

Calder Sees U. S. as Pawn Under League

Says Selfish Nations Could Impose on America; Deplores Inequality of Voice

Objects to 5 British Votes

Predicts Tariff and Immigration Obstacles; Wurns Against War Provisions

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Calder, answering an inquiry as to his views on the proposed draft of legislation for a league of nations, stated today that he was in complete accord with the resolution presented in the Senate by Senator Lodge, which he, with other Senators, had signed.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the first duty of our peace commissioners in Paris is to seek an early agreement on the peace terms so that the peoples of Europe may at the earliest moment resume peaceful pursuits. It is now nearly four months since the armistice was signed, and very little progress has been made in that direction. Let us have peace; let us bring our soldiers back from France; and then, in a deliberate manner, we can take up the question of establishing a league of nations.

"There are many things in the proposed draft with which I do not agree. If I read this constitution aright, it provides that America will have almost no hand in shaping the league's policies.

"It might embroil us in quarrels with nations on other continents. It permits the executive council of the league, in which we will have only one vote in nine, to dictate to us with whom we shall go to war. I shall never vote for a constitution which takes that power away from our government.

"Under the terms of Article VII Great Britain would have a dominating influence in the final determination of the policy of the league, for she would apparently have a vote not only for England, but one for Canada, one for New Zealand, one for Australia and one for South Africa, while the United States would have only one vote.

"This article would also seem to give Greece, Serbia and Portugal the same voice as the United States. The President has not made it clear why we should commit ourselves to a constitution that would give to these smaller countries the same vote as our own, and to Great Britain five times our influence.

"Article XXI gives to the league authority to 'secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states members of the league.' I am not certain this does not mean that the United States shall be prohibited from maintaining a tariff to protect its industry and its workmen from competition with inferior foreign labor.

"Under the terms of the proposed constitution, any matter of dispute between nations shall be brought before the league for settlement.

"Does this mean that a nation that might not look with favor upon some restriction we properly see fit to set up against immigration may dispute our action and bring it before the league for settlement—and that our policy shall be dictated to us by the league?"

Two Crushed by Cars May Die

A furniture van trying to "cut in" between two trolley cars at Gerry Street and Broadway, Brooklyn, was crushed yesterday. Four men were injured, two probably fatally. They were Morris Cohen, 23 McKibben Street, and Israel Cominsky, 31 Manhattan Avenue.

Neutralized Austria Is Planned

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PARIS, March 6.—The Austrian problem, though not generally regarded as perplexing at the start of the peace conference, is now viewed with increasing apprehension with the revival of the old Pan-German idea, disguised as a federation of all Teutonic states.

A plan has been put forward, tentatively and quietly, under which the Teutonic part of the old empire of the Hapsburgs may remain independent of Germany with justice and safety. It is suggested that Austria be offered an up-to-date and binding treaty of neutrality along the lines of that which guaranteed the integrity of Belgium in 1839. In return for the acceptance of such terms she would be fed immediately, and put on her feet commercially.

Moreover, she would be released, in a large measure, from liability for war damages, which then would rest almost entirely upon the shoulders of Germany.

Borah, Thomas And Reed Open League Attack

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than a thousand guests, and the speakers were greeted with unusual applause.

Reed "Passes Irish Question" Several efforts were made during Senator Reed's address to bring the Irish question into discussion. When he stated that the section granting a voice to self-governing dominions had been written in Great Britain there were hisses.

"I hope," said Senator Reed, "that those hisses are not for the President or Great Britain. I have no animosity to Great Britain. I pass the Irish question."

When he mentioned the provision for preserving territorial integrity one of his hearers shouted, "What about Ireland?"

"The hope of Ireland does not lie in the league," Senator Reed said. "Suppose you Irish in America or suppose at a future date some other race wanted to help Ireland. The moment a single soldier started to land in Ireland it would be the duty of the United States to go to the aid of Great Britain and help destroy Ireland and that invading force. We are not discussing Irish freedom. I don't know where you stand and I don't care."

Justices John W. Goff and Daniel F. Cohalan were among those present.

Senator Reed said in part: "It has been recently admitted, indeed the wide jurisdiction of the league itself, to which I shall hereafter refer, shows that the league or its agencies will be substantially in perpetual session.

"Second—The construction of the league is essentially autocratic. The powers are so highly centralized and so utterly without balances, checks or safeguards as to be repugnant to all forms of democracy.

"The government thus established consists of a body of delegates meeting at such times as it may desire. There is at the same time created an executive council, consisting of one representative of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, with the representatives of four other states not now named. To this council is given the jurisdiction to pass upon any and all matters coming within the authority of the league. It is plainly contemplated that the council shall be practically in perpetual session, while the league is only to be convened upon occasions.

"Thus it appears, except when the

league is actually in session, all of the powers of the government will be vested in nine individuals sitting together and called the executive council. These nine men meet and issue an order.

Power to Issue Decrees

"More accurately stated, there is conferred to these nine men the power to issue decrees affecting every nation in the world; to construe these decrees when issued, and to order their enforcement. This council of nine contains within the limits of its authority all of the autocratic powers which characterize the worst despotisms of the earth."

After describing the form of government in the United States Senator Reed said:

"It is now proposed to create an international government consisting of a single body of nine men and to concentrate in it all three of the powers I have referred to.

"In all that body, large or small, the United States will have a single vote. It is, therefore, apparent that, for all practical purposes, the government of the world within the powers granted may be said to be vested in nine men. A combination of five men would constitute a majority. Thus the government of the world could be exercised by five men.

Might Crush Republic

"The powers granted are stupendous, dangerous and appalling. Their misuse might result in the destruction of the liberty of the world, in the crushing of the American republic, in the creation of an international despotism worse than has ever cursed the earth or any single nation thereof.

After pointing out that Article 6 gave the executive council authority to reduce national armaments, Senator Reed said:

"Certain it is that if any nation ever accepts the decision it is thereafter bound.

"This council also determines the amount of munitions of war that can be manufactured by nations, and also the amount that can be manufactured by individuals.

"Bearing in mind that any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with by the council or by the delegates, consider the significance of Articles 10 and 11, which show that there is drawn within the authority of this council the very right of war and peace.

The Monroe Doctrine

Discussing the league in relation to the Monroe Doctrine he said: "In view of these plain provisions of the league what becomes of the pretenses that the Monroe Doctrine is not involved? I say that any claim by any man that the Monroe Doctrine is not wiped out by this league is either made in ignorance of the terms of the instrument or it is dishonestly made.

"Broadly speaking, what is the Monroe Doctrine? It is that no European or Asiatic government shall assert its dominance in any way over any nation of the Western Hemisphere and that the United States shall decide all such questions for itself.

"Who will decide such questions, once this league is formed? Jurisdiction is taken from the United States

and transferred to the council or to the delegates.

Others Would Act

"But if a similar case should arise after the formation of the league of nations the United States would not decide the question. It would be decided by eight gentlemen (for I presume the representative of the United States would be barred) constituting the council."

"Our soldiers and sailors will be compelled to serve in foreign lands, the number to be fixed and recommended by a council consisting of eight foreigners and possibly one American.

"In 195 years we have not had a war of European origin. The Spanish War, I do not count, because it originated over conditions in Cuba. In that 195 years Europe has been in a constant turmoil. The President tells us that conditions to-day in Europe are frightful. Indeed, he says unless America shall join this league that chaos shall rule again.

"Bolshevism, we are told, is marching madly across the country. What class of government will be established we do not know. We do know that, according to the plain terms of this instrument, into every war of the world American must enter."

Realization Coming, Says O'Gorman Judge O'Gorman said: "Our countrymen are beginning to realize that within the pages of this proposed league there is a provision which will involve this country in every disastrous conflict, in every desolating war in any part of the world that may affect any nation associated with the league.

"Our people are beginning to realize that nations, like individuals, pursue the selfish policy when they mind their own business.

"Americans love liberty. They reverence the free institutions, conceived by the fathers of the Republic, and established and preserved by the blood and sacrifice of their patriotic sires. They realize now that we are asked to confer a power upon foreign governments, which will enable them to control the future destiny of the United States. We are asked in this proposed league to surrender our independence, and to abandon that system of government which has made us the freest, the richest, the most prosperous people on the face of the earth.

League No Benefit to U. S.

Senator Borah said in part: "Our distinguished and honored President has told us that we are entering into this league for no material benefit for ourselves. He has said that we owe this debt to humanity; that we must go in and restore demoralized Europe. Very well. Under the very best conceivable program and with the most thorough control of the situation, it would be indeed a stupendous task. Nevertheless, our taxpayers and our business men, and our financiers, and the young men of this country furnishing the man-power, are asked to go into Europe and perform that great task under whose system? Those who have wrecked Europe for the last three hundred years have absolute control of the league of nations from the hour it is initiated.

"If the United States is going to enter upon this task do you think it is fair to give the United States no greater voting power in the delegate body than Spain?"

Gov. Smith Improves

ALBANY, March 6.—Although the condition of Governor Smith, who was obliged to take to his bed yesterday because of a severe cold, showed much improvement to-day, it was decided that he should rest for the remainder of the week.

pardoned the fear and the apprehension that that day ever occurs it will mark the beginning of the decline of the American Republic."

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, said in part:

"The American people believe in the sanctity of their treaty obligations, and, therefore, once entering upon an arrangement like this, the fact that it has the power to change its policy is neutralized by the consequences which would in all probability result from so doing. Hence it is essential that we know what we are doing, not only as an entirety, but in every detail, before we commit ourselves unreservedly to such an undertaking.

Favors Effective League

"I am friendly to a league which could be made effective, and no league can be made effective which does not take heed of the blunders of the past, or perhaps I should say the erroneous judgment of the past.

"I do not wish to utter a word that could be construed as even a criticism of any of the great powers of the world. Yet I think it is proper to call your attention to the fact that the one surviving autocracy of the world is a charter member of the proposed league. I refer to the Empire of Japan, possessing a sort of free government, but whose ministries are appointed by the Mikado and responsible only to him. Its ambitions are not our ambitions. Its purposes are not our purposes. And between nations similarly disposed, between nations of diverse governments and purposes, I am unable to perceive anything but disaster. There is in this country a substantial fear of Asiatic immigration. The hordes of the yellow men, outnumbering the whites by millions, once obtaining entrance into our country, may overwhelm it in uncounted numbers.

"The question of Japanese immigration is perhaps the most tremendous domestic problem which we have to immediately determine. If the institutions of this country are to be perpetuated and entirely preserved.

"For my part I would like to see the commencement of a league of nations result from a more complete and cordial understanding between the two great English speaking peoples of the world."

Quotes Ex-President Taft

"The ex-President spoke a few nights ago in this city, and I want to read a statement of his in illustration of what I have just said.

"Mr. Taft said that Section 10 was so arranged that Asia could take care of the disturbance in Asia; America could take care of the disturbance in America, and some other powers could take care of the disturbances in Europe. Where does he find the language for any such statement?"

"The fact is, my friends, that we solemnly pledge our men, our man power and our finances to the preservation of the territorial integrity of every nation upon earth.

"They ask me, 'What have you to offer instead of this proposed league?' Well, I will tell you what I have to offer. I have to offer the policy of James Monroe. I want to read you in better language than mine the policy for which I stand. 'Those who are right; those who study their consciences in determining their policy; those who hold their honor higher than their advantages; do not need alliances.' Those are not the words of your knowledge. They are not the words of a little American. They are the words of Woodrow Wilson, spoken after this war began.

"I say to-night to those who are advocating this league, join with us and submit this proposition through a plebiscite to the intelligence and the patriotism of the American people and let them decide."

Gov. Smith Improves

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Flying Boat Drops First Greeting on Leviathan

Two Bags of Welcome Messages Carried to Liner by Naval Airplane

New York's first greeting to the 27th was dropped aboard the Leviathan from a naval flying boat.

The spectacle was witnessed from the shore road in Brooklyn by thousands.

The flying boat was piloted by C. J. Zimmerman, and started from Keyport, N. J. At first Zimmerman was unable to locate the liner, and flew into the waters of New York Bay, searched the harbor and then turned seaward again.

About ten miles out from Sandy Hook he located the huge transport. As soon as he had maneuvered into position Zimmerman dropped the first bag of messages. It fell on the deck, and the soldiers scrambled for it.

Admission free to the Hippodrome, Sunday afternoon, March 9th, at 3:30 o'clock, when Taft, Gerard and Morgenthau tell why New York should contribute \$6,000,000 to help save the lives of 4,000,000 starving refugees in Bible lands.

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First. At 10:00 o'clock, A. M., 562 shares of the capital stock of 25,000 shares issued and outstanding, of the par value of one hundred (100) pesos each of Compañia de Minerales y Metales, S. A., a Mexican corporation; and also, but separately therefrom:

Second. At 10:30 o'clock, A. M., voting trust certificates issued under an agreement dated December 5, 1918, between the owners of stock in The American Metal Company, Ltd., of the first part, and Joseph F. Guffey, Henry Morgenthau and Berthold Hochschild, representing 34,644 shares, of the par value of \$100 per share, of the capital stock of The American Metal Company, Ltd., a New York corporation.

The said voting trust certificates representing 34,644 shares will first be offered for sale in one parcel, all bids therefor to be per share, and after all bids for the same shall have been made, the bid of the highest bidder will be reserved until completion of bidding for the separate parcels. The said voting trust certificates will then be offered for sale in blocks of 100 shares each (except the last block, which shall be 44 shares), all bids therefor to be per share.

The American Metal Company, Ltd., has an authorized capitalization of \$25,000,000, of which \$7,000,000, divided into 70,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, are issued and outstanding, of which 53,064 have been deposited under said voting trust agreement.

Full description of, and information concerning, the properties to be sold, the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, and the orders therefor, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director Bureau of Sales, 110 West 42nd St., New York City.

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