already expressed itself in their dealings with their colonies whose peoples are yet at a low stage of civilization.

"We have had many instances of colonies lifted into the sphere of com-

parisons of recent years that the great Power which has just been happily defeated, put intolerable burdens and injustices upon the helpless people of some of the colonies which it annexed to itself; that its interest was rather their extermination than their development; that the desire was to possess their land for European purposes and not to enjoy their confidence in order that mankind might be lifted in these places to the next higher level.

"Now the world, expressing its conscience in law, says there is an end of that. Our consciences shall be settled to this thing. States will be picked out which have already shown that they can exercise a conscience in this matter, and under their tutelage the helpless peoples of the world will come into a new light and into a new hope.

"So I think I can say of this document that it is at one and the same time a practical document and a human document. There is a pulse of sympathy in it. There is a compulsion of conscience throughout it. It is practical, and yet it is intended to purify, to rectify, to elevate. And I want to say that so far as my observations permit, this is in one sense a belated document. I believe that the conscience of the world has long been prepared to express itself in some such way. We are not just now discovering our sympathy for these people and our interest in them. We are simply expressing it, for it has long been felt, and in the administration of the affairs of more than one of the great States represented here—so far as I know, all of the great States that are represented here—the human impulse has already expressed itself in their dealings with their colonies whose peoples are yet at a low stage of civilization.

"We have had many instances of colonies lifted into the sphere of com-

plete self-government. This is not the discovery of principle, it is the universal application of a principle. It is the agreement of the great nations which have tried to put these standards in their separate administrations to unite in seeing that their common force and their common thought and intelligence are lent to this great and humane enterprise. I think it is a reason for the most profound satisfaction that this humane decision should have been reached in this great and humane enterprise. I think it is a reason for the most profound satisfaction that this humane decision should have been reached in this great and humane enterprise. I think it is a reason for the most profound satisfaction that this humane decision should have been reached in this great and humane enterprise.

"Many terrible things have come out of this war, gentlemen, but some very beautiful things have come out of it. Wrong has been defeated, but the rest of the world has been more conscious than it ever was before of the majority of right. People that were suspicious of one another can now live as friends and comrades in a single family and desire to do so. The miasma of distrust, of intrigue, of cleavage away. Men are looking eye to eye and saying, 'We are brothers and have a common purpose. We did not realize it before, but now we do realize it and this is our covenant of friendship.'"

Veteran Cyclists to Dine The Century Dining Club, whose members are veterans of the Century Wheelmen, will dine this evening at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. There will be 150 members and guests in attendance. A special feature will be an address by Lieutenant Andre Dreyfus, of the French High Command, who also is a member of the Blue Devils. Private Paul H. Miller, of the Sixth Machine-Gun Battalion, who was in the front-line trenches and a prisoner in the German prison camp in Cassel, will relate experiences in the service. The other speaker of the evening is Thomas W. Armstrong, of this city. J. Frank Shellenberger will be toastmaster.

WILSON INDORSES PRICE-FIXING

Cables Approval of Board to Adjust Rates for U. S. Purchases Washington, Feb. 15.—(By A. P.)—Approval of the proposal to establish a government price adjustment board to stabilize conditions during the post-war period was called by President Wilson today to Secretary Redfield.

The organization, to be known as the government price conference board, will be constituted immediately. As devised by Secretary Redfield, the plan calls for an investigation of the costs of production of basic commodities and determination of prices which government will pay. Adjustment of prices will be sought to avoid any commercial depression.

Secretary Redfield indicated that the personnel would include men who served on the war industries board. The first product for which prices will be recommended, it is thought, will be steel. The board will work through a series of subcommittees in each industry.

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