

# SUPREME COURT FOR ALL NATIONS

## Permanent Body to Settle All Disputes, Idea of Minister from Netherlands.

### PLANS ARE OUTLINED

#### American Society of International Law Closes Sessions with Banquet at New Willard.

A permanent council of international law in the peace chamber to be opened at The Hague in September, to take the place of the present Hague tribunal, which is deemed inadequate to meet the needs of the world powers in deciding questions of treaty rights and other questions that arise between nations, was recommended last night at the annual dinner of the American Association of International Law, at the New Willard, by Minister Jonkheer J. Loudon, of the Netherlands.

Mr. Loudon proposed a council that would be in session permanently. The present tribunal, he said, is merely a panel of judges selected by their countries for indefinite periods, and because it is in session only during part of the year, cannot be expected to decide questions with the facility of a body that devoted all its time to the study of the complicated precedents in international disputes and methods of procedure in differences between nations.

Judges expert in international law should be appointed to the chamber, Mr. Loudon said. They should be appointed possibly for life, so that they could devote their time solely to questions of international law.

The chamber would be in the nature of a supreme court of international questions, according to the plan of Minister Loudon. The judges would study exhaustively and keep acquainted with precedents and methods of procedure.

Question Up Before.

The question was taken up at the last peace conference, the Minister of The Netherlands said.

According to the plan of Minister Loudon, the judges would decide on all questions relating to international law. They would be the court of final resort, and would be world authorities on treaty interpretations and claims of the powers.

The peace chamber mentioned is to be opened with elaborate exercises next September. Andrew Carnegie was a large contributor to the fund for the building.

Prof. Albert B. Hart, of Harvard University, recommended the establishment of departments of international law in both universities and public schools.

"It is thought by most people," said Prof. Hart, "that international law is a dead, as well as a dead letter. There is no initiative, reticence or recall in international laws as there is in national laws. The resolution of Senator Chamberlain to abrogate the Panama Canal treaties with Great Britain is an example of the way in which international law is interpreted."

Gregors W. Gram, minister of state of Norway, emphasized the friendly relations between the United States and his country.

Hon. James L. Sladden, Representative from Texas, spoke on the history of the Interparliamentary Union, which was established in 1889.

Frederick R. Coudert, of the association, introduced the speakers in his capacity as toastmaster.

The guests were: Frederic R. Coudert, toastmaster; A. W. Astor, Edward F. Bailey, William H. Baldwin, O. M. Barber, John Barrett, director general of the Pan American Union; J. P. Bartram, E. M. Hornum, Bernard Brander, H. H. Bryan, the Minister of Norway; C. H. Butler, J. B. Calvo, the Minister of Costa Rica; John D. Carmody, C. C. Carpenter, E. A. Crandall, C. L. Chandler, Representative Cyrus Cline, W. M. Collier, Charles R. Dean, C. W. de Knight, W. C. Dennis, W. H. Dennis, J. F. Dulles, J. W. Echols, Charles J. Faulkner, Charles G. Fenwick, George A. Finch, Felix Frankfurter, A. F. Gallagher, John W. Garner, W. D. Giddard, C. N. Gregory.

N. D. Harris, Charles H. Hastings, Phillip S. Henry, Amos N. Hershey, E. M. Hood, S. G. Hopkins, H. H. H. Francis, E. James, H. P. Judson, Wilbur Kellogg, F. B. Kellogg, Crammond Kennedy, George A. King, H. S. Knapp.

A. S. Lander, Robert Lansing, J. H. Lalane, J. E. Lefevre, charge d'affaires of Panama; Hugo Lieber, Francis B. Loomis, F. C. Luthi.

H. B. F. Macfarland, J. C. Reynolds, the Attorney General; Judge Julian W. Mack, John Mackay, Don Frederico Mejia, the Minister of Salvador; Dr. Alberto Membreño, the Minister of Honduras; Admiral J. F. Merrell, Gen. Amson Mills, O. S. Milmore, R. M. Montgomery.

Harold E. Nesbitt, John Nelson, H. T. Newcomb, Antonio M. Ojeda, F. C. Partridge, W. S. Penfield, F. J. Peynado, the Minister of the Dominican Republic; George T. Porter, J. H. Purdy, J. H. Ealston, Thomas Higgs, Jr., W. L. Rodgers, W. W. Russell.

J. B. Scott, M. M. Shand, Representative James L. Sladden, Paul Sieman, Freeman A. Smith, A. H. Snow, Senator Sterling, William Strong.

Harris Taylor, Representative H. W. Temple, H. B. Tompkins, E. F. Trabue, B. F. Trueblood, Campbell Turner, W. W. Turner.

members; Senator Bacon of Georgia, Frank C. Partridge, Prof. Leo S. Rowe, F. R. Coudert, E. P. Wheeler, A. H. Sims, and Prof. W. U. Manning, Hannis Taylor, Prof. James W. Garner, Prof. James N. D. Harris, Thomas Raeburn White, Prof. Amos M. Hershey, Edmund F. Trahune, and Gen. P. C. Hayes, U. A. A. were speakers at yesterday's session.

## WIRELESS MEN MAY STRIKE.

### 300 Operators Plan Walkout for Higher Wages.

New York, April 26.—Organizer B. F. Shrimpton, of the wireless division of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, announced today that a strike of wireless operators on 300 trans-Atlantic and coast-wise steamers is impending.

There are 300 organized wireless operators on the steamers, he said, and the wages are too low for the skill required. He said that in the English service temporary licenses are issued to men with mechanical skill who are not skilled operators, and an attempt is being made by the Marconi company to introduce this system into this country.

Wireless operators on the Pacific Coast are on strike for similar causes.

## FRIEDMANN SELLS RIGHTS TO SERUM

### German Receives \$1,925,000 from Drug Firm for American Patents.

### \$125,000 PAID IN CASH

#### Institutes Where Treatment Will Be Given to Be Established in Various States.

New York, April 26.—Dr. Frederick Friedmann today sold the American rights for the sale of his turtle serum for \$1,925,000 to the Elmer-Mendelson Company of this city. He received \$125,000 in cash and the balance in stocks in the thirty-six Friedmann institutes which will be established in many States with a total capitalization of \$5,000,000.

The first States to receive the Friedmann institutes will be New York, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and California, where there are thousands of tuberculosis patients taking the out-of-doors cure at present.

It was learned tonight that a simple plan, calling for the organization of a national campaign to handle the vaccine and one of the features of which was free distribution and treatment among the poor, was abandoned early in the week upon the firm objection of Dr. Friedmann. He then placed his attorney, Carl Schurz, and drew up the outline for the contract, which was signed today. Under the terms of the agreement no free treatments will be given.

While Dr. Friedmann refused to give an interview tonight, he sent word to the reporters that on Monday evening he would issue an announcement covering the sale of his cure.

#### To Go Home Soon.

It was learned that Dr. Friedmann and his associates will leave for Montreal on Tuesday morning, and that he intends to sail for Germany within the week without examining the patients which he undertook to treat.

Dr. Strum will have entire charge of all patients who have received Friedmann treatment of the turtle serum. The Friedmann Institutes will be established in only such States as are considered to have a sufficiently large number of tuberculosis patients to make the institute profitable.

## 75, SHE IS PICKPOCKET.

New York, April 26.—Lieut. Burns at police headquarters looked over his desk today at a little gray-haired woman who had just been brought in, accused by a department store detective of picking pockets.

"How did it happen, this time, Mrs. Mantell?" he asked.

"I was sick yesterday, and penniless. I went over to the store and the pocket-book was before me, open. I saw the yellow-backed man. It was easy to take it. But I gave it back when the young woman said she would have me arrested."

The little old woman was Mrs. Ellen Mantell, seventy-five years old, known in police records by half a dozen aliases. She had served fifteen years of her life in prison as the result of several convictions for picking pockets. She had no friends, she said. Her children had died soon after her husband in 1896.

At Jefferson Market Court she was held in \$5,000 bail.

## "HADLEY—BUTLER—1916."

### CRY AT PROTECTION DINNER

#### Columbia University President Attacks Wilson Tariff Plans, on Ground of Injury to Labor.

Boston, April 26.—Former Gov. Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, was boomed for the Republican nomination in 1916, and President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, as his running mate for Vice President at an enthusiastic standstill protective tariff dinner of the Middlesex Club, in the Copley Plaza tonight.

Former Gov. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy under President McKinley, suggested the ticket, former Representative Samuel W. Powers, president of the club, repeated the suggestion, and the 300 club members cheered their approval.

President Butler, in his address, took direct issue with President Wilson on tariff matters.

"We cannot bring the labor of our country," said President Butler, "into direct competition with the poorly paid labor of Europe and maintain our rate of wages. Our industries here must suffer."

## CHILDREN IN OUTDOOR DRAMATICS.



Neighborhood House boys and girls in play showing life of Daniel Boone and other frontiersmen.

## Spring Folk Festival At Neighborhood House

### Southwest Washington Eagerly Awaits Next Thursday When Children Will Give Season of Outdoor Dramatics.

A tiny embodiment of the spirit of spring, as it dwells in one part of our city, can be seen on the steps of Neighborhood House the other morning in the person of a little boy with a scrap of paper clutched in his eager fingers. The scrap was clipped from the advertising column of a newspaper, and it bore the exciting announcement, "Overalls, 15 cents today, at—"

Now it is not that they have the spring gardening fever down at 47th Street Southwest. This small boy was his mother's messenger, with an answer to a question which had been up before the sewing circle at Neighborhood House the previous afternoon. Namely, whether it was cheaper to buy overalls or to make them. For overalls must be had as costume for a diminutive angler who will figure in one of the children's plays which are to be a part of the Eleventh Annual Spring Festival at Neighborhood House, beginning next Thursday afternoon.

So this overall question is not to be laughed at as trivial. The children of Neighborhood House have been rehearsing for the return of spring is an event not only for the children, but for their parents, too. It is so much an event that all the community, old and young, are busy with preparation for it, turning work into play by the spirit and the purpose with which it is done, and at the same time teaching itself new ideals of beauty, conduct, character and citizenship. For folk festival is the consummation of the ideal of useful recreation. The pleasure it means to the participants is indisputable by any onlooker. That it is impossible to see a participant without feeling that a participant without never be attained by the participant.

## Concerning Spring Festivals.

So far, it is only in Southwest Washington, and through Mr. and Mrs. J. P. S. Neligh, in charge of the Neighborhood House, that the folk festival idea has been carried out in completeness in Washington. But it is a matter of necessity to take this week's opportunity to see what they may see, we shall have more folk festivals and bigger ones.

It is with the perfect confidence of tried experience and high endeavor that devotees so much of its energies to the annual spring festival. The first idea, ten years ago, was merely of an exhibit of work accomplished, and the sale of the products of that work. When the value of dramatics for teaching children began to be more fully appreciated, new features were added to the bazaar, and the annual event became established in its present form, with plays and dances and pageants, to which the bazaar is now but an adjunct. It became established also in popularity, for where once an afternoon sufficed for the affair, three afternoons and an evening must now be taken to permit everybody who wishes to take part.

This settlement, like most others, has its boys' clubs, girls' clubs, kindergarten, and a social club. The Neighborhood House has an industrial department. See, then, how it turns all of these into a festival, for the performers must all not only learn what every play and dance and song is about, but must make their own material preparations of costumes and properties, and build the stage and scenery. And they must profit intellectually as well as physically. How would ever teach the child to read, to write, to understand the standards of knightly behavior as well as having your boys enact the tales of the Round Table? How so safely satisfy their wish for romantic adventures as to stage them in a Robin Hood play or a Daniel Boone, or some other vigorous scene in their own country's history? And the little girls who reproduce the May Day ceremonies and other times and other lands, they must know why they wear those quaint little bodiced dresses, some always this color or always trimmed with that, and can work up by all who come to the convention and young women who act out

and have labored to lessen the evil effects of the social evil," said Foster, "and despite my abhorrence I have been logically forced to the conclusion that prostitution is with us and always will be with us, despite laws and theories to the contrary."

"I am speaking of what I know. I am speaking from my experience in dealing with thousands of unfortunate girls and in studying the social evil from every viewpoint through all my life in many countries."

There are none so blind as those who will not see. Some are those who would sweep away the teachings of history, would close their eyes to what is on every side of them, would deny the fundamentals of biology and endeavor by law to suppress prostitution, seemingly careless of the fact that they thereby invite and bring to pass a condition far worse, menacing the most carefully guarded homes and ruining the youth of the land.

You Cannot Reform Her.

"The social evil is a reality, and prostitution is a fact. To have the human race subdue its strongest instinct, you must first reconstitute that race, and you cannot do that by laws. Even among the Eskimos, the coldest and most dispassionate race, the social evil exists and is necessary."

In the first place, you cannot reform the prostitutes, for they have become morally drunk. Not 10 per cent of fallen women can be reclaimed, no matter what good positions and inducements to lead a straight life are offered them.

The lure of finery, the call of excitement and the loyalty to their men, whom we in England call 'bullies,' take them back to the old life. A virtuous life seems to them one of privation, of austerities and hardships and cruelties from womankind, of temptation and hounding by mankind. The old life means at least physical comforts, the luxuries of finery and the companionship of their 'bullies.' And back they go.

"Prohibitory laws will affect but few men. Close the houses of prostitution and men will seek and find their pleasure elsewhere, stopping not at the sanctity of the home nor the innocence of youth."

"City after city, driven on by fanatical theorists, has learned that to the sorrow of many a mother's heart and the breaking of many a home, the social evil, the women scatter over all the city. No residence district is exempt, nor any place secure against the intrusion of the social evil."

"Forced to hide from the police, prostitution is sure to seek refuge in the most unlikely places, in the midst of homes and in respectable neighborhoods. There it will spread its influence, drawing its patrons from the homes and swelling its trade from the impressionable young."

Repressive Laws Have Failed.

"The innovations of repressive laws you describe in California are not new. They have been tried elsewhere and failed, after they had done incalculable harm. The human race is the same in California as in England, or on the continent."

"If a city closes her houses of prostitution, I know from my experience that she will pay for that theoretical reform at the expense of the social evil."

"Drive the prostitutes altogether out of the community and the young girls of the city will suffer."

"Passion repressed has no conscience, and no heart will be too sacred to be spared from temptation. And remember that eight out of ten fallen women owe their ruin to men."

"In a large city the driving of the women away would mean the seduction of hundreds of girls within a few years."

"The social evil is a fact, and every community should deal with it bravely. Any man or woman who will study the situation with an open eye knows prostitution is a necessary evil and that it will always be with us."

"Reform lies in reducing it to a minimum, not in allowing unpractical minds to spread a mist of the evil worse through theoretical suppression."

"Prostitution can be lessened, never suppressed. Believes in Segregation."

"I believe in segregation, in licensing by communities, in strict medical examination and in the destruction of the white slave system."

"The social evil is not a moral question alone. It is a question of the health, not only of moral transgressors, but of the whole race. Social diseases are not confined to the one who commits the sin, but the terrible scourges mark their victims among the innocent as well."

"With segregation, these diseases can be lessened and prevented from spreading. With the social evil under no restriction, the plagues run riot, attacking every one, regardless of innocence or guilt."

"Which is the better, a sham holiness with virtue endangered and disease rampant, or a frank avowal of fact coupled with earnest endeavors to lessen the evil and confine disease?"

Education Is Necessary.

"The greatest progress that can be made in solving the problem is the education of the people to face the situation honestly, to acknowledge its effects and to do the best to combat them."

"Let us see that in our factories and mills we are not educating young girls through misery to look upon themselves as a relief. Why cry out against prostitutes if we do not lift our hand to save them before the fatal step?"

"Young children should be taught the meaning of sex, and warned against the dangers of disease and the sorrows of illicit indulgence. Perhaps not in your mixed schools, but the parents or physicians should inform all children of these things."

"Why should a mother blush at the thought of telling her daughter something necessary for her safety and well-being, and why should husbands balk at telling his son that which will save him from pitfalls?"

"We have a saving in England that fathers and mothers teach their children the way to Maxims and the Riviera, but do not tell them how to keep away from Piccadilly and Wardour Street."

Knowledge Should Be Spread.

"I believe that early marriages would result in a general bettering of moral conditions in any country. Of course, that is not to say that husbands will in every case be true, but it saves the girl and in most cases the husbands are loyal. Sometimes, of course, young people marry before they know their real minds, but those cases are far in the minority."

"Knowledge also that contained in the pamphlet, 'The Venereal Plague,' by V. S. McCatchy should be spread to dispel the ignorance that allows the venereal plagues to work havoc unchecked and the social evil to destroy the health of a nation. Education is needed—not blind suppression."

"Take one of your own cities as an example of the results of scattering the evil, the city of New York. Years ago, before Parkhurst conducted his ill-advised campaign, the social evil was restricted by an unwritten law. Of course, that segregation was not absolute, but came near being so."

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