



Root Proposes Six League Amendments To Protect America

Says Present Covenant Sounds Death Knell of Monroe Doctrine; Insists on Senate Debate

Outlines Views in A Letter to Hays

Wants Immigration Safeguard; Says Republicans Oppose Only Details, Not General Idea

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In response to a letter from Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, Elihu Root has written an opinion of the league of nations covenant.

He condemns the covenant in its present form as inimical to the national integrity of the United States, and offers six amendments to the present form of the document.

Mr. Hays, in his letter requesting Mr. Root's opinion, pointed out that the Republican party by no means opposed a league of nations that would insure the peace of the world, but was determined to support only such a covenant as would guarantee "our own supreme nationalism."

The need for amendment of the present covenant is recognized, Mr. Root says, both by the opponents and advocates of the document. He also insists that when it is resubmitted to the Senate it should have the careful and painstaking consideration of that body before it is adopted.

Proposes Six Amendments

Mr. Root's proposed amendments call for: 1. (Substitute for Article XIII of the covenant). A court of arbitral justice shall be established, to which the members of the league shall refer for adjustment all disputes of a justiciable character; that is, disputes involving a breach of treaty or international law, and reparation to be made for such a breach.

2. (Add to Article XIV). The conference is to be called not less than two nor more than five years after establishment of the league to review the condition of international law. Regular conferences to be called thereafter.

3. (To precede the signature of the American delegates). The United States shall not be called upon to submit questions affecting its policy on purely American affairs—including immigration—to the decision or recommendation of other powers.

4. (Add to Article X). Members of the league may terminate their membership five years after its foundation by giving one year's notice.

5. (Add to Article V). The commission shall be given power to satisfy itself by inspection as to the authenticity of the nation's reports concerning armament equipment, munitions and the industries referred to in Article VIII.

6. (Add to Article XXIV). Executive council shall call a general conference of league members, not less than five nor more than ten years after its establishment, to consider its revision.

Letter of Hays to Root

The letter of Mr. Hays requesting Mr. Root to submit an opinion of the league covenant follows:

Hon. Elihu Root, New York, N. Y.

Dear Senator Root: Americans are seeking earnestly for further light on the question of the so-called league of nations.

In the same spirit in which Republicans during the recent war measured their every act by how they could contribute most to effective action, so now they are determined to meet this new phase of the war problem in that revived spirit of fervent Americanism which is the glorified result of our experience of fire and blood, moving with a full appreciation of this country's duty as a responsible factor in the world of to-day and to-morrow and with the earnest determination to do all that can possibly be done toward the maintenance of peace without sacrificing our own supreme nationalism, the preservation of which in its integrity is the greatest safeguard for the future not only for the citizens of this country but for all peoples everywhere.

With a seriousness commensurate with the magnitude and complexity of the problem, the people are seeking the fullest information and best judgment to enable them to reach a correct conclusion. I know that I express the feeling of great numbers of your fellow citizens, when I say that they will be under real obligation to you if you will

High Lights From Elihu Root's Letter

All of us earnestly desire that there shall be an effective international organization to preserve the peace. I do not see much real controversy about that.

There is, however, a serious question whether the particular proposed agreement will accomplish that end.

Under our Constitution it is the business of the Senate to take the lead in such a discussion and to draft in proper form the amendments which the public judgment seems to call for. The Senate ought to have been canvassed for the purpose immediately after the 4th of March.

The scheme practically abandons all effort to promote or maintain anything like a system of international law. It abrogates all the two hundred treaties of arbitration. To ratify this agreement as it now stands would itself be a surrender of the Monroe Doctrine.

There never was a time when the wisdom of the Monroe Doctrine was more evident than it is now. The Monroe Doctrine has hitherto kept the Old World and the New in two separate fireproof compartments.

Bishop Greer Asks Catholic To Fill Pulpit

Declares Service Holy Week at St. John's Cathedral Conducted by a Roman Priest Would Aid Unity

Bishop David H. Greer of the New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in his efforts to bring about church unity, has asked that a Roman Catholic priest be permitted to conduct one of the Holy Week services in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He told of the invitation yesterday in a statement to The Tribune.

He said he was in full sympathy with the official steps in the direction of unity. "I think the movement is excellent," he asserted in reference to the proposed canon, which is to be freely discussed at the triennial general convention of the Episcopal Church, to be held in Detroit within a few months. This provides that ministers of the Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and other sects shall receive Episcopal ordination in addition to that of their own denomination.

"My signature was not affixed to the canon at the time it was drawn up because I was ill, but I have given the matter careful consideration and am very much in sympathy with the movement. Where did it have its nucleus?"

Started 15 Years Ago "Well, you have to go back fifteen years or so for that. The matter has been in the air for a long time and nine years ago the Episcopal Church appointed a commission on faith and order with a view to having a world conference for the furtherance of Christian unity, not only in the Protestant, but in all churches. This was the beginning of the movement.

"What we need in these times is organic union in the churches," continued Bishop Greer. "If all denominations, Catholic and Protestant, combined and became one, we would then have a great universal church, instead of the divided and strife-torn churches of the present time. In England the war has broken down some of the barriers between the Episcopalian and the Non-conformist churches and in Canada a partial union exists between the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations, so that the United States is not alone in her movement toward greater unity."

"What would you do about the General Powers if you had an international church?" the bishop was asked. "Feuds between nations do not exist forever," responded Bishop Greer. "Our aim is an international church. "Do you think its consummation is a matter of centuries?"

"Most emphatically not. There are obstacles to be overcome, of course. Prejudice, tradition, custom, stand in the way. But I believe it will come in time. It may be five years. It may be fifty. It is no Utopian dream. There is a growing feeling among Christian denominations that they ought to cooperate more than they are doing at present. "I don't know how we are going to reconcile Catholicism and Protestantism, but I believe it can be done. The three Episcopal bishops who have gone to Rome to see Pope Benedict XV will try to arrange for an international conference on the subject of unity. "Personally I have asked that a Catholic be allowed to conduct one of the afternoon services in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine during Holy Week. These are special devotional services and it is my right as a bishop to invite whom I like to conduct them. I would gladly welcome a Catholic to

Murphy Said To Be Planning Clark's Defeat

Tammany Delegation Holds the Balance of Power in Fight for Leadership of Democrats in the House

Burleson Against Speaker

Attack on Missourian by H. T. Rainey Issued by Reorganization Committee

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Tammany delegation will decide whether Champ Clark is to be minority leader of the next House of Representatives or relegated to the place of high private in the rear ranks, according to opponents of Mr. Clark to-night.

Leaders in the fight against the Speaker say Boss Murphy already has hinted he will have the Tammany members of the House vote against Mr. Clark in the Democratic caucus. There will be nineteen New York Democrats in the next House, all but one, James M. Mead, of Buffalo, being from greater New York. This block of eighteen votes, virtually under one leadership, has looked good to the men who are making the fight on the Speaker, and it is whispered they have left no political promise ungiven in the effort to obtain these votes.

Most of those making the fight against Mr. Clark are chary about allowing their names to be used in connection with this proposed Tammany deal, but one of them, Representative James V. McClintick, of Oklahoma, admitted frankly that the anti-Clark forces must have the votes of either New York or Texas to defeat the Speaker.

Test of Texas Leadership

The fight against Mr. Clark had its inception in a desire to please President Wilson. Attacks are made on him because he has differed with the Administration on various issues. Postmaster General Burleson, the "practical politician" of the Cabinet, is said to have been engineering the fight against Mr. Clark, and Burleson, like former Attorney General Gregory, owes his place in the Administration to Colonel E. M. House. The fight to take the Texas delegation away from Clark might be said to be a test of the influence of this particular group of Texas leaders with the state's representation in the House. By a singular coincidence Texas, the largest of the solid South states, has the same number of Democrats in the House as Tammany Hall.

The anti-Clark men have been working hard on Representative John N. Garner, acknowledged leader of the Texas delegation. It is said the Administration, through Mr. Burleson, has brought pressure to bear upon those inclined to be friendly with Clark, but so far there is nothing definite of progress to report, either on Texas or

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Wilson Blocks War on Lenine; Bolshevism Divides Council; France Begins to Act Alone

Hungary Seeks To Join Berlin As Entente Foe

New Coalition Against the Allies Is Forecast in Reported Offer of Alliance by Rebel Regime

Reds Attacking Rumania

General Mangin Expected to Command Entire Ally Army on Eastern Front

COPENHAGEN, March 30. (By The Associated Press).—The "Vienna Volkszeitung's" Budapest correspondent says the Hungarian government has offered to ally itself with the German government against the Entente, according to a dispatch received here. A telegram of the Wolff Bureau says that nothing is known in official quarters in Berlin concerning such an offer.

LONDON, March 30.—Russian Bolshevik forces have evacuated Kiev and are turning their attention to the Rumanians, according to reports from Stanislaw, Galicia, transmitted to London from Vienna under date of March 28 by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

(This seems to indicate that the Bolsheviks are aiming to attack Rumania from the east while Rumanian troops are marching westward against Bolshevik Hungary. The Rumanians are supported by Czechoslovaks, who are advancing from the west and have recently occupied the town of Raab, severing the communications between Vienna and Budapest.)

PARIS, March 30.—The Havas Agency believes it certain that General Mangin will direct operations against Hungary, with headquarters in Rumania, and that General Henrys will command the Polish troops.

The extension of the authority of General Mangin to include the Polish army will be considered by the Allied military authorities, says "Le Matin," in order to establish under one command a front from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea.

Communist troops invaded German

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Defiance of Allied Terms Is Threatened

COPENHAGEN, March 30.—Herr Stoessel, a member of the German Majority Socialist party, addressing the Council of Soldiers and Workmen at Bronberg, Prussia, according to the "Berlin Tageblatt," threatened that if the Entente Powers enforced an oppressive peace the workers of Germany would cease work and let the Allies come and make what they wanted themselves. "We in the executive committee," Herr Stoessel is quoted as saying, "are resolved that in given circumstances we may follow the example of Hungary. We also can ally ourselves with Russia."

Japanese Get Concessions of Mexican Lands

Lower California Grants to Foreigners Limited to Avoid Complications, Says General Aguirre

MEXICO CITY, March 30.—That Japanese corporations have been granted concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California was the statement made yesterday by General Amado Aguirre, Under Secretary of Development and Agriculture.

The affirmation was made, however, that the concessions were fully authorized by the provisions of the Mexican constitution regarding the area and position of the territory in relation to the ocean shore and the frontier line.

There was nothing in the concessions, it was asserted by the Under Secretary, that might possibly lead to difficulties as far as the Monroe Doctrine was concerned.

In a statement made earlier in the day General Aguirre discussed reports that Japanese are said to have attempted to acquire land in Lower California. He said:

"It is absurd to give credit to or take seriously the news published today that there is imminent an international conflict because of the fact that

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Allies to Force Port of Danzig, Says "Temps"

Move Would Imply Creation of Neutral State, Rather Than Union With Poland, French Newspaper Thinks

Foch to Meet Erzberger

Details of Occupation by General Haller Will Be Given Germans at Spa

PARIS, March 30.—The "Temps" today says that the Allied and associated governments seem to have decided to disregard the German objections concerning Danzig and to land by force, if necessary, Polish troops at this Baltic seaport.

But this move, says the newspaper, would not necessarily imply in the mind of the Allies the union of Danzig to Poland. The newspaper adds that concerning the question of the Polish frontier the Allied governments seem inclined to create about Danzig a neutral state, in order to avoid attaching this part of the coast either to Germany or to Poland.

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LONDON, March 30.—Germany has been invited to send delegates with all speed to Spa to meet Marshal Foch concerning the Danzig difficulty. This announcement is made in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Central News.

In response to Germany's note, says an Amsterdam dispatch, Marshal Foch has offered to give personally at Spa, to a German plenipotentiary, fully empowered to decide within twenty-four hours, full particulars and required guarantees concerning the landing of General Haller's troops.

The German government, according to Berlin advices, has decided to send Matthias Erzberger as plenipotentiary to meet Marshal Foch.

Germans Fear Poles Will Keep Danzig and Occupy West Prussia

COPENHAGEN, March 30.—That an acute stage has been reached in Germany's foreign relations by the Allied demand that Polish troops be allowed to land in Danzig is generally recognized here. The government's answer, refusing this permission, is regarded as the only possible one that could be given, because unconditional submission to the demand from Paris would have caused a coalition in the National Assembly for the overthrow of the Scheidemann Cabinet. It is the opinion of expert political observers that even part of the Majority Socialists would join the Clericals and Democrats and other elements in an onslaught upon the Cabinet.

Opinions vary here as to whether the Allies will accept the alternative of the Polish troops landing elsewhere. The point is emphasized that if the only purpose is to get the Polish legion to Poland the Allies can agree to the German alternative, but fear is expressed in various parts that the landing at Danzig would be for the purpose of Haller remaining there and claiming West Prussia for Poland.

This fear is strengthened by a statement that recently gained circulation here, made by Ernest Denis, the French Foreign Office's representative on the Polish Commission, which is the of the Polish landing as an occupation "which would offer the possibility of incorporating permanently these districts of mixed languages."

It is evident that public nervousness and anxiety have been markedly intensified by this exchange of notes. It comes at a time when further internal troubles appear to be brewing. Berlin newspapers print an Essen dispatch that the Spartacist Independent Socialists have begun a violent agitation for a general strike to enforce the six-hour day and also wage increases which exceed the value of the coal mined.

Labor Paper Hears of Russian League Proposal

LONDON, March 31.—According to the new labor paper, "The Daily Herald," the Allies have received a proposal for an understanding with the present rulers of Russia "making possible a just peace which would immediately bring Russia into the league of nations."

Allies Declare Fiume In a State of Siege

Fiume, March 30.—The commander of the Allied troops has declared Fiume, Austria's big port on the Adriatic, to be in a state of siege, according to the South Slav Press Bureau.

There has been an apparently unbreakable impasse, both at the peace conference and in the controversy between the Jugo-Slav and Italian authorities, over the question of Fiume, with the Italian delegates at Paris threatening several days ago to quit the peace conference unless their claim to Fiume is recognized. An effort is being made by some Entente diplomats to make Fiume a free port under jurisdiction of the Italians, with the Jugo-Slavs enjoying the right of transit.

Single Treaty, Foe in League, Is Wilson Plan

President Favors Taking In All Four Enemy Nations Under a Blank Pact; Americans Draft Proposal

PARIS, March 30.—May 1 is the date the Americans hope to have the Germans at Versailles for presentation of the peace terms, and all efforts are now being directed to attain that end. Accordingly, the Americans are drafting the general peace treaty under the assumption that other delegations are doing likewise with the ultimate object of comparison and choice among the various plans offered, as was done with the league of nations.

Americans here have been officially informed that the American draft contemplates a simultaneous peace with all four of the Central Powers. The President's obvious desire—since the peace treaty includes the league of nations—is to bring as many as possible within the scope of the league.

The American plan will exactly reflect Mr. Wilson's conclusions on all contentious questions, and it is undeniable that it is the most likely to obtain final acceptance for two reasons: First, President Wilson is looked to by others for the carrying out of his plan to intermingle the league of nations with the final treaty clauses; and, second, the world developments are steadily increasing the United States' power to dictate in most of the matters involved.

Seven British Officers Killed by Egyptians

LONDON, March 30.—Official communications referring to the outbreak in the Southern provinces of Egypt have been received here from Cairo. They say a train from Luxor was attacked at Minch March 15 and partially sacked. The bodies of seven British officers, who had been murdered, were found in the guard's car.

On March 15, at Beni-Souef, a crowd invaded the courts during their sittings, drove out the officials and made an attempt to seize the British judge. Failing, they wrecked various government offices and attacked the residence of the governor. Eventually, on March 18, the revolutionists were driven back by a small body of Indian troops.

There was considerable looting of the homes of the British in Fayum, where the Bedouins were active for several days. A large force of Bedouins attacked the garrison at Medinet, March 19, but were driven off, after having suffered 400 casualties.

CAIRO, March 30.—The western Bedouin tribes have been warned that they must remain in their own localities and that they will be punished if they move eastward. A general warning also has been issued that if the railway line should be damaged the neighboring villages will be burned.

Trans-Atlantic Fliers Arrive at St. John's, N. F.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 30.—Lieutenant Hawker, pilot, and Commander Grieve, navigator, of the Sopwith airplanes, with which they will attempt an Atlantic flight next month, arrived here to-day and will begin assembling their machine to-morrow. The airplane is expected to be ready for trial trips by the end of the week, and if conditions are favorable the ocean flight will be attempted at 2 p. m. April 16.

The airmen expect to encounter only seven hours' darkness and to land in England the next forenoon. The flight will be along the track used by ocean liners. If any mishap should occur they can release petrol and fill the tanks with air to keep the machine afloat. Their wireless equipment, with a radius of 700 miles will, enable them to summon help.

Clemenceau and Orlando for Force, Wilson and Lloyd George Cling to Policy of Conciliation

French Regiments Refuse to Attack

Rumor of Impending Recognition of Russia Is Revived; 200,000 Men for Anti-Red Army

THE cable message hereunder, from The Tribune's correspondent at Paris, describes not merely an impasse in the work of the Peace Conference, but a crisis in the world's affairs.

The all-powerful secret Council of Four (Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando) has divided on the subject of Bolshevism.

Mr. Wilson appears to have set his face sternly against further military measures on any account. The British seem inclined to support him in that position. The French, on the other hand, think Lenin must be met with force, and are evidently about resolved, if necessary, to proceed alone. Two of their regiments, however, are said to have refused to fight Bolshevism on its own soil.

All of which brings light to bear on the rumors that the American and British governments think of recognizing the Russian Bolshevik regime.

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, March 30.—It is undeniable that the great majority of Frenchmen consider the daily secret meetings of the Council of Four as a struggle in which the future of the world, and especially that of France, is at stake.

Renewed efforts are being made constantly by the French in the hope of persuading President Wilson to countenance military action against Bolshevism, but they are again being told definitely that America will not assist with men or money. In turn, renewed efforts are being made by the American delegates to persuade the French of the necessity for quickly lifting the blockade maintained against all enemy countries.

These conflicts of opinion as to how to deal with Bolshevism again have been brought into the foreground by the Hungarian action, and there are indications that Germany may adopt similar measures in an endeavor to avoid the penalties which the Allies intend imposing upon her.

Two Regiments Refuse To Attack Bolsheviki

Within recent weeks the French evidently have intended to proceed alone against Bolshevism, having sent several divisions to Odessa under the direction of d'Esperey, formerly the Salonica commander. But two regiments have refused to proceed against the Bolshevik forces, which has strengthened the Americans in their belief that their views are correct. That European armies are not in a mood for further fighting seems patent.

Thus it will be seen that the command of the situation, even though reduced to a Council of Four, is divided against itself on the all-important question involving Bolshevism. Meantime, the Japanese minister, Saionji, remains aloof, uninvited and willingly awaiting the determination of European problems with no effort to reenter the supreme council and discuss matters affecting the Far East and the Pacific.

Many Americans are exceedingly pessimistic over the situation, some going so far as to declare the enemy countries are on the verge of social upheavals which it is too late to avoid. But the French, despite their anxiety over general conditions, persist in the necessity for military action which they cannot undertake, even with Italy's sup-

The Best Preventive Against the Bolshevik Epidemic



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